Fuzhou-English Dictionary

Li Zhuqing
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Publisher's Preface

Two individuals, Li Zhuqing and Norman Wild, merit special recognition for their diligent work on this dictionary. Professor Li, a scholar of the Fuzhou dialect, carefully selected each entry, determined the exact current pronunciation, and skillfully edited the definition and the examples. Her work on this dictionary should help to increase our understanding of this important Chinese dialect.

In Memoriam

Norman Wild worked on a number of dictionaries for this press after retiring from the U.S. Government. Norman had few peers as a linguist, especially in Chinese and Japanese. He had a special gift with languages, and, most importantly, generously shared that gift with others. His talent is amply displayed in this and other dictionaries on which he worked. Sadly, Norman passed away before this dictionary was completed. The publisher would like to take this opportunity to dedicate this volume, his last dictionary, to his memory.
The idea of compiling a Fuzhou-English dictionary originated in the summer of 1995, when I served as a Fuzhou language consultant at MRM. Fuzhou language instructional material at the time was extremely scarce and dated; the most current materials being the textbooks and dictionaries compiled by Leo Chen and Jerry Norman in the mid 1960's. Prior to those materials, the most reliable and comprehensive publication was Maclay and Baldwin's *An Alphabetical Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect*. Due to the dire need for updated material on Fuzhou, linguists at MRM and I decided to compile a new Fuzhou-English dictionary based on 福州方言词典 (*Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect*), published in 1995 by Li Rulong 李如龙, et. al. Two summers later, with the continuing support of MRM, and through the invaluable cooperation of my MRM counterpart Thomas Creamer, the final draft of this Fuzhou-English dictionary has finally reached its completion. MRM also generously sponsored my fieldwork in the summer of 1996, fieldwork that allowed me to verify the corrections and additions embodied in our new dictionary. While the framework for this dictionary is based on the *Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect*, the content of our work is significantly different. Our final product includes numerous corrections of Li's dictionary as well as findings from my own and others' research projects.

The Fuzhou dialect was recorded systematically for the first time in the 威林八音 (*Qi Lin Bayin*) the earliest southern rhyme dictionary dating from the sixteenth century. A number of other major Fuzhou dictionaries have been compiled since the *Qi Lin Bayin*. Among the works I have consulted, the following two major publications have been most valuable:


These two sources span a period of about one hundred years, a time during which numerous changes have swept through the Fuzhou dialect. In order to prevent the current dictionary from turning into an amalgam of dead words and new words, I have taken the following measures to collect only
living colloquial words in this dictionary. Being a native Fuzhou speaker myself, I selected from the two major sources only those items with which I was familiar. My mother, a woman in her sixties who is also a native Fuzhou speaker, assisted me in this process, particularly with regard to the 1870 Maclay and Baldwin dictionary. Her major role was to choose living words found in the dictionary that I had missed earlier, or words with which I was not familiar. Her selections, in a sense, represented an older generation's vocabulary.

After the items were chosen, I took them to Fuzhou speakers in China during my field trip in the summer of 1996. My major informant was Pan Eryao 潘尔尧, a retired professor of Chinese. Both Professor Pan and my mother provided invaluable help in determining which items are still in use. They also helped me add many new entries to my existing list. This fieldwork fulfilled two goals: it verified the word lists prepared both by my mother and me, it also added a long list of words that were not previously included. The result of the fieldwork was then added to the basic list of entries based on Li et. al.

As a result, this dictionary includes more than 7,100 colloquial Fuzhou words and phrases that are currently in active use by all age groups. In the few cases in which a dying word is listed, the entry is noted as <obs> (obsolete). The dictionary also includes over 5,500 examples of usage.

This dictionary includes entries of colloquial words and phrases. It does not include those non-colloquial words that share the same Chinese characters with the official language, Mandarin Chinese. Thus, for students of the Fuzhou dialect, this dictionary is intended to be their guide in learning the colloquial terms of the dialect.

The original translation of Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect was done by Norman Wild. His superb work is evidenced in virtually every entry. Chen Minglai, Brigitta Dai, and Wang Ling not only did the initial keyboarding of the manuscript, but also added several hundred characters to the computer font. Thomas Creamer has also been instrumental in bringing this dictionary to its current shape. For each revision and addition that I made, Tom tirelessly typed in all the changes, and sent me clean
copies of revised editions. With his rich experience in dictionary compilation, Tom also arranged the type setting and created the indexes. Throughout the course of working on this dictionary, I was very fortunate to be able to focus only on the content of the text. However, despite all the work done by the people mentioned above, the shortcomings and errors in the dictionary are my own only.

The last edition of Maclay and Baldwin's dictionary was published in 1929. Since the 1965 publication of Chen and Norman's Fuzhou-English dictionary, another 32 years have passed. I hope that this present dictionary will further contribute to the recording of the growth of the Fuzhou dialect during this century.

Li Zhuqing
Boston, MA.
November, 1997
The first known foreign learners of the Fuzhou dialect were missionaries. These pioneer learners of the dialect used the antiquated sixteenth century dictionary *Qi Lin Bayin* as their guide. Somehow in approximately a decade's time, they were able to produce a Foochow-English dictionary that included over ten thousand entries. This dictionary was the first one to develop a system of romanization for Fuzhou sounds. This groundbreaking work is still an invaluable source in the study of Fuzhou dialect today. In the century since the publication of the first missionary dictionaries, numerous studies have revealed many of the mechanisms by which the Fuzhou phonological system works. Students today are able to make use of these studies to accelerate the speed of acquiring the language. One recent success story pertains to a student whom I taught in the summer of 1995. He was able to converse in Fuzhou with ease on many subjects after just one summer's study. Besides this student's innate talent, the key to his success was that before he started learning Fuzhou, he already had an excellent command of Mandarin Chinese. This dictionary was thus designed specially for students with some Mandarin background. Students can use this dictionary to build up their Fuzhou colloquial vocabulary on top of their knowledge of Mandarin Chinese.

Compared to our knowledge about other dialects, our understanding of Fuzhou is still rather limited. Previous studies have revealed a dialect filled with intricate inter-related changes. After a century's study, we are still at a stage when we can only list some of Fuzhou language's basic rules and regulations. The complexity of the Fuzhou dialect lies not in the number of tones or initials or vowels, but rather in the phonetic changes that seem to occur everywhere in a sentence. In connected speech, numerous phonetic changes may occur to the initials, finals, and tones of all the participating words. Changes may be numerous, but the rules are limited and the application usually well-defined. In the following sections, I will sketch the phonological system of Fuzhou, summarize major rules that govern sound changes in Fuzhou, and briefly explain the use of characters in this dictionary.
Tones

Tonal values of Fuzhou are marked by the conventional five digit scale, with the number "5" indicating the highest pitch, and the number "1" indicating the lowest. Thus a tonal value of "44" is a high-level tone, whereas "53" is a high-falling tone.

Fuzhou has seven basic tones and two sandhi tones. The regular tones are used to distinguish characters read in isolation. For example,

ma: tone 1 (yǐnpìng) i44 伊 "he/she"
tone 2 (yángpíng) i53 媳 "(maternal) aunt"
tone 3 (shǎngshēng) i31 以 "with which"
tone 4 (yǐnqu) ei213 亿 "one hundred million"
tone 5 (yángqu) ei242 味 "smell" (noun)
tone 6 (yīnru) eik23 一 "one"
tone 7 (yángrù) ik5 译 "to translate"

The two sandhi tones are 21 and 24. These two tones occur only in non-final syllables in multisyllable words or phrases in which original tones have been altered. The rules of tone change are explained below.

The tonal values listed above are taken from the Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect. These tonal values may vary slightly depending on their environments. The tonal values, however, all maintain the general tonal contours. The following is a general description of the contour(s) of each tone:

The first tone [44] is generally a high-level tone. When read in a mono-syllabic word, the tone's actual pitch may be either 44 or 55. When followed by 53 or 5, the tone is obviously a 44, slightly lower than the onset of its following syllable. When followed by another 44 or more than one 44, the entire combination of 44 tones is realized as full 55, the highest level tone.

---

1 The term "sandhi tones" does not mean that all regular tones change into these two sandhi tones. One regular tone may change into another regular tone in a sandhi position. These two so-called "sandhi tones" are in addition to all other regular tonal contours that may occur in sandhi positions.
The second tone [53] is a high-falling tone. In isolated reading, it is often realized as 51. In most cases it sounds very similar to the Mandarin Chinese qùshēng.

The third tone [31] appears to be a mid-falling tone in writing. In actual realization, however, it is closer to a mid-level tone [33]. Some conservative speakers\(^2\) argue that there is a trailing off at the end. Yet, my personal experience and study has lead me to believe that [33] would be a more accurate description. This mid-level tone argument may further be supported by the fact that words with two consecutive third tone syllables are read in a mid-level pitch, and no falling or rising is perceived in speech.

The fourth tone is [213]. This tonal value resembles the Mandarin Chinese shǎngshēng. However, the rising part of the tonal value is rarely realized. It is barely perceptible even in extremely emphatic readings of certain words. It is generally pronounced as a low-falling tone of 21 or 31.

The fifth tone [242] is a rising-falling tone. This tonal value is almost always fully pronounced. The first rising part is the dominant value and trails off with a less emphasized fall.

The sixth tone is [23]. This is a short and abrupt rising tone.

The final tone is a high and short tone [5].

Tone sandhi

The above seven tones are isolation tones. When two or more tones come together to form a word or a semantic unit with a cluster of syllables, the non-final tones undergo certain changes. These changes are traditionally referred to as tone sandhi. The sandhi rules in bi-syllabic words are the

\(^2\) For example, Liang Yuzhang 梁玉璋, one of the compilers of the Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect, convinced her fellow compilers that it truly is a mid-falling tone. My own experience, however, leaves me no doubt that this is a mid-level tone. Since I am half of Liang's age, the discrepancy between us may be due mainly to generational differences.
basis of all sandhi rules. The following will list all the bi-syllabic tone sandhi rules.

\[
\begin{align*}
44 + 44 & \Rightarrow 44 44 \\
44 + 53 & \Rightarrow 44 53 \\
44 + 31 & \Rightarrow 31 31 \\
44 + 213 & \Rightarrow 53 213 \\
44 + 242 & \Rightarrow 53 242 \\
44 + 23 & \Rightarrow 53 23 \\
44 + 5 & \Rightarrow 44 5 or 44 44 \\
44 + 53 & \Rightarrow 44 53 \\
44 + 31 & \Rightarrow 31 31 \\
44 + 213 & \Rightarrow 53 213 \\
44 + 242 & \Rightarrow 53 242 \\
44 + 23 & \Rightarrow 53 23 \\
44 + 5 & \Rightarrow 44 5 or 44 44 \\
53 + 44 & \Rightarrow 44 44 \\
53 + 53 & \Rightarrow 44 53 \\
53 + 31 & \Rightarrow 31 31 \\
53 + 213 & \Rightarrow 53 213 \\
53 + 242 & \Rightarrow 53 242 \\
53 + 23 & \Rightarrow 53 23 \\
53 + 5 & \Rightarrow 44 5 or 44 44 \\
213 + 44 & \Rightarrow 21 44 \\
213 + 53 & \Rightarrow 21 53 \\
213 + 31 & \Rightarrow 24 31 \\
213 + 213 & \Rightarrow 21 213 \\
213 + 242 & \Rightarrow 21 242 \\
213 + 23 & \Rightarrow 21 23 \\
213 + 5 & \Rightarrow 21 5 \\
23 + 44 & \Rightarrow 21 44^3 \\
23 + 53 & \Rightarrow 21 53 \\
23 + 31 & \Rightarrow 24 31 \\
23 + 213 & \Rightarrow 44 213 or 5 213 \\
23 + 242 & \Rightarrow 44 242 or 5 242 \\
23 + 23 & \Rightarrow 44 242 or 5 242 \\
23 + 5 & \Rightarrow 44 5 or 5 5 \\
5 + 44 & \Rightarrow 44 44 or 5 44 \\
5 + 53 & \Rightarrow 44 53 or 5 53 \\
5 + 31 & \Rightarrow 31 31 \\
5 + 213 & \Rightarrow 44 213 or 5 213 \\
5 + 242 & \Rightarrow 44 242 or 5 242 \\
5 + 23 & \Rightarrow 44 23 or 5 23 \\
5 + 5 & \Rightarrow 44 5 or 5 5
\end{align*}
\]

Initials

Fuzhou has 15 basic initials, and two sandhi initials. The fifteen basic

\^

Both of the groups starting with a rù tone have this special feature: The first rù syllable sometimes retains a strong glottal ending. In this case, the first syllable remains a rù tone word regardless of its sandhi tonal contour. When sometimes the final stop is less prominent, it sounds closer to a non-rù syllable. This is the reason why alternative sandhi patterns are given. In the dictionary, either one of the sandhi variations may be given depending on which variation is closer to the actual realization of a given word.
initials are listed as follows: b, p, m, n, d, t, l, z, c, s, g, k, ng, h, o (zero initial).

The two sandhi initials are: w, and j. Unlike a sandhi tone, which is conditioned by its immediate following tone, the initial of a syllable may change, depending on the nature of its preceding syllable's ending.

Finals

The finals in Fuzhou are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>ang</th>
<th>ak</th>
<th>e/a</th>
<th>eik/ak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eing/aising</td>
<td>eik/aik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë/o</td>
<td>ëk</td>
<td></td>
<td>u/ou</td>
<td>ung/oung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëü/ou</td>
<td>ëung/oung</td>
<td>ëük/ouk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ü/ëü</td>
<td>üng/ëung</td>
<td>ük/ëük</td>
<td>i/ei</td>
<td>ing/aising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üo</td>
<td>üong</td>
<td>üok</td>
<td>ia</td>
<td>iang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>iëng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>io</td>
<td>iëng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iu/ieu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oung/aung</td>
<td>ouk/auk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variation in Finals

The variations in finals are closely connected to tones. Some of the above

4 Similar to the term "sandhi tones" explained earlier in the first footnote, "sandhi initials" are the ones in addition to other regular initials that may occur in sandhi positions.

5 This variation of the final is present in the Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect. I have eliminated it from the present dictionary for two reasons: first, the phonetic distinction between the variation form and the basic form is minimal; and, second, very few entries are involved. Another final [iu/ieu] has the similar situation. Yet, because the phonetic distinction is more observable, and more entries are involved, the variation form is retained in the present dictionary.
listed finals have a variation form after a slash "/". All the variation forms after the slash sign can occur only in these tonal categories: yǐnqù (213), yángqù (242), and yínrù (23). In cases where a given final is listed as an independent final as well as a variation final, this final can occur in all tones. Examples are [a], [o], [eing], etc.

Chinese characters used in this dictionary

Because this dictionary collects only colloquial Fuzhou words that are different from modern Mandarin, there are many syllables in the dialect that remain unrepresented by proper modern Chinese written characters. While it is tempting for a linguist to use as many etymologically correct characters as possible, doing so has some practical difficulties. For example, some of the characters may be etymologically correct, yet they are dead characters existing only in some very old dictionaries such as 广韵 (Guangyun) and 集韵 (Jiyun). Therefore, the principle in using the characters in this dictionary is as follows: If the Fuzhou syllable has an etymologically correct character that is still active in modern Chinese, this character will be used in the dictionary. If a Fuzhou syllable has an etymologically correct character that is no longer in use, but at the same time also has a popular folk character, these folk character will be used instead of the dead character. In cases where there is neither a dead character nor a folk character to represent a Fuzhou sound, I adopt created characters found in the Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect. These unusual characters (both folk and created) are of extremely small number in the dictionary.

Romanization

The goal of this dictionary is to facilitate the learning and use of the Fuzhou dialect. Therefore, the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used in combination with more familiar modern mandarin Chinese pinyin spelling. This spelling system is directly taken from the Dictionary of the Fuzhou Dialect.
User's Guide to the Dictionary

Arrangement

This dictionary is intended for native English speakers who wish to learn the Fuzhou dialect and have a good command of modern Chinese. As such, one of the more difficult decisions when planning this project was how to arrange the dictionary. Ideally it should be arranged by the pronunciation of an entry so that the user who hears a word or phrase can find it in the dictionary. However, we could not assume that the user new to the dialect would be able to precisely recognize the word or phrase heard. Precise recognition is even more a problem because of the phonetic changes that commonly occur in connected speech. Therefore, we devised a compromise sorting system. The dictionary is arranged first by the total number of strokes in the first character in the entry, and then alphabetically for character combinations. With this scheme the user should be able to quickly find an entry once the lead character has been located. For those users already familiar with the dialect an index of entries arranged by pronunciation is provided beginning on page xiii. A Pinyin index of lead characters begins on page xciii.

Within each total stroke section entries are sorted according to the direction of the first stroke in the head character or the next unique character in the string. The order of the strokes is as follows:

- horizontal stroke
- vertical stroke
- slanting stroke
- dot
- hooked stroke

For example, the Three Strokes section is arranged as follows:

\[ \equiv \quad \text{(i.e., \(-\) being the first stroke in the character)} \]
\[ \equiv \quad \text{(i.e., \(|\) being the first stroke in the character)} \]
千 (i.e., 千 being the first stroke in the character)
广 (i.e., 广 being the first stroke in the character)
己 (i.e., 巳 being the first stroke in the character)

At the top of each page one will find listed the first character of each entry on that page and the total stroke section number.

Labels

The labels used in this dictionary are self-explanatory. They include:

<abusive>  <obscene>
<children>  <obso> (obsolete)
<Chinese chess>  <onomat> (onomatopoeia)
<colloq> (colloquial)  <polite>
<depreciatory>  <proverb>
<derog> (derogatory)  <pun>
<euphem> (euphemism)  <rhyme>
<familiar>  <satirical>
<fig> (figurative)  <taboo>
<jocular>  <xiehouyu>
<mahjong>  <underworld>

<neologism>
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**Defining Terms:**

- cie44 江南: Jiangnan
- léu33 蒸气: steam
- cie33 wa113 热水: hot water
- cie53 huo31 灰水: gray water
- cie53 cang44 灰色: gray color
- ciek5 柜: cabinet
- ciek3 go44 千页糕: thousand pages cake
- ciek5 cang44 千里镜: thousand miles mirror
- cie33 寻: search
- cie41 战: battle
- cie41 笼押案: trapping case
- cie44 鲜: fresh
- cie44 jie213 鲜笑: fresh smile
- cie44 ngi44 鲜鱼: fresh fish
- cie41 简: simple
- buo53 lie53 七寸: seven inches
- caung213 七寸: seven inches
- ceeu213 七处: seven places
- goung31 七讲二十四听: seven paragraphs 24 listening
- leik21 七讲八听: seven paragraphs 8 listening
- ciek21 七古八怪: seven ancient eight terrors
- gua213 七胡八喝: seven胡八喝：seven drunk
- siang53 七成八败九成人: seven out of eight failure nine people
- belik3 七成八败: seven out of eight failure
- bai242 九成人: nine people
- ciek21 七成八败九成人: seven out of eight failure nine people
- gua213 七胡八喝: seven drunk
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The Dictionary
Two Strokes

—

二 нар ni53 lai213 lazy: 者依真二 hikes, 事计都推去别
依做。He is really lazy, sloughing all work on to
others.

二五 ni53 ngu31 dirty trick, nasty business: 伊对我
无敢做二五。He doesn't dare play dirty tricks on
me.

二万 ni53 uang242 cuckold

二撤须 ni21 wiek21 si44 fine-trimmed mustache
( shaped like an inverted "v")

二八天 ni21 wiek21 tieng44 second or eighth lunar
months (as season of transitional weather): 二八
乱颤衣< colloq> In the second and eighth months
you need a mix of summer and winter clothing.

十 seik5 certainly can, certainly worth doing (when
preceding a verb): 十食 certainly worth eating
十做 certainly worth doing 价格只般好，十
卖其了。With the price this good, it's certainly
worth selling.

十般全 seik21 baung44 juong43 perfect

十行纸 seik5 houng31 jai31 ten-line stationery,
stationery allowing ten lines of writing per sheet

十番 seik5 huang44 a kind of Fuzhou folk orchestra
(already flourishing in the Qianlong - Jiaqing
period, 1736 - 1819) [also called 十番  seik21
huang44 jie44]

十番  seik5 huang44 jie44 a kind of Fuzhou folk
orchestra (already flourishing in the Qianlong-
Jiaqing period, 1736 - 1819) [a variant of 十番
seik5 huang44]

十二月天 seik21 ni21 nguok5 tieng44 weather of
twelfth lunar month, winter weather

十做 seik21 zo213 bound to succeed, a sure thing: 者
事十做其快接过来。It's a sure thing, so take it
over right away.

十绝 seik5 zuok5 very stingy: 者依十绝其。He is
very stingy.

十绝哥 seik21 zuok5 go44 miser

七 ... 八 ... seik23 ... baik23 ... a pattern in which the
same verb is inserted to indicate continuous
pointless action: 七行八行 to walk here and there

◇ 行依唇吼放啸七覌八覌。When you go to
someone's home you should not nose around. ◇
七覌八覌，无拆州)%
[also called
七 ... 八十二 ... seik23 ... baik21 leik21 nei422 ...
七 ... 八三三 ... seik23 ... baik21 leik21 sang44 ...]

七 ... 八十二 ... seik23 ... baik21 leik21 nei422 ... a
pattern in which the same verb is inserted to indicate
continuous pointless action [a variant of 七 ...
八 ... seik23 ... baik5 ...]

七步蛇 cik21 buo35 lie53 seven-paces snake (a
kind of poisonous snake, so called because of the
belief that it kills the victim before he can walk
seven paces)

七寸 seik5 caung213 pig's trotters

七处 cik5 cei213 everywhere: 七处讨都无块讨，I
couldn't find it anywhere. 七处暗摸摸，去底
呢讨。It was pitch dark everywhere, where could
one look for it.

七讲二十二听 cik23 goung31 be21 leik21 ni53 liang213
◇ rambling chat ◇ idle gossip ◇ to talk nonsense
[a variant of 七讲八听 cik21 goung21 meik5
tiang213]

七讲八十三听 cik23 goung31 be21 leik21 sang233
niang213 ◇ rambling chat ◇ idle gossip ◇ to talk nonsense
[a variant of 七讲八听 cik21 goung21 meik5
tiang213]

七讲八听 cik21 goung21 meik5 tiang213 ◇ rambling
chat: 开会好好好开，都是七讲八听。The meet-
ing was not well run, they just talked about anything
and everything. ◇ idle gossip: 汝做自家其事
计，莫去听伊七讲八听。You just mind your own
affairs and don't listen to his idle gossip. ◇ to
talk nonsense: 轮师假师，全七讲八听。Pre-
tending to understand, he just talks nonsense. [also
called-七讲八十二听 cik23 goung31 be21 leik21
ni53 liang213, 七讲八十三听 cik23 goung31 bek21
leik21 sang233 niang213]

七古八怪 cik21 gu21 wiek5 gua213 odd, strange: 者
依蜀腹沿七古八怪其事计野雅。There are a lot of
odd things in the back of his mind.

七朝八喝 cik21 hu21 wiek5 bak23 to talk nonsense: 伊
都是七朝八喝，何嫌去听伊。He talks noth-
ing but nonsense; don't listen to him.
七成八败九成人

七成八败九成人  cik²⁴ siang⁵³ beik³⁴³ gau²¹ liang⁴⁴ ing³³ seven succeeds and eight fails (the folk belief that a seven-month old baby is likely to survive, an eight-month old baby is unlikely to and a nine-month old baby will grow to an adult)

托 buok²³ ① to wish, if only: 明天托其過雨。I just hope it doesn't rain tomorrow. ② to try one's luck: 事无一定成功何去？This isn't sure to work out; we'll just take a chance on it. [see also 托 buok²³]

托 buok²³ ① will, want to: 伊托去。He wants to go. ② to be just about to: 汝托托毕业未？Is your son about to graduate？ ③ 依弟转转了。Little brother will be back very soon. [see also 托 buok²³]

托死 buok²³ si³¹ ① about to die: 伊托死去了！He is on the point of death. ② to court death, to deserve to die, will be in trouble: 遂只久怀去，托死！Still not gone by this time, now that's awful.

托死要 buok²³ si²¹ lu³³ cau²¹³ half alive, listless [a variant of 托死要 buok²³ si²¹ lu³³ cau²¹³] 托死要 buok²³ si²¹ lu³³ cau²¹³ half alive, listless: 伊堆都行始清，托死要侣！He walks listlessly like someone only half alive. [also called 托死路要 buok²³ si³¹ lu³³ cau²¹³]

人情 ing⁴⁴ jing³³ courtesy presents, gifts required by etiquette: 趙年就暗人情若去几百。You have to spend hundreds of yuan on presents in the course of a year.

人情世事 ing²¹ jing²¹ sie³³ lê²⁴² ① human relationships, etiquette: 只大了人情世事都给八。Grown this old and still doesn't know the rules of etiquette. ② exchange of social courtesies: 人情世事总奢使囥钱。Exchanging social courte-

人家私 ing²¹ nga⁴⁴ je⁴⁴ private school (of the traditional Chinese type)

人家私 ing²¹ nga⁵³ juo²¹³ private home: 人家私共机关学校居居八。You can tell a private home from an institutional or school building at a glance.

人味 nik²¹ ei²⁴² to be cooked until flavorful; 肉煮人味未？Has the meat been cooked till the flavor is brought out?

八 baik³ ① to know: 只事事计我给八。伊八併

舌 to know: 八 baik³ ① to know: 只事事计我给八。伊八併

舌 to know: 八 baik³ ① to know: 只事事计我给八。伊八併

舌 to know: 八 baik³ ① to know: 只事事计我给八。伊八併

舌 to know: 八 baik³ ① to know: 只事事计我给八。伊八併
what's up

八曾 beik21 zeing53 once (adverb indicating an action that has taken place in the past): 老板八曾共伊讲过。*The boss has told him.*

八症 beik5 zeing213 to know the situation, to know what's right: 会八症自家做就好。*If he understands the situation then it will be to his advantage not to do it.*

八字胶 beik21 zi44 a44 walking with the feet pointed out

八字伯 beik21 zi53 wak23 person who shows off his bit of education

几何车 gi44 o44 jia44 drawing compasses

乙

九早 gau24 ja31 long since: 拈着票九早去了。*He took the ticket and left long ago.*

九重樑 gau24 lüng31 ngui31 Double-nine cake (a kind of layer cake eaten at the Double-nine Festival 九重节)

九世 gau44 sie213 long since: 批寄九世去了。*The letter went out a long time ago.*

刃缘 do53 cui213 knife edge

刀困 do53 iang31 small knife

刀石 do44 luok5 whetstone

刀枕 do53 zing31 back of a knife blade

刁 diu44 to laugh and joke noisily: 伊真爱刁。*She loves to cut up.*

刁皮 diu44 pi53 naughty

力草 lik31 cau31 physical strength: 伊力草真好。*He is very strong.*

力落 lik5 lok5 hardworking, diligent: 伊真力落，逢毛事计都拾去做。*She is very hard-working, no matter what the job she will take it on.*

何应 me53 nok23 what: 何应八嘈是何应。*How should I know what it is? [also called 乜毛名 mie21 nok44 miang53]*

乜毛名 mie21 nok44 miang53 what: 汝讲乜毛名我惩八听。*I can't understand what you are saying..Images is 乜毛名? What is this? [a variant of 乜毛 mie21 nok23]*

也候 mieng53 ngau242 when, what time: 汝乜候行? *When are you leaving?*

又又 iu53 iu242 as ever, still: 讲啱又又也是无毛使，固不如怀讲。*It's no good to keep on talking the same way, better not to talk at all.*

了离 liu44 lie242 with neatness and dispatch: 诸依团做事计比丈夫团了离。*Girls do things more neatly than boys.*
Three Strokes

三不像 汝^44 buk^31 cuong^53 nang^242 shady character [a variant of 无三不两 mo^44 sang^44 buk^5 lang^242]

三月四十五^{t} sang^53 hau^21 si^21 ngeing^213 to play deaf: 现刻的营业员态度真呆，三月四十五．

三剂弯 sang^21 je^44 wang^44 bent. crooked: 只条棍棍三剂弯其。This stick is crooked．

三层糕 sang^44 jeing^44 ngo^44 a kind of three-layer cake

三ヶ月 sang^53 nang^213 third day after baby's birth (considered a festive day)

三十晩間 sang^21 neik^21 buo^53 ang^213 last day of lunar year, Lunar New Year's Eve

三十晩間 sang^21 neik^44 mang^44 muo^44 last day of lunar year, Lunar New Year's Eve: 明日是三十晩間，Tomorrow is New Year's Eve．

三個指 sang^21 nga^24 jai^31 three fingers (i.e., a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine, so-called because he uses three fingers to take the pulse)

三下响 sang^21 nga^53 ūng^31 a kind of early Fujian operatic performance

三眼見 sang^21 nga^21 ciek^5 three-eyed crab (a kind of sea crab so called because its shell is like the swimming crab and back pattern like three eyes)

三間排 sang^21 nga^44 me^53 a kind of wooden one-storey house with a central hall and two wing-rooms

三人椅 sang^33 nging^21 ngie^31 three-person sofa

三花 sang^44 ngu^44 〇 clown (esp. in traditional Chinese opera) 〇 comical person, comedian [also called 三花角 sang^21 nga^53 ūok^23]

三花角 sang^21 nga^53 ūok^23 〇 clown (esp. in traditional Chinese opera) 〇 comical person, comedian [a variant of 三花 sang^44 ngu^44]

三落透后 sang^21 nok^21 tau^53 au^242 large one-storey house with three courtyards

三氹水 sang^21 nuk^24 zu^31 the 'water-radical' written on left (Kangxi 'radical' 86)

三不像 sang^21 wuk^5 cuong^242 non-standard, neither fish nor fowl [also called 四不像 si^21 wuk^5 cuong^242]

三不像 sang^44 wuk^21 cuong^53 nang^242 neither fish nor fowl, unclear

干燭 gan^44 na^44 dried up [also called 干燭] gan^44 na^44 la^44干 of] to compel: 伊伊去，绎伊妈干伊去。She won't go, but her mother made her go．干伊伊好好下！Give him a hard time!

干证 gan^53 jeing^213 a witness: 只案例由我做干证．I am a witness in this case． 〇 有理无理，干证先死 <proverb> right or wrong, the witness is the first to be put to death

干亢势 gan^21 me^53 lie^213 why, what for: 干亢势总款做？ Why are you acting that way?

干燥 燧 gan^44 na^44 la^44 dried up: 干燥其肉，无重 dried-up meat, not heavy [a variant of 燧 gan^44 na^44]

干干急 gan^21 nga^53 ngaik^23 anxious: 伊半暝三更未转来，也侯我拍蜀只电话，害我着唇吻

干干急，He still isn't home at midnight, and didn't even give me a call. I am home anxious and don't know what to do．

干饭 gan^53 nguang^213 nanny (as distinguished from wet nurse)

干寒 gan^53 seik^23 to swallow dry, to eat without drinking: 无汤，饭干寒． There is no soup, so the rice will have to go down dry．

工 gĕüncü^{t} 〇 amount of work: 只件衣裳工野大．

Making this clothing takes a lot of work． 〇 work: 今且有工做无？ Is there work to do today? 〇 work day: 蜀工若夥钱？ How much money per work day?

工钱剂 gĕüncü^53 jieng^21 ja^242 wage

工把两 gĕüncü^21 ma^44 lang^242 one or two days: 只件事计工把两就会办得完。This job can be finished in just one or two days．

土胶 tu^21 a^44 peninsula

土土色 tu^21 tu^44 laik^23 loess color, yellowish brown color: 只块布土土色野怀好看．This piece of
cloth has a very ugly yellow-earth color.

 İlk: The things he makes are of poor quality; if they are not sunken in one place they are bulging out in another.

After a classifier for a part or portion: 只下比许下 ngữ. *This part is more than that.* ☠... times, ... fold: 睇两下只歴乍有够。*Twice as much will be just enough.* [see also 下 gia242 and ha242]

下 a53 a242 everyday, always: 自家翻字典, 所使下下直透问。Look it up in the dictionary yourself; don’t be always asking.

下界婆 a21 ai44 / i44 bo53 spouse of homeless soul (i.e., 下界爷 a21 ai44 ie53)

下界爷 a21 ai44 / i44 ie53 homeless soul (to whom offerings are made at New Year)

下頰 a44 hai53 lower jaw

下人 a44 ing53 servant, attendant

下骸 a44 kuok5 lower half: 含樹下骸未油漆。The lower half of the cupboard isn’t painted yet. ☠ 只本书我无看，缩八下骸讲什毛。I haven’t finished reading the book, I don’t know what’s in the rest of it. [also called 下半长 a21 wuang44 noung53]

下昼 a53 lau213 afternoon

下昼时 a21 lau44 li53 afternoon time: 下昼时遇雨歴哇就会凉彷团。If it rains in the afternoon it could be a little cooler in the evening.

下底 a31 le31 bottom, underside [also called 下底势 a21 le44 lie213]

下底势 a21 le44 lie213 bottom, underside [a variant of 下底 a31 le31]

下邪 a44 lia53 ☠ to take advantage of people: 只隻朋友哥真会下邪。That guy can really take advantage. ☠ to Walsh: 錯借伊乞下邪去。If you lend him money he won’t pay back.

下长 a44 long53 lower half: 下长絅振动。He can’t move the lower part of his body. ☠ 剧本好了下长是导演其事计。The script is finished; next thing is the director’s business.

下轮 a44 lung53 next time

下烽 a53 luo242 the area south of the Min 闽 River (i.e., the southern half of Fujian), so called because Fujian was at one time divided into eight prefectures) [see also 下四府 a21 si53 hu41]

下烽依 a53 luo242 nēung53 person from south of the Min 闽 River (i.e., a person from south Fujian, usu. refers to people of the Quanzhou 泉州 - Zhangzhou 漳州 region) [see also 下府依 a53 u31 nēung53]

下南 a44 nang53 the lower south (i.e., south Fujian)

下南鬼 a53 nang53 ni53 [i.e., a person from south Fujian)

下南粿 a53 nang53 ni53 lower south cake (i.e., a kind of south Fujianese cake with mashed mung bean filling)

下二日 a21 ni44 nik5 in the future: 下二日无能耐总款了。From now on that won’t do. ☠ 今且先讲 達喙, 下二日其事计下二日介讲。Let’s discuss this much today, and talk over the rest later on.

下日 a44 nik5 in the future: 下日汝自家会八。You will be able to understand that yourself sooner or later.

下四府 a21 si53 hu41 the four southern prefectures (i.e., 泉州 Quanzhou, 漳州 Zhangzhou, 兴化 Xinghua, and the southwestern part of 汀州 Tongzhou, which comprise the southern half of Fujian; in all Fujian was at one time divided into eight prefectures) [see also 下烽 a53 luo242]

下府 a53 u31 the southern prefectures (i.e., the southern half of Fujian)

下府依 a53 u31 nēung53 person from the southern prefectures (i.e., a person from south Fujian) [see also 下烽依 a53 luo242 nēung53]

下八洞 a21 weik5 doung242 lowlives: 毛共许蜀帮下八洞客唯。Don’t hang around with those lowlives.

下半长 a21 wuang44 noung53 lower half [a variant of 下骸 a44 kuok5]

下 gia242 unsatisfactory: 伊功夫野下。His skill is below par. [see also 下 a242 and ha242]

下脚 gia53 uok5 good-for-nothing: 依蜀问，汝都讲出来，下脚！As soon as somebody asks, you blurt out everything, what a no-good!

下向 gia53 uong213 below, under, down

下! ha242 to droop (esp. of the corner of the eye); 目凋真下野惊依。The corner of his eye droops down in an unsightly way. [also called 下下
大家 dai44 a44 mother-in-law, husband’s mother [also called 大姨 dai21 a33 ne31]

大家各依 dai44 a44 gouk21 nüe33 everybody [a variant of 大家依 dai21 a44 nüe33]

大家奶 dai21 a33 ne31 mother-in-law, husband’s mother [a variant of 大家 dai44 a44]

大家依 dai21 a44 nüe33 everybody:行慢勿团, 等大家依団。Walk a little slower, wait up for all the others. [also called 大家各依 dai44 a44 gouk21 nüe33]

dai44 a44 big (can be used before the classifier): 只隻锅野大。This pot is very big. 老鱼烩大头。This fish is not big. 大粒其卵儿粒萝卜? How many big eggs to a jin (catty)? 大盏灯点盏 light a big lamp

大殺块 dai21 a33 lo133 i fold; 秘密 <jocular> person with big feet

大家法 dai21 a33 uak21 house with many mouths to feed: 我屬呎是大家法, 买米都著蜀两百斤蜀团。Our house has many mouths to feed, so every time we buy rice we have to buy one or two hundred jin (catties).

大褂 dai44 e44 front of a right-buttoning Chinese garment

大褂 dai44 gai44 i goiter ② chicken or duck’s large crop

大格 dai53 gak21 large specimen (literally of animals or jokingly of humans): 此蜀厝大是大格其, 伲团哥 7岁只般悬。All the people in your family are big; your child is only 7 years old, but already so tall. 毛毛鸡, 𠊎大格 <colloq> chicken with lots of feathers passing off as big

大汗 dai53 gang242 sweaty, prone to perspire: 我

真大汗, 过要做嚏就蜀身汗。I am naturally sweaty, if I do the least bit of work I am soaked in perspiration.

大汗细汗 dai53 gang242 biang213 se53 gang242 dripping in sweat: 做透蜀身大汗细汗。He worked till his whole body was dripping in sweat.

大缸 dai44 gouk244 ① very large bowl ② large jar

大脚 dai53 gik23 ① main role, main labor force: 伊着呎呎是大脚, 伊无着踵事事都做来。He is the main worker in the family, so if he isn’t home nothing gets done. ② good at coping: 伊大脚, 連毛都无惊。He knows how to cope; nothing scares him.

大腿 dai44 i33 sister-in-law, wife’s older sister

大团 dai53 iang31 eldest son

大舅 dai53 iu242 ① brother-in-law, wife’s older brother ② uncle, mother’s older brother

大手 dai21 ji44 laung242 wasteful, extravagant (esp. in household matters): 伊真大手段, 故此月月钱无够使。She spends money extravagantly, so each month’s income doesn’t cover expenditures.

大做 dai53 jo213 to go all out, to raise a fuss: 我着共伊大做.setStroke。I’ll have a big fight with him.

大主 dai53 juo31 ① rich and powerful family [a variant of 大主市 dai21 juo44 jei242]

大主市 dai21 juo44 jei242 rich and powerful family [also called 大主 dai53 juo31]

大厝 dai21 juo53 i lie33 rich and powerful family

大框 dai44 kwong44 pleasant-looking, graceful, well-behaved

大细 dai53 la213 ① both young and old: 蜀厝大细 family members both young and old ② 亲戚大细 all the relatives ③ clan relatives: 大细有计都去起伊。When relatives have some problems they all go to him for help.

大头 dai44 lau53 large size (of animals): 土鸡真少 只般大头。Not many farmyard chickens are this big. 只头风蚊野大头。This mosquito is really big.

大头镜 dai53 lau21 iang213 magnifying glass

大头大面 dai21 lau21 iu53 meing213 big head and big face (supposedly a feature of a lucky and well-to-do person, considered praiseworthy)

大头蜂 dai44 lau44 wung44 big head wasp (a kind of large black wasp)
大细目 duai²¹ le⁴⁴ mēük⁵ ① one large and one small eye ② to play favorites, to discriminate: 做先生都勿使大细目。A teacher must not show personal biases.

大细嫩 duai²¹ le⁴⁴ naung²⁴² of unequal size

大细侬 duai²¹ le⁴⁴ nēung⁵³ relatives of all ages: 我乡仚大细侬对伊都有意见。All the relatives in the village all have complaints against him.

大细婆 duai²¹ le⁴⁴ wo⁵³ wife and concubine(s): 大细婆确确冤家。The wife and concubine are always quarreling.

大来 duai⁴⁴ li⁵³ to raise a rumpus: 大侬无看唐, 伲团就大来。When adults are not home the children raise a rumpus.

大舌 匝 duai²¹ lie⁵³ bē³¹ to stammer: 伊细团有伪滴大舌 匝。Her son has a slight stammer. 伊是大舌 匝。He has a stammer.

大心肝 duai²¹ ling⁴⁴ ngang⁴⁴ greedily ambitious, insatiable

大肾肝 duai²¹ ling⁴⁴ pa⁴⁴ ① swelling of the scrotum ② hernia

大小拐 duai²¹ liu²⁴ guai³¹ left-handed person [a variant of 倒手拐 do²¹ jiu²⁴ guai³¹]

大小脑 duai²¹ liu²⁴ no³¹ brains: 者侬大细脑野细。His brains are muddled.

大小黄 duai²¹ liu²¹ uoung⁵³ big little 'Huang' (i.e., way of distinguishing the surnames Huang and Wang which are homophones in Fuzhou) [incorrect rendering of 大肚黄 duai²¹ lu²¹ uoung⁵³]

大肚黄 duai²¹ lu²¹ uoung⁵³ big stomach 'Huang' (i.e., way of distinguishing the surnames Huang and Wang which are homophones in Fuzhou) [also incorrectly called 大小黄 duai²¹ liu²¹ uoung⁵³]

大妈 duai⁵³ ma³¹ ① paternal great-grandmother ② <fig> honored and respected woman: 伺候伊共大娘姆样。Wait upon her like a paternal great-grandmother.

大目甥 duai²¹ mēük⁵ hang⁴⁴ <derog> big eyes

大细 duai⁴⁴ mieng⁵³ <euphem> bowel movement, stool

大拇指 duai⁴⁴ mo⁴⁴ go⁴⁴ the thumb

大侬 duai⁴⁴ nēung⁵³ adult

大侬大相 duai²¹ nēung²¹ luai³¹ luoung²¹ grown-up appearance (used to rebuke someone who does not behave accordingly): 伊大侬大相了固只般

小面。He is a big fellow now, but still so shy.

大侬大量 duai²¹ nēung²¹ luai³¹ luoung²¹ grown-minded, not petty: 汝大侬大量，莫共伊受气。You are a bigger person than that and should not let that sort of person provoke you.

大侬面侬团身 duai³¹ nēung²¹ meing⁵³ niè¹⁷ iang²¹ ning⁴⁴ adult face but undersized figure

大耳 duai⁵³ ngai²⁴ ① big ears ② pig

大喉咙 duai⁴⁴ o⁴⁴ le̤⁴⁴ ngai²⁴ loud voice

大姑 duai⁴⁴ u⁴⁴ sister-in-law, husband's older sister

大公 duai⁴⁴ un⁴⁴ paternal great-grandfather, honored person of male sex

大边手 duai²¹ weing⁴³ jiu³¹ right hand

大边肢 duai²¹ weing⁴³ nga⁴⁴ right leg

大婆 duai⁴⁴ wo⁵³ wife (as contrasted to concubine)

大半 duai²¹ wuung⁴³ more than half, larger of two pieces: 伊搊大半，半其间。He took more than half and gave the rest to me.

大半工 duai²¹ wuung⁴³ ngēng⁴⁴ greater part of the day [a variant of 大半日 duai²¹ wuung⁴³ nik⁵³]

大半日 duai²¹ wuung⁴³ nik⁵³ greater part of the day [also called 大半工 duai²¹ wuung⁴³ ngēng⁴⁴]

大腹腮 duai²¹ wuk²¹ gai⁴⁴ big belly [also called 大腹姐 duai²¹ wuk²¹ ge⁴⁴]

大腹姐 duai²¹ wuk²¹ ge⁴⁴ big belly [a variant of 大腹腮 duai²¹ wuk²¹ gai⁴⁴]

大腹胀 duai²¹ wuk²¹ kuung⁵³ big belly

大腹橱 duai²¹ wuk²¹ kuoung⁵³ big belly

丈夫 duou⁴⁴ muo⁴⁴ husband [also written 唐驸 duou⁴⁴ muo⁴⁴]

丈夫团 duou²¹ muo³¹ iang³¹ boy, young man

丈夫团带 duou²¹ muo³¹ iang⁴⁴ dei²¹ <derog> little boy

丈夫团团 duou²¹ muo³¹ iang²¹ toung⁵³ half-grown boy, early teenager

丈夫孙 duou²¹ muo⁴⁴ loung⁴⁴ grandson (as


3 丈万才上山千毛

contrasted to granddaughter)

丈夫依 顿ang21 muo44 nêng53 ① man, adult male
② husband [also written 周岸依 顿ang21 muo44 nêng53]

丈奶 顿ang24 ne31 mother-in-law, wife's mother

丈依 顿ang44 nêng53 father-in-law, wife's father

丈篱 顿ang44 nga44 measuring rod

万字糕 顿ang21 ji44 o44 swastika-shaped rice cake

才才 cai44 cai44 just now, a moment ago: 我才才固共汝讲过，汝就给记去? I spoke to you about it just a moment ago, and have you already forgotten?

上 顿ang242 to draw up water: 无自来水，着井号上。We don't have running water, we have to draw it up from the well. [see also 顿ang242]

上 顿ang44 plus, odd (when following a number):

月上 one month plus ① 年上 a bit over a year ② 碗上 a bit over a bowlful ③ 角上 ten-odd fen ④ [see also 顿ang242]

上桌 顿ang35 dok23 to take a seat at a banquet: 七点上桌，九点方未食完。They took their seats at seven and had not finished eating at nine.

上堂 顿ang44 doung53 to go to class

上热 顿ang44 iek5 to have or get excessive 'internal heat' (a concept of traditional Chinese medicine)

上斋 顿ang44 je44 to attend school

上水 顿ang3 jui31 to sail against the current: 上水船慢，落水快。A ship goes slowly upstream and quickly downstream.

上马宴 顿ang21 ma44 ieng213 simple meal served after a funeral to the persons who attended

上半暝 顿ang21 muang44 mang53 first half of the night

上晡 顿ang44 muo44 the night before

上癬 顿ang53 nai242 to get scabies

上昼 顿ang35 nau241 morning, a.m.

上顿 顿ang35 naung241 previous meal: 食喰有上顿无下顿 ate the previous meal but has nothing for the next

上俚 顿ang44 nêng53 to be possessed by a spirit

上家 顿ang44 nga44 <mahjong> the player sitting to the left

上海团 顿ang21 nai24 iang31 <derog> Shanghai person

上刻 顿ang53 ngaik23 just now, a moment ago

上紧 顿ang53 nging31 to be active in, to pay close attention to: 伊读书给上紧，看视真上紧。He does not study hard, but he gives going to movies his best attention。拁 帏尾了，汝着上紧伪团。The term is coming to an end, so you have to get cracking.

上幅 顿ang53 nuo242 the upper reaches of the Min River (e.g., Nanping 南平 and Jian'ou 建瓯 regions)

上铺 顿ang44 puo44 to go to bed: 天清早早点就上铺。Go to bed early in cold weather.

上神 顿ang44 sing53 to act as if possessed by a spirit

上册 顿ang53 têung31 <euphem> to sit on a chamber pot

山猴 顿ang44 gau53 <abusive> mountain monkey (i.e., mountaineer)

山胶 顿ang44 ka44 foot of a hill

山窟 顿ang53 kauk2'4 cave, cavern

山陇 顿ang44 nêng53 deep in ravine

山东默 顿ang21 nêng53 ngaung242 <derog> ① Shandong person ② any big and tall northern Chinese

山顶 顿ang3 ning31 mountaintop: 去山顶待柴 go to the mountaintop to gather firewood

千一 顿ang53 eik23 to have a date and walk arm in arm [lit. eleven hundred, 1,100; these four numbers are read as iu44 iu44 kuang44 kuang53, which is a pun on the Fuzhou pronunciation of 想想环环, meaning 'holding hands and walking around']

千页糕 顿ang21 ni44 iang241 a kind of multilayer cake

千里镜 顿ang21 ni44 iang241 telescope

千张 顿ang44 nuo44 thin sheets of beancurd

十 nok23 ① thing: 有十 have something ② 十买十
买 stuff 不是 what to do 不是 nothing to do 什么事是 

乞 kē23 ① to give: 乞我两本书。Give me two books. ② to adopt: 伊老妈养，去年赐乞蜀隻团。His wife cannot have children, so last year they adopted a son. ③ by: 乞丐掠去。Taken away by others. ④ by: 乞先生獅啣。Criticized by the teacher. ⑤ for: 乞我倾蜀杯开水。Pour a glass of boiled water for me. ⑥ to ask for, to beg: 我去乞汝食。I'll go ask for food for you.

乞五帝休み kük21 ngu44 la21 me44 niek5 <abusive> may you be seized by the Five Gods [a variant of 乞五帝休み kük21 ngu44 la21 niek5, used rhetorically but has lost that significance]

乞五帝休み kük21 ngu44 la21 niek5 <abusive> may you be seized by the Five Gods

乞食 kük21 siek5 beggar

乞养团 kük21 ūng24 niang31 adopted child

亿 ei213 very many: 蜀街依亿去。There are a lot of people on the street. (The streets are filled with people.)

久长嘆 giu44 ūng21 nau213 whooping cough

丸ううng44 ūng53 ① small ball, pellet ② a classifier: 蜀丸丸丸 a small ball of something

及趂� gi23 gouk23 to move: 跋蹋趽趽及趽。Someone sleeping curled up and cannot move.

广东胞 guong21 nêng44 pau44 <derog> Guangdong person [a variant of 广东团 guong21 nêng53 niang31]

广东脕 guong21 nêng53 juo213 Guangdong-style house (built with brick or mud and usu. with living room, kitchen, etc. downstairs and bedrooms upstairs)

广东团 guong21 nêng53 niang31 <derog> Guangdong person [also called 广东胞 guong21 nêng44 pau44]

广瓜 guong21 ngua44 winter melon

门窄 muong21 cuı213 doorway [also called 门前口 muong31 neing31 nau31]

门搭 muong21 dak23 door latch

门钩 muong44 gau44 latch hook, hook to latch a door

门杠 muong44 goung53 door bar (to help secure the door)

门臼 muong44 kou242 door hinge

门軸 muong21 naing242 threshold

门头 muong31 nau31 kau31 in front of the door: 门头口排蜀张石椅。A stone bench is placed before the door. [also called 门头前 muong44 nau44 leing3]

门头前 muong44 nau44 leing3 in front of the door [a variant of 门头口 muong31 nau31 kau31]

门厅 muong44 nau44 liang44 entrance hall

门厅房 muong44 nau44 wung53 doorkeeper's hut (to side of main door)

门前口 muong31 neing31 kau31 [also called 门头前 muong44 kui243]

门前街 muong44 neing44 nge44 doorway

门后角 muong21 ngau53 ūng23 corner behind the door

门囝 muong31 niang31 ① small door or gate: 大门关吼。门囝开吼。The main door is closed but the little door is open. ② door: 门囝关紧做依 <proverb> doors closed tight and everybody minding their own business

门扇 muong21 nieng213 door plank, door leaf

门纭 muong21 noo242 ① passageway through a room ② <fig> pull, connections, influence: 伊有门纭伊囝者会出国。He has pull, so his son was able to go abroad.

之至 zi44 zei213 extremely (when following the adjective): 许隻依依之至。That guy is rotten clear through. ② 许蜀依依腐败之至。That gang is rotten and corrupt as can be.

乙

已 gi31 shrewish [a variant of 己已妈 gi21 i24 ma31]

己已妈 gi21 i24 ma31 ① shrew, boorish vixen (sound change from 禁子妈 gan21 ji24 ma31, the role of a
female prison warden in local opera) © shrewish
伊瓦已己妈。She is shrewish. [also called 己
gi3]

弓箭 gung5 jieng213 dieng4 slingshot

弓柱弓鸟柱弓 gung21 niu44 dieng4 zieng21 niu44
dieng213 diametrically opposed (lit. bow against
bow and arrow against arrow): 伊两隻依弓柱
弓柱。The two of them are diametrically

卫 u242 to be partial toward: 伊卫伊自家依。He
favors his own intimates.

女界 nü44 ai213 woman:有閤女界讨汝。There's
a woman who wants to see you.

家族法 siu21 a53 uak23 modest household (one with
small expenditures)

小孩 siu21 e44 the smaller piece on the buttoning
side of a traditional Chinese garment

小工 siu21 eüng44 casual laborer:有师傅无小工。
There are master workers but no casual laborers.
◊去做小工蜀日会意替? How much can one
earn in a day as a casual laborer?

小水 siu24 jui31 <euphem> urine: 小水呀利 urine
blockage

小框 siu21 kuong44 small-minded, timid, not tasteful,
unattractive: 伊真小框, 友庸就无敢讲话。
He is too timid, so he doesn't dare open his mouth
when there are a lot of people. ◊只会条式真小
框。This style (of clothes, furniture, etc.) is not
attractive.

小礼 siu24 le31 © shameful: 做总款事计真小礼。
Doing something like this is shameful. © to be
bashful: 伊是真小礼。She is very bashful.

小肠气 siu44 luong21 ngei213 hermia

小肠炎 siu44 luong44/ luong44 ngei31 typhoid

小便 siu21 mieng33 <euphem> urine

小便 siu21 nüüng31 ngiang31 young girl, maiden,

小巴 siu21 wa44 minibus, microbus © manager of
a 花会 (hua53 u242) lottery-type game in former
times

小边手 siu21 weing33 jiu31 left hand

飞 bii44 frivolous, flighty:者后生团真飞，僕八裝
共客造。This young fellow is very frivolous, all
he knows is dressing fancy and amusing himself.
◊ 伊爱捉依婢，真飞! He loves to have people
praise him, he likes being the center of attention.

飞机船 bii44 lung53 <obs> airplane

飞机师 hi21 gi44 lüu44 airplane pilot

叉叉 ca44 a fork

马发角 ma31 bouk43 goük23 <fig> a horse grows
horns (i.e., an impossibility): 等伊趁钱乞伊使
着等马发角去。If I wait for him to earn money
and give it to me to spend, it'll be like waiting for
a horse to grow horns.

马草刀 ma21 jau21 lo44 fodder changer [also called
马刀 ma21 lo44]

马骸 ma21 ka44 © <Chinese chess> to have another
piece blocking the horse© horse leg, cloven hoof:
露马骸 to show the cloven hoof

马骸鱼 ma21 ka44 Spanish mackerel [also called
马骸鱼 ma21 ka44 ngi53]

马骸鱼 ma21 ka44 ngi53 Spanish mackerel [a variant
of 马骸鱼 ma21 ka44]

马卵加 ma21 lak5 ga44 Malacca, the Malay
Archipelago (in general): 伊丈夫去马卵加卖猪。
<colloq> Her husband went to the Malay
Archipelago to do coolie labor.

马刀 ma21 lo44 fodder changer [a variant of 马草
刀 ma21 jau21 lo44]

马卵 ma44 luong242 fried cake without filling: 马
卵, 油炸。Fried cake with and without filling.

马煵 ma44 luo442 road, highway

马煵 MA ma21 luo44 ko53 to get on a bicycle by
stepping up from the curb: 我骑车两三年了故松
上车，僕会马煵。I had been able to ride a
bicycle for two or three years, but still couldn't
jump on, so I had to step up from the curb.

马耳 ma44 ngei242 horse's ear (a kind of fried sweet)

马腹椅 ma21 wuk23 le31 large square bench

马布 ma44 wuo213 <obs> cloth sanitary napkin
**Four Strokes**

丰采 hung⁵³ cai³¹ plump and fine-looking: 伊最近 囤变丰采。Lately she has been looking better and better.

井兜 zang²¹ nau⁴⁴ side of a well: 衣裳掏井兜去 洗。Take the clothes and wash them at the wellside.

王天君 uong²¹ nieng⁴⁴ ngung⁴⁴ Wang Tianjun (a Fuzhou folk deity, with temple on Yushan 于山 Mountain)

王道 uong²¹ no²⁴ ① fair, proper: 总款做比较王 道, Doing it this way is rather appropriate. ② honest and good-hearted: 耆后生王道, 好乱 做。This young man is honest and good-hearted and is not likely to act wrongly.

天地 tieng⁵³ dei²⁴ ① heaven and earth: 差天地吼 彼 like heaven and earth (the difference is a big as the space between heaven and earth); terribly wrong (lit. the mistake is a big as the space between heaven and earth)② when following an adjective indicates great degree: 端天地 egregiously wrong

天光 tieng⁴⁴ guong⁴⁴ dawn, daybreak: 寂寂天光 just at daybreak (just beginning to get light)

天井 tieng⁵³ jang³¹ courtyard of a residence [a variant of 天井底 tieng²¹ jang²⁴ ne³¹]

天井底 tieng²¹ jang²⁴ ne³¹ courtyard of a residence [also called 天井 tieng⁵³ jang³¹]

天悬顶 tieng⁴⁴ ke³¹ leing³¹ sky, heavens [a variant of 天顶 tieng⁵³ ning³¹]

天井大 tieng⁵³ ming²¹ nai²⁴ very big, big as all heaven: 你胆天井大，著事计也敢做。You have enormous courage to have done such things.

天台 tieng⁴⁴ nai³¹ flat roof (e.g., for drying clothes) [also called 露台 lu⁴⁴ lai³¹]

天时 tieng⁴⁴ ni³¹ harvest: 今年睇天时野好。This year's harvest is very good.

天年 tieng⁴⁴ nieng³¹ harvest

天顶 tieng⁵³ ning³¹ sky, heavens [also called 天
元宝灰 nguong²¹ mo²¹ u⁴⁴ ashes of burnt spirit-money
元宝 nguong²¹ niu⁴⁴ Lantern-Festival dumpling (of glutinous rice with pork filling) [a variant of 元宵丸 nguong²¹ niu⁴⁴ uong⁵³]
元宝丸 nguong²¹ niu⁴⁴ uong⁵³ Lantern-Festival dumpling (of glutinous rice with pork filling) [also called 元宵 nguong⁴⁴ niu⁴⁴]

元 mo⁵³ ᾰ have not, there is not: 房裡无蜀隼依。There isn't anyone in the room. ◇ 我无去。I did not go. ◇ forms interrogatives at end of sentence: 有去无? Did you go? (Are you going?) ◇ 有成百依无? Are there a full hundred people? ◇
洗有懒无? Is it washed clean? ◇ do not: 无共伊啰嘅。Don't jabber with him. ◇ 无乞合式去。Don't let him take advantage.

无解数 mo²¹ ai³³ lou²¹³ ᾰ hopeless: 这桩事计无解数去了! This affair is hopeless. ◇ incapable: 许騄依无解数, 固会做科长! He is incapable and still can be section chief!

无干过 mo²¹ ang⁵³ nguo²¹³ have nothing to do with: 依家两隻共伊无干过。The two of us have nothing to do with him. ◇ 者案共钱无干过。This case has nothing to do with money.

无板 mo⁵³ being³¹ improper: 者式做无板去! Acting this way is improper.

无腹肠 mo²¹ bu²¹ doung⁵³ simpleton, have no tricks or plans

无插 mo²¹ cak²³ not care: 汝无插, 伊自家会做。Don't worry, he can do it himself. ◇ 我无插汝! I don't care about you.

无报 mo⁴⁴ cuok⁵ pay no attention: 伊直头啼, 无报伊! She keeps on crying, pay no attention.

无撤无事 mo⁴⁴ cuok⁵ mo²¹ sê²⁴² to pay no heed

无定者 mo²¹ diang⁴⁴ duok⁵ mo²¹ liang⁴⁴ nuok⁵ ᾰ uncertain, unsettled ◇ can't sit still (usu. of a child)

无断日 mo²¹ doung⁴⁴ nik⁵ day in and day out: 间壁厝无断日拍牌。The people next door play cards day in and day out.

无大无细 mo²¹ dual⁵³ mo²¹ sa²¹³ impolite, does not conform to the rules of propriety, does not respect the elders
nonsense; I don't believe it. ◇ 无出式，会告伊去？Don't have crazy ideas. Do you really think that they'll ask him to go?

无使 mo21 lai31 not use: 我无使了，汝烚挅去。You can take it away now, since I'm done with it.

无事 mo21 lai242 ◇ it does not matter ◇ nothing to do, free

无事无计 mo21 lai31 mo51 le2113 ◇ have nothing to do: 今且无事无计故松快！Isn't it nice that today you have nothing to do? ◇ for no reason: 无事无计告我来做什毛。Why do you ask me to come without any reason. ◇ 无事无计啭起来 burst out crying for no reason at all

无事讨事 mo21 lai242 to44 lai242 to ask for trouble: 者事计共伊无干过，汝去问伊做什毛，无事讨事！This business has nothing to do with him. What are you asking him for? It's just asking for trouble.

无郑 mo21 lang242 not mistaken 我无郑是汝郑去。I'm not mistaken, but rather it's you who are. ◇ no mistake: 无郑，正是总款。No mistake; it's this way.

无头神 mo21 lau44 ling33 have a poor memory: 我野无头神，无始记带来。I have a poor memory. I forgot to bring the thing along.

无头鬼 mo34 lau31 ui31 <fig> headless ghost (i.e., a forgetful person)

无体无面 mo21 le44 mo21 meing213 to have no regard for others' feelings: 伊者依无体无面，少共伊交交。She has no regard for people's feelings, so don't associate with her.

无辰候 mo21 leing21 ngau242 to be at an inappropriate time: 无辰候去拍侬们，乞依讨厌。This is no time to go knocking on people's doors, for you will make people detest you.

无块 mo21 lëu213 no place: 无块讨 nowhere to be found (cannot find anywhere) ◇ 无块寻 nowhere to get it (cannot get it anywhere)

无块讲起 mo21 lëu21 goung24 ki31 do not know where to start (talking)

无块朘底 mo21 lëu21 sa53 de31 ◇ no place to look for: 汝咁嘅去底底呢，满势无块朘底。Where did you go last night? I couldn't find you anywhere. ◇ no way to ascertain: 者话底依讲其无块朘底。It is not verifiable who said that.

无块朘交 mo21 lëu21 sa44 gau44 not a clue: 伊讲什
无

I listened and did not have a clue what he was saying. [also called 无块撑涂 mo21 lēi21 sa44 tu3] 不能取得.

无块撑涂 mo21 lēi21 sa44 tu3 not a clue [a variant of 无块撑涂 mo21 lēi21 sa44 gau4] 不能取得.

无块死 mo21 lēi21 si31 worthless: 无块死其毛我乍怔样。 I just don't want worthless stuff.

无时候 mo21 lī21 au242 at a bad time:半夜三更无所谓. It's now midnight, a bad time to sing songs.

无来无去 mo44 li33 mo21 ko213 to have no contact, to have no dealings 无来无往.

无定 mo21 liang242 restless: 这个大男孩全无定. This little boy is very restless.

无定者 mo21 liang44 nuok5 ① maybe: 无定者伊固会来. He still might possibly come. ② 伊弟直定定者,满世乱蹦. His little brother is very restless, running madly about everywhere.

无成依 mo44 liang44 nêung53 outrageous: 者依无成依,无依依伊. He is an outrageous person, so nobody pays any attention to him.

无成亡 mo21 liang21 nok23 ① low-grade stuff: 无成毛我低限都难说. I don't even want to look at low-grade stuff. ② 咕嘈无成毛买卖作为低毛. This useless stuff, so what did you buy it for? ③ person of low character: 者依无成亡,结中交家! He is a bad egg, so don't associate with him.

无死况 mo21 līe33 long213 ① improperly, unskillfully: 伊故纸鹅死无死况,线押断去. He flew the kite poorly and the string snapped. ② unfavorable circumstances: 伊看我无死况,就来埋要讨我, He saw it was not a good time for me so he didn't come to find me.

无捏 mo44 lik5 ① not want: 无捏汝来. Don't want you to come. ② 无块死毛依家也无捏. Stuff that nobody wants, I don't want either.

无得去 mo21 lik5 ko213 ① cannot go: 今旦无得去学堂 cannot go to school today ② won't go, won't do: 这种杯子我酉块钱无得去. Only one yuan for this cup? Nothing doing!

无得来 mo21 lik21 li53 ① cannot come: 做大水,学生无得来学堂吼. There is a flood and pupils cannot get to school. ② cannot buy: 这件衣裳十块钱买无得来. This clothing cannot be bought for ten yuan. ③ no way to get: 聋片钱无得来 no way to get one cent

无得寻 mo21 lik21 sing53 cannot be obtained

无停无歇 mo21 ling21 mo21 hûok53 incessantly: 无停无歇直讲 to speak without a break [also called 无停无歇 mo21 ling21 muk5 hûok23] 不能间断.

无心绪 mo21 ling53 nâî242 in a poor frame of mind: 今且我无心绪,无避客遐. Today I was in a poor frame of mind, so I didn't go with him for diversion. [also called 无心无绪 mo21 ling53 mo21 lēi21] 无心无绪.

无心无绪 mo21 ling53 mo21 lēi21 in a poor frame of mind [a variant of 无心无绪 mo21 ling53 nêî242] 无神气 mo21 ling21 ngei213 ① to be uninteresting ② senseless, wrong [a variant of 无神 mo44 sing213] 无停无歇 mo21 ling21 muk5 hûok53 incessantly [a variant of 无停无歇 mo21 ling21 mo21 hûok23] 无停不歇.

无样样 mo21 lo21 long242 ① can't do anything, good at nothing: 汝书书始次,工工始做,无样样! 大去会现世! You don't do well at school, neither can you work. You're going to be in big trouble when you grow up! [also called 无蜀样 mo21 lo21 jeing213 ①] ② nothing: 煮半日会煮无样样出来. You've been cooking for so long and yet you're cooked nothing.

无蜀样 mo21 lo21 jeing213 ① to have no strengths: 无蜀样,蜀事办始清清楚楚. He has no abilities; there is nothing he does properly. ② can't do anything, good at nothing [a variant of 无蜀样 mo21 lo21 long242 ①] 无样样.

无转头 mo21 luong21 nau53 to be uninterested: 伊共我无转头,早僾行行边去! If he has no interest in me, let him get out of here right now.

无蛮 mo44 mang53 no joke, seriously: 总款数事计共汝无蛮其. This kind of thing is not something to joke with you about. ① 真话无蛮 <proverb> speaking seriously, no joke 无蛮.

无味 mo21 mei242 ① uninteresting: 直头拍牌野无味. It gets boring to keep playing cards without a stop. ② to feel embarrassed: 钱未彼伊,看见伊野无味. I feel ill at ease when I see him, because I haven't returned his money. [see also mo21 ci242] 无味.

无面 mo21 meing213 have no face, to feel shameful: 会去做总款数事计,蜀居依罄彼做无面去. How can you do such a thing, the whole family lost face because of what you did.

无命 mo21 miang242 like mad: 无命做 to work like mad
mo21 mo53 baseless, groundless: 无无无无三句讲 Less careful, less careful, I must say.

无尾 mo31 mui31 ① to have no tail: 有头无尾. Have a head but no tail (i.e., to have a beginning but no conclusion) ② abusive to have no descendants: 依应无尾. May he have no descendants as a retribution. [also called 无尾无蒂 mo21 mui44 mo21 lei213] ③ left things half-done, not end well: 无尾 handling affairs without a good ending.

无尾无蒂 mo21 mui44 mui21 jau31 ① tailless flea (i.e., person who comes and goes without a trace); 无尾无蒂, 无帐讨. He is like a tailless flea, so you can’t find him anywhere.

无尾犬 mo21 mui24 keing31 ① tailless dog (i.e., worthless person or thing): 拘, 拘, 拘. 无尾犬 <proverb> pick, pick, pick, and a tailless dog (i.e., being too picky for one’s own good)

无尾无蒂 mo21 mui44 mo21 lei213 ② abusive to have no descendants [a variant of 无尾 mo31 mui31 ②]

无牧 mo21 muok3 ③ incurable: 无病无牧. This illness is incurable. ④ irredeemable, hopeless: 无依无宿, 无药可救. He is too bad a character, he is beyond redemption.

无依面 mo21 nêng21 meing21 ① not to be widely known and regarded: 无依面, 汝人其依何依. 无依面 of guests, she kept right on crying out loud.

无某 mo44 ngai53 ① not bad: 无会去也无呆. If she is willing to go that’s fine. ② not spoiled, not damaged: 这块皮球无呆. This rubber ball is not damaged.

无牙伯 mo21 ngai44 wak3, ① toothless man

无硬 mo21 ngaing42 ① not durable: 总是硬, 总是呆. This kind of pen is not durable, so as soon as you write with it it breaks. ② weak in disposition: 无野无硬, 无讲伊两句, 伊就啼去. She is very weak; just say something to her.

and she starts to cry.

无耳 mo21 ngei242 have no ear for, do not want to listen: 我无耳去听伊骂什毛. I have no ear for what abusive words he is saying. ① 无耳去听. This kid doesn’t listen.

无能耐 mo21 nieng44 ngai53 ③ cannot: 无能耐行 cannot walk. ② Without using the method of the best medicine wouldn’t help. ③ to have no ability: 无能耐, 无能耐去. None of the several sons are capable of anything, and they are still supported by their parents.

无影 mo21 oun31 ① without a trace: 无影影去了 long since run off without a trace ② to have no descendants (i.e., to be evil enough to deserve to have no descendants): 无影, 无影去. This person has no descendants, for he has harmed a great number of people.

无讲无听 mo21 oun31 mo21 liang213 ① without saying a word: 无讲无听其将事计做好去. Without saying a word he took care of the matter nicely.

无相 mo21 pok3 ① slopy, worse than one can imagine: 无相去, 无相去. This matter was handled very sloppily.

无厌 mo21 pui44 unrepresentable: 无事做无厌去. This matter was handled in a shoddy manner. ① 无厌去. This person is very nasty.

无谋 mo31 pu31 improper

无师师 mo44 sa44 ga21 sa44 ① to pretend to have expert knowledge [a variant of 无师师师 mo44 ga21 sa44]

无三不两 mo44 sang44 buk3 lang242 shady character: 无三不两, 无三不两. He is a shady character, don’t cooperate with him. ① also called 三不像两 sang44 buk3 cuong3 nang242]

无山无岸 mo44 sang44 mo21 ngai53 ① does not know the limits, does not know the rules

无山无岸 mo21 sang21 mui5 ① to cooperate with shady characters the better. The less you associate with shady characters the better.
无心 mo44 sing44 ① merciless: 伊野无心。He is very merciless ② not to be focused, to be half-hearted: 我无心做事事就做给它。If I am not of a mind to do this, I cannot do it well

无神 mo44 sing53 ① to be uninteresting: 这片电影无神，我怀着。This movie is uninteresting, so I won't watch it. ② senseless, wrong: 讲好的事计，复翻去，无神。It is wrong to renege on something already agreed on. [also called 无神气 mo21 ling21 nge213]

无体 mo31 te31 weak: 病乍好，真无体。Just recovered from illness, he is still weak.

无天 mo44 tieng44 bad weather: 今旦无天心通imson。The weather is bad today, so don't put things out to dry.

无法的 mo21 uak5 deik23 cannot be helped: 这话无法的其着讲。It cannot be helped that this has to be said.

无效 mo44 ui44 to lose power and influence: 伊经几回蹉跎无威去。Because of a number of setbacks he lost his power and influence.

无样式 mo21 liang53 neik23 ugly appearance, poor style: 这双鞋无祥式，领散发给好看。This pair of shoes is poorly styled; they look ugly on your feet.

无拍算 mo21 wa53 loung213 ① not plan, not intend: 无拍算买 not plan to buy ② to have nothing decided: 伊都是无拍算,着汝共伊主意 She is clueless, so you have to make up your mind for her. [also called 无拍算 wa53 mo31 loung213]

无拍算 mo21 wa53 mo31 laung213 ① not plan, not intend: 无拍算其使钱，会受怪。If you spend money without a plan, you can have a hard time. ② to have nothing decided [a variant of 无拍算 wa53 mo31 loung213]

无板无调 mo21 weing44 mo21 dieu242 improper, disorderly: 帮事做遣无板无调去。This business was done egregiously badly.

无板魂 mo21 wui33 woük23 improper, indecent: 者依过无板魂去。He is just outrageous. [also called 依是板魂 ing21 ni21 wui33 woük23]

无只无许 mo21 zi24 mo31 ü31/mēü24 mēü31 for no reason, out of a clear blue: 伊去街无只无许乞依拍去！When he went to town someone hit him out of a clear blue.

无者事 mo21 zia44 dai242/siü242 out of the question: 无者事，我出钱，汝去客遣 My putting up the money while you have a good time is out of the question. ① 年岁过去了，提拔无者事去了。I'm over the age limit, so promotion is out of the question.

无祖 mo31 zu31 not know what's right, to be without a plan: 伊真无祖，请依做衣裳也无揖钱。He really does not know the rules, asking to have clothes made and not paying any money. ② 者依做事无祖，仔通共伊何吼。He does things without having any idea, so don't go partners with him.

无水泗九铺 mo31 zu31 siu53 gau44 puo213 <fig> (can swim ninety li even without water) extraordinary ability [a variant of 无水泗三铺 mo31 zu31 siu53 sang53 puo213]

无水泗三铺 mo31 zu31 siu53 sang53 puo213 <fig> can swim thirty li even without water (i.e., extraordinary ability): 者煮依其本事，无水泗三铺。She is really capable, 'she can swim thirty li without water.' [also called 无水泗九铺 mo31 zu31 siu53 gau44 puo213]

无后手 puo21 su31 ciu31 to leave things half-done: 者依无后手，刀便完也无揖填我。He leaves things half done; after using the knife he didn't give it back to me. ① 伊无后手，行出去电光无扼，门无锁。He is very heedless; when he goes out he doesn't turn out the light or lock the door.

无数万千 u21 lou21 uang44 cieng44 in great numbers: 报名其依无数万千。People signed up in great numbers.

无涂坏 u44 lu44 pui44 to pester and nag to get something, to act perversely: 伊做无涂坏，一定卜拖我去。He pestered and nagged to drag me into going. ① 昨暝做无涂坏，忙食饭。Yesterday he wouldn't eat just for spite.

云锣 hung44 lo53 cloud gong (a kind of giant gong)

支离 zie4 lie53 tragic situation: 伊日前行，死其死，丈夫复病，伊支离。Her children are either gone off or dead, and her husband is sick, it is really tragic.

厅中 tiang44 noung44 main hall, drawing room

厅中面 tiang21 noung53 meing213 appearance of the main hall
木虱 mēük²¹ saik²³ bedbug

木 muk⁵ carpentry: 做木 do carpentry ♦ 涂做去
了，木固未做。The plastering has been finished.
but the woodwork hasn’t been done yet.

不律 bu⁴⁴ luk⁵ to struggle: 鸡掙手吼直透不律。
The chicken held in his hand keeps struggling
to get loose.

不律翼 bu²¹ luk⁵ sik⁵ ① to flap the wings: 鸟团不
律翼。The little bird flaps its wings. ② to slacken:
书写完我不翼翼呀。After finishing writing
the book I let it up.

不兴 bu²¹ hing⁴⁴ no go, nothing doing: 不兴！汝
去哩！Nothing doing! You can’t go!

不宗 bu²¹ zung⁴⁴ to be no good: 伊依同尽去不
宗，传话都说明清楚。His son is good for
nothing, he can’t even pass a message straight.

有 pang⁴³ ① empty, hollow: 者蠔野有。This crab
is hollow (i.e., there is no yellow meat inside it).
② not firm, not sturdy 者厝野有。This house is
not well built.

有殼 pang⁴⁴ ciek⁵ meatless swimming crab [a
variant of 有殼蠔 pang²¹ zau⁴⁴ ciek⁵]

有柴 pang⁴⁴ ja³³ non-durable wood (e.g., pine, fir)

有腹 pang⁴⁴ mouk²³ ① empty belly: 者蠔有腹其。
This crab has no meat inside. ② to have diarrhea:
昨嘅寒歴去今且有腹去！Caught cold yesterday
and have diarrhea today!

有蜂宿 pang²¹ mung⁵⁵ nieu²¹³ holes resembling a
honeycomb: 汝看者豆腐有蜂宿野厉害。Just
look at all the big holes in this beancurd.

有炭 pang⁵⁵ nag²¹ charcoa: 揆偽团有炭起火。
Take a bit of charcoal to get the fire going.

有心 pang⁴⁴ ning⁴⁴ hollow: 者蠔是用心其，始
好。This sea crab is no good, for there is nothing
inside.

有喙 pang⁵⁵ no³¹ low-quality lock: 嗦有喙挂咗无
毛使。It is useless to lock the door with a poor
lock like this.

有槽蠔 pang²¹ zau⁴⁴ ciek⁵ meatless swimming
蟹 [also called 有槽蠔 pang⁴⁴ ciek⁵]

有糟 pang²¹ zau⁴⁴ zau⁴⁴ empty, without solidity:
者炭有槽蠔。This charcoal is trashy and won’t
burn. [also called 有之糟 pang²¹ zi⁴⁴ zau⁴⁴]

有之糟 pang²¹ zi⁴⁴ zau⁴⁴ empty, without solidity
[a variant of 有槽蠔 pang²¹ zau⁴⁴ zau⁴⁴]

有糟 pang⁵³ zuok⁵³ blighted grain, empty ears

车 cia⁴⁴ ① vehicle ② sewing machine [also called
针车 zei²⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴, 车车 cia⁴⁴ cia⁴⁴] ③ to turn, to
rotate: 面车过来。Turned the face this way.
④ 誰讲轮轮车去？Why doesn’t the wheel turn
any more? [also called 车车 cia⁴⁴ cia⁴⁴] ④ sewing:
裤边固着车蜀行。The edge of pant legs needs
to be sewn one more time. ⑤ to lift up water with
a waterwheel, etc.: 水车上来了。The water has
been lifted up.

车车 cia⁴⁴ cia⁴⁴ ① sewing machine ② to turn, to
rotate [a variant of 车 cia⁴⁴ ③ and ④]

车团 cia⁵³ ian⁴³ rickshaw

车债 cia⁵³ jai²¹³ fare (for transportation)

车籽 cia⁵³ ji³¹ woodware turned on an old-style
lathe

车籽店 cia²¹ ji⁴⁴ lai²¹³ woodware shop for articles
made with old-style lathe

车车 cia⁴⁴ jia⁵³ loüng²¹² to keep turning here
and there [a variant of 车车 cia²¹ jia⁵³ loüng²¹]

车车转 cia²¹ jia⁵³ loüng³¹ to keep turning here
and there: 上堂目覷着 referencia, 面莫车车转。
In class your eyes should be on the teacher, not turning
everywhere. [also called 车车 cia²¹ jia⁵³
loung⁵³]

车头水 cia⁵³ lau³¹ jui³¹ a kind of inexpensive writing
brush

车顶 cia⁵³ ling³¹ in the vehicle: 门口真鉄。其实
车顶无几只坐。The entry door was crowded but
actually there were only a few people on the bus.

车船 cia⁴⁴ lung⁵³ small steamboat

车轮车 cia⁴⁴ lung⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴ ① small windmill ②
pinwheel (child’s toy)

车馆 cia⁵³ uang³¹ rickshaw shop (where rickshaws
were rented or sold)

廿 niek²³ nik⁵ twenty (only used when counting 21
to 29; when giving dates, pronounced nik⁵): 廿
一，廿二，廿三 twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-
three
五煩六楞 ngu2¹ hia⁴⁴ lēük²¹ leing²¹³ ① a mess: 碗 捣地兜五煩六楞。The bowl fell on the floor and broke into fragments. ② assymetrical, ill-proportioned: 面生吼五煩六楞。The face has ill-proportioned features. [also called 五煩八楞 ngu²¹ hia⁴⁴ beik⁵ leing²¹³]

五帝 ngu⁴⁴ la²¹³ ① the Five Deities (in charge of punishing evildoers, in Fuzhou folk tradition) ② Good heavens (or similar phrase to begin a sentence): 五帝，許隻依友只惡。Good heavens, how fierce that young fellow is!

五帝賊 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ me⁴⁴ niek⁵ ② abusive> you evildoer [a variant of 五爛 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ niek⁵]

五帝爛 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ me⁴⁴ niek⁵ ② abusive> you evildoer [a variant of 五爛 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ niek⁵]

五爛 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ me⁴⁴ niek⁵ ② abusive> you evildoer [lit. seized by the Five Deities] [also called 五爛门爛 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ mung²¹ niek⁵, 五爛狗 nue⁴⁴ la²¹³ me⁴⁴ niek⁵]

五色 nue⁴⁴ laik²³ all different colors: 尿臊五色去。<colloq> So scared he shit all different colors.

五爛面 nue²¹ le³ mei²¹³ face like the Five Deities, fierce expression: 伊日日都是五爛面，莫去覲伊。He has that ugly cruel expression on his face every day, so don't look at him.

五流民 nue⁴⁴ liu²¹ mung²¹ ① loafer, bum, idler ② immoral, indecent [a variant of 五爛 nue⁴⁴ liu²¹ mung²¹; see also 五流民 nue⁴⁴ liu²¹ mung²¹]

五爛 nue²¹ liu³ ① immoral: 只隻依友五爛，單單共诸娘打打瑰。He is very immoral, and all he does is harass girls. ② to play dirty tricks: 无五爛，简单屌步。Don't play any tricks; behave yourself. [also called 五爛 nue²¹, 五流民 nue⁴⁴ liu²¹ mung²¹]

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牙 nga³³ brokerage: 魚牙 fish brokerage ② 果子
牙果 brokerages [also called 上行 nga^4 oung^3]\*[1]
[see also nga^21]

牙头关 nga^4 lau^4 uang^4 mandibular joint: 者消息传来，伊牙头关硬去。When the news reached her, her jaws clenched painfully.

牙管 nga^21 lëi^242 ivory chopsticks

牙槽 nga^4 lau^4 lo^4 ci^4 cheek

牙低 nga^4 nëu^53 broker, middleman

牙牙 nga^4 nga^53 screwthread: 只粒螺丝牙牙都平去了。The thread of this screw is all worn down.

牙行 nga^4 oung^3 brokerag

牙内 nga^1 tooth: 牙疼 toothache [see also nga^53]

牙龈 nga^21 gieng^53 edge of tooth

牙膏 nga^21 go^44 toothpaste [a variant of 牙龈 nga^4 zuong^213]

牙角 nga^44 giouk^23 gap between teeth: 你迫我塞牙角。Not enough to fill the space between my teeth (i.e., very little).

牙根 nga^21 gieng^44 root of tooth

牙座 nga^44 zo^242 gums

牙酸 nga^44 zuong^213 toothpaste [also called 牙膏 nga^21 go^44]

比 bi^31 ① to compare: 衣裳比看有倍多大。Compare the clothes to see their size. ② to copy, to imitate: 这双鞋样去比，Take this shoe pattern and make shoes like it. ③ to point at: 手比自家鼻尖。To point at one’s own nose. ④ 比我看是底俱，Show me which one.

比论 bi^44 laung^242 for example: 比论讲。To say for example.

比霸 bi^44 wa^213 to show off, to flaunt: 法使比霸，我无耀。Don’t show off, I don’t envy you.

比并 bi^44 wiang^242 to compare: 好象比并连就会八。Just compare and you can see which is better.

瓦瓦 nga^21 weing^53 ngiang^31 fragment of shattered tile

瓦脚 zak^5 guok^23 leg wrappings, puttees

少秤 ziu^4 jeing^213 short weight: 许蜀捧肉当卖其肉是蜀回首少秤，故此无生意。That butcher stall always gives short weight meat, so they don’t have good business.

日把 nik^31 ba^31 a day or two: 去日把就转来 go and return in a day or two [also called 日把两 nik^21 ba^44 lang^242]

日把两 nik^21 ba^44 lang^242 a day or two [a variant of 日把 nik^31 ba^31]

日昼 nik^31 dau^21 noon

日中 nik^5 doung^4 daytime: 猫猫日中去眠，Cats sleep in the daytime.

日火 nik^31 hui^31 hot summer sunlight: 日火日晒，The hot sun is oppressive.

日午 nik^5 mang^53 day and night: 日午辛苦 work hard day and night

日头 nik^5 tau^3 sun, sunlight: 今且出日头 The sun is out today。gląd日头 to sun-dry (to sun-bleach, to sun-bathe)

日头下 ni^21 tau^21 a^242 in the direct sunlight: 屈日头下做事计着戴草笠。When you work in the direct sun you must wear a straw hat.

日头昼 nik^21 tau^21 lau^213 noon

日头花 nik^5 tau^44 wa^44 weak or intermittent sunshine of a cloudy day

日透晬 nik^21 tau^44 mang^53 from morning to night

日子单 nik^21 zi^21 lang^44 calendar

中丘 doung^44 ku^4 the mid-section: 头尾做汤，中丘撰料。The head and tail can make soup and the body can be deep-fried in oil。гляд中丘好食。The middle part of a sweet potato is tasty.

中昼 doung^33 nau^213 noon [also called 中昼 doung^21 nga^44 lau^213]

中昼 doung^21 nga^44 lau^213 noon [a variant of 中昼 doung^33 nau^213]
中中昼 doun21 noun33 nau213 noon

见 gieng213 ① to feel, to think but not be sure: 我见无真大。I kind of think it isn't very big. ② 我见汝独无者矣。I have a feeling you weren't in yesterday. ③ everyone, each one (preceding a classifier) [a variant of 见逐 gieng44 nük53]: 见 骑 each one ① 见把 each one ② 见头 each one (animal)

见志 gieng53 jei213 to pay a condolence call

见事 gieng53 nai242 to be a busybody: 诸娘依见事。Women are busybodies.

见事妈 gieng21 nai53 ma31 busybody woman

见觉 gieng53 n gouk33 to feel: 我觉觉野疼。I feel very painful. ① 闲行忙搒攀挾，给觉觉就逐了。Talking and walking at the same time, we arrived without realizing it. ② 给觉觉蜀年复过去了。Another year has gone by without being noticed.

见蜀 gieng44 nok5 everyone, each one (preceding a classifier) [a variant of 见逐 gieng44 nük]

见逐 gieng44 nük5 everyone, each one (preceding a classifier): 见逐块 every piece ① 见逐日 everyday ② 见逐妻问过去 question each one [also called 见见 gieng213, 见蜀 gieng44 nok5]

牛USTER ngu31 gueng31 bull

牛筋 ngu44 gueng44 rubber band

牛筋索 ngu21 gueng53 nok23 ① elastic cord ② long rubber band (used in little girls' games)

牛团 ngu31 iang31 calf, baby cow

牛唇 ngu21 juo213 cattle pen

牛尾巴 ngu21 lai21 u44 dung beetle

牛头颈 ngu21 lau21 jiong213 a kind of zongzi (粽子) dumpling

牛头马面 ngu21 lau21 ma44 meing213 ugly looks, nasty look (lit. cow's head and horse's face): 伊交其朋友全牛头马面其依。The friends he makes all look nasty.

牛头蜂 ngu44 lau44 wung44 a kind of large black highly-venomous wasp

牛索 ngu21 lok23 ox rope, nose rope

牛肠马肚 ngu21 loung21 ma44 lou242 <fig> (ox guts and horse stomachs) a pile of messy and dirty clothes: 房里收拾牛肠马肚堆。The room was not straightened up, and dirty clothes were strewn in piles.

牛虻叮 ngu21 mang21 neing213 gadfly

牛母 ngu31 mo31 cow

牛母牛団 ngu21 mo24 ngu31 iang31 snail

牛肝脏 ngu44 neing53 cow's milk

牛肝膏 ngu44 neing44 go44 canned concentrated milk

牛肝粉 ngu44 neing44 mang44 skin forming on cooled-off boiled milk [a variant of 牛肝被 ngu21 neing21 pui242]

牛肝被 ngu21 neing21 pui242 skin forming on cooled-off boiled milk [also called 牛肝粉 ngu44 neing44 mang44]

牛肉滑 ngu21 nük44 huak3 a food item made of ground internal organs of cattle mixed with cooking starch (used to make soup)

牛筋带 ngu21 üng53 nai213 elastic cord

手指 cuì4 jai31 finger [also called 手掌指 cuï21 jieng24 jai31] [see also 手指 cuï24 jì31]

手指夹 cuï21 jai21 geik3 the space between the fingers

手指尾 cuï21 jai24 mui31 fingertip

手指节 cuï4 jaïk3 finger joint

手指 cuï24 jì31 finger ring [see also 手指 cuï24 jì31]

手掌指 cuï21 jieng24 jai31 finger [a variant of 手指 cuï24 jì31]

手肘 cuï21 lang44 elbow

手肘脙 cuï21 lang53 nau242 protruding part of elbow joint

手镯 cuï24 lêu31 arm

手神 cuï21 ling53 hand strength: 我共神野重，拍依真疼。You have a strong hand; when you hit someone it really hurts.

手腕 cuï24 lo31 manacles

手肘 cuï24 lu31 muscle of the forearm

手尾 cuï24 mui31 ① unfinished work at hand: 我固有撩手尾事计未做完。I still have some unfinished work at hand. ② strength of the palm and
wrist: 伊手尾力真大。He has a lot of hand strength. ⑨ inheritance: 伊其手尾底侬得去？Who inherited his property?

手尾劲 ciu21 mui44 eing213 hand strength: 我无手尾劲，只瓶瓶开始起。I don't have enough hand strength to open this bottle.

手弯 ciu21 uang44 fleshy side of elbow joint

手接 ciu24 uong21 sleeve

手挽尾 ciu21 uong24 mui31 sleeve cuff

手挽头 ciu21 uong21 nau53 sleeve cuff

手巾 ciu21 üng44 towel

手巾团 ciu21 üng53 ngiang31 handkerchief [also called 汗巾 gang44 ngüng44, 手巾团 gang44 ngüng53 ngiang31]

毛松管慢 mo21 lüeng21 uong53 jie213 hair stands on end: 听者怪话会毛松管慢。Hearing this weird story can make your hair stand on end.

毛毛 mo44 mo53 hair, wool: 绵羊毛毛野长。Sheep's wool is long.

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毛毛 mo53 hair, wool: 绵羊毛毛野长。Sheep's wool is long.

毛呢 mo31 uong53 pore: 毛管惊松去 frighten into having goosebumps

长 doung33 to be surplus: 钱都分完, 固长百几块。The money was distributed and there is still a hundred-odd dollars left over. ⑨ 旧月趁两百, 除使划, 固会长成百。Earning two hundred dollars a month, there is still close to a hundred dollars left over after expenses. [see also 长 duong24]

长柄 doung21 bang213 tall and slender physique

长短 doung31 déi31 long and short, uneven, one long and one short: 倚长短去 I stood till my legs became uneven (i.e., legs became very tired from standing)

长地拖 doung21 di44 tua44 over-long clothes

长手接 doung21 jiu24 uong31 long sleeves [a variant of 长接 doung31 nguong31]

长做 doung21 jö213 ⑨ long-term hired hand ③ to work by the year (esp. farm hands)

长褂 doung44 kouk5 long coat [褂 is a transliteration of the English word 'coat']

长衫重马褂 doung44 nang44 túng21 ma44 ua213 to dress carelessly so that lower hem of inner garments shows below outer garments

长短 doung31 nêi31 excess or deficiency, discrepancy: 数都算过了, 无什毛长短。The accounts have been done and there is no discrepancy plus or minus.

长短胶 doung21 nêi21 a44 ⑩ to limp ⑩ cripple, lame person

长胶鹿 doung21 nga44 lëük5 ⑨ long legs (of a person; lit. of a deer) ⑨ long feet: 伊长胶鹿无块买鞋。His feet are too long; he can't buy shoes that fit.

长训 doung21 ngoung213 knee-high (stockings, boots)

长袜 doung31 nguong31 long sleeves: 长袜衬衫 long-sleeved shirt [also called 长手接 doung21 jiu24 uong31]

长年 doung44 niêng53 long-term hired labor

长日 doung44 nong44 nik5 whole day, the livelong day: 长日做蜀日 worked the livelong day from morning till night

长长 long doung21 nong21 nong53 very long: 以后日子长长长。Now it's just the beginning, there is still a long way to go.

长鼻 doung21 pei213 avaricious: 者依野长鼻。He is avaricious. ⑩ ⑩ 长鼻乞猪扑。<colloq> Avarice comes to a bad end.

长 duong42 ⑨ to be left over: 都去了, 帘呼喱长我蜀隻。Everyone has gone, so I'm the only one left at home. ⑨ 身呼喱长几块钱。Still has a few dollars left on him. ⑨ 食哈完长呼喱顿食。If you can't eat it all whatever is left will do for the next meal. ⑩ ⑩ to clear out: 两奇箱箱长蜀隻出来乞我使我。Clear out one of the two chest so I can use it. [see also 长 duong53]

长残 doung44 dang53 left over, remaining: 且窄西瓜都是别依捡长残其。The watermelons here have been picked over and left unwanted by other people. ⑩ ⑩ 且蜜鱼是中昼食长残其。The fish in this bowl is left over from lunch.

长底 doung53 de31 bit left over: 长底其饭乞猫团食。The left-over food can go to the cat. ⑩ ⑩ 长底无笼了, 眷猫吼去。What's left over is useless, so dump it into the garbage container.

长头 doung21 nau53 first born [also called 长头胎 doung24 nau44 lai44]
长什 伪化斤反

长头长底 duong21 nau21 luong53 ne31 leftovers (esp. of a meal): 长头长底都是去丢弃。He eats up all the leftovers.

长头囝 duong24 nau31 iang31 first-born son

长头啦 duong24 iang44 lai44 first born [a variant of 长头 duong21 nau31]

长安鬼 duong21 ngang33 ngu31 Chang'an devil (believed to live on Mt. Chang'an, Fuzhou city)

长乐我 duong21 no53 ngu31 <dero> people of Changle (allusion to their different pronunciation of 我 (I) "nguai" as "nngui")

什毛 sie53 nok23 what, something: 唤是什毛? What is this? ◎ 什毛依胆只般大。What kind of person is this bold? ◎ 什毛都食 does not eat anything ◎ 什毛都食入 does not understand anything

什毛形款 sie21 no53 hing31 kuang31 <dero> what way, what manner [also called 什毛形款 sie21 no53 hing31 ngai24]

什毛形款 sie21 no53 hing31 ngai24 <dero> what way, what manner [a variant of 什毛形款 sie21 no53 hing31 kuang31]

什毛式 sie21 no53 leik23 what way, what manner, how [also called 什毛样式 sie21 no21 iung53 neik33]

什毛辰候 sie21 no53 leing21 ngau242 when, at what time

什毛名 sie21 no44 miang53 what thing: 唤是什毛名? What is that? ◎ 伊什毛名都挫。He wants everything.

什毛名当 sie21 no44 miang44 nong53 up to what: 昨日伊无来, 看厝囝做什毛名当也给八。He didn't come the other day, and I have no idea what he was up to at home.

