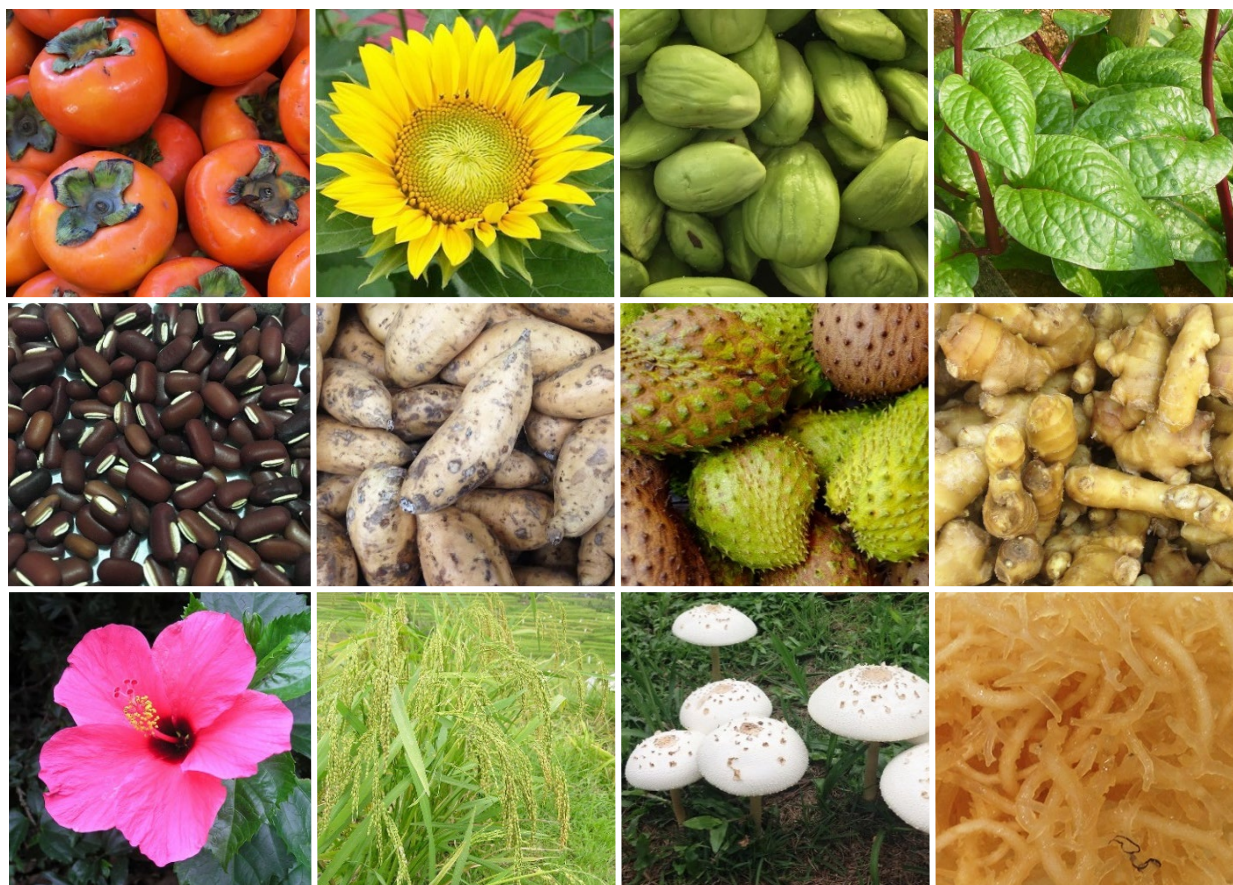


MINNAN (HOKKIEN) BOTANICAL NAMES USED IN SINGAPORE



Siong Kiat Tan, Keng Soon Chua, and Kok Peng Lim

Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum
National University of Singapore
Singapore
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PREFACE

The present work is a compilation of the botanical names used in the local Minnan language, or Hokkien/Singapore Hokkien as it is more popularly known in Singapore, and meant to complement an earlier directory of animal names (see Tan & Lim, 2015). The main aim of this work is to document names and pronunciations of plants in the Singapore Hokkien language. Some relevant non-plant organisms that are traditionally regarded as or associated with plants by the general layperson are also included to enhance the usefulness of this compilation. Thus, some fungi (mushrooms), algae (e.g., seaweeds), and even cyanobacteria (such as nostoc) are listed. Apart from plant names distinguishing the various species, the directory also contains some general terms such as ‘root’ or ‘leaf’ commonly used to refer to different plant parts.

Various botanical guides are available in Singapore. These are mostly identification aids for fruits and vegetables that are consumed, and trees and flowers that are found in gardens and roadsides (e.g., Kok et al., 1991; Wee, 2003; Boo et al., 2014). Generally written in English, some of them (e.g., Keng, 1983; Kok et al., 1991) contain transliterations of the different pronunciations and names in other languages used in Singapore, which greatly help with discussions and sharing of information with older folks. Except for Mandarin Pinyin however, transliterations of names in other Chinese languages are usually unpronounceable unless one already knows the name in that language. The present work aims to resolve part of this problem by using standardised transliterations complete with tones to aid pronunciation of these names used in the local Minnan language.

Based on feedback that we received after the publication of the work on animal names (i.e., Tan & Lim, 2015), we have endeavoured to improve the usability and user-friendliness of the present work. The most noticeable difference would be the addition of an index of the transliterated Hokkien names to facilitate searching. The index also allows for an overview of the names listed. Characters in traditional script (繁体字) have also been included in the directory and index for the benefit of older and foreign readers. In this work, we have maintained the transliterations used in Tan & Lim (2015), but have added another table (Table 7) presenting the initials and finals in different combinations to help the reader obtain a clearer understanding of our transliterations used herein. It is also hoped that this table will make it easier for the reader to easily consult friends and family members who are fluent in the language for assistance with the pronunciations whenever there is doubt.

Apart from the botanical names (usually of food) that we have learnt or used since young, many names listed in the directory were suggested by friends and relatives, and more were collected from informal ad hoc interviews with local shopkeepers and workers in markets. The majority of the entries are duly listed as told to us, with care taken to accurately transcribe the pronunciations and tones. In most cases, differences in pronunciations and tones of the same words are accepted as variations

owing to accent. We accept that it is quite impossible to verify the validity of every name listed and acknowledge that a few of the names listed may be erroneous, or mispronunciations. Omissions are also inevitable. Thus we would like to stress that we do not consider the present work as well as the earlier one by Tan & Lim (2015), as comprehensive or authoritative works on either the names (of animals and plants) or the local Minnan language, but please feel free to contact us with feedback that may be incorporated into subsequent editions of these books.

Other than being a work to document the local Hokkien botanical names that are, or were, used in Singapore, we hope that this work, or parts of it, will be useful as study material to anyone who may be interested in learning about and familiarising or even reacquainting themselves with, the local Minnan language. For a short introduction on the language in Singapore, we refer the reader to the introductory text in Tan & Lim (2015). It is hoped that this work will serve to stimulate interest in both the botanical subjects and the language.

ABOUT THE DIRECTORY

Generally only plants, or their parts, which are used by or have some significance to people (as food, medicine, decorative items, etc.) were provided names by our ancestors. The unimportant ones were generally subsumed into broad categories such as ‘tree’ or ‘flower’. As in other languages, the vast majority of names refer to specific useful or recognisable parts (such as the fruit or flower), and by extension and inference, these names are often used for the plant as well. Many names were clearly borrowed from other languages, notably Malay, especially for fruits and trees found in Southeast Asia, but not in the Minnan region (i.e., southern Fujian province of the People’s Republic of China). Notes on these borrowed names, and various remarks that may be of interest, are included where known.

As far as possible, the Chinese or Han characters (汉字) for all entries in the directory have been researched for accuracy, but there remain words with characters that, to the best of our knowledge, may be non-existent, or cannot be confirmed or traced. The unverified characters are indicated in brackets, with a suggested character and/or a question mark. Characters that are merely homophonous representations (in the Hokkien pronunciation) are indicated with inverted commas. A number of heteronyms (i.e., more than one pronunciation for the same written Han character) are also found in the directory as the Minnan language contains numerous words that differ in pronunciation for the vernacular (白读) and literal (文读) readings (see also Medhurst, 1832). Other differences in pronunciations listed are owed to diverse accents of the different Minnan areas where our forefathers originate from. In entries with more than one name or more than one pronunciation of the same characters, the more common variant (based on the personal experience of the authors) is listed first.

