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巴克禮牧師遺像

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DICTIONARY

OF THE

VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OF

AMOY

[REV. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS, M.A., LL.D. Glasg.]

BY

REV. THOMAS BARCLAY, M.A., D.D. Glasg.,

MISSIONARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

TAINAN, FORMOSA.

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巴克禮廈英大辭典補編

PREFACE

In the year 1873, just fifty years ago, the Rev. Dr. Carstairs Douglas published his monumental "Dictionary of the Vernacular or Spoken language of Amoy." It was recognized at once on all hands as a work of marvellously full and accurate scholarship. And during the half-century that has elapsed since its publication, it has been of incalculable benefit to all students of the language.

During that time a great change has come over China. Western civilization, to an increasing extent, has been welcomed, and new ideas in every department of thought and action have filled the minds of the people. These new ideas have demanded for their expression new terms, the addition of which has much enriched and extended the language. So that, especially of late years, it has been increasingly felt that the Dictionary, so full and satisfactory at the time of publication, could no longer be considered a sufficient guide to the student of the language. Accordingly some ten years ago I received an invitation from my Amoy colleagues to make a collection of these new words and phrases, to be published as a Supplement to the Dictionary. The result of the labours of such time as I have been able to spare from other duties is now given to the world.

The necessity for such an undertaking will be at once manifest to anyone who looks through the following pages. The word now in such common use, "**hāu**, a school," does not occur at all in the Dictionary. Fifty years ago, societies, "**hōe**," were taboo, looked on by the authorities with suspicion; there are only some twelve names of such given in the Dictionary. In the Supplement such names occupy about a whole page. Under the word "**tiēn**, electricity" in the Supplement there are over 100 phrases given. In the Dictionary itself there are only two phrases noted, and neither of these refers to electricity.

In preparing this Supplement I have endeavoured to conform as closely as possible to the methods of the Dictionary, even in such matters as spelling, where in some respects my own practice differs from that of Dr. Douglas. I have, of course, in all cases endeavoured to conform to the Amoy dialect; the form of dialect with which I am familiar in South Formosa resembles in some particulars rather that of Chang-chew or Chang-poo. I hope I have not by mistake inserted any expressions in other than their Amoy form.

In the case of headings which occur also in the Dictionary, I have not thought it necessary to quote the full meanings of the word; I have given only enough to make it easy to recognize to which heading the phrases belong. In all such cases it is necessary, in order to get the full meaning of a word, to refer first to the Dictionary. In some of the explanations given in the Supplement it is assumed that the word has already been looked up in the Dictionary. New headings which do not occur in the Dictionary are marked with an asterisk (*).

巴克禮夏英大辭典補編

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DICTIONARY

OF THE

AMOY COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE

A

*a

亞 *a (R. à). a-se-a, Asia. a-chiu, the continent of Asia. tong-a, eastern Asia; oriental. tong-a pêng-hô, the preservation of peace in the far East. a-se-a hiáp-hōe, the Royal Asiatic Society. a-se-a khi-iû ê kong-si, Asiatic Petroleum Co.

子仔 á (R. tsú, a son), suffix of nouns; also sometimes used with adjectives. chiah koâi*-á nā-tiā*, only so high. kúi-ê-á, just a very few.

亞 à (R. secondary). put-à, not inferior to; insubordinate. put-à lâm-tsú, not inferior to men, (said of women).

啞 *à (R. id.), dumb. bóng-à hák-hāu, school for blind and dumb. bêng-à hák-hāu, id. à-khó·, nothing to answer; put to silence. à-lêng, dumb-bells.

攔 à* (R. làn), to guard. á*-chhin, prejudiced in favour of relatives; nepotism.

攬 á* (R. lám), to embrace tightly. êng chhá-pán á*-piah, to wainscot a wall. á* chi* hō· i, give him some money as a bribe.

倚 á* (R. í, to approach). á* kui-pêng, to favour one side.

餡 ā* (R. hām), stuffing of pies, etc. pau-ā*, to have stuffing inside; fig. of matter that turns out other than expected. sek-phê pau gōng-ā*, having an appearance of wisdom, but really foolish. sa*-ê kā iáu-bē ki* ā*, said in blaming a man for expecting result too easily, or a boy for attempting man's work. thó·-kúi chiah mó·*-ho·* beh thó ā*, blaming a man for stupidity (there is no stuffing in mó·*-ho·* cakes). lí ká* chiah bó pau-ā* ê ké, do you dare to attempt such a dangerous thing?

