way to Honan. The Hwai river mentioned is the stream to the south flowing into the Yellow sea on the south of Shantung promontory. The Sï river which is mentioned is in sight from Tai shan where the sacrifice was performed.

In this poem we have two remarkable facts in regard to the rising and departing tone. It is the first known poem in which words ending in a consonant rhyme in shang sheng; the words being 滿 man and 緩 hwan, slow. It is also the first poem in which occurs a rhyme in Ch'ü sheng with vowel finals 沛 p'ei and 外 ngoi. It lays the last stone on the building up of Shang sheng which had previously since the Hia dynasty been limited to words with vowel finals. It constitutes the foundation of the structure we call Ch'ü sheng, which slowly grew to the dimensions it has in the mandarin tongue and was complete in about the year A.D. 1000 or 1200.

If we seek a historical cause for the reign of Han Wu ti being an epoch in tone history, we find it in the pacification of the empire by Ch'in shi hwang in the preceding century. The reduction of a country to unity tends to reduce speech to unity also. The national mind, which made language first, made literature afterwards, and the one is the antitype of the other. Poetry and tone are contemporaneous. What tone is to language, rhyme is to poetry. Both are gradually developed and to some extent each is a measure of the other. Hence the poetry of the early Han is useful in fixing the chronology of tone changes.

J. EDKINS.

CHINESE ROOTS ENDING IN P, T, K, OR A VOWEL.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., page 146.)

而 er 5 ni, nik, and, and further. Root, a verb of marking or cutting.

兒 5, ni, ngik, son. Probably same as 孩 hai, boy. Ultimate root 包 pok, carry, wrap. But I should expect to find that this was pop at an earlier stage.

耳 6, ni, nip, ear. Root nip, the sound of whispering 葉 yep, dep, leaf. Named from nip 'ear' on account of likeness in shape. Mongol, lapchi, 'leaf.'

爾 6 ni, nip, you. Root, a demonstrative.

邇 near, may be derived from whispering, niep.

二 7, ni, nik, ngik, two. From cutting, bisecting.

Among these words 而, 兒, and 二 have k, while 耳 and 爾 have p final. In Chalmers' Kanghi seven words with 兒 have final k, while one has final t. One word with 二 has k. Five words with 而 have k and three have p, while one has t. Sixty-five words with 耳 have p, while one has k. Three words with 爾 have p. Chalmers' Kanghi* is extremely useful for philological investigation. There is no other book by the use of which these results could be so easily reached.

We know by 法 and 乏 which have t in Canton and Amoy and p in Tie chiu† and in the Tonic Dictionaries, that p becomes

* The spelling in Chalmers needs to be checked by reference to Kanghi. For example 棁 he gives 詽 nget, but in Kanghi it is 倪結 out of the 集韻 which we find to be a much later authority than the Kwang yun. The first syllabic spelling in Chalmers is the oldest.

† 乏 has however t in Tie chiu.

t. We also know that in Fuchow final p becomes k. Hence it is to be concluded that the original final of all these words was p. The primeval final p kept its place with 耳, down to the Tang dynasty A.D. 600, the age of the Tonic Dictionaries. It was soonest lost from 二, next from 爾* and then from 兒 son. The Mongol for son is hubegun, and this appears to be the same word with 兒. The phonetic values of 爾 are ni, mi, nip, mip. N and m interchange. Thus in Shanghai 尾 tail is called *ni*, while the phonetic 毛 shews that *m* is the old initial. Hence *ni*, you, may be changed from *mi*. *Ma* is an old demonstrative, and this second personal pronoun may well be of demonstrative origin and may be hypothetically traced to 彼. In Chalmers 爾 is *ni* in seventeen characters, *mi* in nineteen characters, *shi* in four characters, *si* in four characters. This constitutes a very strong case for a primeval initial *m*. As to the vowel, since we find 汝 *no* in the Odes and 爾 in the Book of History, it was probably called *no* both under the Shang and Chow dynasties and before. The change from initial *m* to *n* will have taken place about the time of the invention of the characters or before, and both pronunciations must have been in use in the age of Tsang kie or we should not now have had so many phonetic characters with the initial *m*.