It must be emphasised that this work endeavours to document the botanical names and pronunciations in the local Minnan language or Singapore Hokkien. The names and pronunciations used in other regions are not included.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

The transliterated words generally consist of an initial and a final to form a syllable. Initials are consonants that start the syllable while finals (which may be vowels, diphthongs, or triphthongs ending with or without a distinct stop) make up the rest. On its own, initials cannot form a syllable, but many words are finals without initials. Tables 1–4 briefly explain the transcriptions of the Minnan words

used herein and their pronunciations. Our transliteration is given in the first column. Remarks explaining how the words are pronounced are provided in the second column and examples of transliterated words in local colloquial Hokkien, that we hope are simple enough to be easily consulted with native speakers of the language, are provided in the last column.

Initials, with notes on their pronunciations, are presented in Table 1. Tables 2–4 explain the basis for the vowels, diphthongs and triphthongs, and the different ends and stops, and therefore how the finals should sound. Syllables with nasal pronunciations are indicated with a modifier letter vertical line (') before the finals (e.g., P'ia [饼], 'Iu [羊], Th'ia [疼]) unless the words start with the initial 'Ng', which is a nasalised initial (e.g., Nga [雅], Ngeh [硬], Ngor [午]).

Tones, and tone sandhi, are explained in the next section (and Tables 5, 6). By using examples of different words and accents in Singapore, the various combinations of initials and finals, and the tones, are presented in Table 7.

Table 1. Initials, with notes on their pronunciations and examples of some common words.

Initials	Notes	Examples
B...	as in 'bee'	米 (Bi); 文 (Bun); 肉 (Baq)
P...	as in 'spin', not aspirated; equivalent to 'b' initial in Hanyu Pinyin	肥 (Pui); 饱 (Pa); 饭 (P'ng)
Ph...	as in 'pop', aspirated	拍 (Phaq); 喷 (Phun); 骗 (Phien)
M...	as in 'mine'	毛 (Mor [also pronounced as M'ng]); 名 (Mia); 门 (M'ng)
N...	as in 'now'	年 (Ni); 烂 (Nua); 脑 (Nau)
T...	not aspirated, as in 'sting'; equivalent to 'd' initial in hanyu pinyin	大 (Tua); 刀 (Toh); 条 (Tiau)
Th...	as in 'town', aspirated	头 (Thau); 跳 (Thiau); 吞 (Thun)
L...	as in 'land'	来 (Lai); 力 (Lat); 人 (Lang)
J...	as in 'jig'; also somewhat like English 'd', but softer	尿 (Jioh [also pronounced as Lioh]); 入 (Jip [also pronounced as Lip])
C...	similar to 'c' and 'q' initials in Hanyu Pinyin; aspirated	菜 (Cai); 碎 (Cui); 试 (Ci)
Z...	similar to 'z' and 'j' initials in Hanyu Pinyin or to German 'tz'; not aspirated	早 (Za); 准 (Zun); 招 (Zioh)
S...	as in 'seen'	是 (Si); 衰 (Sueh); 屎 (Sai)
Ng...	nasal sound; similar to 'sing'	午 (Ngor); 硬 (Ngeh)
G...	as in 'girl'	牙 (Geh); 原 (Guan); 牛 (Gu)
K...	not aspirated, as in sky; equivalent to 'g' initial in hanyu pinyin	记 (Ki); 国 (Kok); 旧 (Ku)
Kh...	hard 'k', aspirated	起 (Khi); 区 (Khu); 看 (Kh'ua)
H...	as in 'how'	好 (Hoh); 番 (Huan); 雨 (Hor)
Y...	not strictly an initial; herein included only because of habitual [mis]pronunciation by many people for finals beginning with 'i'	烟 (Yen [also pronounced as Ien]); 容 (Yong [also pronounced as Iong])

Table 2. Vowels in finals, notes on their pronunciation and examples of some common words.

Vowels	Notes	Examples
A... ; ... a ...	ah, as in 'bar'	红 (Ang); 工 (Kang); 饱 (Pa)
I... ; ... i ...	ee, as in 'see'	医 (I); 面 (Bin); 米 (Bi)
E... ; ... e ...	ay, as in 'day'	用 (Eng [also pronounced as long]); 灯 (Teng); 短 (Teh [also pronounced as Ter]); 下 (Eh)
... er	er, as in 'term'	短 (Ter [also pronounced as Teh]); 妹 (Ber [also pronounced as Beh])
M	a humming sound with mouth closed; similar to the sound made in 'hmm'	姆 (M); 毋 (M)
' Ng ; ...' ng	nasal sound similar to 'sing'; rather like making a humming sound with the mouth slightly open	黄 (' Ng); 酸 (S' ng); 饭 (P' ng)
O... ; ... o ...	or, as in 'for'	王 (Ong); 爽 (Song); 乌 (Or)
... oh	oh, as in 'toe'	无 (Boh); 学 (Ohq); 刀 (Toh)
U... ; ... u	oo, as in 'look'	有 (U); 输 (Su); 喷 (Phun)
... ur	similar to 'term', but with teeth clenched and with back of mouth more constricted	鱼 (Hur [also pronounced as Hi]); 语 (Gur [also pronounced as Gi or Gu]); 箸 (Tur [also pronounced as Ti or Tu])

Table 3. Combinations (diphthongs and triphthongs), notes on their pronunciation and examples of some common words.

Combinations	Notes	Examples
Ai ; ... ai	ah-ee, as in 'pie'	爱 (Ai); 来 (Lai); 屎 (Sai)
Au ; ... au	ah-oo, as in 'out'	后 (Au); 扫 (Sau); 头 (Thau)
Ia ; ... ia ...	ee-ah	爷 (Ia); 赢 (' Ia); 咸 (Kiam); 名 (Mia); 疼 (Th' ia)
Iau ; ... iau	ee-ah-oo	妖 (Iau); 了 (Liau); 条 (Tiau)
Ie ...; ... ie ...	ee-ay	烟 (Ien); 莲 (Lien); 吉 (Kiet)
Ior	ee-or	羊 (' Ior [also pronounced as 'Iu]); 溶 (' Ior [also pronounced as 'Iu])
Ioh ; ... ioh	ee-oh	腰 (Ioh); 烧 (Sioh); 药 (Iohq)
Iu ; ... iu	ee-oo	油 (Iu); 收 (Siu); 球 (Kiu); 溶 (' Iu)
Ua ...; ... ua ...; ... ua	oo-ah	活 (Ua); 番 (Huan); 烂 (Nua); 换 (' Ua)
Uai ; ... uai	oo-ah-ee	歪 (Uai); 乖 (Kuai); 怪 (Kuai)
Ueh ; ... ueh	oo-ay	话 (Ueh); 衰 (Sueh); 杯 (Pueh)
Ui ; ... ui	oo-ee	位 (Ui); 肥 (Pui); 水 (Zui)

Table 4. Ends and stops of finals, notes on their pronunciation and examples of some common words.

Ends/ Stops	Notes	Examples
...m	as in ‘slim’	深 (Cim); 暗 (Am); 咸 (Kiam)
...n	as in ‘bun’	安 (An); 准 (Zun); 番 (Huan)
...ng	as in ‘sing’	红 (Ang); 间 (Keng); 爽 (Song)
...p	as in ‘pop’, not aspirated	粒 (Liap); 涩 (Siap); 入 (Lip/Jip)
...q	a ‘q’ is added for words that end in a glottal stop (i.e., as in the ‘uh’ in ‘uh-oh’)	肉 (Baq); 桌 (Tohq); 学 (Ohq); 铁 (Thiq)
...k	not aspirated, somewhat like a pronounced glottal stop similar to ‘egg’ in English; with a stressed stop made by shutting the rear of the mouth with the tongue	目 (Bak); 国 (Kok); 毒 (Tok); 竹 (Tek)
...t	as in ‘butter’, not aspirated	直 (Tit); 踢 (That); 力 (Lat)

TONES AND TONE SANDHI

The Minnan language is traditionally regarded as having eight tones, but only seven are discernible today, with tones 2 and 6 being indistinguishable (see Table 5 [see also Medhurst, 1832]). Words in tones 4 and 8 are also known as the ‘entering tones’ (入声), and typically end with a distinct stop (‘...p’, ‘...t’, ‘...k’) or a glottal stop (represented with the addition of a ‘q’ at the end of the respective transliterations herein). Examples herein given are generally for the Singapore Hokkien accent, and it must be noted that tones (and even pronunciations) of many words may not be identical in the many different accents in other regions where the language is spoken.