ā, to cover up. ā* tiū-á, of weeds covering growing rice. chhù siu* ā*, house dark, without sunshine.

ai

押 ah (R. ap), to guard. an-ūn (十三經) chháu, to escort provisions, as commissarint escort. ah tsûn (+), to sail in boat as supercargo. ah-tsāi, id. ah-hè-kheh, a supercargo. ah-tang tê, late season tea.

thai-ah, to give as security for loan; to pledge. tí-ah, id. tí-ah-phín, a pledge. ki-ah-tiàm, an unlicensed pawnshop. ki-ah-tiàm bóe ê, cheap and nasty. ah chioh, to borrow on security. sin ah, to borrow money giving small article as pledge, of less value than the sum borrowed.

ah-tui, to imprison a man to compel payment. chhe-ah, to confiscate goods. chhéng chhe-ah, to bring an action for confiscation of debtor's goods. ah-só·, place of detention. ah-poa* tui-tso·, to compel a tenant to leave and pay the rent due. ah-kūi-kim, deposit paid into court by litigants. ah-khoán, id. chhéng ah-hóng, to send in a petition for release from prison.

hoa-ah, mark serving for signature. ūi-ah, to make this mark; to endorse. tê-ah, a second survey of land.

sia* hō· hong ah--lâi, sound carried by wind.

鴨 ah (R. ap), a duck. ah-kui, a lamp cylinder with bulb. ah-bú-chhúi, a bamboo cut off slantingly leaving sharp point; a soldering iron; cunciform. ah-bú-thâu, a soldering iron. pi* ah-bú-chhúi, put to silence. koe-chhúi pi*-tsòe ah-chhúi, id.

hiu*-ah, a white duck, very productive. tang-koe ah, duck cooked with this kind of pumpkin.

哀 ai (R. id.), exclamation of grief. ai-tông, to feel grief; to sympathise. ai-kiū, to implore. ai-chhéng, id. ai kám-siā, to make a present in thanks to visitors attending funeral.

巴克禮夏英大辭典補編

CHINEESCH-HOLLANDSCH

WOORDENBOEK

VAN HET

EMOI DIALEKT

J. J. C. ERANCKEN en C. F. M. DE GRIJS

UITGEGEVEN DOOR HET

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN.

Angkaim 赠送

BATAVIA
LANDSDRUKKERIJ
1882.

廈荷大辭典

CHINEESCH-HOLLANDSCH

WOORDENBOEK

VAN HET

EMOI-DIALECT

ALPHABETISCH GERANGSCHIKT.

A.

烏 Kraai met witten nek.

烏 *u u*, 烏 | , kraai, (*Corvus pectoralis.*)

u ts'ing, | 青 , kraaijenblaauw, (zwart met blaauwen glans.)

u p'ien, | 片 . opium, (geprep.)

u p'ien ka, | 片 膏 . geprepareerde opiumkoek.

u p'ien t'ŭ, | 片 塗 . opium. (ongeprepareerd.)

u p'ien kan | | 片 間 . opiumkit.

u p'ien kiung |

u p'ien kui, 鬼 | 鬼 . opiumschuiver.

u p'ien gien, | 片 癮 , verslaafd aan, ondermijnd door, opium.

u p'ien li, | 片 痢 , diarrhœa door opium rooken veroorzaakt.

u p'ien sien, | 片 仙 , *lett.* opiumgeest, *d. i.* zoodanig door opium ondermijnd, dat men er weldra van sterven zal.

亞 *u pan*, | 班 . Tolgast.

丫 *u tsai*, | 頭 . meid, slavin.

阿 Voorvoegsel voor iemands naam; *b. v. A-hai*, *A-gū*, enz.

u ka, 阿 哥 , oorspr. slechts tegen den tweeden en verdere keizerlijke prinsen gezegd; thans eerenaam voor kinderen van mandarijnen.

ts'ing kak nŭ ko siā nih, of *ts'ing ka tsūn u ka siā nih*, prachtig, kostbaar, gekleed gaan.

u ki, 阿 鱀 , scheldnaam voor Europeanen.

u guī, | 魏 , Asa-fœtida.

u ka, | 膠 , Soort harsgom.

u hig, | 兄 , tegen een' broeder gezegd.