Just as the characters have always been increasing in number, so with the words. The farther we go back in time, the fewer are the characters and the fewer are the words. The thesaurus of words is a vast tree whose germ has grown into many thousand branches. A few simple roots have originated all these words by the unceasing mental activity of an intelligent nation. The number of their words is proportioned to the variety of manual arts among the Chinese, of their intellectual activities, and of the length of time that they have lived together as a nation.

* For final *p* in 爾 see also my Chinese characters, p. 130.

In proceeding to arrange roots with f as initial and p, t, k or a vowel as final, it will be well to state that, 1. When words have a vowel final, there has usually been a consonant dropped; 2. When a word is phonetic in characters ending in k, t, or p, the final which has been lost is k, t, or p; 3. When words ending in vowels are not phonetic in other characters ending in k, t, or p, it is most likely that they once had a final consonant, but dropped it before the formation of the characters; 4. In the early stages of language, labial initials and finals are more to be expected than those formed by the tongue, teeth, and palate; 5. Letter changes usually proceed from the lips inward, and labial letters change in an orderly way into consonants and vowels formed by the point, front and back of the tongue respectively preserving this order, but there are many other letter changes which follow special laws and move from the back of the tongue outwards. 6 The letter *k* has a predilection for a, á, o, u, pronounced with the back of the tongue, while p and t have a predilection for the vowels i, è, ü, ö, eu (French eu) pronounced with the front of the tongue.* The letter *p* naturally objects to *o* and *u*, apparently because these vowels are pronounced in great part by the lips and *p* is a lip letter.

In the Shanghai dialect final *k* remains and the finals *p* and *t* are lost. The same is true at Fuchow. The reason may be that there is in the medial vowels of those dia-

* In Eitel's Canton Dictionary the syllables are so arranged that the preferences of the finals k, t, p for particular vowels may be easily recognized. K as a final prefers o and u very decidedly. To chok, cheuk, fok, kwok, lok, luk there is no corresponding syllable with p and t. Again k does not much like i. The *e* is no *hik*, but we find hip, hit. Final p objects strongly to o, u, wa, wi, wo The reason is that the lip muscles would have to do double work. A, a, i, are on the whole readily admitted as neighbours by all the three finals after h, ch, k, l—with one exception. Chek is found alternating with *chik* as if *k* would prefer the vowel *i* not to be there but was not quite decided to expel it and replace it by *e*.

lects a predominance of *a*, *á*, *o*, and *u* which are favoured by *k*.

When a final p, t or k is dropped, the vowel which preceded it usually becomes lengthened. Thus in Peking 角 kak has become chiau and 六 lok has become lieu. The vowels lengthened are usually those for which the discarded final consonant has a preference. The same is true of words which lost *k*, *t*, or *p* before the Christian era. Thus 修 sieu to ornament, is originally sok and has lost its *k* just as 六 lok, six, lost it in Peking a few centuries ago. When therefore a phonetic such as 夫 shews from the meanings of the words to which it is attached that final *k* has been lost from it, we may conclude that the time when it was lost was before the formation of the characters, for otherwise there would be ju sheng words with 夫. Thus 麩 fu, bran, is from 薄 bok, thin, because it is the light husk remaining when the flour passes through the sieve. So gold leaf is 金箔 kim bok, because it is thin 薄 bok. We have real light here in all the words written with this phonetic. Thus 扶 fu, assist, is really bok and the *k* is proved by the identity in meaning of the word 輔 fu assist which has an undoubted *k* phonetic. So 芙 fu, which is the Er-ya word for the lotus, though afterwards applied to the Hibiscus mutabilis, is so called apparently as being the floating plant. Compare 浮 fu to float, which probably has lost final k.