Tone sandhi (or tone change rules) occurs extensively in the Minnan language and can seem quite complex for the uninitiated. In Singapore Hokkien, tone change occurs every time a word is paired in front of another to give meaning, or in combinations to form a sentence. For example, the words for red (红) and flower (花), with tones in brackets, are pronounced as ‘Ang[5]’ and ‘Hueh[1]’, respectively; when the words are combined as 红花 to mean red flower, the tones become ‘Ang[3] Hueh[1]’, and when the words are combined as 花红 to mean commission or bonus, the words are pronounced ‘Hueh[7] Ang[5]’ (see also Table 6). Glottal stops in words are not consistently pronounced (at least in Singapore) owing to tone sandhi (see next paragraph). For example, the pronunciation for the word table (桌) is ‘Tohq[4]’, but when paired with another word to form table top (桌顶) the glottal stop is dropped and becomes ‘Toh[2] Teng[2]’. As a general rule, the last word in a ‘set’ (combinations of two or more words) always retains the ‘correct’ or original tone. Sentences are typically strung up by these sets, which give the language a distinct staccato melody. Speakers who are not proficient with tone sandhi are often said to sound ‘blocky’ or ‘in pieces’ to the ears of the experts because the words within a set do not flow.

In the directory and the index, the tones are written (in brackets) as how the words are pronounced in the particular combinations, with the original tones indicated in superscript (i.e., red flower will be transliterated as Ang[3⁵] Hueh[1]). The inclusion of the original tones in superscript is meant solely to aid readers, who are not as proficient, learn the correct or original pronunciation of the respective words. It must be stressed that the examples of the tones and tone sandhi given here are strictly for the Singapore Hokkien accent, and may differ significantly from other accents, thus unapplicable for the Minnan language spoken in other regions (e.g., Taiwan, Penang, Philippines).

Table 5. Tones of Minnan in the general Singapore accent. More examples of different words in the respective tones are listed in Table 7.









Tones		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pitch	High								
	Mid								
	Low								
Examples of some common words in the respective tones (see Table 6 for tone sandhi)		丝 (Si)	死 (Si)	四 (Si)	熄 (Sit)	时 (Si)	死 (Si)	是 (Si)	翼 (Sit)
		枋 (Pang)	纺 (Phang)	放 (Pang)	拍 (Phaq)	房 (Pang)	纺 (Phang)	缝 (Phang)	暴 (Phak)
		风 (Hong)	访 (Hong)	放 (Hong)	福 (Hok)	防 (Hong)	访 (Hong)	凤 (Hong)	服 (Hok)
		东 (Tang)	桶 (Thang)	冻 (Tang)	踢 (That)	铜 (Tang)	桶 (Thang)	重 (Tang)	读 (Thak)

Table 6. The Singapore Hokkien tone sandhi. The usual tone changes are provided in the second row, and the last shows the occasional variations, which occur mainly for words that end with glottal stops, or because of differences in accent, and habitual mispronunciations of the tones of certain words in Singapore.

Original tone	1	2 (= 6)	3	4	5	6 (= 2)	7	8
Tone sandhi	7	5	2	8	3	5	3	4
Variations	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	3, 5

Table 7. Examples of the transliterations of words used herein (in simplified Han script, with tones in superscript), illustrated in a table as reference for their pronunciation in the local Minnan language. Words with identical initials (blue) are aligned in vertical columns, and words with identical finals (orange) are placed in horizontal rows. Words with Han characters that cannot be confirmed or traced are indicated with a suggested character or a question mark in brackets. Identical characters with more than one pronunciation, owing to differences in literal and vernacular pronunciation, or accent, are purposely listed for comparison. Most common combinations encountered in everyday speech are included, but no attempt was made to list all possible combinations.

	(No initial)	H	Ng	G	K	Kh	M	B	P	Ph	L	N	J	T	Th	S	Z	C
A	A 亚 ¹	Ha 夏 ⁷	Nga 雅 ²	Ga 牙 ⁵	Ka 教 ³	Kha 敲 ³	Ma 骂 ⁷	Ba 麻 ⁵	Pa 饱 ²	Pha 葩 ¹	La [纳] ⁷	Na 篮 ⁵		Ta 焦 ¹		Sa 捎 ¹	Za 早 ²	Ca 差 ¹
'A	'A [向] ³				K'a 敢 ²	Kh'a 柑 ¹								T'a 胆 ²	Th'a 他 ¹	S'a 三 ¹		
Aq	Aq 鸭 ⁴	Haq 合 ⁸			Kaq 恰 ⁴			Baq 肉 ⁴	Paq 百 ⁴	Phaq 拍 ⁴	Laq 蜡 ⁸			Taq 踏 ⁸	Thaq 叠 ⁸	Saq 燥 ⁸	Zaq 闸 ⁸	Caq 插 ⁴
Ak	Ak 握 ⁴	Hak 学 ⁸		Gak 岳 ⁸	Kak 角 ⁴	Khak 壳 ⁴		Bak 目 ⁸	Pak 缚 ⁸	Phak 曝 ⁸	Lak 六 ⁸			Tak 逐 ⁸	Thak 读 ⁸	Sak [?] ⁴	Zak [靛] ⁴	Cak 凿 ⁸
At					Kat 结 ⁴	Khat 抖 ⁴		Bat 密 ⁸	Pat 八 ⁴		Lat 力 ⁸			Tat 值 ⁸	That 踢 ⁴	Sat 虱 ⁴	Zat 节 ⁴	Cat 贼 ⁸
Ap	Ap 盒 ⁸	Hap 合 ⁸			Kap 恰 ⁴	Khap [匣] ⁴					Lap [?] ⁴			Tap 答 ⁴		Sap [?] ⁴	Zap 十 ⁸	Cap 插 ⁴
Am	Am 暗 ³	Ham 蚶 ¹		Gam 岩 ⁵	Kam 含 ⁵	Kham 坎 ²					Lam 淋 ⁵			Tam 澹 ⁵	Tham 贪 ¹	Sam 三 ¹	Zam 站 ⁷	Cam 惨 ²
An	An 安 ¹	Han 限 ⁷		Gan 眼 ²	Kan 奸 ¹	Khan 牵 ¹		Ban 慢 ⁷	Pan 班 ¹		Lan 鳞 ⁵			Tan 等 ²	Than 趁 ³	San 瘦 ²	Zan 栈 ³	Can 田 ⁵
Ang	Ang 红 ⁵	Hang 项 ⁷			Kang 工 ¹	Khang 空 ¹		Bang 梦 ⁷	Pang 放 ³	Phang 芳 ¹	Lang 人 ⁵			Tang 重 ⁷	Thang 桶 ²	Sang 送 ³	Zang 粽 ³	Cang 葱 ¹
Ai	Ai 爱 ³	Hai 海 ²		Gai 碍 ⁷	Kai 界 ³	Khai 开 ¹	Mai [莫] ³	Bai 眉 ⁵	Pai 拜 ³	Phai 派 ³	Lai 来 ⁵	Nai 耐 ⁷		Tai 呆 ¹	Thai 太 ³	Sai 屎 ²	Zai 知 ¹	Cai 猜 ¹
'Ai		H'ai 还 ⁵			K'ai [?] ¹									T'ai [碇] ⁷			Z'ai 指 ²	
Au	Au 后 ⁷	Hau 孝 ³	Ngau 熬 ⁵	Gau 势 ⁵	Kau 九 ²	Khau 哭 ³	Mau 貌 ⁷	Bau 贸 ⁷	Pau 包 ¹	Phau 泡 ³	Lau 流 ⁵	Nau 脑 ²		Tau 豆 ⁷	Thau 头 ⁵	Sau 扫 ³	Zau 走 ²	Cau 臭 ³
Er	Er 锅 ¹				Ker 棵 ²			Ber 糜 ⁵	Per 飞 ¹	Pher 被 ⁷	Ler 螺 ⁵			Ter 短 ²	Ther 退 ³	Ser 税 ³		Cer 炊 ¹
Erq	Erq 呃 ⁴			Gerq 月 ⁸				Berq 袜 ⁸		Pherq 沫 ⁸						Serq 说 ⁴		
Eh	Eh 个 ⁵	Heh 虾 ⁵	Ngeh 硬 ⁷	Geh 牙 ⁵	Keh 嫁 ³		Meh 骂 ⁷	Beh 马 ²	Peh 爸 ⁷	Pheh 被 ⁷	Leh 礼 ²	Neh 奶 ¹		Teh 茶 ⁵	Theh 体 ²	Seh 势 ³	Zeh 债 ³	Ceh 叉 ¹
'Eh	'Eh 婴 ¹								P'eh 病 ⁷	Ph'eh 彭 ⁵				T'eh 捏 ⁷		S'eh 生 ¹	Z'eh 井 ²	C'eh 青 ¹