什毛款 sie21 no53 uang31 what manner: 依生什毛款? What does he look like? ◎ 什毛款其依依有得里? What kind of person must it be who gets in? ◎ 什毛款其依依有。There is every kind of thing available. [also called 什毛款式 sie21 no21 iung44 neik23]

什毛款式 sie21 no31 uang44 neik23 what manner [a variant of 什毛款 sie21 no53 uang31]

什毛样式 sie21 no21 iung53 neik33 what way, what manner, how [a variant of 什毛式 sie21 no53 leik23]

伪滴 lik5 deik23 a bit [a variant of 伪团 lik24 gian5]

伪囝 lik24 gian31 a bit: 佢有伪囝。There is only a bit. ◎ 行前伪囝。Move forward a bit. ◎ 伪囝都无。Not a bit. ◎ 佢有伪囝 to be a bit cold [also called 伪滴 lik5 deik23]

伪久 lik24 gu31 a while: 坐伪久。Sit a while. ◎ 等伪久。Wait a while. ◎ 伪久就好了。Be ready in a moment. [also called 伪囝 lik21 oung53]

伪囝 伪囝 lik21 lik24 gian31 a tiny bit

伪囝 伪囝 lik21 lik24 gu31 a moment, a very little while

伪囝 lik21 oung53 a bit [a variant of 伪囝 lik24 gu31]

伪囝 neik33 ◎ straitened circumstances: 只几日手头真伪。These few days our money has been very tight. ◎ not enough, skimpy: 者布做长衫恰伪。This piece of cloth will be skimpy for making into a long gown.

伪囝块 niang44 no213 a bit: 多买伪囝块 buy a bit more

化 hua213 to burn (e.g., spirit money)

化化 hua21 hua213 mynah

斤几 guang53 gui31 over a jin (catty)

斤把 guang53 ma31 about one jin (catty)

斤把两 guang21 ma44 lang242 one or two jin (catties): 菊枝烰斤把两 only one or two jin (catties) of litchi

斤上 guang53 suong242 over a jin (catty)

反 being31/ baig213 to turn over: 手塒手吼反过来 反过去。He turned the thing over and over in his hand. [see also 反 guang31]

反 guang31 ◎ to lift up: 被反起看啲。Lift up the wadded quilt and take a look. ◎ to leaf through: 伪久反几十页过去。In a short time he leafed through some tens of pages. [see also 反 being31/baig213]

反面 guang44 meing213 to turn against someone, to have a falling-out: 反面共翻纸箇样 <proverb> turning against is like turning a page (i.e., quick and ruthless)
反领黄^{24} 梁^{31} 领下翻领: 羊毛翻领

反天黄^{21} 天^{44} 使天翻, 以至耳: 告诉反天 to shout loud enough to rock the heavens; 领反天 to wreak earshaking havoc

分批字^{44} 派^{44} to distribute and deliver the mail

分单黄^{21} 梁^{44} 票^{44} 票反领, 学生的毕业证 card [also called 分数单 hung^{21} 梁^{44} 梁^{44}]

分单黄^{21} 梁^{44} 梁^{44} 票^{44} 票反领, 学生的毕业证 card [a variant of 分单黄^{21} 梁^{44} 梁^{44}]

介 gai^{213} 再: 介来 come again 再; 介做 do it again

从嫁筝^{21} 娘^{213} 媳妇: 外家野有钱, 新人固有从嫁. The bride's family is quite well off. since the bride even has a maid to accompany her to her new home.

交 ngau^{53} 交 num在 hands and feet: 天清钞手都交去. Cold weather made the hands and feet numb. 交 to warp (of wood): 费架糯柴无烧掏做伶交去. This furniture was made of unseasoned wood, so it has warped.

公 geng^{31} 男 (of animals): 牛牛共其比母其便. Bull calves are cheaper than cow calves.

公亲 gung^{44} cing^{44} 执事, 担任司 (formerly, a member of gentry or notable who mediated civil disputes)

公姆 gung^{53} ma^{31} 祖父: 公婆 maw^{53} ma^{31} 祖父

公婆 gung^{44} mo^{53} 祖父和母 [also called 公婆 gung^{53} ma^{31} ma^{31}]

公婆 gung^{44} mo^{53} 楼^{44} 楼为下翻领: 公婆梁^{53} ma^{31} 祖父 and母 [a variant of 公婆 gung^{44} mo^{53}]

今年 gie^{44} nieng^{44} mang^{53} 这年

今朝 gie^{44} mo^{44} 晚上 [also called 今旦 gie^{21} mang^{44} mo^{44}]

今旦 gie^{53} gie^{213} 今日

今旦 gie^{53} mang^{213} 今天

今旦 gie^{21} mang^{53} 今朝 morning

今旦 gie^{21} mang^{44} mo^{44} 晚上 [a variant of 今妈 gie^{44} mo^{44}]

今旦日 gie^{21} mang^{44} mg^{53} 晚上 nowadays: 今旦日日子好过去了. Nowadays living has become easier.

惹出黄^{21} 声^{21} 暴怒: 有话好好讲, 使惹出黄去. If you have something to say, speak nicely, and don't be so truculent.

乏力 huak^{5} 力气 exhaustion from overwork

乏力草 huak^{53} liang^{53} co^{31} herbal medicine for exhaustion from overwork

风 hung^{44} 各种 illnesses of neuralgia or pain in joints: 手风: hand is paralysed [also written 痛]

风媒 hung^{53} cei^{213} 筷: 蚊媒介风媒. 痈风媒, 痈通寒去. Don't stand in the draft. lest you catch cold.

风野 hung^{53} juo^{213} 风野 ventilation window

风气 hung^{53} kei^{213} 风气 rheumatism

风媒 hung^{44} mo^{44} nettle rash

风蚊 hung^{44} mo^{53} mosquito

风蚊香 hung^{44} mo^{44} niang^{44} mosquito repellent in incense form

风蚊浆 hung^{53} mo^{21} no^{23} mosquito whisk

风哨 hung^{44} nai^{44} typhoon

风哨 hung^{21} nai^{53} lie^{44} 野禽 mosquito weather

风哨 hung^{21} nai^{44} lie^{44} 野禽 weather

风哨 hung^{53} nak^{23} 野禽: 野禽风哨. 痈风哨, 彻真贫. Weather is severe in the mountain country, and people are liable to show their age.

风雪 hung^{44} nau^{53} 野禽 (of wind): 野禽吹雪风

Don't sit in a drafty place.
凤寒 hung⁴⁴ ngang⁵³ to catch cold; a cold
凤寒团 hung⁴⁴ ngang⁵¹ ngiang⁵¹ slight cold
风霜 hung⁴⁴ ni⁵³ storm [also called 风霜雨
hung⁴⁴ ni⁵³ lēu⁶¹ ú³¹]
风霜雨 hung⁴⁴ ni⁵³ lēu⁶¹ ú³¹ storm [a variant of 风霜 hung⁴⁴ ni⁵³]
风街 hung⁴⁴ nieng⁴⁴ old-style hand-operated winnower: 风街是风街，近观蜀头马，远观马无头。<derog> The winnower from close up looks like a horse, but from far off it has no head.
风袖 hung⁴⁴ tiu⁴⁴ ④ bicycle pump ⑤ hand-operated winnower

匀 úng⁵³ to divide evenly; 匀两下 to divide into two even portions

乌 u⁴⁴ black: 面真乌 very black face  ◇  乌其布 black cloth  ◇  天黑乌, 卜過雨了。The sky is covered with black clouds, so it's going to rain.

暗 u⁵³ ang⁵⁳ dark: 天地乌暗去，Dark around, dark in the sky and on earth. 夜瞌瞌 u⁵³ cu⁴⁴ cuk⁵ pitch dark [a variant of 乌秃 u⁴⁴ tuk⁵ touk²³]

猴 u⁴⁴ gau⁵³ <fig> black monkey (i.e., a thin sallow person): 伊去湖水，曝曬乌猴蜀样。He went swimming and got sunburned so he looks dark and shrivelled up.

乌龟头 u⁵¹ gui⁴⁴ tau⁵³ husband or lover of a brothelkeeper (who helps run the brothel)

烟 u⁴⁴ ieng⁴⁴ black smoke

炭 u⁴⁴ kik³ ① a kind of small black bird ② dark-skinned and emaciated: 萬日够暗又食薰又食酒，依变逢乌炭去。Smoking and drinking all day made him sallow and emaciated.

头叔 u⁵³ lau²¹ jēu²³ black-haired uncle (descriptive of a uncle younger than his nephew): 头叔, 白头孙。<coloq> Black-haired uncle and white-haired nephew.

乌痨 u⁵³ léi⁵¹ a kind of large sea-going junk

乌律麪 u⁴⁴ luk⁴⁴ cuk⁵ pitch dark [a variant of 乌秃 u⁴⁴ tuk⁵ touk²³]

乌律鬼 u⁴⁴ luk⁴⁴ guí⁵¹ <fig> black devil (descriptive of being very sunburned): 热天徐蜀鶚共乌律鬼佬。In the summer everyone is sunburned.

black.

乌秃秃 u²¹ luk⁵ kei²⁴² very black [a variant of 乌秃雌 u²¹ luk⁵ kik³]

乌秃秃 u²¹ luk⁵ kik³ very black: 凡生喺乌秃秃
借我唔敢食。This is so black I'm afraid to eat it. ◇ 这辈帮头乌秃秃去。These days you have gotten sunburned black. [also called 乌秃秃 u²¹ luk⁵ kei²⁴²]

乌律律 u²¹ luk⁵ louk²³ pitch dark [a variant of 乌秃 u⁴⁴ tuk⁵ touk²³]

乌石山 u²¹ louo⁴⁴ lang⁴⁴ Mt. Wu Shi (mountain in Fuzhou City, one of the Three Mountains 三山 which are another name for Fuzhou)

乌蚝 u⁴⁴ nieng⁵³ black oyster (a kind of shellfish resembling a small oyster, used as a condiment): 这碗面野有味, 放乌蚝煮其。This bowl of noodles is very tasty, for it was cooked with black oysters.

乌蚝干 u⁴⁴ nieng⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴ dried black oyster (i.e., 乌蚝 u⁴⁴ nieng⁵³)

乌仁 u⁴⁴ ning⁵³ dark eyes

乌肉鸡 u²¹ nük⁵ gie⁴⁴ black-boned chicken (a kind of chicken with darken color bones and flesh)

乌秃秃 u⁴⁴ tuk⁵ touk²³ pitch dark: 洞洞逝乌秃秃
蛇砲劏。It was pitch dark in the cave and you couldn't see a thing. [also called 乌律律 u²¹ luk⁴⁴ louk²³, 乌律麪 u²¹ luk⁴⁴ cuk⁵, 乌律麪 u²¹ cuk⁴⁴ cuk⁵]

片 pieng²¹ ① counting word for flat objects: 蜀片唱片 a phonograph record  ◇ 蜀片电影 a movie  ◇ 蜀片铜片 a copper sheet ② to slice: 肉片煽 slice the meat [a variant of 片刀 pieng⁴⁴ no⁴⁴]

片单 pieng⁴⁴ dang⁴⁴ calling card, name card, business card

片刀 pieng⁴⁴ no⁴⁴ to slice: 肉片煽 slice the meat [also called 片刀 pieng²¹ ②]

片片 pieng²¹ pieng²¹ sheet of paper (esp. stencil sheet)

月份牌 ngu²¹ úng⁴⁴ me⁵³ monthly calendar

月把 nguok³¹ ba³¹ a month or so

月把工 nguok²¹ ba²¹ êung⁴⁴ a month or so's time [also called 月把日 nguok²¹ ba²¹ nik³]
月把两 nguok21 ba44 lang242 a month or two
月台 nguok44 dai33 moon-watching roof (top area of old-style house)

月裡 nguok31 die31 before the end of the month: 我月裡就着出差。I have to go away on business before the end of this month. ② lying-in period (one month after childbirth)

月裡庭 nguok21 die24 iang31 baby less than a month old

月尾 nguok31 mui31 end of the month

月和 nguok53 nei424 to be in confinement, to be lying-in (during the first month after childbirth)

月外 nguok21 ngei424 time period starting one month after childbirth

月利婆婆 nguok21 ni44 wo53 mother within one month after childbirth

月日 nguok44 nik3 month (as counting unit): 三个 月日 three months ② 半个月日 half a month ② 月半日 a month and a half

月上 nguok21 suong424 a month plus

月上工 nguok21 suong44 ngéiung44 a month plus [also called 月上日 nguok21 suong44 nik3]

月上日 nguok21 suong44 nik5 a month plus [a variant of 月上工 nguok21 suong44 ngéiung44]

月头 nguok44 tau53 beginning of the month

月姐 nguok31 zia31 <fig> Sister Moon (i.e., moon, moonlight): 月光光, 照门户, 月姐做新娘. <colloq> When the moonlight shines on the door, the Sister Moon becomes a bride.

欠数 kieng53 nou213 to owe, to have an outstanding account

方 bung44 a classifier for a (complete, uncut) piece (esp. of New Year cake): 蜀坊糖粿 a New Year cake [see also 方 huong44]

方 huong44 medical prescription: 者方野灵. This prescription is highly effective. [see also 方 bung44]

方正 huong45 jiang213 ① upright, straight: 字着写方正. Writing should be straight and regular. ② upright in character and behavior: 做依着方正. People should be upright.

方囤 huong44 ngu53 to estimate: 方囤蜀下, 这落唇着偌夥地. Make an estimate as to how much ground will this house occupy.

文 ung53 elegant, refined: 伊文仿团, 伊依弟祖顽. She is rather refined, but her younger brother is coarse.

文肆 ung21 nēi213 ① to go through the motions: 无 娘做文肆! Don't be so slipshod! ② to deal with superficially: 文肆俚做底, 底依当真做. Do a superficial job, since who would do this kind of job seriously.

六个指 léuk21 ga24 zai31 six fingers; to have an extra finger

六离 léuk21 lie424 low railing [a variant of 笼离 léiung44 nie53]

六离门 léuk44 lie44 muong53 low railing outside the gate [a variant of 笼离门 léiung44 nie53 muong53]

六月大夏 léuk21 nguok21 dau53 a242 the height of summer in the sixth lunar month

六月天 léuk21 nguok5 tieng44 hot weather of the sixth lunar month

六月早 léuk21 nguok53 za31 early rice harvested in the sixth lunar month

斗 dau213 all very, each more than the other: 伊蜀厝兄弟哥斗霸其. His brothers are all very strong. ② 只两盆花斗佢其. These two pots of flowers are both very pretty. ② 两步囹团斗贱其. Each of the two children seems more mischievous than the other.

斗夜灯 dau21 ia4 ia4 leieng44 the Fuzhou custom of putting out the lights and going to bed early on the first night of the lunar year

斗底砖 dau21 le21 juong44 a kind of square clay brick used for paving

火漆 hu44 ciék23 sealing wax

火险 hui24 ieng31 fire insurance: 汝者厝有火险无? Do you have fire insurance on your house?

火绳 hui44 ieu242 looter who takes advantage of fire

火烟 hui2 ing44 ① smoky smell or taste: 这碗菜臭火烟. This vegetable dish has a smoky taste. ②
烟：烟筒吼火烟野大。There is a lot of smoke in the stovepipe.

火柴 hui21 juo53 firewood

火酒 hui21 jiu31 (ethyl) alcohol

火主 hui24 juo31 the source for a residential fire

火墙 hui21 juong53 firewall (of old-style Chinese houses, higher than the roof to keep fire from spreading) [also called 火墙包 hui21 juong44 mau44, 火包墙 hui21 wau44 juong53]

火墙包 hui21 juong44 mau44 firewall (of old-style Chinese houses, higher than the roof to keep fire from spreading) [a variant of 火墙 hui21 juong53]

火墙弄 hui44 juong21 noung242 firewall alley (small alley formed by narrow gap between gables of courtyard house)

火照 hui21 liu53 juo53 fire breaking out: 许 hui21 juo213 fire breaking out: 许回火照, 伊蜀世依都会记其。The fire’s breaking out that time is something he will remember all his life.

火照山 hui21 liu44 lang44 hill country fire, forest fire

火照熠 hui21 liu44 liang53 ruins left after a fire

火刀 hui21 lo44 steel for striking fire from flint

火石 hui21 look53 flint

火照敏 hui21 siu44 ka44 lang44 <fig> fire reaching the heels (i.e., urgent situation)

火灰 hui21 u44 ashes

火灰色 hui21 u53 laik23 ash gray, ashen color

火管 hui21 uong31 bamboo blowpipe (used as bellows)

火管 hui21 uong44 juo213 a kind of old-style crude one-story dwelling

火把 hui24 wa31 cruller, fried dough twist

火包墙 hui21 wau44 juong53 firewall (of old-style Chinese houses, higher than the roof to keep fire from spreading) [a variant of 火墙 hui21 juong53]

火牌 hui21 we53 ◇ arrest warrant ◇ match (to light a fire)

心行 sing53 ngaing242 intention, character (usu. in derogatory sense): 以免行真毒。His character is wicked.

心肝 sing44 ngaing44 ◇ the heart: 心肝真嘢亏 to feel heart pains ◇ <fig> heart: 心肝真呆 evil heart ◇ 心肝真贪 greedy heart ◇ 心肝真窄 narrow-minded ◇ 心肝野大 big-hearted ◇ 心肝疼痛 to feel sorry ◇ 心肝生呯呑. <familiar> to have no conscience ◇ the chest: 心肝搭搭，怀 娘 聆 <colloq> patting on the chest, not afraid of the Buddha ◇ affectionate name for babies or infants: 依命，心肝，真乖。Darling, sweet-heart what a nice baby.

心肝反 sing44 ngaing44 baing213 to harden one's heart: 心肝反去共伊做! Harden your heart to fight with him.

心肝头 sing21 ngaing44 nau53 pit of the stomach

心肝前 sing21 ngaing44 nei53 at the chest, at the bosom: 心肝前搭蜀花。A bunch of flowers pinned at her bosom.

巴结底 ba21 iek23 tê31 toady, sycophant: 有其依做官就爱捏巴结底。Some people like to be sucked up to as soon as they become officials.

巴膳 ba44 laik5 to shake: 大狗由水吼爬上岸, 扯吼巴膳头。The dog climbed up out of the water and kept shaking his head.

巴勘查 ba44 lang44 to stagger, to walk haltingly: 伊任乍会巴勘查。His little boy is just toddling.

巴噌 ba44 lang44 <onomat> the sound of drums, cymbals, metallic objects, etc.

巴噌鼓 ba21 lang24 ngu53 peddler's drum

巴噌鼓鼓 ba21 lang24 nga54 tui242 tadpole [also written 拨郎敲鼓 ba21 lang21 nga54 tui53]

巴噌倒 ba21 lang53 no53 to fall down: 作风屙，门吹巴噌倒去。The typhoon blew the gate down.

巴领 ba53 liang53 a collar

巴店 ba21 laing213 to turn over

巴巴夹 ba21 wa53 liang31 penis [a variant of 偃膊 ba21 wa213]

引线 ing44 niang213 fuse (e.g., for a string of firecrackers)

半 being53 ◇ a classifier for a half: 店半爿 half a shop ◇ 饼半爿 half a biscuit ◇ 段穿破爿。Break one's behind in two. ◇ ‘radical’ at the side of a character: 猴耳爿 the monkey ear ‘radical’ (i.e., the double ear 'radical', Kangxi 'radical' 163)
劝诱 kuang⁴⁴ mäng⁵³ to dissuade quarreling or fighting people

孔毛 kung²¹ mō³³ fine hair on the human body

办亲 being⁴⁴ jīng⁴⁴ troussseau, dowry article: 只架棚是伊妈办亲其, This cabinet was part of grandma's dowry.

办酒团 being²¹ jiù²⁴ iāng¹¹ giving a party (as a kind of children's game) [also called 办办办 zuò³³ being⁴²⁴]

办办 being²¹ maìng²⁴ giving a party (as a kind of children's game): 伶团做办办, 真有味。It's real fun watching the kids play party.

办酒 being⁴⁵ zuò¹ to give a party: 办酒请依客, To give a party and entertain guests.

书斋 zū⁴⁴ jié⁴ <obs> school

书柜 zū³³ lā²¹³ book drawer

水 zū³¹ ① swill, slops [a variant of 水 pung⁴⁴]
② one time, one batch: 收蜀水茶箔 pick one crop of tea leaves ③ 蜀水鸡团 hatch one batch of chicks ④ 上蜀水 the previous time ⑤ 有蜀水 for a period of time

水鲭 zū²¹ a³³ lāk⁵ apus [also called 水鲭 zū²¹ lāk⁵]

水匕 zū⁴⁴ ciēk²³ water pistol [a variant of 水幞 zū⁴⁴ peīk²³]

水胶 zū²¹ gā⁴⁴ glue, mucilage

水鸡 zū²¹ iē⁴⁴ frog

水字 zū⁴⁴ jiē²⁴② tide schedule: 落海溯水筹算水字。If you swim in the ocean you have to calculate the time of the morning and evening tides.

水珠 zū²¹ jūo⁴⁴ chicken pox: 有种水痘就蛀出水珠。If you are vaccinated you cannot get chicken pox.

水InMillis zū²¹ kī³³ slug

水笕 zū⁴⁴ kauk²³ small puddles: 坟中有水笕行坟着细腻。There are puddles on the road, so you have to be careful where you walk.

水蛇 zū⁴⁴ la²¹³ jellyfish with high water content

水鲭 zū²¹ a³³ lāk⁵ apus [a variant of 水鲭 zū²¹
Five Strokes

玉皮 nguo\(^{44}\) pui\(^{53}\) low-quality jade: 伊者手指面是玉皮，无块死。_The jewel in her ring is low-grade jade, a worthless thing._

未便 mui\(^{53}\) bieng\(^{242}\) not available yet: 钱固未便，汝先慢呬买。_The money is not available yet; don't buy anything yet._

未吼 mui\(^{21}\) le\(^{44}\) mui\(^{242}\) still early: 伊固现在年十岁，上大学固未吼 未吼。_Her son is only ten years old now, still a long way before he goes to college._

戈瓜无瓤，戈团无腹肠 jieng\(^{44}\) ngua\(^{44}\) mo\(^{44}\) nong\(^{53}\), jieng\(^{31}\) ngiuok\(^{31}\) mo\(^{31}\) bu\(^{21}\) doung\(^{53}\) <fig> bad melons have no meat inside, bad sons have no conscience

巧锁 kiu\(^{24}\) lo\(^{31}\) sophisticated locks that are difficult to open

功 geiing\(^{44}\) artistic skill: 者花且功野好。This player of female roles is highly skilled.

去 ko\(^{213}\) ① to be done for: 去去。_Done for._ ② all hid (i.e., the signal in hide and seek that the search is on): 固未去。Not yet all hid。📸 去去！All hid！

去欠 ko\(^{53}\) ieng\(^{213}\) to cancel out debts mutually: 汝昨喺扶我三块，今且我欠汝三块，去欠去。Yesterday you lost three yuan to me, and today I owe you three yuan, so we're even。_【also called 去欠 ko\(^{53}\) weik\(^{23}\)]_

去斋 ko\(^{44}\) je\(^{44}\) to go to school

去厝 ko\(^{53}\) jiu\(^{213}\) done for, all up with: 者事计去厝去了。_It's all up with this business._ 📸 只头鸡去厝去了。_That chicken is done for._

去年 ko\(^{44}\) laung\(^{44}\) mang\(^{53}\) last year

去学 ko\(^{44}\) ok\(^{5}\) to lodge an accusation or complaint: 汝只喺我，我着去学汝罢听。_You are so bad I have to complain to your parents._ 📸 去学先生讲 to tell on someone to the teacher

去反 ko\(^{53}\) waiing\(^{213}\) done for: 这事去反去了！_This

business is done for！

去毕 ko\(^{53}\) weik\(^{23}\) to cancel out debts mutually [a variant of 去欠 ko\(^{53}\) ieng\(^{213}\)]

去积 ko\(^{53}\) zeik\(^{23}\) to cure indigestion

正正 ziang\(^{21}\) jiang\(^{213}\) genuine(ly): 伊者荔枝正正是本洋其。_These litchis of mine are the genuine Fuzhou product._ 📸 昨喺扶使汝去汝复去，今且正正去汝复去。Yesterday I didn't want you to go and you went anyway, but today you really should have gone and you didn't。

正正好 ziang\(^{21}\) jiang\(^{53}\) ngo\(^{31}\) just in time, just right: 乍想去汝，正正好汝来了。You came just as I was thinking of going to get you。📸 只裡正正好三百块。_Here is precisely 300 yuan._

正正日 ziang\(^{21}\) jiang\(^{44}\) nik\(^{5}\) exactly on the day, the very day: 送生日早送迟送都会使其，无一定正正日。It's all right to send birthday presents a little before or after, but not necessarily on the very day of the birthday。

正顿 ziang\(^{53}\) nau\(^{21}\) regular meals: 只隻佃团直送食仔食，正顿都饮食。_The child is always snacking and doesn't eat any regular meals._

正是 ziang\(^{53}\) nei\(^{242}\) that's right, just so: 正是，伊有共我讲过。That's right, he has spoken to me。

正月头 ziang\(^{21}\) nguo\(^{44}\) tau\(^{53}\) beginning of first lunar month

正月正头 ziang\(^{21}\) nguo\(^{44}\) ziang\(^{44}\) nau\(^{53}\) New Year's holiday: 正月正头无喺雌咁猫。_This is the New Year holiday, so don't cry._

正月酒 ziang\(^{21}\) nguo\(^{53}\) ziu\(^{44}\) informal dinner given early in the New Year: 正月酒易还敬 <proverb> New Year dinners are soon reciprocated

节边 zeik\(^{21}\) bieng\(^{44}\) time of approaching holiday [a variant of 节兜 zeik\(^{21}\) dau\(^{44}\)]

节兜 zeik\(^{21}\) dau\(^{44}\) time of approaching holiday [also called 节边 zeik\(^{21}\) bieng\(^{44}\)]

卅 sick\(^{23}\) forty (as a sound combination of se\(^{213}\) sick\(^{5}\)四十, used in numbers 41 through 49): 卅一 41 📸 卅二 42 📸 卅七 47

世 sie\(^{213}\) to continue, to follow on: 食熏蜀条世蜀条 to smoke one cigarette right after another📸
索无够长，两条世蜀堆。The rope isn’t long enough, so join two pieces together. ◎ 世落讲。Go on (talking).

世事 sie⁵⁵ lēi⁴² ① ways of the world: 后生团结八世事。Young people don’t know the ways of the world. ◎ marriage: 30岁了世事因未做。Thirty years old and still unmarried.

本钱底 buong²⁴ jìng³¹ ne³¹ ① principal, capital, cost of doing business

本色 buong⁴⁴ naik²³ ① ability: 伪有本色就共伊比。You have the ability, go compete with him. ◎ 伊野有本色！He has plenty of ability.

本事 buong⁴⁴ nèi⁴² ① high ability, capable: 伊野本事，生意做野大！She has high ability and does business on a large scale. ◎ 伊其团佬悉鲁眾都真本事，复会做官，复会赚赚。Each of his children are very capable. They can both obtain government positions and make money.

本家裡 buong²¹ nga⁵³ lie³¹ ① of the same clan, relative: 我共伊是本家裡。He and me are of the same clan.

本事妈 buong²¹ nü⁵³ ma³¹ ① [jocular] a highly capable woman [also called 本事婆 buong⁴⁴ nü⁵³ wo⁵³]

本事伯 buong²¹ nü⁵³ wak²³ ① [jocular] a highly capable man

本事婆 buong⁴⁴ nü⁵³ wo⁵³ ① [jocular] a highly capable woman [a variant of 本事妈 buong²¹ nü⁵³ ma³¹]

左 zo³¹ ① evil, unwholesome, lecherous: 平常就真左，咋会乞瘩团帮拖裡去。Had always been immoral, so he was dragged to join a gang of hoodlums. ◎ full of crafty tricks: 伊真左，野会做症依。He is full of crafty tricks and very good at tricking people. [also called 左道 zo⁴⁴ lo²⁴²]

左团 zo⁴⁴ lāng³¹ ① dishonest or indecent person

左道 zo⁴⁴ lo²⁴² ① evil, unwholesome, lecherous ② full of crafty tricks [a variant of 左 zo³¹]

平 buong⁵³ ① equally (usu. preceding an adjective): 平大 same size (equally large) ◎ 平是 just as high (of same height) 貌 平价 Just as many [also called 平平 buong⁴⁴ mang⁵³]

平平 buong²¹ baik³³ ① totally ruined, irreparable: 霹 遇，瓦顶平平去。The roof tiles are totally ruined by the hailstorm.

平扁 bang³¹ bieng³¹ ① flat (of the face): 伊面平扁，目闃野活。She has a flat face but lively eyes.

平平 buong⁴⁴ mang⁵³ ① equally (usu. preceding an adjective) [a variant of 平平 bang³³]

平平 bang²¹ mang²¹ nuo²⁴² ① level road: 平平坂跌死依。④ colloq> You can take a bad fall on a level road.

平煞 bang²¹ nak²³ ① to calm down, to subside: 昨瞑兄弟哥大拍，今且乍平煞去。The brothers had a big fight yesterday and didn’t make up until today.

平静 bang²¹ nang²⁴ ① calm

平散 buong⁴⁴ nga⁴⁴ ① unbound feet: 伊平散，无缠散。She has unbound feet.

平散村 bang²¹ nga⁴⁴ joung⁴⁴ ① a village in which laboring women did not have bound feet (in former times)

平散pictureBox; bang²¹ nga⁵³ lo³¹ ① laboring women who did not have bound feet (in former times)

平洋 bang⁴⁴ ngüong⁵³ ① large area of flat fields: 门前口蜀片平洋。In front of the door is a flat cultivated area.

平直 buong⁴⁴ nik³ ① neat: 下回去衣着平直仗团。Next time dress a bit more neatly. ◎ 满世类遇野平直。Everywhere has been tidied up. ② squared (of accounts): 来往其钱算平直了。All accounts squared on both sides. ◎ 数算平直了。Accounts are squared. ◎ honest, honor-able: 伊郎罢依野平直，就是做事件始大。His father is honest, but not bold enough in his dealings.

平数 bang²¹ nou²¹ ① even, break even

平长 buong²¹ noung⁵³ ① nicely, properly: 者事做平长去了。The matter has been nicely taken care of. ① of the same length: 两条条平长。The two ropes are of the same length.

平正 bang²¹ ziang²³ ① low quality: 总款米只般平正酱食？How can you eat rice as low quality as this?

平主 bang³¹ zuo³¹ ① unlicensed prostitute

北团 bēiük²³ giang³¹ ① Northernner, person from north China
古早 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 古 早 gu24 ja31 ancient times: 古早辰候，鼎是有耳有敀其。In old times rice-cooking pots had handles and legs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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| 老古 

| 老古依 gu44 lo44 nêng3 old-fashioned person: 沩奶是老古依，怀爱看电视。Your mother is an old fashioned person and doesn't like to watch T.V. |
| 老古套 gu21 lo44 to23 outmoded ways: 新人坐花轿，是老古套其做法。It's out of date for a bride to ride in the bridal chair. |

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<th>5 之</th>
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<tr>
<td>石 suok5 stone: 蜀块石 a stone</td>
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<td>石盾 suo21 doung31 thick brick kitchen table [a variant of 矗盾 doung31 doung31 运]</td>
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<tr>
<td>石头团 suo21 lau21 iang31 small stone, small piece of stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>石头籽 suo21 lau21 ji31 small pebble, small cobble</td>
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<td>石头卵 suo21 lau21 laung242 cobblestone</td>
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<tr>
<td>石头妈 suo21 lau21 mo31 large stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>石条 suo44 leu53 stone slab (as building material)</td>
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<tr>
<td>石蛎 suo21 lie242 rock oyster</td>
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<td>龙眼 leing31 ngeing31 fresh longans</td>
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<tr>
<td>龙眼核 leing21 ngeing21 houk5 学 longan pit 学 &lt;fig&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>龙眼核看作待 &lt;colloq&gt; (to look at people with the dark of the eye) to treat people according to their wealth and power.</td>
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<td>龙眼红色 color: 只堂家私掏猕龙眼核色。This set of furniture lacquered dark red.</td>
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<tr>
<td>龙眼干 leing21 ngeing21 ngang44 dried longans</td>
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<tr>
<td>龙眼骨 leing21 ngeing21 ngo44 stewed longan pulp (used as a cure for uterine bleeding)</td>
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<td>龙 lung53 to feel invigorated: 听者话龙伊去。He felt invigorated when he heard that said.</td>
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<td>龙缠柱 lung53 dieng53 tieu242 &lt;fig&gt; like a dragon clinging to a pillar (descriptive of a knotty affair, a difficult business)</td>
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<td>打单 da31 lang44 to stagger: 打单几下跌落去 staggered a few steps and fell down</td>
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<tr>
<td>打单眼 da21 lang24 nge31 to look askance: 者依目睛会做打单眼，打单眼，我看无好毛。</td>
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<tr>
<td>打单眼 da21 lang44 nging53 to be dizzy and stand unsteadily: 病未好，行徛会打单眼，He isn't over his illness and still is dizzy when he walks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>打单横 da21 lang44 nguang5 路sideways, athwart: 打单横介钉蜀条 put in another one crossways 伊打单横眠床床。</td>
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<tr>
<td>扑 poik23 to apply powder (on the skin): 面扑扑呃 仔粉人就好看去。Applying some powder on the face will make you look great. [see also 扑 puk5 ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>扑 puk5 to go bad and make bubbles: 肉汁都扑扑了，快倒顿。The gravy is spoiled and making bubbles, so go pour it out. [see also 扑 poik23 ]</td>
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</table>
| 扒 ba53 学 to be acquisitive (of things): 诸依依真会扒毛乞求。The daughter is very good at
grabbing things for her husband's family. ② to scratch: 扒痒 to scratch an itch ③ to shovel food into the mouth: 扒饭 to shovel food into the mouth ④ to dig: 使铁把扒蜀空空 dig a hole with an iron rake.

扒扒 ba44 ba53 a rake
扒宝 ba31 bo31 to be greedy: 伊第一会扒宝，逢十都卜挫。She is very greedy and takes everything she can.
扒抠 ba44 kau44 to be acquisitive (of things): 伊真会扒抠，见十就抠。He is very acquisitive, he grabs anything he can lay his hands on.
扒擒 ba44 kieng53 <derog> to snatch and not let go: 伊逢十都扒擒，必象话。He grabs everything for himself; he's outrageous.
扒头挖耳 ba21 lau21 nie424 to fidget: 者佮俚野贱，告伊定定坐吃喝就扒头挖耳。What a naughty child, tell him to sit still and he keeps fidgeting.
扒涉 ba21 liek23 an oar
扒捞 ba21 lo424 to grab greedily: 伊逢十都扒捞乞，外家！She grabs everything to give to her parents' home.
扒船 ba44 lung53 to row a boat
扒痒 ba21 lung424 to scratch an itch
扒耳 ba21 nie424 to pick one's ears
扒板 ba31 weing31 T-shaped iron implement for raking in unhusked rice
扒粪扫 ba21 wung53 to231 ① to rummage in garbage: 鸡姆扒粪扫，无事讨事做 <colloq> like a hen rummaging in garbage, just making trouble for oneself ② to collect or gather up the trash: 今日工人来扒粪扫，扒野械。Today the workmen came and collected the trash, 'tis now nice and clean.

扒拉 gak5 a pile, a stack: 虱拉纸 a stack of paper 虱拉卡片 a stack of cards

印 eung213 ① a seal, a chop: 印雕蜀.Stdout to carve a seal ② to append a seal: 名字下底印蜀下 to stamp

a seal under one's name
印色 ing53 naik23 seal paste of red ink
印盒 ing44 ngak5 seal box

耙 zak5 a time, a spell: 帛蜀耙 cry for a spell ◇ 墓时雨都stor三耙 Thunder showers are always likely to come in three successive spells.

占覓 zien44 nge44 to take a cut, to get a personal advantage: 自家有了去占覓。He has his own and wants to squeeze a bit of advantage on top of that.

旧秤 gu53 jeing213 old-style scale (a sixteen-liang 两)-to-the-jin (斤) scale

旧居 gu53 joo424 old home, native place: 伊旧居着城裡。His old home is in the city.

旧底 gu53 le3i in the past, formerly: 我旧底给八 伊 I didn't know her in the past. ◇ 旧底汝汝是将款讲。This is not what you said before.

旧时依 gu44 li44 nei53 old servant: 居吼使许隻依嫂是旧时依。That woman is an old servant of the household.

目 meuk5 the eye: 目开做遺目 кред <colloq> work from the moment when you open your eyes to the moment you close them (to work from early morning till late at night)

目影 meuk5 cai31 dazzling bright: 只块布有目影。This piece of cloth is dazzlingly bright.

目胆 meuk5 gu53 gum in the eyes: 未未洗目胆目胆眼。He hasn't washed his face yet, so he has gunk in his eyes.

目胆屎 meuk5 gu53 lai31 eye-wax and tears [a variant of 目胆屎 meuk5 cai31 mëuk21 nie424]

目油 mëuk5 iu3 tears filling the eye, unshed tears: 目油技响，啯猫了。His eyes are full of tears, and he will cry soon.

目胆屎 meuk5 ku21 nieu424 eye-wax and tears [a variant of 目胆屎 meuk5 cai31 mëuk21 nie424]

目眶 meuk21 kuong422 eye socket [a variant of 目眶 meuk5 ziu53 kuong422]

目泪 meuk5 lui422 thin secretion of gum in the
eyes: He has not wiped the gum out of his eyes.

The corners of his eyes slant down.

Corner of the eye: It is a member of

Thick eye gum: "Eye secretion sticks to the eye in balls."

Also called "Eye secretion and tears."

Whole face sticky with eye secretion and tears.

She cried till her eyelids got swollen.

Upper eyelid: She has good eyesight and can see accurately.

Four eyes (i.e., wearer of eyeglasses), nearsighted person: I've never seen him.

How can he see it?

Four colors (a kind of playing cards with red, yellow, white and green suits and each suit having the various pieces of Chinese chess, often used for gambling)

Four directions: east, west, north, and south; also, any direction.

Don't put things just anywhere, lest you need them you won't know where to find them.
四向口包过来。The soldiers closed in from all directions to envelop the enemy.

四不像 si[wuk] cuong2 non-standard, neither fish nor fowl [a variant of 四不像 sang[wuk] cuong2]

由 iu53 from: 由头做起。Start from the beginning.

另字 ling53 jei2 separately: 者事计另字做。This matter will be handled separately.

凹 nak23 sunken, caved in

凹塌 nak21 lak5 to cave in: 只般重其七星桌面，桌面凹塌去。You put such a heavy thing on the table, the table caved in.

凹塌白 na21 lak5 kou24 hole, depression: 墙低有斜凹塌白。There is a hole in the wall caused by cave-in. [also called 墙塌白 ta21 lak5 kou242]

甲哥 gak21 go Going stevedore, dock worker

甲头 gak21 tau53 stevedore foreman

叽叽叫 gi33 ieu213 to cry (e.g., like a baby), to scream (i.e., talk in a loud voice) [also called 吭跄叫 gia21 ia33 ieu213]

兄弟 hiang3 nie242 brother (friendly term of address to males of same generation), buddy: 快来对手何，兄弟。Come lend me a hand, friend.

兄弟哥 hiang21 nie44 o44 brother (both younger and older)

嫂嫂 hiang3 no3 sister-in-law, older brother's wife

归土 gui53 tu31 <taboo> land of the dead

号 ho242 ① to be named: 伊姓李号什么？ His surname is Li, but what is his given name? ② to

四由另四甲号兄归号田电生 5

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叽叽叫 gi33 ieu213 to cry (e.g., like a baby), to scream (i.e., talk in a loud voice) [also called 吭跄叫 gia21 ia33 ieu213]

兄弟 hiang3 nie242 brother (friendly term of address to males of same generation), buddy: 快来对手何，兄弟。Come lend me a hand, friend.

兄弟哥 hiang21 nie44 o44 brother (both younger and older)

嫂嫂 hiang3 no3 sister-in-law, older brother's wife

归土 gui53 tu31 <taboo> land of the dead

号 ho242 ① to be named: 伊姓李号什么？ His surname is Li, but what is his given name? ② to
生冒冒 sang2 mo53 mo213 raw, insufficiently cooked, not done

生蛮 sang4 ngau44 ngau53 to be unfamiliar: 乍
逝世蜀地方，生蛮，连车都八搭。When you first arrive somewhere, you feel a stranger and don't even know what car to get on.

生逆 sang4 ngiak5 to startle out of one's wits: 伊
无做声行裡来，害我生逆呢。When he came in without making a sound, it gave me a start.

生凝 sang4 ngik5 to be in a daze: 章
生凝，其实都着#生凝，先生讲什事都无听裡去。That pupil looks so quiet in class, but actually he is just in a daze and not taking in anything the teacher says.

生食 sang4 niek5 to eat uncooked food

生毛 sang53 nok23 raw things

生死 sang53 si31 ① to insist on, bound to: 共伊讲怀
逝去，伊生死都去。He was told not to go, but he was bound to go anyway. ② to assert insistently: 明明明，伊生死讲无。It was obvious there was, but he kept insisting there wasn't.

生 sang4 ④ to give birth: 生团 to have a baby

生猪 mothers pig the sow farrowed to get, to have 猪母生猪 the sow farrowed to get, to have (an illness): 生蛆 to get prickly heat 生病 to get boils 生蛾 to get sore throat 生肉柱 to get acne to get, to like: 快势会生酱款式。Having gotten this way, what should we do? [see also 生 sang4 and seing55]

生命 sang44 ding44 to grow a boil

生团 sang53 giang31 to give birth: 生团哧食生冷其氹。In childbirth a woman should not eat raw cold foods.

生花 sang44 hua44 to have dim eyesight: 着字野
嫩，看我目团生花去。These characters are too small, so my eyes blur when I try to read them.

生日咩 sang21 li33 zoi213 first birthday

生癌 sang44 ngang53 to have cancer

生病 sang53 ngoung242 strange, unfamiliar: 惊生份
to be shy in the presence of strangers 份 生份其地方 unfamiliar place

伤份面 sang21 ngung53 meing213 unfamiliar face

伤份依 sang21 ngung44 nêung53 a stranger

生成 sang44 niang53 originally: 伊生成真定。He is always very quiet.

生得样 sang21 nik24 ho31 good looking: 伊抜布野生得样。This piece of cloth is very pretty. ① 伊有两隻依团都真生的好。She has two daughters, both very pretty.

生的呆 sang21 nik24 ngai53 ① ugly: 伊抜野生得呆。That person is very ugly. ② ill-behaved (of eyes): 目眺生得呆。Ill-behaved eyes, looking where they shouldn't.

生毛 sang53 nok23 abnormal growth in the body (from heat rash, cancer, etc.)

生卵 sang53 noung242 to lay eggs

生殖 sang53 pu31 to get mildewed [also called 生殖发毛 sang53 pu31 buok21 mo53]

生殖发毛 sang53 pu31 buok21 mo53 to get mildewed [a variant of 生殖 sang53 pu31]

生腥 sang44 zing44 to get rusty

生 seing4 ① to die (of animals): 鸡生去。The chicken died. ② <derog> to die (when said of humans) [see also 生 sang44 and sang44]

生根 seing44 nge53 hard to please, so weak and delicate that he/she demands additional attention: 这隻伊团哥生根，横复病，直复病，尽去圩一切。This child is very delicate. He gets sick easily and is very hard to care for.

乍 zia2'3 ① just now: 我乍来，依故氹八几隻。
I've just come, and only know a few people. ② only, only then: 明且乍行，无要紧。Don't leave until tomorrow, it'll be fine. ③ 共总乍五十斤。
Altogether just barely 50 jin (catties).

乍乍 zia2'1 zia2'3 just, just now: 依爹乍乍来。Father has just now come.

仗胆 tuong53 dang31 boldly, wantonly: 伊爹无着
信，伊仗胆信。His father isn't home, so he is having fun to his heart's content. ① 汝野仗胆，
者事会做其？ You are too bold! How can you do things such as this?

仙 sieng44 immortal, supernatural being

仙仙 sieng44 ngie53 the fox spirit (as a term of reverence)
他于那于 ta⁴⁴ yá⁴⁴ ná⁴⁴ yá⁴⁴ impolite, disrespectful: 伊对大人都是他于那于，透底无听罢你喺。
He is very disrespectful to elders, never obeying his parents.

白猪 ba⁴¹ ca³¹ ca²¹³ very white: 伊粉塗咗蜀面白猪。

白赤 ba³¹ yá³¹ cie̍h²³ anchovy

白皑 ca³¹ ca³¹ co²¹³ very white

白菜 ca³¹ jai³¹ duong²¹³ loose-leafed cabbage

白菜 ca³¹ jai³¹ iang³¹ Chinese cabbage, bok choi, pak choi

白疟 ca³¹ kê³¹ dandruff

白胶 ba⁴⁴ kau⁴⁴ resin

白鸦 ba³¹ lak²³ pigeon

白澈 ba³¹ lak²³ pure white: 伊皮肤野白澈。Her skin is fine and pure.

白蜡造 ba³¹ lak⁵ sak⁵ to boil without seasoning: 清水白蜡造, 野怀好食。Things boiled in just plain water don’t taste good.

白头孙 ba⁴⁴ lau⁴⁴ loung⁴⁴ nephew older than his uncle: <familiar> 伊唔呂“乌头叔, 白头孙”。In his family the nephew is older than the uncle.

白洗洗 ba³¹ le²⁴ le³¹ pale [also called 洗洗白 se⁴¹ se²¹ se²¹] 

白洗溜 ba³¹ le²⁴ nge³¹ ① to lose color and turn white: 衣裳洗溜白洗溜去。The clothes have lost color in washing. ② to be penniless: 伊蜀身白洗溜。He is penniless.

白污汚 ba³¹ lia⁵³ lia³¹ ② <derog> very white, too white: 全领白其白污汚佢毛好看! Dressing all in white doesn’t look good. ② to lose color: 衣裳退色退遭白污汚去。The clothes have bleached out. ③ tasteless (of food): 老龙眼嘅大粒白污汚无味滴甜。These longans are tasteless, there’s no sweetness in them.

白豉 ba²¹ lie⁴²⁴ white soy sauce

白食 ba⁴⁴ liek³ ① to eat plain rice: 无配白食。To eat rice with nothing to go with it. ② to eat without paying: 我佢汝白食三日去了，无收汝一片钱！I let you eat for three days without getting a cent from you. [also called 白食 ba⁴⁴ wa⁴⁴ liek³] 

白鲫 ba⁴⁴ lik⁵ a kind of flat sea fish (bony but considered tasty): 白鲫味鲜骨唔俚团团好食。

白身 ba⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ commoner, person of no rank (in former times)

白鲫 ba⁴⁴ lo⁴⁴ a kind of small white fresh-water fish

白桃 ba⁴⁴ lo³¹ a kind of hard white peach

白 Scrolls ba³¹ lo⁴⁴ jü³¹ ① small white rat or mouse ② <jocular> to be penniless: 今且我白老鼠。I don’t have a cent today.

白煬 ba³¹ loung²⁴² petty thief, sneak thief: 我厅中其钟白煬偷去！The clock in our living room was stolen by a sneak thief!

白涂 ba⁴⁴ lu³¹ ① chalk [also called 白墨 ba⁴⁴ meük³] ② barium sulphate used for stomach X-rays

白露烘 ba³¹ lu³¹ goûng²¹³ warm weather about the time of White Dew (白露) solar period, usu. about September 7, 8, or 9: 这几日野热是白露烘。These few days are in the White Dew period and the weather is hot.

白面 ba³¹ meing²¹³ prostitute [also called 白面哥 ba³¹ ming⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴]

白墨粉 ba³¹ meük³¹ hung³¹ chalk [a variant of 白墨 ba⁴⁴ meük³]

白墨粉 ba⁴⁴ meük³ chalk: 汝有无红其白墨? Do you have red chalk? [also called 白涂 ba⁴⁴ lu³¹ and 白墨粉 ba⁴⁴ meük³¹ hung³¹]

白目撇 ba³¹ meûk³ au²¹³ disobedient, confrontational: 这隻俚白目撇，汝讲啲伊就卜啲。This child is disobedient; if you say one thing he wants another.

白面猴 ba³¹ ming⁴⁴ gau⁵³ <abusive> white-faced monkey (i.e., a prostitute)

白面脧 ba³¹ ming³¹ juo²¹³ brothel

白面哥 ba³¹ ming⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴ prostitute [a variant of 白面 ba³¹ ming²¹³]

白面头 ba³¹ ming⁴⁴ tau⁵³ bawd, brothel madam [also called 依大 i⁵ luai²⁴² and 依大头 i²¹ luai⁴⁴ tau⁵³]

白面鰤 ba³¹ ming⁴⁴ ti³¹ a kind of anchovy

白凝涂 ba³¹ ngik⁵ tu⁵³ white clay
犯 huang242 to be infatuated with: 伊野犯许隻做戏其。She is infatuated with that actor.

犯触 huang53 cěuk33 to conflict, to contradict: 汝讲话伊野犯触。He very much disagrees with what you say. [also called 犯触 huang53 cěuk3 lou242]

犯触怒 huang53 cěuk3 lou242 to conflict, to contradict [a variant of 犯触 huang53 cěuk33]

犯冲 huang44 cüng44 ① incompatible, lacking affinity (e.g., a couple with clashing horoscopic signs) ② to be naturally incompatible, to rub each other the wrong way

犯罪 huang53 dai242 to commit a crime

犯宫符 huang53 guang44 ngu53 to be involved in a suit, to be sued

犯鬼 huang53 gui33 ① to be possessed by a spirit: 伊犯鬼大讲死依话。She is possessed and talks deliriously. ② not to oneself: 伊今日犯鬼大发脾气。She is not herself today, and is lashing out.

犯依墟 huang53 nēung21 jui242 to be the object of reproach: 莫做犯依墟计。Don't do things that get you talked about.

皮衿 pui21 gak33 fur vest

皮厚 pui53 gau242 thick-skinned, shameless: 伊野皮厚, 千毛事都做会出。He is shameless, capable of doing anything.

皮丝 pui44 li4 a kind of shredded tobacco used in waterpipes

皮皮 pui44 pui53 ① skin: 皮皮去蜀重 one layer of skin scraped off ② wrapping: 肉皮皮野 厚。This wonton has a very thick wrapping.

鸟雄 zeu21 hüm33 male bird

鸟团 zeu24 jiang31 ① little bird ② child's penis

鸟鸟团 zeu21 jiu33 jiang31 <children> child's penis

鸟声 zeu24 liang44 falsetto, shrill voice: 许欬先生讲讲鸟声, 野清稽。That teacher lectures in a shrill voice, it's real comical.

鸟宿 zeu21 lief31 bird's nest: 头发共鸟宿蜀样 hair as tangled as a bird's nest

鸟母 zeu24 mo31 female bird
外家 ngie \^ {44} a ^ {44} married woman’s parents’ home
外家亲 ngie \^{21} a ^ {44} jing \^{44} relatives on wife’s family’s side, relationship with such relatives
外家厝 ngie \^{21} a ^ {53} juo \^{213} married woman’s parents’ home
外家坵 ngie \^{21} a ^ {53} luo \^{242} association with parents’ home; 伊外家坵断去了。She has broken off contact with her parents.
外家侄 ngie \^{21} a ^ {44} neung \^{53} wife’s relatives on parents’ side
外江侬 ngie \^{44} ãuing \^{44} neung \^{53} non-Fujianese, people from Jiangxi and Zhejiang
外斗 ngie \^{31} lau \^{31} outside [also called 外斗势 ngie \^{21} lau \^{44} lie \^{213}]
外斗势 ngie \^{21} lau \^{44} lie \^{213} outside [a variant of 外扌 ngie \^{31} lau \^{31}]
外甥 ngie \^{44} leing \^{44} ① nephew, sister’s son ② grandson, daughter’s son
外甥人 ngie \^{21} leing \^{44} nging \^{53} sister’s son’s wife
外甥哥 ngie \^{21} leing \^{44} ngo \^{44} affectionate address term to sister’s or daughter’s son
外甥孙 ngie \^{21} leing \^{44} nong \^{44} grandson, daughter’s son
外姆 ngie \^{53} ma \^{31} maternal grandmother
外僭厝 ngie \^{21} ma \^{44} juo \^{213} maternal grandmother’s home
外僭食轿 ngie \^{53} ma \^{31} sic \^{44} ze \^{44} <jocular> to kick the bucket, to die: 伊去外僭食轿。He’s kicked the bucket.
外女 ngie \^{53} nù \^{31} maidservant [a written variant of 谡女 ngie \^{53} nù \^{31}]
外公 ngie \^{44} unng \^{44} maternal grandfather
外水 ngui \^{53} jui \^{31} extra income

卵 mau \^{31} ① to close: 喋卵去, 无估价! Shut your mouth, and don’t talk too much! ② to fold inward: 衣裳边恰长卵幼团里去。The skirt flare is too long, so fold it in a little. ③ to seize, to capture: 伊佮依卵去。He was snatched away by someone.

包包 bau \^{44} bau \^{44} handbag: 包包掏我拮。Let me take the bag.

包股 bau \^{53} gu \^{31} fitting tightly over the buttocks (of trousers)

冬菜 bau \^{44} jai \^{213} cabbage

包车 bau \^{44} jia \^{44} car, sedan: 新人坐包车来。The bride came in a car.

包食 bau \^{44} liek \^{5} ① sure to win: 汝固共伊拍, 包食伊其。Just go fight him, you’re sure to beat him. ② sure to eat, sure to be edible: 者荔枝熟了, 包食其。These litchi are fully ripe, sure you can eat them.

冬菜 dëung \^{53} jai \^{213} an edible seaweed [a variant of 紫菜 zie \^{44} jai \^{213}]

冬节 dëung \^{53} jai \^{23} the Winter Solstice Festival [see also 椿 si \^{53}]

冬圭 dëung \^{44} ngie \^{44} fresh cuttlefish

主 zuo \^{31} ① a classifier for households: 只隻弄弄有百零主依。This lane has a hundred -odd households. ② owner: 山咧其墓有主无? Does the grave on the hill have an owner or not? ③ to support, to help up: 散踏车, 坐倒去, 汝主下。He wobbled off his bicycle, so help him up. ④ partner in marriage: 者诸谓依有主未? Does this girl have a steady boy friend? [also called 主市 zuo \^{44} jei \^{242}]

主市 zuo \^{44} jei \^{242} ① boss, investor: 这批货讨着主市卖未? Have you found a purchaser for this batch of goods? ② partner in marriage: 汝诸谓依有主未? Does your daughter have someone she expects to marry? [a variant of 主 zuo \^{31}]

主心 zuo \^{21} ling \^{44} definite views: 有事计伊都是无主心, Whatever comes up he never has definite views of his own.

市覆 cei \^{242} pouk \^{33} heads and tails (of a coin); to toss a coin

半爿 buang \^{44} being \^{53} a half: 西瓜半个去蜀依食半爿。Cut the watermelon so each person eats half.

半长 buang \^{44} doung \^{53} halfway: 计亻做半长。The job was done halfway. [also called 半长裁 buang \^{44} loung \^{44} ziek \^{3}]

半长裁 buang \^{44} loung \^{44} ziek \^{5} halfway [a variant of 半长 buang \^{44} doung \^{53}]

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半暝 buang44 mang53 middle of the night [also called 半暝三更 buang21 mang21 nang44 ngang44, 半暝团 buang33 mang31 nieng31]

半暝三更 buang21 mang21 nang44 ngang44 middle of the night [a variant of 半暝 buang44 mang53]

半暝后 buang33 mang21 ngau244 after midnight

半暝囡 buang53 mang31 niang31 middle of the night [a variant of 半暝 buang44 mang53]

半暝顿 buang53 mang21 nong213 midnight snack: 开夜车着食半暝顿。If you work into the night you need a midnight snack.

半板 buang53 meing51 hillside hoe

半边侬 buang44 meing44 neieng53 <obs> widow [a written variant of 半爿侬 buang44 meing44 neieng53]

半爿侬 buang44 meing44 neieng53 <obs> widow: 肥能使欺负半爿侬！You must not bully a widow. [also written 半边侬 buang44 meing44 neieng53]

半爿日 buang44 meing44 nk5 cloudy weather: 今旦半爿日，炊熟。Today is cloudy and not hot.

半母角 buang21 mo44 oük23 neither male nor female, epicene

半浮沉 buang44 mu44 leing53 half floating and half sinking

半半 buang53 muang213 one half

半半日 buang21 muang44 nk5 entire half day: 作文半半日直写固写未完。Wrote for an entire half day and still didn’t finish.

半肥瘪 buang53 mui31 leing31 half fat and half lean meat: 包扁食半肥瘪其肉好食。Dumplings are most tasty if the meat filling is half fat and half lean.

半EXPECTED buang21 muk23 ba31 half-full, half-satisfied with food

半暝 buang44 muo44 at nightfall, at dusk [also called 半暝暗 buang21 muo53 ang213]

半暝暗 buang21 muo53 ang213 at nightfall, at dusk [a variant of 半暝 buang44 muo44]

半台中 buang21 nai44 loug44 halfway: 柞锯半台中复停去。He sawed the wood halfway through and then stopped.

半闋成 buang44 nang44 ciang53 left half-done: 事计做半闋成咗复放落来！He left the job half-done.

半闋下 buang53 nang21 ha244 half-way, half-done: 作文做半闋下，固未做完。The composition is half done, it’s not finished yet. [also called 半闋呃 buang53 nang31 neieng31, 半闋呃 buang53 neieng31, 半闋落 buang53 neieng31 neieng31]

半闋呃 buang53 nang31 neieng31 half-way, half-done [a variant of 半闋下 buang53 nang21 ha244]

半男女 buang53 nang31 nei31 hermaphrodite

半生熟 buang21 nang44 nuk5 half-cooked: 饭煮半生熟。The rice is half-cooked.◎伊妹肯读，书都是读半生熟！He isn’t willing to work hard, whatever he studies is half-baked.

半闋呃 buang53 nei31 neieng31 half-way, half-done [a variant of 半闋下 buang53 nang21 ha244]

半前呃 buang53 nei31 neieng31 half-way, half-done [a variant of 半闋下 buang53 nang21 ha244]

半前日 buang44 neieng31 nk3 half the day, a long time: 伊着吼梳妆，半前日了。She is getting made-up and taking all day at it。◎讲半前日故毬开通。After talking quite a while he still doesn’t understand.

半含眠 buang44 ngang44 ming33 half asleep: 告伊，伊半含眠吼松听见。Call him, he’s half asleep and can’t hear you.

半含通 buang44 ngang44 neieng44 half-understanding: 半含通其侬最假八师。People with a half-understanding are liable to pass for experts.

半咸淡 buang33 ngeing21 nang4421 half-salted, semi-pickled: 半咸淡橄榄 half-salted olives ◎ pidgin English, broken English: 伊英文是半咸淡其。He speaks broken English.

半香 buang44 ngang44 a kind of hybrid duck raised for meat (香鸭 is the musk duck, 来鸭 is the white Peking duck)

半开明 buang21 nui44 muo44 unlicensed prostitute: 半开明其共白面怀是样样！Aren’t street walkers and brothel girls the same thing! (They are the same.)

半缠胶 buang44 neieng44 nga44 bound feet which were later unbound: 伊依是半缠胶其，胶比缠胶其长伪因。His grandmother’s feet were bound and unbound again, they are a little longer than fully bound feet.

半年间 buang44 neieng44 ngang44 ◎ a half a year ◎ a long time: 事件事计我半年间乍记得起。It took me quite a long time before I called it to mind.
ends of wood ◊ 草头 vegetable root ◊ first: 头轮 first time ◊ 头过 first time ◊ 头名 first person (first one)

头家 tau44 a44 <mahjong> first player [also called 头价 tau21 a213]

头价 tau21 a213 <mahjong> first player [a variant of 头家 tau44 a44]

头后 tau21 au242 back of the head (including the neck)

头疮 tau53 bei213 ☐ [frightening: 坪中抢劫其事计听 吼头疮，It's frightening to hear of highwaymen stopping and robbing travelers. ◊ to feel awkward, to feel distressed, to detest: 事者称我做，我谓听 就头痛。I feel awkward as soon as I hear someone tell me to do this. ◊ 我看见伊就头痛。I detest him as soon as I see him.

头发角 tau53 buok5 gouk23 to claim to be someone special: 伊头发角着分份，He thinks he is special, so he wants to take a double share.

头弹尾翅 tau44 dang53 mui44 kieu213 clever, bright: 者短头弹尾翅仔使伊蒋点拨就会会意。This child is bright and understands right away; he doesn't need everything spelled out.

头大 tau53 dau212 to make one's head swell, to be a nuisance: 碰着我款缠著其依头大去。Running into a constant pest like this man can give you a real pain.

头七 tau21 jeik23 the first seven days after someone's death (after which the first of seven ceremonies is conducted at seven-day intervals)

头枕 tau31 jin53 profile, side-view of head: 他曾 团头枕野俊！This child has a good-looking profile.

头水 tau31 jui31 first crop: 茉莉花赶头水 <fig> Jasmine rushes to be first (descriptive of the first batch of jasmine making the best jasmine tea, also of a person wanting to push himself forward) ◊ 头水其茶经泡，First-crop tea is best for brewing.

头箍 tau44 ku44 semicircular metal or plastic hoop worn by women on their heads

头带 tau21 lai213 woman's headband

头牲 tau44 lang44 ☐ livestock ◊ <abusive> you beast: 汝者头牲，着事会做其？You beast, how can you do such a thing?

头头 tau44 lau53 at first, in the beginning: 头头是 伊做其。He did the beginning part. [also called
这块布法案。I'll sell you this piece of cloth I bought.

汇水 hui3 handling charges or postal fee for remittance

汉码 hang3 ma31 physique, figure, build: 汉码野 惰 tall-bodied ◇ 汉码野大 large in build

宁波席 ning2 mo4 juok5 Ningbo straw mats (of high quality)

讨后替 to21 au53 la213 ghost who seeks a substitute (in Chinese folk belief, the ghost of a person who died a wrongful death can be reborn only if he can get another person to die and replace him)

讨柴 to21 ja53 to cut or gather firewood

讨债 to44 jai213 ◇ <abusive> debt-demanding devil (i.e., an unfilial child): 伪国也赊之对，正讨债！Doesn't help out in the least, really a rotten kid. ◇ troublesome (usu. of a young person): 这个野债，过来来借钱，就是来掏毛。This guy is really trouble-some. He is either here to borrow money or to get things.

讨亲 to21 jing44 to marry (of a man) [a variant of 讨老妈 to21 lau53 ma31]

讨老妈 to21 lau53 ma31 to marry (of a man) [also called 讨亲 to21 jing44]

讨死 to24 li31 <abusive> to court death

讨圣 to44 liang213 to ask a sorcerer or medium about a dead person

讨势 to44 tie213 sensible, clever (i.e. obedient to authority): 伊野讨势，头哥野疼伊。He knows enough to go along with authority, so the boss likes him a lot.

讨食 to21 liek5 ◇ to beg (esp. for food): 乞食问依讨食。The beggar asks people for alms. ◇ to look for work: 伊三跳两歇散，七处讨讨食。He does odd jobs all the time and looks for work all over.

讨新妇 to21 ling3 mou242 to get a daughter-in-law, to get a wife for one's son

讨骂 to44 ma213 to incur hostility or verbal abuse: 你通做，你通讨骂。Don't do that, since it would be just asking for trouble. [also called 讨侬骂 to44 nei3 jing44 ma213]
讨妈 * to*24 muo31 <colloq> to take a wife  [also called 讨母 * to*24 mo31]

讨嫌 * to*24 nêung44 hieng53 to incur detestation, to provoke dislike

讨依 * to*24 nêung21 ma313 to incur hostility or verbal abuse  [a variant of 讨骂 * to*24 ma313]

讨鱼 * to*21 ngü53 to go fishing: 伊厨住海边，郎罢是讨鱼其。His family lives by the sea, and his father is a fisherman.  [also called 抛鱼 pa44 ngü53]

讨拍 * to*24 pak23 to ask for a beating

讨盘本 * to*24 wang31 muong31 ① to get back one’s losses, to recover one’s stake or investment: 伊今且去讨盘本。He is gambling again today, and he wants to recoup his losses. ② to get revenge, to retaliate: 昨暝佢依拍去，今且来讨盘本。Yesterday he was beaten, and today he is coming for revenge.

讨贱 * to*24 zieng242 to ask for a hard time, to bring humiliation or embarrassment on oneself

训蒙斋 hung44 mung44 jie44 old-style clan kindergarten

记絵真 * gei213 me44 zing44 to remember indistinctly

记数 * gi33 lou213 to keep accounts, to charge to an account

礼金 * le21 ing44 gift of money from groom’s family to bride’s family

礼数 * le44 lou213 etiquette, manners: 只倆姻堂真有礼数。This child really has good manners.

礼拜 * le44 wai213 Sunday: 今且拜六，明且是礼拜。Today is Saturday, tomorrow is Sunday.

礼饼 * le24 wiang31 gift cake (a kind of large round cake with meat filling, a traditional gift)

礼饼角 * le21 wiang44 goulk23 slice of gift cake (i.e., 礼饼 * le24 wiang31) shaped like a wedge of pie

必 beik23 to crack: 该鑊必去。The pot developed a crack. ①做旱田都爆必去。There is drought and the soil is cracking.

必挑包 * bik24 to*24 wau44 a kind of peach-shaped sweet steamed bun with split top

出 couk23 a classifier: 药买蜀出 buy a prescription worth of Chinese herbal medicine ① 戏看蜀出 see a show

出运 * cuk5 oung242 to have good luck, to change from bad luck to good: 今年冥会出运。This year luck can change for the better.

出式 * cuk5 seik23 to have wicked ideas: 野会出式。He is full of wicked ideas. ①都是伊出式。He is the one who cooked up all that deviltry. ②怀通介出式了。Don’t come up with any more devilry.

出宿 * cuk5 sieu213 to fly the coop, to leave the nest (literally of fowl or derogatory of humans): 且两日都无看见者依出宿。The last couple of days I haven’t seen him show his face.

出汁 * cuk5 zaik23 ③ damp: 洽润天楼下地兜就出汁。With this humid weather, the floor downstairs has gotten damp. ② damp and dirty: 衣裳都膊出汁去，自家也给八洗。His clothes have got so dirty in the wearing and he doesn’t know enough to get them washed.

台 * dai31 ① to nail, to patch: 只劔介共伊台粟粒钉钉。Put another nail in here. ③ to explain clearly and surely: 只件事计我有共伊讲过，汝再共伊台蜀句。I’ve told him properly about this, but you tell him again just to make doubly sure. ②我今且先共汝台吼底，下日有事计介讨汝。I’ll lay it all out for you today in advance, and if anything comes up later on I’ll see you again.

台中 * dai44 loung44 among, middle, center: 汝坐台中。You sit in the middle. ③ 四个依台中，且有数界女。Among four people, there should be two women. ③只倆姻箱台中是空其。The inside of this chest is empty. ③考试两点半钟，台中无能及行出来。During the two and a half hours of the exam, nobody is allowed to leave.

台中指 * dai21 loung53 jai31 middle finger

台中中 * dai21 loung44 noung44 right in the middle

台湾席 * dai21 uang44 juok5 Taiwanese straw mat

母 * mo31 ① female: 鸡团团看始出母其，公其。You can’t tell whether a young chick is female or male. ③ principal, capital: 連母带利都覆去！Lost both principal and interest!
The mirror hit something and broke in two.

对卜 déü33 bouk23 fifty-fifty odds of success or failure

对搏 déü33 bouk23 to exchange: 两具姐妹衣裳对搏吼频。The two sisters are wearing each other's clothes.

对分 déü44 buong44 to divide evenly

对觑 déü33 cēî231 ① to look at each other ② to be opposite each other [a variant of 面觑 déü21 ming53 cēî213]

对触 déü33 douk23 ① to butt heads: 两头牛对触。The two cattle are butting heads. ② to meet by chance, to bump into: 我共伊上落班真触对触。I bump into him often on the way on or off work. ③ to confront as a witness: 吼伊两隻来嘅块当面对触。Tell them both to come here and confront each other.

对长 déü44 doung53 ① to break, to snap: 索真无硬,两接就对长。The rope isn't strong, one pull and it will break in two. ② 散骨骸对长去。The thighbone broke. [also called 对断 déü53 doung31]

对断 déü53 doung31 ① to break, to snap [a variant of 对长 déü44 doung53]

对扛 déü44 goung44 ① to carry (of two persons carrying a two-man shoulder pole) ② to split the expenses between two people: 使啲嘅钱我共汝对扛。Whatever it costs I'll split with you.

对手 déü53 iu31 to help, to lend a hand: 汝对手我倾。Lend me a hand. ① 我无闲，亦好有伊对手。I was very busy, but fortunately she lent a hand.

对 开 déü44 kui44 to split the cost

对撼 déü44 kuok5 to snap in two: 索对撼去 the rope broke in two

对头 déü44 lau53 an adverb before a verb indicating simultaneous and competitive action by two or more people: 对头讲 all talking at once ① 对头夺 snatching from one another ② 对头骂 abusing each other ③ 我讲其时汝慢吨讲，两个依对头讲，大家听經依。When I'm talking you keep still for a bit, when two people talk at once who can people hear?

对面觑 déü21 ming53 cēî213 ① to look at each other: 两个人坐哚对面觑，无乜讲。The two sat looking at each other with nothing to say. ② to be opposite each other: 只两座楼对面觑。The two buildings face each other. [also called 对觑]
加流 ga44 lau53 to roll: 皮球加流眠床下去。 The ball rolled under the bed.
加流里碟 ga21 lau21 li44 nieng213 ① to roll ② to do things in a hurry [a variant of 加流碟 ga21 lau21 nieng213]
加流大 ga21 lau21 lau242 to grow up without proper care: 伊是加流大其，哈娇。 This child was raised without care and isn’t delicate.
加流碟 ga21 lau21 nieng213 ① to roll ② to do things in a hurry: 伊是加流碟赶去送老吴。 As soon as he got off duty he rushed to see Wu off. [also called 加流里碟 ga21 lau21 li44 nieng213]
加列化 ga21 sa53 wa213 ① to have illicit sex: 伊两隻加列化，逢依八。 Everyone knows those two are having an affair. ② pest, nuisance: 逢依都八伊真加列化，何通共伊缠！ Everybody knows she is a pest, don’t tangle with her!
加三 ga44 sang44 to gain or win by cheating [a variant of 加三码 ga21 lang53 ma31]
加纹褥 ga44 ung44 juk53 folding mat

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加二 ga44 special, especially: 加好 especially good ◇ 加俊 especially beautiful
加工 ga44 gěung4 to do something unnecessary: 汝加工其，做好了复做。 You’re wasting effort, doing it again after it’s been done before.
加做 ga53 jo213 made to order: 这双鞋是加做其。 This pair of shoes was custom made.
加拉又 ga44 la44 ca44 to cross, to crisscross: 两边手加拉又叉 one hand cupped in the other ◇ 画蜀隻加拉又 to make a cross-mark
加拉侧 ga21 la53 zaik23 on one’s side: 加拉侧礼睚 to sleep on one’s side
加拉Theta ga21 la44 cia242 aslant, crooked [a variant of 破 cia242]
加单砍 ga21 lang44 ki44 to slant, to be out of balance: 镜框加单砍去，给扶正蜀下。 The mirror frame is slanting, so straighten it out.
加三码 ga21 lang53 ma31 to gain or win by cheating: 汝砍无所，野加三码！ You give short weight; that’s very dishonest! ◇ 伊行砍真加三码会偷掏子。 He is a crooked chess player, and is liable to steal a piece. [also called 加三 ga44 sang44]
加料 ga53 lau242 ① to make to order, to make to especially high standards: 这件衣裳加料做其。 This item of clothing was made to especially high quality. ② fussy: 汝做逢毛都是加料其。 Whatever you do is too fussy.

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Six Strokes

耳朝西 ngei\textsuperscript{24} diu\textsuperscript{44} se\textsuperscript{44} \textless fig \textgreater{} (ears to the west) to pay no heed: 共伊讲半日，伊耳朝西。I talked to him for a long time, but he didn’t hear anything.

耳真塞 ngei\textsuperscript{24} zing\textsuperscript{53} seik\textsuperscript{23} unwilling to listen, pay no heed: 在伊去讲，我耳真塞。Let him say whatever he wants, I won’t listen.

耳乾 ngi\textsuperscript{44} gieng\textsuperscript{53} edge of the helix of ear

耳团 ngi\textsuperscript{53} iang\textsuperscript{31} ear

耳空 ngi\textsuperscript{44} kēung\textsuperscript{44} earhole

耳聋 ngi\textsuperscript{44} lēiung\textsuperscript{53} deaf, deaf person

耳坠 ngi\textsuperscript{53} lui\textsuperscript{42} earlobe @ earring

耳尾 ngi\textsuperscript{53} mui\textsuperscript{31} to hear by chance: 嘞是耳尾听见其，怀使去传。I heard this by chance, don’t tell other people.

耳耳 ngi\textsuperscript{21} ngei\textsuperscript{24} handles: 者鼎耳耳野弯。This pot has very crooked handles.

耳膨 ngi\textsuperscript{44} sai\textsuperscript{53} earlobe: 耳膨揹耳膨吼。The earring hangs from the earlobe.

耳扒 ngi\textsuperscript{44} wa\textsuperscript{53} earpick [also called 耳扒团 ngi\textsuperscript{53} wa\textsuperscript{31} iang\textsuperscript{31}]

耳扒团 ngi\textsuperscript{53} wa\textsuperscript{31} iang\textsuperscript{31} earpick [a variant of 耳扒 ngi\textsuperscript{44} wa\textsuperscript{53}]

芋 uo\textsuperscript{24} ① taro root ② <fig> simpleton, stupid person

芋域 uo\textsuperscript{44} sük\textsuperscript{5} empty ground between ridges where taro roots are grown

芋头卵 uo\textsuperscript{53} lau\textsuperscript{21} laung\textsuperscript{242} ① small taro root [also called 芋卵 uo\textsuperscript{53} loung\textsuperscript{242}] ② bald head: 伊光光头共芋头卵喺！He is bald as a little taro root.

芋卵 uo\textsuperscript{53} loung\textsuperscript{242} small taro root [a variant of 芋头卵 uo\textsuperscript{53} lau\textsuperscript{21} laung\textsuperscript{242} ①]

芋横 uo\textsuperscript{44} uang\textsuperscript{53} taro stalks: 芋横煮汤真好食。Taro stalks make tasty soup.

芋粿 uo\textsuperscript{53} ui\textsuperscript{31} a kind of triangular deep-fried rice cake

芝麻棵 zie\textsuperscript{44} muai\textsuperscript{44} li\textsuperscript{53} sesame-sprinkled soup dumpling
If glutinous rice is kept till stale it can have an odd and irritating taste.
老小 lo24 liu31 <oobo> wife and children
老老办 lo21 lo44 waing242 <dero> self-assured, heedless of others' opinions: 会开半, 伊老老办乍来。The meeting was half over when he barged in without embarrassment.
老昨日 lo21 lo44 nik5 three days ago
老昨年 lo21 lo44 meing31 three years ago
老鹅 lo21 ua44 crow

考书 lo21 jü44 examination, test

共 guong32 ① with, and: 共我汝齐去。I'll go together with you. ② to: 共我汝讲过。I spoke to you. ③ 共伊无交家 to have no dealings with him ④ to look after, to take care of: 伊有大家共团, 野快! She has her mother-in-law looking after the children, now that's convenient! ⑤ 伊老妈看镜共倪仔哥。His wife takes care of kids at home.

场地 duong21 nei242 activity space inside and outside a dwelling: 新村厝场地恰嫩。There is too little space for activity in this apartment house and grounds.

地管 di53 ang213 cellar
地主 di53 juo31 ① landlord ② deity of a small locality, household god
d地主妈 di21 juo24 ma31 ① landlord's wife ② local deity's wife, household god's wife
d地窟 di53 kou323 cellar, hole in the ground
地理 di53 li31 fengshui, geomancy: 看地理 to examine the fengshui of a location ① 地理先生 fengshui expert
地龙 di44 lung31 a kind of large earthworm (used in Chinese medicine)
d地龙干 di44 lung44 gang44 dried earthworm (used in Chinese medicine)
d地牛转肩 di44 ngu3 duong21 meing44 the Ox-god shifts the earth to the other shoulder (folk explanation of earthquakes)
地坪 di44 wang33 floorboard, floor
d地坪樑 di33 wang21 haung213 floor girder

地坪板 di53 wang31 meing31 floorboards
地兜 die44 lau44 the ground, on the ground: 扫地兜 to sweep the floor ① 地兜平坦。The ground is not level.
地兜布 die21 lau3 wuo213 floor-cleaning cloth, mop

朴朴管 pou21 pouk3 guong31 ① watchman's clapper ② a kind of child's peashooter

机师 gi44 liu44 driver, pilot
机关幕 gi21 uang31 mouk23 special-effect setting (theatrical scene)
机白绸 gi33 wa21 za213 machine-woven fine ramie cloth

在 zai242 ① stable, steady: 许张椅在, 体通坐。That chair isn't stable, so don't sit on it. ② to lean on: 无在我身哩。Don't lean on me. ③ 在壁吼 to lean on the wall ④ to let somebody do as they please: 在汝蒋讲, 我去去就是。No matter what you say, I'm not going. ⑤ 伊爸爸无闲管伊, 在伊窗外头做什事。His parents are too busy to take care of him, and let him do whatever he wants to do outside the house. ⑥ whatever: 在汝蒋样讲都会使。Whatever you say will be all right.

在架 zai53 a213 to be at ease with oneself, to be carefree: 许依伯只两年大发, 野在架。That old fellow has gotten rich these last two years and is quite at ease.

在伊 za44 ① let him do what he likes, who cares about him: 在伊, 依家无插。Let him have it his way; who cares. ② no matter: 在伊雨遮雨, 我都着行。No matter how heavy the rain is I still have to go.

在早 zai53 ja31 previously: 在早歧八, 只回作八。Previously I didn't know, but this time I do.

在地 zai53 lei242 of this place, local: 伊两隻都是在地其依。These two are both locals.

在生 za44 meing44 while alive: 在生数孝顺, 死了喊什事? You weren't good to your parents while they were alive, so why cry now when they are dead?
有 ou242 really (used like English "do, did"): 有去
did go ◇ 有趁 did make money ◇ 汝明旦来无
Are you really coming tomorrow? ◇ 我有
看过只看书。I did read this book.

有看 u53 ang213 stands scrutiny: 依真有看。
This person looks good even with scrutiny. [also
called 有经看 u21 ing53 ngang213]

有腹肠 u21 buk21 doung53 calculating, scheming,
plotting

有病 u44 ca44 to get better (of an illness): 这帖药食
落去有病污滴。After taking this herbal medicine,
the patient was somewhat improved.

有七无八 u53 ceik23 mo21 baik23 neither one thing
nor the other, neither fish nor fowl: 伊全爱食有
七无八其毛 He likes to eat all sorts of snacks (as
opposed to regular meals). ◇ 汝做咗有七无
八，我倾着去收尾。You make such a mess of
the work/project, and now I have to clean it up.

有胆 u53 dang31 courageous, gutsy

有阵 u53 deing242 to have company: 依家两隻齐去
有阵。If the two of us go together we will have
company.

有得 u44 dik3 to want: 汝有得我齐去无？ Do you
want me to go along?

有病 u53 duo242 ① to have a focus (said of sickness
which shows the same symptoms as in previous
occurrences): 者吐血其症有病、箇熟眠就吐。
This symptom of spitting-up blood has a pattern
whereby if you stay up all night you tend to spit
up blood. ② to act as in the past, to be in a bad
rut: 汝拘泥拘有病去，直透来拘！ You have
made a habit of getting benefits for yourself, and
you do it every day.

有长 u53 duong242 to have more than enough: 米固
有长。There is still rice enough to spare.

有味 u53 ei424 to taste good: 者汁野有味。This
soup tastes very good.

有闲 u44 eing53 to have free time: 有闲其辰候佢齐
汝详细讲。Once I have free time I'll talk 'o you
in detail.

有敌涉 u11 gak5 sick3 to be concerned, to be involved,
to matter: 我总款讲我有敌涉无。If I talk this way,
is that of any concern? ◇ 这件事计我无敌
涉，共汝有敌涉！This matter has nothing to do
with me, but rather it's you that is involved.

有够 u53 gau213 enough: 有够食无? enough to eat?

有解数 u21 hai53 lou213 ① to have good prospects:
这件事计有解数去了，固好汝帮一手。This
affair has a good chance of success, thanks to
your lending a hand。② to have some trickery
behind it：伊总款做，只裡势有解数，汝着细
腻！ When he acts like this he has something up
his sleeve, so watch out.

有衣食 u21 i44 lik3 to be a good omen: 烛开花有衣
食。It's a lucky sign when a candle crackles.

有影 u53 iang213 ① to be effective: 这帖膏药有影，
蝎帖就㖶疼去。This plaster is effective, for as
soon as you apply it the pain stops。② to be out
of luck, to be a goner：伊俚卜者式做，我有影
goi！ If he does that I'm out of luck.

有经使 u21 ing53 nai31 durable

有经洗 u21 ing53 ne31 can endure washing [a variant
of有洗 u53 le31]

有经硬 u21 ing53 ngang242 durable

有经看 u21 ing53 ngang213 stands scrutiny [a
variant of有看 u53 ang213]

有酒 u53 la242 to have lots of, to have no lack of:
者七伊用固有目酒。In his house there is no lack
of that.

有使 u53 lai31 ① durable: 者轻便野有使，煮好几
年都始㖧底。This kind of aluminum pan is quite
durable, for after quite a few years of cooking the
bottom has not caved in。② to be worth something
(of money): 以前钱有使。In former times money
was worth something。③ to ' withstand spending',
to have some buying power: 最近钱有使。Lately
money doesn't just melt away。④ still use: 怀通
扵去，我固有使。Don't take it away, I still need
to use it.

有料 u53 lau242 to contain effective components: 涂
有料。Clay soil is fertile。① 有屎比牛屎有料。
Dog dung has more fertilizing power than
cattle dung。② 春茶有料。Spring tea leaves
brew well。③ 乌乌其茶有料，Black tea leaves
make good quality tea。④ 者茶僾熬过畜过，固
有料。These medicinal herbs have only been
infused for the first time, so they still have medicinal
strength.

有洗 u53 le31 can endure washing: 李机布真有
洗。Khaki stands washing well。[also called 有

有些日子[21]le[44]nik[3] quite a few days: 批写有假日了。The letter was written quite a few days ago.


有声[21]liang[4] to quarrel loudly: 昨日两个依有声，间壁隔壁都会听见。Two people were quarreling the other day, so loudly that all the neighbors could hear them. [also called 有声音[21]liang[4] ning[4]]


有势况[21]lie[5]long[21] ① situation is good: 蜀看见我有势况去，伊就来。He came as soon as he saw my circumstances were good. ② to have good prospects of success: 事势有势况去，汝会做的。The prospects for this affair look good, so you may go ahead and do it. ③ to do things properly, to do according to standard: 伊做是会计有势况。He does things properly.


有心[21]liing[4] have a mind to, to be mindful of details, to be considerate: 间壁依姆 真有心，做 年做节都乞依家侬团哥红包。The auntie next door is very nice, she gives our kids red packet (with money inside) on New Year's Day and major festivals. [see also 有心[21]liing[4] sing[4]]

有灵圣[21]liing[21] niang[21] to be efficacious, to have supernatural power (said of a deity)

有量[21]liung[22] have good capacity (for drinking, different opinions)

有味[21]mei[21] ① to be interesting: 只本小说真有味。This novel is very interesting. ② lovable: 只 傻团野有味。This child is very lovable. ③ strange: 野有味，会赖我吼去。It's strange how all the blame was dumped on me.

有面[21]meing[21] ① to save face, to look good: 者 式做，汝有面我有面。Doing it this way you and I both come out looking good. ② to feel unembarrassed: 汝故有面讲者话？ Can you say that and still feel no embarrassment？

有尾[21]mui[21] ① to become a habit: 蜀转盾就碎食，有尾去。As soon as he gets home he has a snack; it's become a habit. ② to have descendents: 汝是有尾其依，通做无尾事。You are a person with descendents, so don't do the sort of things which will curse you by cutting off your line.

有依面[21]neing[21] meing[21] to have a wide circle of acquaintances: 伊着公司吼做得町，有依面好事。He has been working in the corporation a long time and knows a lot of people, a situation which makes it easier for him to get things done.


有毛[21]nok[23] ① to have lots of property: 伊老官 眼野有毛。His grandfather's household has lots of property. ② to have ability or learning: 只 傻师有毛。This master worker is quite skilled. ③ to look like a lot: 蜀斤面掏偱[4]就真有毛。A jin (catty) of raw noodles is quite a lot after boiling.

有声[21]siang[4] to have a resounding voice: 昨晚 无声唱出，今且好了，有声。Yesterday I lost my voice and couldn't sing out, but today I'm better and my voice is loud and clear. [also called 有声音[21]siang[4] ning[4]]


有食[21]siek[3] to have things to eat: 今耕有食，伊出钱。Tonight there will be stuff to eat, since he is paying. [see also 有食[21]liek[5]]

有心[21]sing[4] to set one's mind on: 汝若有心，我就帮汝。If you are serious about doing it, I'll
help you. [see also 有心 u44 ling44]

有样 u34 üong242 improper, outrageous: 友样，固敢讲？You are acting outrageously and do you still dare to say a word?

有样式 u21 üong53 neik23 in good style: 友样式 These shoes are good-looking. 者诸娘团咏生野有样式！This girl has a pretty mouth!

有疾 u44 zik3 to have a chronic illness: 有疾其依食毒其七病会起。People with a chronic illness can easily get a relapse if they eat unwholesome foods.

有祖 u35 zu3 principled and proper: 伊依妈做依有祖，连依都共伊好。His grandmother acts in a principled and proper manner, so everybody gets on well with her.

夺食 douk5 sick5 to struggle for food, to wrest food from each other

成 ciang53 to make an effort, to finish, to complete: 今辖介成嘛，就完了。If we make one more effort tonight, we'll have the job finished. 汝会做借夥就做借夥，最后我共汝成。You do as much as you can and at the end I'll come and help you finish up.

成命 ciang21 miang242 to push someone over the edge: 我已经野咩亏去了，汝固来成命。I already had my fill of hardship and now you come to push me over the edge.

成堆山 siang21 nei44 iang44 heaps, very many [a variant of堆山 deü44 sung44]

成花 siang44 ngua44 to succeed: 仅件事计成花去了。The matter was a success.

成数 siang21 nou233 possibility, feasibility: 汝看仅件事计固有成数。In your view, does this business have a likelihood of success? 成数徧大。The chances are poor.

成碎 siang21 zo31 one year old (of a baby): 伊团未成碎怀通吹风。A child under one year old should not be exposed to wind.

死团 si44 iang31 dead infant (abusive when applied to young people)

死团仗 si21 iang44 nuong242 <derog> mourner's cane

死主 si24 luo31 creditor of a dead account: 汝碰着总款死主有什毛办法。You are up against this kind of dead account, and there is nothing you can do about it.

死色 si44 laik23 dull-colored

死搭搭 si21 lak3 tak23 to have unescapable hard luck: 天年绘好，农民死搭搭。When the harvest is bad the peasants suffer disaster.

死垟 si44 luo242 blind alley, dead-end road

死垟边倒垟角 si21 luo44 wieng44 do21 luo53 ouik23 <abusive> to die without burial: 汝只咭，明日死垟边倒垟角。You are so wicked, one of these days you will die and go unburied.

死塧 si44 miang242 at risk of death, with every effort

死无依 si21 mo44 néung53 <abusive> to die out, to die to the last man: 汝厝死无依啦，将告别只呀都无依应？How is it that I called for so long and nobody answered? Is everybody dead at your house?

死依 si21 néung53 ① dead person, corpse ② <abusive> dummy, ignorant or unfeeling person: 汝正是死依，者事计连依都会八汝固输给。You are dead to the world; everyone knows this matter but you.

死依面 si44 néung53 meing213 ① pale face, corpse-like pallor ② <abusive> cold and unfriendly attitude

死依房 si21 néung44 mung53 mortuary

死依鲭尾 si21 néung21 nga21 mui31 out-of-the-way place: 伊厝任死依鲭尾行给他。His house is out in the boondocks; you can’t get there.

死依鲭 si44 néung53 ngaung242 <abusive> you idiot, you rube

死硬 si44 ngaing242 stubbornly: 伊死硬媲背去。He stubbornly refuses to go.

死依鲭 si21 ngaek5 ngaek5 ① stiff, inflexible: 依死依鲭，伪团都鲭灵动。He is rigid, without a bit of flexibility to him. ② lifeless, stagnant: 者公司今年晒死依鲭，都无生意。This corporation has been dead this year, not doing any business at all.

死肉 si21 nük3 dead flesh, muscle or flesh that has lost sensation

死活 si44 ua242 ① talk of death: 依故未死讲死话。Someone not dead yet and there is already talk about death. ② <abusive> unpleasant talk: 汝讲死话，我怀听。You are talking unpleasantly, so I won’t listen.
6 百页灰夹扛扣托

夹衣 geik⁴⁴ geik⁵ a clip: 文件夹夹夹吼。The papers are in the clip.

夹 ngiek²³ to clip, to grasp with a clip [see also 夹 ngiek³]

夹衣 ngiek²¹ ngiek²³ clip, tongs: 头发夹 hair clips

夹衣夹 clothes pins 仅 两张纸掏夹夹吼。Go clip these couple pieces of paper together (with a paper clip). [see also 夹衣 geik²¹ geik³]

扛 goun⁴ (to lift, to carry (usu. of two or more people): 两隻人扛著殮箱。Two men carry a chest. ② to bear a large expense jointly: 只回家。 sideways, 着几隻兄弟哥齐扛。This time the expenses were high, so several brothers should all pitch in.

扛支架 goun⁵ giu²⁴ cii²¹ ging³⁵ ngu³¹ to carry a sedan chair and blow horns; 伊且结婚。扛支架京鼓微风热。He is getting married today, and with sedan chair and horn-blowing there is lots of excitement.

扛瘞 goun⁴ je⁴⁴ annual teacher's day (in old-style private schools)

扛乱 goun⁴ giu⁴⁴ planchette writing

扛死拀 koung²¹ si²⁴ iang³¹ to take on jobs which other people won't do: 滥款季件逢依都怀做。僕长我去扛死拀。Nobody is willing to do this job, so I'm the only one to take it on.

扣穿 kau⁴⁴ cuong⁴⁴ a buttonhole [also called 扣穿 kau⁴⁴ keüng⁴⁴, 扣门 kau⁴⁴ muong³³]

扣扣 kau²¹ kau²¹ a button

扣穿 kau⁴⁴ keüng⁴⁴ a buttonhole [a variant of 扣穿 kau⁴⁴ cuong⁴⁴]

扣门 kau⁴⁴ keüng⁴⁴ muong³³ ① button loop ② a buttonhole [a variant of 扣穿 kau⁴⁴ cuong⁴⁴]

托 tok²³ ① to think over: 只件事计汝罔托托呀。Think this over for a bit. ② to pass something on at the same price: 伊买其衣裳估便宜, 托包我去。The clothes she bought were too small, so she let me have them for what she paid for them. ③ to fawn on, to bootlick: 伊会托, 故此爬真快。He knows how to curry favor, so he moved up rapidly.

托衣店 tok²¹ laing²¹³ old-clothes shop

托背膊 tok²¹ ling⁴⁴ pa⁴⁴ to bootlick
As weigh few pharmacy.

You should do things relying on your own abilities and not on other people's influence.

Give a few hard strokes on the buttocks.

Grab guo13 one time, one action: wash over the wash once to transmit an illness: 我者病都是乞伊过其，I caught my illness from him. to rinse: 者衣裳供过洗过就激了。These clothes will be clean after a rinsing. [also called 洗水 guo53 jui3] to die [a variant of 过后 guo53 au242] again: 老牛肉烩，肴过煮。That tough beef isn't softened enough, so it needs to be recooked. too, excessively: 汤故过大，只号把给其。Your feet are too big, so you can't wear this size shoe.

Afterwards: 过后 guo53 au242 a little bit, roughly: 过要做呀，件使过认真。Just do it sketchily; no need to be too thorough. 件者衣裳无什拉里，过要洗肿就会使了。These clothes aren't that dirty, so just a perfunctory washing will do.

To weigh again [a variant of 过称 guo44 jing44]

To weigh again: 过称看有遭秤无？Weigh it again to see if it is full weight [also called 过称 guo53 jing213]

To pay, to hand over: 钱蜀掏过手就使光去！As soon as he got the money, he spent it all!

Once the clothes are washed, give them a rinse in clear water. [a variant of 过后 guo213]

To loose freshness, to go stale

To have one catch another's leprosy

To re-cook a cold dish for leftovers: 天热，肉无过顶会呆。The weather is hot, the meat will spoil if it isn't recooked.

To be past, to be over with [a variant of 过身 guo44 jing44]

The matter is in the past, and it's too late to retrieve it. [also called 过身 guo53 jing213]

The matter is
over and the situation has changed: 过身过后其事，讲无毛使。When a matter is past, there's no point talking about it.

过醋 guo44 mang44 to form a film or scum after 

过运 guo53 ung242 to avoid bad luck and seek good luck: 生日食太平面，过运下 to eat duck-egg noodles on one's birthday for good luck

过关 guo44 uang44 a kind of ceremony to seek good luck for a child: 明且伊细团过关。Tomorrow he will pray for good luck for his little son.

过位 guo55 u242 ① to shift, to change position ② to leave the house: 他懒性受过位。He is too lazy to want to leave the house.

过脯 guo44 wo44 every other night, skipping a night

过房 guo44 wung53 to give a child to a close relative in adoption: 伊得屋女翁过房乞伊兄嫂。He had his son adopted by his elder brother's wife.

过主 guo53 zuo31 to change owners: 这落厝过主去了。This house has changed owners.

近 mai242 to carry on the back

近债 mai43 zai213 to be burdened with debts

划 heik5 by means of, with, by: 划纸折 to fold with paper ②划飞机运 to transport by plane

此刻 cu44 kaik23 ① at once, right away: 我此刻就成。I'll be off in a minute. ② just now: 伊此刻固着房里，只点行底呢去? She was in the room just a moment ago, where did she run off to now? [also called 此时此刻 cu21 ling21 cu44 kaik23]

此辰此刻 cu21 ling21 cu44 kaik23 ① at once, right away ② just now [a variant of 此际此刻 cu21 kaik23]

师 sa44 ① to be proficient, to be well-versed: 者依逢壬都师。He is well-versed in everything. ② master, instructor. To know nothing about it and pretend to know it all. ③ respectful word following a person's name, indicating master of a skill or profession: 依土师 Master Yi Tu ④ suffix indicating a profession: 花师 florist

师兄 sai53 eing31 student, apprentice: 伊八岁就去鞋店做师兄。At the age of eight he was appren-

ticed to a shoe store.