荷 韭 文 語 類 參

Hô Hwi Bûn — Gi Luī — Ts'am

NEDERLANDSCH-CHINEESCH

WOORDENBOEK

MET DE TRANSCRIPTIE DER CHINEESCHE KARAKTERS

IN HET

TSIANG-TSIU DIALEKT

Hoofdzakelijk ten behoeve der Tolken voor de Chineesche Taal in Nederlandsch-Indië

BEWERKT DOOR

Dr. G. SCHLEGEL

Hoogleeraar in de Chineesche Taal- en Letterkunde aan de Rijks-Universiteit te Leiden

Uitgegeven met ondersteuning van het Ministerie van Koloniën.

DEEL I.

LEIDEN, E. J. BRILL.
1886.

INLEIDING.

ONTSTAAN VAN DIT WOORDENBOEK.

Het onderhavige Woordenboek heeft zijn ontstaan te danken aan eene gevoelde behoefte, en is bestemd om in die steeds nog gevoelde behoefte te voorzien. De vervaardiger van dit Woordenboek was een der eerste Nederlanders, die, na onder de leiding van Dr. J. J. Hoffmann hunne studiën in de Chineesche taal te hebben begonnen, in 1857 als élève-translateurs naar China gezonden werden, om aldaar hunne studiën voort te zetten, ten einde later als Tolk voor de Chineesche taal in Ned.-Indië aangesteld te worden. In China aangekomen zijnde, en ons overtuigd hebbende welk der honderden Chineesche dialekten het meest algemeen in Ned.-Indië gesproken werd, begrepen wij al zeer spoedig dat, zoowel voor ons zelven, als voor de later te benoemen tolken voor de Chineesche taal in Ned.-Indië, een goed Chineesch-Nederlandsch en Nederlandsch-Chineesch Woordenboek in het meest algemeen in Ned.-Indië verbreid Chineesch dialekt,

INTRODUCTION.

ORIGIN OF THIS DICTIONARY.

The present Dictionary owes its preparation to a long and still felt want, and is destined to supply it. Its author was one of the first Dutchmen, who, having commenced their studies of Chinese under the direction of the late Professor J. J. Hoffmann, were sent, in 1857, as student-interpreters to China, in order to continue their studies in that country; and to be appointed afterwards as Chinese Interpreters, in Netherland's-India. Having arrived in China, and having ascertained which of the hundreds of Chinese dialects was most generally spoken in N.-I., we very soon saw that, not only for our own use, but also for the use of the Chinese Interpreters to be appointed in the future, a good Chinese-Dutch and Dutch-Chinese Dictionary, in the most generally spoken Chinese dialect of Netherlands-India, was of the first necessity. This dialect is that spoken in the town of *Chang-chow*, a few miles above *Amoy*.

居適用之器 *k'oà-tsiong hē tōng si tsin sui ién sui, i tsoán-liēt; lin pī, ī sin; ui kę-ki sik-iōng tsi k'i.*

Hangkorf z. Draagkorf.

Hanglamp z. Stolp.

Hanglip 哆 *ts'iá*; 脣下垂 *tún hē-suí*; 綴唇 *oán tún*; v. Dikl ippig.

Hangmat 鞦韆床 *ts'iu-ts'ien ts'ông* (*ts'iu-ts'ien pê*; *nuę pê* 軟牀).

Hangoor 儋耳者 *tàm-dzí tsiá*; beter: 聸耳者 *tam-dzí tsiá*; de —en zijn een ras met groote oören; hun groot opperhoofd heeft ooren, die drie duim lang op zijne schouders hangen 儋耳者大耳種也.其渠率耳垂肩三寸 *Tam-dzí-tsiá tai dzí tsióng iá; ki ki sui dzí sui kien sam ts'ún;*

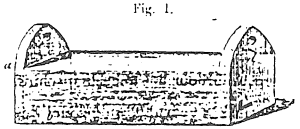
2) — (hond) 垂耳犬 *sui-dzí k'ién*; v. Brak;

3) — (slordig mensch) 荷且了事之人 *kô-ts'iá liaú-sū tsi dzín*; v. Slordig.

Hangriom z. Draagriem.

