DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOK-KEEN DIALECT

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

ACCORDING TO THE READING AND COLLOQUIAL IDIOMS:

CONTAINING ABOUT 12,000 *CHARACTERS,*

THE SOUNDS AND TONES OF WHICH ARE ACCURATELY MARKED;—AND VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE,

TAKEN GENERALLY FROM APPROVED CHINESE AUTHORS.

ACCOMPANIED BY

A SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF

HOK-KËÈN;

A TREATISE ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE HOK-KEEN DIALECT; THE NECESSARY INDEXES, &c.

BY W. H. MEDHURST,

BATAVIA.

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1832.

麥都思福建方言字典

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A

SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF HOK-KËÈN

(COMPILED FROM EUROPEAN AND CHINESE AUTHORS.)

THE PROVINCE of 福建 Hok-kèèn, 'happy establishment,' lies in the S. E. quarter of the Empire of China. The latitude of its Capital, 福州 Hok-chew, 'happy region,' is 26° 3′ N. and its Longitude 1° 30′ E. from Peking. The account given of it by Malte Brun is as follows:

"Fou-kien (or Hok-kèèn) is one of the smallest, yet richest, provinces of the Empire. Its situation "is favourable for fishing, navigation, and trade. The air is very warm, but pure and healthy. The fields "are watered with an infinity of rivers, which come from the mountains, and which the labourers manage with "great dexterity, for watering their rice-grounds. Black tea is the principal product. It also contains musk, "precious stones, iron, tin, and quicksilver mines; silk, hemp, and cotton are manufactured; steel is prepared, both "in the form of bars, and ready-made articles of hardware: and among the delicious and abundant fruits which it "produces, the oranges are remarkable for the flavour of muscat grapes which they possess. Fou-chew-fou (Hok-"chew-hoó), the capital of the province, is, above all, celebrated for its situation, for the great trade which it pos-"sesses, for the multitude of its men of learning, for the beauty of its rivers, which bear the great barks of China "to its very walls, and, finally, for an admirable bridge, thrown over the gulf, consisting of a hundred arches, and "entirely built of a beautiful white stone. Yen-peng-fou (Yèèn-pêng-hoó), situated on the declivity of a mountain, "at the foot of which flows the river Min-ho, is not large, but it is considered as one of the handsomest towns in "the Empire. Tchang-chew-fou (Chêang-chew-hoó) is near the port of Emouy (Ăy-moóíng), a great emporium of "trade, frequented by the Spaniards from Manilla."

The Hok-kèèn province was formerly called the Bân 閩 country: the following notices respecting its early history are taken from the 綱鑑易知 Kong-kàm ē te, or "History of China."

As early as the first year of 秦始皇 Chin-sź-hông, B. C. 215, we find mention made of the Bân country. The Empire being then divided into 36 districts, or 郡 Kwŭn, to which were added four others from the 粵 Wat country, namely, 閩中 Bân-tŏng, or Hok-kèèn; 南海 Lâm-hae, or Canton; 桂林 Kwŭy-lîm, Cochin China; and 象郡 Sĕăng-kwŭn (perhaps Siam.)

麥都思福建方言字典

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the absence of the author of this Dictionary, a note explanatory of the delay in its publication seems necessary. The printing of it was commenced at the press of the Hon. E. I. Company in 1831, and continued with some interruptions until their charter expired in April, 1834, when the work stopped at the 320th page. It remained untouched until December, 1835, when Mr. Medhurst, being in China, circulated a subscription paper to procure funds to complete the printing, and obtained upwards of one hundred names. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of Canton advanced the necessary funds on the guaranty of this subscription, and the printing was immediately resumed, the Company having loaned the use of their font of Chinese types for the purpose.

It is probable that the student will discover some errors in the work, but at present, a full table of errata cannot be made out. The following, however, have been noticed.