The following eight phonetics ending in au, u, i, eu may be credibly supposed to have lost final k:—

1 布 of 鋪 p'ok, spread, 帛 cloth.

2 表 of 白 make plain.

3 漂 bleach, of 白 white.

4 孚 of 漂 float, 俘 prisoner of war, of 服.

5 夫 of 輔 assist, 伯 pak elder uncle, 佰 pak elder. 3rd rank of nobility.

6 皮 of 薄 thin, 鉑, tin foil. Skin 皮 is ba in the Odes.

7 付 compare 附, attached to, with 逼 press 輔 assistant.

8 土 country. Same as 處 ch'u, t'ok, place. Mongol togosen, dust.

Not these only have lost k, but it will be found true of phonetics without ju sheng examples generally, that *a*, *u*, *an*, *eu* indicate final k. Among words in *a*, *o*, etc. there are some with final p. But the lost *k* or *p* have been lost so completely from the sound of these characters, that they are only recoverable from kindred words written with phonetics still retaining ju sheng in extant dialects and dictionaries.

The preference of final k for certain vowels is thus traceable to the age of the invention of the characters, but beyond that we are not left without hope of recovering hidden laws, for what the language became after that time in its tendencies, gains, and losses, it became through the influence of principles of change already at work. We may learn the causes from their effects.

Fa. From pat, pap.

髮 4 pat. Perhaps from 發 fat, produce.

發 4 pat. Produce, send out. Compare 出 t'ut, come at, 結 kit, bear fruit. Both these may be derived from fa, by change from *p* to *t* and *k*.

筏 8 bat, boat, raft. That which floats.

伐 8 bat, to beat, fell trees, punish. Compared 撻 tat, beat, 割 4 kat, cut.

罰 4 pat, punishment, punish. Same as last.

閥 8 merit, registered on pillars in door ways according to rank. Hence fa ought to be the registering tablet, or p'ai. Morrison and Eitel place merit first and then add door on the left hand. Williams turns the meanings round, placing door on left side first. Here Williams is wrong. Fa is not a word for door at all, but means the hanging tablet on a pillar beside a gateway inscribing the rank and merits of the owner. The corresponding right hand tablet registered the number of carts and horses under him.

乏 8 bap, deficient, worn out, few.

Same as 敗 pai, overthrow. Root bap, *cut short. In Canton fat. P has become t.*

法 4 pap, law, model, to imitate. Same as 範 bam, model, by interchange of labial p *and m. Same as* 比 *and* 佛 *by change* of final p to t. Origin in noise of concussion when two like things are placed side by side. Final t in Canton and Amoy. Final p in Tiechiu and the tonic dictionaries, as also in poetry,

飛 Fei 1 pit, or more probably puk, fly. Possibly from 發 fu, go out, or from 浮 fu, bok, float. Or it may be an original root imitated from the noise of flying.

非 1 pit, not. Same as 不 pu, not. In the early stages of language this negative is naturally derived from the demonstrative 彼 pi 2 pit, that. Gesture and expression of the face would convey the special negative force, if pit were used. 此 and 是 are affirmative just as 非 and 彼 are negative. We have only to seek the two roots for the demonstratives, for the roots of the affirming and denying verbs are no other than these.

緋 pit, purple colour. The dictionaries also say silk of a purple colour. The root however names purple, not silk.

扉 *leaf of door. Probably from* 閉 pi to close a door, or from 匹 to match, since the leaves of a door are a pair.

馡 菲 fragrant. The other words are 香, 芳, root 芬 fen, fragrant, are connected 馥 fok, pok, so far as we can see with the verbs 放 fang let go, 噴 p'en snort, expel forcibly from the mouth, 發 fa, send out. These verbs may have been named from the sound attending them.