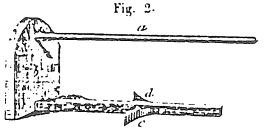
Hangslot (Chin.) 吊鎖 *tiaò só*; 弔鎖 *tiaò só*; 掛鎖 *k'oà só*; 盒羅鎖 *áp-ló só*; een — van *Chih-loung* (de beste soort) 石龍鎖 *Sik-lióng só*; een Europeesch — 荷包鎖 *hô-pao só* (aldus naar den hartvorm genaamd); een —, 一片弔鎖 *it p'ién tiaò-só*; —en maken 打鎖 *tá só*; een klein — 君子鎖 *kun-tsú só*; een imitatie— (door kinderen als amulet gedragen) 玉鎖牌 *giók só-paí*; een klein zilveren — door verscheidene families gekocht, en een kind als amulet omgehangen 百家鎖 *pik-ke só*; de kas van een — 鎖壳 *só k'ak*; het inschuifstuk van een Chin. — 鎖心 *só sim*; de pen daarvan 鎖樑 *só liáng*; 鎖鍵 *só kiēn*; de lip van een —, die over de kram slaat waarin het — hangt 垂魚 *sui gi*; 扃鐍 *king k'oat*; de veer van een — 鎖機 *só ki* (*só kuí*); de slotgangen van een — 鎖鑰 *só si*; 鎖鎖 *só si* (*só ts'i*); daar het Chin. — zeer van het Europeesche verschilt, geven wij hier eene afbeelding daarvan. Het Chin. — bestaat uit eene langwerpige kas van den volgenden vorm:

Fig. 1.



waarin het inschuifstuk bij *a* geschoven

Fig. 2.



wordt. De bovenste bout van dit inschuifstuk (*a*) vervangt den ring van ons —; de onderste bout heeft aan weerszijden twee stalen veeren (*c d*) die daarop bevestigd zijn. Wanneer men nu dit inschuifstuk bij de opene zijde *a* van fig. 1 inschuift, worden de veeren *c d* door eene gleuf, op den bodem der kas van het — (fig. 1 *b c*) saamgedrukt; daar deze gleuf

ENGLISH AND CHINESE

DICTIONARY

OF THE

AMOY DIALECT

BY

REV. J. MACGOWAN,

London Missionary Society,

Author of "A Manual of the Amoy Colloquial."

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麥嘉湖英廈辭典

ENGLISH AND CHINESE

DICTIONARY

OF THE

AMOY DIALECT.

A.

A, an, —° tsít, — it.

Aback, 向° 後° ńg aū, 到 退° tò thè, taken—as ship, 打° 逆° 頭° phah phâng thâu.

Abacus, 算° 盤° sn̂g-poâⁿ, balls of—算° 盤° 子° sn̂g-poâⁿ-tsí, rod of—, 梃 kiⁿ.

Abaft, 艙° 尾° tsûn-bé.

Abandon, 放° 却° pàng-sak, 棄 却° khi-sak, 拒 絕 kù-tsoát, 棄 絕 khì-tsoat.

Abandoned, (forsaken) 放° 却° pàng-sak, (profligate) 放 蕩 hòng-tōng.

Abase, Abasement, 降 下° kàng-kē.

Abash, 俾° 人° 歹° 神 氣 hō· lâng pháiⁿ sîn khì, 俾° 人° 無° 局 hō· lâng bô kiók, 俾° 人° 罡 身 無 地 hō· lâng tì sin bû tē, 俾° 人° 無° 意 神 hō· lâng bô ì-sîn, 俾° 伊 無° 心 適 hō· i bô sim-sek.

Abashed, 無° 意 神 bô-ì-sîn, 無° 局 bô kiók, 無° 心 適 bô·sim-sek.

Abate, 減 kiám, (as water) 消 Abatement, siau, 消 餘° siau-sîh, 退° thè.

Abbess, 尼 姑 頭° lî-ko·-thâu.

Abbey, (Buddhist) 寺 sī, (Taùist) 道 壇° tō tôaⁿ.

Abbot, 和° 尙° 之° 頭° 人° hê-siūⁿ ê thâu lâng, (Lamaist) 堪 布 kham-pò·.

Abbreviate, 簡 省 kán-séng, 簡 略 Abbreviation, kán-liók.

Abdicate, (the throne) 讓° 天° 位 niūⁿ-thiⁿ-ūi.