Page 16,	for	淆	Beáou,	read	淆.
Page 48,	for	笊	Chaou,	read	笊.
Page 87,	for	穄	Chèy,	read	穄.
Page 95,	for	漆	Ch'hat,	read	漆.
Page 127,	for	牀	Ch'hông,	read	牀.
Page 144,	for	徙	Choè,	read	徙.
Page 221,	for	棪	Hèem,	read	棪.
Page 241,	for	侯	Hoè,	read	侯.
Page 252,	for	璜	Hông,	read	璜.
Page 266,	for	還	Hwân,	read	還.
Page 274,	for	痕	Hwûn,	read	痕.
Page 276,	for	祓	Hwut,	read	祓.

Page 328,	for	研	Kèen,	also read	研.
Page 332,	for	鍥	read	Kèet,	鍥.
Page 351,	for	殼	K'hák,	read	殼.
Page 354,	for	呶	K'haòu,	read	磽.
Page 357,	for	敧	K'he,	read	敧.
Page 388,	for	軏	K'hwúy,	read	軏.
Page 436,	for	呂	Lè,	transpose	侶.
Page 541,	for	發	P'hwat,	read	癹.
Page 542,	for	篤	Pín,	read	篤.
Page 577,	for	二	Scáng,	read	二.
Page 611,	for	樓	Soe,	read	廔.
Page 675,	for	堂	T'h^{n}a,	read	廳.