	(No initial)	H	Ng	G	K	Kh	M	B	P	Ph	L	N	J	T	Th	S	Z	C
Ehq			Ngehq 挟 ⁸		Kehq 格 ⁴	Khehq 客 ⁴		Behq 脉 ⁸	Pehq 白 ⁸	Phehq 沫 ⁸					Thehq 提 ⁸	Sehq 雪 ⁴		Cehq 册 ⁴
Ek	Ek 亿 ⁴	Hek 域 ⁸		Gek 玉 ⁸	Kek 激 ⁴	Khek 刻 ⁴			Pek 迫 ⁴	Phek 碧 ⁴	Lek 历 ⁸			Tek 德 ⁴		Sek 色 ⁴	Zek 叔 ⁴	Cek [?] ⁴
Eng	Eng 用 ⁷	Heng 还 ⁵			Keng 间 ¹	Kheng 框 ¹		Beng 明 ⁵	Peng 兵 ¹	Pheng 评 ⁵	Leng 冷 ²			Teng 顶 ²	Theng 停 ⁵	Seng 省 ²	Zeng 肿 ²	Ceng 千 ¹
I	I 椅 ²	Hi 戏 ³		Gi 义 ⁷	Ki 记 ³	Khi 起 ²	Mi 嗅 ⁵	Bi 味 ⁷	Pi 比 ²	Phi 披 ¹	Li 字 ⁷	Ni 年 ⁵	Ji 字 ⁷	Ti 池 ⁵	Thi 藕 ¹	Si 四 ³	Zi 姊 ²	Ci 试 ³
'I	'I 圆 ⁵	H'i [揖] ³			K'i 见 ³	Kh'i 坑 ¹			P'i 扁 ²	Ph'i 片 ³				T'i 甜 ¹	Th'i 天 ¹	S'i 生 ¹	Z'i 井 ²	C'i 青 ¹
Iq						Khiq 缺 ⁴	Miq 物 ⁸	Biq 覷 ⁴	Piq 鳖 ⁴	Phiq 蹇 ⁴	Liq 裂 ⁸	Niq 捏 ⁸		Tiq 滴 ⁴	Thiq 铁 ⁴		Ziq 舌 ⁸	Ciq [?] ⁸
It	It 一 ⁴	Hit 彼 ⁴				Khit 乞 ⁴		Bit 蜜 ⁸	Pit 笔 ⁴		Lit 日 ⁸		Jit 日 ⁸	Tit 直 ⁸		Sit 熄 ⁴	Zit 一 ⁸	Cit 七 ⁴
Ip		Hip 翕 ⁴			Kip 急 ⁴	Khip 吸 ⁴					Lip 入 ⁸		Jip 入 ⁸			Sip 湿 ⁴	Zip 集 ⁸	
Ia	Ia 谷 ⁵	Hia 瓦 ⁷	Ngia 迎 ⁵	Gia [夯] ⁵	Kia 寄 ³	Khia [倚] ⁷	Mia 命 ⁷				Lia 惹 ²	Nia 领 ²	Jia 惹 ²	Tia 爹 ¹		Sia 写 ²	Zia 遮 ¹	Cia 车 ¹
'Ia	'Ia 赢 ⁵	H'ia 燃 ⁵			K'ia 惊 ¹				P'ia 饼 ²	Ph'ia 坪 ⁵				T'ia 鼎 ²	Th'ia 听 ¹	S'ia 声 ¹	Z'ia 正 ³	C'ia 请 ²
Iaq	Iaq 页 ⁸	Hiaq 额 ⁸		Giaq 撵 ⁸		Khiaq 屐 ⁸			Piaq 壁 ⁴	Phiaq 癖 ⁴	Liaq 掠 ⁸				Thiaq 拆 ⁴	Siaq 锡 ⁴	Ziaq 食 ⁸	Ciaq 赤 ⁴
Iak						Khiak [?] ⁸				Phiak [?] ⁸				Tiak [?] ⁸		Siak 摔 ⁴		
Iap	Iap 叶 ⁸	Hiap 肋 ⁸		Giap 业 ⁸	Kiap 劫 ⁴						Liap 粒 ⁸			Tiap 蝶 ⁸	Thiap 贴 ⁴	Siap 涩 ⁴		Ziap 接 ⁴
Iam	Iam 盐 ⁵	Hiam 嫌 ⁵		Giam 严 ⁵	Kiam 减 ²	Khiam 欠 ³					Liam 念 ⁷		Jiam 染 ²	Tiam 店 ³	Thiam 添 ¹	Siam 闪 ²	Ziam 尖 ¹	Ciam 签 ¹
Iang		Hiang 响 ²				Khianq [劈] ³			Piang 进 ³	Phiang [庞] ⁷	Liang 凉 ⁵		Jiang 嚷 ²	Tiang [?] ⁵		Siang 双 ¹	Ziang 漳 ¹	Ciang [冲] ⁵
Iau	Iau 枵 ¹	Hiau 晓 ²	Ngiau 撵 ¹		Kiau 侨 ⁵	Khiau 翘 ³	Miau 妙 ⁷	Biau 妙 ⁷	Piau 表 ²	Phiau 漂 ¹	Liau 料 ⁷	Niau 猫 ¹	Jiau 皱 ⁵	Tiau 条 ⁵	Thiau 跳 ³	Siau 瘠 ²	Ziau 鸟 ²	Ciau 超 ¹
Ien	Ien 烟 ¹	Hien 掀 ¹		Gien 瘾 ³	Kien 建 ³	Khien 圈 ¹		Bien 免 ²	Pien 变 ³	Phien 骗 ³	Lien 轮 ²		Jien 然 ⁵	Tien 电 ⁷	Thien 天 ¹	Sien 仙 ¹	Zien 贱 ⁷	Cien 浅 ²
Iet	Iet 揞 ⁸	Hiet 揞 ⁴		Giet 孽 ⁸	Kiet 吉 ⁴	Khiet [?] ⁴		Biet 灭 ⁸	Piet 别 ⁸	Phiet 撇 ⁴	Liet 热 ⁸		Jiet 热 ⁸			Siet 设 ⁴	Ziet 节 ⁴	Ciet 切 ⁴
Iu	Iu 幼 ³	Hiu [甩] ³			Kiu 球 ⁵	Khui 虬 ⁵				Phiu [?] ³	Liu 瘤 ⁵	Niu 量 ⁵	Jiu 揉 ⁵	Tiu 宙 ⁷	Thiu 抽 ¹	Siu 收 ¹	Ziu 周 ¹	Ciu 手 ²







Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

	(No initial)	H	Ng	G	K	Kh	M	B	P	Ph	L	N	J	T	Th	S	Z	C
Iu	'Iu 溶 ⁵	H'iu 香 ¹			K'iu 姜 ¹	Kh'iu 腔 ¹								T'iu ⁷ 张 ¹		S'iu 想 ⁷	Z'iu 酱 ³	C'iu 抢 ²
Ioh	Ioh 腰 ¹	Hioh 后 ⁷			Kioh 叫 ³			Bioh 庙 ⁷	Pioh 表 ²	Phioh 票 ³	Lioh 娘 ³	Nioh 量 ⁵	Jioh 尿 ⁷	Tioh 趟 ⁵		Sioh 烧 ¹	Zioh 招 ¹	Cioh 笑 ³
Iohq	Iohq 药 ⁸	Hiohq 叶 ⁸				Khiohq 扶 ⁴								Tiohq 着 ⁸		Siohq 惜 ⁴	Ziohq 石 ⁸	Ciohq 尺 ⁴
Iok	Iok 约 ⁴	Hiok 旭 ⁴		Giok 玉 ⁸	Kiok 剧 ⁸	Khiok 却 ⁴					Liok 陆 ⁸			Tiok 筑 ⁴		Siok 俗 ⁸		Ciok 雀 ⁴
Iong	Iong 勇 ²	Hiong 向 ³			Kiong 强 ⁵	Khiong 恐 ²					Liong 良 ⁵			Tiong 中 ¹	Thiong 畅 ³	Siong 常 ⁵	Ziong 众 ³	Ciong 冲 ¹
Im	Im 淹 ¹	Him 欣 ¹		Gim 锦 ²	Kim 金 ¹	Khim 琴 ⁵					Lim [饮] ¹			Tim 沉 ⁵		Sim 心 ¹	Zim 婶 ²	Cim 深 ¹
In	In 印 ³	Hin 眩 ⁵		Gin 睨 ⁵	Kin 紧 ²	Khin 轻 ¹		Bin 面 ⁷	Pin 宾 ¹	Phin 品 ²	Lin 认 ⁷		Jin 认 ⁷	Tin 阵 ⁷	Thin [斟] ⁵	Sin 新 ¹	Zin 真 ¹	Cin 秤 ³
Or	Or 乌 ¹	Hor 雨 ⁷	Ngor 午 ²	Gor 五 ⁷	Kor 顾 ³	Khor 苦 ²	Mor 毛 ⁵	Bor [某] ²	Por 布 ³	Phor 簿 ⁷	Lor 路 ⁷	Nor 怒 ⁷		Tor 图 ⁵	Thor 吐 ³	Sor 酥 ¹	Zor 祖 ²	Cor 粗 ¹
Oq							Moq 膜 ⁸											
Ok	Ok 恶 ⁴	Hok 福 ⁴	Ngok 鳄 ⁸		Kok 国 ⁴	Khok [扩] ⁴		Bok 木 ⁸	Pok 卜 ⁴	Phok 博 ⁴	Lok 录 ⁸			Tok 毒 ⁸	Thok 托 ⁴	Sok 缩 ⁴	Zok 族 ⁸	
Oh	Oh 窝 ¹	Hoh 好 ²		Goh 鹅 ⁵	Koh 告 ³	Khoh 靠 ³		Boh 无 ⁵	Poh 报 ³	Phoh 抱 ⁷	Loh 恼 ²			Toh 刀 ¹	Thoh 讨 ²	Soh 锁 ²	Zoh 做 ³	Coh [臊] ¹
Ohq	Ohq 学 ⁸	Hohq 鹤 ⁸			Kohq 各 ⁴				Pohq 薄 ⁸	Phohq 粕 ⁴	Lohq 落 ⁸			Tohq 桌 ⁴		Sohq 索 ⁴		Cohq 警 ⁴
Om														Tom [沉] ⁵		Som 蔘 ¹		
Ong	Ong 王 ⁵	Hong 风 ¹		Gong 戇 ⁷	Kong 讲 ²	Khong 康 ¹		Bong 蒙 ⁵	Pong 磅 ⁷	Phong 膨 ³	Long 囊 ⁵			Tong 动 ⁷	Thong 通 ¹	Song 爽 ²	Zong 宗 ¹	Cong 创 ³
Ur		Hur 鱼 ⁵			Kur 锯 ³	Khur 去 ³					Lur 汝 ²			Tur 箸 ⁷		Sur 事 ⁷	Zur 煮 ²	Cur 鼠 ²
U	U 有 ⁷	Hu 扶 ⁵		Gu 牛 ⁵	Ku 旧 ⁷	Khu 区 ¹		Bu 母 ²	Pu 富 ³	Phu 浮 ⁵	Lu 女 ²			Tu 厨 ⁵	Thu [拖] ⁵	Su 输 ¹	Zu 珠 ¹	Cu 厝 ³
Uq														Tuq 揆 ⁸	Thuq 黜 ⁴	Suq 欸 ⁴		
Ut	Ut 熨 ⁴	Hut 忽 ⁴			Kut 滑 ⁸	Khut 窟 ⁴		But 物 ⁸	Put 佛 ⁸	Phut 荆 ⁴	Lut 律 ⁸				Thut 秃 ⁴	Sut 术 ⁸	Zut 卒 ⁴	Cut 出 ⁴
Un	Un 稳 ²	Hun 分 ¹		Gun 银 ⁵	Kun 斤 ¹	Khun 困 ³		Bun 文 ⁵	Pun 本 ²	Phun 喷 ³	Lun 忍 ²		Jun 润 ⁷	Tun 唇 ⁵	Thun 吞 ¹	Sun 孙 ¹	Zun 准 ²	Cun 寸 ³








	(No initial)	H	Ng	G	K	Kh	M	B	P	Ph	L	N	J	T	Th	S	Z	C
Ua	Ua 倚 ²	Hua 华 ⁵		Gua 外 ⁷	Kua 挂 ³	Khua 夸 ¹	Mua 满 ²	Bua 磨 ⁵		Phua 破 ³	Lua 赖 ⁷	Nua 烂 ⁷		Tua 大 ⁷	Thua 拖 ¹	Sua 沙 ¹	Zua 纸 ²	Cua 娶 ⁷
'Ua	'Ua 碗 ²	H'ua [捍] ⁷			K'ua 赶 ²	Kh'ua 看 ³			P'ua 盘 ⁵	Ph'ua 伴 ⁷				T'ua 单 ¹	Th'ua 摊 ¹	S'ua 山 ¹	Z'ua 泉 ⁵	C'ua 冂 ³
Uaq	Uaq 活 ⁸	Huaq 喝 ⁴			Kuaq 割 ⁴	Khuaq 阔 ⁴		Buaq 抹 ⁴	Puaq 跋 ⁸	Phuaq 泼 ⁴	Luaq 热 ⁸		Juaq 热 ⁸		Thuaq 屉 ⁴	Suaq 煞 ⁴		Cuaq 疮 ⁴
Uat	Uat 越 ⁸	Huat 发 ⁴		Guat 月 ⁸	Kuat 决 ⁴	Khuat 缺 ⁴									Thuat 脱 ⁴	Suat 说 ⁴	Zuat 绝 ⁸	
Uan	Uan 弯 ¹	Huan 烦 ⁵		Guan 原 ⁵	Kuan 管 ²	Khuan 款 ²		Buan 满 ²			Luan 乱 ⁷			Tuan 端 ¹	Thuan 团 ⁵	Suan 汕 ¹	Zuan 全 ⁵	Cuan 喘 ²
Uai	Uai 歪 ¹	Huai 怀 ⁵			Kuai 怪 ³	Khuai 快 ³												
'Uai		H'uai 横 ⁵			K'uai 悬 ⁵											S'uai 樣 ⁷		
Ueh	Ueh 话 ⁷	Hueh 花 ¹			Kueh 棵 ²	Khueh 溪 ¹	Mueh 梅 ⁵	Bueh 卖 ⁷	Pueh 杯 ¹	Phueh 批 ¹	Lueh 犁 ⁵			Tueh 题 ⁵	Thueh 替 ³	Such 细 ³	Zueh 濟 ⁷	Cueh 炊 ¹
Uehq	Uehq 狹 ⁸	Huehq 血 ⁴		Guehq 月 ⁸	Kuehq 郭 ⁴	Khuehq [?] ⁴		Buehq 袜 ⁸	Puehq 八 ⁴								Zuehq 切 ⁴	
Ui	Ui 位 ⁷	Hui 费 ³			Kui 贵 ³	Khui 开 ¹	Mui 媒 ⁵		Pui 肥 ⁵	Phui 屁 ³	Lui 雷 ⁵			Tui 追 ¹	Thui 梯 ¹	Sui 婧 ²	Zui 水 ²	Cui 碎 ³
'Ui	'Ui 黄 ⁵	H'ui 横 ⁵			K'ui 关 ¹				P'ui 饭 ⁷			N'ui 卵 ⁷		T'ui 转 ²		S'ui 酸 ¹		
Uiq	Uiq 画 ⁸	Huiq 血 ⁴							Puiq 拔 ⁸									
'Ng	'Ng 黄 ⁵	H'ng 远 ⁷			K'ng 光 ¹	Kh'ng 劝 ³	M'ng 门 ⁵		P'ng 饭 ⁷			N'ng 卵 ⁷		T'ng 转 ²	Th'ng 汤 ¹	S'ng 酸 ¹	Z'ng 妆 ¹	C'ng 床 ⁵
M	M 姆 ²	Hm 媒 ⁵																