霏 as in 雨雪 | | rain and snow fall fast. Probably from sound of rain, but as descriptive of snow. It may mean rather in patches from pai spread out. So in 騑 it describes the horses in a team spread out in order with the help of ropes and staves. From pai, spread out.

妃 queen, partner, concubine. Same as 匹 p'it, a pair and 配 p'ei 3, to match, pair. Same root as fu 4 put 佛 like. Two like objects come together and the noise of collision originated the root.

肥 5 bik, fat, plump. Same as 膘 piau, fat. Probably from bok swell as in 腹 fu 8 bok, abdomen.

斐 2 elegant lines. Accomplished 匪 with the sense basket. These with 篚 basket are all connected with the root 棐 pai, set out in order with cross and parallel lines. Same as 棑 pai, a raft.

Note.—Words for orderly arrangement of food on a mat, of horses in a team, of men carrying heavy weights, of a raft on a river, would be an early necessity of language. For this idea we find 棐 設, shet, 陳 ch'en, 5 din, 列 lit. It is a simpler way of accounting for these roots to suppose them derived from one labial archetype such as bap, pap, than to assume the separate origin of several roots. In the one case we have letter changes such as we still find in dialects. The other hypothesis requires several abrupt originating acts on the part of man in his character as language maker, a thing most unlikely to occur.

扉 straw, sandals. So called from resemblance to a raft, and made by placing straw in parallel rows.

棐 榧 assist. This word is from placing objects side by side which is pai.

誹 to speak ill of. This is a moral derivation from 非 not. The tone is 上 as distinguishing mark, shewing that this verb came into use in the shang sheng period or about B.C. 1500, for if introduced after the Han dynasty, it would have taken *chü sheng.*

廢 3 destroy, 費 waste. From same root as 罷 which was probably at first a verb of cutting, and an imitation of the sound of the action.

沸 3 bubble up, boil. From noise of boiling. Boiling water would require this root to express it at a quite early period. It appears in Chinese as pit.

狒 7 bit, ape. From *pit* to imitate, that is, 'the imitator' just as simia, simius and ape, all mean the imitator.

肺 3, lungs. Named from their pale colour.

翡翠 red of the king-fisher. In fei t'sui fei is red and t'sui is green. Fei t'sui is the king-fisher or the turquoise. The king-fisher is so called from his colour.

緋 red-coloured silk, red, purple. The colour may be named from that of the lungs, but this is perhaps too pale a red. It may perhaps come from some red coloured mat, anciently used, e.g. 蕜 fei is a rush mat, or from 菲 fei, a red edible plant in the Book of Odes.

吠 3, bark of a dog.

浮 feu 5 buk, to float, swim, volatile. May be connected with 薄 bok, thin and 覆 fok, cover, or may be derived from the buzzing of floating insects.

蜉 5 ephemeral insects, thin, long, having antennae of a brown, black colour. 朝生暮死, dying on the day they are born. So named from floating. Also called 蝣 yeu, wanderer.

㷉 steam or vapour ascending.

缶 2 but, earthenware jar. Its shape was that of a flower-pot. When large, it held several gallons of wine. Also used as a musical instrument. Sound heard as *but*. Same as 瓿 p'eu, a jar.

阜 3 mound of earth, abundant. Connected with 墳 fen, grave, mound. 賁 fen, abundant. 忿 angry. The root means swell as in anger. The sound is that of an angry explosion.

縛 foh 8 bok, bind with rope. Named from sound of the action.

夫 f'u 1 pok, or possibly pot, a man, bearer, assistant. Perhaps this word is another form of 輔 fu to assist. We see the idea of helper in 夫人 as a term for *wife and in* 丈夫 *husband. On the whole k* is the most likely to have been the final, and the main idea is that of helper, whether husband, wife, or servant.

鈇 at. Root pak to beat, the beater.