A TABLE OF THE INITIALS AND FINALS OF THE HOK

FINALS.	柳 L-éw	邊 P-ëen	求 K-êw	去 K'h-è	地 T-ēy	頗 P'h-ó	他 T'h-ō
1 君 K,wun	縮 *lun*	分 *pun*	君 kwun	坤 k'hwun	敦 tun	奔 p'hun	吞 t'hun
2 堅 K,ëen	連 lëen	邊 pëen	堅 këen	愆 k'hëen	顛 tëen	偏 p'hëen	天 t'heen
3 金 K,im	廩 lím	○ pim	金 kim	欽 k'him	貪 t'him	○ 屁 p'hwùy	推 t'huy
4 規 K,wuy	睡 luy	悲 pwuy	規 kwuy	虧 k'hwuy	追 tuy	帕 *p'hày*	奈 t'hay
5 嘉 K,ay	詉 lây	跛 *pay*	嘉 kay	咍 k'hay	胎 tây	扳 p'han	灘 t'han
6 干 K,an	跰 *lan*	班 pan	干 kan	看 k'han	丹 tan	磅 p'hong	通 t'hong
7 公 K,ong	蘢 *long*	榜 póng	公 kong	空 k'hong	東 tong	○ p'hwae	○ t'hwae
8 乖 K,wae	○ lwae	扒 pwaè	乖 kwae	勬 k'hwae	○ twae	烹 p,heng	聰 t'heng
9 經 K,eng	乳 *léng*	兵 peng	經 keng	傾 k'heng	丁 teng	拌 p'hwan	倫 t'hwan
10 觀 K,wan	煖 lwán	般 pwan	觀 kwan	寬 k'hwan	端 twan	菩 p'hoe	挑 t'hoe
11 沽 K,oe	盧 loé	晡 poe	沽 koe	呿 k'hoe	都 toe	癈 p'heaou	梯 t'heao
12 嬌 K,eaou	癆 leaou	標 peaou	嬌 keaou	蹺 k'heaou	朝 teaou	批 p'hey	底 t'hey
13 稽 K,ey	禮 léy	飛 pey	稽 key	溪 k'hey	低 tey	○ p'hëung	㾗 t'hëur
14 恭 K,ëung	龍 lëung	餅 pëung	恭 këung	穹 k'hëung	中 tëung	波 p'ho	拖 t'ho
15 高 K,o	鑼 lo	褒 po	高 ko	科 k'ho	刀 to	葩 p'hae	台 t'hae
16 皆 K,ae	來 laê	擺 paé	皆 kae	開 k'hae	恆 tae	拚 p'hin	趁 t'hin
17 巾 K,in	鄰 lin	賓 pin	巾 kin	欣 k'hin	珍 tin	烹 p'hëang	暢 t'hëan
18 姜 K,ëang	良 lëang	乒 pëang	姜 këang	腔 k'hëang	張 tëang	○ p'ham	慘 t'ham
19 甘 K,am	婪 lam	○ pam	甘 kam	堪 k'ham	擔 tam	鼈 *p'hwea*	泰 *t'hwè*
20 瓜 K,wa	灘 lwà	鈑 *pwè*	瓜 kwa	誇 k'hwa	帶 *twà*	香 *p'hang*	聰 *t'hang*
21 江 K,ang	矜 *lang*	邦 pang	江 kang	空 *k'hang*	東 *tang*	○ p'hëem	添 t'hëem
22 兼 K,ëem	拈 lëem	○ pëem	兼 këem	謙 k'hëem	沾 tëem	拋 p'haou	偷 *t'haou*
23 交 K,aou	佬 laou	包 paou	交 kaou	敲 k'haou	兜 taou	○ *p'hëa*	○ *t'hëa*
24 迦 K,ëa	臘 lëa	○ pëa	迦 këa	奇 *k'hëa*	爹 *tëa*	坏 p'hoey	焞 t'hoey
25 檜 K,oey	丙 lóey	杯 pöey	檜 köey	魁 k'höey	對 *töey*	祊 *p'h^{n}à*	他 t'h^{n}a
26 監 K,^{n}a	拏 ná	○ p^{n}a	監 *k^{n}a*	坵 *k'h^{n}a*	今 *t^{n}a*	呼 *p'hoo*	節 *t'hoo*
27 艍 K,oo	汝 *loó*	斧 *poó*	艍 koo	腳 *k'hoo*	孫 too	嘌 p'ha	麥 t'hà
28 嘐 K,a	拉 la	巴 pa	膠 ka	欺 k'ha	乾 ta	丕 p'he	管 t'he
29 居 K,e	麗 le	悲 pe	居 ke	丘 k'he	知 te	夢 p'hew	揣 t'hew
30 丩 K,ew	鰡 lew	彪 pew	丩 kew	丘 k'hew	丟 tew	撐 *p'hai^{ng}*	傳 *t'hai^{n}*
31 更 K,*ai*^{ng}	婷 *nai*^{ng}	拼 *pai*^{ng}	更 *kai*^{ng}	坑 *k'hai*^{ng}	聽 *t'hai*^{ng}	鏜 *p'hooi*^{ng}	撐 *t'hooi*^{n}
32 禋 K,*wun*^{ng}	襲 *noot*^{ng}	方 *poot*^{ng}	禋 *kwut*^{ng}	勬 *k'hwui*^{ng}	鈍 *t'hwui*^{ng}	崇 *p'hwui*^{ng}	遄 *t'hwui*^{n}
33 茄 K,*ëo*	斜 *lëo*	標 *pëo*	茄 *këo*	鈌 *k'hëo*	釗 *tëo*	篇 *p'hëo*	天 *t'hëo*
34 梔 K,*ee*^{ng}	拈 *nee*^{ng}	邊 *pee*^{ng}	梔 *kee*^{ng}	鈌 *k'hee*^{ng}	鉦 *tee*^{ng}	平 *p'hee*^{ng}	天 *t'hee*^{ng}

Koē loē hēēp aē 囝陋俠險, *koē chip p'hēēh, ūm kw^{n}a áyh*, obstinate and narrow-minded.

Áyh 嗌 A noise in the throat, made by belching

B

Ba 疤 Read pa: a scar, a mark of a wound.

Ba 膘 Jeūk ba 肉膘, *bāh ba*, a rising of the flesh, an inflammation.

Bá 媌 Read bëāou: a prostitute; *ch'hēang bá* 娼媌, a bad woman. Bān jīn hoe kè wó; bëāou 蠻人呼妓爲媌. *Bán láng kēō ké sè bá*, the Hok-kēēn people call a prostitute Bá.

Bá 痲 Bá hong 痲瘋, the leprosy. Bá hong put k'hó e 痲瘋不可醫, *bá hong bú k'hang wuy*, the leprosy is incurable.

Bá 蠜 Read máou: pan máou 蝠蝥, *pan bá*, cantharides: also, pitted with the small pox.

Bá 貓 Read beāou; as, beāou lē 貓貍, *bá lé*, a fox. Beāou lē yéw bēēt 貓貍有穴, *bá lé wōō k'hang*, the foxes have holes. Gëuk bëēn bëāou 玉面貓, *gëuk bīn bá*, a pearly faced fox, a white fox.