Abdomen, 腹° 肚° pak-tó·

Abduct, 偷° 焇 thau-chhōa, 偷° Abduction, 焇 走° thau-chhōa-tsáu.

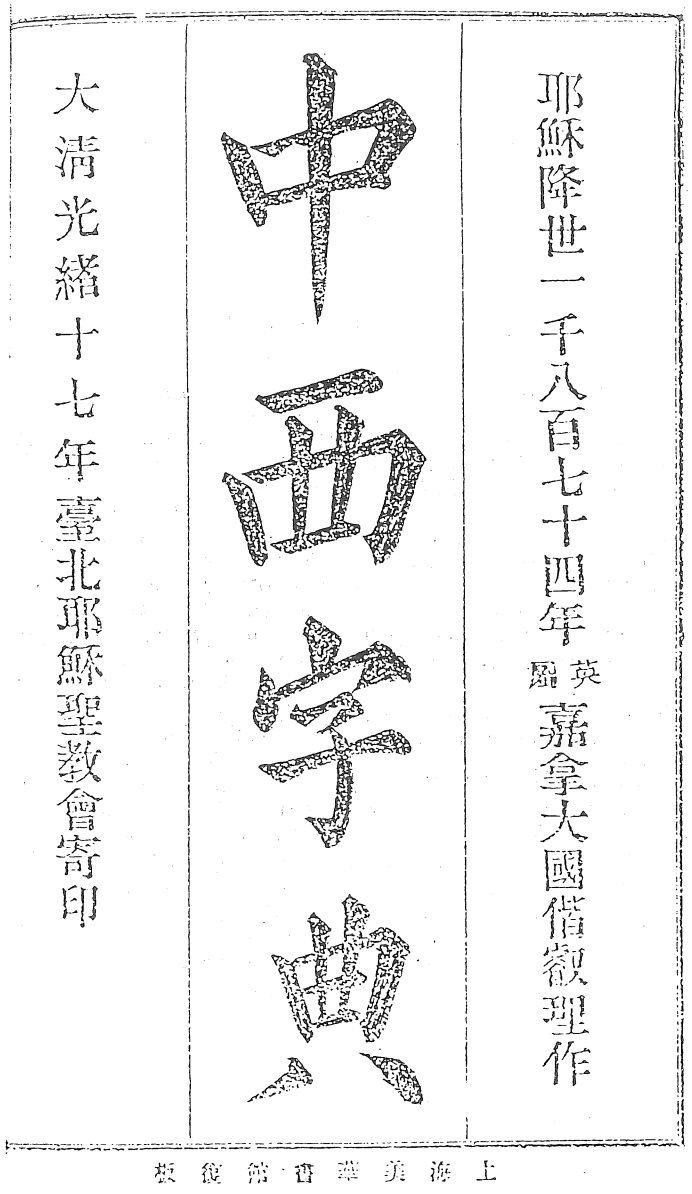
Abductor, 偷° 焇 之° 人° thau-chhōa ê lâng, 拐 棍 koái-kùn.

Abed, 在° 眠° 床° 裡° tī-bîn-chhn̂g-nih.

Aberration, (of mind) 失 心 sit sim.

Abet, 挑° 唆 kiáu-so, 使° 唆° sái-sō, 搧 弄 pái-lōng, 弄 lōng.

Abetter, 挑° 唆 者° kiáu-so-é, 使° 唆° 者° sái-sō-é.



中西字典

PREFACE.

In 1874 I received "Lists of Chinese Characters in the Fonts of the Presbyterian Mission Press," Shanghai. The "first list" consists of 6,664 characters arranged according to radicals and strokes. All of these I wrote in a note book, then with much labor put the name of each and its meaning in the Romanized Colloquial alongside. The students who were travelling with me knew quite a number of characters. Several had been teachers for half-a-dozen years and one was a druggist. I believed drill even in their own language would make them more ready and accurate. Accordingly each one made a copy for immediate use as the work progressed. Soon the radicals became as familiar as the English alphabet to Canadian boys. Every day *100* different characters were written out, analyzed and committed to memory. One thousand were repeated every night after worship. They thus acquired such a knowledge of their written language as Chinese teachers and graduates in North Formosa *did not* possess. One who was unable to write a letter at the time is this day an able Chinese scholar. As time rolled on other students made copies from my original one. Thirty such were burnt during the French troubles. Quite a number have been made since. Converts have been pressing me to publish. This work was neither conceived nor prepared for that purpose, but as preachers, teachers and students have been and are still so anxious, and as they all declare it has been of great assistance in the past, I now comply with their request. One of their number has carefully written a copy for the printer and two went to Shanghai to see it through the Press. Out of the 6,664 not a few have been omitted (because not in general use here) and others have been added, making in all 9,451. The latter were gathered from the Bible, Chinese classics and a dictionary by Wells Williams, LL.D., which

OF THE

FORMOSAN VERNACULAR.