师公 sai44 iang44 sorcerer

尖摆屏 zieng44 me44 leing44 fighting fish (a pugnacious inch-long fish with colored stripes)

尖尾 zieng53 mui31 tip, point: 铅笔尖尾对断了。The pencil point broke off.

光 guong44 ① bright (of light): 房里野光。The room is bright. ② smooth: 这块板板推野光。This board is planed smooth.

光鲜 guong44 cieng44 bright, bright-colored: 头梳野光鲜 hair combed shiny bright ① 呎中排真光鲜 the main room arranged with bright-colored furnishings

光禄赤 guong21 luk5 cik4 smooth, bare [a variant of 光禄镶 guong21 mo44 mo44/mo53 mo23]

光饼 guong53 miang31 guang biscuits (a kind of bagel-like biscuit baked with a hole in the center for stringing and carrying, supposedly named after Qi Jiguang (戚继光 1528 -1587) whose soldiers used them as field rations)

光禄镶 guong21 mo44 mo44/mo53 mo233 smooth, bare: 头剃光禄镶 head shaved bare [also called 光禄亦 guong21 luk5 cik4]

光生 guong44 nang44 smooth and clean: 嗣须剃野光生 clean-shaven ① 伊皮肤皆生毛，野光生。His skin has no eruptions, it's smooth and clean.

光头镶 guong53 nau21 mo53 mo213 shaven-headed [a varain of 光头镶 guong21 guo44 tku4]

光瞎 guong53 ngak23 ① blind with normal-looking eyes: 伊伊妹是瞎光。His younger sister is blind with normal-looking eyes. ② blind because of cataract

光棍 guong53 ngoung213 ① swindler: 伊钱乞光棍骗去。She was swindled out of her money. ② to swindle

光番 guong44 nguung44 silver dollar

光头镶 guong21 nguung44 tku43 shaven-headed [also called 光头镶 guong53 nau21 mo213]

光样 guong44 suong53 bright (of light): 房里壁吼漆白色其，会光样仿团。If the walls of the room are painted white, the room will be brighter.
当 doung⁴ to trap: 当鸟 to trap birds 当老鼠 to trap rats 当entrap, to swindle: 只将应当去, 下回着细腻。This time you were caught in somebody's swindle, next time be careful. [also called 当症 doung⁵ zeing²¹³]

当嘲 doung⁴ buo⁴ that very night: 当嘲就起身 set out that very night

当劝 doung⁵ caing²¹³ in the prime of life: 现刻是四五十岁其依当劝。Nowadays people in their forties and fifties are in their prime.

当意 doung⁴ cêung⁴⁴ to have no regard for, to despise: 我共伊当意。I just despised him! 只依这钱我当意。Such a little bit of money means nothing to me.

当殆 doung⁵ dai²¹³ messed up: 锦匙无块去, 只下当要去。I can't find the key, now I'm in trouble.

当真 doung⁴ jing⁴ really: 伊只回当真做。This time he is really working. 伊是当真形, 声音都啼嘎去。She is really crying, she has cried herself hoarse. 伊当真来。He really will come. [a variant of 当真 doung⁴ jing⁵ ngoung³¹]

当真讲 doung⁴ jing⁵ ngoung³¹ to speak frankly, to tell the truth: 当真讲, 没有想去无? Honestly now, do you want to go or not? 伊讲来, 当真讲将唇皆来。He said he might come, and indeed he came with all his family. [also called 当真 doung⁴ jing⁴]

当喺 doung⁴ mang⁵³ that very night: 当喺送医院 吼去 sent into the hospital that very night

当馋殆 doung⁴ me⁵⁵ lai²¹³ cannot stand

当时 doung⁴ mi⁴⁴ si⁵³ at that time

当店 doung⁴ naing²¹³ pawnshop

当命 doung⁵ miang²⁴² to prize like life itself: 几本破书伊固当命。He treasures those few dilapidated books like life itself. 当当食 to eat with all one's might 当当食 to shout with all one's might

豆芽 doung⁵ zeing²¹³ to trap ② to entrap, to swindle [a variant of 当 doung⁴]

早 za¹ morning, a.m.: 明昼早 tomorrow morning ② breakfast: 煮早 to cook breakfast ② 早食饭 leave after eating breakfast

早亥 za¹ ai²⁴ early morning

早起 za¹ j³¹ morning, early morning [a variant of 早起头 za¹ j²¹ lau⁵³]

早起头 za¹ j²¹ lau⁵³ morning, early morning [also called 早起头 za¹ j³¹ lau⁵³]

早头 za¹ lau⁵³ morning, early morning [a variant of 早起头 za¹ j²¹ lau⁵³]

早昼 za¹ lau²¹³ early lunch: 10 点食早昼, 11 点 行 have an early lunch at 10 and leave at 11

早瞑 za¹ mang⁵³ early supper: 食了早暝行好 热。We leave after having the evening meal early, at that time it is too hot outside.

早番 za¹ wang⁴⁴ early season (rice)

早饭 za¹ wu⁴⁴ simple meal served to tide over early-arriving guests until the evening meal: 对手 其依固着食早饭。The helpers still have to eat the pre-dinner meal.

虫蚁 têung²¹ ngie²⁴² insects (e.g., ants)

肉菜 nûk²¹ cai²¹³ skin quality, ability to get over injuries to skin: 好肉菜 good skin (skin with strong resistance to injury) [also called 肉腻 nû²⁴²]

肉臬 nûk²¹ dok²³ butcher shop or stand

肉骨 nûk²¹ gau³³ meaty bone, spareribs

肉燕 nûk²¹ ieng²¹³ Fuzhou-style wonton with a wrapping made with lean meat and cooking starch [also called 燕肉燕 bieng²¹ nû³¹ ieng²¹³, 燕 ieng²¹³]

肉胶 nûk³ ka⁴⁴ thick fleshy feet: 我是肉胶总款尖 尖头其蛀蚀我们。I have fat feet, I can't wear this kind of pointed shoe.

肉脂 nûk³ nû²⁴² skin quality, ability to get over injuries to skin: 我肉脂给好, 风蚊叮挖嚼即发炎。My skin quality is poor, so if I scratch a mosquito bite it gets inflamed. [a variant of 肉菜 nûk²¹ cai²¹³]
肉鼻 nük31 pei213 least bit of meat: 老菜汤¥生肉柱 to have meat in this soup.

肉柱 nük31 tieu242 acne: 面¥生肉柱 to have acne

肉丸 nük31 uong53 a kind of steamed meatball made with taro, starch, meat fat, etc.

肉丸团 nük31 uong31 ngien31 a large meatball (similar to the north China 黄牛)

肉纹 nük31 ūng53 dried meat floss

肉纹胚 nük31 ūng54 pui44 dried meat floss not fried

giang31 son: 君有三趾团 I have three sons.

我团 my son (my child) children: 先生的 children 0 young animal: 鸡团 chicken

a diminutive suffix: 猫团 kitten 0 猴团 stool 0 杯团 small cup 0 小derog> a suffix indicating habituation or occupation: 上海团 Shanghai person

割头团 barber

割命 uong44 mieng242 my dear son (same as 团肉 nük31)

割团 uong31 nüeng31 affectionate term for son: 君有第一趾君团 团 is most fond of her youngest son.

割倪 uong31 nie53 sons and daughters: 割倪都只大了。The sons and daughters have all grown up so.

割孙 uong44 nie242 children and grandchildren: 这趾老依割孙野 湖 This old man has many children and grandchildren.

割肉 uong21 nük3 my dear son (also called 割命 uong44 mieng242)

割婚 uong44 sai213 husband and son: 伊命病，团婚都死去 She has had hard luck; her husband and son have both died. 0 伊无割婚 She has neither husband nor son.

tu31 0 to bulge out, to protrude: 填许井孔秃块。The wall is bulging out in that place. 0 also called 吐鲁 tu31 lu31 0 to extend, to hand over: 毛吐子乞我。Hand that out to me. 0 to pour: 伊受气吐吐吼。He got angry and pouted.

吐鲁 uong21 lu31 to bulge out, to protrude [a variant of 吐 tu31 0]

吐喙凹鼻 tu44 jüi213 nei53 wei213 to make an angry face: 汝令使吐喙凹鼻，齐去就是了。You don't have to look angry; just go along and that's that.

he ü53 hello, say there: 向，汝去底块？ Hi there, where are you going?

siu1 ū4 jia44 siren car, police car or fire truck

hak23 to bluster at: 向他使乱吓，我无惊。Don't bluster at me, for you don't scare me.

hak5 hak23 lie 0 not to take too seriously, not to pay attention to all the details: 做依吓势，他使许瞒认真。Take it easy when dealing with people, no need to be that serious.

hak5 hak23 muong44 ngo243 to muddle through: 过要作俩，吓吓崩去。Do just a bit and muddle through.

hui3 duok33 kuh21 it depends

khan21 jüiv21 servant's room of old-style house

muong53 lau21 liau242 healing phase (of smallpox or measles, post-crisis)

muong53 lu21 lau53 to turn the head and look back, to turn back

hui44 muong53 vis a newlyweds to the home of the bride's parents (usu. on third day after wedding according to old custom)

hui44 nang53 the south wind that comes after the passage of a typhoon from the northeast: 今 坦起风并，明日南会回雨 The typhoon will be here tonight and tomorrow, and then the south wind will come back, bringing with it rain. 0 风并，回南倒大 <familiar> The typhoon isn't so bad, but rather it's the returning south wind that hits hard <fig> powerful counterblow

hui31 nang31 u31 rainstorm accompanying south wind after typhoon

nong242 to get soft and mushy (of crispy food, e.g., stale crackers): 花生炒野酥回回囉 The peanuts were roasted nice and crisp, but they have since lost their crispiness.

hui44 uong53 to recover from shock

muong53 brot hers-in-law, husbands
of sisters

同居 dung⁴ juo¹³ neighbors living in the same house [also called 同居 dung⁴ ngü⁴]

同居 dung⁴ ngü⁴ neighbors living in the same house [a variant of 同居 dung¹ juo¹³] [see also 同居 dung⁴ gu⁴]

同居 dung⁴ gu⁴ to co-inhabit [see also 同居 dung⁴ ngü⁴]

吊索 deu⁵ lok² hanging rope, rope used for suicide by hanging

吊鬼 deu⁵ ui⁶ hanging ghost, ghost of hanging suicide (important concept in Chinese folklore)

吊吊直 diu²¹ liu⁴ lik⁵ to stand stiffly erect

吸石 hiek²¹ suok⁵ magnet

年节 nieng²¹ jaik²¹ major holiday (esp. lunar New Years): 只张月果平常无觉，年节乍起起。We don't have this big round table for everyday use, but just set it up for holidays.

年把 nieng³¹ ma³¹ over a year, a year plus: 伊死年把去了。He has been dead more than a year now. [also called 年把两 nieng²¹ ma⁴⁴ lang⁴²², 年上 nieng²¹ suong⁴²²]

年把两 nieng²¹ ma⁴⁴ lang⁴²² over a year, a year plus [a variant of 年把 nieng³¹ ma³¹]

年歂 nieng⁴ mang⁵³ end of the year

年歂兠 nieng⁴ mang⁴ nau⁴⁴ close to New Year's Day, last days of the year [also called 年歂兠下 nieng²¹ mang²¹ nau⁵³ a²⁴², 年兠 nieng⁴ nau⁴⁴]

年歂兠下 nieng²¹ mang²¹ nau⁵³ a²⁴² close to New Year's Day, last days of the year [a variant of 年歂兠 nieng⁴ mang⁴ nau⁴⁴]

年歂里 nieng³¹ mang⁴³ nie³¹ end of the year [also called 年歂里 nieng³¹ nie³¹]

年歂廿九 nieng³¹ mang³¹ nik³¹ gau³¹ next-to-last day of the year

年歂廿九 nieng³¹ mang³¹ nik³¹ gui³¹ days from 21st to end of 12th lunar month, last ten days of year

年尾 nieng³¹ mui¹³ end of the year

年尾兠 nieng²¹ mui⁴² lan⁴¹ person born at end of the year

年尾兠 nieng⁴ nau⁴⁴ close to New Year's Day, last days of the year [a variant of 年歂兠 nieng⁴ mang⁴ nau⁴⁴]

年歂 nieng²¹ nau²⁴ New Year's goods, goods for celebration of Spring Festival

年头兠 nieng³¹ lau³¹ person born at beginning of the year

年外春 nieng²¹ ngie⁴⁴ jung⁴⁴ first Solar Term (节气) occurring after the Spring Festival

年囝 nieng³¹ nie³¹ end of the year [a variant of 年囝 nieng³¹ mang³¹ nie³¹]

年囝春 nieng²¹ nie²¹ jung⁴⁴ first Solar Term (节气) occurring before the Spring Festival

年囝 nieng⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ every year: 伊年年囝初一都有米拜年。He comes to pay a New Year visit every New Year's Day.

年猪 nieng⁴⁴ nü¹⁴ <pig> pig slaughtered for year end (derogatory reference for a person at point of death at year end)

年上 nieng²¹ suong⁴²⁴ over a year, a year plus [a variant of 年把 nieng³¹ ma³¹]

年头 nieng⁴⁴ tau⁵³ beginning of the year

舌囝 siek³¹ giang³¹ ① uvula ② visor of a cap ③ shoe tongue

舌苔 siek⁵ tai⁴⁴ coating on the tongue

竹笠 dük³ aung⁴² bamboo clothes pole

竹排 dük²¹ be³¹ bamboo raft

竹板 dük²⁴ being³¹ bamboo mat (summer sleeping mat of woven split bamboo)

竹䍩 dük²⁴ bing³¹ bamboo deck chair or bed slats

竹釘 dük²¹ ding⁴⁴ bamboo nail (thin bamboo sticks sharpened on one end, used to stabilize bamboo structures, e.g., chairs)

竹囝 dük²⁴ giang³¹ thin bamboo, thin bamboo pole

竹箒 dük²¹ go⁴⁴ bamboo pole

竹管 dük²⁴ guong³¹ bamboo tube

竹箒 dük³¹ lai³¹ bamboo basket

竹缆 dük²³ lang³¹ bamboo cable (ship cable made of woven bamboo)
竹膜 dü31 mok5 membranes inside bamboo (often used in flutes)

竹瓤 dü31 noung53 inside of bamboo (i.e., what remains after peeling)

竹管 dü21 nuok5 bamboo leaves

竹筷 dü31 oung42 clothes pole [a variant of 錢 oung42]

竹批 dü21 pie44 bamboo whip, bamboo strips etc. used for whipping: this peddler uses it.

This child is mischievous, and regular whippings don't scare him.

竹索 dü3 bamboo rope

竹头 dü21 tau53 part of bamboo near the root

竹尖 dü21 zieng4 unopened bamboo leaves (used in Chinese medicine to reduce 'internal heat')

怀 ing44 not:怀去 not go ◇ 怀讲怀听 not say a word ◇ 怀使 not necessary ◇ 怀使不卖

怀在 ing3 jai213 not care, not regard: 有其是钱怀在只须困。He has lots of money and won't care about this little bit.

怀在觉 ing21 jai53 ouk5 not aware, have no idea: 没候行去我去也怀在觉。I wasn't aware of when he left.

像倦 ing21 juong53 njiang31 ◇ mischievous, naughty: 伊真像倦，汝莫惹伊。He is very mischievous, so don't get him riled. ◇ indecent: 伊真像倦，目瞪目鹃诸娘。He is indecent, always eyeing some girl. ◇ tricky: 伊真像倦，汝怀通乞伊症做。He is tricky, so don't fall victim to his schemes.

像倦ing21 juong53 oung44 ◇ not act like an older person: 伊真像倦，故此倦困都惊伊。He doesn't act like an older person, so none of the children are afraid of him. ◇ to be unappreciative: 伊真像倦，为伊好叫伊做，伊硬使。He is unappreciative, try to make him do something for his own good and he stubbornly refuses.

怀使 ing3 nai31 ◇ no need to: 言话怀使讲，无need to say this. ◇ 怀使这对手。No need for your help. ◇ 怀使总款。There's no need to do it this way. ◇ will not: 我怀使，我 won't. ◇ 我就是怀使！I just won't!

怀使讲 ing21 nai24 oung31 goes without saying, of course: 怀使讲着汝去。Of course you must go.

怀着死 ing21 nai24 si31 awful, rotten: 枉总款做怀着死。It was rotten of you to do that.

怀着 ing44 nüung44 ◇ may not: 怀总款做 may not act this way ◇ do not: 怀通蛮笑。Don't joke.

怀着心听 ing21 ngoung31 niang21 niang31 not say a word: 伊者依怀着心听，唤人伊心吼想于是。He is taciturn, so you can't tell what he is thinking.

怀着意 ing21 ngoung31 e213 to be sorry, to be apologetic: 送般远来，饭无食就行，尽去怀着意。I'm really sorry you came from so far and have to leave without eating.

怀着错 ing21 ngoung31 jao213 not careful: 怀着错拍惜做破去，我怀着意掏出其。I dropped and broke it because I wasn't careful, but I didn't throw it down intentionally.

怀着形 ing21 ni44 hing3 improper, won't do: 颂只般短其悍野形是形。Wearing such short pants just won't do. ◇ 食饭对头夺，真怀着形。Snatching food from one another at the table is outrageous. [also called 怀着款 ing21 ni53 kuang31]

怀着货 ing21 ni53 huo213 bad egg [a variant of 怀著 is] ing21 ni53 nok3]

怀着野样 ing21 ni21 ia44 jiang42 outrageous, unpre-"sentable: 伊蜀唇都尽去奸究，尽去怀着野样。
His whole family is stingy, it's outrageous.

怀着是 ing21 ni53 iang31 ◇ a bad sort, indecent: 伊真怀着是，汝着细腻。He is a real stinker, be careful of him. [also called 怀着是 ing21 ni44 nüung31]

怀着是款 ing21 ni53 ing31 ngoung31 improper, won't do [a variant of 怀者是 ing21 ni53 kuang31]

怀着是款 ing21 ni53 kuang31 improper, won't do [a variant of 怀着是 ing21 ni44 hing33, also called 怀着是款 ing21 ni53 ing31 ngoung31]

怀着色 ing21 ni53 laik31 ◇ ugly color: 只件衣裳野怀着是色，我缅中意。This piece of clothing has an ugly color; I don't like it. ◇ ugly (facial) expression: 我若迟转唇，面即怀着色是。If I get home late she puts on an ugly expression.

怀着是式 ing21 ni53 leik31 rotten idea: 底依出其怀着是式？ Who came up with that rotten idea?

怀着声 ing21 ni44 liang44 shrill voice: 警招是声告叫 to scream in the middle of the night

怀着势捏 ing21 ni21 lie53 oung213 ◇ situation looking
坏：看见他这个状况赶紧走。Seeing that things looked unfavorable he hastened to slip away. ② awkward posture: 笔揞扭坏是状况，蒋样写字？How can you write if you hold the brush all wrong?

怀是思知 [ing] ni21 ling3 nêi242 to feel uneasy: 我只两日思怀是心绪，直透惊伊会叫事。The past couple of days I have been uneasy, always worrying that he will make trouble.

怀是面 [ing] ni53 meing213 unpleasant expression: 伊共我松平，看见我都是怀是面其。He is on bad terms with me; whenever he sees me he puts on a sour face.

怀是依 [ing] ni44 nêüng3 a bad sort, indecent [a variant of 怀思团 ing ni53 iang31]

怀是毛 [ing] ni53 nok23 bad egg: 者依怀是毛，汝着注意。He is a bad egg, so you be careful with him. [also called 怀是货 ing ni53 huo213]

怀是膊 [ing] ni44 pa44 to have a hateful character [a variant of 怀是膊 ing ni44 iui44]

怀是肝 [ing] ni44 pui44 to have a hateful character: 只顔依怀是肝，故神气依去急。He is real rotten, intentionally making people worry. [also called 怀是膊, ing ni44 pa44, 怀是肝, ing ni44 wui53 wût3, 怀是沙坏 ing ni21 sa44 pui44]

怀是沙坏 [ing] ni21 sa44 pui44 to have a hateful character [a variant of 怀是肝 ing ni44 pui44]

怀是生相 [ing] ni21 sang3 suong213 lowly, greedy manner: 者依真怀是生相，讲食嚼就流。This guy is really disgusting. He drools as soon as people talk about food.

怀是坏坏 [ing] ni21 wui53 wût33 improper, indecent [a variant of 无坏坏 me51 wui53 wût3]

怀是肝 [ing] ni21 wui53 wût33 to have a hateful character [a variant of 怀是肝 ing ni44 pui44]

怀成剂 [ing] niang3 jia242 to be good for nothing: 伊自家怀成剂，烩中栽培。He himself is good for nothing, so it's not worth trying to make something of him.

怀成采 [ing] niang3 jia242 not worth doing: ㎜是总款讲法，就怀成采。If that's the case, then it isn't worth doing.

怀成依 [ing] niang44 nêüng3 of bad character

怀成讲 [ing] niang3 ngaung31 should not say

怀音 [ing] nie213 not only, more than: 怀音只伪团 not only this bit ② 怀音总款 not only this way

怀若势 [ing] nuo53 lie213 ① not for sure, maybe: 怀若势会遇雨。It might rain. ② not careful: 怀若势跋蜀倒 trip and fall out of carelessness

传 duong242 to transmit, to deliver: 文件有传乞我了。The document was transmitted to me.

伐 puak3 ① a stride, a pace: 散伐步下 to take a stride ② counting word for strides, paces: 几伐也行 Evel. You cannot get there in a few paces. ③ to throw over, to put on: 衣裳脱伐该吼。Put the clothes just anywhere on the pole.

伐步 puak21 buo242 to learn to walk (of a baby): 仌团有其 3 岁才会伐步。Some children don't walk until they are 3.

伏毒 huk3 duk3 insidious: 伊真伏毒，汝着细腻。He is insidious, so you have to guard against him.

伏势 huk21 sie213 smooth, obedient: 头发电过野伏势。Her hair is very manageable after getting a permanent.

仰 ngiang213 to nod off: 蜀开会伊就仰。He nodded off as soon as the meeting got under way.

仰板 ngiung24 meing31 ceiling

价声 ga44 liang44 to state a price: 价声其？What's the price asked?

自家 zi44 a44 oneself: 自家做自家食。Everyone supports himself.

自家依 zi21 a44 nêüng3 ① relative of one clan: 都是自家依怀使细腻，We're all related, so no need to stand on ceremony. ② friends, "one of us"

自抱 zu53 bo242 unsociable, introverted

自幼 zu53 ieu213 since childhood: 自幼学艺，功夫自然好。He has been practicing martial arts since he was little, so he is naturally good at it. [a variant of 自细 zu53 la213]

自细 zu53 la213 since childhood: 自细学其话会记真定。Words learned in childhood stay in the memory. [also called 自幼 zu53 ieu213]

来自火 zu53 lai31 ui31 / zu53 lau31 ui31 matches: 自来火灌去划始者。The matches got wet and don't
light when you strike them.

血池 heik\(^{21}\) die\(^{53}\) the depression of the collar-bone
血山崩 heik\(^{21}\) sang\(^{44}\) mung\(^{44}\) uterine hemorrhage

份下 houng\(^{53}\) nga\(^{242}\) share, portion: just pen is份下, 分别你赊其. This sum of money is his share, and no one else may take it.

伶 dang\(^{31}\) now: 伶怎做? Now what to do? \(\bigtriangleup\) 头先头自赎, 伶也有好了. Just recently I felt dizzy, but now it's somewhat better.

伶織 dang\(^{31}\) dieng\(^{53}\) oh damn, oh what bad luck
伶伶 dang\(^{24}\) nang\(^{31}\) every time, always: 伶伶伶上班迟到. He is always late for class (or work). \(\bigtriangleup\) 只几日伶伶下半線就清醒去. The last few days I always wake up after sleeping till the latter half of the night.

伶死 dang\(^{31}\) si\(^{31}\) oh damn: 伶死, 錢匙拍无去. Oh damn, I've mislaid the key. [also called 伶完去 dang\(^{21}\) uong\(^{53}\) ngo]

伶完去 dang\(^{21}\) uong\(^{53}\) ngo oh damn [a variant of 伶死 dang\(^{31}\) si\(^{31}\)]

伙头 hui\(^{21}\) lau\(^{53}\) a cook: 有, 伙头坐; 无, 伙头饿 <proverb> when there is plenty, the cooks feast; when there isn't, the cooks go hungry

伊 i\(^{44}\) he, she

伊各依 i\(^{44}\) gok\(^{21}\) nē̄ng\(^{53}\) they (male or female) [also called 伊依 i\(^{44}\) nē̄ng\(^{53}\)]

伊做伊 i\(^{21}\) jo\(^{44}\) i\(^{44}\) he does in his own way: 伊做伊, 我做我, 我各依无干过. He does his own thing. I do mine; we have nothing to do with each other. \(\bigtriangleup\) in a self-absorbed manner: 这隻倪仔哥 伊做伊会坐许块看吼好似呢. Look at that child, he is sitting there and having fun looking at something.

伊依 i\(^{44}\) nē̄ng\(^{53}\) they (male or female) [a variant of 伊各依 i\(^{44}\) gok\(^{21}\) nē̄ng\(^{53}\)]

伊嫂 i\(^{53}\) so\(^{31}\) ① sister-in-law, older brother's wife ② middle-aged woman

伊志 i\(^{53}\) zei\(^{213}\) <jocular> comrade, buddy [also called 伊志哥 i\(^{53}\) zei\(^{213}\) go\(^{44}\)]

伊志哥 i\(^{53}\) zei\(^{213}\) go\(^{44}\) <jocular> comrade, buddy [a variant of 伊志 i\(^{53}\) zei\(^{213}\)]

伊姐 i\(^{53}\) zia\(^{31}\) ① older sister ② young woman ③ any woman of same or younger generation not known to speaker

仚唱 cie\(^{53}\) juong\(^{213}\) Fuzhou oratorio, a kind of Fuzhou singing performance with costumed performers singing on a small stage and orchestral accompaniment

后斗 a\(^{31}\) lau\(^{31}\) back, rear [also called 后斗势 a\(^{21}\) lau\(^{44}\) lie\(^{213}\)]

后斗势 a\(^{21}\) lau\(^{44}\) lie\(^{213}\) back, rear [a variant of 后斗 a\(^{31}\) lau\(^{31}\)]

后家 au\(^{44}\) a\(^{44}\) ① merchant's wife ② self-reference for merchant's wife

后九 au\(^{53}\) au\(^{31}\) / a\(^{53}\) au\(^{31}\) the twenty-ninth day of the first lunar month (a major traditional festival day in Fuzhou)

后九寒 au\(^{21}\) au\(^{31}\) ang\(^{53}\) cool weather about the twenty-ninth day of the first lunar month (i.e., 后九 au\(^{53}\) au\(^{31}\))

后九粥 au\(^{21}\) au\(^{44}\) jē̄uk\(^{23}\) sweet gruel eaten on the twenty-ninth day of the first lunar month (i.e., 后九 au\(^{53}\) au\(^{31}\))

后保 au\(^{53}\) bo\(^{31}\) rear brake (of a bicycle)

后手 au\(^{53}\) ciu\(^{31}\) the habit of picking up after oneself (usu. used in negative): 无后手, 蜷满世拗拉. Doesn't pick up after himself, just leaves things scattered all over.

后倚山 au\(^{21}\) ie\(^{44}\) lang\(^{44}\) backing, supporters: 伊后倚山真硬, 都有官做. He has powerful backing, always in official position.

后台 au\(^{44}\) lai\(^{53}\) ① backing of powerful patrons: 伊后台野硬, His backers are really powerful. ② a bribe: 食后台 to take bribes

后山 au\(^{44}\) lang\(^{44}\) ① hill behind one's house [also called 后山 au\(^{44}\) muong\(^{44}\) nang\(^{44}\)] ② backing, supporters

后钉 au\(^{44}\) lang\(^{44}\) heel (of the foot): 鞋恰钉, 后钉
合婚 hak³ huong⁴ to exchange horoscopes to see if a marriage would be auspicious
合式 hak² seik² to pay, to be worthwhile: 老事做野合式。This is well worth doing.
合扇 hak² sieng²³ folding fan
合掌街 hak¹ zuong²¹ nge⁴⁴ street with shops on both sides: 台江火烧厝调合掌街烧。Whenev-
er there is a fire in the Taijiāng district, the shops on both sides of the street are burned.
合掌瓜 hak¹ zuong²¹ nga⁴⁴ chayote, sechium edule (a kind of squash)

会 a²⁴ ① can: 会食其脍？会，Is this edible？Yes. ② good at, skilled at: 表野会讲。To be a good
talker. ③ can, may: 总数计会做啲。This kind of thing can be done. ⑥ an auxiliary between
a verb and its complement like 得 of Putonghua: 食
会饱 can eat to one's fill ◇ 嘆会来 can be fetched (be able to carry, can take) ◇ 看会出 can discern.
[see also hui²⁵]
会使 a²⁴ lai³ O. K., agreed

会八 e⁵³ baik²³ ① to know: 汝会八伊唇唔有侪囥
无？Do you know whether there are children in
his house？(Do you know whether he has children?)
② to know, to be acquainted with: 伊会八汝会？
Does he know you？[a variant of 八 baik²³ ②]
③ to understand: 伊会八英文会？ Does he understand
English？⑦ 者道理汝会八会？Do you understand
the argument？

会很 e⁵³ heing²¹ phrase used to indicate a question: 会很熟？ 会很醱很？Is it significant？Is it
serious？Is it much？⑤ 回食会很醱很？Did you lose much this time？

会赴 e⁵³ hou²¹³ to arrive on time, to be able to
catch (a train, etc.): 踊快佢同志会赴搭船。You
only make the boat if you run a little faster.

会做 e⁵³ jo²¹³ capable: 伊老妈真会做。His wife
is very capable. [see also 会做 e⁵³ zo²¹³]

会死 e⁵³ si³① awful: 汝会死，只般重要事计
记得去！You're awful, forgetting such an
important matter？② will die

会做 e⁵³ zo²¹³ can do [see also 会做 e⁵³ jo²¹³]

会 hui²⁴ ① to meet: 会过 to have meet (as new
friends) ◇ 去会蜀只侬 to meet a person ② a
kind of credit union [see also a²⁴]

会意 hui³ ej²¹³ to understand: 不题会意会意
会期 hui44 gi44 time of a meeting 会馆 hui53 guang31 meeting hall
会讯 hui44 ka44 members of a credit union
会头 hui44 lau53 manager of a credit union
会姆 hui53 mu31 auntie (term of address to friend's mother)
会伯 hui53 wak23 uncle (term of address to father of friend of same generation)

全 zuong53 entirely, all: 许蜀帮依全野本事: That group of people are all very capable. 许蜀帮依全呆子. That gang are all bad eggs.
全身镜 zuong21 ning53 giang213 full-length mirror [a variant of 全身镜 zuong21 xiu21 ling53 giang213]
全藉 zuong21 zia232 to rely on entirely: 伊自家无毛使, 全藉伊郎罢势力。He himself is useless, so he relies entirely on his father's influence.

氹 mei232 ① to be under water; 氹水呫半分钟 under water for half a minute ② to bend the head: 头氹呫 to walk with head bowed
氹头 沐 mi44 lau53 liu53 to swim with face underwater
氹水 mi31 zui31 ① to be under water, to dive ② to put one's head under water holding one's breath

行 giang53 ① to go, to walk: 行去蜀敬了 left for quite a while ② 前 to go forward ③ association, contact: 伊共外家行无行。She has no contact with her parents' home.

边边 giang53 bieng31 get out of the way, move to the side: 汝共我行边去! Get out of my way!

操操 giang44 cau44 formation drill: 着操场凭行操 to drill on the parade ground

棋 giang44 gi31 to play chess (or similar board games)

解 giang21 hai232 to walk in the special gait of Chinese opera: 伊昨昏走解行, She just learned yesterday to walk in an operatic gait.

做 giang21 jo233 live-out employees: 我厝嫩, 做有呢帮作行其。My house is small, so I can only hire workers who live out.

拢 giang53 lioing31 to walk close to

行板 giang31 meing31 to rehearse acting in sync with the music (in Fujian drama)

行行动 giang21 giang21 nung32 to run about all over the place: 汝行行动都依厌? Don't you get tired of running about all over the place?

行运 giang21 nyoung242 to be in luck

行时 giang44 ni53 ① fashion: 其种样式真行时。This style is very much in fashion. ② to be in fashion, to be "in": "四人帮" 时行时过蜀徇。The Gang of Four were also "in" in their time.

行动 giang21 nyoung242 to go about: 侖团抱手呫无办法满世行动。Because I am holding the child I have no way to run about all over.

行 Ezra giang21 nung232 to walk

心心安仪 giang21 sing21 giang21 nung44 nu53 a kind of children's game won by getting to the "heavenly palace" in the center of a picture [a variant of 行天官仪 giang21 tieng21 nung44 nu53]

天行官步 giang21 tieng21 nung53 muo232 to walk with measured tread

行天官仪 giang21 tieng21 nung53 nu53 a kind of children's game won by getting to the "heavenly palace" in the center of a picture [also called 行天安仪 giang21 sing21 nung44 nu53]

行剂 giang21 za232 to ferment: 今醗行剂, 明旦做包。Tonight we let the dough rise, and tomorrow we'll make buns.

灶 giang21 zau233 portable stove

行正倚仪 giang21 zia242 kie44 uai44 ① to play bit parts (esp. in Chinese opera) ② <fg> players of minor roles: 我弔是行正倚仪其脚色, 讲呫也无算数。I'm just a bit player, so what I say doesn't count for anything.

行毒 haing242 dèiük5 evil disposition

行勒 heing44 neik5 to torment: 伊有钱体怀, 野行勒。Because he has money and won't pay back, he is intentionally tormenting people.

行灰 houng44 houng53 lines: 拍行行 to make lines on paper

行第 oung21 na232 word in former times included in a given name to classify one's generation in the family or clan

行当 oung21 nyoung242 ① fair share: 伊行当着留乞伊。This is his fair share, so set it aside for him. ② tricks, trifles: 伊行当野助又噜又喎, 我
行胁色争亦齐衣交言宴充问 6

收，是汝国衣食。This present you have to take, since it's your son's lucky object.

衣裳架 luong21 ga213 ① clothes rack (used indoors) ② hangers for hanging clothes to dry outdoors

衣裳袂 i44 luong44 ke44 the front of a Chinese jacket

交家 gau44 a44 association, contact: 这两主无交家。These two families have nothing to do with each other.

交来 gau44 lai53 association, contact: 我共伊无交来。I have nothing to do with him.

交代话 gau21 lai53 ua242 to leave a will or last words: 伊郎死以有交代话无？Did his father leave any last words before he died?

交托 gau53 touk23 to entrust: 只稽事计交托汝办。I entrust this matter to you to take care of.

交关 gau44 uang44 thoroughly, properly: 事计着做交关。The matter must be handled to full satisfaction.

就 muen21 swollen-looking, puffy: 断言去 face got swollen

妾遇 nguang33 ngēi242 ① absurd, preposterous, outrageous: 总款做真妾遇。To act this way is outrageous. ② to make a fool of oneself: 新人认郑去，正正做妾遇。To confuse the bride with someone else, is really to make a laughingstock out of yourself.

充身 cung44 ning44 to fit well (of clothing)

充容 cung44 ngung3 well off: 伊手头最近比较充容。Recently he has been rather well off financially.

间圣 muong33 niang213 to ask a deity to tell one's
问亲 ung⁴⁴ jing⁴⁴ family member's visit to recent bride

羊眩 üong⁴⁴ hing⁵³ epilepsy
羊咩 üong⁴¹ mek²³ <children> sheep
羊毛 ūng⁴² mo²¹ gak²³ woolen vest
羊毛裤 ūng⁴² mo²¹ kou⁴¹ woolen trousers
羊毛线 ūng⁴² mo²¹ liang⁴¹ wool thread, knitting wool
羊毛袄 ūng⁴¹ mo³¹ lou⁴¹ woolen sweater
羊肚巾 ūng⁴² nu⁴⁴ ung⁴⁴ a kind of coarse white towel

井iang⁴² to compare: 共侬井，毛者命。<colloq> Compared to others, we are not as lucky as they are.

关 guang⁴⁴ lateral bracing of a piece of furniture:
柵关 table bracing ⊙ 椅关 chair bracing

关关 guang⁴⁴ guang⁴⁴ lateral bracing of a piece of furniture

关顾 gou⁴³ to show consideration for: 眷关顾别侬。You should show consideration for others.

关暇 guang⁴⁴ mang⁵³ to be kept in after school in the evening: 伊作文未做，今旦关暇。He was kept in after school this afternoon as punishment for not doing his composition.

关碍 guang⁴³ ngai⁴² to involve: 这件计划关碍真侬侬。This plan involves many people.

关监 guang⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴ to be in jail: 伊朗罢犯事关监。His father was jailed for a crime. ⊙ 偷窃着描关监！Hoodlums must be caught and jailed!

关缚 guang⁴⁴ muok⁵ to restrict: 去许攤单位啲做工真关缚。It is very restrictive to work in that danwei.

关昼 guang⁴³ nau²¹ to be kept in after school lets out at noon: 伊无做作业，关昼。He didn't turn in his homework, so he was kept in when school let out at noon.

米证 mi⁴⁴ jeing⁴³ grain ration book
米筛 mi²¹ lai⁴⁴ fine sifter
米荚 mi²¹ lai⁴⁴ deep bamboo rice-basket
米店 mi⁴⁴ laing⁴³ grain shop
米达尺 mi²² lak⁵ cuok²³ meter stick, ruler [a variant of 笔达尺 bi²¹ lak⁵ cuok²³]
米豆 mi⁴⁴ luo²⁴ a kind of small-grained bean
米身 mi²¹ ling⁴⁴ quality of hulled rice: 者米身姣好，煮饭欠饭。This rice is of poor quality, so it won't cook into a large amount of cooked rice. ⊙ cost of rice or other basic starchy food: 食面就怀使买许洒配，是个是讲米身贵得洒。If you eat noodles you don't need to buy as much additional stuff to eat with them, but noodles will cost much more than rice.

米笋 mi⁴² lo⁳ bamboo rice-basket
米仁 mi²¹ ning⁵³ uncooked grains of rice: 饭未煮熟，含米仁。The rice isn't thoroughly cooked, so there are some uncooked grains in it.

米槌 mi²¹ tui⁵³ rice-husking pestle
米粉燕 mi²¹ ung⁴⁴ nieng⁴³ sweet potato starch noodles [also called 假燕 ga⁴⁴ ieng⁴³]
米粉粿 mi²¹ ung⁴⁴ ngui³¹ a kind of rice cake
米粉肉 mi²¹ ung⁴¹ nük⁵ pork steamed with ground glutinous rice

米票 mi⁴⁴ weiu²¹ grain coupon, grain ticket

米槌 mi²¹ wung⁴³ swill, hogwash: 米槌酱霉缸 角。Pour the hogwash into the hogwash barrel. [also called 米 gratuite mi²¹ wung⁴⁳ jui³¹]

米 gratuite mi²¹ wung⁴³ jui³¹ swill, hogwash [a variant of 米槌 mi²¹ wung⁴³]

冲 coing⁴³ to break out: 椽曝日头，身吼痛会冲起去。As soon as he gets some sun his prickly heat breaks out badly. ⊙ 火冲去 'internal heat' breaking out ⊙ to lose one's temper

冲槌 cüng⁴⁴ ngeu⁴⁴ teacup with a lid

池螺 die⁴⁴ lëu⁵³ pond snail
池螺螺 die³¹ lëu³¹ mo³¹ large snail ⊙ female snail with eggs

灯 deing⁴⁴ light used for illumination [see also 灯]
灯 ding⁴⁴ lantern, festive lantern [see also 灯 dry⁴⁴]

灯箱 ding⁵³ jiang³¹ oil lamp

灯马 ding⁵³ ma³¹ old-style oil lamp without glass shade

灯幌 ding⁵³ oung⁴² suspended beam in main hall of old-style wooden one-storey house (used solely for hanging festive lanterns)

兴趣 heing²¹³ ① to be interested in: 伊真兴拍麻雀。He is an enthusiastic mahjong player. ② <derog> to have strong sexual desire, to be randy, to be horny ③ to just want, to just like: 我兴总做款，汝照看着。I just like to do it this way, and it is no concern of yours.

兴化 hing²¹ gua⁴⁴ ing⁴⁴ <derog> <obs> people from Putian (莆田) and Xianyou (仙游), which formerly formed the prefecture of Xinghua

兴化粉 hing²¹ gua⁵³ un⁵³ Xinghua rice noodles

兴化巾 hing²¹ gua⁴⁴ un⁴⁴ Xinghua towels (produced in the former prefecture of Xinghua)

汗气 gang³ kei²¹³ smell of sweat: 汗裤洗无蔽，固有汗气。The underware wasn't washed clean, so it still smells of sweat.

汗流流 gang²¹ lau⁴⁴ lau⁵³ streaming with sweat: 流透汗流流, 乍转眉。He got back home, but not without running till he was streaming with sweat. (also called 汗滞流 gang²¹ nie⁵³ lie²¹³)

汗巾 gang³⁴ ngüng⁴⁴ handkerchief [a variant of 手巾团 ciu²¹ ung³³ ngiang³¹]

汗巾团 gang³⁴ ngüng³³ ngiang³¹ handkerchief [a variant of 手巾团 ciu²¹ ung³³ ngiang³¹]

汗滞流 gang²¹ nie⁵³ lie²¹³ streaming with sweat: 蜕身汗滞流, 快去拭。You're streaming with sweat all over, so go wipe it off. [a variant of gang²¹ lau⁴⁴ lau⁵³ 汗流流]

汗裤 gang³³ noung³¹ knitted T-shirt

is sick. [also called 汝侬 nü³¹ nêüng⁵³]

汝侬 nü³¹ nêüng³³ you (plural): 汝侬明且一定着来。You must by all means come tomorrow. ③ 汝侬其先生病去。Your teacher

汤 toung⁴⁴ ① hot water: 使汤洗面 to wash one's face with hot water [also called 汤水 toung⁵³ jui²¹³] ② hot bath: 洗汤 to take a hot bath ③ soup: 四盘热汤 four dishes of food and one bowl of soup

汤汁 toung⁵³ jia¹³ juice or gravy resulting from cooking: 福州菜汤汁。Fuzhou cuisine is juicy.

汤水 toung⁵³ jui²¹³ hot water [a variant of 汤 toung⁴⁴ ①]

天气 toung⁵³ kei²¹³ steam [e.g., from cooking]

汤锅 toung⁴⁴ lo⁵³ a kind of gong

汤煲 toung⁵³ nau²⁴² hot-water jug (an earthenware jug kept by the stove to warm up water by the escaping heat

汤煲 toung⁴⁴ mo⁵³ bed warmer made of brass and filled with hot water

汤房 toung⁵³ mung²¹ naing²¹³ bathhouse (esp. at hot springs) [a variant of 汤池 toung⁵³ nie²¹ laing²¹³]

汤瓶 toung⁴⁴ ngœu⁴⁴ small china soup bowl

汤壶 toung⁴⁴ ngu⁵³ hot water bottle (made of metal or clay)

汤丸 toung⁴⁴ nguøng⁵³ soup dumplings

汤丸兜 toung⁴⁴ nguøng⁴⁴ nang⁴⁴ soup dumpling vendor's stall

汤丸担 toung⁵³ nguøng²¹ nang²¹³ soup dumpling vendor's shoulder pole

汤丸团 toung⁵³ nguøng³¹ ngiæng³¹ small soup dumplings

汤池 toung⁴⁴ nie⁵³ bathing pool (esp. hot-springs pool)

汤池店 toung⁵³ nie²¹ laing²¹³ bathhouse (esp. at hot springs) [also called 汤池店 toung³³ mung²¹ naing²¹³]

汤袋 toung⁵³ noug²⁴² hot-water bottle, hot-water bag

冰冻饼 bing²¹ nêüng³³ noug²¹³ ice cold [a variant of 冰霜饼 bing²¹ noug³³ noug²¹³]

冰霜饼 bing²¹ noug³³ noug²¹³ ice cold: 快去
6 冰决守字 讲许

食，饭都霜冰冻去了。Come eat right away, the food is getting cold. [also called 冰冻饭 bing²1 nêüng³3 noling²213]

断 gùok³ duang²213 to decide, to be decisive: 汝决断倪终。You need to be more decisive.

拟 gùok³ ej²13 to make up one's mind, to be determined, to insist on doing

守谨 siu²4 ing³1 prudent: 是真守谨其依。He is a prudent person.

安 ang⁴⁴ to compel: 你做也着安伊做。If he won't do it you just have to force him.

灶家 ang²1 jau⁴⁴ a⁴⁴ to give a party to celebrate moving to a better home (in connection with worship of kitchen god灶君)

安心 ang²1 ngang⁴⁴ ning⁴⁴ not to worry: 汝安心去瞬，时间迪我告汝爬起。Go to sleep without a worry. I'll wake you up when it's time.

字 zei²⁴ ① written character: 给八字，看吉示。＜colloq＞An illiterate looking at a notice. ② documentation 买唇着做字，When you buy a house you have to draw up a written contract. ③ five minutes (as a unit of time): 三点二字 ten after three

字纸 zi³¹ jai³¹ scrap paper with writing on it (deserving special handling in Chinese tradition)

字纸篮 zi³¹ jai³¹ lang⁴³ wastepaper basket

字纸炉 zi³¹ jai³¹ luu⁵³ stove used exclusively for burning scrap paper with writing on it

字草 zi³¹ jai³¹ level of literacy: 伊依公字草无呆。His grandfather is quite well read.

字运 zi³¹ oung⁴² luck

讲情 goung⁴⁴ jeing²¹³ to chat: 伊真爱讲情。He is very fond of chatting. ◇ 固始舍去读书，固吼讲情！You still haven't got down to studying, but are still idly talking!

讲笑 goung⁴⁴ jieu²¹³ ① to talk and laugh: 昨嫌伊居咪哄讲笑。Yesterday he was here talking and laughing. ② to be just joking: 我共汝讲笑，汝怀当真。I was just joking with you, so don't take it seriously. [also called 讲畅 goung⁴⁴ tuong²213]

讲亲 goung⁴⁴ jing⁴⁴ to act as matchmaker

讲书 goung⁴⁴ jiu²¹⁴ to tell stories (as a traditional Chinese entertainment)

讲空 goung⁴⁴ kêüng⁴⁴ to speak in vain: 我讲半月也是讲空空。I spoke for a long time but without result.

讲打 goung⁴⁴ na³¹ skill in speaking: 伊讲打上好其。He is a very good talker.

讲生讲死 goung⁴⁴ nang²¹ ngoung⁴⁴ ni²¹ to talk of life and death, to talk about everything under the sun: 伊讲日讲生讲死怀做事计。He talks all day about anything and everything, but doesn't do any work.

讲爽快 goung⁴⁴ noung⁴⁴ nguai²¹³ to say something to feel good: 这件事计无只顺利，汝讲爽快。This affair isn't that smooth-going, you are just saying something to make people feel better.

讲破 goung⁴⁴ po²¹³ ① to speak plainly: 讲破去，汝讲中我意。To put it bluntly, I don't like you. ② to kill the effectiveness of an omen by speaking of it

讲侃 goung⁴⁴ te⁴⁴ something everybody can say: 别依做半死了，汝无做固吼讲讲。All the people worked so hard, while you only id did nothing but also said something meaningless.

讲通 goung⁴⁴ têüng⁴⁴ to settle a dispute: 告蜀隻依给讲通哄。Ask someone to mediate.

讲畅 goung⁴⁴ tuong²²¹³ ① to talk and laugh ② to be just joking [a variant of 讲情 goung⁴⁴ jieu²¹³]

讲态 goung⁴⁴ zêü²¹³ to boast: 伊屈吼讲态，都係无趣。He keeps praising himself there without being the least bit abashed.

讲情梦 goung⁴⁴ zing²¹ moun⁴²¹ to chat: 事计怀做，坐吼讲情梦。He doesn't work, but just sits and chats idly.

许噜噜 hi²¹ luu⁴⁴ hiak⁵ shown very briefly: 时装表演真快，蜀件衣裳许噜噜就过去了。The fashion show goes really fast; each piece is shown briefly one after another.

许噜噜 hi²¹ luu⁴⁴ hou²¹ an adverbial phrase describing a quick action: 衣裳着洗激，怀通许噜噜赴噜就拮滴。You should wash the clothes clean, don't take them out to dry after perfunctorily dipping them in water.

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许唆吓 hi²¹ u³³ hak²³ to scold loudly, to threaten verbally
许 hia³¹ hi³¹ that: 许依汝会八鲶？ Do you know that person?
许 hia³¹ hui³³ that one, that thing (not attributive): 我捉许吓。I want that one.
许 hui³¹ hi³¹ that (indicating something far from speaker and person addressed): 许个 that one ◇ 许角 there ◇ 许好。So nice!
许角 hua⁴⁴ hi⁴⁴ gouk²³ over there [also called 许块 hua⁴⁴ hi⁴⁴ lot²¹]
许头势 hua⁴⁴ hi⁴⁴ lau²¹ lie²¹ that end, that side
许裡 hi²⁴ hi²⁴ lie³¹ in there
许块 hua⁴⁴ hi⁴⁴ lau²¹ lie²¹ over there [a variant of 许角 hui⁴⁴ hi⁴⁴ gouk²³]
许边 hui³¹ hi²¹ weing⁴⁴ over there
许边头 hui³¹ hi²¹ weing⁴⁴ nau³³ over there [also called 许边势 趾²¹ hi²¹ weing³³ nie²¹³]
许边势 hui³¹ hi²¹ weing⁴⁴ nei²¹³ over there [a variant of 许边头 hui²¹ hi²¹ weing⁴⁴ nau³³]
许款 hung²⁴ nguang³¹ that way, thus

诀窦 giuok⁵ dau²⁴² knack:做事计着有诀窦。When you do something you have to have the knack.

罕团 hang²⁴ ngiang³¹ ① only child ② son born to aged parent: 固然伊姐妹真细, 伊奶四十几乍生伊, 伊也是罕团。Although he has many sisters, he was not born until his mother was in her forties, so he is spoiled like an only child. ③ only son: 伊恳顶单单依侬, 伊尾落, 当然是罕团。His elder siblings are all girls, so when he came along he was naturally spoiled like an only child.

罕得罕 hang²¹ nik²⁴ hang³¹ rare: 总款事计也是罕得罕看见。This kind of thing is rarely seen.

寻 cieng³³ the distance from fingertips of out-stretched left arm to those of out-stretched right arm of an adult (a measure of length) [see also sing³³]
寻 sing³³ to look for: 现时地方真好寻。Nowadays jobs are easy to find. ◇ 去寻蜀隻奶妈来

采。Go look for a wet nurse to suckle the child. [see also cieng³³]

寻事 sing²¹ sei²² to make trouble: 萄日无毛做, 垒厝吼寻事。He has no work to do all day so he stays home and makes trouble.

寻仇 sing⁴⁴ siu³³ to seek a quarrel

尽去 zeing²⁴² ngo very much: 伊待汝尽去有心。He is highly considerate of you. ◇ 总款做尽去扣气。Doing it this way is extremely troublesome.

异异 i²¹ ei²² <children> yucky, dirty

收纲 siu⁴⁴ goung⁴⁴ to tighten one's belt, to tighten the drawstring of a bag

收喙 siu⁴³ jui³³ healing wound: 伤口来收喙通去洗水。Before the wound heals, don't expose it to water.

买臣 mai⁴⁴ ling³³ Maichen, an unfortunate (like the character Zhu Maichen 朱买臣 in Fujian opera who repeatedly failed the civil service examinations)

买臣妈 mai²⁴ ling³³ ma³ Maichen's wife (wife of Zhu Maichen 朱买臣, the character in Fujian opera who abandoned her unsuccessful husband): 买臣妈卜想回转头, 覆水难收！Maichen's wife wanted to marry him again, but what is done cannot be undone.

买足 me⁴⁴ jeuk³³ to bribe: 规是买足去, 就准伊假。The leadership received a bribe and granted his request for leave.

买裡 me²⁴ lie³¹ to take a task upon oneself: 规是汝自家买裡其, 嘀亏去使怨别侬。You took this job upon yourself, so if you are having a hard time don't blame others. ◇ 只件事计汝无干过, 使汝去买裡。This affair has nothing to do with you, so why are you making trouble for yourself.

买静 me⁴⁴ weng²¹ nang²⁴² to pay a price for peace and quiet: 买静乞团买静。Use something to wheedle the child into giving some peace and quiet.

买赢 me²¹ wo⁴⁴ to say the right thing to win people over: 伊真会买赢领导, He is very adept at saying
the right thing to the leadership.

红丹 ëüŋ44 nang44 red pigment: 红纸是红丹染其。Red paper is dyed with red pigment.

红笔 ëüŋ21 nang53 meïk23 writing brush dipped in red ink.

红丹 ëüŋ21 nang44 nang44 very red, bright red: 蛤面红丹丹 whole face deep red.

红蛤 ngëüng44 centipede.

红蚁 ëüng53 ngie242 ant.

红药 ëüng44 ngëuk3 mercurochrome.

红蝎 ëüng44 ning53 a kind of sea crab (considered a delicacy).

约 uo53 ôuk23 cursory, perfunctory: 约作答应去, 但使恰认真, Just do a so-so job, and don't put too much into it.

驯 sung44 docile, obedient: 只隻倪团哥真驯, 大依讲什毛就做什毛。This child is very obedient, as he does whatever adults tell him to do. □驯驯 势跟我行。Follow me like a good child.

驯良 sung44 nuong44 docile, good-hearted, tractable: 伊几隻倪团都真驯良, 无我倪团拗。Her several children are all tractable, not difficult like my children.

奸狡 gang53 giu31 stingy [a variant of 奸狡利 gang21 ngiu44 lei242]

奸狡利诈 gang53 giu31 li33 za213 very stingy.

奸狡利 gang21 ngiu44 lei242 stingy [also called 奸狡 gang53 giu31]

奸诈王 gang21 za44 uong53 very crafty.

妇团 muo24 iang31 wife and children.

妈祖 ma24 ju31 goddess who protect seafarers (deified Song Dynasty woman Lin Mo Lin默, who, according to legend, lived on Meizhou Island 澎湖县 in Putian 莆田, county, and often rescued people from the sea).

妈头亲 lau44 jing44 relatives on paternal grandmother's side (especially honored at family feasts.
妈妈 [{mam8} ma31] mama (term of address to paternal grandmother) [see also 妈妈 [ma31 ma31]
妈妈 [{mam8} ma31] ma31 mama [see also 妈妈 [ma31 ma31]

好看 ho44 ang213 ① good-looking: 只要依野好看。He is very good-looking. ② to look healthy: 汝最近依野好看，食好丸吧。Lately you've been looking good; you must be eating things that build you up. ③ to give full weight: 使得价评，我称好看价团乞汝。Stop bargaining on the price, I'll throw in a little more on the weight.

好底 ho24 de31 prosperous family: 伊厝原来也是好底，以后乍落薄去。At one time his family was well off, but later they went broke.

好高 ho44 go44 ① arrogant: 依野好高，总蜀日会失败。He is too arrogant, one fine day he will get his. ② to like to be in the forefront: 伊好高，逢事都占头先。He likes the spotlight, and regardless of what is involved, he forces his way to the front. [also called 好高霸 ho21 go31 lak23]

高高霸 ho21 go53 lak23 ① arrogant ② to like to be in the forefront [a variant of 好高 ho44 go44]

好团 ho24 iang31 thrifty and hardworking: 依野好团，钱长野借。He is very frugal and saves a lot of money.

好头好尾 ho21 lau21 ho44 mui31 good beginning and good ending
好死蛇死 ho24 li31 me53 li31 <abusive> may you have a bad death

好疼 ho44 liang213 ① cute, lovable (of children) ② affable, approachable (of adults)
好疼款 ho21 liang31 kuang31 cute-looking: 诸娘团野好疼款。This little girl looks cute.

好食 ho21 liek5 ① tasty ② easily bullied: 伊仔是好食其。He isn't such a pushover.

好的酒 ho21 lik5 sa242 much better

好命依 ho21 mian44 nēüng33 ① fortunate person
② person who is a grandparent at an early age: 伊正出好命五十出头孙团就只大了。He is a fortunate person to be only a bit over fifty, yet with grandchildren this old.

好无得 ho44 mo21 leik31 to wish, to earnestly hope: 伊仔爱去，好无得汝肯去。He doesn't want to go, and he only hopes that you are willing to go.

好毛 ho44 nok23 ① good thing ② oh good: 好毛，复簿蛋儿球！Oh good, another goal scored.

好脚 ho44 yūk31 ① capable, adept: 事事伊会担当，伊真其好脚。He can handle the matter, he really knows his stuff. ② to handle things smoothly: 固哗好伊好脚，事草平正去。Thanks to his smooth handling the matter was settled peacefully.

好样 ho44 uong42 ① good example, role model: 伊毛做蜀件好样给弟侄学。He did not do anything worth emulating by his younger siblings or nieces and nephews. ② <derog> decent, good way to behave (used ironically): 好样样，嘴做会出？That's a fine way to behave; how can you do something like that?

好俊 ho44 zoung213 ① very pretty: 诸娘团好俊。This little girl is very pretty. ② to do something well: 伊者事做好俊。He handled this matter well.

阵 deing42 ① group: 萧阵团 a group of children
② companion: 半晚转来，有阵行无？Coming back late at night, will there be anybody going along? ⑥ 今咱我共饮做阵。I'll keep you company tonight.

阶座 gie53 jo242 flight of steps

阴乌天 eing21 ngu44 lieng44 cloudy day

孙 soung44 ① grandson ② nephew

孙婿 soung53 nai213 ① granddaughter’s husband ② niece’s husband

孙团 soung43 ngieng31 grandson

孙新妇 soung21 ning53 mou242 ① grandson’s wife ② nephew’s wife

杂不等 zak21 buk23 deing31 all sorts, all kinds: 店团卖其薰杂不等。The cigarettes sold at the general store are of every kind and quality. ⑥ 码头来往其依杂不等。All sorts and descriptions of people come and go on the docks.
Seven Strokes

寿妈 siu⁵ ma³¹ woman having a birthday
寿公 siu⁴ ung⁴ man having a birthday
麦稿 mak⁵ go³¹ wheat stalk
形款 hing³⁴ kuang³¹ appearance, pattern: 伊野你是形款。
吞 toung⁴ ① to swallow ② to misappropriate: 伊公家钱吞野晒，He misappropriated a large amount of public funds.
吞忍 toung⁵ nung³¹ to be forbearing: 嘿完全是放吞忍，无早就争起去。This is entirely because of your forbearance, for otherwise there would have been a quarrel breaking out long ago.

“走” zau³¹ to run away: 偷走去外家 sneaked off and fled back to her pre-marriage home
走味 zuau⁴ ei²⁴ ① to lose flavor, to go bad: 天热，肉蜀日无盎就走味了。The weather is too hot, and the meat went bad without re-cooking for a day. ② <fig> for an affair going wrong: 蒋款做就走味去了。If you act this way things will work out the wrong way. ③ to lose out, to get a bad name: 贪污出来，官无去，现刻走味去了。His corruption was discovered and he not only lost his office but now his reputation is in ruins.
走油 zuau⁴ iu⁵ to exude oil or grease (of oily foods): 只块礼饼走油去。Oil is coming out of this meat pie.
走水 zuau⁴ jui³¹ ① to transport goods for sale by long-distance over water: 旧底伊郎罢调调去南平走水。In former times his father went regularly by ship to Nanping to sell goods. ② to smuggle; a smuggler: 海吼有人走水，There are smugglers on the sea. ③ 昨早有搞几只走水。Yesterday several smugglers were caught.
走塌 zuau²¹ juak⁵ to be out of shape, to be "off": 尺寸走塌去了。The dimensions are off.
走漏 zuau²¹ lau⁴ ① to leak, to be divulged ② to be lost through fraud, inefficiency, etc.: 只大其店会开折本去，硬走漏野厉害。How can such a big shop run at a loss? No doubt a lot of money is leaking out somewhere.
走堂 zuau²¹ lou⁵ⁿg⁵³ waiter: 大学生着啱呢做走堂其野晒。A lot of university students work there as waiters.
走马楼 zuau²¹ ma³¹ lau⁵ⁿg³ balcony: 房裡野热，去走马搂眺。It's too hot in the bedroom, so go sleep on the balcony.
走马道 zuau²¹ ma⁴¹ lou⁴ ① the 'walking radical' (Kangxi 'radical' 156): 走马道堕算三笔。The 'walking radical' has three strokes.
走马佇 zuau²¹ ma³¹ lou⁵ⁿg³ corridor: 走马佇无电光噜鲁蹉。The corridor is without electric light and is pitch dark.
孝妇 hau⁵ nüa⁴² woman in mourning
弄头 léü⁴⁴ nau⁵³ passage between rooms, corridor
弄弄 léü⁴⁴ nüa⁴²⁴ alley, lane
贝壳 kēuk²⁴ suok⁵ shellfish (as food)
块几 dēu⁵ gui⁵ over a dollar
块零 dēu⁴⁴ ling⁵ a bit over a dollar
块数 dēu⁵ lou²¹ ① position, location: 着什九块数 in what location ② the parts when beef or pork is cut up: 今且买其肉块数给好。The meat bought today is not a good part.
块上 dēu⁵ suong⁴² over a dollar
块半 dēu⁵ suang⁴² dollar and a half
块 diu²¹ ① a classifier: 蜀块布 one piece of cloth ② three money three dollars ③ 两块碗 two bowls ④ place: 块底 where ⑤ 有块往 to have a place to live ⑥ 别块 some where else
声孔 siang⁵ kēung³¹ ① voice: 伊声孔真大。He has a loud voice. ② tone of voice: 伊其声孔真好听，His tone of voice is very harsh.
叔婶 zük²³ sing⁵ aunt
坎孔 kàng⁴⁴ neing²³ fontanel

豆腐 da²¹ u³³ lang³¹ jellied beancurd
豆腐芽 da²¹ u³³ leu²⁴ dried beancurd cream in tight rolls
豆腐蛎 da²¹ u³³ lie²⁴ beancurd oyster (a local delicacy of oyster and beancurd soup, traditionally served for good luck at holiday banquets)
豆腐泡 da²¹ u⁴⁴ pau⁴⁺ beancurd puffs (deep-dried and hollow)
豆腐枣 da²¹ u³³ zo³¹ beancurd jujube (small jujube-shaped pieces of fried beancurd)
青豆 dau⁴⁺ cang⁴⁺ fresh green-colored soybeans
豆角 dau²¹ dau²¹ beans
豆荚 dau³³ lang³¹ beans (esp. soybeans)
豆荚 dau³³ iek²⁺ pea pod
豆乳 dau³³ jiu³¹ fermented beancurd
豆壳 dau³³ koιk²⁺ bean skins (esp. of green mung bean, sun-dried and used for pillows)
豆乳 dau³³ louk⁵ thick concentrated soybean milk
豆芽 dau³³ mo²¹ jai²¹ bean sprouts
豆汁 dau⁴⁺ uang⁴⁺ dry beancurd (i.e. a kind of low-moisture beancurd; this is a special sandhi form for 豆腐干 dau⁴⁺ hu⁴⁺ gang⁴⁺)
豆干脯 dau²¹ uang³³ mo³¹ dried beancurd

红红屁 gaung²¹ gaung²¹ cū³¹ a kind of children's finger-guessing game
红绿 gaung⁴⁺ goung⁴⁺ a classifier for long cylindrical objects: 蜡烛 a stalk of sugar cane

李成 li²¹ eing³³ dried and picked plums
权杖 ca³³ ngu̯ng²⁺ a kind of wooden fork to support bamboo clothes-drying poles

韧 nong²⁺ ① to lose crispness: 油炸粿嘗嘗去就韧去。If you put the fried dough sticks away for too long they lose crispness. ② to do something tenaciously: 汝无急也无急，共汝慢慢韧。If you’re not in a rush I'm not in a rush either, I'll work steadily with you.

连步 lieng²¹ muo²⁺ to walk over (in a hurry): 溪势蜀看见汝伊就连步行过来喊你。How come he rushed over to thank you as soon as you showed up?

连刻 lieng²¹ ngaik²⁺ a moment ago: 伊连刻固着嘴块兜，He was here a moment ago. ② soon, in a moment: 我连刻就去，I’ll set out right now. (Don’t worry, I be there right away.)

连江鸡 lieng²¹ ngu³³ ngie⁴⁺ <abusive> Lianjiang chicken (insulting term for people from Lianjiang): 连江鸡筑尤其 fíg <crap the Lianjiang chicken egg someone on to a rash action

连环煞马 lieng²¹ ngu̯ng²¹ nak²⁺ ma³¹ to work without a break: 我连环煞马做蜀日，I worked without a break all day.

连环著 lieng²¹ ngu̯ng²¹ nêi²⁺ ① to use one’s chopsticks incessantly (i.e., to have poor table manners): 伊野仔是生相，着酒桌连环著具食。He cuts an ugly figure; as a dinner guest he never stops picking up food for a minute.

连队 lieng²¹ nie²⁺ at the same time, while at it: 我去掏牛背连队抽报纸。I went to get milk, and got a newspaper while I was at it.

连日 lieng⁴⁺ nin⁵ consecutive days, day after day

两条弄 lang³³ neu²⁺ lò̯ng²⁺ two lanes (a room large enough for a bed with room to get by on either side of it)

两下七 lang²¹ nga³³ ceik²⁺ all at once, with no great effort; 伊做真师，两下七就做完了。He is a highly skilled worker, so he finished the job just like that. [also called 两下半 lang²¹ nga³³ wuанг²⁺]
两个声 lang²¹ nga²¹ liang⁴⁴ a northerner, a speaker of north Chinese: 伊老妈是两个声。 His wife is a northerner.

两下半 lang²¹ nga³³ wuån²¹ all at once, with no great effort [a variant of 两下半 lang²¹ nga³³ ceik²³]

其其七 lang⁵³ nga²¹ ceik³³ very few, a mere handful: 其其七其侬，食饭好解决。With so few people, food will be no problem.

两耳鼎 lang²¹ nga³³ liang³¹ two-handled pot: 两耳鼎镀鞋鼻 <colloq> (one two-handled pot and one pair of straw sandals) too poor to be encumbered by property

两笃水 lang²¹ nuk²³ zui³¹ two drops of water (i.e., the ice 'radical' written on the left, Kangxi 'radical' 15)

两张点 lang²¹ nuong³³ neing³¹ a card game in which each player gets two cards and the player with the highest counting cards wins

更更 gaing²³/ geing²¹ ngaing²¹³ all the more: 读书以后，伊变更更好去。After studying, he became better than ever. 汝无交代，伊更更者式。 If you don't explain it, he will become even worse.

还敬 huang²¹ ngeing²¹³ to return a compliment, to requite a gift or invitation, etc.: 正月酒易还敬 <proverb> it is easy to repay an invitation in the New Year month

还在 huang²¹ zai²⁴² in any case: 还在总款做无顾涉。In any case, doing it this way makes no difference.

辰候 seing²¹ ngau²⁴² time: 什毛辰候 when “文革”辰候 the time of the Cultural Revolution

医生姐 i²¹ leing⁵³ jia³¹ ① a nurse ② term of address to female medical personnel

医生娘 i²¹ leing⁵³ noung³³ <obs> term of address to doctor's wife

医馆 i³³ uang³³ <obs> hospital

芙蓉酥 hu⁴⁴ üng⁴⁴ nu⁴⁴ a kind of shortbread the color of the cotton rose

芽芽 nga⁴⁴ nga³³ a bud, a sprout

花草 hu⁴³ co³¹ ① to be charming, to be likeable: 伊真花草。She is charming. ② skilled at superficial social relations: 伊脚色大真花草。She is very capable at handling social contacts.

花花 hu⁴⁴ hu⁴⁴ once in a while: 伊花花信有批来。She once in a while sends me letters.

花纸 hu⁴³ jai³¹ <obs> tip (of money)

花彩 hu⁴³ jai³¹ tip, gratuity

花菜 hu³³ jai³¹ cauliflower

花树 hu³³ jiu²³ flower tree (a tree in the next world; the number of its flowers shows the number of children one is destined to have)

花师 hu⁴⁴ la⁴⁴ gardener

花蜡 hu⁴⁴ la⁴³ ① good at socializing: 伊真花蜡，逢依共伊都好。She is good at socializing, so everyone is on good terms with her. ② gaudy: 妆真花蜡 dressed gaudily

花十八 hu⁴⁴ lang⁴⁴ seik²¹ baik³³ miscellaneous matters: 我乍莫管汝花十八。I couldn't have cared less about your petty business.

花头 hu⁴⁴ lau³³ ① pattern: 只件羊毛哔拍什毛花头。What pattern should this sweater be? ② trick

花头团 hu³³ lau³³ jia³¹ trick, dishonest scheme: 者依花头团真做。He is full of tricky ideas.

花吼是 hu²¹ le⁴⁴ sei²⁴² ① no wonder: 花吼是汝休去，伊无请汝。No wonder you don't go; after all, you weren't invited. ② so that is it: 花吼是，汝无讲我固吼唭八。 So that's it, if you hadn't told me I wouldn't have known.

花生麸 hu²¹ leing⁴⁴ gak³⁵ peanut brittle

花生麸 hu²¹ leing⁴⁴ miang³¹ peanut cake (what remains after pressing out the oil, used for animal feed or fertilizer)

花螺 hu⁴⁴ lēi³³ a kind of small bluish snail

花螺 hu⁴⁴ li³³ anchovy

花螺活 hua²¹ li²¹ ma³³ zau⁴⁴ gaudy, showy: 伊就受领花螺活其。She likes to wear garish clothes.

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花厅 huą liang⁴⁴ external hall (of old-style one-story residences, outside the walls of the house proper)

花楣 hua¹ liu⁴ liu⁴ <derog> garishly colored: 件只衣裳花楣楣，我松中意。This piece of clothing is too garish, so I don’t like it.

花菇 hua¹ ur⁴ a kind of white-patterned high-quality mushroom

花蝴蝶 hua¹ ur⁴ liek⁵ <derog> overdressed woman

花花团 hua¹ ur¹ liang³ 1 a kind of large-scale gambling activity (such as the kind that flourished in Fuzhou in the 1940’s)

花瓶菜 hua¹ wing² ji² a kind of rape-plant

芥辣 gai⁴ lak⁵ mustard

芥蓝球 gai⁴ ga⁴ liang⁴ giu⁵ kohlrabı

芥 kieng² to thicken soup with starch or egg: 等汤调佳去。After the soup is boiling, put in some starch to thicken it.

芥粉 kieng⁵ ngung¹ cooking starch

芭蕉果 ba¹ jiu⁵ uo³ banana

苏广 su¹ uong³ 1 general goods store, department store (so-called because the goods came from Jiangsu and Guangdong in former times)

苏商店 su² uong⁴ naing² Jiangsu-Guangdong store, a general store (smaller scale than a department store)

扶乩 hu⁴ gi⁴ planchette writing [a variant of 扶 hu⁴ luang³]

扶乩 hu⁴ luang³ planchette writing [also called 扶乩 hu⁴ gi⁴]

扶 puo³ to accommodate to: 女界会扶男界，家庭者会平搭。The household can only be peaceful if the wife accommodates the husband.

押 bi⁴ to pull: 招蜀条 to pull a rope

押 bi⁴ to pull: 招蜀条 to pull a rope

拔钱 bi⁴ zieng⁵ to advance somebody money [a variant of 拔钱 beik³ bi⁴ zieng⁵]

扼 aik² ① to press down hard (with the hand): 腹疼着食药，手扼有什妙使？If your stomach aches you should take medicine; what’s the good of pressing down on it? ② to misplace: 钱包复乞我扼底呢去？Where did I misplace my wallet again? ③ keep going: 伊路都看行，扼吼掉头行。He kept walking without paying attention to the direction.

扼脉 eik² mak⁵ to take a pulse

把 bouk²① to scoop up in both hands: 狸医呼涂 to lift up a double handful of soil ② to hitch up (trousers) ③ a classifier for a handful of something

批 pie⁴ letter: 许张批邮去寄。Go mail that letter.

批纸 pie⁴ jai¹ stationery

批壳 pei⁵ koük² envelope [also called 批袋 pei⁵ loï², 批面 pei⁵ meing²]

批信 pie⁵ leing² letters, mail: 汝信信信无来去？How long since you received a letter from your son?

批筒 pie⁴ lëung⁵ mailbox [a variant of 批箱 pie⁴ luong⁴]

批心 pie⁴ ling⁴ written letter, contents of a letter [a variant of 批肉 pie⁴ nük³]

批袋 pei⁵ loï² envelope [a variant of 批壳 pei⁵ koük²]

批箱 pie⁴ luong⁴ mailbox [also called 批筒 pie⁴ lëung⁵]

批面 pei⁵ meing² envelope [a variant of 批壳 pei⁵ koük²]

批肉 pie⁴ nük³ written letter, contents of a letter [also called 批心 pie⁴ ling⁴]

批批 pie⁴ pie⁴ large vegetable leaves (e.g., of leaf mustard): 只大其批批，批批会煮蜀碗。With leaves this big, one leaf can cook up to a bowelful. [also called 采批 caï⁴ pie⁴]

扼 kau⁴ to mix: 招蜀堆食。Eat everything mixed together. (Everyone eats together.) ⑦ 钱扼吼
Use the money all in one sum. 面粉裡加点
crushed millet flour. Mix a little bean flour in with the 
wheat flour.

troublesome: 只件事计野 抠气
This is a very knotty problem.

tie to tear off: 把薄纸扯成条儿。Tear off a 
sheet of paper for me.

to turn upside down: 把毛衣好好叠, 
抄头ሰ屠糟乱. He didn't look for it properly, 
but messed up everything in the drawer. to wrap, to cover the crotch: 尿布 抄头了固做瞅眠 
床. Even with a diaper on (the child) still wet the 
bed. too tight in the crotch: 裤腰够紧, 真是 
形. The crotch is too tight, it looks indecent.

very tight briefs

cooking oil and then adding the food and some water to stir-
fry quickly in high heat: 只儿碗 
菜都是抄鼎其, 无味不 northern. These dishes have 
been cooked too quickly and don't have any taste.
hastily prepared: 份报告抄鼎比改得下. 
This report was done in too much of a rush, you'd 
better revise it.

to sway (of a dangling object): 抄过去, 
抄过去 to sway back and forth

to be a burden, to be an encumbrance: 去街带孤因
的. Taking a little child with you into town is a burden. 
 miscellaneous chores: 我替你做抢记, 耶都见 
觉. I do all of these miscellaneous chores for 
you and you don’t even notice it.

to rivet ② to drive in with a small 
hammer: 介投圆珠钉. Drive in another rivet.

ing a rivet

to rely on, to have resort to: 罢奶 
无着落, 估摆无摆投迫. Without parents at 
home the child has nowhere to turn.

[see also 抄 uk3]
把 ba31 a particle used to indicate an approximate number: 十把依 more than ten people  点把钟 an hour or so

报世 bo53 lie213 ① to give out of charity ② thanks to (said sarcastically) ③ religious retribution [a written variant of 布施 bo53 lie213]

报亡 bo44 uong53 Buddhist ceremonies before encoffinment: 伊郎奶死去报亡，伊固去客道！The ceremonies before putting his deceased mother in her coffin are in progress, and he goes off enjoying himself!

步数 buo53 lou213 method, plan: 看伊使什济步数汝再精算。See what his stratagem is and then you can make your calculation.

里 die213 ① to enter: 里来 come in  ② to pass (a test): 无考里大学 did not pass the college entrance exam

町 tiang31 boundary ridge: 町整丽去镇菜籽。Level the boundary ridge and sow vegetables there.

邮政箱 iu21 iing44 nuong44 mailbox

邮差 iu21 jing44 je44 <obso> mailman [a variant of 邮差 iu44 je44]

男界 nang21 ngai213 man, male: 男界都去落田了。All the men have gone to work in the fields.

时行 si44 iang53 fashion: 今年时行领短裤。This year short trousers are in fashion. ③ 只种样式已经松时行去了。This style is out of fashion now. [also called 时新 si44 ling44]

时荐 si21 iang213 luck, opportunity: 我时荐扶怜着，命僭总款。I didn’t get a good chance, that’s just my fate.

时装 si44 ioung44 fashionable clothing

时式 si21 leik33 fashionable: 今年时式时什?  What's fashionable this year?

时辰 si44 ling53 ① birthday: 时辰八字 one’s eight birth characters (one’s horoscope) ② fate: 我无怪别依，偎怪自家时辰生㗍好。I don’t blame others; I just blame my bad luck. ③ time of death: 时辰辰 to watch over a dying person in order to record the time of death ④ 汝只嵌急做什济，赶时辰啦？Why are you in such a hurry? Are you rushing your death?

时新 si44 ling44 fashion [a variant of 时行 si44 iang53]

时道 si21 lo242 luck: 汝有时道我无时道。You have good luck and I have bad.

吴顏爷 ngu44 ngang44 ie53 the wine god

呆 ngai53 ① bad: 者依心真呆。He has a bad heart.  ② 呆事 bad affair  ③ 呆动作 bad actions

呆家私 ngai53 a44 li44 ① bad thing, bad egg: 伊野呆家私，汝休远近伊。He is a bad sort, so don’t get near him.

呆货 ngai21 huo213  ① bad egg, bad guy: 伊正呆货，会参加抢劫去。He is really a bad sort, can’t believe that he even participated in the robbery.

呆团 ngai21 lang31 ① bad son ② hoodlum

呆钱团 ngai21 jeng31 ngiang31 bum: 许偽呆钱团 事计怀做，手头真长。That bum does no work, but just gets by on petty thievry.

呆事 ngai21 lai242 ① bad affair, bad actions
呆声恶死 ngai21 liang21 ouk23 si31 coarse-speaking, of insolent speech
呆天 ngai44 liang44 bad weather
呆侬 ngai44 nei35 bad man
呆毛 ngai21 nok23 bad thing: 只问店单卖呆毛，This store always sells bad stuff. 冒许呆毛爸爸都怀捏伊。Even his father and mother don't want that bad fellow.
呆恶 ngai21 ouk24 fierce, ferocious
呆冬 ngai21 sai53 bad material, bad character: 友侬野呆材。He is a bad person.
呆话 ngai21 ua242 bad language, ill-speaking
呆脚 ngai21 ouk23 poor ability: 伊呆脚，蒋蒋选伊？ He has no ability，so how can we choose him?

吵肆 ca44 lei213 to disturb intentionally: 伊吼做作业，汝莫去吵肆。He's at work; don't disturb him.
吵扰 cau24 iu31 to disturb, to bother: 我 بصورة爱去吵扰别人。I have no intention of disturbing people.

足足溘 zëuk21 zëuk3 lang242 wet, soaked: 沃雨沃透身足溘。Got soaked through in the rain.
足胛 zëk3 ceing213 full weight: 者毛有称足胛无？Is this full weight?

听嚎 tiang53 jui213 to be obedient (e.g., of a child): 者唳囝真听嚎。This child is very obedient.
听曲 tiang21 juong53 kuok23 to listen to people talk on the street and derive good or bad omens from what one hears
听话 tiang53 ngua242 to listen to gossip; 通通害侬听话。Don't give people cause to hear gossip about you.
听候 ting53 ngau242 to wait on, to tend to: 听候病侬 tend to a sick person

虬 kiu53 to curl: 伊头发生成是虬其。His hair is naturally curly.
虬筋 kiu44 gueng44 to get a cramp
虬炙 kiu44 ngau53 to be warped in drying (e.g., a plank)

吩咐 hung53 nguak23 to give orders, to order about: 今旦汝指挥，我几隻都等汝吩咐。Today you are in command and the rest of us listen to your orders.
吩咐 hung53 nou213 to tell, to instruct what to do

别 beik5 when placed before a classifier, indicates 'the other one': 别箇 the other one ◊ 别本書 another book ◊ 別日 some other day ◊ 別依 other people
别块 beik21 dëu44 nei35 outsider, person from out of town
别块 beik21 dou213 somewhere else: 去别块。Go somewhere else. ◊ 别块来其。Come from out of town. [also called 別位 beik21 ui242, 別位处 beik21 ui53 jëu213]
别位处 beik21 ui53 jëu213 somewhere else [a variant of 別块 beik21 dou213]
别位 beik21 ui242 somewhere else [a variant of 別位 beik21 dou213]

吹拳 cui44 ung53 to play guess-fingers at a wine party

吓 hau31 to tell or cause to do: 去吓伊来。Go tell him to come. ◊ 我吓汝做，汝就去做。I'm telling you to do it, so go and do it.

嗡嗄 u53 a242 <onomat> oo-wa (or similar sound of an infant crying)
嗡嗄弟 ui21 a53 lie242 crybaby (boy who cries a lot)

帐 duong213 mosquito net
帐棚 duong44 mang53 top of a mosquito net
帐棚顶 duong53 mang31 ning31 highest part of a mosquito net
帐棚中 duong44 mang44 noung44 in bed inside the mosquito net
帐帐 duong44 mi53 the decorated curtain part of a mosquito net

园 huong53 cultivated dry field: 分佮团园也无呆，在汝栽菜，种番薯，种果子树都会使。It
is not bad that one gets a plot of land, and one is free to grow vegetables or sweet potato or fruit trees.

ui³ to estimate, to total: 国满着使若夥钱？ Adding it all up, how much money is needed?

ui² ling⁴ ngung³ apron

doung₂ a container made of bamboo mats for holding rice

go⁴ loung  an entire, a whole (preceding a classifier): 国国 a whole day  国国用依 the whole household 国国杯吸吸里去 drink down a whole cup of wine 国国暗都无暗 not sleep the whole night

kaung² to hide, to put away: 钝刀园底呢？ Where are the scissors put away？ 国园不去, 无乞依看见。Hide it right away so nobody can see it。国国依园, 百依依 <proverb> what one person hides, a lot of people cannot find

去叫 gé² gë³ gieu² to cry out [a variant of 吱叫 gé³ gieu²]

去叫 gë³ gieu² to cry out: 半暝去叫 to cry out in the middle of the night [also called 去叫 gé³ gieu²]

去叫 gë³ gieu² to cry out for help: 赃卜抢伊, 伊去大去, The thief was about to rob him, so he cried out loudly for help.

去叫反天 gë³ huang² tieng⁴ to shout, to yell [a variant of 反天 gë³ huang² tieng⁴]

去 go² to cry out: 大去去 to cry out in a loud voice 国 to order, to tell, to ask (somebody to do something): 我去伊齐去, I asked him to come along.

去假 go³ ga²⁴ to request a leave of absence: 去病假 to ask for sick leave

去反天 go³ huang² tieng⁴ to shout, to yell: 倏听伊蜀日去反天。Just hear him shouting every day. [also called 去告反天 gë³ gieu² huang² tieng⁴]

lei² profit, benefit 国 interest on a loan [see also 利 lei²]

lei² sharp: 刀野利。The knife is very sharp。

hurtful-speech: 伊讲话恰利。She speaks in a hurtful way. [see also 利 lei²]

去各依 nguai³ gok² nêung³ we

我依 nguai² nêung³ 国 we 国 I, me

乱由 luang⁴ ngiu³ carelessly, randomly, wildly: 乱由讲 to talk nonsense 国 乱由做 to act irresponsibly 国 乱由行 to go randomly 国 乱由来 to act preposterously (to act nonsensically)

乱讲乱听 luang² ngoung² luang³ niang² nonsensical talk: 去听伊乱讲乱听。Don’t listen to his nonsense.

秀 sie² elegant, delicate: 只双皮鞋真秀。This pair of leather shoes is elegant.

秃头弄 tuk² tau² lou²⁴ blind alley

秃头埋 tuk² tau² luò²⁴ dead end

秃秃乌 tuk² tuk² u⁴⁴ shiny black [a variant of 烦烦乌 luk² luk² u⁴⁴]

何如 ho² how about it: 汝先行, 我明日介去, 何如? Suppose you go first and I go tomorrow, how would that be?

兵哥 bing⁴ ngo⁴ <obso> <derog> soldier

兵船 bing⁴ nung³ <obso> warship

作 zok³ 国 to stop up, to block: 沟沟其啄著作吼, 意无流喘世。The ditch has to be stopped
up so the water doesn't flow out. ② indigestion: 番薯芋頭就作去。*Get indigestion as soon as he eats sweet potato.* ③ to force something on someone: 我你， userInfo 作乞。I didn't want it but he force it on me. ④ to bribe: 作伪乞。这事就平长去。Give him a little gift and the matter will be easily handled.

作佳 zouk ① pretty, attractive: 全款鞋跟只般作佳, 肯定好卖。*These children's shoes are so cute; no doubt they will sell well.*

作踏 zouk ③ to waste, to ruin

作疾 zouk ③ to be mischievous: 做细作疾，大了尽去老实。*As a child he was mischievous, but he has grown up to be very well behaved.*

伯罕 ba ① ang ① sister-in-law, husband's older brother's wife

佣人 ūng ④ nging ③ broker

位处 ui ① jeü ② ① place, space: 时快有位处起无？*Is there empty ground here where houses can be built?* ② position: 我其位处着底呢？*Where is my place?*

伴房妈 puang ① mung ① ma ① bridesmaid (in former times was an old-woman servant who led the bride into the bridal chamber)

倪团 nie ① iang ① ① child: 倪团去街着大人邀。*When a small child goes out on the street there should be no adults in charge.* ② children, sons and daughters: 厉吼几几倪团。*How many children are there in your family?* ③ 倪团都成立去了。The children have all grown up. [also called 倪团哥 nie ① iang ① ngo ④]

倪团团 nie ① iang ④ deü ② ① *abusive* small child

倪团团 nie ① iang ④ ngaing ① very little child

倪团哥 nie ① iang ② ngo ① niang ① ngo ② ① child ② children, sons and daughters [a variant of 倪团 nie ① iang ①]

倪团话 nie ① iang ④ nger ② childish talk

倪团團 nie ① iang ④ pi ① kids, young punks: 伊几隻都是倪团團，会中做什毛。*Those are all young punks; what are they good for?* ③ 倪团團，大依依。Young kids make trouble and adults suffer the consequences.

倪团头 nie ① iang ① tau ① head of a gang of children

倪团团 nie ① iang ② toung ① half-grown boy, pre-teen or early teen boy: 倪团团, 红饭床*a proverb* a pre-teen boy can eat a whole rice-steamer full

倪团 nie ① lai ② ① son-in-law: 倪团半月团*a proverb* a son-in-law equals half a son

佛跳墙 huk ① tiu ④ cuong ① monks jumping over walls (a famous stewed poultry and seafood dish which is suppose to smell so good as to incite Buddhist monks to jump over the walls of their monastery in order to taste it)

伺 cu ① to steal, to pilfer: 乞依吾去 stolen and made off with ③ 者毛底呢何其？*From where was this stolen?*

往彝奈 uang ④ nang ① no ① in former days [a variant of 往彝 uong ① moung ④]

往彝 uong ① moung ④ in former days [also called 往彝 uong ① nang ① moung ④, 往彝奈 uang ④ nang ① no ①, 往彝奈 uong ① nang ① niau ①]

往彝奈 uong ① nang ④ moung ④ in former days [a variant of 往彝 uong ① moung ④]

往彝奈 uong ① nang ④ niau ① in former days: 往彝奈吾都会再行蜀流。In the past you were always willing to go once more. [a variant of 往彝 uong ① moung ④]

往彝奈 uong ① nang ④ niau ① in former days [a variant of 往彝 uong ① moung ④]

余甘 u ④ ang ④ a kind of fruit (small and green, with an astringent initial taste but sweet after-taste)

余甘露 u ① ang ① nou ① pickled 余甘 (u ④ ang ④) juice (an aid to digestion)

余长 u ① luong ② surplus, left over: 我收10块，余长掏余钱。I received 10 yuan, and I'll give you the rest.

秤 zeing ① jeing ② steelyard used for weights of
100 jin (catties) or more

针黹 zeing⁵³ ji¹¹ needlework

针黹笔 zeing²¹ ji²⁴ lo³¹ shallow basket used for holding needlework, scissors, etc., sewing basket

针车 zeing⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴ sewing machine [a variant of 秨 cia⁴⁴ ɔ]

针脚 zeing⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ stitch: 针脚细密。The stitches are very fine sewn.

针尾 zeing⁵³ mui³¹ needle point

针鼻 zeing⁵³ pei²¹³ eye of a needle

狂 guong⁵³ to get angry: 我狂去，大骂赢头。I flared up and cursed people out.

眠 guong⁴⁴ ming⁵³ to talk in one's sleep: 伊昨暝睡眠，大告。Last night he talked in his sleep and cried out.

近兜 gung⁴⁴ nau⁴⁴ close beside: 侃团倚大衣近兜。The child stands close beside the adult.

合 ang⁵³ 1) to go together: 好呆合稀食 eat good and bad together 2) to divide evenly: 合米去合粒平。Won't come out even no matter how much you try. [see also 合 gang⁵³]

合病 ang⁵¹ mang⁴²⁾ 1) undetected illness 2) hidden defect: 合病怎讲讲卖实便宜，我看有合病。Why does this sell so cheap? I'll bet there's some hidden defect.

合补 ang³¹ muo³¹ good and bad evening out: 无钱依身体好，都合补习。Poor but healthy, the good and bad even out.

合 lang⁵³ to hold in the mouth [see also 合 ang⁵³]

合疕合脰 hang³¹ cung³¹ hang²¹ kaung²¹³ in a daze: 伊叠冦暗合疕合脰，真象怎无疕快。He is dopy all the time, and it always looks as if he has not slept enough. [also called 合眠合脰 hang⁴⁴ ming⁵³ hang²¹ nei²¹³]

合抖污 hang²¹ du⁴⁴ lia²¹³ worn out, on the verge of break down: 许块布合抖污伊固做真宝贝。That piece of cloth is worn out, but he still treats it as valuable. 伊郎奶身体合抖污去了。His mother's health is on the point of collapse.

含镬肚 hang²¹ dieng⁴⁴ pa⁴⁴ muddleheaded 1) a variant of 含镬不足 hang²¹ dieng⁴⁴ muk⁵ sui²⁴² 含中昼 hang²¹ doung³¹ nau²¹³ exactly noon: 含中昼赶来 rush up at exactly noon

含下 hang²¹ ha²⁴² not finished: 汝等蜀下，我衣裳洗含下叽。洗完去，问以时，我们衣服都可我们去一起去。

合水含汁 hang²¹ jui⁴⁴ hang²¹ zaik³³ to have high water content (of food): 宻蛔水亦未泽ForObject，含水含汁卖侬。These oysters are sold without all the water dried out of them.

合把揲 hang²¹ ma²¹ lang²¹³ ① to lump together: 只几主其合把揲都碎蜀榴。The belongings of these several households are all kept mixed up together ② perfunctory, hit-or-miss: 你做事合是合把揲其。Whatever he does is done in a hit-or-miss fashion.

合暝 hang⁴⁴ mang⁵³ that same night

含米仁 hang²¹ mi²¹ ning⁵³ to be half-cooked, to still have uncooked rice grains: 饭未煮熟，固含米仁叽！The rice hasn't been cooked thoroughly, and there is still some uncooked rice in it.

合眠含腻 hang⁴⁴ ming⁵³ hang²¹ nei²¹³¹ in a daze [a variant of 含疕合脰 hang³¹ cung³¹ hang²¹ kaung²¹³]

含不撮 hang²¹ muk⁵ coup⁵ suddenly: 汝含不撮告伊，害伊跳跳蜀下。You called out to her so suddenly it gave her a start.

含呢 hang⁴⁴ ne⁴⁴ light sleep

含迤 hang²¹ nei²¹³ 1) sleepy 2) to be unaware: 汝故叽含迤，事事伊早都做啰。You still don’t know, but he did that long since.

含硬 hang²¹ ngaing⁴² extortionist, shakedown artist: 许问店乞含硬罢200块去。That shop was shaken down for 200 yuan by a hoodlum.

含懊 hang²¹ ngo³¹ 1) to suspect: 对许件事伊含懊着心叽。He is still very suspicious at heart about that matter. 2) to be depressed: 汝总款乞伊，伊心含懊。She feels depressed because you criticized her that way.

含糊七 hang²¹ ngu²¹ ceik²³ fragile, infirm: 这套家私含糊七，始使两日就呆去。This furniture is not sturdy, so it breaks down a few days after use. [also called 含糊合 hang²¹ ngu²¹ lia²¹³]

含糊合 hang²¹ ngu²¹ lia²¹³ fragile, infirm [a variant
of 含糊 both 21 ngu21 ceik23]  
含糊 hang44 niu21 open-style kitchen cupboard  
含糊下 hang33 no242 all at once: 伊平日达达  
睛下大积极起去。He had always been a dawdler, but all at once he became an active worker.  
含怒 hang21 nou242 angrily: 伊含怒讲昨账事  
计。He spoke angrily of what happened yesterday.  
含忍 hang31 nung31 to bear, to submit to: 者事伊含忍着心。He kept his feeling about the matter inside him.  
含身 hang44 sing44 to sleep fully clothed: 伊酒食  
醉去含身去睡。He got drunk and went to sleep without undressing.  
含啼 hang31 tie31 weeping: 伊含啼行去。She walked off weeping.  
钉钉 ding44 ding44 a nail  
剔 gua44 to scratch: 衣裳剔破去。The clothes were scratched.  
坐床 sêü44 jiong53 to sit on the bed (a traditional wedding ceremony of the bride and groom sitting side by side on the bridal bed to receive congratulations)  
坐底 sêü53 le31 to stick to the bottom and get burned (of rice during cooking) [see also 坐底 zuo53 le31]  
坐殿 sêü53 laing242 to stay put, not to move: 别依  
去街就汝蜀侬依坐殿。The others have all gone to town and you are all alone not making a move.  
坐殿将军 sêü53 laing242 zuong44 nung44 a stay-at-home  
坐桌 sêü53 lok23 to take one's seat at the table: 菜  
上了，快去坐桌。The dishes have been served, so please take your seats.  
坐 zuo242 to finish up [a variant of 坐底 zuo53 le31]  
坐底 zuo53 le31 to finish up: 好做其各依先去做，  
横直我坐底了啊。Everybody does the easy jobs first, so one way or another I have to clean things up.  
长其菜无依坐底就掏掏。Just throw out the left-over food if nobody wants to finish it up. [also called 坐 zuo242] [see also 坐底 sêü53 le31]  
饭巴 buong44 ba44 ① rice crust: 现刻办出饭巴是  
特特意做其。The rice crust served at parties now  
is made especially. ② traces of food: 汝蜀衣裳都是  
饭巴，快去洗！You have crusty rice stains all  
over your clothes, go wash them off.  
饭底 buong53 de31 ① before meals: 药丸是食饭  
底其。These pills should be taken before meals.  
② left over food: 饭长野侠，汝着食饭底。  
There's a lot of food left over, you will have to eat  
leftovers.  
饭粥 buong53 jëük23 rice gruel  
饭辑 buong44 mang44 the film forming on rice  
gruel  
饭面 buong53 meing213 after meals: 药药是食饭面  
其，This medicine should be taken after meals.  
饭酿 buong44 mui53 thick mushy rice gruel  
饭床 buong44 nung53 rice steamer: 饭炊蜀饭床。  
A steamer-full of rice is cooked。饭床是柴做  
其，Rice steamers are made of wood。饭床是柴  
<proverb> young kids have big appetites, they can eat a whole steamer-full of  
rice。饭床柴 buong53 nung53 ja53 a kind of thin wood  
slat used only to make rice steamers  
饭顿 buong53 nung242 a meal's worth of food: 去  
外妈嘅饭使惊无饭顿。If you go to grandma's  
don't worry about getting enough to eat。外妈  
无饭顿就转来食。If you don't get enough to eat  
away, come back home。饭洞 buong53 nung44 242 temple (of the forehead)  
饭柏 buong53 pok23 left over bits of rice or food  
饭丸 buong44 uong53 rice ball  
肝板 gang44 baing213 ① to get into a rage: 伊团肝  
板去，大骂伊。His son got into a rage and cursed
him out. ② to make a desperate resolve: 伊肝扳
去, 一定卜去。 He steeled himself to go.