Bā 峇 Bā bā 峇峇, a country-born Chinese. Bā bā put sit Tōng sau kwuy ké 峇峇不識唐山規矩, *bā bā ū^{m} bat Tē^{ng} sw^{n}a kwuy kè*, half-caste Chinese are not acquainted with the customs of China.

Bā 盼 Hwun hwun bā bā 紛紛盼盼, sometimes confused and sometimes clear.

Baé 惡 Read ok: bad, corrupt, wicked. Ok kwúy 惡鬼, *baé kwúy*, a bad devil; ok joō 惡字, *baé jē*, a foul word; ok but 惡物, *baé miē^{n}h*, a worthless thing: ok jin 惡人, *boe láng*, a wicked man.

Baé 煞 Dull, not bright. Chëak h^{n}ó put bae 灼火不煞, *chīh chëak hoey bē baé*, a little fire will not burn brightly. See 列女傳 *Léet lé twān*.

Baê 埋 Vulg. *taé*: To bury, to inter, to hide under ground; also, the name of a sacrifice. Gnóe hoē baê kim ē kim lêng 五胡埋金於金陵, *gnōē áy hoé taé kim twā lē kim lêng*, the five Hoé's (or foreign states) buried gold at Kim-lêng. Chōng baê hoō bóe 葬埋父母. *chòng taé pāy bóe*, to bury one's parents. Soō tēy kē wat, ē baê 祀地祇曰座埋, *ch'haē tēy sin kóng, ē bāe*, to sacrifice to the terrestrial gods is called, ē baê.

Baê 霾 Rain following wind. Chëung hong ch'hē^{n}á baê, hwūy jëēn k'héng laé 終風且霾. 惠然肯來. *chit jit woō hong kwá hoē, yin hwūy kaòu k'héng laé*, after a whole day's wind and rain, he was so kind as to be willing to come.

Baê 眉 Read bē: the eye-brows; bok bē 目眉, *bák baé*, the eye-brows. Kwan-é yéw gō ch'hām bē 關羽有臥蠶眉,

AN

INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

The figures found in the following pages denote the number of strokes in the character independent of the radical.

一 Yīt / Chīt	丌 Kē	丘 K'hew / K'hoo	丨 K'hwún		丶 Choó	一 1
丁 Teng	不 Put / Ū^{m} / Hew / Hoo	丙 Péng / Pē^{n}á	牛 Kew / K'hëet	𠀋 Sán	乀 E	丨 2
丂 K'hò	与 É	丙 Bëén 4	个 Kò		凡 Wán / Eé^{ng}	丶 3
七 Ch'hit	丙 Bëén 4	丞 Sîn	了 A		丸 Hwán	
万 Bék 2	丙 Kaè	丢 Tew	开 K'hwá		丹 Tan	
丈 Tëāng / Tēō^{ng} / Tē^{ng}	丑 T'héw	乖 Yéw 6	中 Tëung / Tëùng / T^{n}a 3		主 Choó 4	
三 Sam / S^{n}a / Sām	且 Ch'hē^{n}á / Ch'he	並 Pēng	丰 Haē	..	井 Tám / Tám / Tím / Tàm	
上 Sëāng / Chē^{ōng} / Sëáng	丕 P'he	函 T'hëèm	丰 Hong		乓 Pëáng	
下 Hāy / Áy / Káy	世 Sè	豆 Toé	丱 Kwàn 6			
			串 Ch'hwàn / Ch'hui^{ng} / Kwàn / Kwui^{ng}			