1095 一 It=chít.
903 丁 Teng=jîn-teng.
937 七 Chhit=chhit.
374 乙 Khó=chhoán-khùi, chhut [lát.
723 三 Sam=saⁿ.
25 丈 Tiōng=tōg.
741 上 Siōng=téng.
183 下 Hā=ē-bīn.
1040 万 Bān=chheng-bāu.
717 不 Put=m̄.
594 丐 Bián=bô-khòaⁿ-kìⁿ.
516 丕 Lî=hun-lî.
52 丗 Thiú=thiú-sî.
1125 与 Ú=saⁿ-kap.
307 丐 Kài=khit-chiáh.
671 丕 Phi=kék-tōa.
974 且 Chhiáⁿ=koh-tsài.
763 世 Sè=sè-kau.

416 丛 Khín=Kau, khóng-tsú ê- [miâⁿ.
丙 Péng=piáⁿ
78 丞 Sêng=sêng-siuⁿ.
909 丢 Tiu=hiat-tiu.
899 丙 Thíam=chhun-chíh chī- [míh.
526 两 Lióng=niúⁿ.
526 两 Lióng=nūg-ê.
700 並 Pèng=saⁿ-kap.
876 丽 Tó=lé-khì.
494 丒 Khûn=chhng kè-khì.
413 丩 Khiu=tîn-á-tîⁿ.
423 丳 Khóa=kha-hoáh, ūn-ûn-á.
个 Kò=chit-ê.
1066 丫 A=a-thâu.
156 丰 Hong=hong-tsu.
105 中 Tiong=tiong-ng.
261 丰 Kài=chháu-hoat sì-sòaⁿ [saⁿ-hāi.
丮 Kek=chhîu-kiáh khì-hâi.

中西字典



甘爲霖牧師遺像

廈門音新字典

西歷壹仟玖佰拾參年（西歷一九一三年第十一版）

臺南宣教師 甘爲霖 著

甘爲霖廈門音新字典

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

AMOY VERNACULAR

SPOKEN

THROUGHOUT THE PREFECTURES

OF

CHIN-CHIU, CHIANG-CHIU

AND

FORMOSA
(TAIWAN)

BY

REV. W. CAMPBELL. F. R. G. S

THE TAIWAN CHURCH PRESS

甘爲霖廈門音新字典

A 丫 siang-chhe, thih-chhe, khui-chhe ; a-thâu ; lú-pī.

A 阿 seng-ti ê jī, chhin-chhiūⁿ a-pá, á-ko, a-pan, án-ni.

A 倭 oá-khò, i-oá ; oá-lōa, chiū-sī ng-bāng lâng pāu-sū.

A 剉 thâi cheng-siⁿ chhiah-huih ; koah ām-kún.

A 亞 a-phiàn, a-phiàn hun-keng ; iā-sī seng-ti ê jī.

A 澀 khut-á-tsúi, kau-làu-tsúi, iā-sī kó͘-tsá Kam-siok-séng chit-tiâu khoe ê miâ.

A 洽 kap téng ji sio-siāng i-sù.

A 窒 chhù bô chiaⁿ, ọai, khi-khi ê khoán-sit.

A 磕 thap-o ê tōe, tōe-bīn bô piⁿ, kham-kham khiát-khiát.

A 椏 siang-chhe ê chhiū-ki, siang-chhe ê koáiⁿ-á, hō͘ pái-kha ê lâng ōe kiáⁿ.

A 歹 lú teh háu ê siaⁿ, chhin-chhiūⁿ pi-ai-ê khoán-sit.

A 猰 o͘-sek ê chiáu-miâ, o͘-sek ; o͘-a ; a-phiàn.