肝胆 gang53 dang31 ① intimate friends: 伊两篮野
肝胆。 The two of them are intimate friends。 ② 汝
是伊共肝胆。 You are his close friend。 ③ to have a
strong sense of justice: 伊做依真肝胆。 He
by nature has a strong sense of justice。

肝气 gang53 ngei23 stomach, spleen: 伊昨暝肝气
疼。 Yesterday he had pains in the stomach (or
spleen).

肝火勃笼箤 gang53 ngu30 bo44 lêung44 zêung44 to
fly into a rage: 肝火勃笼箤去, 无插汝伫毛！ He
flew into such a rage that nothing would stop him!

肝火炎 gang53 ngu30 zêung44 to flare up in anger:
肝火炎去就大骂。 Whenever he flares up, he is
violently abusive.

肠 dou242 internal organs of fish or insects [a
variant of 肚肚 dou21/dou21 dou242]

肚 dou242 du21 dou242 internal organs of fish or
insects: 肚肠肠, 肚肠拔出来。 Cut the fish open
and remove the guts。 [also called 肚 dou242]

肚爿 du21 weing53 chest-and-stomach protector,
under-garment covering the chest and stomach
(usu. made of red cotton fabric, mainly used by
children, and sometimes by elderly people)

肠爿袋 du44 weing21 nooi242 pocket on the abdomi
nal part of old-style chest-and-stomach protector

肠风 duong44 ngung44 <euphem> wind from the
bowels: 放肠风 to break wind (to pass gas)

龟桃 gui44 lo53 turtle peach (a kind of rice biscuit in
the shape of a turtle's head, usu. eaten on birthdays;
the turtle is a symbol of longevity)

角把 gëuk23 ba31 ten-odd cents [also called 角上
gëuk3 suong242]

角半 gëuk5 buang213 fifteen cents

角角 gëuk21 gëuk23 ① corner ② angle

角团 gëuk23 giang31 <t̂hêo> nickel coin

角儿 gëuk23 gui31 a little over ten cents (or ten fen
分)

角梳 gëuk23 sê44 bullhorn comb (a special product
of Fujian)

角上 gëuk5 suong242 ten-odd cents [a variant of
角把 gëuk23 ba31]

角 gëuk23 male (of animals): 这头鸡是角其。 This
chicken is a male。 ② 鸡三角鹅, 鸭全母。 The
chickens are three roosters and one hen, but the
ducks are all female.

条 deu53 a classifier for long objects: 两条头发 two
hairs ② 蜡条电线 one electric wire ③ 条条索
several ropes

条条 deu44 deu53 brief note: 拍条条 write a note

妥当依 to21 loung44 neüng53 honest and ingenuous
person: 伊是妥当依, 依通欺骗伊。 He is an
honest fellow, so don't take advantage of him.

卵 loung242 egg

卵白 loung44 bak3 egg white [a variant of 卵清
loung44 cing4]

卵清 loung44 cing44 egg white [also called 卵
loung44 bak3]

卵包 long44 mau44 sunny-side up eggs

卵花 loung44 ngua44 egg soup

创 bau242 ① to peck at each other: 鸡角大创！The
cocks are fighting。 ② mating of poultry: 鸡角创
鸡母。 The cock and hen are mating。

迎 ngiang44 to stand on end (of hair): 睫须气迎
去。 So angry the beard and mustache stand on
end。 [see also 迎 ngiang53]

迎 ngiang53 ① to parade someone through the streets
in ignominy: 旧底拖着贼团都着掏街中迎。 In
the old days when sneak thieves were caught they
were paraded through the streets。 ② dried out
taste of food lacking liquid or oil: 饭乞风吹丽就
迎去。 Once cooked rice gets wind blowing on it,
it tastes dry。 [see also 迎 ngiang44]

迎市 ngiang21 cei213 to parade a trousseau through
the streets (as part of wedding festivities): 快去门
口看迎市。 Run to the doorway to watch the
trousseau parade.

迎灯 ngiang⁴⁴ ding⁴⁴ to hold the Lantern Festival (元宵节) parade
迎街 ngiang⁴⁴ ge⁴⁴ to parade through the streets
迎年 ngiang⁴⁴ nieng⁵³ to parade carrying images of deities on New Year's (an old Fuzhou custom) [also called 迎神 ngiang⁴⁴ sing⁵³]
迎毛 ngiang⁴⁴ nok²³ to parade: 外兜迎毛去看。
There is a parade outside, go take a look right away.
迎神 ngiang⁴⁴ sing⁵³ to parade carrying images of deities on New Year's (an old Fuzhou custom) [a variant of 迎年 ngiang⁴⁴ nieng⁵³]

床 soung⁵³ rice steamer: 耕鼎对四角床 <familiar>
Square steamer on a round pot (i.e. a mismatch)
床算 soung⁵³ bei²¹ wooden steaming grid
床塔 soung⁵³ tak²³ wooden ring of a rice steamer

应缘 ing⁵³ jui²¹³ 应 to talk back: 伊奶真会咒伊，伊也真会应缘。His mother is always cursing him but he is quite able to talk back. 应 to respond to orders: 伊妇有依使，有依应缘。Her home has servants to help out, so if something has to be done there is someone to respond to an order.

应该状 ing⁵³ ngai⁵³ lie²¹⁴ should, ought
应该当 ing⁵³ ngai⁴⁴ lough⁴⁴ 应 destined, doomed 应 should, ought: 团团孝顺爸妈是应该当其。Children should be filial to their parents. [a variant of 该当 gai⁴⁴ lough⁴⁴]

辛苦病疼 sing⁵³ ngu¹ⁱ wang⁵³ niang⁴⁴ illness: 团孙子身边，辛苦病疼也有老人照顾。His children and grandchildren are with him, so if he falls sick there will be people to look after him.

闲乐 eing⁴⁴ lok⁵ carefree and at leisure: 侃侃无君我最闲乐。When the kids aren't in the house, I feel a lot more carefree.

闲板 eing³¹ ngeing³¹ nieng³¹ at ease: 我闲板才将者事办清楚。I took care of the matter comfortably.

闲依 eing⁴⁴ nêung⁵³ person with nothing to do: 无闲半死我做闲依。You are busy as can be,
冰冰 dèng^21 ming^44 ming^44 ice cold: 天冷双手冰冰 In the winter one’s hands and feet get ice cold.

冷 leíng^21 @c cold, unfriendly;态度真冷 cold attitude 0 to speak sarcastically: 我冷伊几名。I made a few sarcastic remarks to her. 0 a “cold” food in traditional Chinese medicine: 黄真冷，风寒未好 吃通食。Pears are a cold food, be sure not to eat them until you are over your cold.

沙坑 saî^44 kuông^53 sandpit used for gymnastics
沙洋 saî^44 ùông^53 sandy beach
沙洋拋 saî^44 ùông^53 pa^44 sandy beach

沃 uok^23 @c to water: 莱着沃水了。The vegetables need watering. 0 get soaked: 昨瞑沃雨，今且风寒去！Got soaked in the rain yesterday and have a cold today!

泛三 huăng^44 nang^44 a kind of yellow croaker plentiful in the third lunar month
泛四 huăng^21 nei^21 a kind of yellow croaker plentiful in the fourth lunar month

沟坑 gau^53 luo^242 gutter, drain channel

沒 mouk^23 good for nothing: 著依真没，考大学考騐裡，工作也无烘考。He is really useless; he cannot pass the university entrance exam and can’t find a job.

沉黴 ting^44 nieng^53 thick and sticky (of porridge): 黄占煮粥真沉黴。Top-grade late rice makes thick sticky porridge.

灿烂新 cang^21 jang^21 ning^44 brand new: 灿灿新其胶踏车 a brand new bicycle

弟 de^44 lik^5 nephew, brother’s son
弟 die^242 0 younger brother; 汝有几隻弟？How many younger brothers do you have? 0 young man (as a term of address, often accompanied by

reproof)

弟人 die^44 ing^53 sister-in-law, younger brother’s wife [also called 弟新妇]
弟新妇 die^21 ling^53 mou^242 sister-in-law, younger brother’s wife [a variant of 弟人]

证见 zing^53 nieng^213 a witness

话话 bing^21 ngua^242 a kind of traditional Fuzhou dialect storytelling
话话佢 bing^21 ngua^244 cie^44 combined recitation and singing in the traditional Fuzhou dialect storytelling: 今且话话佢，讲也好，唱也好。In today’s storytelling the recitation and singing were both done well.

话话调 bing^21 ngua^53 lieu^242 the intonation used in Fuzhou dialect storytelling
话话先生 bing^21 ngua^21 ling^44 nang^44 artist who performs traditional Fuzhou dialect storytelling
话话场 bing^21 ngua^44 luong^53 the stage for Fuzhou dialect storytelling (sometimes permanent and some-times improvised)

诈癫 da^44 dieng^44 to act crazy, to play dumb: 食马屎诈癫 < colloq > to eat horse dung (to pretend to be out of one’s mind)
诈死诚 da^21 li^44 nei^213 to feign ignorance [a variant of诈死 da^21 si^31]

诈迷梦 da^53 mi^21 moung^213 to feign ignorance: 伊真绝，我去问伊，伊共我诈迷梦。He is really sly, when I ask him he pretend he doesn’t know. ◇诈迷梦食老羊蹄 < colloq > to eat old sheep hooves (to pretend not to know that one is making a profit or taking the advantage)

诈歍 da^53 ngaung^242 to play dumb

诈死 da^53 si^31 to feign ignorance: 我告伊几声，伊诈死包应我。I called him several times but he pretended not to hear and didn’t answer. ◇诈死无诈死，且件事计我昨暝乍共汝讲过。Don’t stay there pretending you don’t know, I told you just yesterday. [also called 诈死诚 da^21 li^44 nei^213]

诈懵 da^44 zé^44 to pretend forgetfulness: 伊始遗遗 记去，硬诈懵。He can’t have forgotten, he is surely just pretending.
几完灶祝补初灵 娌 张 即

诅挈 zu¹³ jui²¹³ to take an oath: 诅挈诤词称做 了。He swore never to do this again from now on.

完成 uong²¹ cing³³ ruined, all up with
完钱 uong⁴⁴ jieng³³ ruined, all up with

灶垠 zau³³ cui²¹³ stove opening: 灶垠只偌大，柴 掎殆里。The stove opening is only this big, so the firewood won’t fit in.

灶鸡 zau³³ le⁴⁴ cricket-like insect (diestrammena unicolor)

灶胶 zau³³ ka⁴⁴ stove bottom: 灶歪去，灶胶砖无 叠好，The stove is crooked, since the bricks at the base were improperly laid.

灶兜 zau³³ lau⁴⁴ side of the stove: 侎团贪食，倚 灶兜直透相。The child is greedy; he stands beside the stove and looks into the flames.

灶前 zau³³ leing³³ kitchen: 装修灶前去几千块。Several thousand yuan were spent on fixing up the kitchen.

灶糖灶饼 zau³³ lou⁴⁴ jau³³ wiang³¹ cakes and cookies offered to the kitchen god at year's end

灶廊头 zau³³ lou⁴⁴ nau³³ gallery communicating with the kitchen

灶妈 zau³³ ma³¹ wife of the kitchen god: 灶君上天 讲好话，灶妈落来保佑妈。<rhyme> May the kitchen god rise to heaven and speak in our favor; may his wife come down to earth and bless us.

灶镬头 zau³³ mi⁴⁴/ mui⁴⁴ lau³³ kitchen range top, stove top: 自来火灶灶头烘烟。Put the matches on top of the stove and keep it clean.

灶窟 zau³³ ouk²³ space between stove mouth and wall (for storing or piling firewood)

祀 sai²⁴⁲ to instal a religious image: 横头桌吼祀摄 身菩萨。Place a Buddha image on the altar.

补 buo³¹ ① to be nutritious: 荔枝比桃补。Litchis are more nutritious than peaches. ② to take nourishing food or tonic: 只几日野弱着补甥。These few days I have been very tired; I have to take something to build myself up.

补眠 buo⁴¹ ming³³ to nap in the daytime to make up for insufficient sleep at night

补瞳 buo⁴⁴ neing²¹³ to fill up the time: 休息其辰 候拍几针羊毛补瞳。To knit a few strands of wool to fill up the time during rest period.

初 cê³³ beginning: 月初 beginning of the month ◇ 年初 beginning of the year ◇ 初一 ◇ the first day of the month [see also 初 cu⁴⁴]

初 cu⁴⁴ beginning (literary): 初中 junior high school ◇ 起初 at the beginning [see also 初 cê³³]

乙

灵 ling³³ clever: 为банк圆野灵，讲头知尾。This child is clever, so he doesn’t need everything spelled out. [also called 灵动 ling³³ doung³³]

灵动 ling²¹ doung²⁴² clever [a variant of 灵 ling³³]

灵前火 ling³¹ neing³¹ ngui³¹ the light left burning day and night in the mourning hall

灵前桌 ling²¹ neing³¹ nok²³ the altar in the mourning hall

灵影 ling³¹ ngiang³¹ efficacious: 者办法真灵影。This method is highly effective. ◇ 者药真灵。This medicine is highly effective.

则 mieng³³ to pare, to whittle: 财铅笔 to sharpen a pencil ◇ 则梨 to peel a pear

张 duong⁴⁴ <derog> to wear [abbreviation of 张 颂 duong³³ neing²⁴²]: 这件衣裳揑去张！Go wear these clothes! [see also 张 颂 duong³³ neing²⁴²]

张颂 duong³³ neing²⁴² to wear graveshirts

张死 duong³³ si³¹ <abusive> wear it and go die

张死款 duong²¹ si³¹ kuang³¹ to put on airs: 伊官做 绽大真爱张死款。His official post isn’t high but he loves to put on airs.

张 tuong⁴⁴ a classifier: 蜀张椅 one chair ◇ 蜀张 批 one letter

即 zeik²³ ① to draw close: 即完伪团。Come a little closer. ② to attach, to glue on: 臥耳断去，使水胶即順。The knob came off the drawer, glue it back on. ◇ 车胎破去，掏即丽。The tire has a hole, so put a patch on it.
即兜 zeik³³ dau⁴⁴ to move up forward: 我即兜门
嘎，几隻依即兜来。As soon as I got to
the doorway, a few people drew up close.

层 zeing⁵³ a classifier for storeys of building, flights
of stairs: 二层楼 two-storey building  下底层
ground floor  三层阶座 three flights of steps

尾 mui³³ ① last, final, in the end: 坐尾吼, to sit at
the back ② counted backwards (from the last): 尾
第二 second to the last ③ the last in line: 尾团
the youngest son ④ 尾团尾真珠。The youngest
son is the most precious. ⑤ 尾, <fig> the end of
a matter: 狐狸尾真长，Foxes have long tails.
者事尾真长。This matter is hard to end. ⑤
descendants

尾后 mui⁴⁴ au²⁴² in the end

尾削 mui⁴⁴ cie²¹ lai the end of the spine

尾团 mui²⁴ long³³ ① the youngest child ② 尾, <fig>
evidence left for others (to blackmail, laugh at, criticize): 尾团乞丐依去。Somebody got the
evidence against me.

尾手 mui⁴⁴ jiù³³ afterwards, later: 伊答应了尾手
复命承认。He had agreed earlier but renewed.

尾七 mui⁴⁴ jeik⁵³ the last seventh, the last day of
the series of seven-day ceremonies for the dead

尾了 mui³³ lau³³ in the end: 尾了伊也讲了。In
the end, even he does not want to speak either.

尾落 mui²¹ lok⁵ the last section of an old-style
house

尾逐 mui⁴⁴ louk²³ ① the last one: 汝出头做, 我尾
逐逐后。You take the lead, and I will stand at
the end. ② the youngest child

尾舵 mui⁴⁴ lua²⁴² rudder, helm

尾轮 mui²¹ lung³³ ① the last turn, the final round:
尾轮乍轮送我吼。It didn't come my turn until
the last round. ② finally, at last: 我尾轮怀
去了。Finally, I decided not to go.

尾尾 mui³³ mui³³ tail [see also mui²⁴ ou²¹³]

尾尾 mui²⁴ ou²¹³ ① all the way at the back, at the
end: 伊倚着尾尾坐。He is standing at the very
end. ② the last one: 尾尾只 the last one [see
also mui³³ ou³³]

尾过 mui⁴⁴ lua²¹³ the last wash (of clothing)

尾包蒂 mui²¹ wau⁵³ lej²¹³ hip bone

尿涎 niu⁵³ cëuk³³ alkaline incrustation of dried
urine (used in traditional Chinese medicine)

尿哈 niu⁴⁴ ha⁴⁴ smell of urine

尿莶 niu⁴⁴ hiang⁴⁴ smell of urine

尿烯 niu⁴⁴ le⁴⁴ long-handled dipper for fertilizing
crops with human waste

尿燥 niu³³ lo²¹³ diaper

尿脖 niu⁴⁴ pa⁴⁴ bladder

忌 gei²⁴² ① death anniversary: 做忌 to commemorate
a death anniversary ② taboo, to avoid as harmful
or inauspicious: 伊真忌鬼。I avoid speaking
of ghosts. ③ to be jealous: 师傅亦疼许诸娘
团，伊忌遭毛对许起。The master is very fond
of that little girl, so he is awfully jealous.

阿腮 a⁴⁴ bui⁵³ <jocular> fat person, fatty: 阿腮伯
fat old man ①阿腮奶 fat old woman ①阿腮姐
fat older sister (usu. young to middle-aged woman)
①阿腮嫂 fat auntie (usu. woman of one's mother's
generation) ①阿腮弟 fat boy

阿腮猪 a⁴⁴ bui⁴⁴ dû⁴⁴ <derog> fat pig, fatty

阿骑 a⁴⁴ ji⁵³ cicada: 阿骑叫，荔枝红 <proverb>
when the cicadas cry, the litchi turn red

阿肿 a⁵³ ji³¹ mo³¹ <fig> gossipy woman: 隻依嫂
共阿肿蜀样，吵死依 <proverb> that woman is
as noisy as a cicada, she drives you crazy

阿默 a²¹ ngoung²⁴² stupid person

附会 hu⁵³ u²⁴² ① sladash, hit-or-miss: 后生团做
事计比较附会。Young people do things in a
rather slapdash manner ② not particular,
accommodating: 做依附会怕团好，你使蓬山都
goon依争。It's better to be a bit more accommodating;
no need to dispute with people over everything.

坠坠 du²¹ du²¹ ecardrop

妖虬 iu⁴⁴ kiu⁵³ reckless (used to describe a child
who likes dangerous and unusual games)

妗妈 ging⁵³ ma³¹ maternal aunt [also called 嫂婆
ging⁴⁴ mo³³]
The radishes have to be peeled.

After the pig is slaughtered and dressed we can talk price.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>纳闽瓜 na2 mung44 gua44</td>
<td>stupid [a variant of 纳闽 nak21 mung242]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳闽婆 na21 mung44 mo53</td>
<td>stupid woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳纵 nai44 dai44</td>
<td>very slovenly: 只覌女界真纳纵。That woman is very sloven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳喜 nak5 hi44</td>
<td>to have a smiling face; 伊覌日覌晚面观纳喜。He had a smile on his face the whole day long.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳纳犬 nak21 hi33 eing31</td>
<td>smiling dog (i.e., smiling villain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳纳生 nak21 hi44 leing44</td>
<td>smiling person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳纳弟 nak21 hi33 lie242</td>
<td>little boy who smiles constantly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳闷难剂 nak21 mung53 nang21 ja42</td>
<td>air of stupidity, touch of stupidity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸 zai21 i44</td>
<td>spirit paper (burned at festivals in honor of dead relatives)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸签 zai21 cieng44</td>
<td>small strip of paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸碎 zai44 col32</td>
<td>scrap paper, waste paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸鹅 zai44 ieu242 kite: 請无風，將様放紙鵝？There is no wind, so how can you fly a kite?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸钱 zai21 jieng53</td>
<td>paper money, bills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸头纸尾 zai21 lau21 zai24 mui31</td>
<td>scraps of paper [a variant of 纸头 zai21 tau53]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸芯 zai21 ling44</td>
<td>spool of paper, paper twisted into cord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸模 zai21 mui53</td>
<td>touch paper, kindling paper [also called 纸模 zai24 mui31 iang31]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸模团 zai24 mui31 iang31</td>
<td>touch paper, kindling paper [a variant of 纸模 zai21 mui53]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸捻钉 zai21 nieng21 ning44</td>
<td>paper string used in bookbinding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸头 zai21 tau53</td>
<td>scraps of paper [also called 纸头 zai21 lau21 zai24 mui31]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸包 zai21 wau44</td>
<td>paper bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸坯 zai21 wui44 cardboard: 纸坯做其箱箱始经其水。Cardboard boxes cannot take getting wet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Eight Strokes

奉教 hung53 ngau213 to have religious faith: 现在真皈依奉教 A lot of people believe in religion nowadays. ◎ 你奉什教？What's your religion? 

奉教堂 hung21 ngau44 loung53 church

青 cang44 ① black (color): 青布 black cloth ② 头发野青 very black hair ③ unlicensed prostitute: 做青。To be a street walker. ④ green (color): 伊面白青。His face is real green. ◎ 青草 green grass

黄 cang53 gau31 black-and-blue mark

青菜 cang53 jai213 vegetables

青草摊 cang21 jau21 lang44 small shop or booth selling unprocessed Chinese medicinal herbs

青草药 cang21 jau21 üok5 unprocessed Chinese medicinal herbs

青麻蛋 cang53 ma21 lai213 a kind of green caterpillar which causes itch and painful swelling

青冒冒 cang21 mo53 mo213 greenish complexion: 只隻团体好似，面青冒冒，The child isn't well, his complexion looks greenish.

青蛙式 cang21 nga53 leik33 breast stroke (swimming style)

青眼 cang53 ngang31 cross-eyed

青螯 cang44 ngo33 a kind of small edible marine oyster (has thick smooth shell with yellowish brown pattern)

青果豉 cang21 ngui44 sei242 a kind of pitted olive pickled in salt, sugar, licorice, etc. (used as aid to digestion) [a variant of 菜豉 ga31 lang21 nieng53]

青鳞 cang44 ning53 a kind of small fish (edible but not considered tasty)

青竹蛇 cang21 nük21 sie33 green bamboo snake

表 biu31 to sweat profusely after taking medicine: 甘和茶真表，怀通多食。 Ganhe tea makes you sweat, don't take too big a dose.

环 kuang53 ① a circle; 墻三环，Run around three times. ◎ to go round, to detour: 环儿下 to circle
a few times

环现 kuáng24 kuang31 ① a circle: 回环环。Draw a circle ② indication of assurance, giving one's word. 步环环给汝画了, 了肯定考绘绘。I'm telling you, he definitely won't pass the test.

环环饼 kuang31 nguang31 miang31 a kind of small round cake

环环碾转 kuang21 nguang21 nieng31 nuong31 turning in a circle, all around. 环环碾转鞭圆轮。To run one turn around. ① 环环碾转横泥咧, 贴上去。To put on paste all around and paste something up.

环环动 kuang21 nguang21 noüng242 to walk turning back and forth [also called 环环转 kuang31 nguang31 nuong31]

环环转 kuang31 nguang31 nuo2ng31 to walk turning back and forth [a variant of 环环动 kuang21 nguang21 noüng242]

现 hieng422 clear, evident: 计算机印其比手工排版其现野些。Computer print is much clearer than hand-set print.

现现 hieng35 hieng422 obvious, in plain sight: 现现排桌吼 in plain sight on the table [also called 现现现 hieng21 nak5 hieng422]

现面 hieng35 meing3213 in plain sight: 手表就排桌吼, 现面都讨看著。The watch was on the table, in plain sight but undiscovered. ② as found, as is: 买果子现面掏, 无能耐拣。If you want to buy this fruit, take it 'as is'; you can’t go picking and choosing.

现搭现 hieng21 nak5 hieng422 obvious, in plain sight [a variant of 现现 hieng35 hieng422]

现刻 hieng35 ngaik23 at present, nowadays: 现刻后生回头脑野活。Young people nowadays are quick and agile in mind. [also called 现时 hieng44 ni53]

现时 hieng44 ni53 at present, nowadays [a variant of 现刻 hieng35 ngaik23]

现世 hieng44 sie213 ① to suffer disaster, to lose out: 伊做工作只满马虎, 看伊现世。He is going to lose out working so carelessly. ② unfortunate, pitiful: 团孙只呆, 老者依世现世。That old fellow is most unfortunate, having such bad children and grandchildren. ③ to cut a bad figure: 伊总占头前, 看伊现世。He always wants to put himself in the spotlight, but wait and see, he’ll get himself into trouble.

武哥 u21 o44 warrior, soldier: 虛武哥八什毛! What does a mere soldier know!

坦坦叫 tang21 nang34 ngieu213 to be loudly talkative without regard to others: 伊棚来就坦坦叫, 真像依会讲话。As soon as he comes he talks and laughs loudly as if nobody else knew how to talk.

拉渣 la44 ja44 ① dirty thing: 衣篓真拉渣。The clothes are dirty. ② to be haunted: 只落厝真拉渣。This house is haunted.

拉渣叫 la21 ja23 nok23 ① dirty thing ② evil spirits ③ menstrual discharge

坨 do53 a blob: 坨坨鼻 a blob of snot

烽 duo242 ① road: 行烽 to go on foot ② 坞中 on route ③ 烽中 road surface ④ 马烽 highway (street) ⑤ arteries and veins, channels [a variant of 烽烽 gung53 nuo324] ⑥ to become a habit [a variant of 烽烽 gung53 nuo324]

烽口 duo33 kau31 crossroads, intersection [also called 烽头口 duo53 lau31 kau31]

烽头 duo33 lau31 crossroads, crossing: 行边, 它待烽头! Stand in one side and, don’t block the crossing! [also called 烽头口 duo53 lau31 kau31]

烽头口 duo33 lau31 kau31 ① crossroads, crossing [a variant of 烽烽 duo43 lau31 kau31] ② crossroads, intersection [also called 烽口 duo53 kau31]

烽头尾 duo21 lau21 lao31 mui31 all the streets and lanes

烽中 duo44 loung44 on route, along the way: 烽中车真呢。There are a lot of vehicles on the way. ① 烽中碰着朋友, 摄讲伪喝。On the way I met a friend, and we chatted for a while. ② 烽中替使, 钱多带伪团。Take a little more money since it may come in handy on the way.

烽边 duo44 wieng44 roadside

者嘈 zia21 zui31 this: 我卜买者嘈。I want to buy this. [also called 嘈 zui53]
其 gi3 ① a particle corresponding to the of Putonghua: 拍铁其 iron worker ③ 我其 屬 my house ② a classifier corresponding to 个 of Putonghua: 十其依 ten people ③ 十其八 eight or ten
其利 gi21 le213 shrill cry: 隔壁它唱嘅利呀利呀依！The child next door cries shrilly all day, and it can drive you crazy. [also called 其利喚例 gi21 li53 gia21 lia213]
其利喚例 gi21 li53 gia21 lia213 shrill cry [a variant of 其利 gi21 le213]

直中 dik21 dēng213 cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy with observable symptoms
直直 dik21 dik21 duo242 straight road
直直目 dik21 di53 mēuk5 to look at fixedly: 我直直目 懦吼。I looked steadily.
直直耳 dik31 dik21 ngei242 to listen intently: 我直 直耳听伊讲。I was all ears listening to him.
直直话 dik21 dik21 ua242 straight talk: 我直直话 兄讲, 者计 喹成花。I’m telling you straight, this won’t work.
直肠 dik3 doung53 straightforward character
直lickr dik21 duo242 straight road
直告罢 dik31 go21 loäng242 straightforward, frank: 我讲话宜告罢, 讲好去汝无受气。I’m a straightforward speaker. If I say something wrong don’t get angry.
直喚喚 dik31 ngēi44 ngēi44 ① straight, stiff: 直喚喚 倒睡床上吼 lie stretched out on the bed ② straightforward, frank: 伊者宜直喚喚, 有什什讲什什。He is a straight talker, he tells things as they are.
直头 ti21 lau keep doing something (usually followed by a verb)

巷巷 hēung21 hoäng213 lane, alley
巷尾 hēung53 mui31 end of a lane: 郎官巷巷尾对 面是水流转。Across from the end of Langguan Lane is a stream bend.
巷团 hēung53 giang31 small lane or alley

苛勒 ko44 leik5 to make it hard for someone, to give someone a hard time; 伊七处苛勒我。He gives me a hard time everywhere.

苦 ku31 ① impoverished ② to worry: 我无毛苦, 就是 其利囄件读给好。I have no worries except for my children not doing well in their studies.
苦囄件 ku24 iang31 children of poor folk: 伊也是苦囄件出身, 喜惊食苦。He came from a poor family and isn’t afraid of hardship.
苦囂 ku44 jaik23 grief: 伊啼啼野苦囂。She weeps sadly. ③ 我怀爱苦囂侧其戏。I don’t like to watch sad plays.

若 na242 if: 我若去, 着共汝囝去 If I go, I’ll go together with you. ③ 汝先去伊唇吼, 若无, 介去伊单位吼。First go to his home to look for him, and if he is not in, try his place of employment.

苔菜 ti21 jai213 a kind of edible seaweed (in long green strands, which after drying is sautéed in oil)
苔菜饼 ti21 jai53 wiang31 seaweed cake (sold as a snack by street vendors)

荚 zieng31 unripe, immature: 萁瓜无瓤, 萁团无腹肠 <proverb> an unripe melon has no meat; an immature child has no sense

耶 ia53 ① to spread: 蹟身野生野发耶野洒。Eczema has spread over much of his body ② to become loose and shapeless: 羊毛细頌透尾都会耶。After being worn for a while, sweaters are liable to get loose and shapeless.

耶耐 ia44, i44 lieng44 <derog> sickeningly sweet

雨流滴 huo21 lau53 leik23 eaves
雨囝 la24 iang31 slight rain, drizzle
雨遮 la21 jia44 canopy, awning
雨毛梢 ǔ21 mǒ44 sē44 drizzle [also called 雨廊梢 ě21 mǔ44 sē44]

雨濤 ě44 mǒng213 drizzle, misty rain [also called 雨廊 ě44 mǔ213]

雨廊 ě44 mǔ213 drizzle [a variant of 雨濤 ě44 mǒng213]

雨廊梢 ǔ21 mǔ44 sē44 drizzle [a variant of 雨毛梢 ǔ21 mǒ44 sē44]

画号 uá53 hò242 to sign, to make one’s mark or seal: 伊昨晩当官堂顶画号去了。Yesterday he signed in court.

郁 uōk23 to be melancholy, to mope: 善想开伪团，怀通郁心吼。You should cheer up; don’t stay in low spirits.

郁逃 uōk21 dō53 <Chinese cheese> to have no way to avoid checkmate

郁熏 uō5 zīu44 a kind of orchid (its leaves are used to treat sprains)

枉 uōng31 ① to go bad (of an egg): 罪这卵枉去了。This egg is bad. ② to fester, to suppurate: 罪枉去！The boil has begun to fester.

枉卵 uōng44 nǎu242 bad egg, rotten egg

枉甲 uōng44 gǎk23 necrosis of the nails: 三个虫的。There is necrosis of the toenail, so it will have to be operated on.

杯杯 bū44 bū44 cup, glass

杯托 bū53 tōk23 saucer

桁 leik5 fat wood, resinous wood used to get a fire going [a variant of 档柴 leik5 cá53]

档柴 leik5 cá53 fat wood, resinous wood used to get a fire going [also called 桁 leik5]

柜头 guī44 láu31 shop counter

柜头肆 guī44 láu21 leǐ213 <Os> small wine shop

柜头顶 guī5 láu21 líng21 on the counter

柜头面 guī44 láu21 měi21 counter top, counter surface

柜斗 guī3 láu31 cashbox on a shop counter

柿 pǔ213 ① wood chips or fragments, scrap wood: 柿柿 scraps of a fallen-apart barrel ② a piece of scrap wood: 蜀柿柴柿 a chip of scrap wood ③ 蜀柿柴柿 a piece of broken barrel

柿柿 pǔ21 pǔ213 a scrap piece (usu. of wood or bamboo)

抄 miú31 too thin (of wires, ropes, etc.); 只条铁线过抄去，经给起用力拔！This wire is too thin; it won’t stand a hard pull. ① 竹筷给使恰抄。Bamboo clothes poles mustn’t be too thin.

抄命 miú44 mián242 very thin: 伊野瘦，手脚共抄命着！He is skinny; his arms are awfully thin.

板 běng31 board, plank [also called 板板 běng31 běng31]

板板 běng31 běng31 board, plank [a variant of 板板 běng31]

板棚 běng21 máng33 floor, floorboards: 砌顶板棚磨去。The upstairs floor has rotted away.

板厕 běng44 niè213 board, plank: 使板厕铺楼棚 to lay boards on the floor

板胶板豆干 běng24 nǎu31 běng21 nǎu44 uáng44 cat’s-cradle

板锄 běng21 něi53 a kind of hoe with a long narrow blade for working on hillsides

刺刺 cī21 cī213 thorn, splinter

刺楔 cī44 kē213 ① to make fun of: 伊同日Active are the刺楔我，我狗怒伊。He is always making fun of me, I really dislike him. ② to cheat, to swindle: 只蜀同向头野呆，都是刺楔乡下依。That dock gang are really bad guys, always cheating country folk.

刺螺 cī44 lēi53 river snail

刺椥 cī53 wā213 brambles

枕头席 zhuó21 nǎu44 jūo5 pillow mat

枕头芯 zhuó21 nǎu44 líng14 pillow without case, inside of pillow

枕头埃 zhuó44 nǎu21 lō23 pillow case
talked themselves into a deadlock, so see if you can lend your good offices to fix it.

转板 duong⁴⁴ meing⁵¹ to rotate, to mediate

转点 duong⁴⁴ neing⁵¹ past midnight: 日日看做

转外 duong⁴⁴ ngie⁵³ ma⁵¹ sie⁴⁴ ze⁴⁴ 〈derog〉 to die

转双头 duong⁴⁴ nguang⁴⁴ nau⁵³ ① street corner,

转头 duong⁴⁴ niang⁴⁴ ① to rise and fail back in tone of singing or crying: 闻听欲仙转声去。 He cried so hard he could not catch his breath.

转滚 duong⁴⁴ nong⁴⁴ ① to get damp: 春起七处都是转滚其。

转捕 duong⁴⁴ zu¹¹ ① 〈derog〉 to die: 他前两年就转捕去了。 Two years ago it seemed he was done for. ② to be done for: 铅笔芯直头断，两下半转捕去！ The pencil lead keeps breaking. so pretty soon it will be entirely shot.

转细 zang⁴⁴ ngei²¹³ crosscut saw

轮 lung⁵³ a time: 做轮 did it once ① 讨轮两轮都

轮活动 lung⁴⁴ nguak⁵³ ① nimble, agile: 头脑真灵活

轮圈 lung⁴⁴ nong⁵³ wheel

软钱 nuong²¹ jieng⁵³ easy money

软主 nuong²⁴ juo¹¹ easy mark, patsy: 伊也怀着软

软截 nuong²¹ kuang⁵³ to waver, to chicken out: 伊吹

"This kind of thing is very rare. ② precious: 伊唯有只倪团，加奇特其。 She has only this one child, a child who is therefore more precious to her.

奇 gia⁴⁴ ① odd number ② one of a pair: 两奇是蜀双。 Two individuals make one pair. ③ 多缺鞋

奇 ngia⁴⁴ ① odd, short of a pair: 这付著乍九半，奇蜀奇。 This set of chopsticks is just nine pairs and one odd, one chopstick is missing. ② not the full amount: 者钱野奇。 This amount of money is short. ③ see also kia⁴⁴

奇奇北 ngia²¹ ngia²¹ woli²³ not gathered in one place

奇奇北 ngia²¹ ngia²¹ woli²³ not gathered in one place: 蜀蜀依蜀依蜀位奇奇北。 The people in the family are each in a different place, not gathered together.

转 duong²¹ to return: 转去 to go back ① 转外家
to go back to her parents' home ② 转宿舍 to go back to the living quarters

转唇 duong⁴⁴ cuo²¹³ ① to return home ② 〈euphem〉 to die

转唇 duong²¹ gieng⁴⁴ 〈derog〉 to die, to croak

转瞬 duong⁴⁴ jie²¹³ to turn around: 转直将无转瞬

转子阴 duong²¹ jia²¹ ing⁴⁴ jing⁴⁴ 〈euphem〉 to die [also written 转子阴 duong²¹ jia²¹ ing⁴⁴ / jing⁴⁴]

转子阴 duong²¹ jia²¹ ing⁴⁴ jing⁴⁴ 〈euphem〉 to die [a written variant of 转子阴 duong²¹ jia²¹ ing⁴⁴ / jing⁴⁴]

转环 duong²¹ kuang⁵³ to rotate, to maneuver, to loosen up a deadlocked situation: 伊两事已经讲

The two of them have
when the time came he chickened out.

soft job

soft, easily swallowed (of food that goes down)

to bend the body backwards

a kind of white cake made of steamed rice flour

very soft, feeble: 看伊汉马大, 蜀身肉软滋滋, 无力. Pay no regard to his being a big fellow, for he is weak all over and has no strength.

an exclamation calling attention to something pointed out: 着咱块, 到! It's over here, see! 你看桌面, 到! It's right on the table, see!

indentured coolies

a children's game in which children form a line and the one who is "it" tries to catch the hindmost

finally, at the end: 无想遗我固有抹尾蜀名. I didn't expect that in the end they would also take me into account.

to throw, to throw away: 扇石头母 to throw a stone ① 扇野远 to throw very far

to scramble, get the hell out: 汝讲话𠱞中听, 给我拔去! I don't like the way you talk, get out of here. [also called 拔透 beik ①, 拔透 beik ① tau ①, 拔透 beik tau ① tau ①]

to lie stretched out: 穿散, 橐倒, 拔直. <colloq> straighten the legs, lie down and stretch the entire body (i.e., to stretch out and relax) ② <fig> dying: 着遗我拔直去, 汝乍会啲. You'll only cry when you see me dead.

to draw lots

to pull the rat's tail (a way of drawing lots to see who pays what part of the cost of a meal): 咂啜几隻依拔老鼠尾, 我出 4 块, 别依出固個. Last night a few of us drew lots, I paid 4 dollars and others paid more.

to curry favor, to be a yes-man: 汝做头, 我来拔索尾, You are the boss, so I'm supposed to be the yes-man. 伊专做索尾其事, All he does is curry favor by agreeing with others.

draw lot, get the hell out [a variant, but stronger than 抄]

draw lot, get the hell out [a variant of 抄 and stronger than 拔]

the jointing or rapid growth stage of wheat ② <fig> the rapid growth stage of children: 我团喺拔节, 去年喺买其裤都給颁其了. Our son is in the fast growth stage, he can't get into the pants we bought him last year.

to advance somebody money: 我先拔钱替伊买宅, I'll advance you some money to buy things for him. [also called 拈钱 beik ① zeng ①]

well-bucket

a written variant of 巴篠彼坠: 早起头野背, 坐车钱乞拔马去. I had tough luck this morning, my pocket was picked on the bus.

to level: 拈地 to level the soil

to tremble: 蜀身押 拈绳 to tremble all over

to draw close to
拉拢 lèung31 dau44 to huddle together: 大家拉拢伙团则会听见。If everybody stands close together, then they can hear.

拢头发 lèung44 lau21 wok23 to comb, to tidy up the hair

拢岸 lèung44 ngiang242 close to shore: 行拢来 come close

拢堆 lèung31 no44 lēü44/ lèung31 sok5 düü44 to gather (things) together

拢缝 lèung53 poung213 crack, fissure

拣残 geing21 dang53 left over after selection, picked over: 这儿把钢笔都是拣残其，都给俊。These pens are all picked over, and are not any good.

拣选 geing44 noung31 <deroga> to pick and choose: 伊真会拣选，拣来，拣去，拣出无尾大。<colloq> He really knows how to pick and choose, but picking here and picking there he still managed to pick the worst.

拣配 geing44 pui213 to be picky about one's food: 伊食饭真正拣配，会中意就多食。He is very picky about his food, so only when it's to his liking does he eat a lot.

拕 nieng44 to take, to hold: 手拕著那名杖杖 holding a walking stick in his hand / 我去拕报纸。I'm going to get the paper.

拐带 guai44 lai213 kidnapper, swindler: 伊国乞拐带拐去。Her son was abducted by a kidnapper.

抽 tiu44 tall and thin: 汉码抽抽势 tall and thin physique

抽冲 tiu44 cüng44 acupuncture (in former times often used to cure child convulsions in Chinese folklore)

抽纱 tiu44 la44 drawn work embroidery

抽头家 tiu44 lau44 a44 dealer, person who takes a cut in a gambling game

拕 na53 length of span from tip of thumb to tip of ring finger when all five fingers are stretched out [also called 拚 lang53]

拕车 tai44 cia44 to pull a rickshaw

拕 tua44 a pile, a bunch: 蜀事事计 a lot of things happening 撕扯索 a lot of people [also called 拚 tua44 lua44]

拕拖 tua44 lua44 a pile, a bunch [a variant of 拚 tua44]

拍 pak23 ① to hit, to do: 拍依 to strike people ② 拍倒 to knock over ③ 拍敞 to set up a bed ④ 拍面 to make noodles ⑤ 拍索 to make rope ⑥ a verbal prefix: 拍刁 to seek amusement ⑦ 拍畅 to joke

拍牌 pak5 be53 to play poker

拍粪屁 pa21 bung33 cēük23 encrusted excrement in chamber pots (used as fertilizer): 等拍粪屁来，房捕捕拍蜀。When the man who chisels the crust off the insides of chamber pots arrives, give him our pots.

拍醒屁 pa21 cang21 ming53 to be awakened by noise [a variant of 拍眨眼 pa21 liak21 ming53]

拍碎屁 pa21 cēük44 iak5 to chat idly: 汝莫肚拍碎屁，快去上班。Don't go on shooting the breeze; get to work.

拍铳 pa53 cēüncü213 ① to fire a gun ② to execute by shooting

拍粗 pa44 cu44 laborer, unskilled heavy work

拍晕 pa44 cuok5 to be terrified: 伊丈夫行去以后，伊直透拍晕，那惊出事去。After her husband left she was constantly terrified for fear that something bad would happen.

拍遦 pa31 doung242/ laung242 to lose: 关门遦恐，撤厝拍遦。<proverb> close the door and lose the key, move to a new house, and mislay one's wife (i.e., to be muddleheaded)

拍条 pa44 deu53 to write a note, to have a note written: 快去拍条证明蜀下。Go get a note right away for confirmation.

拍对断 pak21 düü44 doung53/ pak21 düü53 doung31 to break into two

拍倒 pa21 do31/ lo31 ① to knock over: 花瓶拍倒。The flower vase was knocked over. ② to go bankrupt: 公司拍倒。The corporation went bankrupt.

拍断 pa53 doung31 to snap: 索拍断去。The rope snapped.
拍结瘪 pa²¹ geiek²¹ leu⁴⁴ to tie a fast knot
拍嗝 pa³³ geiek²³ to hiccup, to belch
拍金丝 pa²¹ ging³¹ ng¹¹ bugler, trumpeter: 伊爹是拍金鼓其，His father is a bugler.
拍球 pak¹⁵ giu⁵³ to play ball
拍稿 pa³³ gi¹⁵ to make up a draft
拍拳头 pa⁴⁴ gung⁴⁴ nau⁵³ to shadowbox
拍花 pa⁴⁴ hua⁴⁴ not to spare one’s sensibilities: 今日面都撞拍花，索性话讲澈, Today we’ll go all out, so we might as well make a clean breast of things.
拍横 pak¹⁵ huang⁵³ lay across: 拍横睡 to sleep across the bed
拍风, pa⁴⁴ hung⁴⁴ ① blowing of wind: 天变去，拍风去, The weather has changed and the wind is blowing. ② to pump up tires: 胶踏车快俛拍风, Go put some air in the bicycle tires.
拍辈 pa²¹ hung⁴⁴ to give up a fast, to start eating meat: 伊外番食长斋，文革也拍辈去, His maternal grandmother permanently abstained from eating foods forbidden to Buddhists, but she stopped such practices at the time of the Cultural Revolution.
拍阴寒 pa²¹ ing⁴⁴ ngang⁵³ to have attacks of malaria at night
拍彩头 pa²¹ jai²¹ lau⁵³ inauspicious words: 伊依卜起身，汝听拍彩头, They are taking a long trip, so don’t say anything unlucky.
拍钱挂 pa⁵³ jieŋ⁵² ngua²¹ a kind of folk dance with performers on stilts brandishing strings of coins as musical instruments [a variant of 拍钱套 pa⁵³ jieŋ⁵² no²¹¹]
拍钱套 pa⁵³ jieŋ⁵² no²¹¹ a kind of folk dance with performers on stilts brandishing strings of coins as musical instruments [a variant of 拍钱挂 pa⁵³ jieŋ⁵² ngua²¹]
拍打 pa⁵³ la³¹ acrobatic fighting (e.g., in Chinese opera)
拍屎嗝 pa²¹ lai⁴⁴ giek²³ spasmodic hiccups
拍狮马 pa²¹ lai³¹ ma³¹ to perform a lion dance
拍滥 pa²¹ lang⁴² to chip in for a group dinner
拍算 pa⁵³ luang²¹ to plan: 伊拍算起蜀落厝, He is planning on building a house.
拍煽 pa⁴⁴ leuⁿ⁵ to ask a sorcerer to perform witchcraft
拍眨眠 pa²¹ liak⁵³ ming⁵³ to be awakened by noise [also called 拍醒眠 pa²¹ gung²¹ ming⁵³]
拍施 pa⁴⁴ lie⁴⁴ ① to spill out: 袋袋穿通则破，米拍施去, Don’t poke a hole in the sack, or else the rice will spill out. ② to do small favors: 伊怀是关形利，花花都会拍施墟囝。He isn’t a miser, for now and then he will make someone a little gift.
拍铁钢 pa²¹ liek²³ gang¹¹ to be a wandering entertainer: 门口拍铁钢来拍打，依国野闹。A wandering entertainer was performing martial arts at the doorway, with a lot of people gathered around. ① 伊正拍铁钢他，汝听伊贝? He is just like a vagrant entertainer, so how can you listen to him?
拍折散 pa²¹ liek⁵³ ka⁴⁴ death of a fiancee
拍折牙 pa²¹ liek⁵³ ngai¹¹ to make a slip of the tongue: 评话先生野闹拍折牙, The storyteller is constantly making slips of the tongue.
拍神捋 pa⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ cieng⁵³ to roll over sideways
拍留标 pa⁴⁴ luò⁴⁴ biu⁴⁴ not serious and conscientious: 依做事都是摇头拍留标, He always does things with such an unserious attitude.
拍锣 pa⁴⁴ lo⁵³ to ‘broadcast’ something everywhere 汝怀使拍锣，逢依都八去, Don’t ‘broadcast’ this everywhere if you don’t want everybody to know it.
拍落娠 pa²¹ lo⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ to induce abortion
拍长 pa⁴⁴ luong⁵³ long term: 这几个工人拍长者只块做, These workmen have been working here on a long-term basis.
拍仗 pa⁵³ luong²¹ acrobatic fighting, coming to blows
拍断根 pa²¹ luong⁵³ gung⁴⁴ to break off, to interrupt: 事故讲蜀半，伊行来做拍断根, The story was half told when he passed by and it was broken off.
拍转边 pa²¹ luong⁵³ meing⁴⁴ to wheel around, to turn, to overturn [a variant of 拍转头 pa²¹ luong⁵³ nau⁵³]
拍转头 pa²¹ luong⁵³ nau⁵³ to wheel around, to turn, to overturn: 伊酒食过酒，依团都拍转头 <colloq>He drank so much liquor that his eyes turned upside down. [also called 拍转边 pa²¹ luong⁵³ meing⁴⁴]
but have to pay damages for spoilage

拍板 pa44 puk5 dropsy: 伊今郎身黄肿拍板。He has swelling from dropsy all over. [also called 拍板 puk5]

拍铺 pa44 puo44 to make up the bed: 旧底做师兄，日日舖着共师父拍铺。In the old days students had to make up the teacher's bed every night.

拍十欢 pa21 seik3 huang4 a kind of Fuzhou regional folk orchestral performance [also called 拍十欢 pa21 seik3 huang4 cie44]

拍十欢便 pa21 seik3 huang4 cie44 a kind of Fuzhou regional folk orchestral performance [a variant of 拍十欢 pa21 seik3 huang4]

拍手 pa44 na3 to take a laxative [a variant of 拍拉 pa44 na53]

拍蚊 pa53 tiak23 blink, moment: 言著题算拍蚊就做好了。This math problem can be done in no time.

拍按关 pa21 tung4 93 guang4 93 to buy over all concerned: 伊许事无计，早就拍按关了。He will have no problem with that matter, for he has long since bought over everybody involved. to drink toasts with all fellow banquet guests

拍风囪 pa21 tung4 nai3 to turn a somersault

拍白 pa44 wak5 open, public, to make known: 既然逢依部八索拍白。Since everybody knows about it you might as well make it public and be done with it.

拍平 pa44 wang5 to level off, to be impartial, to equal: 者事着拍平。In this matter there has to be equal treatment.

拍牌 pa44 we53 to play cards

拍牌牌 pa21 wouk5 biang242 to hold out to the end [a variant of 拍牌命 pa21 wouk5 miang242]

拍牌命 pa21 wouk5 miang242 to hold out to the end:
不乞去，伊会共汝拍搏命。If you don't let him go, he will fight you to the end. [also called 拍搏佨 pa21 wouk3 biang242]

拍腹寒 pa21 wuk21 gang53 to have malaria

拍针 pa44 zeing44 to inoculate

拍子 pa53 zi31 to lay eggs, to spawn (of fish or insects)

拍贱 pa53 zieng44 to be a bit casual: 养施肥拍贱伤损，怀栖惜轻贵，In raising children it is better to be a bit casual rather than to overindulge them.

拍水劈 pa21 zii44 wiek23 to play ducks and drakes

拍种 pa53 zii31 to breed (domestic animals or fowl)

松柏蕊 sung21 ma53 lai31 pine cone [also called 松柏卯 sung21 ma53 laung242]

松柏卯 sung21 ma53 laung242 pine cone [a variant of 松柏蕊 sung21 ma53 lai31]

松柏 sung21 mak23 pine tree

抱倒 bo53 lo31 to trip and fall

抱头 bo44 tau53 to hold one's deceased parent's head at time of placement in the coffin (local custom performed by the son)

抱圈 bo44 ui53 a classifier for the circumference measured by the embrace of both arms: 看柱柱有抱圈圈大。This pillar is the size of two arms enclosing it.

抱稳 bo53 ung31 sure, reliable: 总款做比较抱稳。Doing it this way is more sure.

势况 sie53 uong213 situation: 势况甚好。The situation is poor. ◇ 好势况，good situation

扯 dung44 ◇ to touch: 肉扯就断去。Once bumped it breaks in two. ◇ 莫去扯伊。Don't touch him. ◇ to bounce, to rebound: 朝扯 to rebound ◇ 会扯 elastic ◇ 球扯几下就扯无法去。The ball bounced a few times and was gone (out of sight).

扯弹 dung53 ngiupong213 elastic shuttlecock

扯 diu31 ◇ to butt, to strike: 门扯吼。The door is barred. ◇ 伊手盯卵扯我腰下。His elbow butted against me. ◇ to retort, to contradict: 我扯伊两句。I gave him back a few words. ◇ towards, to: 伊伊扯我卵讲。He was only talking to me. ◇ 面扯只边 facing this way

拉机 la44 gi44 zipper

拉劈 la44 pik5 to conclude: 件件事计就总款拉劈去。The matter was ended this way.

拉 na53 ◇ to urinate or have a bowel movement ◇ to have diarrhea: 腹佬拉 to have diarrhea ◇ 拉止去末？Has the diarrhea stopped?

拉有屎 na21 dieing53 nai31 to be constipated: 疼猪 拉有屎 < colloq > like a skinny pig having a hard bowel movement (i.e., to make up for poor ability by hard effort)

拉羊屎 na31 uong31 nai31 <fig> (to void sheep dung) to have constipation with granular stool resembling sheep dung

拦 lang53 length of span from tip of thumb to tip of ring finger when all five fingers are stretched out [a variant of 拦 na53]

拦碑 lang44 tang53 naturally exposed rock

招筞 ziu53 die31 descriptive of groom who moves into bride's home and usually takes her surname [a variant of 招上门 ziu21 luong44 muong23]

招上门 ziu21 luong44 muong53 descriptive of groom who moves into bride's home and usually takes her surname [also called 招之 ziu53 die31]

按煞 ang21 nak23 to calm someone down (esp. of elders when calming down juniors): 两隻兄弟哥冤家，快去按煞嘛。The brothers have got into a quarrel, go calm them down.

择 dak5 to set a day: 第一好择蜀隻大家都无上班其日子。Best to pick a day when everybody has the day off.

拗 a31 ◇ to break in two, to snap: 饭拗对长 to break a bamboo in two ◇ to pick: 拗蜀箑花 to pick a flower ◇ to break (e.g., a biscuit): 饭拗半
My go now, and plant doesn't go piece.

Those two plant leaders are always at odds, so production goes poorly.

Dull color (of textiles)

stubbornness, pigheadedness

 rápido

My go now.

He doesn't have a umbrella and wasn't soaked in the rain.

Still unwilling do not agree.

Still not yet.

When you buy a house you also have to buy furniture.

Would rather have no work than go asking people

Small cup

Cup lid

My son doesn't study hard.

He works hard at his business.

There is always hope if you make an effort

Tooth (of rake, gear, etc.)

Toothed hoe

Tiger crab (a kind of crab with a shell of tiger-skin color)

My pen is even better than yours.

Doing this way is still more difficult.

Yet, I haven't been here before. He left a long time ago and still hasn't come back.

Does he still swim?

Still more: I write better than you. My pen is even better than yours. Doing this way is still more difficult.

still, yet: I went by tomorrow. He left a long time ago and still hasn't come back.

Still, yet: I haven't been here before. He left a long time ago and still hasn't come back.

He doesn't work and keeps laughing.

In addition: I sat at the table with you. Not only is the quality poor, but on top of that the price is high.

Still (mistakenly) think: You still think you are very capable!
明且早再讲。We'll talk about it tomorrow.

易 gie242 ① easily: 伊学唱歌真易会。He studied singing and learned quite easily. ② quickly: 遇雨来易大。When it rains the vegetables grow fast.

易会 gie53 a242 to learn easily: 者倪团学毛真易会。This child learns easily.

易悬易大 gie41 eing21 nge53 iuai242 to grow fast, to grow big and tall (of a child): 倪团食饱唔好就易悬易大。If a child gets enough food and sleep he grows fast.

易饱易厌 gie21 wa21 ie53 ieng213 to lose interest easily: 伊易饱易厌，起头先真爱做，仿吓就厌去！He gets tired of things quickly, at first he wanted to do it, and in a little while he got tired of it.

易 iak23 to make off with, to get by deception: 诸依团乞易去。The little girl was abducted.

罗引 lo31 ing31 compass

败 bai242 extravagant, wasteful: 者依真败，好好其毛都坏经去。He is really extravagant; he doesn't even want perfectly good stuff.

败团 bai31 iang31 prodigal, wastrel: 伊席吼出蜀都败团，家赔都乞败完去。The family had a wastrel who dissipated the family fortune.

败尾团 bai21 mui24 iang31 prodigal, wastrel

败尾仔 bai21 mui24 iang31 youngest son who squanders the family fortune

咽 muong31 ① as one pleases, at random: 日额返吃咽同行 walk blindly with eyes closed ② make the best of it: 煮松俊咽食。It isn't cooked right but eat it and make the best of it. ③ give it a try: 咅做看。Try doing it and see. ④ before each of two verbs indicates simultaneous action, the more...: 咅咽咽讲 talking while walking ⑤ 咅发咽大 growing bigger and bigger ⑥ although, it is true that (as used in concessive sentences): 被咽破，固会顿其。It's torn but it can still be worn.

咽算 muong44 naung213 ① even if: 咅算式者，有法惹伊呆么？Even so, do you have any way to deal with him? ② for instance: 咅算讲尿有枪，伊也有枪呢？Let's say you have a rifle, but suppose he has one too? ③ to make an estimate: 咅算喵着使诸夥钱？Just make an estimate; how much money will be needed?

咽去 muong21 niang53 muong44 ngo213 ① to act unrestrainedly: 上堂时间咽行咽去。He cuts class as he pleases when it's class time. ② walk freely: 伊班有名，是蜀箇咽行咽去。They don't work their shift in any regular fashion, but take off one by one as they feel like it. ③ to stalk off: 咅宜透讲，伊咽咽咽去。You were still talking, and he just marched out without any regard.

咽去 muong44 ngo213 ① to do without much planning, to do in an informal or leisurely manner: 咅去伊堵客返几日吧！Go off to his house and have fun for a few days. ② passable, put up with: 会九大唱伊同咽，我也值去。If he realizes that I was backing him up, I will feel it's well worth it.

味 mei242 take a little drink: 者酒野好，味助嘅试

呵会 ho53 lo213 to talk big: 伊最会讲呵会，正经事怀做。He talks big, but doesn't do any real work.

呸 pē53 to spit in order to counter a curse or bad omen [see also 咅 pui53]

呸 pui53 to spit: 咅嘅 to spit saliva ① 咅血 to spit blood [see also 咅 pē53]

呸血 puei53 haik23 ① to spit blood ② <fig> exasperation, suffering: 教者学生会呸血。Teaching this kind of student is enough to make you spit blood.

唢 bak5 <onomat> lip-smacking sound: 薰团含唢吼唢去，唢去。Puffing at a cigarette in his mouth.
昨 cei to groan, to moan: 昨晚睡不着，睡
昨呼天光。Last night I had stomachache and
was moaning and groaning all night till daybreak.

昨使 da lai what need: 写批告伊来街头，昨
使自己家去。Write a letter telling him to come.
what's the need for you to go yourself? ◊ 個三
个依吃饭，昨使煮只般酒。There are only three
people eating, what's the need to cook so much?
昨 ziak to savor, to sample: 昨昨三分甜。If you
taste it a couple more times it still has some
sweetness.

呼 ku to call (e.g., chickens, dogs) ◊ to read
 aloud: 呼呼 to read using Fuzhou tones

哇 le ◊ just while, engaged in: 我叫开会。I am in
a meeting. ◊ 外斗吼拍枪。Rifles are being fired
outside. ◊ a verbal suffix: 门开吼。The door is
opened. ◊ 坐吼讲。To talk while sitting. ◊ a
perfective verbal auxiliary: 饭食吼就行。Go after
having eaten. ◊ in, at, on: 衣裳挂吼吼。The
clothes are hanging in the closet. ◊ 面吼有蜀
块疤。Has a scar on his face. ◊ between verb
and adjective, indicates result of action: 面涂吼
红红势 face painted very red ◊ 食吼饱势
eaten till full ◊ intensifies the meaning when at
the end of a sentence: 伊身体臃肿吼。He has
a strong body. ◊ 我刚未去吼。But I haven't gone
yet!

呴大衣 ni luai i4 woolen overcoat [a variant
of 呴大衫 ni luai lang]
呴大衫 ni luai lang woolen overcoat [also
called 呴大衣 ni luai i4]

呶蜀倒 l4 lo lo31 to fall down sprawling
呶头 l4 tau to thrust the head forward
呶 n4 to slide: 咱落去 to slide down ◊ to enter,
to rush in: 我呒伊吼吼去。I rushed to his house.
◊ fat: 只挰肉馋哟。This piece of meat is too fat.
呶呶直 n2 l4 lik5 stretched out: 伊呶呶直倒地
呴。He lay down stretched out on the floor.
呶呶板 n2 l3 weing slide (children's toy)
呶倒 n3 lo31 ◊ to lie down with legs slid to the

front and trunk to the back ◊ to lie down ◊ <fig>
to slough off responsibilities: 事计固未起手，伊
就闹倒去。Work still hasn't begun on this job,
and he is refusing to do a thing.

制肘 zie diu to create difficulties, to thwart: 直
制肘我，实在挡给带。He is always opposing
me; it’s too much to take.

牧 muok to treat an illness: 者病无毛牧！This
sickness is incurable!

乖 guai ◊ obedient, good (of a child): 伊团真
乖。Her little one is very good. ◊ tough (of
vegetables): 者芥莱野乖。This mustard leaf isn’t
tender any more.

季 gie3 the early and late farming seasons ◊
school term: 乍读蜀季。I have studied only for
one term.

季中 gie doung4 during the school term
季尾 gie mui3 end of school term
季考 gie o3 term exam, semester exam
季头 gie tau3 beginning of school term

和 huo ◊ nice and warm: 汤已经和了，会洗其
了 The water is nice and warm now and all right
for washing. [also called 和和热 huo uo iek]
◊ to make up, to be reconciled: 汝两合和去，莫
冤家。You two make up now, and don’t quarrel
any more. ◊ a draw, a tie: 只盘棋和去。This
chess game is a draw. ◊ to talk over, to consult:
者事汝两合和蜀和。You two should have a talk
about this matter.

和头 huo lau arbiter, conciliator: 汝快做和
头，叫伊两合通再冤家。You go be the
conciliator and tell the two of them not to quarrel
any more.

和和热 huo uo iek nice and warm [a variant
of 和 huo]

和和汤 huo uo loung warm water

俩 sa many: 野俩 very many ◊ 钱俩 lots of
money

倘若 se^5 jui^213 talkative: 嫉PublicKey. Don't talk too much.

事 se^5 lai^242 ① frail and vulnerable (and likely to have many troubles): 他事楚娇真交际。A child who is coddled will become frail and vulnerable. ② many mishaps: 今年运晕交际。This year has been one of bad luck and many mishaps.

事伦 se^44 lung^53 many times

事话 se^5 ua^242 ① talkative and meddlesome: 痛共伊毛干过, 伊野俚话。This matter doesn't concern him, but he insists on 'putting his oar in'. ② talkative: 伊野事话逐日讲讲完。He is very talkative, he doesn't stop talking all day.

事话婆 de^21 ua^44 wo^53 talkative woman

使 sai^3 ① to use: 言十使 to be useful ① 无十使 to be useless ① 简使其 pasted with paper ② 可, may: 会使, May, ③ 给使。May not. ④ 会使不? Is it all right? ⑤ to order about: 使十使彼伍。There are two servants in the house to take orders. ⑥ to spend: 钱使伪团 spent a bit of money ⑦ to need: 使使去? Is it necessary to go?

使毒 sai^21 dei^5 to use cruel measures, to lay murderous hands on

使坏 sai^44 huai^242 to damage deliberately

使赎 sai^44 jui^213 to order about: 外土乞伊使赎彼 依真赎。There are many people outside who are under his command.

使轮 sai^21 lung^53 to use someone as a catspaw: 喷兜怪伊, 伊也是乞比使轮去。You cannot blame him, someone else is making use of him.

使依 sai^21 neiung^53 ① to order people about: 伊真会使依。He knows how to get people to do things for him. ② to use employees or servants: 席无使依, 都是自家做。Her house has no hired help, she does everything herself.

使钱 sai^21 zhieng^53 to spend money: 去出差使钱真大。Trip expenses are great.

例外 lie^44 ling^44 to be careful, to pay attention: 车站依真杂, 汝带只哨毛自家着例外事伪。There are all kinds of people in the station. You better be careful since you are carrying so much

stuff.

例道 lie^5 lo^242 to be understanding, to know how to behave: 者俚团真例道, 五毛无闲时候伊都吵吵。This child knows how to behave: he doesn't make a lot of noise when his parents are busy.

例俭 hui^44 lie^5 odd, eccentric: 伊因野例俭, 爱爬篱门团悬顶客闹。His son is weird, enjoying climbing up and playing on top of the window.

例吊 hui^21 liu^213 to idle, to loaf: 伊毕业以后没事计做, 起着哨叭吊。He has had no work since graduation, but instead just loafs around the house.

侄 dik^5 nephew

侦 diang^21 to spy on: 猫侦侦鼠。The cat is spying on the rat.

侧玉并 zeik^24 nguk^5 being the "jade radical", Kangxi 'radical' 96 (esp. written on the side)

侧伦 Finding of a new Fu the two of us are partners in business. [see also 侧 kiaik^5]

侧伦 ga^21 ga^24 ciu^31 to get along well [a variant of 侧伦 ga^24 ciu^31]

侧伦 ga^23 to go partners: 依家二只依伦诧做生意。The two of us are partners in business. [see also 侧伦 kiaik^5]

侧伦 ga^24 ciu^31 to get along well: 伊两个依伦手, 故此生意兴旺。The two of them work well together, so their business is flourishing. ② 汝共我伦手, 汝共我伦手。You and I can get along well, but he and I can't get along. [also called 侧伦 ga^21 ga^24 ciu^31]

侧伦 ga^24 ciu^31 to attach sleeves to the main part of a garment: 件衣裳今且会恰无。The sleeves of the clothes will be attached today. (The clothes will be ready today).

侧伦 ga^21 guok^23 to go partners in a game: 我两只伦国, 无共许几只伦国。The two of us will go as partners, but not with those others.

侧伦 ga^21 ka^44 to go as partners: 依家二只伦恰破伊。The two of us going together can play a trick to beat him.

侧伦 ga^21 pa^33 to get along well: 依共伊会伦 汝共伊会伦。I get along well with him
but you don't.

侬 kid5 to mix in: 做糖粿糍米着侬佢团饭米。When you make New Year's cake you have to mix a little bit of long-grained regular rice in with the glutinous rice. ◇ 好粟爆煤侬吼烧。To burn a mixture of good and bad coal. ◇ 只件衣裳侬色侬真好。The colors of this piece of clothing go well together. [see also 侬 gak23]

依伯 ③ bak23 uncle, father's older brother (uncle of older person)

依板 ③ being31 boss

依婆 ③ bo31 term of address to older woman (term of address to older person)

依婆姆 ③ bo31 mu31 old women (in general) old lady: 老衣裳allo 共伊婆姆蜀样。The clothes make you look like an old lady.

依弟 ③ die42 younger brother younger person of same generation younger brother (term of address to younger man one is not acquainted with)

依舅 ③ die44/ dia44 daddy, other person's father (depreciatory) like

依家 ③ ga44 uncle, father's younger brother (term of address or reference)

依解 ③ gai31 P.L.A. soldier [also called 侬解哥 i31 gai31]

依解哥 ③ gai21 o44 P.L.A. soldier [a variant of 侬解哥 i31 gai31]

依姨 ③ geing42 aunt, father's brother's wife (term of address or of reference)

依舅 ③ gieu242 uncle, father's brother (term of address or reference)

依哥 ③ go44 older brother person of same generation older than oneself term used by servants addressing a master younger than themselves

依姑 ③ gu44 aunt, father's younger sister [also called 姑 gu44, 姑姑 gu44 gu44]

依乖 ③ guai44 cutie (affectionate term of parent to little child)

依公 ③ gung244 paternal grandfather (paternal grandfather of oneself)

依老 ③ lo31 mother

侬 ③ luai242 bawd, brothel madam [a variant of 侬大头 i21 luai44 tau53, also called 白面头; ba21 ming34 tau53]

侬大头 i21 luai44 tau53 bawd, brothel madam [also called 侬大 i33 luai242]

侬妈 ③ ma31 maternal grandmother (paternal grandmother) of paternal grandmother

侬妈 ③ ma31 maternal grandmother maternal grandmother

侬命 ③ miang242 my life (affectionate term for a child)

侬妈 ③ mu31 aunt, wife of father's older brother (used as a curseword): 侬妈, 你今日野背! This is a mother f—— of a day!

侬婶 ③ ning31 stepmother (father's younger brother's wife)

侬家 ③ nang44 nga44 we (depreciatory) I, me

侬家各侬 ③ nang21 nga44 gouk21 neung53 all of us: 侬家各侬都唔点去听伊七讲八听。Let's not any of us listen to his nonsense.

侬 neung53 person: 三隻侬 three people (other people: 侬会笑丑。Other people may make fun of you. (depreciatory) I, me: 侬今年暝三十五到去。I am already thirty-five this year.

侬气 neung21 kei242 body odor (of humans): 会场吼侬气松通，熒遭当松戴去。The meeting hall had a lot of people and the body odor was trapped because of poor ventilation, thus making it very hard to take.

侬前 neung44 neing53 in front of others, in public: 依侬前佢身真opacity walk in front of people stinking of cigarette smoke (to have regard for others' feelings in public: 熋通无侬前，当依侬面熒。You mustn't disregard others' feelings in public, rebuking people in the presence of visitors.

侬客 neung21 ngak23 guest: 奴吼依客。There are guests in the house. ◇ 请客要 invite guests (to have company)

侬后 neung21 nga242 behind people's backs: 侬前
蜀样式，依后蜀样式。One way to people’s faces and another way behind their backs.

依团ねう31 ning43 doll or figurine in painting or statuette:画两身依团to draw two little figures
Ž 许隻团人共生依团蜀样。The baby looks like a doll in a painting.

依因书ねう31 ning43 jü44 children’s book, cartoon book

依因团ねう31 ning43 ning43 ning43 doll or figurine in a painting

依因片ねう31 ning44 pieng23 miniature figure printed on thick paper (a kind of children’s toy)

依因头ねう31 ning43 tau53 bust, modelled human head

依样ねう31 ngüong24 a person’s looks: 依样怎其What does he look like?  Ž 依样无呆 not bad-looking  Ž fine-looking: 有依样 to be fine-looking  Ž 无依样 ugly looks

依德ねう31 nie31 other people’s homes: 去依德做工作go work in other people’s homes

依影ねう31 oung31 person’s presence, human figure

迫poik23 in difficult situation, urgent: 伊德吼最近真迫。His family recently is in (financial) difficulty.  Ž 时间野迫，依团。There is no time left. Hurry up.

质zeik23 confrontation (of witnesses or accusers): 依样无做，有敢质么？You say you didn’t do it, but do you dare to face a confrontation?

征东饼zing31 nung33 miang31 a kind of slightly sweet bagel-like bun (a Fuzhou snack believed to be a field ration of Qi Jiguang 嘉靖, 1528-1587)

金赤赤ging24 ciek31 ciek23 shiny, sparkling, golden

金纸ging3 jai31 tinfoil: 金纸包其薰 that cigarettes packed in tinfoil

金针ging44 jeing44 day lily [also called 金针菜ging21 jeing53 jai233] 金针菜ging23 jeing53 jai233 day lily [a variant of金针ging44 jeing44]

金针饼ging53 jeing31 miang233 a kind of wheat-flour cookie topped with sesame (of the size of a copper coin)

金线蟹ging33 jeing23 nga242 a kind of crab with a shell pattern resembling a copper coin

金手指ging24 jiu24 ji31 lì31 gold ring

金兎兎ging44 mu44 ling93 ① blue bottle fly ② outwardsly attractive but inwardly worthless person, 汝无看伊头梳光着，是金兎兎。Don’t regard his nicely combed hair, for inwardly he is worthless.

金飞ging44 mu44 scarab [a variant of 金龟ging44 ngü44]

金豆ging33 nau242 peas

金箍ging44 nęk53 child’s coffin

金鸡母ging24 ngie53 mo31 <jocular> family treasure [lit. golden hen]

金目目ging44 ngüng44 mék53 looking on helplessly: 金目目看伊行去。I saw him leave, but I was unable to do a thing about it.

金瓮ging33 ngoüng23 funeral urn

金瓜ging44 ngua44 pumpkin

金龟ging44 ngü44 scarab [also called 金飞ging44 mu44]

金鼻ging33 pei13 very small piece of gold

命格miang53 gak23 fate: 者佣团命格何如? What is this child’s fate going to be?

命团miang53 ning43 my unimportant life: 我命佣佣手吼。My unworthy life is in your hands.

贪懒tang3 nang31 to be idle, to shirk work

贪老tang53 nau242 to look old: 伊老老, 不过贪老。He isn’t old, but he looks old.  Ž 伊是贪老，年岁始大。He just looks old, but his age is not that great.

贪食tang44 niek5 to be greedy for foods: 佣团都是贪食其。Children all love to eat foods.

贪食窟tang3 nie21 kauk23 the hollow in the nape visible when bowing the head

贪耀tang53 nieu242 to envy; 有本事自家去做，怀使贪耀别依。If you have the ability, go do it yourself, and don’t envy others.

贪酸tang44 noung44 acid regurgitation, heartburn: 只几日胃贪酸真受。The last few days I have
been having constant heartburn, a situation which causes me great distress.

爬展 ba44 kia35 to crawl all over: 倪团屈辱bli七处爬展！The baby crawls all over the house.

爬展 ba44 laing213 to turn over: 勃腹蠕蠕翻着爬展来爬展去。Last night I couldn’t sleep and kept tossing and turning. ① 船爬展去！The ship capsized! ② to go back on one’s word, to retract: 伊爬展去背承认。He took it back and won’t acknowledge.

爬爬跳 ba44 wa21 tieu213 to fidget, can’t sit still for anxiety or anger: 懊故未发伊心吼爬爬跳。He is anxious because the list of successful candidates hasn’t been posted yet. ① 伊爬展跳点，伊就爬爬跳。If you mention his faults he is uneasy. [also called 爬爬跳 bak21 bak21 tieu213]

爸爸 ba53 ne31 father and mother: 伊爸奶都没去了！His parents are both dead.

瓮箜 cüng21 oäng213 jar

受气 siu53 kei213 to lose one’s temper, to get angry: 汝莫受气。Don’t get angry. ① 伊真会受气。He is prone to losing his temper.

受治 siu53 lei221 to discriminate against; mistreatment: 伊着屈辱搗受治。She is mistreated at home.

受烘 siu44 ngai44 to endure, to put up with: 拔着伊唇，就着受烘。If you live in his house, you have to put up with things.

受暑 siu33 sui3 to get sunstroke

受怪 siu53 uai213 pitiful, miserable: 伊做细野受怪。He had a miserable time in childhood.

受怪死 siu21 uai33 sui31 extremely wretched, miserable

受怪相 siu21 uai53 suong213 wretched appearance, pitiful appearance

狐鼠 hu51 jü31 squirrel

狐狸 hu44 li44 ma53 ① weasel ② fox spirit [also called 狐狸猫母 hu31 li31 ma31 mo31]

狐狸猫母 hu31 li31 ma31 mo31 ① weasel ② fox spirit [a variant of 狐狸猫 hu44 li44 ma53]

狐狸猫尾 hu31 li31 ma31 mui31 foxtail (as a sign of true evil nature, like “cloven hoof”, usu. in reference to a woman): 尧讲伊野花草，狐狸猫尾未露出来吼！You say she is so charming, but she hasn’t shown her foxtail yet.

狗子 geu44 jyu31 <fig> lecherous young fop: 只蜀任县官其团复是狗子。This county official’s son is also a lecherous spoiled young man.

股川 gu21 juong44 rear end, buttocks [also called 股川 xiu gu21 juong53 me31]

股川空 gu21 juong44 këüng44 anus

股川 xiu gu21 juong53 me31 rear end, buttocks [a variant of 股川 gu21 juong44]

肥 bui53 fat: 我最近野肥。I’ve gotten fat lately. ① 倪团养肥肥俗。The child is quite plump.

肥座 bui21 jo242 the fat of a pig

肥腿米 bui21 leü24 mi31 a kind of large-grained Thai rice

肥块 bui21 loü213 a piece of fatty meat

肥落底 bui21 louk5 kouk21 kouk3 very fat: 依养依咱是骨，天养依肥落底 <proverb> fed by man makes for skin and bones, fed by Heaven makes for nice and fat

肥奶母 bui31 ne31 ne31 <jocular> fat lady: 伊野肥，共肥奶母样。She is real fat, like a fat lady.

肥兜兜 bui21 nê44 nê44 ① <derog> very fat: 肉肥兜兜。This meat is too fat. ② chubby: 细细弟肥兜兜。Little brother is nice and chubby. [also called 肥嘟嘟 bui21 no53 no213]

肥嘟嘟 bui21 no53 no213 ① <derog> very fat ② chubby [a variant of 肥兜兜 bui21 nê44 nê44]

肥伯 bui21 wak23 <jocular> fat guy, fat old guy

肥白 bui44 wak5 plump and fair-skinned: 伊病好了去，食肥白去。He is over his illness and has his weight and complexion back.

朋友哥 being21 ngiu21 o44 ① buddy (or similar term of address to small child) ② brothers, buddies

鱼肚 ngi21 dou242 fish guts
鱼鳔 ngü44 ga44 fish bladder, air bladder
鱼饺 ngü31 giu31 fish dumpling, a kind of dumpling made of fish and cooking starch
鱼鳃 ngü44 go53 fish weir, bamboo fish trap (used in rivers)
鱼摊 ngü31 lang44 fish stall, seafood vendor's stand
鱼塩 ngü21 luo242 cooked food consisting mainly of fish
鱼面 ngü21 micng42 fish noodles, noodles made of fish and cooking starch
鱼丸 ngü44 uong53 fish balls (a Fuzhou speciality consisting of pork filling and wrapping made of fish and cooking starch)
鱼担 ngü21 uong21 nang213 fish-ball vendor's shoulder pole

昏眩 uong44 hing53 to get dizzy: 看电视看怕吓，头昏眩去！If you watch T.V. too long you get dizzy. [also called 昏眩眩 uong21 nguong44 hing53]
昏头涨脑 uong21 nau21 leü24 no31 to be disoriented: 昏头涨脑脑都行郑去 got disoriented and went the wrong way entirely [also called 昏眩眩脑 uong21 nging21 nėü24 no31]
昏眩眩脑 uong21 nging21 nėü24 no31 to be disoriented [a variant of 昏头晕脑 uong21 nau21 leü24 no31]
昏眩眩 uong21 nguong44 hing53 to get dizzy [a variant of 昏眩眩脑 uong44 hing53]
昏邈 uong44 zok5 to be muddleheaded, to be senile: 今昏邈去，讲义都无带。Today I was absent-minded and forgot to bring the printed lectures. 伊郎㗅昏邈去，乱骂人！His father is senile and spouts abuse at every one.
昏趵 uong44 zok5 to be thrown into confusion: 鄂听者话昏趵去。As soon as he heard this said he was thrown into confusion.

饲 cê1213 ① to feed humans: 饲饭 to feed (esp. with rice) ② 饲乳 to give milk (to nurse) ③ to feed animals: 饲鸡 to feed chickens ④ 饲猪 to feed pigs

变相 bieng53 nuong213 to make-shift to get by: 忙这隻仗变相，无借够钱会买这酒！You sure know how to get by, buying so much with no money to speak of.
变死 bieng53 si31 to take a turn for the worse: 伊表弟变死去，父那都给症识得去！His younger cousin has taken a bad turn for the worse, he would not even treat his own parents as family.

京剧 ging44 mie44 Beijing style: 者装束是京批其。This way of dressing is Beijing style.
京城街 ging44 niang44 nge44 <obso> the capital (city): 去京城街逛逛去 go to stroll about the capital
京鼓 ging53 ngu31 ① drum music (including gongs, cymbals, etc.): 旧底结婚使京鼓花轿。Old-style weddings had drum music and bridal sedan chairs. ② suona (喇叭) horn: 吹京鼓 to blow the suona
京果店 ging21 ngu444 laing213 shop that sells dried fruits, etc.

店头 deing44 nau53 small shop
店头面 deing53 nau21 meing213 shop front
店团 deing53 niang31 small shop (esp. for tobacco, wine and sundries)

庙团 miu53 lang31 small temple

底底 de31 de31 little bit left over: 酒㗅米倹有仚团底底去了。There is only a bit of rice left in the jar.
底斗 de31 lau31 underside, bottom: 底斗固有仚团。There is still a little bit on the bottom. 面面是衣裳，底斗都是书。There is clothing on top and all books on the bottom.
底般 de21 wang44 life experiences, personal background: 汝其底般我真清楚。I know all about your background. 者依什毛底般？What is his background?
底底 de31 what, which (usu. with a classifier): 底隻 which one (of general objects) ① 底头 which one (of an animal) ① 底间 which room
底块 de31 lou213 where: 去底块 where to ① 底块给爽爽？Where does it hurt?
底呢 die24 n£31 where: 去底呢? Going where? ◇
若底呢? where (at what place) ◇ 底呢都无
去着。Hasn't gone anywhere. ◇ 底呢疼? Where does it hurt? (Where does it bother you?)
Looking for whom?
底边 die44 weing44 ◇ which side, what place: 汝卫
底边? Which side do you support? ◇ where: 去底边? Where are you going?

放铳 bung43 céüng213 ◇ to shoot a fowling piece:
许边放铳拍鸟。Over there someone is shooting
birds with a fowling piece. ◇ <obso> execution
by shooting piece: 昨日贼用去放铳! The other
day a thief was caught and put to death by shooting.
放花 bung44 hua44 to shoot off fireworks: 起烟
台山城放花。To stand on Mt. Yantai and watch
the fireworks going off in town.
放�特殊情况: 他用四出学校
放齕 bung44 mang53 to let school out in the afternoon:
放齕转来天就暗去。By the time school let out
for the afternoon and he got home it was already
dark.
放昼 bung43 nau213 to let out school at noon: 检放
昼转昼就食昼。When school let out at noon he
went home for lunch.
放帖 bung43 taik23 to send out invitations
放节 bung53 zaik23 to have time off for the holiday
放籽 bung53 zi31 to spawn (e.g., fish, frogs): 鮎鱼
几时放籽? What month do the crucian carp
spawn?
放钱债 bung53 zieng: jai213 money lending: 放钱
债都是要放债。Money lending is always
exploitation.

於 ü44 comfortable: 明款倒吼野於。Lying down
like this is very comfortable.

夜车 ie44 ü44 <obso> night work: 今暗有夜车无。
Will there be work tonight? (term referred to night
work by women in the home)

废人 hie44 ing53 ◇ physically handicapped person

© disabled person, useless person: 许回病完,
伊依就废人去了。After that bout of sickness he
became disabled. ◇ 只张椅也是废人去了。This
chair has already become useless.

烟火 kik5 poorly grown: 者果子废去。These fruits
are undersized. ◇ 杯炊废去。The steamed buns
aren't fluffy enough. ◇ 依生鸟鸟烟火势。He
is scrawny and undersized.

闹反 反 nau21 huang24 huang31 to raise a terrible
racket: 外斗怎讲闹反反，汝看啲手好勢？Why
is there such an awful noise outside? Go see what
it's all about. [also called 闹反天 nau242 huang21
tieng44]

闹反天 nau242 huang21 tieng44 to raise a terrible
racket (a variant of 闹反反 nau21 huang24 huang31)

闹热 nau44 iek5 excitement, fun: 今且街中心闹
热。It's very lively on the street today. ◇ 去看
闹热 go see the excitement

闹房 nau44 wung53 shivaree

郑 dang242 a mistake: 我做郑去。I did it wrong (I
made a mistake.) ◇ 无郑 no mistake (right) ◇
行郑路 to go the wrong way

单腹胀 dang21 muk5 duong213 a kind of morbid
abdominal swelling

单不信 dang21 muk5 seing213 to stick stubbornly to
one's own opinion: 依尽去单不信，讲卜去就
是著去。He is very stubborn; if he says he will
go then he is sure to go.

单身哥 dang21 ning44 ngo44 bachelor

单身哥锤 dang21 ning21 ngo44 tu13 <jocular>
bachelor

单拉单 dang21 niu21 lang44 single combat, man-
to-man, one-on-one

单眼 dang31 ngang31 one-eyed [also called 单眼
龙 dang21 ngang21 nüng53]

单眼视 dang21 ngang44 nei213 ◇ one-eyed person ◇
to look with one eye

单眼龙 dang21 ngang21 nüng53 <jocular> one-eyed
person [a variant of 单眼 dang3 ngang31]
单眼 dystopia dang21 ngang21 zi44 <derog> one-eyed person
单重薄壁 dang3 nüng21 mo21 wiek23 thin clothing:
单重崭壁，始清咱们。You’re wearing such thin clothing, aren’t you cold?
单重崭 dang44 nüng44 nieng43 single-fold eyelid

火炬 gēi52 to light a fire: 火炬着蜀下。Light the fire.

炊 cui44 to steam: 炊饭 to steam rice ◎ 炊包 to steam mantou buns
炊床 cui44 lou43 steamer (e.g., for steaming rice)
炊床饭 cui44 lou21 muong242 steamed rice

炒鼎 ca24 liang31 small wok
c炒镬 ca44 leu242 to stir-fry
c炒榨 ca44 luo242 stir-fried dishes: 直透食炒榨会上。

炒米 ca44 mi31 a kind of cookie made of puffed rice and sugar
c炒米花 ca21 mi21 uu44 puffed rice
c炒米饼 ca21 mi24 wiang31 a kind of cake [a variant of 糕类糕 kou31 kou21 go44]
c炒肉饼 ca21 nük53 liang31 a kind of baked-meat dumpling
c炒肉糕 ca21 nük5 go44 a kind of sweet made of starch and sugar fried in shallow oil
c炒盘 ca21 wäng33 a dish of stir-fried food
c炒粟 ca21 zu44 a dish of food quick-stir-fried with rice malt seasoning

净 ziang42 ◎ pure: 只种油第一净。This oil is very pure. ② purely, entirely: 伊者依净心肝果。He is evil-hearted clean through.

河墘 o44 gieng43 riverside

濑 siak23 to flow (of sweat): 天气野热，风扇elier

停，身略汗就泄出来。The weather is very hot, so as soon as the fan stops you sweat profusely. [see also 滦 sie422]

泄 sie422 incontinence [see also 滦 siak23]

泄尿 sie53 nieu242 ① bedwetting, incontinence ② going back on one’s word: 伊者依其话哈听其，都是泄尿其。What he says is not worth heeding, he never keeps his word. ③ failure: 只件事计复泄尿去了。The affair came to nothing again.

沥 tauk23 to scald: 涪脑依团开水蜀沥就变形去。
The celluloid doll got boiling water spilled on it and lost its shape. [see also 滦 touk3]

沥 touk3 ① ebbing of tide: 水沥去了。The tide is out. ② to lower, to decrease: 最近体重沥真咧。Lately his weight has gone down a lot. [see also 滎 touk3]

沥称 touk21 ceng213 ① weight decrease: 沭最近沥称去。Your weight has gone down recently. ② weighing loss, loss incurred in the process of weighing

油翅 iu21 cie213 a kind of Min River (闽江) fish (bony but considered tasty)
油棒 iu31 dai31 residue from oil making
油垢 iu31 gau31 dirt, filth (from not bathing)

油 yue53 iu53 gau213 oil laddle

油篓 iu44 gau53 shadeless kerosene lamp
油篓 iu44 gu31 oil jar
油菜心 iu21 jai44 ling44 rape stalks and flowers
油菜白 iu21 jai44 wak5 celery cabbage, bok choy
油筒 iu44 leu53 chub mackerel
油甜苞 iu21 lieng53 mau213 corn, maize
油麻 iu44 mau53 sesame
油麻雀 iu44 mau44 gak5 sesame candy
油菜 iu21 oong213 kerosene lamp with glass shade (larger than 沥油篓 iu44 ngiu44 gau53)

油扇 iu31 wieng53 a kind of soup dumpling
油炸麩 iu21/ i21 zak23 gui31 fried dough twist

油 siu53 to swim: 汲水 to swim ◎ 鱼会溯 fish

swim ◎ 无船无桥，僧长吼溯过。There is no
ship and no bridge, so the only way is to swim across.

泗水 siú zuí to swim

泟 ziăo ① to spill (as from a shaken container): 水桶水尠出来。Water splashed out of the pail.
② flighty (of a young girl): 彼侬闻真泟。The girl is flighty.

泟妈 ziăo ma ① girl who likes to show off

河 bō ① to alight: 阿蜢河草矣。The dragonfly alighted on the grass.
② to snuggle up to: 倾团河伊郎奶身。The child snuggled up to his mother.
③ to berth, to dock: 船泊渡头。The ship berthed at the dock.

泡 pā ① section of orange, clove of garlic, etc. [see also 泡 pau 21]
泡 pau 21 ① to buy (cooked juicy foods): 泡粥筒扁
② to pour boiling water (e.g., on tea leaves): 泡开水 to pour boiling water [see also 泡 pau 21]

注 dou ① portion: 分三注 divide into three parts
② 蜀依蜀注 one part per person
③ 鱼鱼团排注 <proverb> to divide a crucian carp (i.e., to divide something into portions; from the idea that because their sizes are rather small and regular they do not need to be cut or weighed) ② sum (of money): 只回去香港有趁蜀注钱。This time he went to Hong Kong and earned a sum of money.
④ a measure word for a portion of something: 糕粿分三注, 蜀主蜀注。This New Year's cake should be divided into three portions, and given one to each family.

泥 ní ① to smear, to spread on: 墙破去, 请土师傅泥咧。The wall is damaged, so get the plasterer to plaster it up.
② 面吼泥仿团雪花膏。Put a little cream on the face.

泥 ní ① to coax, to wheedle, to nag gently but persistently: 伊者依真肯泥，怀答应伊野真鳜。
He is very good at teasing till he gets something, so it's a real pain if you don't consent to him.
② 我介替汝去伊吼泥 喲。I'll beg once again on your behalf. ⑥ to make a great effort: 我也是同
去泥，实际上也真背亏，I'll force myself to do
my best, but the fact is that it's a tough one.
② 伊病野厉害，是泥吼去上班。
He is awfully sick, but he still forces himself to go to work.

泥廿面 ne ① ne 21 明 21 unabashed (in asking things of people): 我真惊总款泥面他依。
I am afraid to see such an unblushing demander of favors.

泥巴 ne ① wa ④ to have gumption, to fear no difficulty: 伊真泥巴，厝野远，固日日来回十几里来听课。
She is unfazed by difficulties, so she lives far away but makes a round trip of ten-odd li every day to run in and attend class.
② good at getting on good terms with people, to be a hand-shaker, to be a glad-handers

漉釉 pau 21 ieu ② to glaze pottery
漉卤 pau ① lou ② to pour thick grayv (on noodles, cooked food)
漉露 pau ① lou ③ dampened by dew: 衣裳记着收，休通候外斗漉露。Remember to take in the clothes so they don’t get dampened by dew.

泽 deik ⑤ to hang up something to let the water drip off: 水先泽旖介掬去曝。First let it hang and drip and after that let it sun-dry.

泽泽落 deik ① lok ⑤ dripping wet: 蜀身汗泽泽落 dripping wet all over
② 蜀手泽泽落。His hands are dripping wet.

泻痢 deik ② lei ② ② to have diarrhea from dysentery
③ <abusive> to crap: 乳屎蜀地兜正泽痢 To crap all over the floor, that's shitty!

学堂 houk ⑤ doung ③ school
学堂生 houk ⑤ doung ④ neing ④ <obsq> pupil (in school)
学堂女 houk ⑤ doung ④ nu ④ <obsq> girl student
学堂友 houk ⑤ doung ④ ngui ④ <obsq> fellow student
学生哥 houk ① seing ④ ngo ④ <jocular> student
学 ok ① to tell on: 依弟汝再只呆，我学汝妈讲。
Little brother, if you keep on being bad I'll go tell mother on you.
② like: 学汝总款工夫会啥其食？With skill like yours can you earn a living?
学依嘿 o ③ nêiung ① jui ① ① to pick up what others
学学 is ok53 nêung21 nguông44 to imitate other people's ways.

学学 is to talk tales: 伊当面怀讲, 背后尽会学话. He says nothing to your face, but tell tales behind people's backs.

学学 is to imitate: 伊无做好点, 语通学学. He hasn't done right, so don't imitate him.

宝圆 bo21 uong53 longan

宝圆干 bo21 uong44 gang44 dried longan

定 diang44 ① gentle and quiet: 只甞诸依团真定. This little girl is very gentle and quiet. ② 无定 restless ③ 坐定定者 sit quietly ④ 汝自定住点. You have to be a bit more content with things. ② lazy [a variant of 定虫 diang44 têung53]

定定 diang21 niang53 ngok23 quiet but clever

定着 diang44 duok5 without fail: 日日定着洗头. Everyday he washes his hair without fail. 伊定者下昼三点来. He is bound to come at three in the afternoon. 你尝定着其. This is a certainty. [see also 定虫 diang44 têung53]

定定 diang21 niang53 ngok23 quiet but clever

定着 diang44 nuok5 quiet, still: 者侬团无定着, This child is very restless. 诸娘团定着彷团好疼. Little girls are cute when they are gentle and quiet. [see also 定虫 diang44 têung53]

定虫 diang44 têung53 lazy: 汝若依正是野定虫, 无告就无振动. You're really lazy; you don't move unless somebody makes you. [also called 定 diang242]

官兵捉土匪 guang44 ming44 niek21 tu24 wi31 cops and robbers (a kind of hide-and-seek game, lit. the official army hunts for bandits)

官厅 guang44 niang44 <obso> the authorities, the government

官符 guang44 ngu53 <obso> lawsuit: 犯官符 to suffer a lawsuit (to be sued)

官堂顶 guang53 noung53 niing51 <obso> in court: 官堂顶见面 to see each other in court

空 kêung44 ① hole (can take numeral without a classifier): 衣裳破两空. Two holes were worn through the clothing. ② 钥匙空 keyhole ③ 扣空 buttonhole ④ empty (of stomach): 腹空野空. The stomach is very empty (very hungry).

空由胶 kêung21 iu44 a44 in vain (of a trip): 讨伊真怀好讨, 我空由胶行几头. It's hard to find him. I wasted several trips looking for him.

空由行 kêung21 iu44 iang53 to go without reaching one's destination: 讨伊怀好讨, 行几头都是空由行. It was very hard to find him, so I wasted several trips.