麩 bran, so named from its lightness and thinness. So the calyx or bracts of flowers are sometimes 柎 and 荂. Root bok, *thin*; *compare the modern gold leaf and* tin foil in both of which *bok* 'thin' is used after the metal.

孚 brood for hatching. Sincere. Brooding is derived from floating through resemblance in the manner of the action. The idea of sincerity is from old connection with 僕 bok, slave, sincere, plain. Same as 覆 feu, bok, to brood as a hen.

桴 raft.

俘 prisoners of war, take captive. Same as 捕 pu 3 pok, capture; probably same root *with nap*, 取 *ts'hü*, 捉 *chok, to catch*, preserving the lip initial. Root in 服 bok, make subject, bind.

莩 thinnest skin in the pith tube of rushes. So named from lightness.

郛 suburbs. Same as 表 piao outside.

膚 skin. Either from lightness or from its being outside. Same as fu, bran.

趺 sound of footsteps, bend to the ground. Same as 伏 bok, bend to the ground. Noise of striking the ground is imitated.

敷 *pok*, spread abroad. Same as 鋪 pok, spread out.

枹 drumstick. Root pok, noise of beating.

殍 *dead body. Probably from its floating* on water.

扶 5 support. Root bok, be beside any one, hence, to aid. Compare 弼 pi to aid, 陪 p'ei, accompany, 輔 pok, assist.

夫 an initial meaning. 'I now proceed to state.' It is then much the same as 'it is to be added.' Root p'u spread out.

蚨 water beetle. The full name is 青 | *dark, green beetle.*

符 agreement, agree. A charm is so called because it is a diagram in exact correspondence with the thing signified. Connected with 陪 in the sense of matching, accompanying.

鳧 widgeon, a sort of duck. The name means the floater.

颮 great storm. The meaning is derived from floating as caused by wind.

甫 2 just, at that time This adverb is formed from a verb p'ik, out open, begin.

父 6, 7 60, father. Compare 伯 pak, uncle. Possibly final k, for we find 釜 and 鎛 and 鎘 for a caldron without feet.

撫 2 to pat, to soothe.

府 2 city, office of city magistrate, dwelling of men of rank, treasury. Root pok. Probably k is the final because in 付 we have a phonetic used as 伏 fu 8 bok for 'bow to the ground.' Compare 仆 pok, fall down.

俯 fu, look down towards the ground, bow to the ground, as in 俯伏, fall prostrate.

腑 any one of the lower viscera, used in the sense of store house. Compare 伏, hide in ambush.

腐 6 rotten. Same as 敗 pai 7 bak, overthrown.

付 3 give, hand over to. 輔 assist. Anciently there was added to waggons a pole or staff to assist in raising weights when required. It was called fu 2 pok. Final k is known from 薄 bok thin, which occurs in a very early part of the Book of History 外薄四海. For words having the shame phonetic, should have the same final k.

黼 embroidered robes in which white alternates with black. Root 駁 pok, variegated.

脯 dried pieces of meat. Root pok, dry in the sun 暴.

釜 6 caldron without feet. Root perhaps fei, to boil, but it may rather be from a root pok, belly-shaped.

付 3 give, hand to, care of.

賦 tax. Land tax. Root in 負, lay a burden upon.

傅 assist, name of a high office. Support. Root bok, to aid.

赴 go to a place, arerive. Root pok which by change of *p* to *t* has become 至, 到 and 底.

富 rich, abundant, 3 pok. Compare 賻 assist. Root bok, swell large.

婦 6, 7 bu, woman, wife. Either from 伏 she who crouches, or from 輔, she who assists.

附 6, 7 bok attached to, following, near to; next to same as 逼 pik, press, come close to 迫 press.

副 3 pok, aid, act as assistant to a chief.

仆 p'ok, fall. 眩 | fall down giddy.

負 6, carry, be in debt to, be ungrateful to. Root 背 pei, back. The root is bok, to carry on the back. This may be from tying, bok, which might well be an original imitation of sound.