DIRECTORY OF **MINNAN (HOKKIEN) BOTANICAL TERMS**




English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Alternative common names in parentheses	Simplified script, with traditional script in curly brackets; unverified in brackets	Tones in brackets; original tones in superscript [i.e., not variations]	
Almond	杏仁	Heng[3 ⁷] Lim[5] Heng[3 ⁷] Lin[5] Heng[3 ⁷] Jin[5]	Refers to <i>Prunus dulcis</i> . Name also used for apricot kernel.  CKS
<i>Aloe vera</i>	芦荟 {蘆薈}	Lor[3 ⁵] Hueh[7]	 KL
Ambarella (kedondong)	‘麻琅琅’/ ‘摩琅琅’ {‘麻瑯瑯’}/ {‘摩瑯瑯’}	Ba[3] Long[7] Long[1] Bua[3] Long[7] Long[1]	Refers to <i>Spondias dulcis</i> . From Malay ‘buah kedondong’.  CKS
American ginseng	洋参 {洋參}	‘Iu[3 ⁵] Sim[1]	Refers to <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> . See also ginseng . 
	洋参须 {洋參鬚}	‘Iu[3 ⁵] Sim[7 ¹] Ciu[1]	Refers specifically to the fibrous secondary roots of <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> . CKS
Amla			See Indian gooseberry .
Angelica (dong quai)	当归 {當歸}	Tang[7] Kui[1]	Refers to the root of <i>Angelica</i> species, usually <i>Angelica sinensis</i> , valued in Chinese medicine.  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Apple	苹果 {蘋果}	Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[2] Pheng[3 ⁵] Ker[2] Pheng[3 ⁵] Kueh[2]	Refers to <i>Malus × domestica</i> cultivated varieties such as <i>Malus × domestica</i> ‘Fuji’, <i>Malus × domestica</i> ‘Gala’, <i>Malus × domestica</i> ‘Golden Delicious’, <i>Malus × domestica</i> ‘Red Delicious’ and others.  KL
	青苹果 {青蘋果}	C‘i[7 ¹] Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[2] C‘i[7 ¹] Pheng[3 ⁵] Ker[2]	Literally ‘green apple’. Refers specifically to green apple, i.e., <i>Malus × domestica</i> ‘Granny Smith’.  KL
Apricot	杏	Hin[5] Heng[7] Hin[7]	Refers to <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> .  KL
	杏仁	Heng[3 ⁷] Lin[5] Heng[3 ⁷] Lim[5] Heng[3 ⁷] Jin[5]	Refers only to the apricot kernel. Name also used for almond .  KL
Arrowhead	‘饲龟’ {‘飼龜’}	Ci[3] Ku[1]	After Cantonese ‘慈菇’. Refers to <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> . Bulbs are very popular during Chinese New Year as the sprouting bulb, or ‘发’ (Huat[4]), symbolises striking it rich.  KL
	‘钱龟’ {‘錢龜’}	Z‘i[3 ⁵] Ku[1]	Literally ‘money tortoise’, either a corruption of the Cantonese ‘慈菇’, or purposely [mis]pronounced for its auspicious meaning. Refers generally to the corms of <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> .  KL

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Arrowroot	粉葛	Hun[5 ²] Kok[4]	Refers to <i>Maranta arundinacea</i> .  KL
Asam			See tamarind .
Asian pear (Chinese pear)	梨	Lai[5]	Refers to <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i> . See also pear .  KL
	芳梨	Phang[7 ¹] Lai[5]	Literally 'fragrant pear'. Refers to fragrant Asian pear (fragrant pear), a usually egg-shaped variety or hybrid of <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> .  CKS
	鸭梨 {鴨梨}	A[2 ^{Aq4}] Lai[5]	Literally 'duck pear'. Refers to Chinese white pear, <i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i> .  KL
Asian prickly pear	仙巴掌	Sien[7 ¹] Pa[7 ¹] Z'iu[2]	Refers to <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> . Literally 'immortal's [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] palm'. See also cactus .  TSK
Asiatic pennywort (Indian pennywort)	蚶壳草 {蚶殼草}	Ham[7 ¹] Khak[8 ⁴] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Centella asiatica</i> , which can be used as a medicinal herb. Literally 'clam shell grass'. See also Lawn pennywort .  KL
Asparagus	芦笋 {蘆筍}	Lor[3] Sun[2]	Refers to <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> .  THH

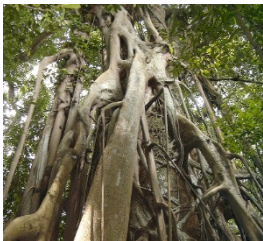




English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Attap	‘亚答’ {‘亞答’}	A[7] Tap[4]	Refers to <i>Nypa fruticans</i> . Generally used only as a prefix (e.g., attap house is A[7] Tap[4] Cu[3] {‘亚答’厝}). See nipah .
Attap chee			See under nipah .
Azalea (Rhododendron)	杜鹃 {杜鹃}	Tor[3 ⁷] Kuan[1]	Refers to several species of the genus <i>Rhododendron</i> , which has significance in Chinese culture. In Singapore, the plants, such as <i>Rhododendron indicum</i> figured here, are usually only seen during the Chinese New Year period. See also Singapore rhododendron .
			 LBY
Bachelor button (globe amaranth)	粗糠花	Cor[7 ¹] Kh'ng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘thick husk flower’. Refers to <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> .
	百日红 {百日紅}	Pa[2 ^{paq4}] Lit[4 ⁸] Ang[5]	Literally ‘hundred day red’. Refers to <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> .
	圓仔花 {圓仔花}	'I[3 ⁵]-A[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Translates as ‘round ball flower’. Refers to <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> .
			 LBY
Balsam	凤仙花 {鳳仙花}	Hong[3 ⁷] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> . Literally ‘phoenix immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] flower’.
	金凤花 {金鳳花}	Kim[7 ¹] Hong[3 ⁷] Hueh[1] Kim[7 ¹] Mong[3 ⁷] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘gold phoenix flower’. Refers to <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> .
			 KL
Bamboo	竹	Tek[4]	Refers to plants in the subfamily Bambusoideae of the grass family, Poaceae. See also Buddha’s belly bamboo , Japanese bamboo , and lucky bamboo .
			 CKS
	筍 {筍}	Sun[2]	Refers specifically to bamboo shoot.
	竹筍 {竹筍}	Tek[8 ⁴] Sun[2]	
			 TSK
	筍脯 {筍脯}	Sun[5 ²] Por[2]	Refers specifically to the dried bamboo shoot.
	筍干 {筍乾}	Sun[5 ²] K'ua[1]	Refers specifically to the dried bamboo shoot.