空空 kêung44 kêung44 a hole: 墙孔有蜀隻空空. There is a hole in the wall.

空有者 kêung21 mang53 ngo31 to wear a cotton-padded jacket but without heavy winter clothing underneath: 佢空有者始热. Just wearing a quilted jacket with nothing underneath won't keep you warm.

空有心 kêung21 mang44 ning44 ① hollow ② not full weight [a variant of 空有 kêung53 pang213]

空嗽 kêung53 nau213 dry cough

空老婆 kêung21 nau44 lau214 absolutely empty: 袋底空老婆 completely empty pockets ② 办公厅空老婆, 蠟衣依团无 nobody at all in the office

空空手 kêung21 ngêung53 jiu31 empty-handed: 空空手做依客野无味. It doesn't feel right to visit without bringing a present. ② 无论不着, 空空手转来. Could not manage to buy anything and went home with nothing.

空埕 kêung44 niang53 empty lot: 车就停后空埕吼. The car can park in the empty lot in back.

空心腹 kêung21 ning53 mok23 on an empty stomach: 早起头空心腹去跑跑 go running in the morning on an empty stomach

空方 kêung53 pang213 ① hollow: 只兜柱是空方其, 台中都蛙去. This pillar is hollow, the inside has all been eaten out by borers. ② not full weight: 看真大头, 称空无重其是空方其. A swimming crab that looks large but weighs almost nothing is a hollow-shell crab. [also called 空方心 kêung21 mang44 ning44]

炉 lo213 to polish

炉团 lu31 iang53 stove, oven, furnace

炉承 lu44 ling53 fire grate
肩头 gieng⁴⁴ nau⁵³ shoulder
肩臂 gieng⁴⁴ mie²¹³ arm

郎罢 lou⁴⁴ ma²⁴² father
郎罢困 lou⁴⁴ ma³ iang³ father and child(ren)
郎罢困三箇齐去。The father and two children left together.

郎奶 lou⁴⁴ ne³¹ mother
郎奶困 lou⁴⁴ ne²⁴ iang³ mother and child(ren)

房桶 bung²¹ neüng²¹ chamber pot
房桶笔 bung²¹ neüng⁴⁴ ceing³ chamber pot brush
房桶盖 bung²¹ neüng⁴⁴ gai²¹³ chamber pot lid
房桶箱 bung²¹ neüng²¹ ku⁴⁴ chamber pot hoop
房桶房 bung²¹ neüng²¹ mung⁵³ small storage room for chamber pots
房桶弄 bung²¹ neüng⁴⁴ noüng²⁴² passage by the bedside for chamber pots

房裡 bung⁴⁴ nie³¹ inside the room: 房裡来。Come in the room. 房裡野大。The room is very spacious.

戽 hou²¹³ to sprinkle: 水 to sprinkle water 渫 抖地兜著戽筒水。Put a little water on the floor before sweeping.

戽斗 huo⁵³ luo¹ a kind of bailing bucket suspended by four ropes and operated by two men using both hands

试味 ci³⁵ ci²⁴² to taste, to see how something tastes
试鼎 ci³⁵ liang¹ to taste something to test how it is cooking 定 local custom of bride preparing food on the third day after wedding and presenting it to her parents-in-law

话胶 ua⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ tone of one’s speech, intimation: 话胶似鬼。伊就准着。As soon as I gave him a hint he guessed right.
话箍 ua⁴⁴ ku⁴⁴ to make fun of, to ridicule
话头 ua⁴⁴ lau⁵³ subject for ridicule: 乞依做话头
taken for a laughing stock 调 tone of speech, intimation: 话头起即乞家叔压落去。As soon as his tone of speech gave an intimation, his uncle squelched him.

话头起 ua⁵³ lau³ ki³ thread of discourse: 话头起 out of line. I cannot take up the thread of conversation. 话头起，才有话头倒。<colloq> If you say something that leads me to follow up with something.

话尾 ua⁵³ mui³ tone of speech: 听伊话尾话就无倚望去了。From what he says there is nothing more to hope for. 话头话尾都著听清楚。You have to listen and comprehend everything said from beginning to end.

话綫 ua⁵³ poung²¹³ clue or inkling from one’s words
话柄 ua⁵³ pui²¹³ just a few words, a phrase here or there

诟 gau⁵⁵ to use bad language incessantly: 诟骂透天光。She curses all night until daylight.
诟仇 gau⁴⁴ siu⁵³ to chatter incessantly: 诟骂透天光，我野讨厌。He never stops talking, and I'm sick and tired of it.

诤 zang²¹³ to try to defend oneself: 诤使诤。我金金目看见其。Don't try to defend yourself, for I saw it with my own eyes.

该当 gai⁴⁴ lou⁴⁴ ① destined, doomed: 十月宜作早，该当无食。There is a drought this year, and we seem fated to have no harvest. 该当 should, ought: 就是伊新妇。该当事去看伊。You are her daughter-in-law, so you ought to go see her. [also called 应该 ing²¹ ngai⁴⁴ lou⁴⁴]

该载 gai⁵³ zai²¹³ destined: 我无该载载蒋款做。I am not destined to act this way.

视 sëi²⁴² to pay attention, to pay regard: 毛视伊。Pay no attention to him.

乙

居 gu⁴⁴ ① to store water: 居水 to store water ② to silt up

居急 gu⁵³ geik²³ to feel an urgent need to urinate or defecate: 居急 居急，快去讨粪坑 to have an urgent need and rush to find a toilet
brother's wife

妮 ne44 slow, leisurely: 伊做事计真妮，汝着多逐。She does things too slowly, so you have to push her a bit more. 伊 伊话话都是做妮妮势。She speaks slowly all the time.

妮形 ne21 ne44 ing53 mincing gait, effeminate mannerisms (usu. said of a man)

妮娘 ne21 ne44 wo53 to be a slowpoke (usu. said of a woman): 伊是昵昵，汝等伊固会急死去。She is a slowpoke, so you can go crazy waiting for her.

始终 sù21 jàng44 from beginning to end, at all (with negatives): 伊始终怀肯来。He is not willing to come at all.

贯鼻 guong53 pei213 to put a ring through a calf's nose: 牛团未贯鼻 <fig> like a calf without a nose ring (i.e., unimpeded)

侬 cuok5 to pay attention to (usu. in the negative): 伊告我，我无mma伊。He called me but I paid him no heed.

细 tiêng213 to sew: 扣纽扣粒 sew a button

细底 se53 de31 the details of an affair

细姨 se44 iê53 sister-in-law, wife's younger sister: 细姨过厝 <familiar> a fait accompli

细团 se53 iêu242 brother-in-law, wife's younger brother

细叔 se53 jêuk23 brother-in-law, husband's younger brother

细姐 se53 jia31 concubine

细弟 se21 le53 iê242 a youngest brother  a baby: 细细弟咪咪猫。The baby is crying.

细婶 se53 ling31 a sister-in-law, husband's younger brother's wife, aunt, father's youngest brother's wife

细作 se53 lok23 fine carpentry, furniture making: 伊兄弟均为做木其，依哥做木大，依弟做细
细嫩 se53 naung242 small, little: 伊汉码细嫩。She is a small person.

细皮 se53 neii242 ○ to stand on ceremony: 莫细皮，都是自家依。Don't feel constrained, since we're all old friends here. ○ careful: 马摊儿真省，过马摊着细皮。There are a lot of cars on the road, so be careful when you cross.

细依 se44 nėi53 younger members of a household
细雅 se53 nga31 <derog> childish, babyish: 伊真细雅，六年级了固真爱做家办。She is like a baby, in sixth grade and still playing house.

细眼 se44 nge53 ○ to pester: 者依也细眼望通共伊交家。He is a pest, so don't have anything to do with him. ○ petty-minded: 伊莲子都计较野细眼。She makes a fuss over every little thing, really petty-minded.

细腻 se21 ni44 nėi53 overcautious person, stickler

细哥 se44 o44 little boy, baby, infant: 肉丸团乞细哥食真好。Ground meat balls are good to give to little children.

细姑 se44 u44 sister-in-law, husband's younger sister
细姑精 se21 u44 ziang44 <derog> shrewish young woman

细绒 se44 üng53 fine woolen thread

细粉 se44 wo53 concubine (as contrasted to wife 大婆 dua141 wo3)

细半 se21 naung53 muang213 less than half, lesser of two parts

细半日 se21 nuang44 nik5 ○ a long time: 等汝细半日了，乍摆出来。You came out only after keeping me waiting for a long time. ○ lesser part of the day

绊 buang242 troublesome, bothersome: 者事计绊绊。This is a bothersome business. ○ 者依绊绊，He can be a real bother. [also called 绊尾 buang53 mui31]

绊绊 buang21 muang242 to be burdensome: 色跟去无毛使，做绊绊。It won't do any good for you to come along, you'll just be a burden.

绊尾 buang53 mui31 troublesome, bothersome: 伊
承 sing⁵³ to hold out a vessel so liquid can be poured into it: 掏罗承雨。 *Take the washbowl to hold the rainwater.*

承搭 sing⁵³ nak²³ responsibility: 替依看倪团承搭真重。 *It is a great responsibility to look after people's children.*

承行 sing⁴⁴ ngeing⁵³ broker, manager

参差 cang⁴⁴ ja⁴⁴ of inferior quality: 只种羊毛线质量野参差。 *This kind of knitting wool is very low quality.*

承

Nine Strokes

毒 déük⁵① vicious: 心肝野毒 *vicious intent* ② irritating and provoking disease (of some foods according to traditional Chinese medicine): 菜真毒，有生发肝怀害。 *Chives can trigger illness, people with skin sores should definitely not eat them.*

契 kie²¹³ relative by adoption: 契郎罢 *adoptive father* ① 契团 *adopted son* ① 契诸依团 *adopted daughter*

契弟 kie⁵³ la²⁹ ② homosexual boyfriend, catamite ② immorality: 做契弟 to be sexually immoral

春菜 cung⁵³ jai²¹³ a kind of lettuce (bitter in taste)

春饼 cung⁵³ miang³¹ ② spring rolls ② the wrapping of a spring roll: 拍春饼 *to roll out spring-roll wrappings*

春饼壳 cung²¹ miang⁴⁴ koük²³ spring-roll wrapping, thin dough sheet

封板 hung⁵³ meing³¹ hollow false wall

故衣店 gu²¹ js³ laing²¹³ second-hand clothing store

故此 gu⁵³ jü³¹ for this reason: 伊故欢喜，故此怀去。 *She isn't happy, so she doesn't want to go.*

故神意 gu⁴⁴ ling²¹ nge²¹³ ① intentionally: 伊故神意给门操倒去。 *He intentionally pushed the gate over.* ② especially: 我故神意由厝口跳来看汝。 *I especially came here from home just to see you.*

革 gaik²³ ① to eradicate, to eliminate: 呆习惯着革去。 *Bad habits must be eliminated.* ①革雇，革雇 to give up smoking and drinking ② to expel [a variant of革退 geik⁵ tou²¹³]

革退 geik⁵ tou²¹³ to expel: 伊拍依乞学堂革退去！ *He was expelled from school for assault!* [also called 革 gaik²³ ②] [see also 革退 geik⁵ tou²¹³]

草 cau²¹ ① grass ② rice straw [see also 草 co³¹]

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草鞋 cau^{21} e^{53} ① shoes, slippers ② to be sly, to be slippery: 只要依真草鞋，共吾着蜀堆着细腻。He's a slippery person, you better be careful in his company. ③ lecherous, immoral: 者依真草鞋，看见请依团就皮东碰。He is immoral, as soon as you see a girl he makes a move.

茶柏 da^{21} pok^{23} tea dregs

茶壶 ta^{44} wo^{53} teapot

荒 huong^{44} ① very hungry or thirsty: 伊食野荒，应该中昼无食饱。The way he gulps his food, he mustn't have had enough lunch. ② feeling of uncontrollable desire

药房 úo^{53} t^{21} jo^{242} medicated soap [also called 臭药 cau^{53} t^{21} jo^{242} ②]

药磨刀 úo^{44} jai^{44} lo^{44} chopper for medicinal herbs

茶药 úo^{44} la^{53} traditional medicinal herbs, Chinese medicines

药茶店 úo^{53} la^{21} laing^{213} Chinese-medicine shop, traditional pharmacy

药带 úo^{53} lai^{213} medicinal materials, crude drugs, unprocessed herbs

药杂 úo^{44} zak^{3} ③ <fig> indiscriminate eating: 者倪团肚老共药杂蜀样，仿久食呃，仿久食噎。This child's belly is like a grocery bin; now he eats this and now he eats that.

南风 nang^{44} ngung^{44} warm, mild (of the weather): 只两日南风。These two days have been mild.

南风天 nang^{21} nang^{44} nieng^{44} mild days in winter

南菇 nang^{44} nguok^{5} snake melon (usu. marinated)

南洋胞 nang^{44} ngiöng^{44} bau^{44} Southeast Asian compatriot, Chinese living in Southeast Asia

南洋客 nang^{21} ngiöng^{21} kak^{23} Southeast Asian overseas Chinese, Chinese living in Southeast Asia

南势 nang^{21} nie^{213} the south: 风趋南势吹过来。Wind blows from the south.

胡 hu^{53} ① to tell lies: 汝共我怀使胡，我都会八。Don't lie to me, for I know everything. [also called 胡啦啦 hu^{21} la^{44} la^{44}, 胡对喝 hu^{21} leu^{53} hak^{23}] ② mendacious: 只要依真胡，伊其话噜听其。He is a great liar, so you can't trust what he says. [also called 胡啦啦 hu^{21} la^{44} la^{44}, 胡对喝 hu^{21} leu^{53} hak^{23}]
胡带要咸威厚

léi53 hak23) ① to talk nonsense: 他几句 to say a few nonsensical words [also called 胡对喝 hu21 léi53 hak23]

胡啦啦 hu21 la44 la44 ① to tell lies ② mendacious
[ a variant of 胡 hu53 ① and ②, but more emphatic; also called 胡西西 hu21 le44 le44]

胡答喝 hu21 la5 ha23 ① to talk nonsense in response to nonsense ② to tell lies ③ mendacious ④ to talk nonsense [a variant of 胡对喝 hu21 léi53 hak23]

胡西西 hu21 le44 le44 ① to tell lies ② mendacious
[ a variant of 胡啦啦 hu21 la44 la44]

胡对喝 hu21 léi53 hak23) ① to talk nonsense in response to nonsense: 你无故讲信用, 我共汝也是胡对喝。If you won't talk seriously to me, I won't talk straight to you. ② to tell lies [a variant of 胡 hu53] ③ mendacious [a variant of 胡 hu53] ④ to talk nonsense [a variant of 胡 hu53] [also called 胡答喝 hu21 la5 ha23]

胡鳅 hu21 liu44 loach

胡鳅豆 hu21 liu53 lau242 string bean

胡须 hu44 liu44 full beard

胡须伯 hu21 li53 wak23 ① old man: 许典故去问胡须伯。You have to ask an old man about that literary allusion. ② man with big beard

带带 dai21 dai213 a string

带团 dai53 lang31 a string

带鳗 dai53 jiu213 to take a message: 汝共我带鳗戴伊明且来看头。Take a message for me and tell him to come tomorrow.

带姸 dai44 ling44 to be pregnant [also called 带姸喜 dai21 ling31 ngi31]

带姸喜 dai21 ling53 ngi31 to be pregnant [a variant of 带姸 dai44 ling44]

要紧 iu33 ing31 important: 只要要紧其事计汝也 給记去。You forgot even such an important matter.

要紧依 iu21 ing21 nêing33 important person: 伊是要紧依, 死去伊固轮唔无饭食。He is an important member of the family, so if he dies they will have nothing to eat.

咸豉山 geing53 gu21 lang44 very salty (a pun on "salty" and "high" in Fuzhou speech)

咸瓜 geing44 gua44 salt-pickled yellow croaker

咸豉 geing31 jiang31 flavor, state of saltiness: 试看咸豉如何? Taste it to see if it is properly salty.

咸粥 geing21 jëuk23 salted and seasoned gruel

咸卤 geing21 lu53 lou213 very salty [a variant of 咸卤炭 geing21 nu53 tang213]

咸尾ᚨ geing21 mui21 li53 salted anchovies

咸饭 geing21 muong242 salted and seasoned rice

咸带 geing21 nai213 salted hairtail [the unsalted is called 鮸带 cieng33 nai213]

咸卤 geing21 nou242 shrimp sauce

咸酸甜 geing44 noung44 nieng44 ① salty, sour and sweet: 这食食喺咸酸甜嘅。When you eat this it tastes salty, sour and sweet all at once. ② a kind of candied fruit which is a mix of all three flavors: 者咸酸甜野好食。This three-flavored candied fruit is very tasty.

咸酸苦辣_substr geing44 noung44 ku21 lak53 tsiang31 all the flavors (i.e., the bitter and sweet of life): 我这世世依咸酸苦辣庶都尝过! In my life I have tasted the bitter and the sweet. [also called 咸酸苦辣 geing31 tsiang31 ku21 lak53 sung44]

咸卤炭 geing21 nu53 tang213 very salty: 懒撤咸卤炭我饱受食。Salted olives are too salty, so I don't care for them. [also called 咸卤炭 geing21 nu53 lou213]

咸酸苦辣 geing31 tsiang31 ku21 lak53 soung44 all the flavors (i.e., the bitter and sweet of life) [a variant of 咸酸苦辣_substr geing44 noung44 ku21 lak53 tsiang31]

威蛮 ui44 mang53 awe-inspiring: 威蛮野重 very awe-inspiring

厚沰沰 gau21 cuk5 cuk5 <derog> very thick [a variant of 厚脛脡 gau21 cuk5 cuk3]

厚脛脡 gau21 cuk5 cuk5 <derog> very thick [also called 厚沰沰 gau21 cuk5 cuk5]

厚段 gau53 laung242 thick (e.g., good-quality cloth): 只块呌厚段。This piece of woolen cloth is very thick.

厚蔗 gau44 oung44 Chinese-style pipe tobacco
厚毡筒 gau²¹ oung⁴⁴ nēuing⁵³ long-stemmed Chinese - style tobacco pipe

厚皮 gau⁴⁴ pul⁵³ ① very thick skin or hide ② thick-skinned (literally or figurative)

厘圍 lie³ⁱ ling³¹ small steelyard for weighing gold, silver or medicines

夏至水 ha²¹ ji³⁵ jui³¹ floods around Summer Solstice time

耐獄 nai⁴⁴ dai⁴⁴ slovenly: 只覺女界真耐獄。That woman is very slovenly.

面 meing²¹ ① face: 面流有癌 have a scar on one's face ② outside: 衣裳面是紅其，里是烏其。The clothing is red on the outside and has a black lining.

面帮 mieng⁴⁴ moung⁴⁴ neat, compact: 今類面帮 哉。Arrange the things a little more neatly.

面盤 ming⁴⁴ buang⁵³ cast of one's face: 伊面盘生四角鬚。He has a very square face.

面壳 ming⁴⁴ koük²³ ① mask: 面壳戴面吼 mask worn on the face ② outward appearance: 伊侖面壳，蜀厝乱稽稽。She just worries about looking good, while her house is a mess.

面قارب ming⁵³ me³¹ cheeks, face: 面硚红红喏 rosy cheeks

面布 ming⁵³ muo⁴¹³ face towel, hand towel: 面布放銑瓶。The face towel is in the wash basin. [also called 面巾 ming⁴⁴ ngiung⁴⁴]

面盆 ming⁴⁴ muong⁵³ wash basin

面瓶架 ming²¹ muong²¹ ga²¹¹ wash stand [also called 面桶架 ming²¹ nēuing⁴⁴ ga²¹¹]

面前 ming⁴⁴ neing⁵³ to present to the host: 会准得着，掏乞汝做面前。If you can guess what it is, I'll give it to you as a visitor's present.

面前钱 ming⁴⁴ neing⁴⁴ jing⁵³ first-meeting gift

面前牙 ming⁵³ neing³¹ ngai³¹ front tooth: 老依面前牙都退无去。The old man has lost all his front teeth.

面前桃 ming⁴⁴ neing⁴⁴ nge⁴⁴ front part of Chinese-style jacket

面前话 ming⁵³ neing²¹ ngua²⁴² polite conventionalities: 是为外交场合面前话。These are just polite diplomatic conventionalities.

面桶 ming⁵³ nēuing⁵³ wooden wash basin

面桶架 ming²¹ nēuing⁴⁴ ga²¹¹ wash stand [a variant of 面盆架 ming²¹ muong²¹ ga²¹¹]

面前 ming⁵³ ngiang²¹ ① facial appearance: 伊团生很俊 have a pretty face ② a kind of noodle looking like a large chess piece [a variant of 拳子面 gi²¹ ji³¹ mieng⁴⁴ gau²³]

面油 ming⁴⁴ ngiu³¹ facial lotion

面巾 ming⁴⁴ ngiung⁴⁴ face towel, hand towel [a variant of 面布 ming⁵³ muo⁴¹³]

上面 ming⁵³ muo²⁴ ① top: 箱箱面头上怀嗄。Don't put things on top of the chest. ② outer layer, external appearance: 面上好看，内裡秽去！It looks nice outside, but the inside is rotten.

面汤 ming⁴⁴ noung⁴⁴ hot water for washing the face

面色 ming⁵³ saik²³ complexion, facial color, look

面势 ming⁵³ sie²¹³ facial features, shape of face: 伊势势生得好。She has a handsome face.

轴 dük⁵ hanging scroll (originally a condolence gift; later other gifts such as blankets and bed sheets were given instead of scrolls)

歪 uaì⁴⁴ not give back something loaned or deposited: 我也乞歪去。My stuff was borrowed and not returned.

歪嘎 uaì³¹ jui²¹ wry mouth [a variant of 歪嘎類 uaì²¹ jü³¹ we⁴¹]

歪嘎類 uaì²¹ jü³¹ we⁴¹ wry mouth [also called 歪嘎 uaì³¹ jui²¹]

歪河将军 uaì⁴⁴ gau²³⁴⁴ ngiung⁴⁴ <Chinese chess> to use one's horse to take the opponent's chariot while holding off the opponent's general

砖斗 zuong⁵³ nau³¹ wooden brick-making mold

砖头母 zuong⁵³ nau³¹ mo³¹ brick

穢 nga²⁴ ① to polish, to shine by hard rubbing: 捲门快穢光去。Hurry and go shine up the window.
to look for faults, to nitpick: 伊单眼偏别依做其事计. He makes a point of finding fault with other people's work.

to cut, to slice with a knife: 斫菜 to slice vegetables 斫鱼 to slice fish 斫幼幼团 slice a bit thinner [see also 斫 zauk]

to pull apart: 索面先斫对断介捈去捞 first break up the vermicelli and then put it in the water to cook [see also 斫 suok]

无意见总款其郎罢，拍团拍只残. Never seen such a father, who beats his children so cruelly. not to be a picky eater: 只责依缘残，连毛都食. He is not a picky eater; he can eat anything. to use things carelessly and destructively: 伊卐使真残，散踏车乍骑两年就散斗去. He doesn't take care of things; he has only ridden that bike two years and it's fallen apart.

forceful: 嫁奵无够残霸，总款事计伊做无得去. Auntie isn't forceful enough, you can't have her handle this matter.

to fail, to get fouled up: 殇去 gone bad 这事计野殆. This affair is shot to hell. 你卜殆了. You are going to be in trouble.

it's just because: 伊始始无闲，有闲我自家去. It's only because I have no free time, if I had the time I would go myself. 伊单 矣是先生，无话，我会缺伊几句. It's only because he is a teacher, otherwise I would really tell him off.

to be greedy: 只责女界真残食. She is really a greedy eater.

a kind of tontine

to snore 伊柯啰真响. He snores loudly.

a handle [a varaint of 柄柄 bang^{213}] a handle [also called 柄柄 bang^{213}]

small tree ① small diameter log

descriptive of a pretty girl marrying an ugly or unworthy bridegroom

classifier for flowers: 蜀柯花插牛尿巴. <colloq> a flower stuck in a pile of cow dung (descriptive of a pretty girl marrying an ugly or unworthy bridegroom)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>词</th>
<th>指</th>
<th>释义</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>树畚 gia53 gai31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>cangue in the tree-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>树桠 cu54 nge44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>branch, twig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>树桠 cu54 nuok5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>tree leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粗 tiai1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>finger: 十指</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粗 nuok23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a classifier for fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粗指手 a finger</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>面端两指大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拖 iek5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>to move, to shift (a heavy object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛 nüük23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>to crumple into a ball: 纸纳蜀丸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛纸须珠 a string of Buddhist prayer-beads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挂门搭 gua23 muong21 nak23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>to push, to hard-sell:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今且羊肉是挂门搭其。</td>
<td>Mutton is being pushed today.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>持都拖 ti21 lu44 tua44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>in bunches, in clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>持都拖 ti44 tua44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>to exchange favors, to back-scratch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指 a variant of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>持都拖 ti21 lu44 tua44</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>[a variant of 持都拖 ti44 tua44]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拭 ceik23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>to wipe: 桌未拭激。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拭 mia23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>spread on: 砂布指朮片上去。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉 dik5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>to want: 汝拽什么?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉 geik5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>to place between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使 he</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>犠 scanf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使 le31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>to pick up lost or discarded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
蜀国。That guy is a bad egg: I'll fix him one of these days.

拾话饼 ká21 oun53 oun31 to be a gossip: 伊真会拾话饼，我有话都怀讲伊听。She is a gossip, so if I have anything to say I don't tell her.

拾话尾 ká21 oun53 mui31 to parrot [also called 汗话饼 ká21 oun53 pui213]

拾话饼 ká21 oun53 pui213 to parrot [a variant of 拾话尾 ká21 oun53 mui31]

栁 bui31 to rummage: 栁看米吼有老鼠屎尿。To rummage through the rice looking for signs of rat dung. 他拾吼看者我许久件汗衫无？Look through the drawer and see if my undershirt is in there.

拾 gak4 ① to pry open: 屑吼锁匙呆去，硬撼起去。The drawer is broken, so you have to force it open. ② to play underhanded tricks: 伊真会拾依，汝有细腻。He is quite capable of underhanded tricks, so you have to be on your guard. [see also 拾 gêk4]

拾 gêk5 ① to throw away: 者洗衣机拾许块无人拣。The washing machine has been thrown away, wanted by nobody ② to throw: 书格过来。Throw the book over here. [see also 拾 gak3]

挑花 tiu44 hua44 embroidery

挑咬寻事 tiu21 lo53 ling21 nêu242 to provoke dissension, to sow discord: 伊真会挑咬寻事做吼单位吼乱糟糟。He is skilled at sowing discord and creating turmoil and mess within the danwei.

挖绸 hua44 so21 kâu242 to scratch with one's nails and leave scratch marks

挖 uak23 ① to scratch an itch: 头挖几下 scratch the head a few times ② to fish out: 挖几块钱乞伊。Fish out a few yuan to give him.

挖搜 uak21 seu44 to search: 伊蜀转来就满块挖搜。As soon as he came back he searched all over.

挤 ze31 ① crooked: 饭抵挂挤去。The picture frame is hanging crooked. ② to sprain: 饭挤去 sprained his ankle ③ to be sharp-tongued: 只俳诸依团嗡

真挤。She has an awfully sharp tongue.

挤挤母 ze21 je24 mo31 sharp-tongued woman

挪 nua242 ① to shift, to move ② to divert money to another purpose: 钱乞伊挪去使。The funds were diverted by him.

轻 king44 aluminum: 轻碗 aluminum bowl ① 轻其锣盆 aluminum wash basin

轻 轻 king44 king44 a kind of percussion instrument

轻重心 king21 nêu44 ning44 to play favorites, to be partial: 罢奶未能碍有轻重心，丈夫团诸依团都着蜀样。Parents should not show partiality, boys and girls should be treated alike.

轻贵 king53 ngui213 precious: 侣覀团团哥加轻贵其。The only child is specially precious to the parents.

轻钢 king44 ngaio44 aluminum pot or pan

轻贵 king53 ngui213 precious (usu. of persons): 现刻都是蜀介团都野轻贵。Nowadays all are only children, so each one is precious.

鸦片屎 a21 wieng53 nai31 opium ash

鸦片塗 a21 wieng44 tu31 opium (in paste form)

背 bui242 to have bad luck [a variant of 八背 beik5 bui242]

背褟 bui31 lak33 sleeveless garment, vest

叐 zi44 female genitals [also called 斬鍗 zi53 we31]

叐鍗 zi53 we31 female genitals [see also 斬 zi44]

战 cieng213 ① to wrestle, to fight: 我着共伊战个去。I have to continue fighting him. ② to strike, to hit: 我箑鍗共伊战个去，我箑键他个去。I gave him a good punch. ③ to strive: 今且下昼战唊完完了。If we make one big effort this afternoon we can finish the job.

战箑 zie31 lieng213 to shake, to tremble: 只般大注钱，搬啍手会战箑。One's hand trembles hold-
ing such a large sum of money.

点点等等 deing\(^2\) 4 deing\(^3\) duk\(^4\) douk\(^5\) ① to count (as in children's counting-out games): 点点等等, 桃花李落, 小人君子, 底依到此, 拍粪艇 rhyme a children’s song to count out who is "it" ② to give guidance, to point things out: 依伊行车问哄点点等等何必行去了。He just went to the shop to point things out a bit and then he left.

钟点 deing\(^2\) jüng\(^4\) ① time: 汝去瞧阿, 我替汝看点钟。You go sleep for a while, I’ll keep track of the time for you. ② hour: 两点钟 two hours ③ 八点钟 eight hours

点把 deing\(^2\) ma\(^3\) ① a little over an hour: 我点把说着眼去上班。In a little over an hour I have to go on duty. [also called 点上 deing\(^4\) suong\(^2\)\(^4\)]

点把两 deing\(^2\) ma\(^4\) lang\(^2\)\(^4\) ① one o’clock to two o’clock ② an hour or two

点工 deing\(^2\) ngéiung\(^4\) ① pay by the hour, pay by time worked

点零 deing\(^2\) ning\(^5\) ① a little after one o’clock: 汝等点零来嘛。Come at a little after one o’clock.

点上钟 deing\(^2\) nuong\(^4\) jüng\(^4\) ① over an hour: 蜀片电影着看点上钟。It takes over an hour to see a movie.

点上 deing\(^4\) suong\(^2\)\(^4\) a little after one o’clock [a variant of 点把 deing\(^2\) ma\(^3\)]

瞑 he\(^3\) ① askance: 目瞑瞑咙看 to look askance ② to strain one’s eyes to look at: 只睛暗固咙看书, 目瞑瞑呆去。You’ll ruin your eyes reading when it’s already dark. ③ to look at someone disdainfully: 伊瞑我下等行去, 随句话无讲。She gave me a disdainful look and went off without a word.

瞑瞑 he\(^4\) mok\(^3\) ① to look at someone with hatred

瞑 kaik\(^2\) ① to close the eyes: 目瞑瞑去 eyes closed

瞑 tiak\(^2\) ① to close the eyes: 目瞑瞑去 eyes closed

瞑 tiak\(^2\) ① to blink: 上热去, 目瞑闭双睛。He got ‘internal heat’ and kept blinking his eyes. ② 我目瞑瞑踺睛就踊。As soon as I give you a wink, you take off.

瞑爸下 liak\(^2\)\(^3\) da\(^4\)\(^2\) all of a sudden, suddenly, in the blink of an eye: 伊真快手, 事计瞑爸下就做

完去了。She is fast. She finishes doing everything in the twinkling of an eye.

昂昂 campaigning ngoung\(^4\) ngoung\(^4\) neing\(^5\) noisy, clamorous: 外斗昂昂什么事? There’s a lot of noise outside. What’s going on?

星撇唇 sing\(^2\) muang\(^5\) juo\(^2\)\(^13\) comet

冒蜜 mo\(^4\) mok\(^5\) to be very fond of: 蜜个国, 疏冒着蜜去。As an only son, he is loved very much.

临水夫人 ling\(^2\) jü\(^2\)\(^1\) hu\(^4\)\(^4\) ing\(^5\) Ling Jui Hu Ling (a Fuzhou folk goddess, protector of women and children) [also called 临水奶 ling\(^2\) jü\(^2\)\(^4\) ne\(^3\)]

临水奶 ling\(^2\) jü\(^2\)\(^4\) ne\(^3\) Ling Jui Ne (a Fuzhou folk goddess, protector of women and children) [also called 临水夫人 ling\(^2\) jü\(^2\)\(^1\) hu\(^4\)\(^4\) ing\(^5\)]

炭甏 tang\(^5\) oing\(^2\)\(^13\) charcoal jar (in which still burning coals are placed to be extinguished) [a variant of 炭甏 tang\(^4\) pang\(^4\)]

炭甏 tang\(^4\) pang\(^4\) charcoal jar (in which still burning coals are placed to be extinguished) [also called 炭甏 tang\(^3\) oing\(^2\)\(^13\)]

颅 hiak\(^5\)\(^2\)① to get warped or fall off: 扇破, 纸颅起去。The fan got torn and the paper covering is curled up. ② to fan: 耳颅颅去 <familiar> to listen with flapping ears (i.e., to listen attentively)

颅 dak\(^3\) ① to operate an abacus: 算盘颅颅 to do a bit of calculation on an abacus ② to estimate: 我过要颅颅, 大约着使上百块钱。I’ve made a rough estimate, and it will cost about a hundred dollars.

颅颅 dak\(^3\) dak\(^3\) <colloq> a kind of leather drum used to accompany Chinese drama

颅颅颅 dak\(^2\)\(^1\) teing\(^4\) <onomat> slow drumbeats, sluggish action (in regional opera): 别依都着颅颅了, 伊固颅颅颅。Everybody is waiting here for him, and he is still dawdling.
嗡嗡叫 kuang21 guang44 ngieu213 to talk or shout loudly

嗡 hui53 ① that one, that thing: 嗡是乜麽? What is that? ② in that case, so: 嗡我怀去。Then I just won't go.

呴呴叫 uguak21 uguak5 gieu213 ① to make a great uproar: 呴伊做什毛呴呴叫？Why is he making such an uproar? ② crunch: 咬什毛呴呴叫。With all that crunching, what are you eating?

响动 hioong44 noong242 to haunt: 昨暝檐楼顶大啣动, 有听见无? Last night evil spirits were haunting everywhere upstairs; did you hear them?

哈 ha44 ① foul smell (of rotten fish or other rotten foods); 者鱼哈去。This fish has gone bad. ② bad, poor-quality: 者依名声野哈。His reputation is very bad. ③ of poor quality: 者鞋野哈。阿日两日就通底去。These shoes are of very poor quality, and after two days the soles are worn through. ④ undependable: 者依真哈, 有事计通叫伊做。He is undependable, so if there is something to be done don't entrust it to him.

呴灚 go21 laung242 ① to rinse one's mouth: 先呴㗃㗃, 后食毛。First rinse your mouth and then eat something. ② to rinse: 砥呴㗃㗃。Give the bowl a rinse.

咬 ga442 ① to corrode: 手乞灰咬去。The hand was corroded by line. ② allergic reaction on the skin: 我最惊塸咬。I am deadlly afraid of my lacquer allergy. ③ irritation of fabric against skin: 这件羊毛料颈身咗会咬依。This wool sweater can prickle when you wear it.

咩 mek5 sunken: 面前牙无去, 咘咩去去 sunken mouth because of loss of front teeth

咳咳呻 hai44 ai44 ceing44 ① to moan: 今旦嘅疼咳咳呻。Today he had backache and groaned non-stop. ② to be long-winded

啩哔呴 pik21 zie5 a kind of coarse woolen cloth

虹 këung242 red line on skin, scratch mark, scrape mark; 腿腿挖孔刮虹刮虹, scratch-mark lines on the leg [also called 虹 këung21 këung242]

虹虹 këung21 këung242 red line on skin, scratch mark, scrape mark [a variant of 虹 këung242]

虾 腿 ha44 cieng44 salted shrimp
虾 腳 ha44 go44 oily liquid from prawn heads
虾 油 ha44 u53 shrimp sauce, fish-and-shrimp sauce
虾 油 腳 ha44 go44 u53 go44 concentrated shrimp sauce
虾 精 鰾 怪 ha44 jieng44 bei242 guai213 evildoers (lit. shrimp and turtle monsters)
虾 精 ha21 juong213 shrimp paste
虾 腿 ha44 koung44 broken bits of dried small shrimp
虾 腳 ha44 ku44 a kind of shrimp (with little meat and thick shell)
虾 油 ha21 lou242 shrimp sauce
虾 酥 ha44 lu44 a kind of rice and scallion cruller eaten as a breakfast side dish in Fuzhou
虾 蠨 ha44 ma53 frog
虾 蠨 干 ha44 ma44 gang44 dried frogs (used medicinally)
虾 蝌 鰾 ha44 gieng53 scrwawl, poor handwriting
虾 蝌 草 ha31 ma31 jau31 Asiatic plantain
虾 蝌 裏 ha31 ma31 loung31 a kind of sleeveless round-necked pullover
虾 蝌 姥 ha444 ma44 po53 toad
虾 米 ha31 mi31 small dried shrimps
虾 米 目 ha21 mi21 meük5 small eyes
虾 饭 ha21 wuong242 freshly dried small shrimps
虾 抿 ha44 ueng53 dried shredded shrimp

乾 蚤 ga24 jau31 flea
乾 麻 团 ga2 la53 giang31 fig> a kind of small three-passenger taxi
乾 麻 ga44 lak5 cockroach

蚂 蚁 ma44 ki53 leech
虾蟆 ma²¹ lai⁴⁴ ie⁵³ tetragnatha (a kind of spider)
蚂蝗 ma⁴⁴ u³³ dragon fly
鲫鲫 gik⁵ gouk²³ tadpole
贱 zieng²⁴ ① mischievous (of a child): 许伎俚囝哥贱透无块讲。This child is awfully mischievous. ② without self-respect:伊老妈野真贱，在伊驾在伊拍都无傲声。His wife is a poor thing, for she lets him beat and curse her without protest. ③ easy to grow and maintain, "easy keep": 石蒜贱，君子兰就野轻贵。Lycoris radiata is easy to grow, but the caffre lily is hard to raise.
贱骨头 zieng²¹ ngouk²¹ tau³³ ① miserable wretch ② <fig> a top: 贱骨头无拍數加流，故此则号哩贱骨头。< colloq > A top won't spin if you don't hit it; that's why it is called a wretch.
贱胚 zieng⁴⁴ pui⁴⁴ miserable wretch
贴 taik²³ dose of Chinese medicine: 贴药 one dose of medicine
贴輩 tiak²¹ sai⁴⁴ a kind of ray or skate
笫 duo³¹ to fill, to ladle: 吶饭 to fill a bowl with rice 书 chí 包包吼，Place the books in the bag. 蔬汤看似吼固未笫，The vegetable soup is still in the pot and yet has not been ladled out.
贻顺 i²¹ lung⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴ <fig> (Yi Shun) stingy: 伊正贻顺，汝怀抱想伊出钱。He is real stingy, so don't expect to get him to put out money. [see also 贻顺哥 i²¹ lung⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴]
贻顺哥 i²¹ lung⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴ Brother Yi Shun (a legendary late Qing Dynasty miser in Fuzhou folklore and drama, whose name became synonymous for miserly behavior)

J

看囝 kang⁵⁵ giang³¹ to look after a child, to babysit
看花树 kang²¹ huai³¹ jeiu²¹³ to predict the sex of an unborn child by fortune-telling
看亲 kang⁴⁴ jing⁴⁴ to have a matchmaking meeting
看命 kang⁵³ miang²⁴² to tell fortunes

命命猕 kang²¹ miang⁴⁴ gau⁵³ < abusive > fortune-teller
命命鸟 kang²¹ miang⁵³ jeiu³¹ fortune-teller’s sparrow (who pecks at divination symbols)
命命先生 kang²¹ miang²¹ miang²¹ ning⁴⁴ nang⁴⁴ < polite > fortune-teller
命依 kang⁴⁴ neüng⁵³ to respect persons, to treat people differently according to their rank, to be snobbish: 伊老妈野会看依。His wife is a snob.
命依摆碗菜。< colloq > To treat people differently according to their rank.

看护 kang⁵³ ngou²⁴² a nurse [ also called 看护士 kang²¹ ngu³³ leü²²²]
看护士 kang²¹ ngu³³ leü²²² a nurse [ a variant of 看护 kang⁵³ ngou²⁴²]

看破 kang⁵³ po²¹³ to see through, to be disillusioned

毡 zieng⁴⁴ blanket: 被语透热，掏毡褥。The quilt won’t be warm enough, put a blanket on top of it.

拜寿 bai³³ liu²⁴² to congratulate somebody on his/her birthday
拜堂 bai⁴⁴ loung⁵³ to worship heaven, earth and one’s ancestors (a rite performed by the bride and groom)
拜神 bai⁴⁴ sing⁵³ to worship the gods
拜一 bai³³ eik²³ Monday
拜儿 bai³³ gui³¹ what day of the week

拜垫 bai³³ laing²⁴² prayer cushion

拜斗 bai³³ lau³¹ to pray to the North Star for blessings: 伊眉拜斗请消，His family had a Daoist priest pray to the North Star.

拜六 bai³³ leük⁵ Saturday
拜二 bai³³ nei²⁴² Tuesday
拜五 bai³³ ngou²⁴² Friday
拜三 bai³³ sang⁴⁴ Wednesday
拜四 bai³³ sei²¹³ Thursday

帮 boun⁴⁴ companion: 只次去厦门，有帮无？ Will you have company on this trip to Amoy? [ also called 帮侣 boun³³ ni³³]
帮搭 boun³³ dak²³ to help, to lend a hand: 这事汝
9 帮重香种 科秋缸钢钩复笃

着帮搭我仇团。You have to lend a hand on this job.

帮衬 bounq^3 jiang^213 to add support, to lend a hand: 有汝帮衬这会成花。With you lending support this job will succeed.

帮手 bounq^3 jiu^31 assistant, helper

帮贴 bounq^3 nai^23 subsidy, allowance: 帮侬做仇团衣裳帮贴唇吻使。He makes some clothes to help the family with the expenses.

帮工 bounq^4 nguq^4^4 to assist in work

帮侣 bounq^3 nu^31 companion: 无侣伴真孤单。It's lonesome without a companion.

重讲听 tuing^21 ngoung^4 nung^21 niang^21 to talk repetitiously: 伊讲话都是重讲听。His talk is nothing but repetitions.

重这件 tuing^21 nung^21 mau^21 Ya ma^213 <Chinese chess> cannons threatening the opponent: 重这件将军，无逃。When both cannons put the king in check, there is no way out.

香螺 houng^4 nâu^53 a kind of edible freshwater snail

香干 houng^4 ngiaung^4^4 seasoned flat pieces of dried beancurd

香港客 houng^21 ngieng^4 kâ^23 person returned to home village from Hong Kong or Macao

香港衫 houng^21 ngieng^21 nang^4^4 Hong Kong-style short-sleeved men's shirt

香港胶 houng^21 ngieng^21 nga^4^4 athlete's foot

香豌豆 houng^3 nga^21 jio^24 toilet soap

香薯瓜 houng^4 nguq^4^4 ngua^4^4 chayote, sechium edule

香薯 houng^4 nguq^4^3 Buddha-hand citron

香素 houng^3 niang^213 slender sticks of incense for religious offering

香线胶 houng^21 niang^4^4 ka^4^4 lower part of incense stick

种珠 zung^4^4 zuo^4^4 to vaccinate: 汝因种珠未？Has your child been vaccinated?

秋烘 ciu^53 holung^242 hot weather in autumn

秋裤 ciu^53 kou^213 knitted long underwear

秋焖 ciu^53 loung^21 long john top, turtleneck

缸 houng^4^4 large bowl [a variant of 銅 houng^4^4 mo^53]

缸缸 houng^4^4 houng^4^4 jar, vat

缸灶 houng^3 jau^213 cookstove with an outer covering of earthenware jars

缸篓 houng^4^4 mo^53 large bowl: 依弟蜀朗会食两缸篓。My little brother can eat two large bowls full at a meal. [also called 銅 houng^4^4]

钢线 gau^4^3 niang^213 ① steel wire: 表演行钢线 to walk the tightrope [also called 鋼 gau^4^3 nok^23] ② bicycle spoke

钢索 gau^4^3 nok^23 steel wire [a variant of 鋼 gau^4^3 niang^213 ①]

钩钩鼻 gau^21 gau^53 pei^213 ① hook nose ② <occidental> Occidental: 咱喺汝唇叽来几隻钩钩鼻。Yesterday a few big-nose foreigners came to your house. ③ aquatic nose

复 bou^242 again: 伊今且复来了。He came again today. ① 复长复大 both long and large

笃 dou^23 ① to point to with the finger: 手笃自家鼻吼, pointing to his own nose ② 杖笃笃吼行 walking along pointing his cane ③ dot in Chinese writing: 三笃水 the three-dot water 'radical' ④家 字笃笃下底变成‘家’。Take a dot from the top and put into the bottom of character
jia (house) and you get zhong (tomb). ③ a bit: 便
有蜀筠。There's just a bit. ③ to light, to ignite:
熏囉纯培着。The cigarette won't light. ③ 纯
烛 to light a candle

笃笃敲 duk²¹ duk²¹ ka⁴⁴ bound feet

便 ni²⁴ only, barely: 便今有拉三问 had three
spells of diarrhea just today ③ 便五块钱 only
five yuan ③ 我便喝啤酒，I only drink beer.

便惊 ni²⁴ giang⁴⁴ just afraid that: 都三点去了，便
惊伊经来了。It's three o'clock already, so I'm
afraid he is not coming.

便者式 na²¹ jia⁴⁴ leik²⁴ ① but even so ② just has to
be this way [a variant of 便总式 na²¹ jing⁴⁴
nian⁴²] ①

便者均 na²¹ jia⁴⁴ pui⁴⁴ that's just the way he is: 伊
便者均，你便也无毛使。That's just the way he is,
so bawling him out won't be of any use.

便总式 na²¹ jing⁴⁴ nian⁴² ① but even so ② I just
had to... ① just has to be this way: 便总式去了，我也
没办法。I just has to be this way, and there's nothing
I can do about it. [also called 便者式 na²¹ jia⁴⁴ leik²⁴]

便使 na⁵³ lai³¹ so long as, only need: 便使汝讲阿	
句，事计就解决去。You just need to say a word
and the problem gets solved. ③ 便使无过雨，
就是无问题。Just as long as there is no rain, there
will be no problem.

便式 na⁵³ leik²⁴ ① only have, only in that case: 便
式自家奶仔只般细心。Only one's own parents
can be so attentive. ③ 只便鸡饭大，便式两斤
上。This chicken is not large; it has a weight of
only two jin (catties) plus.

便式 na²¹ li³¹ goung⁴³ but: 者货不呆，便式讲
贵颈团。The goods are not bad, but a little
expensive.

便八快 na²¹ weik⁴³ ka²¹⁴ as soon as possible: 便八
快掏出来。Hand it over as soon as possible.

便便 ni²⁴ gieng⁴³ ① convenient ② ready, available: 钱固
末便，The funding is not available yet. ③ 伊老
妈日日都是饭煮便便吼等伊转来食，Every day
his wife gets the meals ready and waits for him to
come back and eat.

便便 ni²⁴ gieng⁴³ ① convenient ② ready, available: 贪
吃未便，The funding is not available yet. ③ 伊老
妈日日都是饭煮便便吼等伊转来食，Every day
his wife gets the meals ready and waits for him to
come back and eat.

便便 ni²⁴ gieng⁴³ ① convenient ② ready, available: 贪
吃未便，The funding is not available yet. ③ 伊老
妈日日都是饭煮便便吼等伊转来食，Every day
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妈日日都是饭煮便便吼等伊转来食，Every day
his wife gets the meals ready and waits for him to
come back and eat.
信 seing\(^2\) fuse (e.g., of a string of fire crackers) ② gunpowder: 黄其信比乌其信厉害。Yellow gun-powder has more explosive power than black.

俊 young\(^2\) ① handsome, pretty: 两隻诸侯国都知道俊。The two girls are both very attractive. ② 张画野俊。This picture is beautiful. ③ satisfactory: 野俊，事计作平直了。That's fine, for the matter has been taken care of nicely.

鬼画符 gui\(^3\) ua\(^4\) hu\(^5\) ① scrawly handwriting: 伊小楷写共鬼画符是样。His regular script in small characters is a mere scrawl.

盾盾 doung\(^3\) doung\(^3\) ① thick brick kitchen table [also called 石盾 suo\(^3\) doung\(^3\)] ② <fig> sturdy build: 伊身体共盾盾是样。He is as strong as a brick platform.

盆盆 buong\(^4\) buong\(^3\) basin, pot
盆鱼 buong\(^4\) ngü\(^3\) goldfish
盆鱼草 buong\(^3\) ngü\(^3\) jau\(^3\) a kind of aquatic grass used in goldfish bowls
盆鱼目 buong\(^4\) ngü\(^4\) mëük\(^5\) bulging eyes like a gold-fish
盆鱼缸 buong\(^4\) ngü\(^4\) oung\(^4\) goldfish bowl

念 naing\(^2\) ① to read aloud ② to think about, to worry about, to talk about in anticipation: 汝未来, 依婆直头念。The old lady/grandma was talking of you all the time till you came.

食 sie\(^5\) ① to eat: 食饭 to eat food (esp. rice) ② 食碎毛 to eat a snack ③ to drink: 食开水 to drink boiled water ④ 食茶 to drink tea ⑤ to absorb: 食薰 to smoke tobacco ⑥ 食尘 to absorb dust
食便 siek\(^2\) bieng\(^2\) ① (to eat what is ready) to benefit by other people's effort: 别依做好好, 伊来食便。Other people get it all fixed up and then he comes to enjoy the benefit.
食菜 sie\(^2\) cai\(^2\) ① to eat a vegetarian diet (esp. of Buddhists)

食昼 sie\(^2\) dau\(^2\) ① to eat lunch
食长斋 siek\(^2\) doung\(^4\) je\(^4\) ① to eat a Buddhist diet permanently (as contrasted to eating one for a certain number of days 食花斋 siek\(^2\) hua\(^4\) je\(^4\) )
食会烧 sie\(^2\) da\(^4\) doung\(^4\) ① to be able to endure, to stand: 做总统工, 伊食会烧, 我食蛇烧。He can take doing this kind of work, but I cannot.
食花斋 siek\(^2\) hua\(^4\) je\(^4\) ① to observe a Buddhist diet for a certain number of days (as contrasted to eating one permanently 食长斋 siek\(^2\) doung\(^4\) je\(^4\) )
食热 sie\(^5\) iek\(^5\) ① to be jealous: 伊看见别人趁钱就食热。* He gets jealous when he sees other people making money. ② <derog> to side with one party in a quarrel: 伊自家兄弟哥其计, 使汝来食热。This is a matter among us brothers, so no need for you to stick your nose in.

食气 sie\(^2\) kie\(^2\) ① to have a fit of pique: 其实共几块钱无干过, 伊是食气。Actually the whole matter isn't about a few yuan, but it's just that she had a fit of pique.

食打 sie\(^3\) la\(^3\) ① eating and drinking: 伊真讲究食打, He is very fussy about his diet. ② appetite: 伊尝食好, 食打固无呆。He sleeps poorly, but his appetite is still good.

食食 sie\(^4\) liek\(^3\) ① food, diet: 食食粥食食粥食病。Improper diet can make you sick. ② 伊唇食食无。The food and drink in his house is quite good.

食力 sie\(^4\) lik\(^3\) ① to take effort: 教伊读书真食力。It's a hard job to teach him his studies. ② to be fit for use: 只把铁锤锻优良, 给食力。This hammer is too small, so you can't put all your strength into it.

食麻麻干 sie\(^2\) ma\(^2\) lung\(^2\) ngang\(^4\) ① to be whipped by cane, rattan, etc.: 介无定, 今叫吼汝食麻麻干。If you behave badly any longer you will get a whipping tonight.

食暝 sie\(^5\) mang\(^5\) ① to eat the evening meal

食蛙烧 sie\(^2\) me\(^4\) la\(^4\) ① cannot endure: 蜀日遭暗受缠, 实在食蛙烧。Being pestered from morning to night is really beyond endurance.

食尾顿 sie\(^2\) mui\(^4\) laung\(^2\) bieng\(^2\) ① to eat the last meal before execution ② <abusive> to eat like a pig

食按落 sie\(^5\) na\(^5\) laung\(^2\) all activities of daily life: 食按落宿着只间房神叱。Eating, shitting, and sleeping and everything else all have to take place in this room.
食屎 sie31 sai31 <fig> (to eat shit) to be worthless: 伊正食屎其，只伪囝事计数做然来。He is really worthless; can't even do this little job.

食使懒 sie21 sai44 设置22 living expenses (literally: expenses for food, daily use, and clothing): 食使懒 额月使怀使百上块? Do you need a hundred yuan or so a month for all living expenses?

食色 sie21 sai23 to absorb dyes, to take dyeing: 光面其纸食色。Glossy paper won't take dyeing.

食私 siek5 sii44 to receive a bribe: 伊食私卫汝。He was bribed to take your side.

食拔血 sie21 weik5 haik23 to suck people's blood, to exploit others

食早 sie21 za31 to eat breakfast

食斋 siek5 ze44 to be on a vegetarian diet

食酒 siek5 ziu31 ① to drink liquor ② to get to a banquet: 伊蜀眉都去乡下食酒。His whole family went to the country to attend a banquet.

肚 zing44 to red-roast: 路戈使鼓油糖肚野好食。Top leg of pork is delicious when red-roasted with soy and sugar.

胚魄 pui53 woik23 moral character (usu. in bad sense): 者依野怀是胚魄。This man has no character。 伊胚魄野至。He has a bad character.

胆 大 dang31 duaiz22 reckless, how dare you

脉 mak5 to estimate: 我脉过去，伊有赢成万。I estimate that he won a good ten thousand yuan.

狮 狗 sai53 cing31 long-haired pugdog, peke

狠 houng31 to glare at: 伊狠汝。He is glaring at you.

逆 cie53 to shift slowly: 日头逆过伪团。The sun's shadow has moved a bit。 无依护伊，伊自家慢慢逆转来。No one supported him; he slowly dragged back by himself.

怨命 uong31 miang254 to complain of one's hard fate: 会碰着总款呆团，蜀日怨命！Now that he has ended up with a bad son like this, he complains all the time of his hard fate.

怨叹 uong3 nang213 to bear a grudge: 事事做呆去 便通怨叹我。Don't hold it against me if this affair is mishandled.

急催神 gi21 cui44 ling53 impatient disposition: 伊急催神，毛煮未滚就食。He is so impatient he eats things before they start to boil.

急淋 gik21 ling53 urethritis

急舌 gik21 siek5 stammering

急跳 gik21 tiu53 lieu123 can't hold still due to impatience: 翘买无着我急跳跳。I didn't get the tickets, and I am too impatient to hold still.

急症 gik5 zeing213 acute disease

饺 nuak23 to eat a lot: 去饺 go eat a big meal [also called 搗 zua53]

饼 piang31 counting word for flat thin objects: 蜀饼 涂 a scab of dried mud。 蜀饼彰饼壳 a sheet of egg roll wrapping

度绳 du44 ling53 carpenter: 度绳师师 carpenter (master carpenter) ① 做度绳 to work as a carpenter

渍迹 ziek21 ziek33 trace, stain: 食毛滴滴落，面前 袑都是渍迹。When he eats he always lets something drip down, so he always has food stains on his shirt.

亮 niang242 to flash (of lightning)

亮线 liang53 niang213 lightning

施 sie44 to spill: 米放蜀地兜。The rice spilled all over the ground.

疟 leik5 scrofula
9 痳疤亲閔美姜养前

疯 hung⁴⁴ various illnesses of neuralgia or pains in joints [written variant of 颇]

疯软 hung⁴³ nuong⁳¹ paralysis

疤疤 ba⁴⁴ ba⁴⁴ a scar

亲戚 cing⁵³ cui²¹³ to say with one's own mouth

亲戚气 cing⁵¹ jik⁵ kei²¹³ distant relationship: 伊共我固有亻团亲戚气，伊依奶是我外妈其表妹。
He and I are distanty related; his mother is my maternal grandmother's younger cousin.

亲母 cing⁵³ mu⁴¹ mother of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law

亲母閔 cing²¹ mu⁴²⁵ nau²⁴<jocular> quarrel between the mothers of the husband and wife

亲友 cing⁵⁵ mung⁵² close friendship: 汝若只般客气就给亲友去，When you stand on ceremony this way you're acting like a stranger.

家亲 cing⁴⁴ nga⁴⁴ parents of son-in-law or daughter-in-law

家家 cing²¹ nga⁵³ eing²⁴<jocular> term of address used by members of husband's family to bride's brother's wife

家家姨 cing²¹ nga⁴⁴ i⁵³ term of address used by members of husband's family to sister on wife's side

家家舅 cing²¹ nga⁵³ ieu²⁴<jocular> brother-in-law, wife's brother ① term of address used by members of husband's family to brothers on wife's side

家家叔 cing²¹ nga⁵³ jeük²³ term of address used by wife's family members to younger brother on husband's side.

家家婶 cing²¹ nga⁵³ ling⁵¹ term of address used by wife's family members to husband's side younger brother's wife

家门头 cing⁴⁴ nga⁴⁴ muong⁴⁴ nau⁵³ relationship by marriage between husband's and wife's families

家姑 cing²¹ nga⁴⁴ u⁴⁴ term of address used by wife's family members to husband's sisters

家家伯 cing²¹ nga⁵³ wak²³ term of address used by wife's family members to husband's side older brother

闽南团 ming³¹ nang⁴¹ ngiang³¹ <derog> person from southern Fujian, a south Fujianese

美人胶 mi⁰¹ ing⁴⁴ nga⁵³ a kind of old-style hair lotion (a sort of gelatinous liquid obtained from soaking wood chips)

姜母 guong⁵³ mo⁴¹ old ginger

姜母油 guong²¹ mo²¹ iu⁵³ fluid that oozes out of cut skin or mucous membrane

姜母丸 guong²¹ mo²¹ li⁵³ ginger ball (made of raw ginger and glutinous rice deep-fried in oil and then boiled) [also called 姜母丸 guong²¹ mo²¹ uong⁵³]

姜母丸 guong²¹ mo²¹ uong⁵³ ginger ball (made of raw ginger and glutinous rice deep-fried in oil and then boiled) [a variant of 姜母丸 guong²¹ mo²¹ li⁵³]

养团 uong⁴⁴ giang⁵¹ ① to give birth: 伊老猫养团。His wife had a baby. ② to support one's children: 趁钱养团养孙 earned money to support his children and grandchildren

养尸 uong²¹ si⁴⁴ ① piece of land where corpses do not decay easily: 许块是养尸其地。The plot of ground is one in which dead bodies do not decay readily. ② corpse (in Chinese folk belief, can arise and injure the living)

前婆团 seing³¹ mo³¹ iang³¹ children of previous wife [a variant of 前侬团 seing³¹ néüng³¹ ngiang³¹]

前帮 seing⁴⁴ moung⁴⁴ previous time

前房 seing⁴⁴ mung⁵³ front bedroom (of Fuzhou-style large wooden one-storey house)

前斗 seing²¹ nau³¹ front

前侬团 seing³¹ néüng³¹ ngiang³¹ children of previous wife [also called 前婆团 seing³¹ mo³¹ iang³¹]

前向 seing²¹ ngüong²¹³ front

前厅 seing⁴⁴ niang⁴⁴ front hall (of Fuzhou-style large wooden one-storey house)

前落 seing⁴⁴ nok⁵ front suite, rooms near main gate of old-style Fuzhou mansion
逆颚 ng44 ngouk23 to wriggle: 盆里蚕茧团逆颚逆颚，The young silkworms are wriggling in the basin.

迷神眩 mi44 ling44 hing53 to be spellbound, to be fascinated: 伊看见麻雀会迷神眩去。He was spellbound as soon as he saw the mahjong game.

将军诞 zuong21 ngung53 nang213 general’s birthday (yearly festival in honor of Fuzhou neighborhood deities)

总款 zung24 nguang31 this way, so: 话休是总款讲。You mustn’t speak like that.

总款式 zung21 nguang44 nie243 this way, so: 学汝总款式做事做做也做？God knows how long it will take doing it the way you do. [also called 总款势 zung21 nguang44 nie243]

总款势 zung21 nanguang44 nie213 this way, so [a variant of 总款式 zung21 nguang44 nie243]

凄惨 ce53 cang31 ① sorrowful ② oh my, good heavens: 凄惨！只禁侬汉码乍恐！Good heavens, how tall he is!

凄凉凄惨 ce44 luong53 ce53 cang31 ① tragic, wretched ② very bad: 者侬道凄凉凄惨去。That is rotten clean through.

剃头师傅 tie21 lau41 la53 au242 barber
剃头店 tie53 lau21 laing213 barbershop
剃头担 tie53 lau21 lang213 street barber

侧 caik23 ① sad: 伊啼野侧，怎样劝都无毛使。She is crying in a grief-stricken manner and you just can’t talk her out of it. ② to get angry with someone and turn to quarrelling: 两个侬讲讲就讲侧去。The two people kept talking until they turned against each other. ③ to be jealous: 伊看见侬好过心吼就侧。She gets jealous when she sees other people being well off.

恰 kak23 too, excessive: 恰大 too large ① 恰悬仿 团 a little too tall

恨心 houng44 ning44 to be resentful: 汝莫共伊做好者事，伊恨心野里。You didn’t finish this job for them, and he is very resentful.

河 ko44 to boil a long time, to stew: 河肉骨 to cook bones into soup ① 介河仿町。Cook it a little longer.

炸春 zak21 cung44 deep-fried spring rolls

炊 diak2 ① to rise (of flames), to soar: 炊炊野悬。The flames rise high. ② to rise (of smells), to spread rapidly: 至所吼臭味会炊出来。A bad smell exudes from the toilet. ③ to talk nonsense, to bluff: 伊其实也烘八，悔是乱炊。He really doesn’t know anything, he’s just bluffing.

炽火 cie33 huo31 to cause the ‘internal heat’ of Chinese medicine: 荔枝真炽火，时通多食。Litchi fruit is a ‘hot’ food, don’t eat too many.

烂疮窿 lang21 ka44 lieng53 skin disease causing ulceration and suppuration of the lower leg

洗水 se24 jiu31 ① to swim ② to bathe in the river

洗衣 se21 loong44 to bath (esp. in hot water)

洗衣房 se21 loong44 mung53 bathroom, bathhouse

洗面 se44 meing213 to wash one’s face

洗米面 se21 mi21 wung44 water in which rice has been washed

洗面汤 se21 ming44 noung44 hot water for washing one’s face

洗牙 se24 nga131 to brush one’s teeth
活 uak^6 ① lively: 这两粒目瞪野活! That pair of eyes is so lively! ② cocky: 汝怀使只般活! Don’t act so cocky!

活跳 uak^8 douk^5 active, lively

活脚 uak^8 gükok^23 resourceful: 伊是活脚, 放井底都会跳 <colloq> He is a resourceful fellow; put him at the bottom of a well and he will be able to jump.

活抄 uak^8 sa^5 slipknot: 拍活抄好解. Make a slipknot so it will be easy to untie.

活十 uak^8 seik^5 cocky: 汝怀通做只般活十. Don’t be so cocky!

活跳跳 uak^8 tiu^3 liu^23 ① to jump about: 乍鰐其虾, 活跳跳. A just-caught shrimp jumps about. ② flexible, adaptable: 汝活跳跳, 会做者事? You are a flexible person, so how can you do something like this?

活脱 uak^8 tuak^23 ① lively: 依伊妹真活脱. Her little sister is very lively. ② adaptable, maneuverable: 做依着活脱伪团, People should be a bit more adaptable.

派 pa^5 to form factions [see also 派 puai^2]123]

派 puai^213 ① to channel irrigation ditch: 派田 to channel irrigation water into a field ② to part hair: 派头 to part the hair ③伊是光头故是梳头? Is he bald or parting his hair? [see also 派 pa^5]

派饭顿 puai^21 buong^53 nong^213 meal assignment; to assign people to prepare meals: 今日我负责派饭顿. Today I am in charge of assigning who is going to prepare the meals.

派头弟 puai^21 lau^21 lie^242 stylish young fellow: 伊正派头弟, 装佬“蜀鹅是蜀答” <colloq> He dresses really stylishly.

派派 puai^21 puai^213 putting on airs: 伊张仌派, 不过蜀鹅科长. What is he so high and mighty about, since he is just a section chief.

洋绸 iong^44 nuo^53 cook who prepares Western-style food

洋 iong^53 ① the open sea: 船使洋中抛鱼. Ships go out to the open sea to catch fish. ② large plot of level ground: 厨前斗是洋. There is a large plot of ground in front of the house. [also called 田洋 ceing^44 iong^53] ③ Westernized: 伊野洋, 领时装. She is very Westernized, she wears the latest fashion.

洋田 iong^44 jeing^53 level expanse of paddy field

洋烛 iong^21 juok^23 white wax candles

洋伞 iong^31 nang^31 cloth umbrella or parasol

洋楼屋 iong^21 nau^21 juo^213 modern-style multi-storey building

洋衣店 iong^21 ngi^53 laing^213 store selling Western-style clothing

洋戏 iong^21 ngie^213 <obso> record player

洋油 iong^44 ngiu^53 kerosene

洋油壶 iong^44 ngiu^44 gau^53 small kerosene lamp

洋裤 iong^21 ngou^213 Western-style trousers

洋灰 iong^44 ngu^44 cement

洋放 iong^21 nguong^213 kerosene lamp

泻力 sia^44 lik^3 tired, overworked

染 niang^31 to mix, to merge: 大家染伊虱食. The mother-in-law and her family have their meals together. ① 只两注豆豆唔蝎, 唸喺染蝎堆. These two lots of beans are not the same, so don’t mix them together. ② 鸭乸染风吼飞 <proverb> a duck flying with a flock of phoenixes

染青染蓝 nieng^21 cang^44 nieng^21 nang^53 dying of old clothes (a profession) [a variant of 染青染蓝 nieng^21 nang^33 nieng^21 cang^44] 染蓝染青 nieng^21 nang^53 nieng^21 cang^44 dying of old clothes (a profession) [also called 染染染蓝 nieng^21 cang^44 nieng^21 nang^53]

穿心月 cuong^21 ning^44 meing^53 the ‘heart radical’ (Kangxi ‘radical’ 61) when written on the side
客 翼 ka44 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy [also called 客 遊 ka33 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy]

客遊 ka44 liu33 iang31 idler, playboy [also called 客 潭 ka33 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy]

客遊 to 9 to play: 促頰 資遊。The little child is too fond of playing. ◇去杭州客遊 go to Hangzhou on a pleasure trip. ◇客遊 to play (in the) sand ◇客遊 to make fun of: 客遊 依 to make fun of people ◇客遊溪 to make fun of people

客遊團 ka33 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy [also called 客 遊 ka33 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy]

客遊倉 ka33 liu31 jo31 as much playing as working: 伊做作业都是客遊倉, 故此做半暝固未做完。When he does homework he plays and works at the same time, so he goes far into the night without finishing.

客遊溪 ka44 liu31 ke44 to make a fool of someone: 看見我衣裳领破破弊, 捐我客遊溪衣是? I wear ragged clothes so you think you can make a fool of me, is that it?

客遊腳 ka33 liu31 iok33 idler, playboy [same as 客 遊 ka33 liu31 iang31 idler, playboy]

客遊幫 ka44 liu34 won44 playmate, companion in amusement

觉起 gouk2i3 ki31 to get out of bed: 日头曝股川了, 因紵 舎觉起。The sun is burning his rear end, but he still doesn’t want to get out of bed.

扁肉面 bieng31 nü53 mieng42 noodles cooked with wonton: 扁肉麵蜀宛食何？How much is a bowl of noodles and wonton?

扁鼻 bieng44 pei213 flat nose

扁柿 bieng44 kei242 flat persimmons: 圆梨扁柿 <proverb> pears should be round and persimmons should be flat. ◇ <fig> flat face: 伊生共扁枺。She has a flat face.

扁扁嘴 bieng44 mieng44 jui213 sunken jaws: 者请 侬团 扁扁嘴生得野呆。She has sunken jaws, it’s real ugly. ◇ <fig> a duck

扁担刀 bieng42 nang44 no44 carrying pole used as a weapon: 伊使扁担刀拍依。He hits people with a carrying pole.

扁箱 bieng42 nuong44 a kind of flat box half the usual height

扁肉店 bieng42 nü53 daing31 Fuzhou-style wonton shop

扁肉包 bieng42 nü53 ieng213 Fuzhou-style wonton with a wrapping made with lean meat and cooking starch [also called 肉包 nü53 ieng213, 騷 ieng213]

扁肉 bieng42 nü5 Fuzhou-style wonton

扁肉担 bieng42 nü53 dang213 wonton seller’s portable stall (carried on a shoulder pole)

扁肉面 bieng31 nü53 mieng42 noodles cooked with wonton: 扁肉麵蜀宛食何？How much is a bowl of noodles and wonton?

神 sing33 interest: 有神 be interesting ◇无神 uninteresting ◇ spirit: 今旦无神做松清楚。Today he was listless and did a poor job.

神妈 sing31 ma31 female ancestor: 神妈, 神妈, 半真半假 <proverb> witches are half true and half false

神茶 sing31/ sieng21 ngêuk33 traditional medicinal tea taken for indigestion

误依 ngu44 nêung31 to make a lot of trouble for others (esp. of husband’s death): 伊只早死去野误依。His dying so young left a pile of trouble behind for his wife.

误依团 ngu44 nêung31 ngiang31 son whose premature death brings grief to his parents: 误依团, 只早就死去。He is really a sorrow-bequeathing son, dying so young.

说 suok33 to explain, to explicate: 只句话蒋蒋说? How is this phrase to be interpreted?
退火 tèi3 huò31 to reduce 'internal heat' (a concept of traditional Chinese medicine): 尿黄是火重，食菜头最会退火。Yellow urine is sign of excessive 'internal heat', a condition which can be reduced very well by eating radishes.

退市 tèi3 jëi42 0 market being past its peak: 12点了，市场早退市了。It's 12 o'clock, and the market is long past its peak. 0 to be past their time and sell poorly: 退市批货全退市其。This whole batch of goods is past its time.

退时 tèi44 li33 out of fashion: 总款退时衣裳无依。Nobody wants these out-of-date clothes.

退老 tèi3 10l1 to retire: 伊眉两露其都退老了。Both the old folks in his family have retired.

退悔 tèi3 uì44 to regret, to repent

屎疤 sai21 ba44 excrement stain
屎布 sai44 wuo213 diaper
屎汁 sai44 zaik23 liquid excrement: 尿汁惊流去。Scared as to wet one's pants.

眉毛月 mi44 mo44 nguok5 crescent moon

昼 dau213 0 noon: 昼前 before noon 0 昼后 afternoon 0 noon meal: 昼食未? Have you had lunch? 0 昼食 to eat lunch 0 noon nap: 昼昼 to have a siesta

险 hiang213 unstable, wobbly: 货叠只悬险。If the goods are piled so high they are liable to topple.

险险博 hiang21 ngiàng23 mauk23 dangerous, dicey: 者事险险博，惊伊始成花。This is a very dicey business, I'm afraid it won't work out.

除 dé33 <derog> to die

除宿 dé21 lieu213 to die (of animals, or derogatory of humans): 除宿去了。It's dead.

除起 déi33 i31 except for: 除起我无依会八者事。Except for me, nobody knows of this matter. 0 除起明且遇大雨，惧无敢一定着来。Unless there is heavy rain tomorrow, you must by all means come.

阶 ga213 a classifier for rather complex devices: 蜀架车 a vehicle  0 蜀架手表 a wrist watch  0 蜀架机器 a machine

阶架 ga213 ga213 ① rack, shelf: 箱箱搁架架叽。The box goes on the shelf. ② to put on airs, to show off: 伊蜀做官架架真大。As soon as he got a government post he put on airs.

姨 i33 maternal aunt ② term of address to stepmother
姨太 i31 lai213 somewhat older concubine (younger concubine was called 姑娘 gu44 nuong53)
姨妈 i31 ma31 grandmother's sister
姨奶 i44 nuong53 ① term of address to father's concubine (if young, also 姑娘 gu44 nuong53) ② term used by small number of people to address a stepmother

姨公 i44 ung44 parent's maternal aunt's husband

娆 leu44 coquettish, acting like a spoiled child

娇团 giu53 iang21 spoiled child: 穷人养娇团，乞食养画眉。<colloq> A poor man raising a spoiled child is like a beggar raising a thrush.

娇恣 giu53 jëu213 to spoil, to pamper

怒 nou42 to hate, to detest: 我真怒伊。I detest him. 0 我第一怒看戏。I hate going to the theater.

娜 nuo44 to move the waist and limbs, to walk with a swing or an affectedly sexy manner: 娜边行蜀边娜 to swing the waist and limbs while walking ② 小姐居未娜出来。The young lady has not yet moved herself forward.

娜娜形 nuo21 nuo44 ing53 willowy, moving in an effeminate manner (derogatory when said of males)

孩儿 ha44 i33 young child: 三岁孩儿会唱歌 <proverb> a three-year old child can sing songs
孩儿弟 ha21 i21 lie422 ① chubby little boy ② chubby boy deity (in old-style festival) ③ mask in the
Ten Strokes

索 sou²³ stern expression: 面目索。His face is stern and harsh.

艳 iang²⁴ shiny, bright: 耀金手指野艳，真纯。This gold ring is very bright, and is of high purity. [see also 艳 ieng²⁴]

艳 ieng²⁴ bright-colored: 耀花野艳。This flower has bloomed gorgeously. [see also 艳 iang²⁴]

掣 keik⁵ with, by means of: 掣毛笔写。Write with a brush. 掣掣踢。Kick with the foot.

泰山 tai⁴⁴ iang⁴ <fig> (Mt. Taishan) 父亲-in-law, wife's father 其 the image of ruler of the nether-world

珠珠 cuo⁴⁴ cuo⁴⁴ to turn: 头珠珠晕。I turned my head until I got dizzy. [see also 珠珠 zuo⁴⁴ zuo⁴⁴]

顽 nguang⁵³ stubborn, willful, rude and unreasonable

顽残 nguang⁴⁴ ciang⁵³ hardened in cruelty

顽贱 nguang²¹ zieng²⁴² mischievous

蚕茧 ceing²¹ ngeing³¹ silkworm: 蚕茧未吐丝。The silkworm has not yet spun.

蚕茧籽 ceing²¹ ngeing²⁴ ji³¹ mulberry [also called 桑茧籽 soung³³ lai³¹ ji³¹] 蚕茧卵 silkworm egg

蚕茧树 ceing²¹ ngeing⁴⁴ jieu²¹³ mulberry tree

蚕茧管 ceing²¹ ngeing²¹ nuok⁵ mulberry leaves

盘糕 zang²¹ ngo⁴⁴ steamed rice cake molded in a teacup

赶赶 gang²⁴ ngang³¹ hastily, hurry: 赶赶偕行, 固会赴。If you hurry you can still catch up.

赶去死 gang²¹ li³¹ <abusive> hastening to
10 赶起  壶栽  载都  堆盐

death  [a variant of  赶死  gang24 si31]
赶死  gang24 si31  <abusive>  hastening to death  [also
called  赶去死  gang21 ngo33 li31]

起价  ki44 a213  to rise in price; 最近米复起价去
了。 The price of rice has gone up again recently.

起厝  ki44 cuo213  to build a house

起早  ki24 ja31 ① to get up early: 明且早着起早。
Have to get up early tomorrow morning.  ② morning:
起早起早都是声音。Did nothing but
make noise all morning.  ③ 起早食什今?  What
do you eat in the morning?  [also called 起早头
ki21 ja21 lau53]

起早瞑暗  ki24 ja31 koung53 ang213  early to rise and
late to bed, hard-working

起早头  ki21 ja21 lau53 ① to get up early  ② morning:
起早头 mend昏无食就去上班。 Went off to work
in the morning without eating anything.  [a variant
of 起早 ki24 ja31]

起手  ki24 ju31 ① to begin: 天气起手热了。The weather
has begun to be hot.  ② 昨晚起手起做。Didn't
begin to work until yesterday.

起头  ki21 lau53 ① at first: 起头我怀去，遭尾乍答应
也去。At first I didn't want to go, but later on I
agreed to go along.  ② 万事起头难。Everything's
hard in the beginning.  [also called 起头先  ki21
lau44 leing44]

起头先  ki21 lau44 leing44  at first  [same as 起头
ki21 lau53]

起先  ki21 leing44  just now: 起先汝讲 卐?  What
did you just say?

起碇  ki44 leing213  to raise anchor

起身  ki21 ling44  to start out: 伊也候起身?  When
does he start out?

起动  ki44 loeng24 ① to ask help, information, etc.:
我有粥肚事计想起动汝。There is something
I need to impose on you.  ② expression of thanks:
起动, 起动。Thank you very much.  ③ 者事计
野起动汝！I am much obliged to you!

起床  ki24 ma31  to begin, to set to work: 汝准备什
也不错起马。When do you plan to start working?

起床  ki24 ma31  to begin, to set to work: 汝准备什
也不错起马。When do you plan to start working?

起床  ki24 ma31  to begin, to set to work: 汝准备什
也不错起马。When do you plan to start working?

起五更早  ki21 ngu21 ang53 ja31  very early morning;
起五更早告知叫做什毛?  Why are you shouting

so when it is barely dawn?

起花  ki21 ua44 ① the minimum weight shown on a
scale  ② the minimum amount of a sale or purchase

起火  ki24 ui31  to start a cooking fire: 六点半至转
来起火煮饭。Did not come home to start the fire
and cook the rice until six-thirty.

起风  ki21 ung44 ① start to be windy: 六日定定半晡
头起风。 In the past few days, it has started to be
windy in the early evening.

壶壶  hu44 hu53  kettle

裁  zai44 short (of the neck): 许眾依弟溪势呃肚只
裁?  Why is that little fellow so short-necked?

裁  sai242 shipload (cargo taken on one trip of a
ship): 载裁货 a shipload of cargo  [see also 载
zai213]

裁  zai213 rather: 载怀捏也必去求依  rather not
want it than have to rely on others  [see also 载
sai242]

裁书  zai44 zu44 ① written in books  ② <fig> credible,
doubted: 豆腐无能耐共菠菜齐煮，嚼裁书其。
According to the books, beancurd cannot be
cooked together with spinach.

都嚟  du44 lu44 ① to hang on: 锁匙都嚟箇脱去。
The key hung on his neck.  ② 钿箇都嚟钩脱去。
The basket is hanging on a hook.  ② to hang
down: 头发都嚟箇面，野啲受。 He must be
uncomfortable with his hair hanging down over
his face.

都嚟吊  du21 lu53 lau213 ① to hang oneself  ② to be
suspended in mid-air: 豺因都嚟吊佮去。
The monkey is hanging from a tree limb.

埋  me53 ① to crouch: 依埋灶弆吼。 The person
crouched by the kitchen range.  ② to hide: 者依埋
底去? Where has he disappeared to?

盐  sieng213 ① to salt, to marinate in salt: 盐咸菜 to
pickle vegetables  ② to invest (money, effort, time,
etc.) 伊长佮意其钱都盐皆间店吼去。His bit of
spare money was all invested in that shop.  [Note:
as the noun "salt" 盐 sieng53 has a different tone.]
盐菜 sieng⁵⁵ jai²¹³ salt-pickled vegetables
盐硝 sieng⁴⁴ niu⁴⁴ crude salt, salt crystals: 咸菜腌两日会生盐硝。If salted vegetables are put away for a couple of days the salt crystals are likely to leach out.
盐汤 sieng⁴⁴ noung⁴⁴ salted boiled water

卤 kaik²³ to be crowded: 礼拜日街中野逛 On Sundays it's crowded on the streets. ⊗ 居住野逛。It's crowded with so many living in the house. ⊗ 向里去 to push one's way in
卤浸頰 keik²¹ bing⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ very crowded: 礼拜日街中卤浸頰。On Sundays the streets are jam-packed.

配 pui²¹³ ⊔ non-staples, foods other than basic starches: 去街买配。Go to town to buy non-staple foods. ⊔ foods to go with rice: 请客无配。To invite guests and have nothing to go with the rice. ⊔ to go with rice: 无毛配 have nothing to go with the rice ⊗ 龙眼福豉油配粥。Longans in soy to go with rice gruel.

配饭 pui³¹ buong⁴¹⁴ to eat something with rice: 无菜无毛配饭。Without any dishes there is nothing to go with the rice.
配罗 pui³¹ dou²³ covering for rice-accompanying foods on the dinner table
配对 pui³¹ lob²¹³ to be a match
配比 pui³¹ wi³¹ to plan, to consult: 共汝配比蜀下，者事需做。Consult with you on how to handle this.

真 zing⁴⁴ very: 真呆 very bad ⊗ 真本事 very capable [also called 真门 zing⁴⁴ muong⁵³]
真像 zing⁴⁴ juong²⁴² like, just like: 蜀面乌秃秃, 真像拍铁其师父。The face dark like a blacksmith's.
真门 zing⁴⁴ muong⁵³ very: 真门大 very big [a variant of 真 zing⁴⁴]
真酥糕 zing²¹ nu⁴⁴ o⁴⁴ glutinous rice cake fried in shallow lard

桔青 gik²¹ cang⁴⁴ green orange
桔膜 gik²¹ mok⁵ orange peel fibers
桔肉 gik²¹ nûk⁵ the meat of an orange
桔泡 gik³ pau²⁴² large orange

框框 kuong⁴⁴ kuong⁴⁴ a frame
框格 kuong⁵³ ngak²³ grid, checker pattern

doung⁵³ tieu²⁴² main pillar of a building

桁 ang⁵³ purlin [see also 枋 haung²¹³]
桁 haung²¹³ cross-piece supporting the floor: 楼棚其板板够了，楼棚桁无够。There are enough floorboards but not enough cross pieces. [see also 枋 ang⁵³]

格格 ga²¹ gak²³ lattice, grille, check pattern

桃团 to³¹ iang³¹ little peaches: 桃团李团食死倪团 <proverb> little peaches and little plums kill a little child (a warning against children's gluttony)
桃殼 to⁴⁴ ni⁴⁴ peachtree gum
桃花瓣 to²¹ ua⁴⁴ lieng⁴⁴ dementia caused by disappointment in love

梗缨 ui⁴⁴ ing⁴⁴ a kind of sea-going junk

核桃 houk⁴⁴ houk⁵ kernel, pit
核桃片 houk²¹ to²¹ wieng²¹³ walnut layered cake

根基 goung⁴⁴ gi⁴⁴ foundation, grounding: 者倪团根基松好，怀好教育。This child has a bad grounding and is hard to educate.

根根 gûng⁴⁴ gûng⁴⁴ root (of a plant)
根根蒂蒂 gûng⁴⁴ gûng⁴⁴ di²¹ dei²¹³ ⊔ roots and stems: 番薯其根根蒂蒂猪会食哩。The sweet potato roots and stems can be fed to the pigs. ⊔ the details, the inside story: 伊会问道根根蒂蒂吼去。He inquires into the heart of the matter.
恶 auk\textsuperscript{23} wicked, evil, fierce: 伊唇吠犬真恶, 会咬人。His family dog is very fierce, it can attack people.

莆田猴 buo\textsuperscript{21} lieng\textsuperscript{44} gau\textsuperscript{53} <derog> Putian monkey (i.e., a person from Putian in the east Fujian)

莴笋尾 uu\textsuperscript{21} lung\textsuperscript{24} mui\textsuperscript{31} tender stalks of asparagus lettuce

蒝芽 mui\textsuperscript{21} li\textsuperscript{53} water chestnut

蒝芽膏 mui\textsuperscript{24} li\textsuperscript{44} o\textsuperscript{4} desert made with water chestnut starch

荷蒂 ho\textsuperscript{21} dei\textsuperscript{213} lotus stalks (source of herbal medicine and a cooling drink)

荷叶包 ho\textsuperscript{21} iek\textsuperscript{5} bau\textsuperscript{44} lotus leaf cake (a kind of steamed cake in the shape of a lotus leaf, eaten at Dragon Boat Festival)

筊推 cē\textsuperscript{44} lēi\textsuperscript{44} peeler

筊瓢 cē\textsuperscript{44} loung\textsuperscript{53} ① pulp of the towel gourd ② dried gourd pulp (used as a pot liner)

筊棚 cē\textsuperscript{44} wang\textsuperscript{53} a trellis, a frame used for growing towel gourds

筊 co\textsuperscript{213} towel gourd, luffa cylindrica (or similar)

索 sok\textsuperscript{23} rope: 草索 grass rope ① 牛筋索 rubber band ② 麻索 hemp rope ③ 羽索 to jump rope

索蒂 so\textsuperscript{53} dei\textsuperscript{213} small section of rope

索头 so\textsuperscript{44} lau\textsuperscript{53} the ends of a rope or string

索面 so\textsuperscript{53} mieng\textsuperscript{242} Fuzhou vernicelli

索尾 so\textsuperscript{53} mui\textsuperscript{31} end of a rope

砰砰叫 piang\textsuperscript{21} miang\textsuperscript{44} ngieu\textsuperscript{213} din, hubhub: 伊唇曰日到暗砰砰叫, His house makes a din all day long.

破 po\textsuperscript{213} ① to damage (e.g., to spoil the geomancy i.e., fengshui): 风水乞依破去。The fengshui has been spoiled. [see also 破水 po\textsuperscript{53} zui\textsuperscript{31}] ② to be injurious to the stomach (of foods, medicines) [see also 破 puai\textsuperscript{213}]

破相 po\textsuperscript{53} luong\textsuperscript{21} to be disabled: 伊破相去。He has become disabled.

破水 po\textsuperscript{53} zui\textsuperscript{31} to damage the fengshui: 这块风景野俊, 可惜这落大廈起咁乞破水去。The scenery here is beautiful, but unfortunately put up a big building here has spoiled the fengshui.

破 puai\textsuperscript{213} ① to split: 破柴 to split firewood ② to cut open: 破腹 to open the abdomen ③ ragged: 衣裳野破 clothes are ragged [see also 破 po\textsuperscript{213}]

破隤 puai\textsuperscript{53} kiak\textsuperscript{23} to make an opening in an irrigation ditch (so as to lead water into the field)

破笋秀才 puai\textsuperscript{53} la\textsuperscript{242} siu\textsuperscript{53} jēi\textsuperscript{53} failed scholar, penniless literary man: 伊是破笋秀才, 钱钱蒋出会起。He is a failed and penniless scholar, so how can he afford to spend this much money?

破哩拉 puai\textsuperscript{213} li\textsuperscript{44} la\textsuperscript{44} broken down, ragged [a variant of 破之遗 puai\textsuperscript{21} zi\textsuperscript{44} za\textsuperscript{44}]

破心肝 puai\textsuperscript{213} ling\textsuperscript{44} ngang\textsuperscript{44} to open one's heart, to be candid and sincere: 话是破心肝共汝讲。This is being told to you in all sincerity.

破中昼 puai\textsuperscript{21} loung\textsuperscript{53} nau\textsuperscript{213} at noon: 破中昼日头野热走通去街。At noon it's terribly hot, so don't go out into the street. [also called 破中午 puai\textsuperscript{21} loung\textsuperscript{53} ngu\textsuperscript{31}]

破中午 puai\textsuperscript{21} loung\textsuperscript{53} ngu\textsuperscript{31} at noon [a variant of 破中昼 puai\textsuperscript{21} loung\textsuperscript{53} nau\textsuperscript{213}]

破面 puai\textsuperscript{53} mei\textsuperscript{213} to act very impolitely, to become angry

破棉破布 puai\textsuperscript{21} mieng\textsuperscript{21} mui\textsuperscript{53} wuo\textsuperscript{213} waste materials, scrap: 伊开破棉破布店。He opened a waste purchase shop.

破五弊 puai\textsuperscript{213} ngu\textsuperscript{21} hia\textsuperscript{44} very shabby, very old and dilapidated

破病 puai\textsuperscript{53} wauk\textsuperscript{23} to fall sick: 去年冥破病逢毛郡无做。Fell sick last year and did not do anything. [also called 病去 bang\textsuperscript{42} ngo]

破腹 puai\textsuperscript{53} wouk\textsuperscript{23} ① to perform abdominal surgery: 大医院设备好破腹没问题。The big hospital is well equipped and abdominal surgery is no problem. ② to have diarrhea: 伊今旦破腹。He has diarrhea today.

破之遗 puai\textsuperscript{21} zi\textsuperscript{44} za\textsuperscript{44} broken down, ragged: 者棉破之遗。This quilt is worn to rags. ① 许落厝破之遗。That house is badly beat up. [also called 破渣渣 puai\textsuperscript{21} za\textsuperscript{44} za\textsuperscript{44}, 破哩拉 puai\textsuperscript{21} li\textsuperscript{44} la\textsuperscript{44}]

also 破 puai\textsuperscript{213}
金厝边，银乡里 <proverb> neighbors are gold and village folks are silver (i.e., Good relations among neighbors and hometown people are precious)

厝边邻舍 cuo21 wieng33 ning21 nia213 all the neighbors: 底主有事计，厝边邻舍都会行前。If any family has a problem all the neighbors will step forward.

原子笔 nguong21 jü44 weik23 ball-point pen

套套斯文 to21 lo21 lü44 ung53 affectedly elegant, strained refinement

套套 to21 to213 sheath, case

套文 to44 ung53 hackneyed formalism: 套文怀使做，做真其，Let’s dispense with formalities and get to the realities. [also called 套文肆 to53 ung21 nü213] 套文肆 to53 ung21 nü213 hackneyed formalism [a variant of 套文 to44 ung53]

薯 lüung53 to hull rice: 薯薯粟，粟蓉蓉，穰养猪，米著依 <rhyme> Hull the rice, hull the rice, the husks for the pigs and the rice grains for the people.

逐 dú3 to pursue: 逐过，共伊夺过来。Pursue him, catch him and take it back. ◇伊行真快，我逐抢着。He walks so fast I can’t catch up with him. ◇ to urge on: 伊者晨候富未，汝介去逐呱。He still hasn’t arrived yet, so go again and urge him on. ◇ to chase away: 逐蚊蝇 to chase away flies

撉 lo53 to scald before cooking, to boil before removing for further cooking and seasoning further: 撉面 seasoned boiled noodles (a Fuzhou-style of cooking noodles) ◇ 菜着多撉偸盯。The vegetables should be boiled a little longer.

揲 sa44 to grab, to take while convenient: 好么都乞侬揲去。The good things were all snatched away. ◇乱揲 to take away without waiting for permission
10 换换将热挨致乔柴

捏 diáng 53 to mix in: 捏伪团冻开水。Add a little cooled boiled water.

换喼 uàng 53 jui 213 ① to have a change of diet: 日日食菜，今且食肉换喼偸。I eat vegetables every day, but today I am making meat for a change. ② to change what one had said previously: 昨喼讲困式，今且换喼去。He spoke one way yesterday, but today he says something different.

换轻齿 uàng 53 ning 31 jui 213 ① to get one's permanent teeth: 换轻齿会发热。A child is likely to have fever when he gets his permanent teeth.

换食 uàng 44 sick 5 ① to get food by labor: 我诸依团着伊赚呑换食。My daughter works in his house to gain a livelihood.

换 luök 5 ① to comb the hair: 头发捋野光 hair combed nice and shiny ② to earn or make a lot of money easily (an allusion to raking in gambling winnings): 钱捋野洒 raked in a lot of money

热 iek 5 ① to be hot (of foods believed to cause harmful 'internal heat'): 油炸粿野热。Deep-fried dough twists are a hot food. ② to have a fever: a variant of烧热 siù 44 iek 5

热清 iek 21 ceing 213 ① to have chills and fever: 伊且热清，着食药了。Today he has chills and fever, so he should take medicine.

热落 iek 5 lok 5 ① warm: 天清了，汝着颂热落伪团。The weather is cold, you should dress a bit warmer. ② nice and warm: 趁热落食胃治疼。Eat it while it’s nice and warm and you won’t get a stomach ache.

热天头 iek 21 tieng 44 nau 53 ① hot day

热水壶 iek 21 zù 21 / zui 21 u 53 thermos

挨 e 44 ① to delay, to postpone: 挨几日再讲。We’ll talk about it a few days later. [also called 挨延 e 44 iung 53] ② to dawdle: 伊真会挨。She is always dawdling.

挨延 e 44 iung 53 ① to delay, to postpone: a variant of挨 e 44 ①

致 dei 213 ① to pass through with the head bowed: 趁下底致过去 to get through (to get across by going under) ② with head bowed: 头致蜀行过去 passed through with head bowed ③ to secure personal gain: 伊真会致。He is skilled at securing personal gain.

轿车 giu 44 jia 44 baby carriage

轿椂 giu 53 iung 213 ① sedan-chair pole

柴 ca 53 ① wood, firewood: 烧柴 to burn wood ②破柴 to split firewood ③柴栭 wooden chair ④柴铳 wooden comb ⑤ coarse-fibered (e.g., meat): 老鸡脚肉真柴。The old hen’s meat is very coarse-fibered.

柴灶 ca 21 jau 213 ① wood-burning stove

柴栏 ca 44 kuok 5 ① short thick piece of wood

柴头椅团 ca 44 lau 53 i eu 24 iang 31 <fig> ① worthless household stuff: 我厝xhr无夭偷，都是柴头椅团。There’s nothing worth stealing in our house, it’s all worthless odds and ends. ② poor people’s children: 金团银团，柴头椅团 <proverb> a rich family’s children are treasures, a poor family’s children are junk

柴橇 ca 21 leing 213 ① kindling

柴叾 ca 44 léu 44 ① knots in wood: 只块柴叾破 ciné起。This piece of wood has so many knots you can’t split it.

柴榦 ca 21 liang 21 juo 213 ① wooden shack

柴鱼 ca 44 ngú 53 <fig> ① wooden fish (a fierce character impervious to threats of punishment): 者依是柴鱼，别依看见伊会惊。He is a desperado, everyone who sees him is afraid of him. ② impoverished (i.e., being too poor to serve guests real fish): 伊做什夭偷，伊厝呅僶有柴鱼。He makes a show of being so rich, when his family is dirt poor.

柴丝 ca 44 si 44 ① splinter used for kindling

柴火 ca 31 ui 31 ① fire of a wood stove ② stoves (in general)

柴栭 ca 21 wui 213 ① wood shavings

柴棧 ca 44 zau 44 ① incompletely burned charcoal

柴樞 ca 44 ziang 44 ① wooden peg
果果
dok⁵ guang⁴⁴ a long, narrow wooden piece used to stabilize table legs

果胶
dok⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ table leg

果电
do⁵ lieng²² desk lamp, table lamp

果布
wö⁴²³ wiping cloth, wiping rag

映
aung²¹³ to guard, to keep watch: 映门 to keep watch for the door ▶ 映窗 to watch over the house ▶ 映羊 to tend sheep

映贼
aung⁴⁴ ceik⁵ to guard the home against thieves

映门犬
oung⁵⁵ muong³¹ keing³¹ ① watchdog ② abusive doorman: 许多人映门犬野蛮，怀乞讨饭。The doorman at that danwei is a fierce watchdog; he won't let anyone in to see anybody.