8 Q

TÂN'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A (丫) a bifurcation, (2)鴉 crow.
A (嗚呼.噯) Ah, Oh; how; what; alas悲嘆.感嘆 Oh; I say. 應答
噯眞歡喜 *Oh how glad I am*! 眞歡喜
噯是安怙嗎 *Ah is that so?*
噯眞可憐 *Alas. poor thing*!
噯.這是眞美的花 *What a pretty flower this is*!
噯,汝 *I say*—叫人名, 人客講"是甚麼" *the visitor said "well ah declare" or "did you ever"*
鴉有反哺之恩 *The crow knows to disgorge its food—in order to feed its parents.*
A-bí-lī-ka (亞美利加) America. 亞美利加的 American. 語 An Amencanism.
a-bó (阿母) mama.
a-bú (阿傅) mammy.
a-cha (阿查) dirty. "本音專用 Tsa"
a-ché (阿姊) elder sister.
a-chek (阿叔)uncles on the father's side
a-chím (阿嬸) wife of father's younger brother. aunt.
a-chhe (阿叉) the fork of a tree; the fork of a finger.
A-hui-lī-ka (非州) Africa.
a-î (阿姨) a wife's sister. a mother's sister. (阿兄) elder brother.
a-iân (亞鉛) a spelter. Zinc.
a ki (丫枝) a forked branch.
a-kim (阿妗) wife of mother's brother.
a-ko' (阿姑) a father's sister. a husband's sister.
a-kong (阿公) grandfather. 祖父
a-kū (阿舅)a mother's brother. a wife's brother.
a khoân (丫窶) a slave girl—from the two tufts in which the hair was dressed.(下女=毛髮梳二總)
A lat pek (阿剌伯)Arabia.---人Arabian.
A-Li-ga-toh (----) 多謝 (Jap)
a lu ka li (鹼類) alkali.
a lu pha---alpha 希臘字母之首字(2)始首.
a lu mi (白鉛) alminium
a-ḿ (阿姆)wife of father's elder brother.
a-má (阿媽) grandmother; grandma; granny.
A ma jóng ( ) Amazon. 往古住在Scythia 剛勇女族之徒.
a me bà (變形蟲) amoeba 極下等動物
a mian ( ) amen 心願如是! (基徒教徒祈禱在終末所唱之語) int.
a-môa (阿麻) flax; lint. --糸 linen. --油 linseed oil. --仁 linseed.
a-mo'-ni-a (安母尼亞) ammonia; ammoniac. (NH_3)有一種特臭之瓦斯體
A-ni-jiân-teng (阿耳然丁) Argentine. 共和國
a-pa (阿爸) pa-pa
a-peh (阿伯) a paternal uncle. a father's elder brothers.
A-pek-liáp-hán (阿伯拉罕) Abraham
a-pô (阿婆)wife of grandfather's brother; grandaunt.
a-pông-kiong (阿房宮) famous palace built by Chiñ si-hông (.秦始皇)
a-put-tó (阿不倒) Dharma. a small weighted doll that can not be pushed over. 不倒翁
a-phìan (阿片) opium. --che 劑 opiate. --食用人 opium eater. --中毒 opium ism. --丁幾 tinctura opium.
a-se-a-se (阿呆) stupid; foolish.
A-se-a (亞細亞) Asian. 亞細亞人
a-sià (阿爺) a young master. Sir.
a-siu lô (阿修羅) giant demons of Bud-

陳嘉德台音辭典

五、杜嘉德《廈英大辭典》

"Chinese-English Dictionary of Vernacular or Spoken Language of Amoy, with the Principal Variations of the Chang-chew and Chin-chew Dialects."（廈門話漢英口語辭典，俗名《廈英大辭典》）

Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A, LL.D Glasgow（杜嘉德牧師，英國格拉斯哥大學博士）編

一八七三年 London : Trübner & Co. 出版

0. 提要

Carstairs Douglas，漢名杜嘉德，英國基督教長老會牧師，他的名著《廈門話漢英口語辭典，附漳州泉州異讀》俗名《廈英大辭典》，是繼麥都思之後最偉大的一部羅馬字閩南語字典。它爲十九世紀的廈門方言及漳州、泉州各地方言口語詞素留下豐富而精確的紀錄，就羅馬字閩南語字典而言，是空前、也是絕後的成就，因而成爲日後所有閩南方言辭典、字典的重要典範。杜嘉德拉丁式拼音法也爲後來教會羅馬字奠下堅實的基礎。所以無論是語言學成就或閩南語的拉丁化，杜嘉德可以說是閩南語學界最偉大的功臣之一。