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Bamboo leaf (rice dumpling leaf)	粽叶 {粽葉}	Zang[2 ³] Hiohq[8]	Refers to large flat leaves, such as those of certain bamboos, pandan or ginger, used for wrapping traditional Chinese rice dumplings (肉粽/粽子).  CKS
Bamboo fungus (long net stinkhorn)	竹筴	Tek[8 ⁴] Seng[1] Tek[8 ⁴] S'i[1]	Refers to <i>Phallus indusiatus</i> . See also jelly fungus , mushroom .  KL
Banana [including plantain]	弓蕉	Keng[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Generic term for banana. Refers to <i>Musa</i> taxa. Many of the different cultivated varieties or cultivars have specific names as shown below. 'Keng' refers to bow [weapon] and is probably derived from the generally curved shape of the fruit.  LBY
	金蕉	Kim[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Literally 'gold banana'. Possibly a corruption of 'Keng[7 ¹] Zioh[1]'.
	红肉蕉 {紅肉蕉}	Ang[3 ⁵] Ba[2 ^{baq4}] Zioh[1]	Literally 'red flesh banana', which is somewhat a misnomer because the flesh is not actually red. Characterised by the rounded end. Refers to <i>Musa</i> AAA 'Pisang Berangan'.  LGP
	红绛蕉 {紅絳蕉}	Ang[3 ⁵] Kong[2 ³] Zioh[1]	Refers the variety with red skin, i.e., <i>Musa</i> AAA 'Pisang Merah' = <i>Musa</i> AAA 'Red'.  KL
	臭米蕉	Cau[2 ³] Bi[5 ²] Zioh[1]	Literally 'stink rice banana'. Its etymology is unknown. This cultivar appears to be no longer seen in Singapore today.
	青芽蕉	C'i[7 ¹] Geh[3 ⁵] Zioh[1] C'eh[7 ¹] Geh[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	Literally 'green sprout/shoot banana'. Also called 'Cavendish banana' in English, i.e., <i>Musa</i> AAA (Cavendish Subgroup) 'Dwarf Cavendish'.  CKS

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Banana [continued]	牛角蕉	Gu[3 ⁵] Kak[8 ⁴] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘cattle horn banana’. Refers to very large plantain banana, i.e., <i>Musa</i> AAB (Plantain Subgroup Horn Plantain Type) ‘Pisang Tandok’. This variety is generally used for cooking because of the higher starch content. 
	蛤婆蕉	Kap[8] Poh[3] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘frog banana’. Refers to the hybrid cultivar with distinctly angular fruits. Also called ‘saba banana’ in English, i.e., <i>Musa</i> BBB ‘Saba’. 
	篱笆蕉 {籬笆蕉}	Li[3 ⁵] Pa[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘fence banana’. Unfortunately we were unable to get a photograph of this variety and remain unsure of its scientific name. THH
	吉宁蕉 {吉寧蕉}	Kek[8] Leng[3] Zioh[1] Kiet[8] Leng[3] Zioh[1]	Translates as ‘Indian banana’. The term ‘Kek Leng’, probably from Malay ‘keling’, is used in the local Minnan language to describe South Indians, suggesting an Indian origin of this cultivar, which is correct. The scientific name is <i>Musa</i> AAB ‘Pisang Keling’ = <i>Musa</i> AAB ‘Mysore’. 
	‘拉爷’蕉 {‘拉爺’蕉}	La[3] Ia[3] Zioh[1]	Literally a combination of a Sanskrit word ‘raja’ for monarch or ruler and Minnan word for banana. Probably adopted from Malay ‘pisang raja’ meaning ‘king banana’. The scientific name is <i>Musa</i> AAB ‘Pisang Raja’. KL
	芳蕉	Phang[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘fragrant banana’. A variety characterised by its small size and thin skin. This is <i>Musa</i> AA ‘Pisang Mas’ = <i>Musa</i> AA ‘Sucrier’. 
	四十日蕉	Si[2 ³] Zap[4 ⁸] Lit[4 ⁸] Zioh[1] Si[2 ³] Zap[4 ⁸] Jit[4 ⁸] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘forty day banana’. So named because this variety is said to be ready to harvest in forty days. Distinguished by the slender shape with pointed tips. The scientific name is <i>Musa</i> AA ‘Pisang Lemak Manis’. 

LGP

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Banyan	榕	Zeng[5]	Refers to <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> or other strangler type species of <i>Ficus</i> . 
	榕树 {榕樹}	Zeng[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	
			KL
Barbary wolfberry			See wolfberry .
Barley	大麦 {大麥}	Tua[3 ⁷] Behq[8]	Refers to <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> . See also Chinese barley , which is usually referred to simply as barley in Singapore English. 
		Tua[3 ⁷] Beh[2]	
			KL
Basil	九层塔 {九層塔}	Kau[5 ²] Zan[2 ³] Thaq[4]	Literally ‘nine storey pagoda’. Refers to <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> . 
	九重塔	Kau[5 ²] Teng[3 ⁵] Thaq[4]	
			KL
Bean	豆	Tau[7]	Refers to various plants that belong to the Fabaceae, the bean family, and also a generic term used for nut . See also beansprout , black bean , broad bean , French bean , hyacinth bean , long bean , mung bean , red bean , snow pea , soybean , and winged bean .
Beansprout	豆芽	Tau[3 ⁷] Geh[5]	Refers to <i>Vigna radiata</i> . Literally ‘bean sprout’. 
	豆菜	Tau[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	
			KL
Bell pepper			See capsicum .
Betel leaf	荖叶 {荖葉}	Lau[5] Hiohq[8]	Refers specifically to <i>Piper betle</i> ; not to be confused with betel nut (<i>Areca catechu</i>). 
			KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Betel nut	荖子	Lau[5] Zi[2] Lau[3] Zi[2]	Refers specifically to <i>Areca catechu</i> ; not to be confused with betel leaf (<i>Piper betel</i>).
	檳榔 {檳榔}	Peng[7] N'ng[5] Pin[7] N'ng[5]	Refers specifically to <i>Areca catechu</i> ; not to be confused with betel leaf (<i>Piper betel</i>). After Malay 'pinang'.
Bitter gourd	苦瓜	Khor[5 ²] Kueh[1]	Literally 'bitter melon/gourd'. Refers to <i>Momordica charantia</i> .
Black bean	乌豆 {烏豆}	Or[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Refers to a cultivated variety of soya bean, <i>Glycine max</i> . Literally 'black bean'.
Bodhi tree	菩提树	Phor[3 ⁵] Theh[3 ⁵] Ciu[7] Phoh[3 ⁵] Theh[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	Refers to <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , a fig tree revered by Buddhists.
Bottle gourd (calabash)	葫芦 {葫蘆}	Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[5]	Refers to <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> , which features prominently in Chinese culture. Typically depicted in artefacts as the form with a narrow waist, it is believed to be able to absorb negative energy or evil spirits in Chinese mythology, and symbolises good health and wealth amongst other things. It was also used as a carrying container for medicine, liquor, or water in the old days.
	葫芦匏 {葫蘆匏}	Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[3 ⁵] Pu[5]	Usually refers to <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> used as vegetable.
	匏	Pu[5]	Refers to <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> used as vegetable.



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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Boxthorn fruit			See wolfberry .
Brazil longan			See Fijian longan .
Breadfruit	‘酥君’	Sor[7] Kun[1]	After Malay ‘buah sukun’. Refers to <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> .
	‘輸君’ {‘輸君’}	Su[7] Kun[1]	After Malay ‘buah sukun’. Refers to <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> .
	白樹薯 {白樹薯}	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[5]	Translates as ‘white tapioca ’ for reasons unknown. Refers to <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> .
Brinjal (eggplant)	茄	Kioh[5]	Refers to <i>Solanum melongena</i> .
	茄团	Kioh[3 ⁵] K'ia[2]	Refers specifically to the dwarf varieties of <i>Solanum melongena</i> . Literally ‘brinjal child’.
Broad bean	马齿豆 {馬齒豆}	Beh[5 ²] Khi[5 ²] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Vicia faba</i> . Literally ‘horse tooth bean’ in reference to its supposed likeness.
Broccoli	芥蓝花 {芥藍花}	Kha[2] Na[3 ⁵] Hueh[1] Ka[2] Na[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i> .
Buah keluak			See candlenut .
Bud	芽	Geh[5]	Generic term for any part of a plant that is budding. Name also used for shoot (sprout).
Buddha's belly bamboo	葫芦竹 {葫蘆竹}	Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[3 ⁵] Tek[4]	Refers to <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> ‘Wamin’. Translates as ‘bottle-gourd bamboo’ because of its distinct swollen sections. See also bamboo .
Buddha's hand			See fingered citron .
Button mushroom			See mushroom .