映松柏
oung⁵⁵ sün⁴¹ mak²³ <jocular> to die: 伊姆早去映松柏去。His mother died a long time ago.

映
bäu²¹³ to bulge, to protrude: 目関 eyes bulging ▶ 胎胎 full breasted (buxum)

映吊
bä⁴¹ lau²¹³ to bulge, to protrude: 目関胞吊出来 eyes bulging ▶ 骨对断去胞吊出来。The bone broke and protruded.

眠
ming⁵³ ① to sleep: 我眠浅，I don't sleep soundly. ② a sleep: 映蜀眠 to sleep once

眠床
ming⁴ coung⁵³ bed: 这架眠床野大。This bed is big. ▶ 眠床下踢毽—平平悬 <xiéhouyu> (to kick a shuttlecock under the bed) makes no difference (six of one and half a dozen of the other)

眠床关
ming⁴ joung⁴⁴ guang⁴⁴ bed slat, crosspiece between legs of bed

眠床胶
ming⁴ joung⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ leg of bed

眠床尾
ming⁴ joung⁴⁴ mu³¹ end of bed, end away from the pillow

眠床尾
ming²¹ joung²¹ na²¹³ drawer in bedstead: 伊眠床有眠床尾。His bed has a drawer in the bedstead.

眠床头
ming²¹ joung²¹ niu⁵³ head of bed

眠床顶
ming²¹ joung³¹ niing³¹ top of bedstead: 蒜扇眠床顶 a fan is placed on top of the bedstead

眠膩
mëng²¹ nü³¹ sleepiness: 今明日牌拍恰迟无眠膩去。I played cards too late tonight, and I don't feel sleepy any more. ② to sleep: 映腻唔无

足，依无精神。If you don't get enough sleep you have no energy.

映
oung⁵³ ① long time: 汝野可无来了 You haven't come for a long time. ② 伊乍去无倍听，He left not long ago. ② counting word for spells of rain, snow, wind, etc.: 雪遏蜀映。There was a snow fall. ③ 雨遏蜀映。Rain fell for a shower. ③ counting word for puff or burst of bad smell, etc.: 蜀映臭气 a burst of bad smell

剔
tik⁵ ① to strip off the inedible outer leaves of cabbage: 菜剔微。Clean off the leafy cabbage. ② to straighten out, to untangle: 线乱去剔清楚。The thread got tangled, straighten it out. ③ to separate: 蒲度蜀剔开 should be separated part by part

映
oung⁵³ to come together, to gather around: 圆拢 to collect together (persons or things) 圆吼做 to do together 圆吼讲 everybody says 圆吼看 to gather together to look at something 圆吼食 to gather to eat

映
aung⁵³ ① to chip in: 大家圆仿团钱乞伊牧病。Everyone chipped in and raised some money for his medical treatment. ② to gather round: 人客松 会侧，各人圆蜀桌食。There aren't that many guests, so everyone can gather round one table to eat. ③ to mix all together: 各桌菜底圆蜀堆过鼎，The leftovers from each place can be mixed altogether and reheated.

圆珠
oung²¹ juo⁴⁴ juo⁴⁴ ① fully round, round and smooth: 只粒球圆珠真有味。This ball is nice and round and fun to play with. ② nicely plump, chubby: 者倪圆圆珠真有味。The baby is nice and chubby.

圆环
oung⁴⁴ guang⁵³ ring, circle

圆麋
oung⁴⁴ künk⁵³ to gather in a group: 圆麋结阵相拍。To form groups and have a fight. [also called 圆麋打阵 ieng²¹ künk²¹ da⁴⁴ deing²⁴] 圆麋打阵 ieng²¹ künk²¹ da⁴⁴ deing²⁴ to gather in a group [a variant of 圆麋 ieng⁴⁴ künk⁵³]

圆睑
oung²¹ niang²¹ si²¹ öük²¹ oung⁵³ not fit together, not get along: 此类各仿松，正圆睑 四角床。<col> The two of them don't get along, like a round pot and a square steamer.

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10 圆鸭晕 留 贼赃 蛋 咏

圆鸭 ieng²⁴ nieng²⁴ full: is a蜀碗莱着据圆圆。

Every bowl of food should be filled a little fuller.

圆中 ieng⁴⁴ noun⁴⁴ neat, well laid-out: 家私排清
楚去，房里就圆中去，The furniture is neatly
arranged, so the room looks well laid out. [also
called 圆中中 ieng⁴⁴ noun⁴⁴ noun⁴⁴②]

圆中中 ieng²¹ noun⁴⁴ noun⁴⁴ ② nicely arranged, ②
cozy: 伊亲讨嘛，汝蜀居圆中中，老人就欢喜
去！If he gets married, your whole family will be
a cozy group and the old folks will be overjoyed.
② neat, well laid-out [a variant of 圆中 ieng⁴⁴ noun⁴⁴]

鸭哑色 ak²¹ au⁴⁴ laik²³ duck-dung color (usu.
descriptive of drab color of textiles) [a variant of
duck urine ak²¹ sai¹⁴ laik²³]

鸭团 ak²⁴ giang²¹ ② duckling ② duck raised for
meat

鸭雄 ak²¹ hung⁵³ male duck, drake

鸭雄声 ak²¹ hüng⁴⁴ niang⁴⁴ <derog> drake voice ②
(descriptive of a hoarse voice)

鸭母 ak²³ mo³¹ female duck

鸭母胶 ak²¹ mo²¹ a⁴⁴ duck toes (descriptive of a
toes-outward gait)

鸭母摆 ak²¹ mo²¹ bai⁵³ to waddle

鸭母卵 ak²¹ mo⁴⁴ laung²⁴ groceries (duck) zero on
exam: 今旦考书食鸭母卵。Got zero on today's
exam.

鸭母沼 ak²¹ mo²¹ liu⁵³ duck paddle (i.e., dog paddle)

鸭屎色 ak²¹ sai⁴⁴ laik²³ duck-dung color (usu.
descriptive of drab color of textiles) [also called
duck urine ak²¹ au⁴⁴ laik²³]

很重要 sieng⁴⁴ caudal sex-gland of a duck (rank-
tasting)

晕 hung⁵³ to faint: 伊蜀看见血就晕去。She faints
at the sight of blood.

晕 uong²¹ uong⁴⁴ slight stains: 衣裳无洗澈固
有晕晕。The clothes haven't been cleaned
perfectly, for there are still light stains.

晏子 ang³³ zü³¹ child of one's old age

罢奶 ba⁵³ ne³¹ father and mother, parents (a
combination of 谭罢 loung²¹ ma²¹³ and 谭奶
loung²¹ ne³¹)

贼帮贼侣 ceik⁵ boung⁴⁴ ceik³¹ li³¹ gang of thieves

贼团 ceik³¹ giang³¹ petty thief

贼食鸦片酶 ceik⁵ siek⁵ a²¹ wieng⁵³ kaung²¹³
<jocular> to eat like a thief and sleep like an
opium addict (i.e., a glutton and sleepyhead)

贼做 ceik²¹ zo²¹³ wicked and greedy action: 称蜀
斤合两两三两，正贼做其。To give two-and-a-
half ounces short on the pound, now that's wicked.

贼赃 ceik⁵ zoug⁴⁴ stolen goods

赃证 zoug⁵ jeing²¹³ evidence of stolen goods: 无
赃证蒋样热伊做贼? How can you falsely accuse
him of theft when there are no stolen goods in

证据 bu⁴⁴ ling⁵³ fly, housefly

证据斑 bu⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ being⁴⁴ freckles [also called
glow worms bu³¹ ling⁴⁴ nai³¹]

证据母 bu³¹ ling⁴⁴ mo³¹ large fly

证据尿 bu⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ nai³¹ freckles [a variant of 蛋
斑 bu⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ being⁴⁴]

证据虎 bu³¹ ling⁴⁴ nai³¹ a kind of very large fly

证据拍 bu³¹ ling⁴⁴ pei²¹³ fly swatter: 现刻贼蝇拍
都是塑料做其。Nowadays the fly swatters are all
made of plastic.

证据鼻 bu²¹ ling²¹ pei²¹⁺⁺ the nose of a fly
(i.e., a keen sense of smell): 贼蝇鼻乞食耳
<proverb> a fly's nose and a beggar's ear are
both keen

峨峨直 ngæ²¹ ngæ⁴⁴ lik⁵ straight, stiff: 峨峨直倒吼
ly ing stretched stiffly

哑叫 gia²¹ ia³¹ ieu²¹³ ② to cry (e.g., like a baby),
to scream (i.e., talk in a loud voice) [a variant of
叽叽叫 gi²¹ i⁵ ieu²¹³]
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**Say ng⁴⁴ lu⁴⁴ ① to murmur: 伊怀甘愿，吼呼呼。She is unwilling and keeps complaining to herself. ② to speak in a low voice: 汝莫嗡嗡，各侬都会八了。You don't have to murmur, since everybody knows about it.**

**嘶 zua⁵³ to eat heavily**

**哽 gang³¹ stoppage in the throat; to choke: 鱼骨哽喉哇。A fish bone got stuck in the throat.**

**嗝 diang²¹ strong and irritating smell: 者花露香水也哎。This kind of toilet water assailsthe nostrils.**

**魄 o²¹ louk⁵ souk⁵ to dawdle on the job, to goof off: 汝莫毛急，伊做事总是烦哉魄。No need to get worked up; he always goofs off like this.**

**哉哉 o²¹ leik²³ ① to be a yes-man: 碰着上司伊都是哉哉。When he meets superiors he says yes to everything. ② to go along with others' opinions, to be amiable, to be obliging: 依共哉话，伊都是哉哉。No matter who talks with him, he always agrees with whatever they say.**

**唤 huang²¹ ① to invite: 我无闲，汝唤伊齐去。I have no free time, so you invite him to go along. ② to entice: 伊唤汝去赌，是怀是。Isn't he enticing you to go and gamble? ③ 唤汝食哉唤汝。<colloq> I'm inviting you to eat, not enticing you to gamble.**

**囥囬 kik³ giang³¹ small steam launch**

**囥 zeik² to extrude from a small opening: 嘴牙膏 to squeeze out toothpaste ① 嘴肉柱 to squeeze a pimple [also called囥囬 zi²¹ leik²³]**

**囥囬 zi²¹ leik²³ to extrude from a small opening [a variant of囥 zeik²³]**

**囥囬越越 zik²¹ zik²¹ zok⁵ zok⁵ hurried walking**

**囥囬 zik⁵ zuk⁵ to whisper in someone's ear: 两隻者许叶囥囬脧毛? What are those two over there whispering in each other's ears?**

**囥囬 heing⁴ hak²³ to bowl out, to curse out: 共俚囬讲话怀通囥囬，When you talk to children you should not bowl them out.**

**囥囬 nê³¹ sensation in teeth caused by sour or gritty substances: 醋加只般係，食蛀牙会囬。If you put in so much vinegar, your teeth will be on edge when you try to eat it. 影者话食蛀牙会囬。Hearing that kind of talk is sickening.**

**囥囬 ai⁴⁴ hak²³ ha²⁴ oh my, my goodness (or similar exclamation at the end of a sentence)**

**囥囬 so⁴⁴ to peck and eat (of geese and ducks): 鸭囬囬乱囬 <colloq> the duck pecks all over (descriptive of rummaging and looking aimlessly)**

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**瞎 cang⁴⁴ mang⁵³ ① blind: 目瞎瞎去。He became blind. ② blind person**

**瞎盲斋 cang⁴⁴ mang⁵³ je⁴⁴ school for the blind**

**瞎盲针 cang⁴⁴ mang⁵³ jeing⁴⁴ blind person's bamboo knitting needles**

**瞎盲钱鼠 cang⁵³ mang³¹ jeing³¹ jü³¹ a kind of foul-smelling mouse (with poor eyesight, doesn't avoid people, and said to be omen of arrival of money in the mail) [a variant of 钱鼠 zieng³¹ jü³¹]**

**瞎盲算 cang⁵³ mang²¹ naung²¹ blind fortune-teller**

**造 zo²⁴ ① to eat up leftovers ② to force someone to finish up leftovers: 无嘅囬造我。Don't stuff me (don't force me to eat).**

**造化 zo⁵³ hua²¹ fortunate [a written variant of 造化 zo⁵³ hua²¹]**

**歃 guak³ to gulp down: 咬渴，看见茶会趁势裡去。He was thirsty, so when he saw the tea he gulped it down.**

**歃歃 kiek⁵ cui²¹ harelip**
缺特钳 钱铁铁铃铅秤

缺哥 kiek²¹ go⁴⁴ <derog> person with a harelip

特意 dek²¹ dek²¹ ej²¹ es, making a point of doing [a variant of 特直 deik³ dik³]

特直 deik³ dik³ especially, making a point of doing: 今且特直来看汝。Today, I specially came to visit you. 今天特直为汝行一头。I made the trip especially for you. [also called 特意 dek²¹ dek²¹ ej²¹]

钳存 king³¹ ngiang³¹ pincers, pliers

钱斗 zieng³¹ dau³¹ small wooden cash-box
钱赚 zieng³¹ doïk³³ piggy bank
钱纸 zieng³¹ jai³¹ spirit money, joss money
钱债 zieng³¹ jai²¹³ debt: 借只赊钱债下日将样填? You have incurred so much debt, how will you pay it back later?
钱子 zieng³¹ jì³¹ copper coins
钱鼠 zieng³¹ jü³¹ a kind of foul-smelling mouse (with poor eyesight, doesn't avoid people, and said to be omen of arrival of money in the mail) [also called 畜貨鼠 cang³¹ mang³¹ zieng³¹ jü³¹]

钱空 zieng⁴⁴ keüng⁴⁴ square hole in old-fashioned copper coins, money (often in derogatory sense): 伊蜀日偏究钱空姐, 逢纒都给八, All he thinks of is getting hold of money; he doesn't know anything.

钱命 zieng³¹ miang²⁴² money-mad, money-grubber: 看伊不言富, 也是钱命。Rich as he is, he is mad for money.

钱票 zieng³¹ mieu²¹³ paper money, bills: 现刻钱票都使机器点。Nowadays banknotes are checked over by machine. @ bank checks issued by old-style money shops

钱无米 zieng³¹ mu²¹³ lou²¹³ wealthy man: 他怪蛋喊我是钱无米, You must think I am filthy rich.

钱尾 zieng³¹ mui³¹ odd amount, change: 伪脑钱尾, 无碎票就怀使掩。That odd amount can be let go if you don't have small change for it.

钱店 zieng³¹ naing²¹³ money shop, old-style bank: 伊依公开钱店, 会遗无钱吼去? His grandfather ran a money shop, so how can he be without money?

钱头钱尾 zieng³¹ nau³¹ zieng³¹ mui³¹ small change, odd amounts of money
钱团 zieng³¹ ngiang³¹ small change: 会找只钱团乞我! How can you give me so much change?
钱声 zieng⁴⁴ niang⁴⁴ price, cost: 去蜀头区吾乎须钱声? How much money do you need to take a trip to Beijing?

钱道 zieng³¹ no²⁴² <abusive> scoundrel, bad egg [also called 钱道蒂 tszieng²¹ no⁵³ lei²¹³]
钱道蒂 zieng³¹ no⁵³ lei²¹³ <abusive> scoundrel, bad egg [a variant of 钱道 zieng³¹ no²⁴²]

钱息 zieng³¹ seik²³ interest (on money)

铁痨病 tiek⁵⁵ lo²¹ wang²⁴² tuberculosis [a variant of 瘧 tiek³]

铁硬 tiek³ ngaing²⁴² without fail: 伊铁硬总款做。He will act this way without fail.

线纱 tiek³ siang⁴⁴ na⁴⁴ wire mesh window screening: 现在野少铁线纱, 都是塑料做其。Today wire mesh window screening is rarely seen, since most of them are plastic.

铁实 tiek³ sik⁵ definitely, assuredly: 伊铁实野呆。He is assuredly very bad.

铁铁硬 tiek³ ngaing²⁴² ① of ironclad reliability: 者铁铁铁硬样会断！This rope is as strong as iron, how could it possibly break? ② unyielding, uncompromising: 伊铁铁硬背平出证明条。He is completely unaccommodating and will not let you have a note of certification.

铃铃 ling⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ ring-a-ling, small bell: 道士摇铃铃, 皈依保蜀身。<rhyme> The Daoist priest rings his bell, and everyone looks out for himself.

铅笔车 úon²¹ mik²¹ cia⁴⁴ pencil sharpener [a variant of 笔车 bik³¹ cia⁴⁴]

铅笔挫 úon²¹ mik⁵ co²¹³ eraser [also called 笔挫 bik⁵ co²¹³]

铅笔带 úon²¹ mik⁵ dei²¹³ small piece of pencil

林米 su³¹ mi³¹ glutinous rice
林米麪 su²¹ mi²¹ li⁵³ glutinous rice cakes
积 zeik3 indigestion: 只鐵棍团团去了。This child has indigestion.

透1 tau213 ① strong (wind) ② springboard [also called 透板 teu53 weing31, see also 透2 tau213]

透2 tau213 ① to poison: 那团给依透死去。The ducks were poisoned and killed by other people. [see also 透1 tau213]

透骨 tau53 gouk23 penetrating pain: 麻膜下痛透骨。He felt an excruciating pain after hitting his foot against something.

透夜 tau53 ia242 ① into the night, day and night: 在夜裡打出去。He hurried through the night to get out of town. ② all night: 透夜值班。To be on duty all night. [also called 透呗 tau44 mang53]

透呗 tau44 ka44 happy, to have a good time: 只回去北京客照野透改。We had a very good time on this trip to Beijing.

透底 tau53 le31 always in the past, ever: 透底无依总去做。Nobody has ever done anything like this. ② 透底无常往。Never ever to have dealings with.

透心 tau44 ling44 thorough: 肉煮透心去未? Is the meat thoroughly cooked?

透呗 tau44 mang53 all night [a variant of 透夜 tau53 ia242 ②]

透日 tau44 nik5 all day long [also called 固固日 go44 loun53 nik5]

透年 tau44 nieng53 all year long; 透年总做固固混食，Toils and bustles all year long like this and still barely earns a living. [also called 固固年 go44 loun44 nieng53]

透番 tau44 uang44 full-grown duck

透板 teu53 weing31 springboard [a variant of 透1 tau213 ②]

笔车 bik5 cia44 pencil sharpen [also called 笔车 uong53 mik5 cia44]

笔挫 bik5 co213 eraser [also called 鞨笔槌 uong21 mik5 co213]

笔尺 bi21 lak5 cuok23 meter stick, ruler [also called 米达尺 m51 lak5 cuok23]

笔錔 bik5 tak23 pen or pencil cap [also called 笔錔管 bik23 tak23 guong31]

笔錔管 bik23 tak24 guong51 ① pen or pencil cap [a variant of 笔錔 bik5 tak23] ② ー the tight pant legs

笔撑 bik5 tang213 backing placed under sheet of writing paper

笑笑面 ciu21 jiu53 meing213 smiling face [a variant of 笑面 ciu53 meing213]

笑面 ciu53 meing213 smiling face: 只嘗著依团真笑面, 逢依郝伊。This girl always has a smiling face; everyone likes her. [also called 笑笑面 ciu21 jiu53 meing213]

䖝豆 sung44 nau242 soybeans dried after boiling with bamboo shoots (a snack food)

䖝丝 sung21 ni44 pickled and shredded bamboo shoots (used as a condiment)

倩 ciang213 to hire, to engage: 倩奶妈 to engage a wetnurse ① 闪几隻依来对是 to hire a few people to help

债尾 zai53 mui31 unpaid debts

倩 nuok23 how: 倩唔 how long a time ⑦ 昔思 how high ⑦ 昔唔 how many

僧 nah53 uai242 ① how many: 倩唔依 how many people ⑦ 昔唔大 how big ⑦ 倩唔唔 how long a time ⑦ 共总僧唔? How many in total? ② how (as exclamation): 天气僧唔好。How nice the weather is.

倚 ai31 to hope, to rely on [a variant of 倚望 ai44 uong242]

倚望 ai44 uong242 to hope, to rely on: 汝怀使倚望伊。Don't rely on him. [also called 倚 ai31]
倒 do31 ① to lie down: 倒带去 to lie down ② 倒地 兜 to lie on the ground ③ to go bankrupt: 伊郎 罢开其店倒去了。 The shop his father was running went bankrupt. [see also 倒 do23]

倒 do23 on the contrary: 药食佺倒呆去。 He took medicine and actually got even worse. [see also 倒 do23]

倒弹 do44 dang35 to reflect (light): 日头倒弹目圆 咱野受。 Sunlight shining on the eyes is very uncomfortable.

倒地 do44 de1242 to be knocked down, to fail completely: 拍倒地 knock to the ground ② 输 倒地去 lose totally

倒朝 do44 du153 wing of old-style one-storied house facing the main room across the courtyard

倒朝挟 do44 diu44 dung44 to bounce back, to bounce in opposite direction

倒朝声 do44 diu44 liang44 an echo

倒街 do21 ge44 to be in over supply and available cheaply, to be a drug on the market: 只两年柑桔 倒街去。 The last couple of years oranges have been in surplus and have swamped the market.

倒灶 do44 jau243 ① the family situation is going down hill (to the point of having no food to eat) ② home destroyer, wastrel (usu. term of insult to a woman) ③ to incur disaster: 跟汝总款依会倒灶。 Being with someone like you can lead to disaster.

倒手拐 do31 ji44 guai31 left-handed person [also called 大小拐 dual21 liu44 guai31]

倒床 do21 joung35 to be sick in bed: 伊只两日倒床去。 He has been sick in bed the last two days.

倒店 do44 laing213 to go bankrupt and close down

倒弹影 do53 lang31 nguoung31 to block one's own light: 电光篇只边写字絵倒弹影。 If you put the lamp here, you won't be writing sitting in your own light.

倒头 do44 lau35 to turn around: 火车倒头。 The locomotive turned around.

倒马 do34 ma31 to be dead tired: 只两日搬居，依做倒马去。 The last two days have been spent moving and I am dead tired. [also called 倒迈 do44 mai44]

倒迈 do44 mai44 to be dead tired [a variant of 倒马 do53 ma31]

倒蔗 do44 zia213 ① to cut cane ② to knock down row after row

倾 kia213 to nod, to bow: 罢事计老板无倾头不行。 This thing won't work without the boss' approval.

隻 zie23 ① a classifier: 蹲隻依 a person ② 蹲隻问题 a problem ③ 蹲隻罗盆 a washsbin ④ 蹲隻缸 a jar ⑤ 蹲隻锣 a gong

隻隻母 zie21 jie24 mo31 large sparrow

隻隻 zie21 jiek23 sparrow

隻半 zie53 wuang21 half (of things measured with 喔 zie23)

臭 cau213 ① ill-smelling: 臭汗 acrid sweat ② 臭腥 rank smell (smell fishy) ③ 臭油 rank oil ④ 臭脓脓 a strong smell of feet ⑤ unfriendly: 只隻依面野臭。逢依都爱共伊讲话。He has an unfriendly face, nobody wants to talk to him.

臭甲 cau53 ak23 encrusted dirt on the fingers or toes

臭生 cau44 cang44 raw taste of undercooked or unripe fruits or vegetables: 只碗菜无炒熟，食呔 咱固臭生。This dish of vegetables wasn't stir-fried enough; it has a raw taste.

臭腥 cau44 co44 fishy smell: 乍刎完鱼，蜀手真臭腥。 Having just finished cleaning the fish, the hands smell very fishy.

臭着 cau44 duok5 burnt smell

臭疤 cau53 eik23 smell of spoiled pickled vegetables

臭阴 cau53 ein213 body odor

臭汗 cau53 gang242 smelly sweat: 蹲身只般臭汗， 固枱舍去洗汤。 He is sweaty and smelly all over, and still doesn't go bathe.

臭熏 cau44 houng44 smell of tobacco smoke: 房内 野臭薰，横门团快开起去通。The whole room stinks of tobacco smoke, go open the window and let it air out.

臭烟 cau21 hui21/ hu21 inging44 smell of smoke: 蒋 讲只般臭烟。有底呢着去? Why is there such a strong smell of smoke, has something caught fire somewhere?
The clothes haven't been thoroughly rinsed; they still have a soapy smell.

The peculiar smell of undercooked cooked oil in food

Unwashed for only two days the hair already has an oily smell.

Bean sprouts should be taken out of the water once they are washed. If they soak too long they get a bad smell.

The rice has been burned.

The rice was burned today, it's really bad-tasting. [also called 臭焦巴 cau²¹ jiu⁴⁴ wa⁴⁴]

Unfriendly face. Cheerless look

Foul-smelling, a strong irritating smell

Foul-smelling, extremely bad-smelling [also called 臭五行 cau²¹ ngu⁴⁴ hai⁴⁴]

Extremely bad-smelling [also called 臭五行 cau²¹ ngu⁴⁴ lei²¹³]

Smell of urine [also called 臭尿 cau²¹ niu⁴⁴ hai⁴⁴]

Bad smelly: To get moldy and smelly; tea leaves have gone moldy and smelly.

The player is no damn good; he can't even score on such an easy shot.

Low-quality: Only a few of the bunch.

This meat went bad because it wasn't reheated.

This bowl of gruel was cooked yesterday and has already gone bad.

Pond fish are bound to have a bit of muddy taste.

The bad smell from the center of diseased sweet potatoes

The bad smell of stale pickles

Moth balls

Strong and irritated spoiled smell:

If lard is kept too long it is liable to go bad and stink.

There is dirt caught in the eye. To be located: 伊敍眉．

He is at home.

To be left back, not to be promoted to the next class

To heal in a dislocated manner (of a broken bone): 肩臂截去；肢損去了，牧好．

The shoulder was injured in a fall and has already healed in a dislocated state; it cannot be
Still gak$ tang$ to be stuck: '事计鼓鼓去, 伊暂时始行得去。' *The matter has become deadlocked, so for the time being he cannot get away.*

徐徐叫 sù$ giu$ to make a slurping noise when eating

颂 bang$ to open wide: 'brasblst依吟行过。' *He spread his legs and people cannot pass.*

颂直腿 bang$ déi$ both legs in a front-and-rear straight line

颂婶婶 bang$ hia$ too far apart, can't get together: '蜀哥婶婶敬, 相方哥, 相方哥。The whole family is scattered in different places, one is here and one is there.' [also called 颂奇碰 bang$ ngia$ ngia$]

颂横腿 bang$ huang$ both legs in a left-and-right straight line

颂奇奇 bang$ ngia$ ngia$ too far apart, can't get together [a variant of 颂婶婶 bang$ hia$ hia$]

颂 súng$ to wear: '颁羊毛衫 to wear a wool sweater' 颂裙 to wear a skirt

颂白 súng$ bak$ to wear mourning (traditionally white in China)

颂红衫 súng$ sái$ to wear a red shirt, to be sentenced to death (in former times criminals sentenced to death wore a red shirt)

颂缩 súng$ ngaung$ to wear as a sleeping garment: 只件衣裳旧去了, 问留叫颂缩。*This garment is worn out, save it to sleep in.*

颂睡裤 súng$ ngaung$ ngaou$ sleeping trousers, pyjama bottoms

颂睡袍 súng$ ngaung$ nong$ sleeping garments, night clothes

爱捏 ü$ li$ to like to have: '只依团其舌, 依固喊我爱捏啦? *Such a little thing, you think I crave for it?*
doesn't soap
If he shrinks a showy rooster plum, The rooster is very much in heat. ◇ to be stuck on oneself, to be self-infatuated: 我无事。勿自菲薄。She is not that much but she is still in love with herself. ◇ gaudy, showy (of clothing): 此件衣裳恰似我着色数饺颂其。This clothing is too gaudy, at my age I can't wear it.

The rooster is in heat.

to shrink: 新布落水膨也晒。New cloth shrinks a good deal if it gets into water. ◇ 鳖头已被有腔内。If one touches a turtle's head he will draw it in.

cuong53 to sprain: 胫脉去。He sprained his ankle.

soap case (soap box) ◇ soap bubble

rouge (a kind of red plum)

lecherous: 自满乐自满乐。

to be in heat: 只头鸡角都去了。The rooster is in heat.

cuong53 a lecherous man

cuong53 bright, gaudy: 只块布真彩色。

This piece of cloth is bright-colored.

wolf hound

to quarrel, to wrangle: 前几日、姐妹冤家。

to inculcate falsely: 冤讲好依。

to be inculcated falsely by others ◇ wrong, unjust: 野冤讲 highly unjust

to bump, lump: 头碰肿蜀大馍。

Bumped his head and got a big lump. ◇ to raise a lump: 蝗蚊皎食读蜀大馍。

The mosquito bite raised a big lump. ◇ 蜘蜀馍下则馍起起。A little bump will raise a lump.

gu53 hungry ghost, glutton: 伊共饿道蜀样，旋特顿接蜀顿。He is like a hungry ghost. He can't wait from one meal to the next. [also called 饿道荒鬼 ngo53 lo424 huong53 gui31]

He is like a hungry ghost, he can't wait from one meal to the next. [a variant of 饿道 ngo53 lo424]

hungry Buddha, thin person: 伊像饿道佛，有病无？He is as thin as a hungry Buddha. Is he sick?

To go hungry: 汝奶毛着目汝着饿顿了。If your mother isn't home you will have to go hungry.

cannot, do not know how to, do not have the skill ◇ not (general negation for adjectives): 绘成 not salty ◇ 绘好 not good

uneven, not level: 地兜饶平。

The ground is not level. ◇ on bad terms: 只两独立自爽松。The two of them are always on bad terms.

not convenient: 人客都着哗，绘便掏钱乞伊。It's not proper to give him the money while all of the guests are still here.

not look like: 绘像卜遮雨。It doesn't look like it's going to rain. ◇ not look alike: 两俗兄弟哥野绘像。The two brothers don't look at all alike.

not presentable [also called 绘像样 me21 juong53 nguung242] ◇ being hoodlums

bad terms: 伊两其绘对。The two of them are on bad terms. ◇ not right for the disease: 者病绘对。This medicine is not the appropriate one. ◇ wrong, incorrect: 绘讲绘对。What you say is wrong.

cannot get along: 伊两其绘派。Those two cannot get along.

to forget: 我绘记关门。I forget to close the door.

not bad (i.e., quite good): 者酒绘下。This wine is not bad.
accounted for.

贻中 me²¹ lièng²³ unsuitable, unfit 赉中领 unfit for wearing 赉中看 cannot be looked at

贻给 me³³ lia³¹ to begrudge, be reluctant: 伊固贻给贻得行。He is still reluctant to go.

贻成事 me³³ liăng²¹ nai³²⁴ ① inappropriate: 倪团交乞贻成事。It will not do to entrust the child to her. ② not succeed: 旅游其事计贻成事去了! The tourist trip did not work out.

贻成花 me³³ liăng⁴⁴ nguá⁴⁴ not succeed

贻中使 me³³ liăng⁵³ nai³¹ cannot be used, not durable: 赉者贻去, 赉中使。This wood is rotten, it can’t be used. ①国产洗衣机贻中使。Washing machines made in China are not very durable.

贻呆 me³³ ngai⁵³ ① can’t do any harm: 总款贻呆? Wouldn’t it get torn (worn out) by grinding in this way? ② bad, not very good: 赉依歌唱贻呆。His singing is not bad.

贻好 me³³ o³¹ ① not good ② cannot recover

贻爱 me³³ o⁵³ not like: 雨, 我贻爱去街。

When it rains I don’t like going out into town。①贻爱食汽水。He doesn’t like soda water.

贻假师 me³³ sa⁴⁴ ga²¹ sa⁴⁴ to pretend to have expert knowledge: 赉假师贻像贻来做去, He pretended to know how, and as a result, he messed things up. [also called 无师假师 mo³³ sa⁴⁴ ga²¹ sa⁴⁴]

贻受 me³³ sieu²⁴² ① to feel bad: 今且贻受受

贻 Today I don’t feel well. ② cannot endure: 赉受得贻滴气。She will not take the least bit of bullying.

贻熟 me³³ súk⁵ ① not cooked, unripe: 总款煮贻熟

Cooking this way (the thing) will not be cooked。② not familiar, not well-acquainted: 我共起义贻熟。I don’t know him well。③ 城里其贻我贻熟

I am not familiar with the downtown streets.

贻会意 me³³ ui⁵³ ei²¹³ ① not understand: 讲半日义贻会意。I spoke a long time and he still did not get it。② not sensible (esp. of a child): 只要倪团哥野贻会意。This child doesn’t understand things.

贻入 me³³ wai²³ ① not know: 我贻入义贻住底呢。I don’t know where he lives。② not understand: 我讲半日义贻入。I talked a long time and he still did not understand。③ not know (not be acquainted with): 讲条带我贻入。I don’t know this road.
編排 měng wang néng 腦皮 2 行家 měng wang néng 腦皮。The clothes are not ironed evenly. 2) improper, do not work: 共研究了編排, 我 talk to him, but it won't work.

編排 měng wéi kǎi dài 不知道 how to behave: 常常編排, 看看有无害。The little child does not know how to behave; when he saw you he didn't greet you.

編排 měng wéi duóng 不知道: 者事计我編排。I don't know about this matter.

編排 měng wéi shí 2 不知道 approaching danger or disaster: 依通知伊快走, 伊固耳真塞, 正編排亡。When he was told to flee at once, he paid no attention. He refused to recognize the approach of disaster. 2) to be reckless and insensible: 卜做运动了, 伊固贪污, 編排亡。The campaign was coming on and he was still practicing corruption, he was really insensible.

編排 měng wéi zéng 2 to have no sense of proper behavior: 伊真編排亡, 纖动钢做些事计也无伪造 Rath. He has no sense of decent behavior, being indebted to people for so much they did for him, yet not showing the least bit of gratitude.

編排 měng zài 2 ① cannot endure: 担担 certify, 我编排只斤。The carrying pole is too slender, it won't take that heavy a load. ② not deserve: 我编排哩我著礼。I don't deserve such a gift from you.

編排 měng zì 2 ① to feel unwell: 心肝你编排哩 to have a sick stomach and want to throw up ② to be dissatisfied, to be envious: 看见别编排做得好, 你编排哩 to be jealous when seeing others do well

逢 hung 2 any: 逢你都会八。Everybody knows that. ① 逢地方去 go anywhere
逢 hung nèng hung 2 逢你都讲, Anybody will talk.
逢逢 hung 2 no méng hung 2 逢逢 anything [a variant of 逢逢 hung 2 nòk]
逢碰 hung 2 nòk 2 逢你都讲勿要 I don't want anything. ① 伊逢逢都系八, He doesn't know anything. ② 许款你逢逢都加贵。Everything is very expensive there. [also called 逢逢 hung 2 no méng hung 2]
逢块 hung 2 nòk 2 anywhere: 伊逢块都去。He goes anywhere.

留出 liū jük 2 a short piece performed as an encore

高脚 guō guō 2 stilts
高照 guō jie 2 long-handed lantern
高底 guō le 31 high heels [also called 悬高底 geing 21 ngo guō le 31, 高柄底 go 21 waung 33 le 31]
高底底 guō le 21 kik 5 wooden clogs
高燥 guō 3 li 21 high dry place: 寻製煮有高燥地方 Fine noodles should be kept in a high dry place.
高柄底 guō 21 waung 33 le 31 high heels [a variant of 高底底 guō le 31]
高魂 guō ung 23 forgetful: 汝这隻依野高魂。You are very forgetful.

离乎 liè 2 3 improper: 伊阖做閨离乎。He acts more and more improperly. ① 仔通讲只般离乎。Don't speak with such exaggeration.

斋 ze 21 <obso> school: 去齋 go to school ① 先生有著齋否。Is the teacher in school?

斋友 ze 33 iu 21 <obso> fellow-student

座 zò 223 to put down, to find a place for (something heavy): 只般大水缸无处座。There is no place to put such a big jug.

座座 zò 21 zò 223 base of a container or household utensil

衰 sì 44 bad luck in gambling: 今且野衰, 输野, I had bad gambler's luck today, and I lost heavily.

衰旺 sì 53 uong 22 luck in gambling: 今且衰旺怎其? What luck did you have playing today?

唐嘀 doung 44 muo 44 husband [a written variant of 丈夫 doung 44 muo 44]

唐嘀依 doung 21 muo 44 nèng 23 ① man, adult male ② husband [a written variant of 丈夫依 doung 21 muo 44 nèng 23]
病笨 bang⁴⁴ bong⁴⁲ impeded in movement: 棉袄
脱身 hou⁴⁴野病笨。Wearing an overcoat, you can't
move freely.

病癩 bang⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴ growing poorly: 这头猪病癩
去，闷变病癩去。This pig isn't growing right, it
keeps getting smaller. ◇ 他病癩病癩去，面青
气促。The child isn't developing properly, and
he has a wan appearance.

病团 bang⁴⁳ gian⁴¹ morning sickness, nausea of
pregnancy: 伊病团，胃食就吐。She has morning
sickness and can't hold down anything she eats.

病钱便 bang⁴³ jien⁴¹ nai³¹ morbidly greedy for
money: 汝故病钱便，我怀病钱。You
think I have money-loving disease? Well, I don't
want this money.

病清洁 bang⁴¹ jing³⁵ ngiek³⁵ morbidly fussy about
cleanliness: 伊病清洁，疥痒依客去伊厝
吼。She has a cleanliness phobia, she doesn't like
to have visitors in her house.

病壳 bang⁴³ ko⁵² the 'disease radical' (Kangxi
'radical' 104)

病尿 bang⁴³ nai³¹ ① growing poorly: 病尿其芭
蕉，乍只倍大！Poorly growing bananas, no
bigger than this! ② not amount to anything: 依
哥野本事，依弟野病尿。The older brother is
very capable, but the younger brother hasn't
amounted to anything.

病癞 bang⁴³ nai²²⁴ leprosy

病哑 bang⁴³ nga³¹ mute (person)

病去 bang⁴² ngo to fall sick [a variant of 疾
pu¹⁵ wong⁴²⁰]

病泻 bang⁴³ nia²¹º to have diarrhea

病泻尿 bang⁴¹ nia³¹ lai³¹ diarrhea, loose bowel
movement: 拉病泻尿 to have diarrhea

病疼 bang⁴³ niang²¹º ailment: 団俠无着唇，有病
疼就喼唔哈。When the children are not at home,
any illness means a hard time.

病眼 bang⁴³ neiu²²⁴ ① to hope for: 汝喼哩我病眼
揾钱？Do you think I have my eye on this money?
② used with ironic emphasis like "not want": 我
病眼！Like hell I'm going. ◇ 我病眼！Like
hell I want that.

病吐泻 bang⁴¹ nu³¹ lai²¹º <abusive> may you get the
cholera, plague take you

病腿 bang⁴³ te³¹ leprosy affecting the legs

病颤癎 bang⁴¹ ziew⁴⁴ ngu⁴⁴ excess trembling
of the head or limbs caused by nerval paralysis

病 tiang²¹ ① to be fond of, to dote on: 爷奶疼尾
团。<colloq> The father and mother dote on their
youngest son. ② to hurt: 𧶽行疼去 walked till his
legs hurt ③ to begrudge: 痛亡 to hate to give up
something (to treasure things, too take good care
of things)

病忱 tiang²¹ neu⁴³ to be capable of loving dearly:
伊丈夫年纪比伊大得唔，不过总款固病忱。
Her husband is much older than she is, but for
that very reason he knows how to love her dearly.

疲 pi³³ selling poorly: 这批货野疲。This lot of
merchandise is selling poorly. ◇ 这两日市场野
疲。The last couple of days the market has been
sluggish.

疲滞 pi²¹ nung⁴² slow-moving: 伊做事也疲滞。
He works too slowly.

瓶瓶 bing⁴⁴ bing⁴³ a bottle

瓶塞 bing²¹ ming²¹ seik³¹ cork, bottle stopper

兼配 gieng⁵³ mui²¹º to have more than one main
dish to go with the rice

益 iek²¹ to be beneficial to: 伊款款做益汝。His
doing this will be good for you.

益腹 ie³³ bouk³⁵ good for the digestion, healthy to
eat: 色青菜益腹。These vegetables are good for
the digestion.

益目 ie⁴⁴ meuk⁵ good for the eyesight: 汝目闊好；少食蕃茄，多食益目其毛。Your eyes
are not good, so you should eat less hot peppers
and more things that are good for the eyesight. ◇ 食鱼
肝油会益目。Eating fish-liver oil improves the
eyesight.

益命 ie³³ miang²¹º to avoid bad luck: 破财益命。
<colloq> Losing money improves your luck.

益相 ie²¹ suong²¹º to take a good picture, to be
photogenic

清 cei⁵²º cold: 正月最清。The first lunar month
When [HEIING] to [HEIING] inflation.

My night sweats flow to have night sweats.

The cake to cook over a slow fire: 温火煮食形。The hunging bread is baking in the oven.

He is quite a celebrity, a real fair-haired boy.

The sugar has dissolved.

The child is full to repletion and doesn’t want any lunch. 2 to work sluggishly, to be dilatory: 我野态，弹样事会挨三个月日。He is very dilatory, for he will drag out one piece of work for three months.

It's a bit cool at night. 2 to catch cold: 身些热好, 蜀凉就发热。He is not well; as soon as he catches cold he gets a fever.

坐门前口凉风, sit in front of the house door enjoying the cool.
酒窟 ziu44 kau23 dimple
酒桌 ziu44 lo44 ① banquet table: 酒桌横头排两桌/花瓶。Put two vases on the banquet table. ② feast, banquet: 只碗菜会中上酒桌。This dish may be served at the banquet.
酒醉 ziu21 mo44 swellings on the skin after drinking: 酒食完, 风妩吹发蜀酒醉。After drinking, swelling breaks out all over as soon as the wind blows.
酒包 ziu21 wau44 food taken home from a banquet to be shared by the folk at home (a custom of Fuzhou hospitality): 今晡酒包野有毛。Quite a lot of stuff was taken home from tonight’s banquet.

漉漉 lu53 die213 very dirty (e.g., clothing)

海贼 hai21 ceik5 ① pirate, viking ② <fig> cruel and fierce person
海菜 hai44 jai213 kelp
海驴 hai21 la53 sea donkey (term used in mockery of unsophisticated coastal village folk)
海关契 hai21 uang33 nguk23 ① maritime customs position ② <fig> job with profitable perks
海和尚 hai44 uo2i luong242 a kind of fish

涂头油 du44 lau44 tu53 hair oil
涂 tu53 soil, clay: 者菩萨是涂做其 This Buddha is made of clay。 ② 无涂总样栽花？ How can you grow flowers without soil?
涂犬 tu31 eing33 mole cricket
涂圭 tu44 ie44 a kind of black, thin-shelled fresh-water shellfish
涂砖 tu44 juong44 unbaked brick
涂师傅 tu21 la33 au242 bricklayer, plasterer
涂纱 tu44 lai44 silt
涂螺 tu44 leu53 a kind of thin-shelled snail (pickled as a snack food)
涂苗 tu44 miu53 pickled small shrimps
涂糜浆 tu44 mui44 zuong44 mud, thick liquid mud [also called 涂糜浆 tu44 mui44 mek5]
涂糜浆 tu44 mui44 mek5 mud, thick liquid mud [a variant of 涂糜浆 tu44 mui44 zuong44]

涂肉 tu44 nuk5 soil quality: 涂肉蛇好, 菜发镀 起。The soil quality is poor, so vegetables will not grow.
涂托 tu21 lo44 plasterer’s mixing board
涂粉 tu41 ung33 dust: 蒯地兜都是涂粉。The floor is covered with dust。② 洋灰并其马培无涂粉。The concrete road has no dust.
涂丸 tu44 uong53 mud ball

浮 peu53 frivolous, unsound: 者子弟野浮靠不住。 That child does nothing solidly, and he is unreliable.
浮露 pu21 lou21 to bulge out: 京些袋袋吼浮露出来。Things put in the pocket are making a bulge.
浮澡 pu21 loeng213 life buoy

流 lau53 a time (as measure of actions): 行蜀流 go once ② 介唱蜀流 sing once more ② 衣裳洗完者多几流。After the clothes are washed they have to be rinsed several times.
流蜞 lau44 ki53 a kind of edible mollusc (multicolored and resembling a maggot): 流蜞行下喂。Lauki are caught late at night.
流荡 lau44 lau44 lok5 to flow continuously: 冰著 炮去, 流流荡。The popsicle melted and dripped incessantly.
流荡 lau44 lok5 to be lost, to melt away (of money, property)
流耳耳 lau21 ngi44 leung53 running ears
流鼻哥 lau21 pi44 o44 <jocular> running- nose child, snotnose [also called 流鼻哥 lau21 pi44 leung44]
流鼻哥 lau21 pi44 leung44 <jocular> running- nose child, snotnose [a variant of 流鼻哥 lau44 pi44 o44]

浸渍 zan53 jei213 to become inflamed and swollen from soaking: 无镯换尿布, 併股般柄下会浸溃。If you don’t change the diapers constantly, the baby’s skin will get inflamed and swollen from diaper rash.

渉 gük5 thick, concentrated: 粥煮烩渉。The gruet was cooked too thick。② 者衣裳野拉著, 水都渉渴去。These clothes were very dirty, so the water got discolored washing them.


The grain shop isn’t crowded today, so no need to stand in line. 宽阔 roomy, uncrowded: He lives in roomy accommodations.

The accommodations are ample.

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The accommodations are ample.
10 谢答取神被剥肩履陪娘桑通

谢 ngie242 而成为发誓的兄弟: 谢兄弟 sworn brothers [also called 结谢 giek5 ngie242]
谢女 ngie53 nü31 侍女 maid servant [sometimes written 外女 ngie53 nü31]

席 坐 sieng31 nuong213 一种蚊帐，可以在竹条框中折叠和展开。

磨 kiak23 1. to nip: 手指被磨破。His finger was nipped. 2. to squeeze: 包包裹里有柿子，竹条挤爆了。There are tomatoes in the package, don't let them get crushed. 3. to repress, to inhibit: 伊者单亲令谢野狼。He was severely oppressed by the leadership in the danwei.

袜项 uak21 houng213 袜子
袜箍 uak3 ku44 印花袜 [also called 袜箍 uak21 tak23]
袜连裤 uak3 lieng21 ngou213 袜子
袜箍 uak21 tak23 印花袜 [a variant of 袜箍 uak3 ku44]

内 gak44 giang31 袜子

被 pui242 被子

被单 pui44 lang44 床单

被头 pui31 loüng242 折叠被子 a variant of 被头 pui53 oüng231

被套 pui31 oüng213 折叠被子 a variant of 被套 pui53 oüng231

被套中 pui21 wou44 loüng44 被套

被铺 pui44 wuo44 床铺

桑蚕丝 soung31 lai31 ji31 桑蚕丝 [a variant of 桑蚕丝 seing21 nge242 ji31]

通 téung44 1. to ventilate: 窗户开起房里子通

通野 téung23 ia31 被子

Even if you can't read the text fluently or understand it you still have to memorize it. 2. unskilled: 剥皮术，讲始出。Unskilled and unable to explain.

剥皮鱼 buo44 wui44 ngü31 黑糖 [a kind of fish]

鲜 siek23 1. to plane, to peel: 菜瓜皮这是 Anc. cucumber has to be peeled. 2. to whet, to sharpen

剥落板 kiak21 kiak33 腊糖板: 拍剥落板 to strike clappers together

剥落糖 kiak21 kiak21 toung53 一种糖 [in slabs from which small pieces are knocked off and sold to children]

略话 bui31 ua242 而道歉: 好前乱讲，令着共依略话是。You should apologize now for the irresponsible way you have been talking.

娘奶 nuong31 ne31 姑娘
娘奶 nuong21 geing242 姑娘，姑娘，姑娘
娘奶 nuong44 gu44 姑娘，姑娘，姑娘
娘奶 nuong44 i31 姑娘，姑娘，姑娘

桑蚕丝 soung31 lai31 ji31 桑蚕丝 [a variant of 桑蚕丝 seing21 nge242 ji31]

通 téung44 1. to ventilate: 窗户开起房里子通

通野 téung23 ia31 被子

This piece of cloth has a nice cool color. 3. to get the hell out: 快到通野里，我帮他。Get the hell out; don't bother me. 4. can, should, ought: 事事通野。This may be done. 5. to eat: 只通野里。Quickly finish up this bowlful. 6. to rest: 通野里休息，Rest a while and then go on working.

通野 téung23 ia31 被子

通野 téung23 ia31 被子

A country house gets air on all sides and is nice to live in in summer.
通光 tēung⁴⁴ nang⁴⁴ nguóng⁴⁴ transparent: 檻门

The window has been cleaned spotless. ① 只件衫衫通光其，我怀领。I won't

wear this shirt, since you can see right through it.

通明 tēung⁴⁴ nêü̂⁴⁴ bright, brightly lit: 红其红

其红，白其会通明 blood red and snow white

通光 tēung⁴⁴ lu̍n⁴⁴ nguóng⁴⁴ thoroughly bright

(of light): 老房里通光光 This room is bright all

over.

通透 tēung⁵³ tau²¹³ to be broken through (with a

small hole): 罗盆通透去。The wash basin has a

hole broken right through it.

通天 tēung⁴⁴ tiêng⁴⁴ to be badly broken or damaged

(with a large hole): 腹瓦顶通天。The roof is

broken through to the outside air。② 桶底通天。

The bottom of the barrel is broken through.

通学 tung⁴⁴ ngouk⁵ day student, nonresident student

预 öü²⁴² to wear down, to wear out: 地毡预去。

The carpet is worn out.

聘 ceîng³¹ <derog> ① to speed：骑胶踏车骑来聘

去。To speed back and forth on a bicycle。② to

shovel food into one's mouth: 伊野怀是生相，

着酒桌呴大聘，His behavior is outrageous, when

he is at a banquet he just shovels the food in.

绷身 kung²¹ ning⁴⁴ tight (of clothing)

绷身袄 kung²¹ ning⁵³ ngo³¹ tight jacket

绷身衤 kung²¹ ning⁵³ nōuⁿ³¹ tight undershirt

绑 lu̍k²³ ① to get loose: 缚好好势复绑去。It was
tied carefully but again came loose。② finish, let

it go at that: 只件事计就总款绑去啦。Will this

business just be let go at that? ③ to break off

relations: 伊两隻邀无若呴就绑去。The two of

them didn't go out for too long before they broke

up.

维 gie²¹³ <euphem> to blow out a candle: 大厅呴烛

去。Blow out the hall candles.

维娶 gie⁵³ jëü²¹³ to marry again (after wife's death)
Eleven Strokes

春 zün44 ① to beat with a pestle, to mash: 春蒜泡 to mash garlic ② to punch: 三節依共伊儂吼 春。Three men held him and punched he.

春日 zün33 kou242 stone, mortar and pestle: 现刻 着乡下也缺这春日了。Nowadays you don't find any foot-operated rice mills even out in the country.

春米 zün33 mi31 ① to pound rice in a pestle ② <fig> nodding in one's sleep: 汝昨便睡应该无睡 吗，坐直直醒香米。You must have had no sleep last night, since you keep nodding off while sitting.

春锤 zün44 tu53 pestle

爽快 suō44 nguài213 ① comfortable: 伊工作野爽快，蜀日僵做两天钟。Her work is light; she only has to work two hours a day. ② 伊真爽快，伊依团会奇钱乞伊使。She is quite comfortable, since her son is sure to send her money to spend. ③ glad, happy: 听见者话伊心乱真爽快。She was very unhappy when she heard this. ④ not feel well, be sick (usu. with a negative) ⑤ briskly, with neatness and dispatch: 伊做事真爽快。He handles a job with neatness and dispatch.

瓠 bu53 calabash, edible gourd

黄魌 uong44 hēung44 yellow bream

黄肘 uong44 jēng44 a kind of high-quality late rice

黄米糕 uong21 mi21 ① a kind of cookie made of blended wheat flour and egg

黄焖 uong21 moung242 to red-roast

黄魌星 uong21 mui21 ling44 a kind of sea fish (like the yellow croaker but smaller)

黄弹 uong21 nang242 fruit of clausena lansium

黄麪 uong44 nēi53 yellow conch (a kind of yellow-shelled conch, considered good to eat)

黄葛 uong21 ngák53 a kind of yellow fish (like a small yellow croaker)

黄犬团 uong21 ngēing24 ngiang31 ① yellow dog ② <obso> rabble soldiery ③ grandson wearing yellow mourning

黄瓜 uong44 ngu44 yellow croaker [also called 瓜 gua44, 瓜鱼 gua44 ngū53, 黄瓜鱼 uong21 ngu44 ngū53]

黄瓜鱼 uong21 ngu44 ngū53 yellow croaker [a variant of 黄瓜 uong44 ngu44]

黄螂 uong44 niu53 yellow-shelled freshwater corbicula

黄土山 uong21 nu21 lang44 burial ground (e.g., on hillside): 去黄土山把栠柏 <colloq> to die

黄蟀 uong44 pe53 a kind of frog with yellow abdomen and smooth skin

黄蟀蟀 uong44 pe53 pe53 unattractively yellow: 者 色槎烩，黄蟀蟀蛤好看！This color isn't fresh and bright, but instead is an ugly yellow.

勒 leik23 barely enough: 手头真勒。Living hand-to-mouth. ① 蜀壮失做蜀套衣裳恰勒。A zhang-length of cloth will be barely enough to make a suit of clothes.

堵堵好 du21 lu44 o31 just in time, just by luck: 者辰 堵堵好伊来。He came just as it happened.

堆无四 déi53 mo21 lej213 plentiful but worthless: 总款衣裳蜀街堆无四。This kind of clothing is a drug on the market.

堆尿应者 déi53 sai31 buk24 lo31 to have a belly full of excrement (instead of the scholar's "bellyful of learning"): 佢仲通去问伊，伊是堆尿应者。Don't ask him, he has a head full of ignorance.

堆山 déi44 sang44 heaps, very many: 现刻时大学 生堆山去。Right now college students are a dime a dozen. [also called 堆成山 déi4 déi44 sang44 and 成堆山 shiang21 nēu44 lang44]

堆成山 déi44 sang44 sang44 heaps, very many [a variant of 堆山 déi44 sang44]

横 gaung21 ① carrying pole used for carrying wedding gifts or a trousseau: 女家送十横过来。The bride's family sent more than ten baskets of gifts. ② <mahjong> four-of-a-kind

横挑 teüng21 dang53 wooden peg used to tighten barrel hoops

横盘 teüng21 muang53 large rectangular wooden
A simple dinner with two tables of guests doesn't have to be an elaborate spread.

Features:
- Vegetables
- Food, meat dishes
- Vegetarian dishes: 食菜 to eat a vegetarian diet
- Romantic
- Vegetarian feast
- Ducks
- Withered and yellowed cabbage leaves
- Dog
- Thick stalks of some vegetables
- Vegetable seeds or seedlings
- Radish
- Shredded radish
- A kind of salty pastry made of shredded radish and rice starch
- Radish buscuit (a kind of sweet biscuit with shredded radish filling)
- A kind of pickled radish-slice snack food
- Stalks or flowers of rapeseed plant
- Place of ceremonial observances for female Buddhists
- Pigs raised for meat
- Vegetable leaves

Large vegetable leaves (e.g., of leaf mustard) [a variant of 批批 pie⁴ pie⁴]

Cucumber

Vegetable stalks

Outer leaves (e.g., of cabbage)

A kind of Buddhist lay nun [see also 菜 di⁴]

A kind of pickled radish strip

A negative role in Fuzhou regional drama featuring an actress in a loose large-fronted garment and holding a cat tail leaf-pan, and representing a middle-aged philistine

Screw auger

Cogongrass, thatch

A kind of rice cake used as an offering at Qingming festival

Banknote, bill

Low-denomination banknotes, small bill

Purse, wallet [also called 票摺]

Purse, wallet [a variant of 票摺]

Purse, wallet [a variant of 票]

Grateful

Snow white

Snow white (color) [also called 白雪]

Snow flake (a kind of thin oblong sweet rice cake)
Grasps done. Grasp his hand and give it a few rubs. He works very sluggishly, so he gives the appearance of being busy all day, but actually doesn't get anything done.

That to put off and take a taxi. Whenever he goes to town he has to show off and take a taxi.

Put to furnish and decorate, to arrange: The hall has to be rearranged.

Busy set the table: Five points to do. The table was already set at five, and in all this time dinner hasn't been served yet.

 ostentatious: Just because you have money you don't have to be extravagant and ostentatious.

Push just to push: The machine cannot get moving. He got the car moving (by pushing).

Rub back rub: His back rubbing hurts. Give me a back rub.

Rub to rub something held in the palm: palm. Grasp in the hand and give it a few rubs. He works very sluggishly, so he gives the appearance of being busy all day, but actually doesn't get anything done.

To rub something held in the palm: palm. Grasp in the hand and give it a few rubs. He works very sluggishly, so he gives the appearance of being busy all day, but actually doesn't get anything done.

Cleaning the table top. To slap the face: Give someone a slap in the face.

Interrupt: When adults are talking seriously, children should not interrupt.

Revert to interrupt: I interrupt. I revert to talk. I revert to talk.

To close (the door)

To close (the door)

To close (the door)
接书 ziek²³ zuì⁴⁴ marriage to younger brother of older brother's widow: 伊老妈是接书其。His wife is his older brother's widow.

掷 loung⁴⁴ ① to punch: 掷蜀锤 give a punch ② to strike against

掷 do⁵³ ① to take: 掷去 take away ② to hold

掷臂遮鼻 do²¹ dēu⁴⁴ zia³⁵ pei²¹ <colloq> to cover one's nose with a chopstick (i.e., to get in deeper the more one tries wrongly to justify oneself)

掷手 do²¹ du⁴³ jiu³¹ chopstick hand (i.e., the right hand, the right side) [see also 掷碗手 do²¹ uang⁴³ jiu³¹]

掷勒 do⁴⁴ leik³ ① to tease, to make fun of: 莫去掷勒倪团。Don't tease the child. ② to harass women verbally ③ to spoil: 汝总款乱画，掷勒咗纸。The way you scribble you are just spoiling paper.

掷碗手 do²¹ uang⁴³ jiu³¹ dish-holding hand (i.e., the left hand, the left side): 只条街行遮搭，转弯掷碗手。Go to the end of this street and take a left. [see also 掷碗手 do²¹ du⁴³ jiu³¹]

掷血 gṳk²³ haik³ black-and-blue mark caused by extravasated blood under the skin: 胱指掷血 to have a black-and-blue spot on the toe

掷面 gṳk⁵ mei⁵g³ exaggerated facial expression used to express grief (term from Fujian opera)

揺 hauk²³ to hit hard with the hand or a club

撦.Schema gṳn²¹ gieng³⁵ hṳông⁴⁴ ngang⁴⁴ a kind of dried beancurd

撦敀 gṳn²¹ gieng⁴⁴ a kind of sweet made of beancurd sheet stuffed with glutinous rice, cut in pieces and fried in shallow oil

撦转 guo³¹ luong³¹ ① to curl: 头发会捲转 curvy hair ② to roll up: 蔥捲转起来 roll up a mat

撦螺风 gṳn²¹ nē⁴⁴ ung⁴⁴ whirlwind, tornado

撦扭晓 gṳn²¹ niu³¹ kiu⁴⁴ wood shavings

撦龙官 gṳn²¹ nṳ̈ng⁴⁴ ngüng⁴⁴ arched door

撦 cuok²³ ① to scrub clothing: 领头固着介报啚。The collar needs another scrubbing. ② to rub: 捞腹头肿去，快滚几下。The knee is swollen, go it a few rubs. [see also 撂 douk²³]

撦 dauk²³ ① to carry holding level with both hands:

撦椅 to carry a chair ② 撦饭床 to carry a rice steamer ③ to move, to shift: 我共汝对搬。I'll change places with you. [see also 撂 cuok²³]

撦椅团 dauk²³ ie²⁴ ien⁴³ ① stool-carrier, flunky, bit-player: 伊偏是跟咗撦椅团，好高什毛。He is just a flunky, what's he got to act so big about. ② a child who is backward in studies: 伊是蜀班撦椅团其。He is at the bottom of his class.

撦正 douk⁵³ ziang²¹ ① to be raised up from concubine to wife ② to be promoted from assistant rank to full rank

撦 guang²⁴ to lift, to carry: 依弟撦蜀隻野重其包。Little brother carried a very heavy package.

撦团 guang⁵³ guang³¹ to be pregnant

撦 guang²¹ guang²⁴ carrying handle, handle by which something is carried: 这只笨笨撦掼野长。This basket has a long handle.

撦盒 guang⁴³ ngak³ tiered and handled lunchbox: 撦盒呅头蜀层是红枣，第二层是核桃。In this box the top compartment has red jujubes, and the second has walnuts.

撦 kg³¹ ① uncouth, countrified: 伊乍趁乡下来，野 撦。He has just come from the village, and is very uncouth. ② joker (of deck of cards)

虚文 hù⁴⁴ ung³³ mere formality: 呬是虚文，莫管伊。That's a mere formality, so pay no attention to it.

堂 douk⁵³ ① a classifier for sets of furniture: 蜀堂 傶叅，one set of furniture ② class, course: 请文 堂 language class ① 算学堂 arithmetic class ① 上堂 go to class ② 落堂 get out of class

雀 cuok²³ <mahjong> two of a kind

悬顶 ge³¹ leing³¹ top, above: 由悬顶跌落来 fall down from above [also called 悬顶边 ge²¹ leing²¹]
meing⁴⁴, 悬顶势 ge²¹ leing⁴⁴ nie²¹³]

悬顶边 ge²¹ leing²¹ meing⁴⁴ top, above 悬顶边贴

蜀张告示, There is a notice pasted on top. [a variant of 悬顶 ge³¹ leing²¹]

悬顶势 ge²¹ leing⁴⁴ nie²¹³ top, above [a variant of 悬顶 ge³¹ leing²¹]

悬 geing³ high (see also 悬 heing⁵³)

悬汉 geing²¹ hang²¹³ tall person

悬柄 geing²¹ mang²¹³ tall person [a variant of 悬哥 geing⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴ ①]

悬下 geing²¹ ngia²⁴² up and down, top and bottom, high and low: 悬下有贴纸。There are papers attached top and bottom. ① 悬下僵差蜀粒鸭姆卵 <colloq> high and low are only a duck’s egg apart (i.e., rich and poor are just a bit apart)

悬下扣 geing²¹ ngia⁵³ au²¹³ to be mis-buttoned, buttons not matching the button holes: 衣裳领悬下扣去! The clothes are mis-buttoned!

悬下长 geing²¹ ngia⁴⁴ lou⁵³ of different lengths: 裤焊剪悬下长去。The trouser legs were not cut to the same length.

悬下大 geing²¹ ngia⁵³ luo²⁴² of different sizes: 伊同目間悬下大，野怀好看! Her eyes are not the same size, it’s ugly!

悬下日 geing²¹ ngia⁴⁴ nik⁶ ① about one or two days apart: 我共汝下月悬下日起身。You and I will be leaving next month just one or two days apart. ② cloudy day: 今且悬下日，It’s cloudy today.

悬哥 geing⁴⁴ ngo⁴⁴ ② tall person: 伊弟也是悬哥，伊复矮。His younger brother is tall, but he on the contrary is short. [also called 悬柄 geing²¹ mang²¹³] ② tall white angel of death (as contrasted to short death angel 演九 e⁴⁴ waik²³ in Puzhou folkore)

悬底 geing²¹ ngo⁵³ le³¹ high heels [a variant of 悬底 ge⁵³ le³¹]

悬领 geing³ niang³¹ high collar, turtleneck

悬 heing³ to droop down: 者裙会悬地兜。This skirt is drooping down to the floor. [see also 悬 geing³]

映 kiak²³ to photograph: 映电影 to film a movie

映相 kiak⁶ suong²¹³ to take a photo

映相店 kiak²¹ suong⁵³ niang²¹³ photo studio [also called 相店 suong⁵³ niang²¹³]

映相机 kiak²¹ suong⁴⁴ ngi⁴⁴ camera

映 ngiau⁴⁴ to take a fast look: 汝去映蜀下，伊着做什毛。Go take a look and see what he is up to.

映疾 ngiau⁴⁴ zik⁵ to play peek-a-boo, to open and shut one’s eyes as a game played with a baby

映 hing³ dizzy: 舌八溪势令且头野眩。For some reason I feel dizzy today.

映车 hing⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴ to be car-sick

映豆 hing²¹ nau²⁴⁴ dizzy bean (a bean that looks like a broad bean but which causes poisoning and dizziness if eaten in quantity)

映船 hing⁴⁴ nung⁵³ to be seasick

眼镜框 ngiang²¹ ngiang⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ bow of eyeglasses

眼镜帽 ngiang²¹ ngiang⁵³ mo²⁴² broad-brimmed cap with built-in goggles, any broad-brimmed cap (e.g., military or police cap)

匙 sie⁵³ key (to a lock)

映时 buo⁴⁴ li³¹ summertime afternoon thunderstorm: 映半映过映时。There was a thunderstorm yesterday towards evening. [also called 映时雨 buo⁴⁴ li³¹ i²¹³]

映时云 buo⁴⁴ li⁴⁴ ung⁵³ dark clouds gathering after noon time (as an indication of summertime afternoon thunderstorm 映时 buo⁴⁴ li³¹]

映时雨 buo³¹ li³¹ i³¹ summertime afternoon thunderstorm [a variant of 映时 buo⁴⁴ li³¹]

昨映 sok⁵ mang⁵³ yesterday

昨映映 so⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ mao⁴⁴ last night

昨年 so⁴⁴ nieng⁵³ year before last [also called 映年 sok⁴⁴ nieng⁴⁴ mang⁵³]

昨年映 so⁴⁴ nieng⁴⁴ mang⁵³ year before last [a variant of 映年 so⁴⁴ nieng⁴⁴ mang⁵³]

昨日 so⁴⁴ nik⁶ day before yesterday

晚番 muong²¹ nguang⁴⁴ late in the season: 晚番故会载得毛。Late in the season you can still grow
something.

喷 zek⁵ fancy, stylish: 依弟今且去底兜妆只般喷? Where is little brother going today all dressed up like that?

喊 hēuk⁵ ① exhausted, out of breath: 蜀下爬七层楼会喊? Climbing seven stories all at once, are you out of breath yet? ② to catch one's breath: 好啦，喊哑介做。O.K., catch your breath before getting back to it.

喊疲牌 hēuk⁵ pi⁴⁴ we⁵³ extremely exhausted: 行吼喊疲牌，自行蜀回。I walked myself to exhaustion, and all for nothing.

啪 biak⁵ <onomat> smack, slap: “啪” 蜀声, 乞择蜀掌！ “Smack” came the slap on his face. [see also 啪 piak²³]

啪 piak²³ to splash (water): 水无啲吼乱啲，Don't splash water all over the place. [see also 啪 biak⁵]

啄 dauk²³ ① to peck: 真鸟仔啄菠菜 <rhyme> Little bird, peck the bobo grass ② to nod: 啄头 to nod the head ③ high nose: 伊鼻真啄。She has a high nose.

啄鸟卦 douk²¹ zeu⁴⁴ ua²¹³ ① to tell fortunes by sparrows ② fortune-teller using sparrows

啣 zēük²³ ① to suck ② to kiss

唱呡 cuong⁴ cie⁴⁴ a kind of folk quyi 曲艺 [see also 曆唱 cie⁵³ juong²¹³]

唱曲 cuong⁵ kuok²³ to sing local opera

唱饭 cuong⁵ muong²⁴² the Fuzhou custom of making an offering of three meals a day to the deceased to the accompaniment of chanting

唱汤 cuong⁴ noung⁴⁴ the Fuzhou custom of making an offering of hot washing water to the deceased at morning and evening to the accompaniment of chanting

啣 sê⁵³ ① to pour out: 蜀盆水趁楼顶啣下来。A

basin of water was poured down from upstairs. ② to fob off bad-quality goods: 今且买来乞依啣去, 买蜀条鱼是焉其。When I bought food today someone cheated me and fobbed off a bad fish on me.

啣啣啣 sê²¹ lê²¹ lia²¹³ severe diarrhea

啣 leu⁵³ benefit, advantage: 我无贪汝什毛啣。I am not seeking any advantage from you.

啣 lang³¹ saliva: 流啣 to have one's mouth water

啣花 lang²¹ hua⁴⁴ droplets of saliva

啣遮 lang²¹ jia⁴⁴ baby's bib

啣遮 lang²¹ puok⁵ saliva, bubbles of saliva

啣 cuok²³ to drink, to sip: 啣开水 to sip boiled water ◇ 啣饮 to sip rice gruel ◇ 啣药 to drink down medicine

跛 doug⁵³ ① to kick (with the soles of the feet): 跛蜀脚 to stamp (the feet) ② to trample: 跛坪啞脚呼呼叫 the thump-thump sound of trampling on the floor

跛胶跳地 doug²¹ nga²¹ liu⁵³ lei²⁴²/ doug⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ tiu⁵³ dei²⁴² to stamp one's feet in rage or grief: 伊急啞跛胶跳地。She stamped her feet in anger.

跛跳 doug²¹ noung²¹ niu²¹³ to jump up and down [a variant of 跛跳 doug²¹ tiu²¹³]

跛跳 doug²¹ tiu²¹³ to jump up and down: 楼顶底依直头跳跳。Who is jumping up and down upstairs? [also called 跛跳 doug²¹ niu²¹³]

蟹 die⁵²⁴ oyster

蟹干 die⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴ dried oyster [also called 蟹干 tie⁴⁴ wu²⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴]

蟹饼 die⁵³ wiang³¹ deep fried rice cake with oyster stuffing (a Fuzhou delicacy)

蟹柄 die⁴⁴ wuo⁵³ oyster in the shell

蟹柄干 die⁴⁴ wu²⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴ dried oyster [a variant of 蟹干 die⁴⁴ gang⁴⁴]
蛇牙齿 zhu53 ngai31 decayed tooth: 两粒蛀牙齿取
侧颗去。 One of the two decayed teeth was pulled.

蛇核荔枝 ziu44 ouk5 lie44 jie44 ① a kind of high-
quality litchi with small pit and a lot of flesh and juice ② <fag> small-boned physique which is
sturdier than it looks: 伊看过去是真疤，其实外形
是，蛇核荔枝。 She looks skinny but actually
she is not; it's just that she is small-boned.

蛇纽 tei53 nie42 ribbon' of a razor-clam: 被辅
中拾蛇纽 <coloq> to gather razor-clam ribbons
from top of a bed (i.e., impossibility, extremely
unlikely)

逻 lo42 to patrol, to keep eyes open while walking:
蛇八尾呢有卖啥，去街中逻蜀逻。 I don't know
where this was for sale, so I'll walk down the
street and take a look.

逻逻转 lo21 lo53 luong31 to look in all directions:
有蜀蜀男界若巷巷逻逻转。 There was a man in
the lane turning and looking in every direction. ②
目酬逻逻转 eyes glancing in all directions [also
called 逻逻转 lo21 lo53 luong42]

逻逻动 lo21 lo53 luong42 to look in all directions
[a variant of 逻逻转 lo21 lo53 luong31]

崎 kie423 ① to stand erect: 崎起去 to hold erect ②
steep: 楼梯真崎，行着细腻。The stairs are
steep, so be careful on them. ③ 只懂山野崎。
This mountain is steep.

遇不遇 ngu51 wu5 kngu52 to meet unexpectedly,
to run into: 汝遇不遇会见着伊，就讲乍转来。
If you run into him, just say you came back a
moment ago. [also called 會不碰 poung51 wu5
poung42]

野 ia31 <derog> to stroll about, to bum around: 伊
今踏上野去底块了？ Now where has he gone
bumming around to tonight?

野 ia31 very: 野大 very big ① 野好 very good

野吠 ia44 bui42 to utter senseless abuse: 伊若吠野
吠，无察伊。 He is just shooting his mouth off.
pay no attention.

野嘠野喰 ia21 oung53 ia44 zie423 <abusive> to gobble
one's food, to eat messily

野坪 ia44 dou422 <abusive> bastard

野很 ia24 eing31 very much: 老板干伊做野很。
The boss made him work very hard.

野咬 ia44 gau42 ① to spout abuse ② to slander, to
accuse falsely

野妒 ia44 gau4213 term of insult to a woman

野货 ia44 huo213 <abusive> slut (or similar term of
insult to woman)

野田 ia24 iang3 ① bum ② wandering child

野燕 ia44 ieng423 bat (the animal)

野啼 aia4 lie44 ma53 <abusive> to be a crybaby: 有
跳田哥 真野啼嘛，晩日会啼几回。This little one is a
great crybaby, he can cry several times a day.

野食 ia21 liek5 to snack, to be fond of tasty food:
者诸娘们尽去野食，无小做。This little girl is
an awful nibbler, just incorrigible.

野撩 ia44 lieu422 term of insult

野心 ia21 ling44 wild, unruly: 伊会变野野心去，
都毛想读书。 He has become very unruly, he won't
study at all.

野道 ia44 lo422 term of insult to a woman

野猫 ia21 ma53 ① weasel ② stray cat, homeless cat

野拉 ia21 na53 ①diarrhea ② to have bowel movements
at any time (said of small children)

野依 ia21 nei53 <abusive> wild creature

野讲 ia24 oung31 to tell lies, to talk nonsense [also
called 野讲野听 ia21 oung31 ia44 liang213]

野讲野听 ia21 oung31 ia44 liang213 to tell lies, to
talk nonsense [a variant of 野讲 ia24 oung31]

野有好 ia21 u53 ho31 iau24 ① pretty good

野种 ia24 zung31 <abusive> bastard (or similar term
of insult)

赊数 sia53 lou213 to give or get credit

崛起 gauk33 kia21 ① to awaken, to get up: 汝今旦
几点崛起？ When did you get up this morning?
② a phrase following verbs: 坐崛起 to sit up ③
企崛起 stand up

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made of strong waterweed: 篮篮包煮其饭真香。*Rice cooked in a grass bag is real tasty.*

第一 de^21 lik^23 most, very: 第一好 the best ◇ 第一大 the biggest ◇ 第一好食 the most tasty ◇ 三隻兄弟哥我第一大。*I am the oldest of us three brothers.*

第 dek^5 to stammer: 伊第吓半前日无第讲几句话出来。He stammered for a long while without getting a few words out.

袋袋 de^21 loi^242 pocket, bag: 只隻袋袋Ign米。*This bag holds rice.* ◇ 中山装四隻袋袋。A *Mao jacket* has four pockets.

做 zo^242 to try to finish leftovers

做家 zo^44 a^44 to run a frugal household: 伊蜀廣依都尽去会做家。*His whole family lives economically.*

做旱 zo^53 ang^242 drought, dry weather: 去年啲做旱，啲盐大丰收。*Last year was dry and there was a good harvest of sea salt.*

做办办 zo^53 baing^21 baing^242 to play house (children's game)

做病 zo^53 bang^242 to get or be sick: 最近年把直透做病。*In the past year or so I have been sick all the time.*

做啤 zo^44 be^44 to put on airs: 蜀做官就做啤。*He has been putting on airs ever since he became an official.*

做办办 zo^53 being^21 maing^242 giving a party (as a kind of children's game) [a variant of 办酒团 being^21 jiu^24 iang^31]

做帮 zo^44 bong^44 to accompany

做青 zo^44 cang^44 to be a streetwalker, to be an unlicensed prostitute

做七 zo^53 ceik^23 to sacrifice to a dead relative every seventh day until 49 days after death: 伊娘奶信耶稣，过后怀使做七。*His mother was a Christain, so there was no need to perform the seventh-day sacrifices after her death.*

做田 zo^44 ceing^53 to farm: 大团固省乡吼做田。*His oldest son is still in the country working the farm.*

做粗 zo^44 cu^44 to do heavy manual labor: 伊几隻泥

**Phrases**

- ba^21 buak^23 earthen bowl
- zak to chop: 餐肉酱 to chop meat into a mash
- ga^44 to cut: 餐甲 to cut the toenail ◇ 餐衣裳 to cut cloth for clothing ◇ 无哩啡基餐基鲁餐 到 Don't play around by cutting things.
- ga^44 lo^44 scissors
- ga^21 lo^53 iang^31 small scissors
- ga^21 lo^53 jeing^31 ◇ scissors ◇ just made (of clothing): 伊具个餐刀剪，领吼野俊！*Her new clothes are very pretty!*
- ga^21 lo^53 mui^31 scissors point: 伊目阔乞餐刀尾刺去。*His eye was poked by the point of a pair of scissors.*
- cüeng^23 gun (esp. old-fashioned fowling-piece or similar): 拍枪 to fire a gun ◇ 放枪 to fire a gun
- cüöng^53 ji^31 bullet: 饭共餐籽蜀样，衹样食其？*The rice grains are like bullets, how can you eat them?*
- dieng^53 nau^242 soybeans cooked with refined sugar [a variant of 糖豆 toung^21 nau^242]
- le^44 lau^53 plowshare
- biek^23 moldboard
- le^31 mui^31 plow handle
- si^lo^ each, every: 悉蜀只 each one ◇ 悉蜀杯 each cup
- lie^44 nie^53 low railing [also called 六离 léü^21 lie^242]
- lie^44 muong^53 low railing outside the gate [also called 六离门 léü^44 lie^44 muong^53]
- wau^44 small rice-steaming bag
做 11

做 buy to build a house: 汝只回做厝有告依对手无? When you build a house this time are you going to have help?

做猴 zuo ci42 to deceive, to practice fraud: 只帮依\全做此其, 侬通共伊合作。These people are just a fraudulent gang, so don't cooperate with them.

做冲 zuo cung4 to have infantile convulsions: 看许样式会蛤做冲? Look how he is acting, could it be infantile convulsions?

做阵 zuo deing4 to accompany: 我共汝做阵齐去。I'll go with you and keep you company.

做刁 zuo diau44 to joke: 无闹卜死, 故会顾吓做刁。We are terribly busy, so how can we give any thought to joking?

做好水 zuo21 duoai31 jui31 to have a flood

做好 zuo44 duoa31 to work as a chef: 今日我做好。I'm the chef today.

做猴 zuo gau3 ① to do mischief, to make trouble: 有依敲啲呅做猴, 事计总样做会成花。There are people making trouble there, so how can this affair be successful. ② improper sexual behavior [also called 做猫猴 zuo44 ma44 gau3]

做忌 zuo gei242 anniversary for the dead

做娇 zuo gau44 to act like a spoiled child: 汉码只大了固吓做娇! Such a big child to be acting so spoiled!

做鬼 zuo gui31 to do dirty work 许计屋是胚会做鬼, 着细腻。That no-good is capable of dirty work, be on guard against him.

做局 zuo guok5 to organize a gambling game

做夏 zuo ha32 to celebrate summer festivals

做合式 zuo ho21 seik33 to gain an advantage for oneself: 真心合作就依通直透想做合式。If you work together sincerely you cannot always be thinking of grabbing some personal advantage.

做做 zuo hak33 ① to intimidate, to speak nonsense: 无做做, 我去过了, 坏也固好行。Don't try to scare people, for I've gone there and the road is still possible. ② to be perfunctory, to go through the motions: 伊都是做做其, 事计交代依做会背。He does things slap-dash, if you give him a job to do you will give yourself grief. [also called 做胡做做 zuo44 hu33 zuo33 hak33]

做假 zuo44 hēk3 exaggeration, idle boasting: 无听伊讲天它六套咁去, 全做假。Don't listen to his exaggerations, for they are all idle talk.

做戏 zuo33 hie21 to perform a play

做戏出 zuo33 hie33 jouk33 ① to perform highlights from Chinese opera ② to put on a performance at the request of guests (as done by bride and groom at the Chinese "shivaree")

做形做脑 zuo44 hing33 zuo33 no31 to strike poses, to be pretentious

做好 zuo33 hoi31 ① to take a turn for the better: 汝做好辰候就给记得我。You forgot me as soon as your circumstances improved. ② to do well: 做好无赏, 据破着暗。<collog> No reward for doing well but blame for doing badly. ③ to benefit: 做半日都是替伊做好, Worked a long time just for that other person's benefit.

做好依 zuo33 neling33 ① to be a good person, to behave well: 起动做好依, 依通直透共我放完。I beg you to behave well and not give me a hard time. ② to play the role of a good person: 专告别人做呆人, 伊自家去做好依。He always lets other people be the villain so he can play the good guy.

做胡 zuo44 hu33 ① to deceive: 汝听伊做胡。Don't listen to his deceitful talk. ② perfunctory, slapdash: 嘱做什毛工, 都是做胡其。What kind of work is this? It's all slapdash!

做胡做喝 zuo44 hu33 zuo33 hak33 ① to intimidate, to speak nonsense ② to be perfunctory, to go through the motions [a variant of 做胡 zuo33 hak3]

做化 zuo33 hua242 fortunate [as written 造化 zuo33 hua242]

做风 zuo44 hung44 blower of wind: 做风过调有雨。There is usually rain after the wind stops blowing. [see also zuo44 ung44]

做风台 zuo33 hung44 nai44 to have a typhoon

做和头 zuo44 huo44 lau33 to be a peace-maker: 老公妈冤家怀请依做和头。When a husband and wife quarrel there is no need to call in a peace-maker.

做衣 zuo31 i44 lik5 to get good luck: 包伪国花彩, 乞伊做衣食。To give him a red-good-luck envelope in order to let him be blessed with good luck.

做野 zuo33 ia31 to do with all one's might
做形 zo44 ing33 ① to recur (of a chronic illness): 腰变天，腰疼复做形。As soon as there was a change in the weather, the lumbago acted up again. ② to have a recurrence (of habitual temper): 脾气依旧复做形了，复吼拍老妈。That old guy next door had his usual fit of temper today and beat his wife again. ③ to go bad: 许碗菜做形去，吃食得。That bowl of food has gone bad and is inedible. ④ 今且腹佬做形去，无能耐去斋。Today my stomach feels bad and I can’t go to school.

做样 zo53 jiong242 ① to serve as a pattern: 掏蜀件夹身其衣袭做样。Take a fitting jacket to serve as a pattern. ② to pretend, to put on a show: 用固喊坐许快做书啦，都是做样，也给八心吼念什七。Do you think he is sitting there doing his homework? He is just pretending that he is working. God only knows what he is thinking.

做亲 zo44 jing44 ① to get married: 汝细团做亲去未？Is your young son married yet? ② to be engaged: 伊二诸细团做亲做长乐去。His second daughter is engaged to a Changle man.

做溪水 zo21 ke53 jui31 ① to flood: 大桥皆悬，令怀惊做溪水了。The big bridge has been heightened, so we are no longer afraid of floods.

做犬 zo53 keing31 ① to get sick (of children): 最近天气转好，幼稚园野唔倪团哥做犬无来。The weather has been bad recently and many children have fallen ill and have not come to kindergarten.

做空 zo44 keing44 ① to be void, doing something in vain: 共总款呆毛做事计都是做空七，汝固喊伊会感谢汝啦？Working for such a bad guy is all to no avail. Do you think he will be grateful?

做契弟 zo21 kie53 la42 ② to have sex ② to be in trouble: 伊都是无听依喺，令做契弟去。He never listens to other people, so now he is in a jam.

做悠 zo44 kien44 ② to do evil, to commit a sin: 野做悠，会碰着总款同居。It’s a shame and a sin to get such bad neighbors. ① 依弟正做悠，满世共依相拍。Little brother is really doing badly, for he gets into fights with people everywhere he goes. ③ 野做什毛想吹，汝做悠做野重。You evildoer; your sin is really a grave one. [also called 做悠做德 zo44 kien44 zo53 daik23]

做悠做德 zo44 kien44 zo53 daik23 ① to do evil, to commit a sin [a variant of 做悠 zo44 kien44]

做阔 zo53 kuak23 ① to show off one’s real or pretended wealth: 钱复LoginForm, 复去做阔。He can’t earn any money but he still wants to show off and act rich.

做细 zo53 la213 ① to be young, in childhood: 做细野好疼，大啦ذر蔽了。Very sweet as a child, but no longer nice when grown up. [see also zo53 sa213]

做三旦 zo21 lang53 nang213 ① celebration on third day of a baby’s life: 明旦做三旦，硬着去请外婆来。Tomorrow is baby’s third day celebration, so without fail we must invite baby’s maternal grandmother.

做死 zo53 li31 ① to play dead: 蜀讲落乡伊就做死，什毛病都有。As soon as there is talk of going to work in the countryside he plays dead; he has all the diseases there are. ② to risk death: 楼梯掉妖烧塌去，做死也者跳落。The stairs were all burned out, so even at risk of death one had to jump down. ③ to take on the dirty work: 费壳的事计蜀大堆，汝讲讲行去，依家着去做死。With such a pile up of nasty jobs and you taking off at a word, I had to take over even if it killed me.

做死做活 zo21 li21 jo44 uak5 ① to have fits and play dead: 皮真厚，着街中做死做活。For shame! Having fits and playing dead on the street.

做死款 zo21 li24 kuang31 ① to put on unpleasant airs: 在伊总样做死款，无察伊，依家同行去。Who cares how big he acts, pay him no mind and let’s go.

做死腔 zo21 li21 wui44 ① to act shamelessly, to put on an act, to raise a stink

做新妇 zo21 ling53 mou242 ① to get married (of a woman): 三五诸娘团都做新妇了。The three girls are all married. [see also zo21 sing53 mou242]

做神意 zo53 ling21 ngei213 ① to put on airs ② to flirt [a variant of 做神 zo44 sing53]

做蜀下 zo53 lo21 a242 ① together: 几样事计做蜀下做。Do these several things at once. ② to add up all together: 该当佢夥钱做蜀下算，Add up how much money is owed and will be paid all together. ③ 便宜囡团做蜀下卖。Sell it all together at a lower price.

做马 zo53 ma31 ① to cheat on a test, to smuggle aids into the exam room [a variant of 拍马 pa53 ma31]

做猫贼 zo44 ma53 gau5 ① to do mischief, to make trouble ② improper sexual behavior [a variant
 guilty or debt, to
wet one's diapers, to
be incontinent:
Chinese merchants
have money and leisure, so
they are at home all day fixing things to eat.
become accountants, so don't hassle him.
take the lead
be arrogant, to be stand-offish:
be to recover from childbirth:
Chinese New Year:
做囗. This guy really knows how to take advantage. [also written 做唆 zò têng213]

做囗 zò têng213 to take advantage of [a written variant of 做囗 zò têng213]

做治 zò44 tu53 bricklaying, tiling, plastering: 做治其 bricklayer, tiler, plasterer

做畅 zò53 tuông213 ① to joke: 依家是做畅其, 没受气。I'm just joking, so don't get mad. ② to be a laughing matter: 哈是犯法其事计, 做畅其。This is a violation of the law; it's no laughing matter.

做葫芦 zò44 lu53 to act shamelessly

做雨 zò53 têng1 non-stop for a prolong period of time: 只几日头直头做雨, 耶地兜员涂流. The past few days have been rainy, and so the floor is soaking wet.

做风 zò44 ung44 to lose one's temper: 伊冒醉做风真像猴群。As soon as his father loses his temper, he is like a madman. [see also zò44 hung44]

做风台 zò21 ung44 nai44 blowing of a typhoon: 做风台就会遇雨。When a typhoon blows there is likely to be rain.

做盘数 zò53 wang21 nau213 to be the fall guy

做节 zò53 zai2k23 to celebrate a holiday: 乡下其机关做节就无处讨依。Out in the country wherever there is a festival you can't find anybody in at government agencies.

做字 zò53 zae2t42 to draw up a contract, lease etc.: 典租无做字裳样使？How can a house be sold on mortgage without putting it in writing?

做症 zò53 zeíng213 to trick, to scheme to cheat someone: 乞依做症去固 偷八传。He has been swindled and still doesn't know it.

做眸 zò53 zuí213 first birthday: 往日丈夫团做眸着办酒。In the old days when a boy was one year old they held a feast to celebrate.

做书 zò44 zuí44 to do homework: 今嘅着做书, 绘仕看电视。Tonight you have to do homework and can't watch television.

做水 zò53 zui31 to mix water into food: 者米做水其真易呆。This rice has water blended in and is likely to spoil.

做 ieng213 to occupy: 早晚去戏园偃位。Go to the theater early to occupy a seat.

偃 ieng44 siek5 to take all the food for oneself: 者做真真猫啲做食, 衣让依弟。This little boy is domineering, takes all the food, and doesn't let his younger brother have any.

偃 be44 <derog> way, fashion: 我俚者做, 汝看会顺眼唻？That's just my way, does it look all right to you?

偷共义 tâu21 âung44 nêüng53 to have illicit sexual relations (usu. said of the woman)

偷走 tâu53 jau31 to sneak off: 会开半点伊就偷走去, He sneaked off halfway through the meeting.

偷做 tâu53 jio213 to do something secretly

偷食下 tâu53 lie21 a242 to play little tricks on the Sly

偷食猫 tâu44 lie44 ma53 <jocular> person who eats food on the sly: 含橱肉面少去, 是怀是汝者偷食猫食去？There is less meat in the cabinet now. Was it you, 'the food-stealing cat' who make off with it?

偷食偷 tâu53 lie21 nei213 to snatch the bait, to get away with something: 者鱼野恣真会偷食饵。This fish is alert, having escaped after eating the bait.

偷食步 tâu53 lie21 wo242 to cheat and make an extra move in chess: 汝 “马” 着 “河墘” 蒋将跟只开, 偷食步。How did your "horse" get over here when it was at the "river bank"? You must have sneaked in an extra move.

偷掏 tâu44 lo53 to steal: 书乞依偷野栖本去。Quite a few books were stolen.

偷躲斎 tâu21 luo21 je44 to play hooky, to be truant: 今且怀是礼拜, 蒋讲无去斎, 偷躲斎！Today isn't Sunday. Why aren't you in school? You are playing truant!

偷散 tâu53 nau242 kidnapper and seller of children

偷盗题 tâu44 wang44 ne53 to copy other people's work: 伊庻书透底偷盗题。When he takes a test he always copies other people.

停厝 ding21 juo213 small low house usu. built on empty land at edge of village for housing coffin with deceased before burial

停当 ting21 loung213 honest, accountable, reliable
倭 leu⁴⁴ to wrinkle: 人老去，面肉会倭。When people get old, their faces are liable to get wrinkled. ◇ 相倭去，面满。Tangerines are all the sweeter when their skins are wrinkled.

假中 pieng⁵³ nêng²¹ hemiplegia caused by stroke: 者老依假中受怪伊团团。That old man was paralyzed on one side after a stroke, and is a burden to his children.

假燕 ga⁴⁴ ieng²¹ sweet potato starch noodles [a variant of 粉燕 mi²¹ ung⁴⁴ nêng²¹]

假墙 ga²¹ jueng⁵³ hollow wall made of mud over thick planking: 火烧厝假墙塌去，火塘故好好着。When the house caught fire the hollow wall collapsed, but the brick wall was O.K.

假三怪 ga²¹ lang²¹ ngu⁴⁴ gua²¹²⁵ crafty: 伊最近也学叽假三怪去。Lately he has also become crafty.

假流蜞 ga²¹ lau⁴⁴ ki⁵³ a kind of razor-clam omlet (in appearance similar to 流蜞 lau⁴⁴ ki⁵³)

假师 ga²¹ sa⁴⁴ to pretend to be an expert: 伊学八假师。He doesn't know a thing, but pretends to be an expert. ◇ 伊假师占头先，He has no ability, but wants to present himself as the expert.

假八师 ga²¹ weik²¹ sa⁴⁴ to pretend to be an expert: 伊学八其事计无假八师来。Don't pretend to be an expert on things you know nothing about.

假八真 ga²¹ weik²¹ zing⁵³ to be a know-it-all: 伊假八真，又又逢毛都骗八。He pretend to know all about it but in fact he knows nothing.

兜 dau⁴⁴ near, vicinity: 行兜来 to go close ◇ 井兜 well side ◇ 南门兜 vicinity of Nanmen (South Gate) [see also 兜 deu⁴⁴]

兜搭 dau⁵³ lak²³ to speak or act thoroughly: 只几句话讲野兜搭。These few words got to the heart of the matter.

兜 deu⁴⁴ a kind of small gong used in theatrical music [a variant of 兜兜 deu⁴⁴ deu⁴⁴, see also 兜 deu⁴⁴]

兜兜 deu⁴⁴ deu⁴⁴ a kind of small gong used in theatrical music [also called 兜 deu⁴⁴]

兜 kie²⁴² to stand: 绮兜 standing ◇ 绮起去 to stand up ◇ 绮岗 to be on sentry duty

兜俚 kie⁵³ die³¹ modest, self-effacing: 伊真兜俚。He is very modest. ◇ 后生团讲话着兜俚仿围。When young people speak they should be a bit self-effacing.

兜硼板 kie²¹ ding⁵³ meing⁵¹ <fig> (to be in charge of the cutting board) to be a cook

兜紧 kie⁵³ ging⁵¹ to be united against outsiders: 兄弟哥着兜紧。Brothers should present a united front.

兜岗 kie⁴⁴ goung⁴⁴ to be on sentry duty

兜车 kie⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴ a kind of child fence (round or square, and of wood or bamboo, in which a child could stand or move about safely in a moving vehicle)

兜市 kie⁵³ jei²⁴² to stand idly: 蛎日遗暗兜市时间兜完去。Stand idly all day wasting all that time.

兜庄 kie⁴⁴ joung⁵¹ <mahjong> to keep being banker because of a drawn game

兜胶 kie⁴⁴ ka⁴⁴ to have a foothold: 无块兜胶 no place to put one's foot down ◇ 绣胶蛇蛇 cannot put one's foot down

兜地方 kie²¹ li⁴⁴ ueng⁴⁴ to be employed: 汝着底兜兜地方? Where do you work?

兜鼎 kie⁵³ liang⁵¹ to be the chef: 今旦者莱做野好，底依兜鼎? The food is real good today; who is the chef?

兜塌 kie⁵³ lieng²¹ to put in the main beam (when building a house)

兜厨 kie⁴⁴ lu⁵³ to be a chef

兜翠 kie⁵³ lau⁴⁴ to stand leaning on a railing, etc.: 侬兜兜翠栏栏吼。The child is leaning over the railing.

兜依人 kie⁴⁴ nêng²¹ nêng⁵¹ the "man radical" written on the side (Kangxi 'radical' 9)

兜和 kie⁴⁴ u⁵³ <mahjong> to lose a turn as a penalty

得便 deik⁴⁴ bieng²²² at one's convenience: 得便过来坐! Please stop in for a while at your convenience.