Fu, pok.

福 4 pok, happiness. Derived from the idea of many, much extended. Root as in 博 pok, a distended surface resounding when struck.

蝠 the bat. The bat is a symbol of happiness and is called 仙鼠 the immortal mouse. Dictionaries say that the bat is a symbol of happiness because of its name, but the reverse is the the case. It was named the bird of happiness because of its habits. Its wings are an indication that among quadrupeds it alone knew the secret of immortality. Tauists are called the winged teachers, because it is believed that they will fly up to heaven.

輻 spokes of a wheel, 幅 roll of cloth, silk or paper. Pok here means to spread from a centre all round.

腹 abdomen. From its swelling form.

楅 piece of wood tied to cows' horns to prevent their goring the herdsman. Root in bok, tie. Surd for sonant.

蝮 adder. Perhaps from its quick striking back, or from its swelled head.

覆 back, repeating. Perhaps from the elasticity of a distended resounding surface.

Fu, pot.

弗 put, bridge, not, do not; same as 非.

'拂 a flail. 紼 large ropes for carrying great men's coffins.

彿 like. Compare 比 to compare like. Root pit like. From noise of collision or pressing when two like objects are placed together. 紱 sash, worn by gentry.

Fu, bok.

伏 bok, bend to the ground, hide.

復 turn back, send back, rebound. From 背 pei back. The back may be called so from its swelling form, when bearing a burden.

服 to serve, clothes. Two roots, bok to bow down to, to serve. Bok to tie, bind.

馥 fragrant root bok to burst. Swelling buds on bursting give out fragrance.

窩 house under ground. Place to hide 伏.

匐 crawl. As in 匍 | creep on the ground. Same as 伏.

Fu, p'ot.

拂 to brush, strike, sweep.

弗 abundant vegetation.

祓 remove evils by prayers and offerings. Root p'ot, to remove by brushing.

踾 leap. 勃 to beat.

Fu, bot.

佛 Buddha, 弗 disobey. From 非 contradict, not. Since the Hakka dialect has, as a rule, changed final k to t, there is some reason to believe that 咈 fei, disobey, may be the same with 倍 pei, bik, to rebel, oppose. Hai.

孩 5 gak, boy, infant.

頦 chin.

海 2 hai, sea.

盒 jar, amphora, 醢 minced meat.

亥 6, 7 jak. Last hour in the day, 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

害 7 gat, injure. Verb of cutting at.

Hau.

蒿 1 kok, Artemisia, fragrant plants.

撓 stir up, same as 攪.

薅 remove weeds.

豪 5 gok, brave, hero. Porcupine, same as 毊 Yau 高 high. The elements of the sound shew that eminence (高 high) is the idea.

豪 hair, long hairs same as 豪 porcupine. Origin in the pricking of bristles.

號 call loudly. Same as 叫 kiau and 告 kau announce.

濠 city ditch, same as 溝 keu, kok, ditch, canal. Root in 虛 kü, kok, hollow. From a verb of cutting.

A stable is ma hau from its drain.

蠔 oyster. Same as 殼 k'ioh shell.

壕 estimate, compare quantities. Same as 覈 hok 劾 examine into. From verb of cutting 刻 k'ek.

昊 6, great and wide. Origin in 高 kau. high.

浩 6, waters, welling high. From 高.

皓 bright, and pure. Root in 皎 kiau 2 kok, white, bright.

皜 bright.

耗 hau 2 kok, to waste, make empty. Root in 虛 kü, empty.

Heu.

侯 heu 5 guk, marquis or 2nd title of nobility, a noble or prince. Also target. The title may have been given originally in consideration of success in archery. 巴 is pak, a target. The labial probably changed to g quite early.

喉 throat, gullet. Same as 溝 keu, canal.

猴 monkey. To imitate is 爻 5 hiau or gak, 效 7 gak. Hence, heu means the imitator.