A 啞 é-káu, boe kong-ōe, chhin-chhiūⁿ a-a-kiò, án-ni.

a (壓 Ap) a-phiàn ; a-put-tó, chiū-sī gín-ná thit-thó ê mih.

a — a-ka, chiū-sī ēng ku-á ê kut lâi chè-tsō ê iòh-miâ.

a — a-tsa, am-tsam, chiū-sī kiaⁿ-lâng un-thun ê i-sù.

Á 阿 seng-ti ê jī, chhin-chhiūⁿ a kap án, sio-siāng i-sù.

Á 痾 é-káu, chiū-sī bōe ōe kóng-ōe ê lâng.

Á 歹 lú teh háu ê siaⁿ, chhin-chhiūⁿ pi-ai ê khoán-sit.

á (子 Tsú) bé-jī ê tsō͘-sù, chhin-chhiūⁿ ku-á, káu-á, án-ni.

á (也 Iá) á-bē, chiū-sī kap iáu-bē sio-siāng ê i-sù.

á (仔 Tsú) lok tī bé-jī ê tsō͘-sù, chhin- chhiūⁿ ti-á, káu-á, án-ni.

á (抑 Ék) tò-hoán mn̄g ê oē, chhin-chhiūⁿ á-bó, á-m̄-sī, àn-ni.

á (百 Pek) thòe pah jī ê jī, chhin-chhiūⁿ káu-pah-lák, kóng, káu-á-lák.

á — phah-á-chhiù, chiū-sī kap phah-ka-chhiùⁿ sio-siāng.

á — bîn-á-tsài ; m̄-á, chiū-sī m̄-ài ê i-sù.

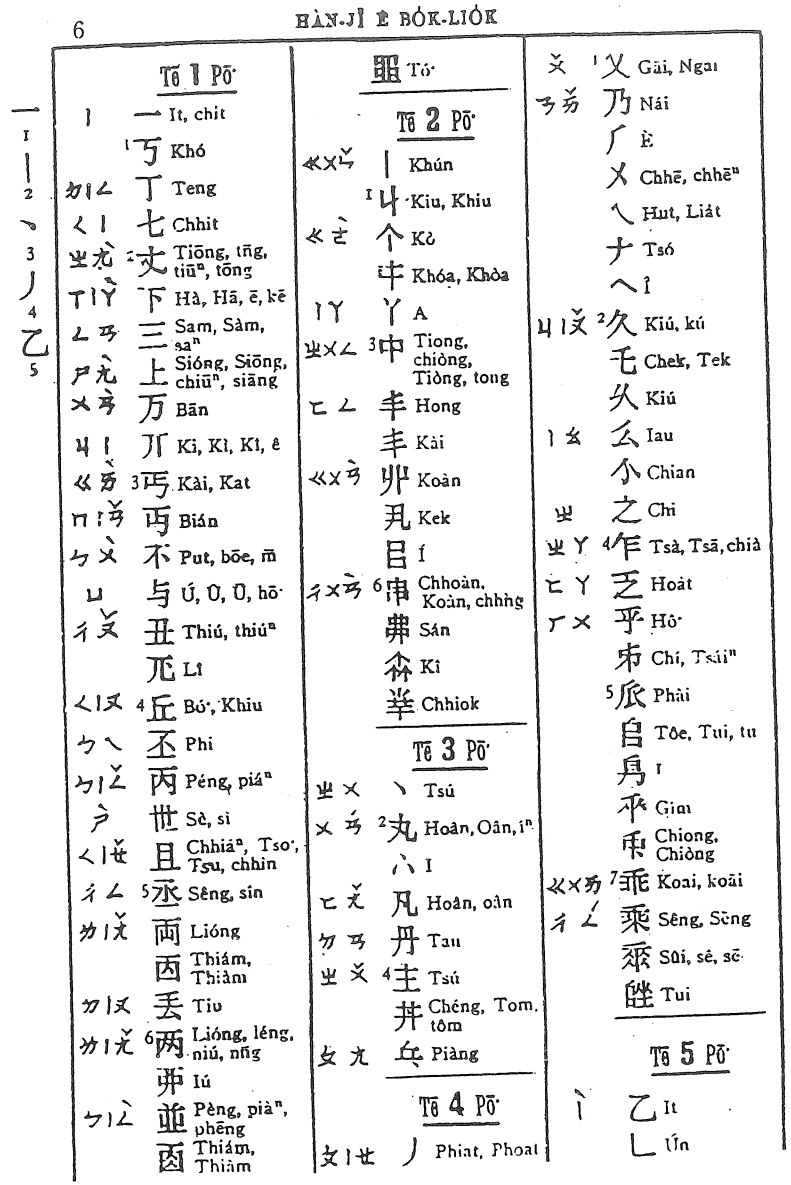
á — á-ló, chiū-sī kiò-lâng siaⁿ-bé ê siaⁿ, chhin-chhiūⁿ hoat-á, á-sī hoat-ló, àn-ni.