得疾 deik⁴⁴ zik⁵³ to be quirky: 只依依野得疾，买只般毆无毛使其毛。He is real quirky, buying so much useless stuff. ◇ 汝真得疾，有雨无雨都带吼伞。You really are an oddball, always taking an umbrella whether it's raining or not.
衍 gang53 rank (e.g., of officials) [also called 衍头 gang44 nau53]
衍头 gang44 nau53 rank (e.g., of officials) [a variant of 衍 gang53]

盒盒 ak3 ak3 box, case

领 liang3 ① collar ② to combine, add together: 只两领两算。Count these two amounts together. ③ 领领导位。Add all of them together and they are still just a bit.

领领嘈 liang21 liang21 je53 to muddle with, to be in the way: 伊同哥都市长带出去，无屈这块领领嘈。Take all the children out, don't let them be here getting in the way.

领头 liang21 nau53 collar: 领着多擦几下。The collars needs more scrubbing.

领窝 liang21 ou44 neck opening without a collar

斜 sie53 to move slowly from one place to another: 日头斜里来了。The sunlight gradually moved in. ① 我胶无力，僵有能耷着房裡斜几步。I have no strength in my legs, and can just drag a few steps in my room.

盘 buang34 dish, plate ② to copy: 这题歌给我盘落来。Write out a copy of this song for me. ③ to reply: 盘歌 antiphonal singing ④ to move, to shift: 货越只架车吓盘去许架车吓。Transfer the goods from this car to that one. ⑤ to lay in goods, to get stock from another business, wholesaler, etc.: 有货底呢盘其？Where did this stock of goods come from?

盘盘 buang44 buang53 dish, tray

盘本 buang31 buang21 to get back one's costs: 昨瞑输野洒，今旦来盘本。Yesterday I lost a lot of money, but from today I am getting back my capital.

盘线路费 buang21 jie21 nu53 jiu213 travel expenses: 去游历盘线路费使鈎起。I can't afford the travel expenses to go on a tourist trip.

盘婊 buang21 jiu213 to quarrel [a variant of 盘答 buang21 nak23]

盘驳 buang21 mauk23 to examine closely, to explain away one's fault

盘答 buang21 nak23 to quarrel [also called 盘婊 buang21 jiu213]

盘结 buang21 ngiek33 ① to take stock and clear accounts: 这月放未盘结。This month we haven't yet inventoried and settled accounts. ② 盘结货理。Go wholesale a lot of goods.

盘运 buang21 ngoung242 to transship: 船固未通渡头，着江中货即盘运去了。The ship didn't dock, the cargo was transshipped on the river.

盘数 buang21 nou213 not worth it, suffer a loss: 饯野盘数，嘈也无算伊钱！You are suffering the loss by not charging him for this! ① 这回我盘数去！This time I lost out.

盘数欠 buang21 nu33 kieang213 loser, fall guy: 有几只号盘数欠去对手伊！Only a pasty like you would go help him!

盘数面 buang21 nu33 meang213 loser's look: 饯者依盘数面，依西看就会八。Anyone who takes one look at you can see you are a loser.

盘书 buang44 zü44 to copy, to transcribe

脑 güok23 ① ability: 伊脚好。His ability is strong. ② role, character: 伊是蜀只好脚。He is quite a character.

脚色 güo53 laik33 ① manpower, labor force, help: 我嘴倦无脚色，汝自家想办法！I have no help here, so you better find a way yourself. ② ability: 伊老妈脚色好！His wife has lots of ability.

胆胞 da53 auk23 the neck

脖 pa44 too loose (of clothing): 只条裤野脖，颈吓始受。These pants are too loose, making them uncomfortable to wear.

腹肠 touk5 doung53 hernia

脱颊 touk5 hai53 ① dislocation of the jaw ② <flg> loud shouting: 莫脱颊，就来了。Don't scream your head off; I'm coming in a minute. ③ to talk nonsense: 伊依老实，底诺着者计事，莫脱颊。He is an honest fellow, so how could this be true of him? Don't talk nonsense.

脱形 touk5 hing53 to become emaciated: 最近事计过酒，依都脱形。Lately he has had too much
11 脱股祭猪

work and has lost weight severely.

脱股 touck21 ka44 to extricate oneself, to get away or out: 件事亨计无法脱股。He cannot get out of this affair. [also called 脱股 touck21 kau44, see also touck21 ka44]

脱股 tuack21 ka44 to escape from [see also touck21 ka44]

脱股 touck21 kau44 to extricate oneself, to get away or out [a variant of 脱股 touck21 ka44]

股友 léu31 iu3¹ ① penis ② <abusive> penis [a variant of 屑裹 ba2¹ wu213]

股友指 léu2¹ iu2⁴ jai3¹ middle finger, to 'give the finger'

股友款 léu2¹ iu2⁴ kuang3¹ <abusive> nasty look

祭 zie2¹³ <abusive> to eat (lit. to present sacrifice to ghosts and spirits - the dead): 扑嗤，扑祭！Take it and eat it!

祭田 zie44 jeing53 sacrificial land (worked in turn by different clan members, the harvest used to pay expenses of sacrificial offerings to ancestors)

祭祠 zie44 lü3³ ancestral hall, ancestral temple

猪 dui44 ① foolish: 供依野猪，乞依做症去。He is really foolish and lets people swindle him. ② adulterer, paramour: 做猪 to be a woman's paramour

猪肝紫 dui2¹ ang53 jie3¹ purple (lit. pig liver color)

猪圈 dui44 iu44 jeing44 piglet ② indentured coolie: 去马拉加卖猪圈 <familiar> to go to Malacca as an indentured coolie

猪圈声 du2¹ iu2¹ niang4⁴ unpleasant quarreling, etc. like the grunting of piglets: 似猪患叫猪圈声 <colloq> Eat pig feed and grunt (descriptive of a person who eats but does no work)

猪油糕 dui44 iu4⁴ iu4⁴ a kind of cake made with lard, glutinous rice flour and sugar

猪眼舌 dui2¹ jüé4⁴ liek⁵ pig's tongue (as item of food)

猪胶 dui44 ka4⁴ pig's leg

猪空 dui4⁴ kung4⁴ nose and lips of a pig

猪牲 dui4⁴ lang4⁴ <abusive> you pig

猪头疮 dui5³ lau2¹ juang2¹ mumps: 生猪头疮 to have mumps

猪头性 dui4⁴ lau4⁴ lang4⁴ pigs and livestock (also as term of insult)

猪头面 dui5³ lau2¹ meing2¹ ② skin and meat of upper half of pig's head ② <abusive> ugly fat face

猪头有主 dui4⁴ lau5³ ouk2³ lau5³ zuo3¹ <fig> the pig's head has an owner (descriptive of a girl already being engaged): 庙里猪头有主， 汝使便再想。

<colloq> That girl is already spoken for, don't have designs on her.

猪料 dui5³ lau2⁴ pig feed: 青菜煮食黄婆去，共荤猪料樨样。 The cabbage is cooked till it's yellow and mushy, like cooked-up pig feed.

猪宿 dui5³ lieu2¹ pigpen, pigsty

猪豚园 dui5³ loung3¹ niang3¹ half-grown pig, feeder pig

猪苗 dui4⁴ iu5³ piglet

猪母 dui5³ mo3¹ female pig, sow

猪母橄榄 dui5³ mo3¹ ga2⁴ lang3¹ sow olive (a kind of large olive)

猪母针 dui5³ mo2¹ jeing4⁴ sow's eye needle (a long thick needle, e.g., knitting needle)

猪母猪圈 dui5³ mo2¹ lü5³ iu2⁴ lü5³ pig and sow (a kind of simple board-game)

猪母尿 dui5³ mo4⁴ nieu2⁴² fig> sow's urine (descriptive of taking a long time to urinate)

猪母肉 dui5³ mo2¹ niu5⁵ sow's meat: 猪母肉卖乡里 <proverb> sell sow's meat to neighbor's and relatives (i.e., the merchant you know is the one who cheats you)

猪毛镊 dui5³ mo2¹ niek2³ tweezers for plucking pig bristles

猪耳 dui5³ ngei2⁴ pig's ears

猪脚 dui4⁴ o⁴ ① male pig, boar ② adulterer, paramour [also called 猪角 dui5³ ou2⁴] ② lecher

猪角 dui5³ ouk2³ ① male pig, boar ② adulterer, paramour [a variant of 猪角 dui4⁴ ou2⁴ ②]

猪趾 dui5³ tieu2¹³ pig's tongue (as item of food, this word is used to avoid term dui2¹ iu2⁴ liek⁵, which has a homophone meaning of 'to lose money', while tieu2¹³ means 'to gain')

猪窝犬宿 dui4⁴ ou4⁴ kau2⁴ tieu2¹³ <fig> pigsty and
dog kennel (descriptive of filthy habitation)

猫干 ma44 gang44 <fig> dried cat (a person who looks like an air-dried dead cat, i.e., skinny and dried out); 若后生因食野味补故生耗（猫干）蜀样。This young fellow ate a lot of things to build himself up, but he still looks like an air-dried dead cat. [note: it is a Fujian custom to hang dead cats from trees to dry out in the air]

猫九 ma31 gau31 dishonorable: 猫九依，做猫九事。Dishonorable people do dishonorable things.

猫九事 ma21 gau44 liai242 dishonorable matter

猫九依 ma21 gau44 nüèng53 dishonorable person: 怀里通不这帮猫九依交家。Don't associate with that sort of dishonorable person.

猫九话 ma21 gau44 ua242 bad language: 伊猫九依讲猫九话。An indecent person like him will use indecent language.

猫猴 ma44 gau53 ① dirty trick: 都是伊着后斗做猫猴！It's all he who plays dirty tricks behind the scene. ② improper sexual behavior

猫囝 ma31 iang31 cat: 猫囝团 kitten

猫母 ma31 mo31 female cat

猫鱼 ma44 ngü53 a kind of small cheap fish used for cat food

猫王鸟 ma31 uong31 jeu31 owl

猫抓 ma44 zu44 in a mess: 衣裳揷造猫抓佢。The clothes got rumpled and messed up. [also called 猫抓抓 ma21 zu44 zu44，猫之抓 ma21 zi44 zu44]

猫抓抓 ma21 zu44 zu44 in a mess [a variant of 猫抓 ma44 zu44]

猫之抓 ma21 zi44 zu44 in a mess [a variant of 猫抓 ma44 zu44]

猛 mang31 ① brisk fire: 炒菜火着猛。When you saute the fire should be brisk. ② quick, fast: 猛功行。Walk a little faster.

猛煞 mang44 nak23 swift and violent: 伊做事真猛煞。He does things swiftly. [also called 猛猛煞 mang21 mang31 nak23]

猛猛煞 mang21 mang31 nak23 swift and violent [a variant of 猛煞 mang44 nak23]

猛猛火 mang21 mang24 ngu31 briskly burning fire

猛猛鼎 mang21 mang44 niang31 hot skillet: 炒卵着猛猛鼎。Scrambled eggs need a hot skillet.

够意 gau53 ci213 satisfied: 毛都掏乞妆，应该有够意了？You got everything, so you ought to be satisfied.

够使 gau53 sai21 generous: 总款对妆够使去了。Treating you like that was really nice.

馅馅 ang21 ang242 filling (e.g., for dumplings)

箱店 guang44 nai213 restaurant

烹调 peing53 nieu424 to take care of: 伊真会烹调，解数野硒。He is good at running affairs, since he has a lot of ideas.

麻雀 ma21 cuok23 mahjong

麻柴 ma44 ja53 overbearing: 者依真麻柴，共伊做同居会食。That he is so overbearing makes being his neighbor very unpleasant.

麻雀桌 ma21 juok5 dok23 mahjong table 麻雀桌有四隻亅。A mahjong table has four drawers.

麻缆 ma31 lang31 a kind of large freight-carrying sailing ship: 水线麻缆给驶。The water is shallow, so large sailing vessels cannot sail in.

麻竹 ma21 lüék23 mao bamboo, phyllostachys pubescens (a kind of bamboo): 山区依使麻竹管做水管。The mountain folk use mao bamboo for water pipes.

麻笋 ma31 lung31 shoot of mao bamboo (phyllostachys pubescens): 福州依爱食麻笋煮糟菜。Fuzhou people are fond of eating mao bamboo shoots with pickled cabbage.

麻笋干 ma21 lung31 ngang44 ① dried bamboo shoots ② <fig> bamboo board used for beatings: 食麻笋干 <fig> To eat bamboo shoot (i.e., being beaten with a bamboo board). ① 书考呆去着食麻笋干。He flunked the exam, so he has to get a beating.

麻面 ma21 meing213 pockmarks, pockmarked face

麻面窟 ma21 ming53 kouk23 pockmarks on face: 伊面吼麻面窟野大野酒。She has a lot of big pock- marks on her face.
was bawled out by the teacher, and it served him right!

眷死 duok\(^{33}\) si\(^{31}\) <abusive> deserve to die, damn

盖 gai\(^{21}\) exceptional, outstanding: 伊拳头盖好无块寻, He is outstanding in martial arts, and his equal is hard to find. ○ 老刘武艺盖去。Liu is outstandingly skilled in martial arts.

盖盖 gai\(^{21}\) gai\(^{21}\) cover, cap: 总款瓶瓶有盖盖无塞塞。This kind of bottle has a cap and not a cork.

剪减 zeing\(^{24}\) ngeing\(^{31}\) to reduce, to cut down on: 礼数者剪减伪团。The ceremony should be abridged a bit.

粘牢 nieng\(^{44}\) no\(^{35}\) intimate, on close terms: 伊两隻 拳讲真粘牢。The two of them chat in a very congenial fashion. ○ 汝顶顶句讲啲,下底句讲啲,粘粘牢。You say one thing and then right after you say another thing, so it's hard to make a connection.

粗纸 cu\(^{53}\) jai\(^{31}\) toiletpaper

粗做 cu\(^{53}\) jo\(^{21}\) to do heavy manual labor

粗做侬 cu\(^{21}\) jo\(^{44}\) nêung\(^{53}\) manual laborer

粗事 cu\(^{53}\) lai\(^{21}\) heavy manual labor

粗癥 cu\(^{21}\) lai\(^{44}\) lai\(^{44}\) lai\(^{53}\) lai\(^{21}\) very coarse: 者 米粗癥, 野坏好食。This rice is very coarse; it's real unpleasant to eat. ○ 只块板粗癥癥, 固者推推。This board is too rough, it needs to be planed some more.

粗毛 cu\(^{53}\) nok\(^{23}\) coarse or worthless thing

粗平直 cu\(^{44}\) wang\(^{44}\) nik\(^{5}\) passable, will do: 无钱, 饭也着食饱, 颠也着粗平直。Even with little money you have to get enough to eat and wear respectable clothes. ○ 工手环是真好, 倉是做啲粗平直。The workmanship isn't too good, but it will do。 ○ 者诸娘团生固粗平直。That girl looks O.K.

粗稿 diu\(^{53}\) go\(^{21}\) rice straw
diu⁵⁵ hui²¹ ear of rice
ma²¹ old-style rice threshing frame

diu⁵⁵ ma²¹ sediment, residue, dregs: 萬事皆空。 Dig a little hole. 你使手指到 to pick at something [also written 鬆 diu⁵⁵]

auk²³ to treat or speak harshly and maliciously

heing²⁴ silent and introverted: 伊野悴，三嘯四怀应。 He is very introverted; you try to talk to him and he won’t open his mouth.

ning⁵³ ning³⁵ nging³¹ ① dog that doesn’t bark but is fierce: 悼悼犬咬死人 <proverb> a silent dog can bite you to death ② affable-looking but wicked person: 你侬是悼悼犬，汝着细腻。 He is a 'dog that doesn't bark'; so watch out for him.

zui²¹ to become weak: 病几日，蜀下悼野硃。 He was sick for a few days and weakened a great deal all at once.

cuo⁴⁴ luok⁵ to start, to be started: 闹钟响，我會慌乱起。 When the alarm clock went off. I got up with a start. 你害我慌乱蜀下。 It gave me a start.

giang⁴⁴ ① to be afraid of: 我怕惊呀。I'm not afraid of him. ② probably:惊唬她来了。Probably he won’t come.

meing²¹ to have stage-fright: 伊惊场面，蜀出台就唱出。 She has stage-fright, so as soon as she comes out on the stage, she can’t sing a note.

jing⁵³ to be timid: 使驚场面。 The people next door are all timid, so they keep the door shut tight and mind their own business.

neng³ ① dirty: 萬事皆空。 汝街身只惊呀！ You’re so dirty all over! ② ugly: 伊生野惊呀。 She is ugly. ③ to be submissive to discipline: 你同道惊依妹使。 It is wrong for children not to submit to discipline.

ngi⁴⁴ fear, probably: 惊呀今旦来。 Probably he won’t come today.
惊？ Doesn’t it frighten you that this money might be lost?

惊死死 giang21 ni21 nêüng53 ① awfully ugly: 生惊死死妆容也无毛使。If he/she is awfully ugly, dressing up is impossible. ② very dirty: 毛的在地上惊死死，反通去拾。It dropped on the floor and got filthy, don’t try to pick it up. [see also 惊死死 giang44 si31 neüng53]

惊生份 giang21 sing53 ngoung42 to be bashful before strangers: 我惊生份性情行出来。My little sister is bashful, and doesn’t want to come out.

惊死 giang53 si31 to be timid and fearful of death: 伊真惊死。He is very fearful of death.

惊死 giang44 si31 frightful, grotesque [also called 惊死去 giang44 si31 o]

惊死依 giang21 si21 neüng53 to terrify: 火烧唇会惊死依！ When a house catches fire it can be terrifying! [see also 惊死依 giang21 ni21 nêüng53]

惊死去 giang44 si31 o frightful, grotesque [a variant of 惊死 giang44 si31]

惊心 giang44 sing44 to act with caution for being afraid of penalties: 奸团拍鹤两回再怕惊心。Children won’t do things cautiously till you beat them once or twice.

惊痒 giang53 suong4242 to be ticklish

惯 giang213 habit: 无乞伊做惯去。Don’t let him get into the habit. [also called 惯势 geing53 sie213]

惯势 geing53 sie213 habit (esp. bad): 奸团容惯势去。The child has been indulged to the point of a habit. [a variant of 惯 giang213]

凑震 cau44 ka44 to make a fourth for a card game: 今且三缺一，汝一定着来凑震。We are still one short today for the game; you must join to fill up the number.

凑剋 cau53 kaik23 to join an already crowded scene: 今且蜀街依真塞，我怀去凑剋。There are a lot of people downtown today; I won’t go add to the crowd.

减 geing31 to allocate a part: 碗饭减伪团乞伊。Give him some of the rice in the bowl.

焊 ang242 to bribe: 使钱焊过 to bribe with money

焊八 mung53 maik23 noodles that are stir-fried and then simmered at low heat [also called 焊八仙 mung21 meik21 sieng44]

焊八仙 mung21 meik21 sieng44 noodles that are stir-fried and then simmered at low heat [a variant of 焊八 mung53 maik23]

熄 hiang53 to burn up: 书熄去。The book was burned.

熄 pu53 to deep-fry in oil: 炙鲫饼 deep-fried oyster cakes

熄油饼 pu44 iu44 li33 deep-fried oval cake

熄豆干 pu21 lau21 uang44 deep-fried beancurd

熄糕 pu31 ui31 deep-fried salty rice cake

熄 goüng53 ① scalding hot: 菜汤熄。The soup is scalding hot. ② to stew: 焊猪脚 to stew pig’s feet

熄 goüng213 inflammation and swelling of a wound: 焊疮汤熄肿去。The scabies got swollen and inflamed by washing in hot water.

清楚 cing53 ju41 ① regular features, well proportioned, pleasant-looking facial features: 只貳诸娘团生野清楚。That girl has pleasant-looking features. ② comfortable, to one’s liking: 去外兜旅游，食烩清楚，囬烩清楚。When you go traveling you don’t eat or sleep properly. ③ neat, well-fitting (of clothing): 有其时装领身料烩清楚。Some clothing that’s in fashion doesn’t fit right or look right.

清气 cing53 kei213 ① light, neat and pleasant: 房里嫩伪团，不过真清气。The room is a little small, but nice and neat. ① 我松爱食大肉大鱼，爱食清气伪团其。I don’t care too much for fish and meat, I like to eat things that have a milder flavor. ② quietly elegant, in understated good taste: 乃条裙真清气。The color of this skirt is quietly elegant.

清明寒 cing44 mung44 gang53 Qingming cold (the few days around Qingming when the temperature drops suddenly)
The message he's left watermelon very humid. This room is very damp, as soon as it's spring time the floor suffers from dampness. [see also 潮 ze3]

Things to perform: 者墨真润，春起地锹即潮去。This room is very damp, as soon as it's spring time the floor suffers from dampness. [see also 潮 ze3]

To get by, to live somehow: 者地方固会中混食。You can get by somehow in this area. ① to earn some kind of living: 我啃算什毛椅地方，混食吧。My job is nothing great; it's just a living. ② to cadge a meal: 伊来对手？混食。Do you think he's really here to help? No, he's just bumming a meal.

The weather is very humid. ① 饼干润去。The biscuits got soft because of the moisture. ② dull-witted: 只知依头脑脑润。This person is dull-witted.

寄讯 gie5 to send a message via someone: 伊寄讯共汝讲着写批乞伊。He sends you a message that you should write to him.

宿 sêuk23 ① ripe: 只粒西瓜囤未宿。This watermelon still isn't ripe. ② to let ripen: 芭蕉果固宿两日乍会食其。The bananas should be left to ripen a couple more days before they are good to eat. ③ to put aside, to leave unused: 货宿仓库吼卖烩出。The goods are all piled in the warehouse, for they don't sell. ④ to look old: 伊宿真宿，其实岁数未大。He looks quite aged, but actually he is not very old. ⑤ to taste stale: 臭宿 a stale taste [see also 臭 sieu213]

宿 sieu213 animal's dwelling: 鸡宿 chicken coop

犬宿 dog kennel [see also 宿 sêuk23]

宿仓 sêuk21 coung44 to stay in storage a long time: 宿仓其米 stale rice

宿肚 sêuk5 dou242 to get indigestion from going to bed on an over-full stomach [also called 宿居肚 sêuk3 toung21 sêuk5 dou242]

宿居肚 sêuk3 toung21 sêuk5 dou242 to get indigestion from going to bed on an over-full stomach [a variant of 宿肚 sêuk5 dou242]

密 meik3 ① secret: 者事野密，遂依都没。This affair is highly confidential; nobody knows about it. ② tightly, closely: 野密，遂依都讨论着 carefully hidden away so nobody can find it

密塞 meik3 saik23 secretly, securely: 事计做蛤密塞，遂依。The matter wasn't handled with security, so everybody knows about it.

كه da242 to cover, to conceal: 日头乞只兜宿都爬去。The sun light is blocked by the tree.

弹 bang5 ① to rebound ② to shine on: 许块呢日头弹映着。The sun doesn't get to that spot. ③电光会弹目睛。Electric light irritates the eyes. ④手电映丸七处弹 to hold a flashlight and shine it in all directions ⑤ to look in the mirror: 自家来去镜弹 take the mirror to look at oneself

弹白 bang44 mak5 first light of dawn: 天弹白去了，快起来。It's getting light, get out of bed now.

弹镜 bang21 niang21 shiny enough to reflect: 桌面漆野光，会弹镜。The table is lacquered so bright you can see your face in it.

弹声 bang44 niang44 to speak in a roundabout way to make one's intentions known: 伊共我弹声几回了，吼我着注意。He gave me a few hints to get my attention.

弹倒 bang21 no31 on the contrary: 好讲弹倒听。I talked to him nicely but he just wouldn't listen. ③弹倒行 to go the opposite way ④伊自家转做，弹倒吼我做。He doesn't do it himself and on the contrary tells me to do it. ⑤鞋颈弹倒边。The shoes are worn wrong side.

弹珠 bang44 zuo44 marbles
long rapid spinning: 败骨头珠珠野隆 the top spins rapidly ◇ 伊拍乒乓球发机野隆。His pingpong serve has a powerful spin.

隆隆掌 long jiang31 jiang31 juong31 hard slap or box on the ear: 隆隆掌摔掌 gave a hard box on the ear

婊子团 biu21 jü24 iang31 <abusive> you son-of-a-whore

骑 kia53 to bestride, to stride over: 趁伊头骑过去, Stretched out his legs and stepped over his head. ◇ 骑墙头吼 to sit astride a wall

骑马 kie31 ma31 <euphem> to be using a sanitary napkin

骑马团 kia21 ma24 iang31 <abusive> you son-of-a-bitch

骑马带 kie21 ma44 lai213 <euphem> sanitary napkin

缉 kung21 gieng53 binding, trimming (of cuffs, collars, etc.)

绥 sieu242 sex glands of male fish

缰 guong53 whole amounts (as contrasted to odd bits): 缉干缉其掏米, 碎其无捏 Bring only the unbroken rice noodles, since we don’t want any odd bits. ◇ 今且米野缰, The rice is unbroken today.

缰钱 guong44 jieng53 round amounts of money: 缉钱掏乞汝, 无掏碎钱。You’ll get round amounts of money, not odd amounts. [also called 缉缰钱 guong44 nguong44 jieng53]

缰票 guong21 mieu214 large-denomination paper money, large bills: 缉票掏来, 通通掏缰票, Take large bills, not small ones.

缰缰钱 guong44 nguong44 jieng53 round amounts of money [a variant of 缉缰钱 guong44 jieng53]

缰缰依 guong44 nguong44 nêing53 able-bodied adult

缰数 guong21 nou213 whole number, integral amount

缰 leu31 a strip (e.g., of cloth or paper): 纸剪缰缰贴 smarty. Cut off a strip of paper to paste on.
Twelve Strokes

The Chinese characters for "twelve strokes" can refer to various items such as clothes, shoes, and other objects. Here are some translations and descriptions:

斑 being^44 to get spotted: 衣裳要照斑点去！The clothes got mold spots in the chest.

笨 lieng^213 to revolve, to roll: 笨过去 to roll past ① 慢慢 笨 to revolve slowly [also called 笨笨 lie^21 lieng^213]

笨笨 lie^21 lieng^213 to revolve, to roll [a variant of 笨 lieng^213]

替写 te^55 lia^213 to write on someone’s behalf (esp. letter-writers for the uneducated): 许张汝替写信. Please write that letter for me.

替许 te^55 u^31 to recommend for a business or job: 许生意替许伊去做. Recommend him to do that job.

艹 liak^23 ① to wear (slippers): 艹穿鞋靴 to wear slippers ② to walk in slippers, to shuffle: 颉穿鞋靴七处歇 goes everywhere in slippers ③ to connect, to mix: 只两件事莫掏鞠窝堆. Don’t drag these two matters in together. ④ 或讲话,或讲话,肯通乱唔. When someone says something you say the same thing. Now stop messing up whatever you heard.

堪堪 kang^44 ngang^44 just as, just when: 我堪堪讲伊,伊就来了. He came just as I mentioned him. ① 伊讲许本书,我堪堪乍看完. I had just finished reading that book he spoke of.

骨塔 tak^5 gouk^23 a kind of image frame used in religious processions

喜辰 hi^21 ling^53 happy occasion (usu. a wedding)

街 te^213 ① to earn: 蜀几个月月值离薪水? What do you earn per month? ② to make money: 做生意都要趁钱. To do business you have to make a profit. ③ by way of, via: 南吉趁花巷行. Going to Nanying you have to go by way of Huaxiang street.

趁曝 ting^53 bok^23 to incur a tongue-lashing: 好好讲莽去,无趁曝. Just speak nicely, for otherwise you will get a tongue-lashing.

趁快 ting^53 ka^211 as soon as possible: 趁快去, 休通迟到. Go in plenty of time, and don’t arrive late.

趁骂 ting^53 ma^213 to provoke people to a bawling out: 快先去,无屈趁骂. Leave right away; don’t stay here and irritate people so they bawl you out.

趁食 ting^44 niek^5 ① to earn one’s bread: 趁食, 趁食, 趁饭吃. To strive and strive to earn a bit of food. ② servant: 伊去做趁食. He got a job as a servant.

趁担 ting^53 pak^23 to incur a beating, to bring a beating on oneself

款款 kuang^31 kuang^31 manner, bearing, expression: 个仪款款款真有味. This child makes a charming impression.

韩月娘 hang^21 nguok^5 nuong^53 ill-tempered and unfilial woman (as a figure in Fuzhou folklore and folk drama)

煮食 zii^21 liek^5 to cook: 汝厝底依煮食. Who does the cooking in your house?

散斗 sang^53 dau^31 to fall apart, to be broken down: 只架散脚车散斗去了. This bicycle has fallen apart.

散野 sang^33 ia^31 to loaf about, to bum around: 侃侃哥者框厢, 怀嗤伊七处散野. Children should be under strict control and not allowed to bum around.

欺 kia^44 to bully, to oppress: 无欺嘛嘛. Don’t take advantage of people.

贱 geik^23 to prick, to stab: 乞贱蜀下 to be pricked [also written 数 gik^4]
He makes a hubbub all day. [also called 他聒 gua21 ua21 jeu213]  

He聒叫 gua21 ua21 jeu213 to make a hubbub [a variant of 他聒 gua53]

博 bauk23 ◊ to exchange: 蜀钱博十张蜀角其。One yuan exchanges for ten ten-fen notes. ◊ profound learning: 伊真博。He is very learned.

棋子面 gi21 ji44 mieng242 a kind of noodle looking like a large chess piece [also called 面団 mieng53 nia3']

棋盘 gi44 wang53 ◊ chess board, checker board; 棋盘吼无棋子。There are no pieces on the chess board. ◊ paper squares with tinfoil pasted in the middle and burned as 'spirit money' funeral offering; 做忌烧棋盘。Paper money with tinfoil is offered on death anniversaries. [also called 棋盘粕 gi44 wang44 mok5]

棋盘屑 gi21 wang21 juo213 chessboard-like constructed house

棋盘粕 gi44 wang44 mok5 ◊ chess board, checker board; 棋盘吼无棋子。There are no pieces on the chess board ◊ paper squares with tinfoil pasted in the middle and burned as 'spirit money' funeral offering [a variant of 棋盘 gi44 wang53]

植关 ie21 guang44 crosspiece connecting chair legs

植团 ie24 iang31 ◊ small chair ◊ small bench or stool

植胶 ie21 ka44 chair leg, stool leg

植头 ie21 lau53 stool or bench for one person

植条 ie21 leu53 bench

植桌 ie44 lok23 ◊ furniture: 去买一套植桌。Go buy a set of furniture. ◊ table and chairs: 伊房里少一套俊其植桌。His room is missing a set of nice-looking table and chairs.

植棚 ie21 piang44 chairback

植棍 gung21 gung213 club, stick

植 mieng53 cotton quilt wadding: 柴两床都掏曝。Take both quilts to air them in the sun.

植棉 mieng31 dial21 cotton waste, cotton bits

植押团 mieng21 ngak23 gian31 wadded vest

植荐 zêng53 jaing213 palm-fiber cushion

植蓑 zêng44 nai44 palm fiber raincoat

植索 zêng53 nok23 coil rope

植材蚁 guang31 jai21 ning242 a kind of large mountain-dwelling ant

植 dok5 ◊ to prick, to stab: 手乞铁钉去。His hand was jabbed by a nail. ◊ 羊毛绷搭肉领会。A wool sweater worn next to the skin feels prickly. ◊ stabbing sensation: 門縫真植！The eye feels very uncomfortable!

植伊股 nia31 i3 gu31 obscene > up yours

植汝奶 nia31 nû24 ne31 obscene > ... your mother

植菜酥 giu21 jai21 lu4 Lu4 a kind of deep-fried rice cake with vegetables mixed in

植菜命 giu21 jai53 miang242 fated to have setbacks (like the fate of chives, i.e., as soon as they grow tall enough they are cut): 我植菜命蜀长就割。<colloq> My fate is to have setbacks; my least advance is followed by a failure.

植菜批 giu21 jai21 wie44 garlic leaves ◊ a gold ring resembling a garlic leaf (i.e., long and flat)

植草 bik3 a classifier: 蜀草台历 a desk calendar ◊ 两草平平大。The two objects are the same size.

植 cuok5 a mat: 竹植 bamboo mat ◊ 草植 straw mat ◊ 宁植 Ningbo mat

植珠 cêng44 juo44 chopped green onion

植包 cêng44 mau44 steamed twisted roll, steamed bun with filling

植蒋 zuong24 juong31 how: 汝昨哉共我蒋蒋讲？What did you say to me yesterday.
蒋其 zuang21 ngi53 ① how: 蒋其，汝去怀去？How about it, are you going or aren’t you? ② why: 汝蒋其其式： Why are you acting this way?
蒋讲 zuang24 ngsau53 ① explain, how can you say: 只话蒋讲？Explain what you said. ② how, why: 蒋讲选者时候时候来？How is it that he hasn’t come up to now?

落1 lok5  a classifier for houses, residences: 落落眉 one house

落2 lok5 to go down: 落乡 go to the countryside 落去 go down 落车 get off a vehicle 落手 to lay a hand on

落败 lok44 bai53 collapse of family fortune

落薄 lok5 bouk5 down and out

落地 lok21 dei242 on the point of extinction (of a conflagration): 我病透辰候，火已经落地去了。By the time I got there, the fire was on the point of being put out.

落价 lok31 ga213 fall in price

落膈 lok5 gek3 ① feeling of smooth digestion: 菜汤热热饭食二喉真落膈。A couple of mouthfuls of hot soup settles the meal nicely. ② comfortable feeling: 伊今且真像蛤真落膈。He seems to be out of sorts today.

落车 lo44 ia44 to alight, to get off (a bus, car, etc.)

落田 lok44 jeing53 go to work in the fields

落水 lok31 jui51 with the current: 船落水行真快。The ship goes very fast with the current.

落当 lok53 laung213 properly, securely: 汝等我安排落当慢介来。Come after I arrange everything properly. 落当水角角吼第一落当。The jar would be safest if put away in the corner.

落地 lok21 lei242 originally, basically, formerly: 我落地是做田起。Originally I was a farmer. 伊落地是无想来，我硬拔他来。At first he didn’t want to come, but I dragged him into it.

落底 lo31 le31 originally: 伊落底尽去背肯。He used to be very hard-working.

蒋生 lok44 ling53 miscarriage: 伊生得回带蒋生落 妾去。Her first pregnancy ended in miscarriage.

落堂 lok44 loung53 to end a class: 未落堂 class is not yet over 落堂钟 the bell for end of class

落眠 lo44 ming53 to sleep soundly: 伊始落眠 did not sleep soundly

落雾 lok44 muo53 coming of fog

落槽 lok5 so53 ① to fit into a groove ② <fig> to get along well: 老公妈蛤落槽。The husband and wife don’t get along. 落槽两时讲野落槽。The two of them talk very congenially.

落霜 lok5 soung44 coming of frost

落班 lok44 weng44 to go off duty

落办公 lok21 weing44 ngung44 to leave the office, to go off duty

葵菜 gi21 jai213 a kind of vegetable with leaves like the hollyhock

逼 beik23 impoverished, hard up: 希吓野逼。The family is hard up.

感 huok5 to fool, to coax: 先给伊感出来 再讲。First coax him out, and then we’ll talk.

粟 cuo23 paddy: 穬著粟，粟著著，镰养猪，米养依 <rhyme> The huller hulls the rice, the rice grinds and grinds, the husks feed the pigs and the rice feeds the people (a kind of a “patty-cake” song)

粟壳 cuo53 koük23 rice husk

粟茎 cuo44 lai44 a kind of large sifter for unhusked rice

粟担 cuo53 lang213 shoulder pole for unhusked rice

粟堪 cuo44 liang53 threshing ground for unhusked rice

粟种 cuo53 zung53 seed grain

敧 ki44 ① not straight down, crooked: 帽戴敧敧偌 hat worn crooked ② to lean at an angle: 楼梯敧墙上角。The ladder leans against the corner of two walls at an angle.

敧力 ki44 lik5 titter, suppressed laughter

雄 hung53 ① well to do: 伊厝里有几十万，野雄。His family has hundreds of thousands of yuan; they are well off. ② firm, taut: 伊面肉固野雄，看过去都絨老。The skin on her face is taut, so when you look at her she doesn’t show her age at
all.

雄熬 húng21 nak23 ① strong and healthy: 伊固野雄熬，故食食几年。He is still strong and healthy for his age, and can still live for a few more years. ② to hurry up: 雄熬匆忙，车.paused. Go a little faster, or else you won't be on time to catch the bus.

雄雄熬 húng44 ngüng44 nga44 quick pace: 雄雄熬行来去车，卜开去了。Walk faster; the bus is about to leave.

硬 ngeing44 <derog> to croak, to kick the bucket

硬 ngeing45 caing45 ① stiff (of cloth, paper): 棉布做衣裳无够硬衬。Cotton cloth doesn't have enough stiffness to be made into clothing. ② hale and hearty (e.g., of old people): 只要老依身体硬。That old man is hale and hearty.

硬直 ngeing44 dik5 firm and upright, steadfast

硬刁刁 ngeing21 diu44 diu44 hard, firm [also called 硬硬硬 ngeing21 kou5 kou5]

硬硬硬 ngeing21 kou5 kou5 hard, firm [a variant of 硬刁刁 ngeing21 diu44 diu44]

硬主 ngeing51 jiu41 tough customer

硬旖 ngeing44 neing44 callus, corn

硬讲 ngeing53 ngoung31 to assert, to state flatly, to insist: 硬讲无拘，无法惹伊才。He insists by saying that he didn't take it, so you can't do anything with him.

霞 gau213 ① wine-measuring vessel (or that amount of wine): 酒醒霞 one measure of wine ② small earthenware pot: 做月利食生霞烧其饭好。It's a good idea for women in childbirth to eat some rice cooked slowly in an earthen pot. [also called 霞霞 gau213 gau213, 烙回 gau53 iang53]

霞霞 gau213 gau213 ① wine-measuring vessel (or that amount of wine) ② small earthenware pot [a variant of 霞霞 gau213]

霞霞 gau53 iang51 ① wine-measuring vessel (or that amount of wine) ② small earthenware pot [a variant of 霞霞 gau213]

霞霞光 pu21 pu21 uong44 daybreak [a variant of 拍霞 pa53 pu44]

霞霞味 pu21 wu44 ei242 moldy smell
搭搭 dak³ dak²³ as luck would have it, just right: 我搭搭乍遭眉，伊就来了。I had just arrived home when he came. ◇ 我今且搭搭身眨十块钱，汝先掏去。Just by luck I have ten dollars on me today, you can have it. [also called 搭搭 吼 da²³ da²³ ko³, 搭搭担 dak²³ dak²⁴ ho³]搭搭好 dak²³ dak²⁴ ho³¹ as luck would have it, just right: [a variant of 搭搭 dak³ dak²³]
搭汗 dak³ gang²³ to have perspiration come through one's clothing
d撓捱 dak³¹ mang⁴ <underworld> to seduce women ◇ to associate with friends of the opposite sex
d撓心肝 dak²¹ sing⁴⁴ ngang⁴⁴ to strike one's chest as a sign of assurance: 兩件事计无问题，我有敢共汝撓心肝。There will be no problem with this matter, I give you my word.

撓 nang¹¹ to push hard: 撓養下 give a push [see also 撓 nang²¹]
撓 nang²¹³ to support with an effort: 慢慢撓起去 slowly push up [see also 撓 nang³¹]

㨁 lang¹¹ ◇ to push violently: 伊撁我腸，我乞伊撁跋去。He pushed me so hard I was knocked over. ◇ to dash: 我直接撁進七層樓，I dashed right up seven flights (seven floors).

錦 oung²¹³ ◇ to wet: 笔掬水撁養腸下。Dip the writing brush in the water. ◇ to barely touch: 伊撁個撁腸下就轉來。He went down to the countryside for a very short spell and returned right away.

撽 ak²³ to bow (esp. to a deity)

giak⁵ ◇ to lift, to raise, to carry on the shoulder: 竹扱撽肩李，carrying the bamboo clothes-pole on his shoulder ◇ to carry on an one-ended shoulder pole: 无够蜀担就做头揬。It is not enough to make two loads for a shoulder pole to carry, so make it one load and carry at one end of the pole.

撽 cak²³ to get involved in, to bother with: 事事撽，我也撽，If he doesn't care about it, I don't care either. ◇ 怀使汝撽。No need for you
to get involved. [see also 撽 cak²³]

撽 cak²³ ◇ to support under the arms, one supporting person on each side: 病人胶无力，看撽呌慢慢行。The patient has no strength in his legs, he has to walk slowly with people supporting him. ◇ to pay attention to: 汝无撽别别事。Don't meddle in other people's business. [see also 撽 cak²³]

摻 dak³¹ to press: 手摻心肝呌>Loading would do evil. Sleeping with hands pressed on the chest can cause nightmares. ◇ 撼箱悶撲摻。Don't put too much pressure on the suitcase. ◇ to make a return gift (the old Fuzhou custom of upon receipt of a gift of food, returning the container with one's own gift): 撻盒撽兩件禮併回敬 to send back a couple of cakes in the box in which a gift of food came. ◇ to put down a bet in a gambling house: 今日野癫，撽几回输几句。Having bad luck today, he lost every time he put down bets.

摻紅 da³¹ eung⁵³ the Fuzhou custom of adding a bit of red paper, cloth or orange peel to a gift when the actual gift wrapping in red is unavailable: 送伊紫面着摻紅。Put some red paper on for decoration when you send him those fine noodles.

摻惊 da³¹ giang⁴⁴ to help someone get over a shock

摻纸 da³¹ jai³¹ to hold down the money (the Fuzhou custom of making an annual visit to a grave and at the end of the visit placing some spirit money on top of the grave held down by a stone)

摻唇脊 da²¹ jio⁵³ jielk²³ <aero³> still unmarried after marriageable age: 者诸依国只般懒，明且会摻唇脊。That girl is so lazy, when her time comes she will be left unmarried.

摻插团 da²¹ lêng⁴⁴ ngiang³¹ <deprecatory> weigh down the roof (i.e., a child following mother to her new husband's home)

摻落 da³¹ lok⁵ <cause shame or disgrace; to do as thing, the whole family will suffer humiliation because of him>

摻落依 da³¹ lok⁵ neüng³³ to lose face: 依无钱无者落依，做呆事作摻落依。Having no money is no disgrace, it's only wrongdoing that should be called dishonorable.

摻船底 da³¹ lung²¹ ne³¹ <abusive> may you drown
crushed under a ship

Mock da^{53} pui^{242} to put something on top of the quilt for additional warmth: 睡前清早, 只件大衣夹拖去Mock被。 It's very cold at night, put this overcoat on top of the quilt.

Mock 数 da^{21} leu^{213} adopted daughter (who in customary belief would make the adoptive mother give birth to a son)

Mock 正 da^{53} u^{213} to give money to children as lunar New Year gift

Mock 正 da^{21} u^{44} jieng^{53} money given to children as lunar New Year gift

搜 seu^{44} to blend in water: 面粉 Nazis 做馍馍。 Wheat flour cannot be made into mantou until you mix water through it.

搜心臍腹 seu^{44} ling^{4} ba^{53} bouk^{23} to rack one's brains: 伊搜心臍腹卜得许注款。 He racked his brains trying to get that sum of money.

搜寻挖空 seu^{21} ling^{21} uak^{4} koüng^{213} to scheme in every way, to rack one's brains to get: 伊搜寻挖空去谋只隻佣娘团。He tried every possible scheme in pursuit of that girl.

搁 gok^{23} to insert as a layer in between, to stuff: 猪油渣搁光饼。 The fried pork drippings are sandwiched between the halves of the guangbing bread.

搁置 go^{44} lo^{53} too soon, still too early: 汝等伊做什毛, 搁置? Why are you waiting for him, it's still too soon. [also called 搁置肆 go^{21} lo^{21} se^{213}]

搁置肆 go^{21} lo^{21} se^{213} too soon, still too early [a variant of 搁置 go^{44} lo^{53}]

搁置天 go^{44} lo^{53} tieng^{44} too soon, still too early: 六月初一搁置天, 七月初一去半年 <proverb> the first day of the sixth month is too soon, but by the first of the seventh month a half a year has gone by

搓 go^3 to extort money: 拙伪团钱无够伊搓垢。If you make a little money it still doesn’t equal his extortions.

搓肿 co^{53} jüng^{31} painful swelling to get a stiff neck (e.g., from sleeping awkwardly)

搓树 co^{44} li^{36} the custom of making soup dumplings

of glutinous rice flour for the Winter Solstice

搓 cuo^{44} ① to revolve, to rotate: 畦覆搓起。 The lid won't turn and open. ② 搓野快 to turn very fast ③ to turn around: 头搓过来 to turn one's head ④ 搓过来搓过去, 头搓去。 Turning his head one way and another, he got dizzy.

搓搓圆 cuo^{21} juo^{44} ieng^{53} ① very round: 面生搓搓圆 very round face ② smooth, thorough: 者话讲 搓搓圆, 别人也无七讲。 What was said there covered everything satisfactorily; no one had anything else to say after that. ⑧ 伊会做依, 送人都应付搓搓圆。He has savoir faire, whoever he deals with he does things properly.

搓螺风 cuo^{44} léü^{44} ung^{44} whirlwind

搓螺纹 cuo^{44} léü^{44} ung^{53} whoril (of fingerprint)

搓红 cuo^{44} ung^{36} red bayberry

搓 séüng^{31} to push, to push hard, to shake: 伊搓我 蜀 下 He gave me a shove. ⑥ 椿被重搓, 门搓呆去。 Pushing the door so hard is liable to damage it.

搓扰 ziu^{21} lo^{524} to disturb: 伊吼看书, 怨通通搞扰。She is reading, so don’t disturb her.

挟 touk^{23} tuk^{5} ① to poke, to stab: 挟蜀空 to poke a hole in ② to poke, to jab: 挟马蜂窝。To stir up a hornets' nest. ③ to sow discord, to incite trouble: 伊者脛后去挟 to sow discord from behind the scenes

搁 ha^{53} ① a bundle: 搁草 a bundle of straw ② to bundle up rice straw: 汝将草搁蜀下。 Tie up the rice straw into bundles.

搁抽 ha^{53} dieu^{242} rice straw

搁 biang^{213} ① to pour out, to spill: 拿伪团毛, 碗搁盘, 盘搁碗。Such a small amount, (you) pour it from the bowl into the plate and from the plate into the bowl. ② to merge: 许间店, 给搁过来。Take over the shop.

搓斗 biang^{53} dau^{31} to dump out the cash drawer: 今且生意野呆, 搁斗乍几块钱。Business was bad today, emptying out the cash drawer got just a few dollars.
to empty (one's pockets); I only have a few dollars left, but I'll give you all I have.

whole family setting out: 乡下侬食酒多指家去。When country folk go to a feast the whole family usually goes.

蛋采 zie⁴⁴ jai²¹³ ① eggplant ② a kind of edible seaweed [also called 冬菜]
紫药 zie²¹ iook⁵ gentian violet

to gnaw: 鼻骨 to gnaw a bone  to eat sugarcane

chisel

prop up: 去掏竹园将锹门穿起。Get a small bamboo pole and prop up the window.

small pole used as window prop, etc.

nail, finger or toe-nail

nail clippers

place joining nails and flesh

His little brother fixes shoes at the entrance to the lane.

shop manager, assistant manager [also called 掌盘使 zuong⁴⁴ muang²¹ nai²¹³]

shop manager, assistant manager [a variant of 掌盘 zuong²¹ muang⁵³]

to have a sleep  to go to bed

sang⁵³ to clear up after rain: 明且若晴就出车。If the rain clears up tomorrow we will go for a drive.

autumn cicada: 阿拲叫，荔支红; 晴蛤叫，攵火眾 <proverb> when the summer cicada sings, the litchi fruits are red; when the autumn cicada sings, carry your hand-warming
12 晴過景瞭 瞥 哭 哭 哭 哭 哭 哭

stove

過 daung to fall: 過雨。It's raining. 過雪。It's snowing. 過地兜 to fall to the ground

過雨天 doung21 ngū21 lieng44 rainy day

景 ging1 scenery: 寺吼景野好。The temple scenery is beautiful circumstances:伊蜀好景就勿记得我去。As soon as his circumstances improved he forgot me.

晾九 塑三 liang31 gau21 hik21 sang44 <proverb> wear less clothing in the ninth month and more clothing in the third month

晾 zū53 guī1 a little over one year of age [a variant of 噸 zū53 suong242]

晾 zū53 lieng44 a bit over one year

晾 zū53 suong242 a little over one year of age [also called 晾 zū53 guī1, 晾 zū53 wa11]

晾 zū53 wa11 a little over one year of age [a variant of 晾 zū53 suong242]

晾两 zū21 wa44 lang242 one or two years (of age)

晾 kik21 kui44 painful, very uncomfortable: 底呪晾。Where does it bother you? 只两日依真晾。The past couple of days I have been feeling very bad. 難 difficulty: 日子吼真晾。leading a hard life 者昼只般热。夏天何晾。The house is so hot that it is unbearable in the summer.

唳 nang21 nong213 damp: 者天气真唳。The weather is very damp. 難黐: 者依真唳。He is very dull-witted.

唳 nong21 nung21 nieng44 damp weather

唳 za33 noisy, hubbub of voices: 声音这般唳，故

听见讲什毛。There is such a hubbub you can't hear what is being said.

咿咿叫 za21 ja21 jeu21 din, hubbub: 唾后是小

咿咿叫 nang21 za21 zak21 naing242 grumbling: 伪囝事计，咿咿咿念。Keep grumbling over such a little matter.

喇哩 la44 leuŋ33 hypoglycemia due to hunger

喇鰨 la31 li31 pangolin

喊 hang213 to tell, to speak: 我共伊喊了。I have told him. 我共汝喊恭喜。I give you my congratulations. 難 to think that, to believe that (mistakenly): 我喊是底依，复是汝。I was still thinking who it was, and it was you again. 我喊伊会去。I thought (mistakenly) that he would go.

喊呼 hang21 ing33 nei242 to apologize

喊起动 hang21 ki44 loŋ42 to say 'would you please'

喊谢 hang33 nia242 to express thanks

喲 te53 barely enough: 日常同喲吼过。 Barely enough to go on with a living.

喲声声 te44 le44 liang44 feeble voice

喲病 te21 le21 wang42 illness that is better at some times and worse at others: 伊喲喲病做野sequence了。For quite a few years his illness has come and gone.

喝 hak21 to set a price for a whole batch or lot

喝 hak5 cei242 to sneeze

喝底 hak21 de31 to buy the whole lot, to buy everything
def: 长下荔枝我喝底去，汝者卖吾啲钱？ If I buy all the litchi you have left, how much do you want?

喝注 hak5 dou242 to divide goods by batches and bargain over price per batch without regard to weight

喝喝叫 hak21 hak5 gieu213 to scold loudly
喉咙核 ho⁴⁴ lêŋ⁴⁴ houk⁵ Adam's apple
喉咙头 ho⁴⁴ lêŋ⁴⁴ nau⁵³ throat
喉咙管 ho⁴⁴ lêŋ⁴⁴ nguong³¹ ① windpipe ② voice: 者依喉咙真大。He has a loud voice.

嘅 bung⁵ to blow: 嘅火管 to blow on the fire with a blowpipe ◇ 嘅鸡监事 blow up a toy balloon ◇ 嘅火 to blow out a lamp

嘅 tie⁵³ to cry, to weep [same as 嘅嘅 tie⁴⁴ ma⁵³]
嘅嘅 tie⁴⁴ ma⁵³ to cry, to weep: 嘅嘅有话好商量。Don't cry, for this can be talked over. [also called 嘅 tie⁵³]
嘅嘅下 tie⁵¹ ma⁵¹ a⁴² to be constantly crying (said of a child): 蜀日暗嘅嘅下, 真讨厌。The baby cries all day, it is a real pain.
嘅嘅痣 tie⁵¹ ma⁵¹ jei²¹³ birthmark near the eye (considered a bad sign in Chinese fortune-telling): 伊目睛边有蜀嘅嘅痣。She has a small birthmark near her eye.
嘅嘅笑 tie⁵¹ ma⁵¹ jieu²¹³ both laughing and crying
嘅嘅声 tie⁴⁴ ma⁵³ liang⁴⁴ crying voice, weeping voice
嘅嘅面 tie⁵¹ ma⁵¹ meing⁵³ mournful face, weeping face: 伊蜀暗嘅嘅泪水, 真哭嘅嘅面。He goes all day with a mournful face.
嘅嘅有泪 tie⁵¹ ma⁵¹ u⁵³ lui²⁴² tearstrecken, with eyes full of tears
嘅嘅王 tie⁴⁴ ma⁵⁴ uong⁵³ crybaby (said of small child): 蜀暗嘅嘅无歇, 正嘅嘅王。He cried without a stop all day long, he's a real crybaby.

啲 zu¹³ <children> pee-pee: 快啲去! Go pee-pee right now!
啲啲 zu¹⁷ jü⁵³ jang³¹ <children> child’s penis
啲 zu⁴⁴ zu⁵³ <children> to urinate: 拉啲 to go pee-pee

踏 ku⁵³ to squat: 踏落去 to squat down

跋 buak³ ① to trip and fall: 昨昨跋倒倒 tripped and fell yesterday. ② to fall: 亳跋倒长去。The thing fell and broke in two. ③ to throw: 跋笃杯 to divine (to tell a fortune)
跋跌 buak⁴ hiek³ rough, uneven: 闻壁依伯一生依跋跌。That old fellow next door has had a hard life.
跋摔 buak² soul²³ ① to shake, to jolt: 车坐几日跋摔嘅亦也食落。He was so jolted for several days riding that he couldn’t even eat. ② full of tribulation: 伊命真跋摔。He has a hard fate.

踩 lauk² to go on foot, to take a walk: 汝坐车, 我去踩。You ride, I’ll go on foot. ◇ 饭食完踩亦亦, Take a walk after eating. ◇ 踩几步。Walk a few paces.
踩街 lauk² ge⁴⁴ to stroll about town, to stroll the streets
踩踩仙 lauk² sieng⁴⁴ to stroll: 呸吼事计只 踩, 伊去街中踩踩仙。So much work to do at home, and he goes strolling downtown.

揷 giu⁴⁴ to shrink, to huddle: 伊脚被铺念。He huddled inside the quilt. ◇ 衣裳揷水揷短去。The garment shrank in water.

跑秤 pau¹⁷ jeing²¹³ short weight: 只间店真会跑秤。怀通去伊吼买毛。That store always gives short weight, so don’t shop there.
跑脚 pau¹⁷ wie²¹³ to run errands: 佣班都出门去, 有事计不依跑脚。The children have all gone out, so if there are errands there is nobody to run them.

踩 tie²¹³ to follow, to go along: 踩吼做 to do something following in the wake ◇ 踩着竹竿流落来 to flow down along the bamboo poles
踩班 tie⁴⁴ bong⁴⁴ to join in: 踩班齐去上海 to go to Shanghai in a group
踩手 tie⁵³ jiu³¹ while at it: 汝去城里, 许毛踩手带转来。If you’re going into town, bring that back while you’re at it.

跳 bo⁵³ to recite from memory mechanically without real understanding: 是蜀字背, 怀通跳书漏。Memorize word for word, but not by mere mechanical repetition.
跳刀 tie⁴⁴ lo⁴⁴ to court death in consequence: 者事会做其? 汝卜跳刀啦? How can you do this?

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Do you want to court death that way?

I'm willing to bet that it definitely won't rain today.

Do not pay a fine for rule-breaking in cards or mahjong.

Making chance to say something.

A distance of ten li: Gushan is a little over ten li from Fuzhou.

He has a lot of old customers.

To manage money well, to make ends meet: 丈夫钱都给俩, 伊铺排野平长。Her husband doesn't earn much, but she knows how to make ends meet. To be extravagant; 喜丧事不可怜铺排. Weddings and funeral should not be too extravagant.

To lay out or arrange mahjong tiles

A bed board

A padlock

A key / lock

A can / aluminum pan

Pastry on a can. The biscuits are in a can.

Wooden pegs that attach the hoe handle to the hoe

Blanket, woolen blanket
短命 déu²¹ kouk⁵ short coat [僱 kouk⁵ is a transliteration of the English word 'coat']
短命 déu⁴⁴ miang²⁴² ① short-lived child ② <abusive> may you die young! [a variant of 短命命 déu²¹ miang⁵³ ngiang³¹]
短命命 déu²¹ miang⁵³ ngiang³¹ ① short-lived child ② <abusive> may you die young [also called 短命 déu⁴⁴ miang²⁴²]
短袖 déu²⁴ uong³¹ short sleeve
短袖 zō²⁴² short and fat: 岁年大了，依变缝去。When he got older he became short and fat.

鮮 bē³⁵ to give off (e.g., steam): 机器管管裡气氢出来。Steam comes out of the pipes.

稀稀粥 hi²¹ jēuk²³ very thin gruel
稀稀粥 hi²¹ liang⁴⁴ miang⁴⁴ scarce, few: 昨晚听课其依稀稀粥。Very few people attended class yesterday.

筑 děük³³ ① to fill in, to cram in: 筑火药 to load with gunpowder ② 包包恰嫩，硬筑也筑起去。The package is too small, even cramming you can't get it all in. ③ to crowd: 房间恰嫩，家私蜀排就筑。The room is too small, if you put same furniture in it will be crowded. ④ 快行去，筑门口别依恰好行。Hurry up and move, if you clog the gate others can't get by. ⑤ to incite: 伊自家无头脑，乞别人蜀筑就去做。He has no mind of his own, he acts as soon as someone else eggs him on.

筑杵 děuk²⁴ cū³¹ wooden rammer, tamper
筑筑 děuk³¹ gai⁴⁴ ① to cram (e.g., a duck) ② to incite: 连江筑筑 <colloq> cram the Lianjiang chicken (i.e., egg someone into rash action)

篮 lo³¹ small basket
篮篮 lo⁴⁴ ai²¹³ basket lid, woven bamboo tray for holding things to be sun-dried [a variant of 篮篮 lo⁴⁴ wuai²¹³]

篮篮 tai⁴⁴ houng⁴⁴ a kind of high-quality water-pipe tobacco

篮篮 guong²³ gung⁴⁴ gung⁴⁴ sinews
篮篮 guong⁵³ nong⁴²⁴ ① pliable and tough, chewy: 者豆腐篓真筋韧。This beancurd sheet is pliable and tough. ② measured (of well-ordered speech): 伊讲话真筋韧。He speaks in an orderly and well-presented way.

篮篮 guong⁵³ nuo²⁴² ① arteries and veins, channels ② to become a habit: 他屡屡讨钱值讨钱，会讨有篮筋去！This child keeps begging for money, a practice that is liable to become a habit! [also called 篮 du⁴⁺²]

篮 zak³³ coarse mat of woven bamboo (used for drying grain, etc.)

箒 ceing³¹ ① a kind of whiskbroom made of fine strips of bamboo: 箒箒 pot scrubber ② 房桶箒 chamber-pot cleaner [also called 箒箒 ceing³¹ ceing³¹] ② to clean with bamboo cleaning implement: 堆固未箒箒。The yard hasn't been swept clean yet.

箒箒 ceing³¹ ceing³¹ a kind of whiskbroom made of fine strips of bamboo [a variant of 箒箒 ceing³¹]

箒箒 cease²⁴ jiu³¹ a kind of bamboo broom
箒箒 cease²⁴ ma³¹ a kind of long-handled bamboo brush for cleaning floors, etc.

箒箒 ceing²¹ nong⁴³ broom tied to long pole for cleaning high places in a house (esp. for New Year's cleaning)

箒箒 ngo²¹³ arrogant: 伊者依箒箒。He is very arrogant.
箒箒箒箒 ngo⁵³ ngo²¹³ lie²¹³ in an arrogant manner, distant, indifferent [also called 凝箒箒 ngi²¹ lu⁵⁵ ngo²¹³]
儘 cēng13 to join: 竹箔蜀條無長，揈兩條箔 起去。One bamboo pole isn’t long enough; join two of them together. ◇ 將蓋織吼 <colloq> to attach lotus root to sugar cane (i.e., to mix incompatibles)

僑花 ga44 li44 家具 • tools: 僑家箱 toolbox
◇ 僑甚全，功夫半 <proverb> with sufficient tools, the work is cut in half [also called 僑花 ga44 li44 ua44]
僑花 ga44 ua44 家具 • tools [a variant of 僑花]

街头 ge44 lau53 on the street, in town: 街頭依侪忙 通去。There are a lot of people on the street, so don’t go. [also called 街中 ge44 loung4]

街头街尾 ge21 lau21 e53 mui31 the whole street: 街头街尾和同街 The whole street is full of people!

街头街角 ge21 lau21 ge53 goük23 裏出-of-the-way street, side street: 我厝頭街角。My house is on a side street. ◇ <ldg> ill-bred, petty city-dweller: 伊是街头街角，無共伊講。He is an ill-bred petty urbanite, so don’t talk to him.

街中 ge44 loung4 on the street, in town: 去街中买卖 go downtown to shop ◇ 街中都是依 The streets are all crowded. [a variant of 街头 ge44 lau53]

街中囝 ge21 loung53 ngiang31 街头街尾 are used by people from outside the city

街尾 ge53 mui31 end of the street: 街尾有一間店。There is a shop at the end of the street.

街扒 ge44 wa53 a pickpocket

憤 kieng44 offense; sin: 做憤 to sin ◇ 愤做野重 to commit a grave sin

雇 huong53 to do things in a rush: 舟日雇前後後無 闲蜀刻 all day rushing here and there without a moment’s rest

雇 huan44 ngẽük5 tired: 总款赶埠野雇。Traveling in such a hurry is too tiring. ◇ 做些 雇感做什乜? What are you tiring yourself out for?

船帽 sung21 mo242 boat-shaped cap

舒 cù44 ① to lay, to spread: 舒被单 to put on a bed sheet ◇ 舒飯桌 to spread out a folding dining table ② free of worries, at ease: 伊現刻腦 野舒，三个团都工作去了。He is quite free of worry now; his three sons are all employed.

舒豪 su44 o31 to seek ease and comfort: 者依野舒 豪，着依侍侯。He doesn’t exert himself, just expecting people to wait on him. ◇ 后生团怀通 贪舒豪。Young people should not seek ease and comfort.

禽母 king31 mo31 a legendary savage woman with a large hairy body and lecherous disposition

番婆 huang44 bo53 <obs> wife of overseas Chinese, woman who married abroad

番钱 huang44 jie53 silver dollar

番钱团 huang53 jie53 ngiang31 small denomination coin

番椒 huang44 jiu44 pepper, chilli

番椒酱 huang21 jiuj53 juong213 chilli paste (a flavoring made of chilli, soy, diced meat, dried beancurd, peanuts etc. boiled together)

番客 huang53 kak23 overseas Chinese living permanently abroad

番柿 huang53 kei242 tomato

番鸭 huang33 ngak23 a kind of duck (eaten to build up the health)

番团 huang53 ngiang31 <abusive> foreign devil

番囝 huang21 ngiang21 mo53 <abusive> foreign woman

番囝哥 huang21 ngiang21 ngo44 foreign man, male foreigner

番囝耆 huang21 ngiang21 nü53 potato

番薯 huang44 nü54 sweet potato

番薯栽 huang44 nü44 jai44 sweet potato seedling

番薯粥 huang53 nü21 jieuk23 sweet-potato-and-rice gruel

番薯屎 huang53 nü31 lai31 baby’s excrement of undigested sweet potato
When you feel painfully itchy all over. When you wear these clothes, you feel painfully itchy all over.

猴牌 gau²1 kei²42 a kind of wild persimmon
猴使 gau²1 lai²13 guardian deity of prostitutes
猴桶 gau²1 lē¹⁴guang³¹ well-basket, suspended bucket
猴中王 gau²1 lē¹⁴nguāng³³ the Monkey King (Sun Wukong 孙悟空)
猴马鹿耳 gau²¹ ma³¹ lē⁵⁶k³ tou²¹³ neither fish nor fowl: only help him, keep the monkey ears. These sorts of people are neither fish nor fowl.
猴帽 gau²¹ mo²⁴ monkey cap (a kind of cap which covers everything but the eyes and ears)
猴耳 gau²¹ ngei²⁴ monkey ears (the Kangxi radicals' 163 and 170, considered as one radical in modern simplified characters): 陈字和郭字都是猴耳片. The characters Chen 陈 Guo 郭 are both written with the "monkey-ear radical.
猴头老鼠耳 gau²¹ tau³³ lo²¹ jü³³ ngei²⁴ <fig> (rat's ears and monkey's head) ugly as sin:许猴帮全猴头老鼠耳. Those guys are all ugly as sin
猴蝎 gau³¹/m⁴⁵ ung³¹ the common earthworm

笑 mang²¹ jieu²¹³ a joke: make a laugh, make a laugh. It was only a joke, so don't get angry.

就 ziu²⁴² ① to accommodate to, to yield to: 会八婆 团就缺使逢毛就伊. If one knows how to love his/her child, he/she will not indulge him in everything. ② move closer: 就过只学坐, 有话共汝讲. Come sit over here, for I have something to say to you. ③ to make do: 茶杯有缺, 画就画使. The teacup is chipped, but we will make do and use it for now.

就手 ziu³¹ ciu³¹ while at it, while convenient: 落班转来就手带伪团配来, When you go off duty, on your way home bring back some food to go with the rice. ① 风真透, 门就关嘛. The wind is very strong, so close the door when you leave.

猴咬 gau²¹ gau²⁴ painful itchy sensation: 颁只件衣裳蜀身会猴咬！When you wear these clothes, you feel painfully itchy all over.

猴戏 gau²¹ jie²¹ monkey tricks
猴蔗 gau²¹ jia²¹ a kind of slender sugar cane
粪便.You need to take some Chinese medicine to expel the chill.

粪鼻 tau⁴⁴ pei²¹³ to blow one's nose

善 pai³¹ ① sexually immoral ② unfair, taking advantage

粪团 pai²¹ iang³¹ ① hoodlum, bum ② bad kid, bad egg: 伊是粪团, 好食懒做 He is a bad kid, just eating and doing no work. ①伊正粪团, 欠钱manager. He is a real bad egg, failing to pay his debts.

粪神气 pai⁴¹ liang²¹ ngei²¹³ ugly, nasty, disgraceful: 只伤团钱着算, 野粪神气。It's shabby to make a point of this little bit of money.

童男团 dung³¹ nang³¹ niang³¹ male virgin

痔 heu⁴⁴ to pant, to have asthma

痔 piang⁴⁴ piang⁴⁴ hunchback [also called 痔驼鸭 ung²¹ no⁴⁴ wiang⁴⁴]

痔驼鸭 ung²¹ no⁴⁴ wiang⁴⁴ hunchback [a variant of 痔鸭 uang⁴⁴ piang⁴⁴]

稻 ca²¹³ raw glutinous rice flour (a desert ingredient)

粪瓣 bung³³ cēu²³ encrusted excrement on buckets or privy walls: 拍粪瓣做肥料 to scrape off encrusted excrement for fertilizer

粪格 bung⁴⁴ gak⁵ movable handle of manure bucket

粪斛 bung⁴⁴ héu³³ manure pit [also called 粪坑 bung³¹ ngang³¹, 粪池 bung⁴⁴ nie³¹]

粪坑 bung³¹ ngang³¹ manure pit [a variant of 粪斛 bung⁴⁴ héu³³]

粪斗 bung³¹ nau³¹ dustpan: 粪挡粪斗吼。Pick up the trash with the dustpan.

粪坑屑 bung²¹ ngang³¹ juo²¹³ toilet, privy

粪坑马 bung²¹ ngang³¹ ma³¹ manure pit

粪坑板 bung²¹ ngang³¹ meing³¹ ① foot boards over the manure pit: 粪坑板腐去者换了。The latrine foot boards have rotted and have to be replaced. ② <ocular> buck teeth

粪箕笔 bung²¹ ngi³¹ lo³¹ a kind of dustpan used for carrying manure, soil, etc.: 粪箕笔竹做其真易呆。Dustpans made of bamboo wear out easily.

粪蝗鸟 bung³¹ nguong³¹ jeu³¹ a kind of bird that lives on dung maggots

粪池 bung⁴⁴ nie³¹ manure pit [a variant of 粪斛 bung⁴⁴ héu³³]

粪扫 bung³¹ no²¹³ garbage, trash

粪扫车 bung²¹ no⁴⁴ jia⁴⁴ garbage truck: 粪扫倒粪扫车吼。The garbage was dumped into the garbage truck.

粪扫楼 bung²¹ no⁴⁴ kuong⁵³ garbage barrel, trash can

粪扫烬 bung²¹ no⁴⁴ liang³¹ trash dump: 屋间壁是粪扫烬。The trash dump is next door to the house.

粪扫堆 bung²¹ no⁴⁴ læu⁴⁴ garbage heap, trash pile

铛 ze⁴⁴ a steamed cookie with glutinous rice or bean filling

道头 do⁴⁴ lau⁵³ a dock [a written variant of 渡头 du⁴⁴ lau⁵³]

道德镜 do²¹ leik⁵ giang²¹³ avaricious and miserly; 者依真道德镜。He is both avaricious and miserly.

道德镜先生 do²¹ leik⁵ giang²¹³ sing⁴⁴ nang⁴⁴ <satirical> Mister Miser (i.e., a miserly person)

慌慌 huong⁴⁴ zuong⁴⁴ flustered: 伊做事都是许般慌慌。Whenever he does anything, he is always so flustered.

慌慌犬 huong²¹ zuong⁵³ keing³¹ <derog> person who is always flustered

煑 dak³ a to warm on the stove; 燊汤 to boil water ① 水热去了, 介掏出热响。The soup has gotten cold, warm it up again. ② to keep food warm by using hot water in a pan: 煱煑鼎, 固其热。The rice is kept warm in the pan, it's still hot.
This meat dumpling is piping hot. Speak so hoarsely you can’t make it out.

A dock. [also written 道头 do44 lau53, also called 渡船头 du44 lung44 nau53]

渡船头 du44 lung44 nau53 a dock [a variant of 渡头 du44 lau53]

渡 du24 to hide out for a time: 天只般热，厝吼叫居，卷去底渡几日。The weather is so hot and we can’t stay stuck in the house; we should go somewhere for a few days. ◎告伊做事计，赞块渡许块渡，野定虫。When you tell him to do a job he hides out here or there, and acts really lazy. [also called 渡世 duo53 lie213]

渡世 duo53 lie213 to hide out for a time [a variant of 渡 duo24]

滴 die213 constant dripping: 瓦顶漏去，雨水直头滴落来。The tile roof peak is leaking and the rain water keeps dripping down. ◎看见烧红堆都会滴。Looking at the red bayberry, one’s mouth waters.

滴水滋 die24 lie44 leik5 dripping wet, wet through:雨衣滴水滋，就挂门前口。The raincoat is wet through, hang it up in the door way. ◎著陪真破，遇雨天七处滴水滋。The house is so dilapidated that the rain leaks in everywhere on rainy days. [also called 滴落滋 die21 lie44 lok5]

滴水落 die21 lie44 lok5 dripping wet, wet through [a variant of 滴水滋 die21 lie44 leik5]

滚仑ropdown24 nieng213 to roll: 屈地兜滚仑 dropdown on the ground

滚水 gung24 jui31 boiled water, boiling water [also called 滚汤 gung21 nong44]

滚斗 gung24 nau53 a kind of small wild fruit found in mountains (red green in color, with sweet and sour taste)

滚滚汤 gung21 ngung21 nong44 boiling water

滚滚汤 gung21 nong44 boiled water, boiling water [a variant of 滚水 gung24 jui31]

滋 zi53 to sizzle, to sputter ◎ brand: 点火钳滋。Use firetongs to hold and apply the brand. ◎ to put out a fire with water: 柴火退出来着水滋嘅。Take the burning firewood from the stove and extinguish it with water.

滋滋花 zi44 ji44 ua44 ◎ crackling sparks (e.g., from
electricity) * a kind of simple fireworks

滑落 go4 go4 louk5 to slip: 毛夹腿络下滑落去。 I kept the thing under my armpit and it fell out. " I founded the way,行路会滑落。 The road is very wet, and you are liable to slip when walking.

滑落球 go21 louk5 ka44 to slip and lose one's footing: 爬楼梯滑落球去跌落来! As I was going up the ladder I lost my footing and fell down.

滑落帕 go21 louk5 pa213 ① to slide or slip down: 杯杯滑落帕拍破去! The cup slipped down and broke! ② to slip away: 我映伊映野叮，乞滑落帕过去无看见。 I kept an eye on him for a long time but he slipped away out of my sight.

滑 huak5 to beat (e.g., eggs): 卻拍滑做卵汤。 Beat the eggs evenly for egg soup.

滑稽 huak5 kie44 funny, humorous

滑汤 huak5 toung44 fish or meat flavored with arrowroot starch and boiled to a consistence of thin paste

寒 gang53 to be chilled: 多预呢仔，怀通寒去。 Put on more clothing; don't get chilled.

寒症 gang21 jeing213 illness caused by catching cold after sex

寒寒数 gang21 ngaing21 jeing213 ① to shiver, to tremble: 手寒寒战捧碗吼 holding a bowl in trembling hands ② 我也是寒寒寒战硬揔伊汝。 I gave this to you with a trembling hand. ② to be in straitened circumstances: 我厝里寒寒战缴起只做线。 Our family is barely getting by and cannot afford to pay out so much money.

寒积 gang21 zeik23 indigestion caused by insides suffering cold: 俚团寒积去，卜吐。 The baby has indigestion from being cold and wants to throw up.

寒暑表 hang21 nü21 jeing44 clinical thermometer

寒暑表 hang21 nü21 wiu31 thermometer

寒士 hang21 séu242 impractical bookworm: 者事佢邻难，伊共寒士兹样 This is a difficult matter, but he thinks it's easy because he is an impractical bookworm. ② 伊共寒士兹样，甚至连都给八。 He is a bookworm and doesn't know anything.

割症 gak5 jeing213 illness requiring surgery: 伊郎

割症是使真価钱。 His father's surgery cost a lot of money.

富豪 hu44 o53 ① wealthy family ② to enjoy: 伊富豪惯去他做大事。 He has been spoiled by leisure and cannot endure heavy responsibility. [also called 豪 hu44 o53]

窝 uo44 ① curved, arc-shaped: 佢隻箱箱其是窝其。 The corners of this box are rounded. ② to curl up in the fetus position: 曰日到暗晚窝沙发呅看电视。To curl up on the sofa and watch TV all day.

窝家 uo44 a44 house harboring stolen goods

窝热 uo44 iek5 ① warm and windproof: 厝起后山斗真窝热。 A house built behind a mountain is warm and windproof. ② warm and affectionate: 伊蜀 disponíveis. His whole family is warm and affectionate.

窝垛 uo44 ieng23 edges without sharp corners: 桌面窝垛乍弧划。 The table top needs to have round corners, so nobody gets hurt on them.

窝线 uo53 liang213 a curve: 画一条窝线 draw a curve

窝领 uo53 liang31 round collar

窝度 uo53 lou242 radian, curvature

窝角 uo53 ouk23 rounded corners: 领着捏窝角其。 The collar should have rounded corners.

遍身软 pieng21 ning53 oung31 to wear fine fabrics: 国外依也无一定都是遍身软。 Foreigners are not necessarily all clothed in silks and satins.

裡 die31 ① inside: 房裡 in the room ② 依裡 in someone else's house ③ 年裡 within the year ④ to enter: 行裡去 walk in ⑤ 裡门 go in the door ⑥ 裡城 enter the city ⑦ 裡钱 income, earn: 裡钱 to make money ⑧ 裡款 to make money

裡势 die44 lie213 inside, interior: 裡势 in the house ④ 着里勢 in the drawer

裡去 die44 o213 to go in, to enter

裡向 die44 hong213 on the inside, inner side: 汝坐裡向,无风。 You sit on the inner side, there will be no wind there.
The book is on the inner side and isn’t easy to get out.

trouser legs ku44 a44
trouser cuffs, end of trouser leg ku41 a53 mui31
waist of trousers: 真肥, 裤头者 颇二尺八。 I’m very fat, my waist size is two and eight-tenths chi.
trousers: 真肥, 裤头者 颇二尺八。 I’m very fat, my waist size is two and eight-tenths chi.
trouser belt, trouser string lau24 mui31
trouser string ku53
shorts luong3 giong2
undershorts lau33
briefs, small undershorts lei2'3

pleats: Western-style skirts are not pleated.

sleeve uong31
sleeve cuff [also called 章尾 uong24 mui31]

sleeve cuff [a variant of 章头 uong24 mui31]

thanks for the loan (said when returning a borrowed object) sia53 juok23

cover, hood [also called 章 deük21 doük23]

cover, hood [a variant of 章 deük23]

a go-between: 你做媒 侬依, 有酒食, You are a go-between, you must have many banquets to attend.

coquettish, flirtatious heu33 [also called 嫉意 heu33 ei213]

coquettish, flirtatious [a variant of 嫉 heu33]

aggressively flirtatious, ’unladylike’

flirtatious woman heu44 neüng33
Thirteen Strokes

刚 ngau\(^21\) ① disobedient: 伊对叫罢总是只般刚。
He is always disobedient like this to his parents.
② eccentric: 伊脾气真刚，共依倍杂落。He has an eccentric disposition and cannot get along with people.
③ odd, strange: 两个声讲平话，讲吼真刚。When Northerners speak Fuzhou it sounds queer.

刚 gau\(^21\) peik\(^23\) stubborn, pigheaded: 者俚伐野
刚 gau, 迟话都听不。
This child is really stubborn,
and doesn't listen to anybody.

遁 gau\(^21\) to arrive: 行遁 to walk (to arrive by walking) ①遁去了 arrived home ②会好道底吃？ How good can it be？ ③遁时介讲。
Let's talk about that when the time comes.

遁 gau\(^21\) 沩\(^23\) mui\(^31\) in the long run, finally: 伊遁终尾就给好去。In the long run they were reconciled.

遁 gau\(^23\) mui\(^31\) finally, in the end: 遁尾就都行去了。Finally everyone left. [also called 遁尾后 gau\(^21\) mui\(^44\) au\(^242\), 遁尾了 gau\(^21\) mui\(^24\) lau\(^31\)]

遁 gau\(^24\) mui\(^31\) au\(^242\) finally, in the end [a variant of 遁尾 gau\(^23\) mui\(^31\)]

遁 gau\(^24\) mui\(^31\) finally, in the end [a variant of 遁尾 gau\(^23\) mui\(^31\)]

魂 hung\(^35\) chicken or duck embryo: 卵吼有魂无
魂, 拂电光弹吓就会看见。Shine a flashlight on the egg and you can see if it has been fertilized.

魂散 hung\(^35\) sang\(^213\) scared out of one's wits: 昨暝
魂楼顶许鬼声我听魂散去。I was scared out of my wits last night when I heard that weird sound upstairs.

填 deing\(^33\) to give back: 书Forge give you back the book ①好填好借。Good returners have no trouble borrowing.

填买 deing\(^31\) mai\(^31\) to dissuade, to discourage: 本底卜想买了，乞伊填买去。At first I wanted to buy it, but he talked me out of it.

填价 deing\(^31\) nga\(^213\) to make a counter-offer (in bargaining)

填愿 deing\(^21\) nguong\(^242\) ① to fulfill a vow, to keep a promise ② <fig> perfidious performance: 者俚
填 gau\(^21\) 呕背读, 做作业共填愿要样。
The child isn't diligent in study and he does his assignments in a perfunctory way.

鼓 gu\(^31\) ① to stir, to mix: 煮番薯粉有直头鼓。When you cook sweet potato flour, you have to keep stirring.
② to mess up: 者事乞汝闷鼓闷乱去！
You messed up this job more and more!

鼓吵 gu\(^24\) ca\(^31\) to disturb: 俚团卜瞎了，无鼓吵
伊。The baby is going to sleep, so don't disturb him.

鼓椅 gu\(^24\) ie\(^31\) stool shaped like a waist drum

鼓山 gu\(^21\) lang\(^44\) Drum Mountain (a famous scenic mountain in vicinity of Fuzhou, so named because of large, drum-shaped rocks on top of the mountain)

鼓㗡 gu\(^31\) lung\(^31\) to glare, to stare angrily: 伊蜀看见我目瞪鼓㗡吼！As soon as he saw me he glared at me! [also called 鼓㗡 gau\(^21\) lung\(^44\) mau\(^213\)]

鼓㗡 gau\(^21\) lung\(^44\) mau\(^213\) to glare, to stare angrily [a variant of 鼓㗡 gau\(^31\) lung\(^31\)]

塌拉 ta\(^21\) lak\(^23\) to cave in: 者塌拉落拉。
The inksone caved in.

塌塌 ta\(^21\) lak\(^5\) kou\(^242\) hole, depression [a variant of凹塌 ta\(^21\) na\(^21\) lak\(^5\) kou\(^242\)]

塌白 ta\(^21\) kou\(^242\) depression, caved-in spot, pothole: 马路塌白罂块。A pothole formed in the road.
[also called 塌塌 ta\(^21\) la\(^44\) kou\(^242\)]

塌塌 ta\(^21\) la\(^44\) kou\(^242\) depression, caved-in spot, pothole [a variant of 塌塌 ta\(^21\) la\(^5\) kou\(^242\)]

塌头粿 ta\(^23\) tau\(^31\) ui\(^31\) a kind of rice cake with indented middle

塌尘 ung\(^44\) ning\(^53\) dust: 火吼塌尘野勺。There is a lot of dust on the table。①地兜卜塌尘野厚！
The dust is very thick on the floor.

献 hieng\(^213\) to throw out: 字纸献字纸篮吼。Toss
the paper in the wastebasket.

蒜泡 soung\(^53\) ma\(^213\) garlic, garlic clove
蒜头酱 soung⁵⁵ nau¹¹ juong²¹³ garlic sauce (made of garlic powder, soy and sugar)

勤紧 kung³¹ nging³¹ industrious

斟 züng⁴⁴ to kiss: 现刻电影时行做抱抱斟斟。In the movies nowadays it’s the fashion to have hugging and kissing.

蓝水 lang³¹ jui³¹ blue ink

蓝尾星 lang²¹ mui²¹ ling⁴⁴ firefly: 蓝尾星，滴坠坠，金耳坠，金耳坠 <rime> Firefly alighting, looks like a gold earpick, looks like a gold eardrop.

墓手 muo⁵³ ciu³¹ the extension of both sides of a tombstone (like the armrests of a Chinese armchair)

墓主 muo⁵³ juo³¹ gravekeeper, caretaker of cemetery

墓埕 muo⁴⁴ liang⁵³ platform in front of a grave mound

墓表 muo⁵³ lok²¹ brick or stone platform in front of a tomb

墓碑 muo⁴⁴ we³⁵ gravestone, headstone

敲顿 kuai⁴⁴ nguai²⁴⁰ to be mischievous and irritating: 兄倪团真敲顿。This kid is a real pain.

蓄 hoük³¹ ① to purchase, to have as a belonging: 伊唔有蓄手电。His house has a flashlight. ② to have a long-term household employee: 伊唔有蓄一隻花师。His house keeps a flower gardener.

蒲扇 bu²¹ lieng²¹³ ① fan: 热天乍使蒲扇。Only use fans in the summer. ② cattail fan 蒲扇比纸扇有硬。Cattail fans are sturdier than paper fans.

弱 üok²³ ① weary, exhausted: 行蜀百里依弱弱。People are exhausted after walking a hundred li. ② disappointed, disheartened: 伊听者话，大弱去。He was greatly disheartened after hearing this.

弱兴 üok⁵ heing²¹³ disappointed, disheartened: 乞我讲两句伊就弱兴去。He was disheartened by the few words I said.

弱瞥瞥 üok²³ sai⁴⁴ sai⁵³ ① exhausted: 昨暝睡夜车，今早弱瞥瞥！I stayed up late last night and today I'm exhausted. ② extremely disappointed: 听汝总统讲，伊弱瞥瞥去！He was greatly disheartened by what you said.

雷拍火烧 lai⁵³ pak²³ hui³¹ siu⁴⁴ <fig> (thunder roaring and fire burning) urgent

雷公 lai⁴⁴ ung⁴⁴ thunder: 拍雷公 to thunder ① 雷公响 sound of thunder

雹 peük⁵ hail

酥巴 su⁴⁴ ba⁴⁴ ① comfortable, well off: 伊野酥巴，依使做有食。He is quite lucky, as he has enough to eat without needing to work. ② generous: 伊唔钱野酥巴。He spends money generously.

酥螺 su⁴⁴ léi⁵³ a kind of small salted snail in the shell (eaten as a delicacy)

禁緝 ging⁵³ jui²¹³ to abstain from certain foods because of illness

禁食 ging⁴⁴ sik⁵ to fast

城管 ang²¹ ngiang⁴⁴ de³¹ <abusive> naughty child (used when scolding) [a variant of 城管 ang³¹ ngiang³¹]

城管 ang³¹ ngiang³¹ <abusive> naughty child (used when scolding, originally referred to little coffin) [also called 城管 ang²¹ ngiang⁴⁴ de³¹, 城管鬼 ang²¹ ngiang⁴⁴ gui³¹]

城管鬼 ang²¹ ngiang⁴⁴ gui³¹ <abusive> naughty child (used when scolding) [a variant of 城管 ang³¹ ngiang³¹]

想死 suong²⁴ si³¹ mad dream: 汝也想发财，想死！You think of becoming rich; what a mad dream!

楞 leing²¹³ a classifier: 楞楞饼 two pieces of cake ① 楞楞西瓜 one piece of watermelon
豆腐 leing⁴⁴ teing⁴⁴ mischievous, naughty: 只傻呼شغل豆腐。This child is naughty.

樓 kuong⁵³ ① large tub for grain storage, etc. ② to put together in a large container: 蜀毛都梅椷紙箱鵝。Put all the odds and ends in the cardboard box. ③ to take care of: 伊都无着眉，肩吼事计都是伊老姆去樓。He is never home, so his wife takes care of all the household affairs.

樓顶 lau³¹ ling⁶¹ upstairs: 我房裡着樓頂。My bedroom is upstairs.

樓頂層 lau⁴⁴ ling⁶¹ joo²¹³ upstairs room (of old-style wooden house): 伊是住樓頂層, 六月天熱, He lives in an upstairs room, and it's very hot in the dog days of summer.

樓梯 lau⁴⁴ tai⁴⁴ ladder

樓坪 lau⁴⁴ wang⁵³ floor separating storeys of a building

箱 huong²¹³ ① to expand: 鞋箱蜀下。Stretch the shoe a little. ② shoe last, hat block

賴 lai⁴⁴ puo⁴⁴ to stay in bed after time to get up

賴 lai⁵³ wou⁴²⁴ to stay in the chicken coop after laying the last egg, to hatch without eggs

恐 ngè⁴⁴⁵⁴³ scary, frightening: 伊唇许懒拍，恐饱去。His house is so dirty, it's frightening.

刮 lai²¹³ to rub, to scrape: 衣裳刮破去，血都刮出来。The scrape tore the clothing and also caused bleeding.

礬 pei⁵³ <jocular> money (transliteration of the English word 'penny'): 有礬无借伪团。Do you have any money? Lend me a little. [also called 矮哥 pei⁴⁴ ko⁴⁴, see also 矮 peng⁵³]

礬 peng⁵³ ① paint: 买蜀瓶礬。Buy a jar of paint. ② to paint: 门礬嘛，Give the door a coat of paint. [transliteration of the English word 'paint'] [see also 矮 peing⁵³]
光碰电，保险丝断去。The wire had a short and the fuse blew. ② to have an understanding (of a couple): 伊共伊啲形款碰电去。He and she have an understanding.

碰不碰pong21 wuk3 poung242 to meet unexpectedly, to run into  [a variant of 遇不遇 ngü21 wuk3 ngü422]

碇 deing21 an anchor: 拍碇 to drop anchor ② 起碇 to weigh anchor

碗菜 uang44 jai213 ① dishes served: 今嘅酒席碗菜野洒。There were many dishes served at tonight’s feast. ② trick: 看伊排什塟碗菜，汝先慢开声，Wait to see what he is cooking up, and don’t say a word before that.

碗母 uang24 mo31 large bowl: 食粥碗母 eat a big bowlful

碗帽 uang44 mo242 skullcap

碗布 uang44 mao213 bowl-washing cloth

碗团 uang24 niang31 small bowl: 食粥团团 eat a small bowlful

碗团团 uang21 niang24 niang31 very small bowl: 贮粥配其碗团团 very small bowl for holding pickles

碗匙 uang21 nie53 dinnerware

碗碟匙箸 uang21 niek3 sie21 lein242 ① dinnerware ② everyday necessities: 何箇柴米贵，碗碟匙箸箇个月口日也着野洒钱。Not only are rice and firewood dear, but monthly expenditures for everyday necessities also eat up a lot of money.

碗柿 uang44 pui213 broken pieces of a bowl

碗上 uang44 sioung242 over a bowlful: 饭有食碗上 ate more than a bowlful of rice

碗座 uang44 zo242 base of a bowl (part that touches the table)

碌碌鸟 luk21 luk21 u44 shiny black  [also called 禽鸟 uk21 tuk21 u44]

尴尬 gang3 ngai213 difficulties: 厨礼野尴尬。The household is in difficulty.

朶命 bouk5 miang424 to use all one’s might: 专费留喺生都着朶命去做工。Self-financing students abroad have to work with all their might.

摸 mok23 ① to grope, to fumble: 汝怎么样摸这块来？How did you grope your way in here? ② to move slowly: 老依行埠真摸。Old people walk dragging along. ③ to eat very slowly (little bites and slow chewing): 无牙伯食食慢慢摸。The toothless man eats very slowly.

摸摸 moo44 louk3 to console: 昨暝大骂伊，今旦复乞摸唔，Yesterday he gave him a great scolding, but returned again today to console him.

摸鱼摸虾 moo44 ngi53 moo44 ha313 blindman’s buff

撑 souk5 ① to rub: 佬佬疼撑依吓就去。If your stomach aches, rub it a bit and it will feel better. ② to apply (e.g., ointment)

攁 be31 to walk in an unhurried or swaggering fashion: 伊攁来攁去摆埠出门。He walked this way and that without ever going out. ② 行埠攁攁就吓好看。It doesn’t look nice to walk with a swagger.

攣西 be44 lei44 to turn, to change direction: 船尾攣西过来。The ship’s stern turned.

攁冷 be31 leiing31 to turn over: 椋咁煎鱼去攁冷 哼。Turn over the fish frying in the pan.

攁冷鬍 be31 leiing21 ci44 ① to die and turn belly-up (of a fish): 鲈鱼攁冷鬍。The carp died and went belly-up. ② to turn over, to be upside down: 盘盘攁冷鬍返来喼。The tray was lying upside down on the table.

攁冷犬 be21 leiing24 keing31 the ‘dog radical’ (Kangxi ‘radical’ 94) written on the left

攁冷白 be21 leiing21 mak5 to show the whites of eyes (e.g., out of anger): 听者话伊目睛畏攁冷白去！When she heard that she was burning mad.

攁冷脨 be21 leiing21 nge53 to look angrily from the corner of the eye

攁冷身 be21 leiing21 ning44 to turn over (in bed)

攁冷覆 be21 leiing44 pouk23 ① to fall and turn upside-down: 香炉攁冷覆落来。The incense burner fell and overturned. ② to lie prostrate: 攁冷覆
to sleep prostrate

hand

be to grab, to grasp:  捕 揪 grasped in the hand  笔着捕吼。The pen should be held firmly.  @ to catch: 捕贼 to catch a thief  @ to suffer a beating or scolding: 乞伊捕拍 beaten by him  乞我捕殴 bawled out by me

bank.

to practice martial arts: 伊剑捕野好。His sword-dancing is very good。

showy: 只件衣掌野捕搂。This item of clothing is very showy.  @ to show off: 伊话话爱捕搂。Whenever he talks he loves to show off。

to gesticulate: 伊话话会捕搂舞手。<derog> He always gesticulates when he talks。而比捕搂舞手。

as a martial arts exercise): 日日早捕拳头 to shadowbox every morning

boast, to talk big: 伊者依就是爱捕关刀。He is a great blowhard。

to supervise: 佣因读书着有大依督。When children study there has to be an adult to supervise。

in the water: 我雨天旧鞋颈吼乱踏。On rainy days I wear old shoes and trample in the water without a care。

to be on tiptoe, to stretch the legs, to take it easy: 捕胶跨倒就拔直 <colloq> to stretch the legs, lie down and stretch out (i.e., get an inch and want a mile)  佣因都大了,会捕胶其了。The children are all grown now and I can take it easy。

corn on the foot
There's a small edible fish found jumping on the beach when the tide goes out.

Let's take a rest before resuming our way.

so let's take a rest before resuming our way.

Don't be foolish. He is really stupid.

Don't be foolish at all. He is very rash, he did not stir him up. [Also called 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23]

So-called 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23 to stop work in the evening. ② to put up for the night. Where are you planning to spend the night?

so-called 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23 to rest a while [also called 暗話語 hūök23 so21/lo21 kaik23]

so-called 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23 to rest a while [a variant of 暗語語 hūök23 so21/lo21 hūök23]

Don't get dark (of the sky) ② to go out (of a fire)

secret discontent or hatred: 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23 secret discontent or hatred. Who knows what secret grievance he has. [Also called 暗語語 ang21 mang53 cěük23]

暗語語 ang21 cuk5 cuk5 pitch dark [a variant of 暗摸摸 ang21 muo44 muo44]

暗摸摸 ang21 muo44 muo44/ mok53 mok23 pitch dark [also called 暗語語 ang21 cuk5 cuk5]

暗色 ang53 naik23 dark color

暗𝒪 ne in the dark, in secret: 毛瞞蒋欽暗吼道。Don't act secretly like that.

暗煞 ang53 ngang21 the sorcery of guiding someone into the next world to inquire about a dead relative

暗煞 ang53 ngang21 <mahjong> four- of -a kind

暗火 ang53 ngui31 weakly burning fire

暗袋 ang53 noii24 inside pocket

暗柵 ang53 muo242 dark roads, night travel: 无信鬼 暗柵道路行暗柵? If you don't believe in ghosts why are you afraid to go about at night?

暗 neii31 to squint: 者书字印恰嫩，目暗暗野眸去。This book's print is too small, so you have to squint uncomfortably. ④只般暗暗紅开电光，目暗暗啄去！If you don't have the light on when it's so dark, you'll spoil your eyes trying to see.
照光 zuò guōng X-ray exam, roentgenoscopy.
只回検看照光。This time the physical exam requires taking X-rays.

照身镜 zuò lìng niǎng full-length mirror:
只草照身镜真盲。This full-length mirror is unclear. [also called 全身镜 zuò nǐng niǎng]

嗦嗦表伯 ngǎo jīng niǔ wǎk Mister nobody

嗦 hak23 hoarse: 今且风寒去，声音真嗄。I have a cold today and my voice is hoarse.