睺 heu, in Rahu, ascending node in Sanscrit, demon of eclipses. The sound of heu in the Han dynasty was hu.

瞉 blind, 瘊 wart, pimple, 鍭 barb of arrow.

蝠 water monster, like a dragon. 糇 provisions, so called as being prepared in definite quantities for to many days' use.

鰸 bustard, found on Kwun lun mountain.

堠 7, heaps of earth to mark five or ten miles on a road.

候 divisions of five days, wait, make kind inquiries.

矦 a sacrifice for seeking happiness. Idea of waiting for hopefully.

The root for heu as a name of divisions may be sought in a verb of cutting *gok*. The verb *heu* to wait may be derived from *heu* as a division of time.

The idea of heap, small swelling, blindness caused by swellings, sharp point of spears, may come from a root *kok* high, or simply, from its sharp conical shape, it may be derived from a verb of cutting.

Heu, barb, is the same as 鐖 ki t kik, barb on fish hook. Heu, excrescence, wart is like 磯 obstruction, ledge in a river, and 釦 k'eu, button, 鉤 keu, projecting ends of an axle.

J. EDKINS.

ACCADIAN AND CHINESE.

BY J. EDKINS.

I.

In Lenormant's Glossary of Accadian words I find many Turkish, Mongol and Chinese words. The identifications are my own.

Sun, ud. Mong. edur, day.

Moon, ai, Turk. ai.

Lead, aga, leader. Turk. aga, lead.

Crown, amien. Ch. mien.

Spirit, angel, anunna. Chi. shen, dun. The initial is sonant and may fairly be reduced to d, because sh proceeds from d.

Yellow, ara. Mong. sir.

Foot, base, arik. Ch. tsok, tik.

Mother, exi, i.e. eki. Mong. ehe.

Glory, im. Chin. yung. Ng is equivalent to m.

Blood, us. Mong. chis. Ch. kit.

Mother, umme. Mong. em, female.

Man, un. Ch. jen.

Mouth, ka. Ch. k'eu, kok.

Word ka. Ch. hu 戶.

All, kak. Ch. kiai, chie, kak 俱 gu 皆.

Two, kas. Ch. er, ni, ngi.

Place, earth, ki. Mong. gajir.

Man, gum. Mong. humun.

Germ, kul. Ch. ki, kui, 幾

Fish, cha. Ch. yü, ngu.

Cow, char. Mong. uher

Great, gat. Ch. gü, chü, 鉅, 巨.

Flame, gi. Ch. ho, hwo.

Blue, guk. Mong. hu, hu.

Restore, gur. Ch. hwei.

II.

Hand, gat, gatta. Mong. gara. Sans. harn.

Cut, qut. Chin. kat.

Augury, tak, takka. Ch. chau, tak, 兆.

Arrange, tax. Ch. chï, tik, 殖.

Pour, tak. Ch. cho, tak, 酌.

Stone, tak. Ch. shï, djak, dak, 石. Mong. chilagon.

Day-light, tam. Ch. 亮 liang, day-light.

Front, in front, till. Ch. 敵, tik, antagonist, to oppose, to match.

Take, carry, dib, dib-di. Ch. 執 chï, tip, to take in the hand.

Tablet, leaf, dib. Ch. 帖, tiep, card, billet, 葉 yep, leaf. Mong. lap, chi, leaf.

Son, dumu. Ch. 童 tung, dom, boy.

Peace, dun. Ch. 坦 t'an, a plain, 潬 t'an, flat banks of rivers, flat sea beach.

Colour, sag. Ch. 色 shak, shai.

Seven, sesna. Ch. 七 sim, tim, heart.

Woven stuff, half cloth, sik. Ch. 心 chik, weave, 織, c'heu, dok, woven silk 綢.

Hero, gabru. Ch. 傑 git.

Hand, su. Ch. 手 sheu.

Intelligence, sukkal. Ch. 識 shik, to know.