À 婭 nn̄g ê kiáⁿ, sài saⁿ kio in ê jī ; chhin-chiáⁿ.

À 稏 gōⁿ-kak ê sūi ; iā-sī lēng-gōa chit-hō bí ê miâ.

À 亞 khiau-ku ; khiap-sì ; khah-sòe ; chiū-kūn.

立春	Lip-chhun, tùi Se-lék	II	géh 5 hō khí.
雨水	Ú-súi, tùi Se-lék	II	géh 19 hō khí.
驚蟄	Kiⁿ-tit, tùi Se-lék	III	géh 5 hō khí.
春分	Chhun-hun, tùi Se-lék	III	géh 20 hō khí.
清明	Chheng-bêng, tùi Se-lék	IV	géh 5 hō khí.
穀雨	Kok-ú, tùi Se-lék	IV	géh 20 hō khí.
立夏	Lip-hā, tùi Se-lék	V	géh 5 hō khi.
小滿	Siáu-boán, tùi Se-lék	V	géh 21 hō khí.
芒種	Bông-chéng, tùi Se-lék	VI	géh 6 hō khí.
夏至	Hē-chì, tùi Se-lék	VI	géh 21 hō khí.
小暑	Siáu-sú, tùi Se-lék	VII	géh 7 hō khí.
大暑	Tāi-sú, tùi Se-lék	VII	géh 23 hō khí.
立秋	Lip-chhiu, tùi Se-lék	VIII	géh 7 hō khí.
處暑	Chhú-sú, tùi Se-lék	VIII	géh 23 hō khí.
白露	Péh-lō͘, tùi Se-lék	IX	géh 8 hō khí.
秋分	Chhiu-hun, tùi Se-lék	IX	géh 23 hō khí.
寒露	Hân-lō͘, tùi Se-lék	X	géh 8 hō khí.
霜降	Sng-kàng, tùi Se-lék	X	géh 23 hō khí.
立冬	Lip-tang, tùi Se-lék	XI	géh 7 hō khí.
小雪	Siáu-soat, tùi Se-lék	XI	géh 22 hō khí.
大雪	Tāi-soat, tùi Se-lék	XII	géh 7 hō khí.
冬至	Tang-chì, tùi Se-lék	XII	géh 22 hō khí.
小寒	Siáu-hân, tùi Se-lék	I	géh 6 hō khí.
大寒	Tāi-hân, tùi Se-lék	I	géh 21 hō khí.



甘爲霖廈門音新字典

七、日據時代台語辭典十九種

0. 提要

一八九五年日本領有台灣，學務部長伊藤修二深感統治台灣與同化台灣人之急務，厥爲讓日本人學習台語與教台灣人學習日語，而教台灣人學日語，必先教導日本人學習台語。於是首先在芝山巖辦學校，一面研究台語，一面教台灣人日語。並於一八九五年前往東京徵聘當時剛從東京帝國大學文學院畢業的小川尙義來台研究台語及日語教育。

小川一生在總督府學務部編修課，爲台語研究與日語教育奉獻，總督府所編的台語辭典幾乎全部出於小川之手，另公學校課本之編纂，小川也是主要參與的人物。

日本治台五十年，以總督爲首的台語學者編纂了近百種台語教科書，二十一種台語辭典，創刊了六種台語雜誌，爲台語留下汗牛充棟的寶貴文獻，這些文獻不止相當忠實的紀錄了台灣口語，並且以其專業的學養與敬業精神，奠定了閩南語學術研究的基礎，是閩南語二百年研究史上最璀璨的時期。本文只介紹其辭書編纂之成績。

日據時代的辭書可分三類，一是韻書；二是辭典；三是語典。所謂「韻書」類指倣《十五音》所作的字表，所謂「辭典」指以蒐集辭彙爲主的辭書，所謂「語典」指以蒐集成語或諺語爲主的辭書。茲分述如下：