嗦嗦声 ha21 ha21 siāng24 hoarse voice

嘶嘟 dū dū <children> auto, truck (imitation of sound of motor)

嗦 suō pleasantly cool touching on the skin (e.g., from cooling ointment): 杨种肥粉涂完会做嗦嗦
势。After you apply this prickly-heat powder your skin feels nice and cool.

嗦 cuī13 ① mouth: 智嗦 to wipe one's mouth ◇ 智真甜 a very sweet mouth (i.e., good talker) ◇ 鸟囗嗦野大。The little bird has a big mouth.
② opening: 瓶瓶嗦 mouth of a bottle ◇ 碗嗦缺去。The rim of the bowl is chipped. ◇ 门嗦 doorway ◇ a classifier for people as mouths to feed: 唆呎有八嗦食饭。There are eight mouths to feed in that household. ◇ 食嗦嗦 to have a bite to eat

嘶룟 cuī44 cuī44 whiskers

嗦嗦 cuī21 cuī213 mouth, opening: 趁嗦嗦捺撮出来 to spill out of the opening

嗦箑 cuī31 duǒkê33 mask, mouth covering

嗦厚 cuī21 gǎu42 to have a poor appetite: 作通直

嗦薄 cuī21 gǎu42 to have a poor appetite: 作通直

嗦呪 zuō shēng44 to be a great talker (esp. contrasted to a doer): 伊就是嗦呪讲，底回看见伊做了？He's a great talker, but when do you ever see him setting a hand to the work?

嗦呪 cuī21 ie42 to be fond of snacking or of delicacies


d头好 willingness to eat without fuss ◇ 喽头呆 to be a picky eater

嗦势 cuī31 lie23 the appearance of the mouth: 只倷

嗦舌 cuī44/ cuī44 liek53 tongue

嗦舌头 cuī21/ cuī21 liek53 niǎng31 uvula

嗦舌尾 cuī21/ cuī21 liek53 mui31 tip of the tongue

嗦须 cuī44/ cuī44 lie44 beard, whiskers, mustache

嗦码 cuī53 ma31 speaking ability, eloquence: 伊嗦

嗦皮 cuī44 wū53 lips

嗦挤 cuī21 ze31 smart-mouthed, not let others get a word in (usu. said of children): 只倷

嗦虫 pung44 nün43 bee pupa

蝦虫 tê53 wū242 to renege: 伊答应后复蝦被，He promised but then he reneged.

蝦 to213 to kick off: 者倷囗奇喢野呆，前鈎蝦

蝦 sing43 a kind of sea crab (considered superior to the swimming crab and eaten as a tonic)

蝦膏 sing44 go44 crab eggs with the fat
if you study poorly you will suffer for it all your life. [a varaint of 蜀世面 so21 lie53 meing213]

蜀云滴 so21 lik5 deik23 a tiny bit [a varaint of 蜀滴那么 so21 dik5 deik23]

蜀云团 so21 lik23 giang31 a tiny bit [a varaint of 蜀滴那么 so21 dik5 deik23]

蜀凋久 so21 lik23 gu31 a little while [a varaint of 蜀凋历时 so21 lik21 oung53]

蜀凋旷 so21 lik23 oung53 a little while: 介等蜀凋旷。Wait a little while longer. [same as 蜀凋旷 lik21 oung53, also called 蜀凋久 so21 lik23 gu31, 蜀凋旷 so21 lik23 gu31]

蜀身提 so21 ling4 lie53 all over, all one's clothing: 蜀身提野光鲜, Dressed attractively all over.

蜀隆冬 so44 ling4 nieung44 ever in the past: 我蜀隆冬都无听讲总款事件。I have never heard of such a thing.

蜀满世 so21 muang44 sie213 everywhere: 蜀满世去 客远去 amuse oneself everywhere 你水 你水 窝。

蜀年遗尾 so21 nieng21 ngau53 mui31 from beginning of the year to the end: 伊蜀年遗尾都真无用。He is busy from one end of the year to the other.

蜀日遗暗 so44 nik5 gau53 wu31 213 all day until night: 伊蜀日遗暗都无着厝, He is out of the house from morning till night.

蜀色 so21 saik33 ① same color ② similar, alike: 伊郎罢蜀色的, 换钱挂换命。Father and son are alike, both are money-mad.

蜀世 so21 sie213 a lifetime

蜀世 so44 lai4 a44 just one trip, just go once

蜀世久 so21 liak23 gu31 a little while: [a varaint of 蜀世历时 so21 lik21 oung53]

蜀世而 so21 lie53 meing213 a lifetime: 着厝借汝住

蜀世面 so21 lie53 meing213 a lifetime: I give you this house to live in all your life. [also called 蜀世依 so21 lie44 nieung53, 蜀世面 so21 lie53 meing242]

蜀世命 so21 lie53 meing242 a lifetime: [a varaint of 蜀世面 so21 lie53 meing213]

蜀世依 so21 lie44 nieung53 a lifetime: 书无读好蜀世依
Put come lai^3 198

If^fl if

pen stone

sound sawing

has

inner (e.g.,
to
di

wear

strong

right for

away

home

go^2'3 wuong53
gongs
to
cramp

The

wong2'3

gongs

drums): (also called 矮碌 e4
louk23 <derog> to be short, to be dwarfish:

伊是矮碌，He is short. (also called 矮碌 e4
louk23)

矮八 e4
eaik23 1 short black angel of death (as
dasted to tall death angel 悬哥 geing4
guo44 in Fuzhou folklore) 2 <abusive> short
person [also called variant of 矮八 e1
eaik24 gui31]

矮八鬼 e1
eaik24 gui31 1 short black angel of
death (as contrasted to tall death angel 悬哥 geing4
guo44 in Fuzhou folklore) 2 <abusive> short
person [a variant of 矮八 e4
eaik23]

矮八腿 e2
eaik5
toung242 short and fat

矮婆 wo53  a short woman: 汝婆也是矮婆,
Your big sister is a shorty too.

篮 lai53 basket [a variant of 篮 lai44 lai53]

篮球 lai44
toung44 basketball

篮 pra lai44 lai53 basket [also called 篮 lai53]

篮担 lai21

loung213 a pair of large baskets (one on
each end of a shoulder pole)

篮筐 go44 wuik44 a pair of bamboo boards used in
dawn-telling similar to coins or dice

签 ciang44 a splinter

签抽 ciang41

ngak5
dok23
desk, writing desk

鼻 bei24 to smell [see also 鼻 pei213]

鼻 pei213 1 nose 2 nasal mucus, snot: 鼻流流，蛙

鼻孔，as colloq. Snot running down like a razor
cut. 3 eye, hole: 鼻 eye of a needle 4 scrap:

纸鼻 scrap of paper [see also 鼻 bei24]

鼻长过桌 pei21
doung44 nuo44 dok23 too greedy:

鼻长过桌，甲煞折本去。He was too greedy,

so at the end he lost out.

鼻尖 pei213
toung44 <snot> (pointy-nosed) shrewd,
sharp: 伊鼻尖, 见利就捞。He is sharp; when he sees something advantageous he grabs it.

鼻空胶 pi21 cling⁴⁴ nga⁴⁴ nostrils
鼻膏 pi⁴⁴ go⁴⁴ thick nasal mucus
鼻水 pi⁵³ jui³¹ clear nasal mucus
鼻空 pi⁴⁴ kie̍ng⁴⁴ nostril
鼻屎 pi⁵³ lai³¹ hardened nasal mucus, nose dirt
鼻屎大 pi⁵³ lai¹⁴ luai²⁴² the least bit [a variant of鼻屎嫩 pi⁵³ lai⁴⁴ naung²⁴²]
鼻屎嫩 pi⁵³ lai⁴⁴ naung²⁴² the least bit: 只头鸡生卵孵有鼻屎嫩。This hen lays tiny eggs. [also called鼻屎大 pi⁵³ lai¹⁴ luai²⁴², 鼻屎大 pi⁵³ wi⁵³ luai²⁴², 鼻屎嫩 pi⁵³ wi⁵³ naung²⁴²]

流疹 pi⁴⁴ lai⁴⁴ runny nose caused by upper respiratory tract infection: 今旦薯人肚爽快，故有流疹。Today I ache all over and I also have an itchy throat and a runny nose.

心 pi⁴⁴ ling⁴⁴ bridge of the nose
鼻 pi⁵¹ pei²¹³ eye, hole: 目瞳花去, 针鼻孔看去。Eyes have grown dim and cannot see the eye of a needle. [see also 鼻 pi⁵¹ wei²¹³]
鼻 pi⁵¹ wei²¹³ tiny, insignificant: 鼻挠团也者矜。Disputes over even the tiniest thing. 鼻 鼻毛使。This thing isn’t useful enough to consider. [see also 鼻 pi⁵¹ pei²¹³]
鼻鼻大 pi⁵¹ wi⁵³ luai²⁴² the least bit: 许珠鼻鼻大, 去底处找? That bead is so tiny, how can we look for it? [a variant of 鼻屎嫩 pi⁵³ lai⁴⁴ naung²⁴²]

微 mei²⁴² a smile: 她看见依兜噜哩宇宙。She greets people with a mere slight smile.
微微 mi⁴⁴ mi⁵³ slight, small: 微微风 a slight breeze 微微笑 a slight smile 微微火 a low fire
微火 mi³¹ mi³¹ ui¹³ low heat: 微微火煮粥好食。Rice gruel cooked on low heat tastes good.

腻 nēi²¹³ a cloying sensation of fatty or over-sweet foods: 甜其食恰偎会腻。Too much sweet food is sickening. doze, nap: 中昼若腻彷若 should take a nap at noon

胃 拈 iu⁴⁴ luak³ back sprain

腹 bu²⁴³ a classifier for a pile (or similar): 腹腹牛屎 a pile of cow dung 拈 拈腹屎 a urine (the urine from one act of urination).

腹里 bu²¹ lo²⁴ lie³¹ the internal organs of an animal ② in the heart or mind [a variant of 腹 署 bu²³ die³¹]

腹里 bu²³ die³¹ ① the internal organs of an animal ② in the heart or mind: 汝腹里蒋想，我拸八。I don’t know what you are thinking in your heart. [also called 腹 里 bu²¹ lo²⁴ lie³¹]

腹里 明 bu²¹ die³¹ ming⁵³ to be clear in one’s mind: 只件事计汝腹里明, 付使我讲。You are clear about this; no need for me to say anything.

腹肚 bu⁵ dou²⁴² internal organs: 腹肚都呆去！The insides have all gone bad.

腹肠 bu²¹ doung⁵³ intestines: 鸡腹肠若洗激。The chicken’s intestines have to be cleaned thoroughly. ② thoughts: 养国，妇人国腹肠 <rhyme> you can raise a child but not know his innermost thoughts

腹 署 bu²³ losi⁵³ ⓿ stomach: 腹 署 腹 ache ② natural ability: 伊腹 署 野通。His natural ability is high. 腹 署 怀是爸奶教奴唱，是奴腹 署 通哥。<rhyme> It wasn’t my parents teaching me to sing, I just picked it up naturally.

腹角 bu²¹ lo⁴⁴ gouk²³ the back of the mind: 我松记理，踪腹角去了。I’ve forgotten, it’s gone somewhere in the back of my mind.

腹瘤 bu²¹ lo²⁴ kuong⁵³ bulging fat belly: 野明毛震动，腹瘤复大了。He has been inactive so long that he has developed a paunch.

腹腹 bu²¹ lo²⁴ mui³¹ underbelly: 腹腹尾乞蹋腹胶。To be kicked in the lowest part of the underbelly.

腹瘤 bu²¹ lo²⁴ pui³¹ belly: 伊药食cia，腹瘤皮 阔食闽厚。He took a lot of medicine, and his belly got thicker and thicker.

腹脐 bu²¹ sai⁵³ navel

腹脐下 bu³¹ sai²¹ a²⁴² lower abdomen, underbelly: 腹脐下生一粒疮。Got a malignant boil on the lower abdomen.

腹桶 bu²³ têng³¹ ⓿ belly ② <fig> capacity for eating: 伊腹桶野大，蜀顿会食成斤饭。He has
a great capacity for food, he can eat a whole jin (catty) of rice at a meal.

牌套 be21 lo213 memorial tablet

牌头 be44 lau53 trademark, brand: 什么牌头其电扇好? What brand of electric fan is good?

牌土 bi31 lu31 ① appetite: 牌土沾好 does not have a good appetite ② become habit: 伊偷食有牌土去! Eating on the sty has become a habit with him.

牌花 bi44 ua44 mood: 只两日我姨牌花野开。The last couple of days my aunt has been in a happy mood.

脂 toung242 fat, plump: 者个圈生脂皑, This little child is nice and plump.

脂母 toung31 mo31 fat but sterile woman

触 dòuk23 to run into, to encounter: 昨喺街中触到伊。I ran into him yesterday on the street.

触眼 dòuk31 ngang31 crosseyes

解放面 gai21 uong31 mieng242 Liberation noodle (a kind of thick dried noodle)

解放婆 gai21 uong44 mo53 Liberation wife (a northern woman who is part of the family of a P.L.A. soldier sent to the south)

解闲 ge44 moun42 ① to seek amusement: 今且来这解闲廊 coming here today just for fun ② to make fun of: 有无解闲我。Don’t make fun of me.

解寢 ge21 si44 to tease: 我野急, 汝怀通解寢! I’m awfully rushed, so don’t go teasing me!

解 hai42 actor’s posture, gestures, facial expression, etc., stage business

解数 hai53 lou213 ① ability: 许变度绳尽去无解数, 做其家私给使逐年就散斗去。Th at carpenter has very poor ability, so the furniture he makes falls apart in a year. ② <derog> fancy tricks: 伊解数野俚, 汝无听伊。He is full of fancy tricks, so don’t listen to him ③ hope of success: 有事计无解数去了。That affair has no hope of success.

卑 sak23 ① to stop, to finish: 雨煞去。The rain has stopped. ② 戏煞去了。The play is over. ③ strong: 日头真煞。The sunshine is fierce. ④ 手尾真煞 great strength of hand ⑤ vicious, cruel: 心肝野煞 venous intention

皆把 sak24 ba31 resolution, boldness: 做领导其依着皆把伤图。People in the leadership must be bold and resolute.

皆台 sak21 dai13 ① end of performance ② ending, denouement

皆局 sak21 guok5 outcome: 昨暝麻雀所煞局什式? What was the outcome of last night’s mahjong game?

皆尾 sak24 mui31 ① windup, conclusion ② outcome: 皆尾蒋其? What was the result?

皆煞日 sak21 sak21 nik5 fierce sunshine

皆神 sak21 sing33 fierce expression: 者依面煞神真。He has a savage expression.

意 ei213 charm (of a woman): 伊生蛤俊, 意真好。She isn’t pretty, but she has lots of charm.

新妇 sieng53 mou42 daughter-in-law: 大家新妇蛤和。Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law do not get along.

新妇囝 sing21 mu53 iang31 girl brought up to be married later to son of the household

新人 sing44 nging53 bride

新人房 sing44 nging44 mung53 bridal chamber

新人伴 sing53 nging21 puang242 bridesmaid

新开店 sing21 ngu53 laing213 newly opened shop

郎婿 sing53 nong21 nai213 groom [also called 新郎官 sing44 nong44 nuang44]

新郎官 sing44 nong44 nuang44 groom (at a wedding) [a variant of 郎婿 sing53 nong21 nai213]

郎伴 sing53 nong21 puang242 best man (at a wedding)

痹 bei213 ① numb sensation in the limbs: 坐怕听, 辄坐痹去。I sat too long and my foot went to sleep. ② to get an electric shock: 手痹电下。Got a shock in the hand.
imprudently heat / prickle heat / 美联

imprudently heat powder

boil, furuncle

the suppurating tip of a boil

spittoon, cuspidor
to cough with phlegm

measles: to get

liquid medicine for measles

measles goddess (who protects people with measles)

Cut the paper into two equal-size sheets. Tear the paper by hand along the fold line.

She looks after the children in someone's house.

She looks after several little children.

This kind of cloth is very transparent, the underwear shows right through.

You can only draw this well if you use tracing paper.

[see also 粉 tang]

trace over tracing paper: 红字帖描誊写

Get the red copybook to practice the calligraphy.

[see also 粉 tang]

cardboard or plastic board placed under writing paper for backing

shallow-fried dumpling

give or get some small thing for free: 者棉衣我无送了, 抢煎炒两

Have a couple of scallions.

to shallow-fry and then boil: 鱼掏煎煮就始臭臊.

If fish are first pan-fried and then boiled they won't smell fishy.

kind-hearted: 伊依妈依野慈.

His grandmother is very kind-hearted.

composed, unruffled: 都卜开船了汝固真慈.

The ship is leaving soon and you are still so unruffled.

a kind of chewy cake stick (or square) made of round-grained non-glutinous rice

glutinous rice cake (the Fuzhou custom is to eat them for good luck at the Winter Solstice)

glutinous rice cake (in general)

snack shop, dim sum shop, breakfast shop

number, figure, mathematics: 伊数真好.

He is good at math.

to count

accounts: 伊着公司哩数.

He is an accountant in a corporation.

to ask for payment of a debt

cashier's desk: 坐数簿桌 to be a cashier

feeling of painful irritation (e.g., of alcohol on a cut)

black soy-pickled cucumber

sauce and pickle shop

to cook in boiling water: 熬卵

to boil an egg

strict control: 仆团者俺先生 доход乍会啥。A child must be put under the strict control of the teacher if he is
to be obedient. ① to punish: 呆依都拏去殲。Evildoers must all be caught and brought to stern punishment.

煤菜 sak21 cai213 a kind of vegetable which must first have the astringency boiled out before it can be cooked

煤头狗头 sak5 sük5 keing21 nau33 <fig> a boiled dog head (i.e., an unpleasantly grinning expression)

煿 noung31 warm; to warm up: 煉酒 to warm wine

煿 beik23 ① to cook down: 降肉掏煿油。Cook down the fat meat. ② to stir fry, to saute (e.g., onions or garlic)

满天放 muang21 nieng44 ceik23 a kind of firework

满顶 muang24 ning31 at most; at best: 伊頂叫滿頂偏有两张桌。That house has at most two tables.

满块 muang44 noi213 everywhere: 记者全国满块采访。Reporters go all over the country gathering news.

满四世 muang21 si33 sie213 everywhere, all over (more emphatic than 滿世 muang44 sie213)

满世 muang44 sie213 everywhere: 萬房里滿世都是水 There is water all over the room. ①我滿世讨汝。I looked for you everywhere. [see also 滿四世 muang21 si33 sie213]

滇 dieng242 full: 水缸满了。The water jar is full

滇滇製皮箱 a suitcase packed full

漓 lěu242 to wade: 这条溪特深，会没得过。The stream is not deep, so you can wade across.

漓 lang242 wet: 鞭兜野漓。The floor is very wet.

衣裳製漓。The clothes got wet.

溝溝 lang44 bu44 bu53 wet through; 头发沃щу溝溝 soaking wet hair

溝溝 lang21 zek44 zek5 wet [also called 溝之溝 lang21 zi44 zek5]

溝之溝 lang21 zi44 zek5 wet [a variant of 溝溝 lang21 zek44 zek5]

溪 ke44 ① uncouth: 野溪 very uncouth ② rube, bumpkin: 伊是溪。He is a rube. [also called 溪滑 ke44 gouk5, 溪猪 ke44 lü44]

溪滑 ke44 gouk5 ① a kind of large mountain stream fish ② rube, bumpkin [a variant of 溪 ke44 ③]

溪水 ke53 jiu31 a flood: 做溪水 to flood

溪水天 ke21 jü21 lieng44 spring flood weather (usu. cool and damp)

溪猪 ke44 lü44 rube, bumpkin [a variant of 溪 ke44 ③]

溜 liu44 to throw: 溜过去 to throw past ① 蜕粒橄欖溜过溪, 面對依妹是奴妾 <rhyme> An olive thrown across the stream, the girl on the other bank is my wife. ②薰囝蒂溜去 throw away a cigarette butt ③總款破織皮快袂我溜去。This kind of worthless rubbish should be thrown away right now.

溜标 liu44 biu44 to behave outrageously just to show off: 者依真溜标, 真会出怪样。He acts outrageously just to show off, he loves to do bizarre things.

蟹 hau213 ① king crab ② to have a bent back: 伊髀蟹蟹。He has a bent back like a king crab.

蟹稀 hau44 ie44 ladle made of king-crab shell

蟹门 hau21 iek5 muang53 shutters, blinds

蟹煮饼 hau21 zü21 ze44 <pun> very good (a pun on 好之之) 伊只係數数蟹煮饼。He did very well in his studies this term.

蟹 seik23 ① to stop up: 溝塚塞去。The sewer is blocked. ②车塞去 traffic jam ③ to choke: 食塞去 choked on food

塞牙齿缝 sik21 ngai44 poung213 <fig> to fill the spaces between the teeth (descriptive of inadequate food):

十把依食饭，嚼头鸡固无塞牙齿缝。One chicken for ten-odd people is not enough to fill the spaces between the teeth.

寝寝 cing24 jing31 just now, just recently: 天寝寝光。The sky has just now become bright. ① 伊寝寝乍行。He has just left.
窟窟 kou21 kau53 ① rather deep pit or hollow: 窟窟地兜都是窟窟。The whole surface of the ground was full of pits and hollows. ② rather small pond: 挖个窟窟养鱼。Dig a little pond to raise fish in.

福清饼 huk21 ciang53 miang31 Fuqing cake (a kind of sesame cake, originally a product of Fuqing county)
福清哥 huk21 ciang44 ngo53 <jocular> person from Fuqing
福州团 huk21 ziu53 iang31 <jocular> person from Fuzhou
福州戏 huk21 ziu53 ie213 Fuzhou drama, Fuzhou opera
福州菜 huk21 ziu53 jai213 Fuzhou dishes, Fuzhou cuisine

滴 diek23 to scold, to bawl out; 滴几句。Give him a few words of scolding.
滴驳 diek24 gu13 to rebuke: 我肝火来了, 滴驳两句。I lost my temper and gave him a dressing down.

摺 nük53 nok5 to crumple, to mix, to roll into a ball: 肥肉共摺nük53丸丸丸丸做馅。Take fat meat and sugar and roll them into balls for filling. ② 纸摺丸丸 crumple paper into a ball

俚 gau53 iang31 <abusive> you slut

缚 buok5 to tie up; 共伊缚去起。Tie him up!

缚手关 buo2i ciu21 uang44 the tying of a baby's sleeves at the wrist to keep him from growing up too restless (a custom in former times): 汝无缚手关其乍这般贱! Your wrists weren't tied when you were a child, that's why you're so restless.

缚束 buo2i louk23 to feel constrained: 做依客真缚束。to feel constrained as a guest

缝缝 pung21 poung213 crack, crevice: 由壁枋缝缝觑看底依拍门。Peek through a crack in the fence to see who is knocking at the door.

缠 dieng53 ① to entangle ② muddleheaded: 者依头脑野, He is very muddleheaded. ③ going badly: 者事计野缠。This matter is a real headache. ④ 捆去! It's gone bad!
缠形 dieng44 hing53 ① to pester constantly ② muddled ③ a bother, going badly [a variant of 缠缠 dieng21 muang242]
缠腰缠 dieng21 iu54 lie53 a kind of herpes zoster spreading around the waist
缠腰 dieng44 ka44 bound feet, foot-binding
缠腰缠 dieng21 muang242 ① to pester constantly: 伊老妈直缠缠, 伊始做来事计。His wife pesters constantly so he can't work. ② muddled: 依老去, 头脑真缠缠。When you get old you brain is muddled. ③ a bother, going badly: 者事计野缠, This business is a real headache. [also called 缠形 dieng44 hing53, 缠腰 dieng21 no213, 缠龙 dieng44 nüng53]
缠腰缠 dieng21 ngo53 louk23 <derog> woman with bound feet [also called 缠缠奶 dieng21 nga53 nai21]
缠缠奶 dieng21 nga53 nai31 <derog> woman with bound feet [a variant of 缠缠缠 dieng21 nga53 louk23]
缠南 dieng21 no213 ① to pester constantly ② muddled ③ a bother, going badly [a variant of 缠缠 dieng21 muang242]
缠龙 dieng44 nüng53 ① to pester constantly ② muddled ③ a bother, going badly [a variant of 缠缠 dieng21 muang242]
缠缠 dieng21 tu5313 long-winded: 依老去都有伪团缠缠。When people get old they are bound to become a bit long-winded. ② to pester [a variant of 贪闷 tu5313 muang242]
Fourteen Strokes

静 sang\(^{242}\) to stop crying: 快静去，依妈来了。Stop crying now, for grandma is coming.

熬熬 ng\(\text{go}\)\(^{44}\) ming\(^{53}\) to stay up late at night or all night

馓 tui\(^{213}\) to pester [a variant of 质 tui\(^{53}\) moung\(^{242}\)]

馓 tui\(^{53}\) moung\(^{242}\) to pester: 汝真馓闷快行去。Don't be a pest; get out. [also called 餰 tui\(^{213}\), 饬 tui\(^{213}\) tui\(^{213}\)]

睫 gieng\(^{53}\) edge: 江堤 river bank ◇ 坪堤 roadside ◇ 睡床埂 bedside

睫 gieng\(^{44}\) gieng\(^{53}\) at the very edge: 保通社埂睫 吼, 会股。Don't stand right at the edge, and be careful not to fall.

睫角 gieng\(^{21}\) ngouk\(^{23}\) @ edges and corners: 睫角都 看过 have looked in every nook and cranny ◇ fine details: 做事计睫角都著注意。When you do something, you should pay attention to detail. ◇ thorough, meticulous; 伊做事真睫角。He is meticulous in whatever he does.

墙头戏 cuong\(^{21}\) nau\(^{21}\) ie\(^{213}\) puppet plays

墟 hui\(^{44}\) village fair: 有其乡下现刻固吼, 赶墟, 三, 五日闹。Some peasant villages still have fairs every three or five days.

截 zeik\(^{3}\) @ to cut off, to interrupt: 電光乞伊截去, He turned off the light. ◇ to end, to be the cut-off date: 报名截遗今且。Today is the last day for signing up. ◇ a classifier for railroad cars: 赭截车厢 one railroad car

蔚 tui\(^{213}\) @ luxuriant vegetation: 后门山野蔚。Trees grow luxuriantly on the mountain behind the house. ◇ to be gloomy and haunted: 只落厝真蔚。This house is gloomy and haunted.
Fujianese mashed taro dessert)

霞 diang⑥ ① to break, to smash: 窗橱落下来。The floorslab collapsed and smashed. ② to be thunderstruck: 我有讲些句假话, 乞雷公霆去死。If I am saying one word of untruth, may the thunder god strike me dead. ③ to hit hard, to upset (of affairs, business): 意气间壁店去。My business was shot by competition from a neighboring store.

碟 diek⁴ diek⁵ a dish
碟囝 diek⁴ iang⁴ small dish

愿 nguong² to be willing: 愿意 unreconciled (not resigned to)

搥 léú⁵ to pinch someone

氽 suok⁵ ① to jump: 氽野氽 to jump very high ② 氽去 to jump over ③ 急呑大氽 mad enough to jump up and down ④ to run fast, to rush: 满街氽 to run all over the street

氽氽动 suok² suok⁵ doen⁴ ② to rush about, to run back and forth incessantly: 氽氽就暗处氽氽动, 也无所为什事计出来。Look how he rushes about from morning to night, and never actually gets anything done.

氽氽转 suok³ suok³ duong³ to run about in circles:

伊急呑氽氽转。He is so flustered that he runs about in circles.

撬 piek² shallow (of dishes, trays, etc.): 盘盘野撬, 姑贮得汤。The plate is too shallow to hold soup.

撬 piek² piek² a kind of woven bamboo tray

撬 cia² ② aslant, crooked: 线画撬去。The line is drawn aslant. ⑤ 帽撬扎戴。Wear a hat cocked to the side. ⑤ 撬转转 to turn on the bias [also called 撬撬 cia³ cia², 加拉撬 ga² lak⁵ cia²²]

撬撬 cia³ cia² ② aslant, crooked [a variant of 撬撬 cia²³]

揟 dau⁴ ① to embrace: 两个揟揟。The two of them walked with arms around each other. ② to hold on: 揟栏揟爬爬 to climb up the railing ③ to solicit business

揟揟 dau⁴ leu⁵ to solicit business, to drum up trade

揟啪 séuk⁵ piak² throw-down (a children's toy made of folded paper; throwing it down and knocking over the opponent's toy wins the game)

瞜 cung³ ① to be sleepy: 睡片电影看会瞜。Watching this movie makes you feel sleepy. ② 我瞜去了, 先去瞜。I'm very sleepy, I'll go to bed first. ③ to nap: 冥瞜去睡, 上班都是坐瞜窟。He doesn't want to go to bed at night, so he does off sitting there when he is at work.

瞜 lau⁴ to glance over rapidly: 报纸借我瞜觑。Let me take a fast look at the paper.

瞜 mang³ ① night: 冬节前后瞜长日短。Around the winter solstice the nights are long and the days are short. ② 冬瞜, 夏至日 <colloq> night of the winter solstice and day of the summer solstice (i.e., the two days of a year when either the day or the night is the longest) ③ evening meal: 瞜食未米? Have you had supper?

瞜尾 mang³ mui³ ① just before dawn: 瞜尾天野
Clear. *Just before dawn it’s very cold.* @ later on, at last: 起先夜野快，嘅尾过慢去。At first he ran very fast, but by the end was too slow.

嘅尾 mang⁴⁴ mo⁴⁴ in the evening: 嘅尾喺观音穿针。In the evening you can’t see enough to thread a needle.

嘅尾暗 mang²¹ mo⁵³ ang²¹ in the dark of night: 嘅尾暗行山路会跌。Walking a mountain road in the dark of night, you are liable to take a fall.

嘅尾头 mang²¹ mo⁴⁴ lau⁵³ evening

嘅头 mang⁴⁴ nau⁵³ @ early part of the night: 嘅头嘅野厉害。In the early part of the night he coughed badly. @ at first: 嘅头是我叫伊做，嘅尾是伊自家卜做。At first he worked only because I told him, but later on he wanted to himself.

嘅尾 mang²¹ nau⁵³ lunch and dinner: 客逼嘅嘅尾都好记得去。He played to the point where he forgot to eat lunch and dinner.

嘅 sau²¹⁳ to cough

嘅咳咳 sau²¹ kuk⁴⁴ kuk⁵ to cough incessantly

嘅药 sau⁴⁴ ük⁵ cough medicine: 柄把露是嘅药。Loquat syrup is a good cough medicine.

嘅 zê⁵³ @ hubbub of voices: 市场吼真嘈，讲话都听不见。The market is very noisy, I can’t hear what you are saying. @ to be crowded: 礼拜日倪团都转来，厝吼真嘈。On Sundays all the children come home and the house is very crowded. @ to crowd in: 賣场泥喺我厝吼来客哩。A bunch of people crowded into my house to have fun. @ to interrupt, to join in: 听我讲，汝莫吼嘈，Listen to what I say, and don’t join in from the sidelines.

嘅嘈叫 zê⁵³ jê²¹ ieu²¹³ din, row, hubbub

嘅 hê⁴⁴ @ burning sensation: 食完辣菜，哗作嘅嘈势。After eating hot pickled mustard tuber you have a burning sensation in your mouth. @ hot weather: 只儿日者天气野嘅。The past few days the weather has been very hot. @ very low quality: 只班学生野嘅，无几会及格。The students in this class are very poor and barely a few can pass. [see also 嘅 hê⁵³]

嘅 hê³⁵ @ to blow, to puff @ to boo, to jeer: 乞人嘅嘈

落台 to be hooted off the stage (or platform) @ to

rise (of heat, steam, etc.): 盖盖蜀开，汤气嘘上来。As soon as the lid was removed the heat rose up. @ to be scalded by steam [see also 嘅 hê⁴⁴]

嘅嘅叫 hê²¹ ieu²¹³ to cry in a loud voice: 伊郎嘅嘅叫。When his father died he burst out crying.

嘅嘅班 hê²¹ ieu⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ @ bit players in roles of common soldiers, yamen runners, etc. @ ragtag and bobtail, mob

嘅嘅 hê²¹ ieu⁴⁴ lie⁵³ to cry loudly, to cry one's eyes out

嘅 ngau²³ to take big bites: 蜥块慢头，伊两嘅就嘅嘅去。He finished off a whole mantou bun in two bites.

嘅 deu⁴⁴ bitter (taste): 者药野喺。This medicine is very bitter.

嘅尾 deu⁵³ mui³¹ to leave a bitter aftertaste

嘅 dek⁵ to stammer

嘅 niang²⁴ drunk and unsteady: 酒食踉踉跄 to drink oneself wobbly

嘅美妙 mang⁵³ bak²³ to feel as if tied up: 衣裳恰诱人，蜂蜂真嘅美妙。The clothes are too small, so wearing them makes you feel like a mummy.

嘅美妙 mang²¹ mang⁴⁴ ning⁵³ Boston ivy @ to proliferate (e.g., spider webs, dust): 只间房里野响无依住，蜘蛛係嘅美妙。This room has been uninhabited for a long time, and there are spider webs all over.

嘅美妙 mang⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ not straightened out in thinking, muddled: 书阅读间酒喝嘅美妙去！The more he reads the more muddled he gets.

嘅疙瘩 mang⁵³ pi³¹ to form a scab

嘅蜘蛛 ti²¹ lü⁴⁴ mang⁴⁴ spider web

嘅蜘蛛 sieng³⁵ a kind of large black-patterned butterfly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>洗</th>
<th>算</th>
<th>算 beib2i13 grating, grid [also called 算算 bi2i13] ② to pour out while keeping back the leaves or grounds: 算蜀杯茶。Pour a cup of tea. 算算 bi2i13 grating, grid [a variant of 算 beib2i13 ①]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>算盘籽 soung53 muang31 ji31 ① abacus beads ② protrusion of vertebral joints 算去 soung2i1 ng0o let it go, will not pursue further 算学 soung44 ngouk5 arithmetic: 算学家 arithmetic class ①算学先生 arithmetic teacher 算数 soung33 nou2i13 accounting 算数 soung33 sou2i13 to count, to be creditable: 讲话算数。You have to mean what you say.</td>
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<tr>
<td>筆囃 cù24 iang31 small stick or club 管管 guang31 guang31 ① tube ② vegetable stalk 葵管管会食哩。Mallow stalks are edible. 管家妈 guang31 nga53 ma31 household manageress stewardess (usu. refers to a woman who takes it upon herself to be bossy) 管栈 guang44 zang42 &lt;obs&gt; manager of a shop or firm 管管 guong31 guong31 tube (esp. for measuring): 使 管管量米 measure rice with a tube</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>笨 uong31 weight of steelyard pan or of basket for thing weighed: 者秤 笨佮呾重？What does the steelyard pan itself weigh? 笨笨 uong31 no31 shallow basket 笨 笨草 mei2i1 mei31 jau31 sisal hemp 笨 笛 siu44 flutes (in general) 笨膜 siu44 mok5 flute membrane</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>像子 cuong33 jü31 decent, presentable: 今且颌野像子。Today he is dressed quite presentably. 什日本计都做始像子。Whatever he does isn’t done decently.</td>
<td></td>
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to lift the head: 头顙起

nightmare demon: 咬啚啚父子

This little girl has a weird-looking face, and it gives her an unlovely appearance.

odd-looking, illFEATUREED: 只熟諸族群面生啚啚勢，啚啚好啚啚。This little girl has a weird-looking face, and it gives her an unlovely appearance.

membrane

always: 始終

breast [also called 乳房 neing44 neing44, see also neing53, neing53]

milky: 食啚 of milk: 食啚 to drink milk 乳房 milk【suckling baby】乳房 cow’s milk 乳房 milk-like vegetable juice, emulsion: 乳房 sweet potato milk【see also 牛 neing44, neing53】

cheek and rib area muscles [see also 牛 neing44, neing53]

brow neing21 douk23 bra

tooth: 换歯 lose milk teeth

quantity and quality of mother's milk: 身体好歯水好 of milk: 身体 is healthy her milk will be good.

thrush (children's disease): 乳房出世半个多月口就生啚啚！The baby is just half a month old and he has thrush!

chest muscles: 乳房伊有锻炼其乳房份野大。He works out all the time and his chest muscles are well developed.

breast [also called 乳房 neing44]

flow of milk, rush of milk

meat of chest area

rut, heat (of animals) 乳房 to be provocative:
The clothes are in the drawer. (Put the clothes in the drawer.) To keep: 衣裳晾晾我洗。Put the clothes aside and I will wash them. 者钱妆自家晾晾慢慢使。You hold on to this money yourself and spend it at your discretion.

Other people have been rushed to death and you have been dawdling. 蚊子蚊虫话。Don't shoot off your mouth. 蜂蜜暗暗嘴角晾晾做刁 all day long does nothing but fool around

旗下依 gi21 a44 nêng53 a Manchu
旗团 gi31 iang31 triangular cloth used as trouser crotch

This region is impoverished. 旧底山区野竭, 有钱也无事买。In the past, the mountainous regions were materially lacking, so even if you had money you could not find anything to buy.

a kind of pickled leaf mustard
考核 台429  a type of mustard

Pickled mustard cakes with pickled leaf mustard

spicy, hot (e.g., mustard)

to limp: 脚伤去, 行路会做蚊虫蚊虫。He fell and hurt himself, and then walked with a limp

lame

limpingly

head gone bald 只头鸡毛喇喇去。This chicken has lost her feathers. 只 come off (of skin): 手皮喇喇去。Skin on the head rubbed off. 腿 to be self-important

 terribly: With everything (e.g., in business, gambling) [also called 熊塌精光] 腿五 tak23 zing44 guong44]

bald

rice pastries (in general): 糕 New Year
cake ◊菜头粿 raddish rice cake
cake 店 gui44 laing213 dimsum shop, pastry shop
cake 腾 gui44 nui213 rice pastry

粽 zūng43 nuok5 leaves for wrapping zòngzi (粽子) dumplings: 粽粽恰似鬆包来，着浸 бум。If the dumpling leaves are too dry it is hard to use them for wrapping. They have to be soaked.
粽 zōng213 zòngzi (粽子) dumpling

豉 kaing213 ① to cover, to lid: 开水壶无豉。The hot water bottle hasn’t been closed. ② cover, lid: 茶杯豉 teacup lid ◊ 锅豉 pot lid
豉豉 kaing213 kaing213 lid, cover

懵 zhē4① to do things in a blundering way: 伊野懵，鲘使交代伊做事计。He is too muddle-headed, so you can’t give him anything to do. ② forgetful, careless: 懵懵无处讲，鲘就咁记去 very forgetful, forgot it in a minute ③ too soft, not tastily chewy: 肉煮懵去咁好食。When meat is cooked too soft it doesn’t taste good. ④ broad-minded, above trivialities: 倔懵谨团好，直透苦做什毛！Better to be a bit more broad-minded; what’s the point of worrying all the time!
懵货 zōng5 wo213 bungler

慢 maing242 in a while after: 明且慢再讲。Tomorrow we’ll talk about it. ◊ 等伊来慢齐行。After he gets here we’ll go together. ◊ 做年慢请汝来客迪。We’d like you to come visit for New Years.

熘 lieu424 to saute: 肉丝先熘，菜介糊里去炒。The shredded meat should first be sauted a little, then add in the vegetables and saute the whole thing.

煽 hie43 to radiate heat: 热天日头火野煽。The summer sun puts out great heat.

煽 taung242 ① to reheat, to warm up: 中昼菜汤煽煽唔配味。Warm up the lunchtime vegetable soup to have with the rice at the evening meal. ② to review: 卜考书去，书快煽煽煽煽。The test will be held soon, so go review your lessons right away.

漉溜 bie44 liu44 to shoot out (e.g., water from a faucet) [a variant of 漱 biu44]
漉 biu44 to shoot out: 水龙头松去，水漉出来。The faucet is loose, and water is shooting out. [also called 漉溜 bie44 liu44]

漉 gang1 clean with a wet cloth: 漉身 to scrub oneself clean ◊ 漉椅桌 to wipe off the furniture
漉身 gang21 ning44 to give oneself a rub-down

漂 pieu21 ① pretty: 伊女朋友野漂。His girlfriend is very pretty. ② to rinse: 衣裳做完揾揾漂。The clothes have been brushed off, so now give them a rinsing.

漾漾 liong54 liong43 dizzy, unsteady on one’s feet: 酒食几杯，人就做漾漾啲！After drinking a few glasses of wine, you can feel unsteady.

漏 lau213 ① to gulp down: 连漏两杯 gulp down two glasses one after the other. ② to extend through an opening: 电线趁空空漏里去，Stick the electric wire through the hole. ③ to punch: 碗漏锤钉伊食。Give him a punch.

漏漏 lau53 lia213 severe diarrhea
漏漏 lau44 piu55 colander, strainer

漏林樖 mik5 ling44 king53 candied crabapples

现 ming4 to hide: 伊蜀日遮暗现眼哩。He hides away in the house all day.
现眼哩 ming4 ming4 kouk23 hide-and-seek: 学生着教室哩做现眼哩。The pupils play hide-and-seek in the classroom.
to add a piece to enlarge an item of clothing: 票被 
The shirt is too small, put in an enlargement.

① to remove: 裁衣裳 to take off clothing
② to separate from, to be estranged: 最近我共岳野
Abbreviation: Lately I have become very distant from him.

① to break, to spoil: 被野无经使, 也下破裂去。
This pot is of very low quality, so it broke in no time.
② to die: 伊衣公破去。
His grandfather died.

to get thin (of porridge left sitting too long)

to come ungued

to fall off the bone (of meat cooked a long time)

ha 213 to go out of mourning and resume normal dress: 伊郎娶死三年去了，只几
The father has been dead for three years, so the son can take off his mourning clothes these past few days.

hauk 5 to separate easily (of fruit pit and pulp)

jieng 21 nga 44 to go barefoot

kouk 53 to shed skin: 雹茧褪壳变蛾。
The silkworm cocoon sheds and becomes a moth.

kuang 53 finished, all up with, ruined: 者事计褪坏去了。
It's all up with this business.

mo 53 to moult, to shed: 皮袄旧遭褪
This fur-lined jacket is too old, for the hair sheds.

naik 53 stark naked

naik 53 to turn pale: 面惊褪色去！He

turned pale with fright.

barefoot

bare-bottomed, naked lower body

dislocation of limb joints

to shed a scab

do not longer involved, to disassociate oneself: 者事共
We have no, I’ve shed it.

This matter no longer concerns me, and I have thrown off any involvement with it.

to lose saltiness, to start to go bad: 菜汤褪去。
The vegetable soup has lost its salty flavor and is starting to go bad.

1 standards, principles: 伊做者事
He did this without knowing what he was doing.

2ớ 捍总款起法无谱。Building a
house this way is sub-standard.

3 cursed loudly by a man: 伊着依嫖
Only being cursed at can make him quiet.

small: 只间大，许间嫩。
This room is big, and that one is small

Don't catch small fish.

refined and prudent: 伊是读书
He is a scholar, and is very refined, always speaks quietly.

to be over meticulous, to be overcautious

over-affectionate (esp. of women): 只蛩
That husband and wife are too affectionate in public.

gentle, sweet, over-sweet (of a woman's voice): 伊其
She has a sugary voice.

wrinkled

a row, a course: 砖叠膨缝过去。Lay a
Course of bricks.
indistinct, blurred: 你写不清楚

眼睛模糊 eyes blurred and unable to see clearly

Fifteen Strokes

dang ① to strain, to make an effort: 你去上厕所
② to strain at stool  You have to make one more effort.
③ to squeeze out money: 该做其事计数着做，无钱也着要去挤。
Things that have to be done just have to be done, if there isn’t the money you have to squeeze more money out.

zok ① to run fast, to rush: 越看越过去。
As soon as he saw it he rushed over. ② to rush about finding a way to do it: 逢十都着自家去越。
Everything is up to you to strive to solve.

king ① to pour from a container into a glass or cup: 倒茶 to pour tea ② 倒酒 to pour wine ③ 倒开水 to pour boiled water

bui leaven, sourdough [also called 酵母]

bui mo leaven, sourdough [a variant of 酵]

soung ① aching and miserable: 风寒时 你止酸咬。When you have the flu you feel rotten all over.

nak ① let-up or stopping of rain: 雨停慢慢行。
We will go after the rain stops. ② 雨停刚团去了。Now the rain has let up a bit.

juong sole of the foot

liak slippers

lo wooden clogs

to rubbers, rubber boots

to shoe horn

uok a kind of crisp-pulped melon (can be marinated in soy sauce)

huang unreasonable: (n)
He is arbitrary and won't listen to reason. ◊ 者

This child is very disobedient ② horizontal, crossways: 被抽拍横比较好

It would be a little better to place the bed

crossways. ◊ 行行拍横。The lines are drawn crossways.

横直 huang44 dik3 in any case: 横直讲价通，通讲

固好。In any case you can’t reach an

understanding, so you might as well say nothing.

横哨 huang21 nau213 bamboo flute

横头案 huang21 nau21 ang213 a kind of altar table

(placed at middle of north wall of main hall, usu.
much longer and taller than a regular table) [a

variant of 横头 案 huang21 nau21 lok23]

横头桌 huang21 nau21 lok23 a kind of altar table

(placed at middle of north wall of main hall, usu.
much longer and taller than a regular table) [also
called 横头案 huang21 nau21 ang213, 横案桌

huang21 ngang53 nok23]

横案桌 huang21 ngang53 nok23 a kind of altar table

(placed at middle of north wall of main hall, usu.
much longer and taller than a regular table) [a

variant of 横头桌 huang21 nau21 lok23]

横恶 huang21 nguok23 fierce and malicious: 横恶

其依依依依。A fierce and malicious man is feared

by many.

横竹 huang44 niu44 horizontal bamboo flute

槽槽 so4 so53 a groove

槽 bieu213 to increase: 讲好五十隻了，讲讲复槽

出三隻来？We agreed on fifty, what’s this three

more you bring up?

磕 kou5 ① to touch, to disturb an object: 磕是别依

寄其毛，怀通去磕。This is something people left

in my care, so don’t touch it. ② to hit, to knock:

头伊氮磕磕，He rapped him on the head. ③ to

stir up, to irritate: 只覓倪囑爱爱猫，怀通去

磕伊。This little girl cries easily, so don’t get her

riled.

磕磕 kou44 kou5 wooden clapper

磕磕糕 kou21 kou21 go4 a kind of cake [also
called 炒米饼 ca21 mi24 wiang31]
影风。You are just now getting better, so don't catch cold again.

影 oun^3 ① shadow ② <fig> descendants: 伊背后无影。<colloq> He has no shadow behind him (i.e., there is nobody to carry on the family line). ③ to block the light: 汝无影来影去转看见。Don't go back and forth blocking the light so people can't see.

嗷 buk^5 ① to smoke, to emit smoke: 蜀屑乞薰嗷乌去。The whole room is blackened by smoke. ② to irritate, to choke (e.g., by smoke or dust): 坳中车野洒，塌尘野嗷。There are a lot of cars on the road and the dust is choking.

嗷嗷车 puk^21 puk^5 cia^44 motorcycle, motorbike

嗷 coung^53 ① <derog> to eat: 汝怀去做，明且都无毛嗷。If you don’t work, tomorrow you get nothing to eat.

嗷饱 coung^53 ba^31 to stuff oneself [a variant of 嗶恰饱 coung^53 kak^24 ba^31]

嗷恰饱 coung^53 kak^24 ba^31 to stuff oneself [also called 嗶 coung^53]

嗷尾顿 coung^21 mui^44 laung^213 to eat one’s last meal before execution (used to insult gross eaters)

嗷去死 coung^21 ngo^31 li^31 <abusive> may you eat till you burst

踏板 dak^31 being^31 footboard (of old-style bed): 踏踏板 <colloq> to kneel to the bedboard (i.e., to be henpecked)

踏板 dak^31 dai^213 treadle-operated huller

踏斗 dak^31 dau^31 wooden staircase

踏斗下 dak^31 dau^44 a^242 space under a staircase (usu. a storage place for odds and ends)

踏坯 dak^21 duo^242 to explore the way: 生其依依不乞行行裡来，因为贼团会装跄讨依来踏坯。Strangers shouldn't be allowed in, because it might be a thief spying out the way under pretense of looking for somebody.

踏晓 dak^21 kiu^44 a kind of high-soled wooden shoe (worn by actor playing the part of a woman with bound feet)
He is so tired that he walks on tiptoe.

To give a side kick and send (e.g., a shuttlecock) flying: 足踢過去, 筆路遠去。He gave a side kick and the shuttlecock went flying.

The carpenter's file

A kind of small cuttlefish

Feet: 鞋 is long and can walk fast. His feet are too long, so it's hard to buy shoes. Legs: 伊趾行得快. He has long legs and can walk fast.

Foot, hooves, claws of animals: 鸡趾 chicken feet 猪趾 pig's trotters Legs of furniture:

Toenail [also called 敷甲 ka1 jing4 ngak23]

Feet, hooves, claws of animals: 鸡趾 chicken feet 猪趾 pig's trotters Legs of furniture: Album leg Lower part: 山趾 foot of a mountain (or hill) Card player: 拍牌坐差骰 still short one player for a card game

Toenail [also called 敷甲 ka1 jing4 ngak23]

Bicycle pedal

Footprint [also called 敷脚 ka1 ziek23]

Perspiration of feet

Leg bone Ability to walk: 腿要 to be a good walker

Sinew, tendon: 水就活肢筋脕。When you swim you have to be careful about leg cramps.

Lackey, flunky, henchman (of evildoer): 伊是頭困头, 敷整真僕。He is a hoodlum boss with a lot of followers.

Soccer Arch of the foot: 无敷腰 to have

Flat feet

Toe space between toes Tip of toe space between toes [a variant of 敷甲 ka53 ak23]

Hands and feet: 日照暗散手都无闲。No rest for the limbs all day long Helpers: 我们无脚, 休再告几儿来对肉。We don't have enough manpower, so get out and get more people to come help.

A kind of gourd shaped like human thigh A kind of gourd shaped like human thigh

Shin, front of the lower leg

Lightness or heaviness of footstep: 伊敷神真轻, 行裡来我也始见觉。He has a very light tread, so I didn't even notice when he came in.

Shackles

Calf (of the leg) [a variant of 敷脚 ka1 lu24 iang31]

Calf (of the leg) [a variant of 敷脚 ka1 lu24 iang31]

Habitual goal: 去汝房行行有敧 塌去, 日日去。Going to your house has become
a habit; I go every day.

纠正 ka43 meing43 instep

胶目 ka44 mēi̇uk5 anklebone [also called 胶目 ka44 ngu44 mēi̇uk3]

胶毛 ka44 mo53 leg hair

胶毛孙 ka44 mo44 loung44 follower, low-grade underling

胶尾 ka53 mui31 foot (of a bed): 汤壶裏胶尾吼。The hot-water bottle is put at the foot of the bed.

胶趾 ka44 neing44 callous or corn on foot

胶牛目 ka44 ngu44 mēi̇uk5 anklebone [a variant of 胶目 ka44 mēi̇uk3]

胶皮 ka44 pui53 hard skin on sole of foot

胶弯 ka44 uang44 back of knee joint

胶骨 ka53 wao213 upper part of leg of pork

胶鱼夹 ka21 wang44 gei53 groin

胶软 ka53 wao44 crotch

胶腕头 ka21 wu21 tau53 kneecap

胶布 ka53 wu213 foot towel

胶步 ka53 wu242 pace, step

胶迹 ka53 zie̞ng23 footprint [a variant of 胶印 ka53 eing213]

胶尖 ka44 zie̞ng44 tip of the toe

胶骨 hai21 auk23 skeleton

舞轮 u44 lung53 to coil: 老蛇舞轮树吼。The snake was coiled in the tree. 头发舞轮头顶中。Hair coiled on top of her head.

舞学 u21 u44 loing42 to brandish and twirl: 伊拈蜀把柴剑舞舞动！He took a wooden sword and twirled it about.

稽核 kie44 ouk5 to audit accounts 营 auditor

稽核所 kie21 ouk24 su31 audit department

镇 deing213 ① forceful: 声音真镇 loud voice (penetrating voice) ② 大江镇。This tobacco is too strong. ② 镇镇做祂下 punch a hard punch ② striking color: 只块布色镇。This piece of cloth is too gaudy.
鲫鱼板 zik₂³ ngū³¹ weing³¹ large crucian carp

衰 bo⁴⁴ ① to say something conciliatory: 衰几句言就欢喜去。Just say a nice word and he'll be happy. ② to soothe a child: 你去野里了，快去衰咱。The tot has been crying a long time, go soothe him.

衰比 bo⁴³ wi⁴¹ to flatter, to soft-soap: 讲几句衰比其话汝就欢喜。As soon as he soft-soaps you a little you fall for it.

熟鱼 sük⁵ ngu⁵³ a kind of small ocean fish sold cooked (a product found during the height of summer)

碟滋滋 mouk²¹ za⁴⁴ za⁴⁴ cooked to a pulp [a variant of碟滋滋 mouk²¹ zi⁴⁴ ji⁴³]

碟滋滋 mouk²¹ zi⁴⁴ ji⁴³ cooked to a pulp: 白莱煮 吐碟滋滋。The Chinese cabbage has been cooked to rags. [also called 碟滋滋 mouk²¹ za⁴⁴ za⁴⁴, 碟之滋 mouk²¹ zi⁴⁴ za⁴⁴]

碟之滋 mouk²¹ zi⁴⁴ za⁴⁴ cooked to a pulp [a variant of碟滋滋 mouk²¹ zi⁴⁴ ji⁴³]

疗 dia⁵³ ① to wilt: 水仙花花去。 The narcissus have wilted. ② weary, listless: 蜀过九点半依就疗去，君着去眠。Once past nine-thirty he/she get weary and wants to go to bed. ③ 儿病两日 依就療去 looking weak after just two days of illness

碟疮 go²¹ lo⁴² scabies: 现时给针针生碟疮其了。Nowadays you don't see people with scabies.

瘟 tiek⁵ tuberculosis [also called 病痨 tiek⁵ lo⁵³, 铁痨病 tiek⁵ lo⁵³ wäng⁴²³]

病痨 tiek⁵ lo⁵³ tuberculosis [a variant of 病 tiek⁴]

病痊鸡 tiek⁵ lo⁴⁴ gie⁴⁴ <derog> a consumptive [a variant of 病窩鬼 tiek⁵ lo⁵³ gui³¹]

病窩鬼 tiek⁵ lo⁵³ gui³¹ <derog> a consumptive [also called 病窩鸡 tiek⁵ lo⁴⁴ gie⁴⁴]

病 zu⁵³ ① lacking in vitality: 依老去，就病去。

When people get old they lose vigor and vitality. ① 只田鸡团野瘦，惊伊姑活了。This chick is sickly and probably won't survive. ② to huddle: 天只般清瘦门口吼作什？The weather is so cold, what's the good of huddling in the doorway?

痳 sēu⁶⁴ thin: 汝最近痳去。You've gotten thin lately. ① 许痳痳是乌乌势。That man is both thin and dark. ② 豬猪拉硬屎 <collo> a thin pig makes hard shit (i.e., trying all the harder under difficulties, to grind and bear it)

痳揭骨 sēu⁶⁴ giak²¹ gauk²³ to look skinny-keen: 了你团 痲揭骨，肯定有病。This child looks very skinny, no doubt he is sick. [also called 痲揭鬼 sēu⁶⁴ gi³¹]

痳揭鬼 sēu⁶⁴ giak³¹ gui³¹ to look skinny [a variant of 痲揭骨 sēu⁶⁴ giak²¹ gauk²³]

糊 gu⁵³ ① paste made of boiled rice flour: 无粥团 食糊。For lack of milk the baby is fed rice paste. ② to cope with difficulty, to eke out a bare living: 家境困着无钱，闯去糊。The family is impoverished and can just keep body and soul together. ③ starch, laundry starch

糊卢 gu⁴⁴ lo⁵³ ① to cling: 你团糊卢手，松做记事。With a little child clinging to you, it's impossible to do any work. ② to be detained: 伊做生意折本去，糊卢厝吓无敢行出去。His business is losing money, and he is stuck in the house and doesn't dare leave.

膨膨浮 bang²¹ mang⁴⁴ pu⁵³ dripping wet: 蜀身膨膨浮 drenched all over

膨膨胀 pang²¹ mang⁴⁴ nuong⁴²³ to swell, to bloat: 西瓜食膨膨胀，别七食了。I've eaten watermelon till I feel stuffed, so I don't want anything else.

膨膨胀 pang²¹ pang²¹ nieng⁴²³ full to the brim: 缸水膨膨胀。The water in the jar is full to the brim.

潭池 tiang²¹ naik²³ catfish

潭池婷 tiang²¹ neik²³ mo³¹ large catfish <fig> person who intrigues and sets people at odds: 蜀池鱼僨使猫头潭池婷都无安闲。One big catfish makes a whole fishpond unquiet (i.e., one troublemaker spoils life for everybody)
15 浅 潜 風 削 薄 褶 嬉 细 醒

浅 zēng³ ① to pour, to splash: 洗地兜兜使湿复快
复激。If you pour water on the floor it will be
cleaned faster and better. ② to soak (in the rain):
做什寒去雨呼漂身? Why go out into the rain
and get all soaked?

浅水 zēng³zui³ ① to take a cool shower or bath: 
热天盛日浅水几回 to take several cold showers
a day in hot weather

激 tak²3 ① clean: 洗野激 thoroughly cleaned ② all
gone, nothing left: 依行激未? Is everybody gone?

激洁 ta³ aik³ ① clean: 者眉野激洁 This room is
clean.

额头创 ngie³ luo² ba³u² ① bulging forehead: 伊生
午惊依, 正额头创 How ugly he is! His forehead
bulges out.

额头仰 ngie³ luo² ngiang²⁴ ① bulging forehead

剎 tōük³ ① to stab, to poke: 纸剎破 The paper
has a hole poked through it. ② to pierce: 这事计
者给剎开去, 使使扼吟 This matter should be
cracked open, not covered up.

褥单 ük³ dang⁴ ① bed sheet

裤裆 lang⁴ nou² ② dirty: 蜀身只般裤裆, 快去
换。You're so dirty all over; go right now and
change clothes.

裤 loun⁴ ① underwear, undershirt: 衫破去补哪当
裤领。The shirt is torn but if you patch it up it
will do for an undershirt.

裤裤 loun⁴ ngou² ① underwear (both shirt and
shorts)

乙

嬉 hia⁴ ① to play noisily, to raise a rumpus: 侣通
嬉, 嬉叽嘰嘰唔唱着。Don't raise a rumpus, any
more fooling around and you won't get to sleep at
night.

缅 saung²⁴ ① to bind tightly: 饭票蜀匡蜀匡使牛
筋缅 吼。Each pile of rice ration tickets is tied
with a rubber band. ② to strangle: 缅死去
strangled to death

缴 doung⁴ ① to geld, to castrate: 缴猪 to castrate a
pig ② 缴鸡 to geld a chicken
Sixteen Strokes

潿捍 pang44 pang44 small-mouthed and large-bellied earthenware vessel
潿捍篸 pancre pang44 eüng21 oüng213 utensils, household vessels

髻索 gui53 lok23 cord for tying hair in a bun
髻騮 gui44 mang44 hairnet worn over a bun

趟 giak23 to leave in a huff: 伊听蒋款讲就趟去。When she heard that said, she left in a huff.

ecer gu21 gu21 a kind of deep earthenware pot

整隆 zing21 nüng53 to consider, to think over: 有整隆嘻嘻嘻舔底呡咒。It can’t be wrong, for I did it after serious deliberation.

狒 piu53 a ladle [a variant of 潘爬 piu44 piu53]
狒爬 piu44 piu53 a ladle [also called 潘爬 piu53]
狒爬 piu44 weing44 soup spoon

霎不瞬时 sak21 mu21 sok44 si53 all at once: 霎不瞬时避大雨。Suddenly a heavy rain fell. [also called 霎不瞬摄 sak21 muk21 sok44 couk5, 霎不长时 sak21 wuk21 doung44 ni53]
霎不瞬摄 sak21 muk21 sok44 couk5 all at once [a variant of 霎不瞬时 sak21 mu21 sok44 si53]
霎不长时 sak21 wuk21 doung44 ni53 all at once [a variant of 霎不瞬时 sak21 mu21 sok44 si53]

髟 loc23 to put on (e.g., sweaters), to pack, to slide or fit something inside a cover: 鬽衣髟包包叱。The raincoat was packed in the bag. ◇ 羊毛髟介髟件。Put on another sweater. ◇ 鬽髟裡 won’t fit in

髟髟 lok21 lok23 case, covering: 皮箱髟髟 covering of a suitcase ◇ 收音机髟髟 radio covering

橄榄核 ga21 lang21 houk5 Adam’s apple

橄榄盐 ga21 lang21 nieng53 a kind of pitted olive pickled in salt, sugar, licorice, etc. (used as aid to digestion) [also called 青果豉 cang21 ngu44 sei242]
橄榄咸 ga21 lang21 ngeing53 salted olives
橄榄尖 ga21 lang21 ziang44 pointed at both ends (like the Chinese olive)

橱 diu53 cabinet, cupboard [a variant of 橱橱 diu44 diu53]
橱橱 diu44 diu53 cabinet, cupboard [also called 橱橱 diu53]
橱屉 diu21 la213 drawer of a cabinet
橱头顶 diu31 lau31 ling31 top of a high cabinet or cupboard
橱箱 diu21 lok23 low cabinet doubling as a table

檯 giok5 a piece, a section: 两檯 break or cut into two pieces ◇ 伸縮檯 a length of rope ◇ 蜀依读檯读。Each person read a passage.

燕 ieng213 ① swallow (Fuzhou-style wonton with a wrapping made with lean meat and cooking starch) [also called 肉燕 niuk21 ieng213, 燕肉燕 bieng21 ni53 ieng213] ② swallow (the bird) [also called 燕鸟 ieng53 jeu41]

燕鸟 ieng53 jeu31 swallow (the bird)

燕丸 ieng44 nguong53 swallow ball (a kind of meatball)

燕皮 ieng44 pui53 swallow wrapper (thin slices of cooking starch kneaded with shredded meat, used as a wonton wrapper for 燕 ieng213)

燕丝 ieng44 si44 strips of swallow wrappers (燕皮 ieng44 pui53) eaten boiled or used as meatball covering

薛刚 siek21 goung44 ① Xue Gang (a drama personage who brings disaster on his parents through his malicious mischief) ② to work mischief: 恢复来薛刚。You have worked mischief again. ◇ 只隻 嬉团真薛刚。This child is fond of malicious
mischief.

water spinach

very thin: This piece of clothing is very thin, it won’t take much wear.

weed rice

sulfur: The water coming out of the hot spring has too strong a smell of sulfur.

to shake a container so that the contents blend evenly

a lot [a variant of ลำ nuak]

student’s uniform, drill ground, exercise ground

whip with a bamboo strip

to fall on one side, to move to one side: The rice plants are lodged at the edge of the field.

painfully: Pebble sand, roughness. The griss in my shoe hurts my foot a lot. Pebble sand, roughness. The easy chair is broken and rubs into you painfully when you sit in it.

to carry a string (of speech): He says always carries a string. [also called 磯 deing dop]

press or rub painfully (e.g., pebble in shoe): Verbally peeble sand, roughness. The griss in my shoe hurts my foot a lot. The easy chair is broken and rubs into you painfully when you sit in it.

to press or rub painfully (e.g., pebble in shoe) to carry a string (of speech) Illicit⁴⁴ does anything, anything. He is sharp-tongued, what he says is always stinging. [a variant of 磯 deing]

hammer (with hammer or fist): To hammer (with hammer or fist)

strike a hammer-like blow

to stick (usu. of bamboo or canvas)

to scold, to berate: I'll call him, he says, I'm not afraid of him; if he yells at me I'll yell back at him.

to have no taste in the mouth

thirsty

place to put: The rice jar is put in the corner. To sit: Sit in the middle. To fob off on, to unload onto: He always pushes the most troublesome jobs onto me.

to pop out, to dart off: You see he did that out of nowhere?

Where did you just pop out from?

splash: Water splashed over. The water splashed by.

to catnap, to doze: I’m really sleepy, I’m going to take a little nap. Refreshing than a real sleep, just watching others eat is more satisfying than eating oneself.

meat of pig’s trotters

When you light a lamp at night moths come flying to it.

Were you able to write the text
from memory during today's exam?

Recently Prickly heat has broken out all over his back. [also called 肉板 piang3 meing3]

He has a broad back. 肉脾都生瘀去。Prickly heat has broken out all over his back. [also called 肉板 piang3 meing3]

back scratcher 皮板 piang4 ba53

backbone 肉背骨 piang2 jik3 gauk23

the back [a variant of 肉板 piang4]

in the back: 故宫就着天安门后。The Imperial Palace is behind Tian'anmen. 肉后有依无? Are there any people behind him? (Does he have people backing him up? Does he have supporters behind the scenes?)

skin of the back 皮皮 piang4 pui53

to spill, to sow: 米袋破去, 米糠薙地农。The rice bag tore, and rice spilled all over the ground. 清明日, 会糟种也。Qingming has come, so it's time to sow the seed.

clothes pole 竹杖  oung42 [also called 竹杖 dük5 oung42, 竹杖 oung21 oung42]

clothes pole 竹杖 oung42 [a variant of 竹杖 oung42]

clothes-pole marks left on drying clothes: 竹杖自着买着, 注意竹痕。The clothes pole was just bought, so watch out for stains left on the clothes.

"Y" shaped fork 竹叉 oung44 ja44 (esp. used for setting up or moving a clothes pole)

ship's awning 簸棚 pung3

ship's sail 簤棚 pung21 muo53

canvas, sailcloth 簤布 pung21 muo53

canvas chair, deck chair, director's chair 簤布椅 pung21 muo53 ie31

canvas cot 簤布床 pung21 muo54 joung53

associate with 互 iu44

He has made friends with quite a few girls. 肉去生爱。He has been in love. 肉近去到, Recently he has been in love. 肉近去吃, to take by the hand: 使便使告蜀食后生

Maybe have a young person take your hand. 互团过马催着大依适。When a child crosses the street there should be an adult to hold his hand.

leader of the way: 上岭着依适催。When you climb a mountain there should be a guide.

to sniff 互 heik23

da kind of fish 篁 meing242

wooden handle of a handmill 篳 mo53 cu3i3

<Chinese chess> to take all the opponent's pieces and then put the opponent in continual check (done maliciously)

hardwood or iron shaft of a handmill 篳心 mo44 ling44

to torment: 后奶磨灭前婆团。The stepmother torments the son of the former wife.

lump, bump: 头砸蜀癵 篱 lü44 to hit one's head and get a lump 肉拍蜀癵 篱 lü44 to tie a knot [also called 篱癵 lü44 lü44]

rope knot 篱 lü44 lau53

[variant of 篱 lü44]

ligament sprain 痈 cüng3

ointment for ligament sprain 痈药 篱 cüng4 nguok5

to be lame 肉散 kuo44

armless person 篱散折手 kuo44 siek31 cu3i3 <fig> (armless and broken-legged) broken-down furniture

disabled in both upper and lower limbs 篱螺 kuo44 lü53

film or skin on liquid: 牛皮障伪虹就上一重虹。If you put the milk aside for a while it will form a skin. 肉蜘蛛 蛛蛛 web 篱 蛛蛛 web 织 to cover like a net: 蛛蛛网会蛛面卫。The spider web stuck on his face. 肉只蠍箱使
塑料布 拖布
Use a plastic tarp to cover the box.

糙白 cē^4 wak^5 unrefined white sugar

糙 kiu^3 ① to be underdone (e.g., rice, noodles, etc. because of too little water or not enough cooking); ② unrefined, tough (e.g., cloth, paper) [also called 模样 kiu^5 laung^242]

糙样 kiu^3 laung^242 ① to be underdone (e.g., rice, noodles, etc. because of too little water or not enough cooking) ② unrefined, tough (e.g., cloth, paper) [a variant of 糙 kiu^3]

糙饭 kiu^3 wuiong^242 hard rice, rice cooked dry and hard

糖板 toung^3 meiong^31 slab of brown sugar

糖豆 toung^3 nau^242 soybeans cooked with refined sugar [also called 甜豆 dieng^31 nau^242]

糖橄榄 toung^3 nga^24 lang^31 Chinese olives cooked with refined sugar

糖碗 toung^3 nguang^21 bowl-shaped sugar (formed by pouring syrup into a bowl to solidify)

糖糕 toung^3 ngu^31 New Year's cake made with brown sugar

糖佛 toung^4^4 nguk^5 lover of sweets, person with sweet tooth: 伊是糖佛佛日好食甘甜糖。He has a sweet tooth, so who knows how much sugar he consumes in a day.

懵 moung^4^4 dazed and confused: 我识讲懵去，连门都好看见。I was scolded till I got into a daze and couldn’t even see the door.

懵惺惺 moung^21 moung^4^4 huong^3^3 dizzy, in a daze [a variant of 懵惺惺 moung^21 moung^4^4 heng^53]

懵惺惺 moung^21 moung^4^4 heng^53 dizzy, in a daze: 伊溜病去圆圆唇由都懵惺惺去！As soon as he gets sick the whole family acts as if in a daze. [also called 懵惺惺 moung^21 moung^4^4 huong^3^3]

懒尸 lang^21 si^4^4 lazy: 只顾睡啥真懒尸。That woman is real lazy.

懒惰 hai^3^5 lai^24^2 slowenly: 事野懒怠，衣裳也无

懒惰 dai^4^4 ① dry: 衣裳未曬燥。The clothes haven't dried yet in the sun. ② thirsty: 喝野烧 very dry mouth (very thirsty)

懒惰 da^1^1 kouk^5 kouk^5 very dry [a variant of 煮酵 da^1^1 lu^4^4 lu^4^4]

懒惰 da^1^1 liung^4^4 pleasantly dry (weather): 只两日者天气真懒燥。The last couple of days the humidity has been nice and low.

煮酵天 da^1^1 lu^4^4 liung^4^4 refreshingly dry weather

煮酵 da^1^1 lu^4^4 liung^4^4 very dry: 喝煮酵酵 thoroughly sun-dried [also called 煮酵 da^1^1 kouk^5 kouk^5]

懒 heik^3^3 ① sultry, muggy: 今且时雨无透天气野烧。Today the thundershowers haven’t lasted long enough, so the weather is still muggy. ② to cook in a covered container over a slow fire: 煮饭 to cook rice slowly ③ to cheat: 汝歇依煮去，会买不贵。You were cheated, buying at such a high price.

煮饭 heik^3^3 buong^242 rice cooked slowly in a covered pot

懒懒 hik^4^4 lai^21^3 person who dresses warmly even in warm weather: 伊正懒懒，只热天固顶羊毛夹。Wearing a woollen vest in such hot weather, he is certainly not afraid of heat.

懒 dang^21^3 to spread and soak in (of a blot on paper): 只种纸会懒。This kind of paper is susceptible to blotting.

凝 ngik^5 ① to congeal: 天清肉汁凝去。The gravy has congealed in the cold weather. ② to be in a daze: 汝凝什毛。What are you in a daze about? ③ to be stymied, to be at a loss, to be in a daze: 事事计野凝。This affair leaves one at a loss. [also called 凝凝 ngik^5 sa^4^4, 凝凝师 ngik^21^ sa^4^4 ie^53]

凝软 ngik^21^ neung^21^3 meat jelly, aspic
凝噎 ngi²¹ lu⁵³ ngo²¹³ arrogant in an arrogant manner, distant, indifferent [a variant of 做 | 做例 ngo⁵³ ngo²¹³ lie²¹³]

凝噎 ngi²¹ lu⁵³ ngo²¹³ arrogant: 伊凝噎, 我姊共伊讲。He is so arrogant, I don't want to talk with him.

凝师 ngik⁵⁵ sa⁴⁴ to be stymied, to be at a loss, to be in a daze [also called 凝师爷 ngik²¹ sa⁴⁴ ie⁵³, 凝 ngik⁵⁵ ③]

凝师爷 ngik²¹ sa⁴⁴ ie⁵³ to be stymied, to be at a loss, to be in a daze [a variant of 凝师 ngik⁵⁵ sa⁴⁴]

隆 leung⁴⁴ to feel cold because of inadequate covering: 无绸围巾脣脳野隆。Neck is cold because of not wearing a scarf. [also called 驢 le⁴⁴ leung⁴⁴]

隆风 leung⁴⁴ hung⁴⁴ to be exposed to the cold air because of inadequate covering: 被恰短, 良尾隆风去。The quilt is too short and the feet are sticking out in the cold.

壁理 bia⁵³ lie⁴¹ the against-the-wall side of the bed: <familiar> 汝会惊, 壁理里。If you are frightened, sleep on the inside of the bed.

壁坊 bia⁴⁴ wung⁴⁴ partition boards of old-style wooden house: 许扇壁坊腐去了！The partition has rotted.

避里 bie⁵³ lie⁴¹ hidden, inconspicuous [a variant of 避脸 bie⁵³ lieng⁴¹]

避脸 bie⁵³ lieng⁴¹ hidden, inconspicuous: 屈这块住避脸, 无依来吵。It's out of the way here, people won't come and make a disturbance. [also called 避里 bie⁵³ lie⁴¹]

避眼 bie⁵³ ngang⁴¹ to avoid attention: 者事计者做避眼切团。This has to be done without attracting attention.

 borr nguo⁴⁴ arrogant in attitude: 伊野 borr, 怀使共伊多讲。He has an arrogant attitude, so don't bother him too much.

缘 ciu⁴⁴ to blind-stitch

缘边 so⁴⁴ bieng⁴⁴ to lockstitch a border

Seventeen Strokes

 Seventeen Strokes

藉糕 ngau⁴⁴ o⁴⁴ lotus-root jelly (lotus-root starch soaked in boiling water)

吸 houng⁴⁴ tobacco (both cigarettes and pipe): 伊吸去了。He has given up smoking.

吸管 houng⁵³ cu⁵³ cigarette holder

吸斗 houng⁵³ dau³¹ tobacco pipe

吸管 houng⁵³ de⁵³¹ cigarette butt [a variant of 吸团管 houng⁴¹ ngiang⁴⁴ de⁵³¹]

吸袋 houng⁵³ doü²² Chinese-style tobacco pipe (small bowl, long stem, built-in tobacco pouch)

吸鬼 houng⁵³ gui³¹ heavy smoker, addicted smoker

吸灰 houng⁴⁴ hu⁴⁴ tobacco ash

吸尿 houng⁵³ nai³¹ tobacco dregs

吸筒 houng⁴⁴ nœung⁵³ chimney, funnel

吸筒母 houng⁵³ nœung⁵³ mo⁵³ thick tobacco pipe tube

吸筒油 houng⁴⁴ nœung⁴⁴ ngiu⁵³ chimney tar, creosote [also called 藥油 houng⁴⁴ ngiu⁵³]

吸盒 houng⁴⁴ ngak⁵³ cigarette case

吸团 houng⁵³ ngiang⁴¹ cigarette: 汝吸團无？Do you smoke?

吸团管 houng⁴¹ ngiang⁴⁴ de⁵³¹ cigarette butt [also called 吸團管 houng⁵³ de⁵³¹]

吸团纸 houng⁴¹ ngiang⁴¹ jai³¹ cigarette paper

吸团头 houng⁴¹ ngiang⁴¹ tau⁵³ the lighted end of a cigarette

吸瘾 houng⁵³ nœung²¹³ smoking addiction

吸油 houng⁴⁴ ngiu⁵³ chimney tar, creosote [a variant of 藥油 houng⁴⁴ nœung⁴⁴ ngiu⁵³]

吸管 houng⁴⁴ nuok⁵³ tobacco leaves

吸管 sing⁴⁴ ngieng⁵³ eaves [also called 摘蜈頭 sing⁴⁴ ngieng⁴⁴ nau⁵³]

吸管头 sing⁴⁴ ngieng⁴⁴ nau⁵³ eaves [a variant of 摘蜈頭 sing²¹ ngieng⁴⁴ ngieng⁵³]

吸管下 sing²¹ ngieng²¹ nga²⁴² under the eaves

㓂 lie²¹³ to lay (bricks): 堆着㓂蜀依恳。The brick
wall should be built man-height.

剮刀 lie⁴⁴ lo⁴⁴ bricklayer's trowel

嘗 ziang³1 insipid, not salty: 嘗嘗沃豉油, If it's too bland for you, put some soy sauce on it. ② to find one's food tasteless, to lose appetite because of illness: 今且嘗真嘗. Today nothing tastes good to me.

習身 ziang³1 ning⁴4 unsalted, unmarinated: 虾米着买習身其, 嗡身其口无. Small shrimps should be bought plain, since the salted ones don't taste good.

搓 miak⁵ to whip with a thin bamboo whip

镊 deik²³ to compel, to press close: 镊兜 to press on (close in on) ② 镊过去 to pass at close range ② 叉伊做事计着镊紧勿动. Tell him his work has been done in a more pressing fashion. ② to grab by the collar: 共伊巴领镊吼, 干伊讲. Get him by the neck and force him to talk.

擦 ciak²³ to scrub: 面布 spécialisé去, 咪搓汤擦. The towel is dirty; it has to be scrubbed in hot water. ② to grate, to shred (e.g., radishes): 擦番薯米 to grate sweet potatoes ③ to shiver: 野清, 劫手直头擦. It's very cold, it makes your hands and feet shiver.

嚥 zui⁵³ this: 嘱饿食其, 嘱食食其, 嘱使食. You can't eat this, you can't eat that, so just don't eat then. [a variant of 嘱 zia²¹ zui⁵³]

嘐 zu³¹ uai²¹ here, nearby: 伊厨着嘐块. His house is around here. [also called 嘐块 kui⁵³ uai²¹ uai²⁴ nē³¹]

嘐块 zu²¹ uai²⁴ nē³¹ / zuan²⁴ mē³¹ here, nearby [a variant of 嘐块 zu³¹ uai²¹]

嘐 hiak²³ to deceive and intimidate: 伊到处乱嘐. He deceives and intimidates everywhere.

嘐 ngaik²³ low-grade: 是处理品, 质量野嚥. These are low-priced seconds, so their quality is poor.

嘐嘐目 ngaik²¹ ngaik²¹ mēük³ low-grade goods: 嘐正嘐嘐目, 共依买转来. Low-grade stuff like this gets bought back.

嘐嘐嘐 ngaik²¹ ngaik²¹ teing⁴⁴ low-grade goods

嘐嘐嘐 ngaik²¹ ngaik²¹ suong²⁴² very itchy

蹑跤跤手 niek²¹ ka⁴⁴ niek²⁴ cuí³¹ to walk gingerly [also called 跹跤跤手 niek²¹ niek²⁴ cuí³¹, 跨跤跤 niek²¹ niek²⁴ ka⁴⁴]

蹑跤手 niek²¹ niek²⁴ cuí³¹ to walk gingerly [a variant of 跨跤跤手 niek²¹ ka⁴⁴ niek²⁴ cuí³¹]

蹑跤跤 niek²¹ niek²¹ ka⁴⁴ to walk gingerly [a variant of 跨跤跤手 niek²¹ ka⁴⁴ niek²⁴ cuí³¹]

蹑 lieu²⁴² quickly: 伊真趟先趟过去. He ran over first very quickly. ② 手头野趟 fast-working [also called 跨律 liu⁴⁴ luk⁵]

蹑律 liu⁴⁴ luk⁵ quickly [a variant of 跨 lieu²⁴²]

螺 lēü³¹ snail [also called 筱篗 lēü⁴⁴ lēü³¹] ② whorl of hair on top of head: 只隻尼团哥丙粒螺, 明且硬野恶. This little child has a double whorl, so he is sure to be vicious and aggressive in later life.

螺螺 lēü⁴⁴ lēü³¹ snail [a variant of 螺 lēü³¹ ②]

羁 gie⁴⁴ to tie, to tether: 羊羁树下. The sheep is fastened to the tree.

羁羁羁 gie⁴⁴ le dau²⁴² mutually impeded: 我共汝两个依羁羁. Both you and I are impeding each other so that neither of us can extricate ourselves. ② 灵前钱羁羁 <colloq> like two attached copper coins in front of the mourning hall (descriptive of two persons inextricably entangled)

锉 doun⁴³ mo²⁴² to re bore an old worn-out millstone

锉 hia⁴⁴ to crack open: 门直辖缝. The door was
open a crack.

to crack open: 皮鞋罅喙去。The shoe (front) is detached from the sole.

tassels

① not grow to full size (of plants): 这株是鬭其。This pomelo can't grow to full size. ② to be poorly developed: 这倪田野稬。This child is developing poorly; he won't grow up. ③ timid: 她真稬，蜀讲话面就红。She is so timid that as soon as she says a word she blushes. ④ bad luck: 今年嘅行樁运。This year had a run of bad luck.

incapable person: 依依弟穀脚。His younger brother has no ability.

to stick together

very sticky, 稗稬 ni44 sticky: 野稬 very sticky ① 稗穼 to stick together

sticky

to rent for a fixed period and pay the entire rent in advance: 这间店穋ignet钱？What does this shop rent for?

a kind of two-man roofless sedan chair

包包腹脹势。The package is bulging ② abdominal distension, tympanites: 腹脹脗，无数。① 稗穼 to stick together ② 稗穼 of fish) Consumption, tympanitises, and cancer of the esophagus are all incurable.

obedient (e.g., a well-behaved child): 依弟野穌，听妈@test。Little brother is real good; he listens to mother. ② clever: 伊真穌仿囧囧，He is really bright, nothing stupid about him. ③ shrewd: 野穌盗千克占上风。He is very shrewd and gets the upper hand in anything he is involved in.

fluffy: 稗穌炊野穌。The mantou buns are steamed nice and fluffy. ① 稗穌 to get spongy (due to loss of moisture, usu. of radish): 菜头穌去了。The radishes have gone spongy. ② 稗穌 of food (decapterus maruadi)

steamed sponge cake

peeled bamboo strips

a kind of edible sea fish (like the yellow croaker but smaller)

a kind of fish (decapterus maruadi)

a small bird like a sparrow but smaller: 鵑一生鰻卵 <clooq> a sparrow laying a goose egg (i.e., an impossibility)

gill (of a fish)


gill (of a fish)

drizzle

pigtail

dazzling and offensive to the eye: 伊买其布都真相。The cloth he bought is multicolored and offends the eye.

candied olives marinated in rice malt

pickled leaf mustard ② to be wrinkled or ragged: 衣裳做選穌屎。The clothes have become all wrinkled. ① 個读半年，是蜀本书共穌菜蜀样。The book was only read for half a year but it's already worn to rags.

a mess: 且日无者唇，蜀唇穌乱。Just out of the house a few days, and the house is a mess.

rice sifter (for sifting out bran)

dull-witted: 者依穌懦。He is dull-witted.

weak, frail: 伊真懦弱，过幼劳碌
He is very frail, so he falls ill after the least exertion.

The weather is very dry. The weather is very dry.

irascible: He is irascible in disposition.

Use chalk to blot up the ink on the table. Use chalk to blot up the ink on the table.

bribe, to bribe, to buy over: No matter, you can fix things up by using a little money to buy people over.

bake to break off (e.g., cakes or biscuits): To break off half that biscuit for me.

mouth opened wide: mouth opened wide

shout abuse at, to spit vitriol: Don't sleep well last night and keeps yawning today.

wing [also called 翼翼 sik4 sik5]

wing [a variant of 翼 sik4]

clench the fist: Hand clenched

to clench the fist: Hand clenched

to frown, to squeeze the facial features together: I saw his face become all distorted, so he must have been in great pain.

to frown, to squeeze the facial features together: I saw his face become all distorted, so he must have been in great pain.

frowning and worried look: I am afraid to see her.

fast-working, nimble

smoother out (by rubbing with the grain):

smoothed out

abuse obscenely: I hear him say that; if he hears you he is liable to spout obscenities.

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lick with the tongue

put a finger in the mouth and lick it
彪海 pang31 ngai31 a kind of thin-shelled crab (larger than the amphibious crab)
彪蜞 pang44 ngi53 small river crab
彪蜞酱 pang31 ngi31 juang211 river-crab sauce
彪蜞酱 pang44 ngi44 lu44 river-crab preserved in soy

彪囝 liu31 iang31 a kind of button-size clam found on river bottoms and sandy beaches
彪蚶 liu21 waun32 a kind of large edible fresh-water clam

彪 zieng31 gecko

彪醲 lieng31 ngaik23 a sickle
彪 spécialisé lieng44 ngaik31 a sickle [a variant of 麝 ngaik23]

彪 huang44 ① to uncover, to lift the cover: 去去翻起去。Open up the cover. ② to stir, to exchange sides (up and down, in and out): 鼎 litres of stir. Stir the vegetables in the wok.
彪 huang44 ① recalcitrant and provocative: 我想你好好讲, 你讲会只瞒我, 我 talk to you nicely, so why are you so full of ill will? ② nauseous
彪翻腾 huang44 be44 leing44 ① contrary, rebellious: 我总款讲伊, 伊弹倒会翻腾。If you speak to him this way, he will get into a contrary frame of mind. ② to do just the opposite: 伊一向翻腾, 我总款做伊就许款做。He always does just the opposite, so if you do something one way, he does it the other. [also called 翻翻腾 huang21 ngi31 uang44]

翻生 huang44 cang44 ① abnormal, unusual: 伊今且霎不时翻生去, 将古老年载事计掏出大讲大嚟。Today he suddenly acted strangely, bringing up a long-gone affair and weeping and carrying on. ② to get rusty: 伊青野熟书今日复翻生。She once was able to recite this book, but today she has become rusty.

翻腔 huang44 kiuang44 to go back on one's word [a variant of 翻声 huang44 niang44]
翻揸 huang44 nau44 ① to break even, to get back one's losses: 伊输去哈甘愿, 总想翻揸。He isn't reconciled to the loss of his money, but instead keeps longing to get it back. ② to strike back: 汝那介想翻揸, 我共汝战呬去。If you want to strike back, I'm willing to go all out with you.
翻起翻 huang21 niang44 ① contrary, rebellious ② to do just the opposite [a variant of 翻翻腾 huang44 be44 leing44]
翻盖 huang31 ngaik23 to repair a roof: 者唇翻盖顽故会住其, This house just needs roof repair, and it will still be habitable.
翻声 huang44 niang44 to go back on one's word: 咱讲好好讲, 今且复翻声去。Yesterday it was all agreed on, but today he has gone back on his word. ① 咱讲总款讲, 今且变款讲, 你翻声就翻声。He said one thing yesterday and another thing today; he changes his word at his convenience. [also called 翻腔 huang44 kiung44]

鲭 ci44 fin (of a fish)
鲭鲭 ci44 ci44 fin (of a fish)

膦 lai44 rough to the touch: 股吼生瘧, 手摸过去癭癭症。Prickly heat has broken out on his back; it feels rough to the touch.
膦膦 lai44 dai44 dirty: 伊真 thần, 衣裳几礼拜都被他使换, 领头乌癭癭。He is really dirty; he hasn't changed his clothes in weeks and his collar is blackened.

爆肚 bouk5 dou242 bursting open of the belly of stale fish: 带鱼鲜爆肚。The hairtail has lost its freshness and its belly has burst open. ② to come to light: 贪污其事计, 总会爆肚。Cases of corruption will always come to light.
爆家 bouk3 ga44 to be revealed: 收依有钱其事计爆家去了。The matter of getting money from people came to light.
爆下 bouk3 gia44 to come to grief, to run into bad luck: 且替生意做爆下去。This business deal came to grief.

濞 mëuk23 ① to moisten, to dip: 濬㾏喙 moisten the mouth ② to stain: 濬㾏名声 a stained reputation ③ to smear, to spread 药粉薄薄着濞蜀层 to apply a thin coat of medicinal powder
濞名 mëuk21 miang53 ① to register: 会会我是濞名
会员，I am a registered member of this association. ① to tarnish one's reputation: 这事我无份，八背著名嘴。I had nothing to do with the matter but was unlucky enough to have my good name affected.

乙

戳 cok⑤ to rush: 汝怀使总款戳，等大家齐行。You don't have to rush like that, wait for everyone to come along. ② to rush about trying to take care of something: 管件事计我戳野晒日了固无结果。I rushed about for quite a few days to take care of this matter but without success.

Nineteen Strokes

犟 ngiek⑤ to make unreasonable demands: 伊野犟，勃悸买筍着其毛。He makes excessive demands, what he wants is something you can't buy. ① 伊犟嘐犟啚，快叫伊奶来。He insists on having this and having that, so go fetch his mother right away.

攀讲 pang⑤ ngoun① to chat: 汝两隻会攀讲只呎。Why are you two chatting so long?

齶 sê③ buck teeth: 伊牙齶齶野惊依。He has buck teeth, a condition which is really ugly.

曝 puok③ to dry, to sun-dry: 曝日头 to dry in the sun ① 卜做种就着曝燥。Seeds should be thoroughly dried.

曝霉 puo④ mui③ to shake out and air clothing in the sun to prevent mold

曝霉天 puo④ mui④ lieng④ hot day suitable for drying clothes to prevent mold: 六月六是曝霉天。Sixth day of sixth lunar month is clothes-airing day.

蹲 cuong③ to squat: 无蹲地兜。Don't squat on the floor.

蝗团 mëng④ ngiang① midge

蝗偺 le① le① gieng④ barely enough: 这块布

做鞋面地缠俭。This piece of cloth is barely enough to make the insteps.

簸当 bo④ loung④ to roll in powdery things (e.g., dirt, flour); 簸当吼蜀身。He is dirty all over from rolling on the ground.

簸当枝 bo① loung④ ni③ a kind of glutinous rice dumpling rolled in soy flour and eaten at the winter solstice

簿簿 buo⑤ buo⑤② notebook

簿簿团 buo⑤ buo⑤③ iang①① small notebook

鳗 muang⑤③ eel

鳗兜 muang⑤④ deu④ device for angling for eels

鳗螺 muang⑤④ koong④ baby eels

鳗肠 muang⑤④ kuok③ a piece of eel (descriptive of a little child's stout strong arm): 者倪团哥其手腿共鳗肠蜀样。The baby's arm is nice and stout like a piece of eel.

勤 dik⑤ to want: 汝固有勤无? Do you still want it?

癫 dieng④ ① insane: 你依癫去。He has gone mad.

② flighty: 伊野癫。He is flighty. [also called 糜膊 dieng④ pa④]

癫犬 dieng④ keing① <abusive> mad dog

癫膊 dieng④ pa④ ① insane ② flighty: 伊野癫膊。He is flighty. [a variant of 糜膊 dieng④ ]

癫婆 dieng④ po④ ① insane woman ② crazy: 伊野癫婆。She is really crazy.

浸 toüng③ ① a bouy ② to be washed away: 厝乞溪水蹋去。The house was washed away by the flood.

③ to float downstream: 船落水让伊自家蹋。Let the ship flow by itself when going with the current.

鳖裙 biék① gung④ the soft shell at the edge of a turtle shell: 鳖裙真好食! Turtle's soft shell is real tasty!
Twenty Strokes

廿 sceik\(2\) violent shaking: 我会眩车，车屡我
就眩去。I am subject to carsickness, so as soon
as the car shakes I feel sick. ② to torment, to toss
about. 趁过来，趁过去 to turn this way and that

耀 sieu\(2\) to appreciate, to praise: 只覇倪因真灵
落，逢人都耀伊。This child is very diligent, so
everybody praises him. ② 亲母自ومة腿白。

廿 ngaue\(4\) to vituperate, to utter incessant abuse: 伊
吼嗨，汝莫去讨伊。He is voicing a stream of
abuse, don't go to see him.

廿 ciek\(5\) ① swimming crab ② unlicensed prostitute

廿抱卯 ciek\(2\) bo\(5\) luang\(4\) swimming-crab omelet

廿生 ciek\(3\) cang\(4\) a dish with raw mashed swimming-
 crab flavored with soy, ginger, sugar, etc.

廿膏 ciek\(5\) go\(4\) the 'yellow' (i.e., ovary and digesting
 glands) of the swimming-crab

廿 iang\(2\) a kind of insect injurious to vegetables

廿 ciang\(2\) eel

灌浆 guang\(4\) nêüng\(5\) to fester: 灌浆去野政！
The boil is festered and hurts terribly!

灌桶 guang\(3\) nêüng\(3\) nozzled watering can for
watering vegetables

灌泡 guang\(3\) pa\(2\) to blister: 饮行灌泡去 feet
 blistered from walking

乙

孀居 soung\(4\) ngü\(4\) widow [a variant of 孠居依
soung\(2\) ngü\(4\) nêüng\(5\)]

孀居依 soung\(2\) ngü\(4\) nêüng\(5\) widow [also called
孀居 soung\(4\) ngü\(4\)]

廿-one Strokes

廿 zieng\(4\) ① to put in a wedge: 使柴梱裡。Put a
wooden wedge in. ② to push into a group: 无拘总
款硬楔。Don't force your way in like that. ③ to
kick: 掳蜀散。Give a kick.

霸 ba\(2\)\(1\) ① outstanding: 伊野霸。He is really
outstanding. ② high-handed: 者依过霸。He is
high-handed. ③ strong (liquor): 者烧酒野霸。
This white wine is very strong.

露台 lu\(4\) lai\(3\) flat roof for drying cloths, etc. on
old-style one-story house [also called 天台 tieng\(4\)
lai\(5\)]

露台顶 lu\(5\) lai\(3\) ling\(3\) top of drying-roof on old-style
one-story house; 衣裳曝露台顶吼。The clothes
are hanging to dry on the drying-roof.

露眼 lu\(5\) ngaue\(3\) to let people see, to expose: 钱財
无露眼 <proverb> wealth should not be displayed

黝 ang\(3\) ① spoiled, ruined ② <fig> the twilight of
life

黝腐 ang\(4\) pou\(2\) rotten (wood)

黝餀 cêü\(3\) cêü\(3\) marrow

縫床框 ding\(4\) joung\(4\) ngueng\(4\) bed frame for a
woven cane platform

縫 pung\(4\) swill, slops [also called 水 zui\(3\)]

縫水 pung\(3\) zui\(3\)/jui\(3\) swill, slops [a variant of
縫 pung\(4\)]

縫缸 pung\(4\) ngoung\(4\) stop jar, swill jar
The water bucket is full and overflowing.

**Twenty-three Strokes**

罐罐 guang²¹ guang²¹³ jar

**Twenty-five Strokes**

橽橽 ba²¹ wa²¹³ penis [also called 巴巴囝 ba²¹ wa³³ iang³¹ , 腦友 tè³ iu³¹]

捲 nourg³³ to twist or rub with the fingers: 捲線 to twist fiber into thread ◇ 捲藥丸 to roll pills

舤 gang³¹ to cover: 被舤野薄，真冷。The quilt is too thin a covering, so it's really cold.