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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Cabbage	高麗菜 {高麗菜}	Koh[7 ¹] Leh[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i> . Literally ‘Korea vegetable’. However the name is very likely a corruption of European names, such as Dutch ‘kool’ or Spanish ‘col’, and not a reference to a Korean origin. 
Cacao			See cocoa .
Cactus	仙巴掌 仙人掌	Sien[7 ¹] Pa[7 ¹] Z'iu[2] Sien[7 ¹] Lin[3 ⁵] Ziong[2]	Literally ‘immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] palm’. Probably refers to Asian prickly pear originally, but the name is now used for any plants in the Cactaceae or even cactus-like plants. Literally ‘immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] palm’. Possibly a direct translation from its Mandarin name. 
Cananga (ylang-ylang)	芳水树 {芳水樹} ‘依兰’ {‘依蘭’}	Phang[7 ¹] Zui[5 ²] Ciu[7] I[7] Lang[1]	Refers to <i>Cananga odorata</i> . Literally ‘fragrant water tree’, which translates as “perfume tree”. After Filipino ‘ilang ilang’. Refers to <i>Cananga odorata</i> . 
Candlenut (buah keluak)	‘麻角六’/ ‘摩角六’	Ba[3] Kak[8] Lak[8] Bua[3] Kak[8] Lak[8]	Refers to <i>Pangium edule</i> . After Malay ‘buah keluak’. 
Cane			See rattan , or sugar cane .
Canna lily	兰蕉花 {蘭蕉花}	Lan[3 ⁵] Ziau[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to several species of <i>Canna</i> . Commonly found in landscaped gardens in Singapore. Called ‘美人蕉’ in Mandarin. 

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Cannabis (marijuana)	大麻	Tua[3 ⁷] Mua[5]	Refers to <i>Cannabis sativa</i> .
	牛	Gu[5]	Slang word; literally ‘cattle’. Smoking of <i>Cannabis sativa</i> is also referred to as ‘Thai[3 ⁵] Gu[5]’ (剖牛), or ‘butchering cattle’.
	草	Cau[2]	Slang word; literally ‘grass’. Smoking of <i>Cannabis sativa</i> is also referred to as ‘Thua[7 ¹] Cau[2]’ (拖草), or ‘dragging/pulling grass’. See also grass .
Cantaloupe (rockmelon)	蜜瓜	Bit[4 ⁸] Kueh[1]	Refers to <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>melo</i> var. <i>cantalupo</i> . Literally ‘honey melon’. Name also used for honeydew melon ; see also melon .
Capsicum (bell pepper)	灯笼椒 {燈籠椒}	Teng[7 ¹] Long[3 ⁵] Zioh[1] Teng[7 ¹] Lang[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	Refers to <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> . Literally ‘lantern chilli’ because the fruit resembles Chinese lanterns.
	大荳椒 {大荳椒}	Tua[3 ⁷] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Translates as ‘big chilli’. Refers to <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> .
	菜椒	Cai[2 ³] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘vegetable chilli’. Refers to <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> .
Carrot	红菜头 {紅菜頭}	Ang[3 ⁵] Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	Refers to <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativus</i> . Literally ‘red vegetable head’, which translates as ‘red radish’.
Cashew nut	腰子豆	Ioh[7 ¹] Zi[5] Tau[7]	Translates as ‘kidney bean’. Refers to <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> .
	腰豆	Ioh[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Literally ‘waist bean’. Refers to <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> .
Cassava			See tapioca .
Cassia bark (Chinese cinnamon)	桂皮	Kui[2 ³] Pher[5] Kui[2 ³] Pheh[5] Kui[2 ³] Phueh[5]	Refers to <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> . Often referred to as cinnamon in Singapore English.



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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Cauliflower	菜花	Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘vegetable flower’. Refers to <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> .
	高丽菜花 {高麗菜花}	Koh[7 ¹] Leh[3 ⁵] Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘Korea vegetable flower’. Refers to <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> . Name also used for sexually transmitted diseases (usually gonorrhoea and genital warts) in Singapore. See also cabbage .
Celery	红毛芹菜 {紅毛芹菜}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Khun[3] Cai[3] Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Khin[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i> . Translates as ‘celery of Caucasians’, or literally ‘red hair celery’. ‘Red hair’ is used in the Minnan language to describe Caucasians.
	芹菜	Khun[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Khin[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	A misnomer sometimes used for <i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i> . This name is more appropriately applied to Chinese celery .
	Celery cabbage		See Chinese cabbage .
Champak	玉兰 {玉蘭}	Gek[4 ⁸] Lan[5]	Refers to either <i>Magnolia × alba</i> (left) or <i>Magnolia champaca</i> (right).
	白兰 {白蘭}	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Lan[5]	Refers to white champak, <i>Magnolia × alba</i> .
	黄兰 {黄蘭}	'Ng[3 ⁵] Lan[5]	Refers to yellow champak, <i>Magnolia champaca</i> .



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Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore









English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Chayote (choko)	佛手瓜	Hut[4 ⁸] Ciu[5 ²] Kueh[1] Put[4 ⁸] Ciu[5 ²] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘buddha’s hand gourd/melon’. Refers to <i>Sechium edule</i> . See also fingered citron .  KL
Chempedak	‘尖秘六’ ‘尖秘那’	Ziam[7] Pit[8] Lak[8] Ziam[7] Pi[2] Lak[8] Zam[3] Pi[2] Lak[8] Ziam[3] Pi[2] Naq[8]	Refers to <i>Artocarpus integer</i> . After Malay ‘buah cempedak’. See also jackfruit .  KL
Cherry blossom	櫻花 {櫻花}	Eng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Prunus serrulata</i> .  KZY
Chestnut			See Chinese chestnut .
Chilli	荳椒 {荳椒}	Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Refers to several cultivated varieties of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> . See also capsicum .  LBY
	青荳椒 {青荳椒}	C'i[7 ¹] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1] C'eh[7 ¹] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘green chilli’. Refers specifically to green chilli, cultivated varieties of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> .  KL
	荳椒干 {荳椒乾}	Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[7 ¹] K'ua[1]	Literally ‘chilli dried’. Refers specifically to dried chilli, cultivated varieties of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> .  CKS






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Chilli [continued]	鸟椒 {鳥椒}	Ziau[5 ²] Zioh[1]	Literally ‘bird chilli’. Refers to bird chilli (also bird’s eye chilli, chilli padi), which are small sized chilli cultivars of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>glabriusculum</i> (fruit more round) or <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (fruit more elongated), known for being very spicy.  LBY
Chinese barley or Job’s tears	薏米	I[2 ³] Bi[2]	Refers to <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> . See also barley .
	幼米	Iu[2 ³] Bi[2]	 KL
Chinese bayberry (red bayberry) or arbutus	杨梅 {楊梅}	'Iu[3] Mueh[5] 'Iu[3] Bueh[5] 'Iu[3] Mui[5]	Refers to <i>Myrica rubra</i> .  ML
Chinese broccoli			See Chinese kale .
Chinese cabbage (celery cabbage)	王白菜	Ong[3 ⁵] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> . Literally ‘king white vegetable’.  CKS
	王白	Ong[3 ⁵] Pehq[8]	Literally ‘king white’. Refers to <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> .
	白菜	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[3]	Literally ‘white vegetable’. Refers to <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>chinensis</i> (white-petioled form). Name also used for the above subspecies.  KL
	小白菜	Sio[5 ²] Peh[3 ^{pehq8}] Cai[3]	Literally ‘small white vegetable’. Refers to a variety of <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>chinensis</i> (green-petioled form) usually plucked and offered as very young plants.  KL







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Chinese cabbage (celery cabbage) [continued]	拍某菜	Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Bor[5 ²] Cai[3]	Refers to a cultivated variety of <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>chinensis</i> . Translates as ‘beat wife vegetable’. The vegetables shrink considerably when cooked, and the name is attributed to a story (with a few slightly different versions) that a wife was thought to have stolen the vegetables and beaten up for it. Used in Taiwan for garland chrysanthemum , which also shrinks considerably after cooking.
			 KL
Chinese celery	芹菜	Khun[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Khin[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>secalinum</i> . See celery .
			 KL
Chinese chestnut	猴栗	Kau[3 ⁵] Lak[8] Kau[3 ⁵] Lat[8]	Refers to <i>Castanea mollissima</i> . Literally ‘monkey chestnut’. Usually referred to as ‘chestnut’ in Singapore English.
			 TSK
Chinese chive	韭菜	Ku[7] Cai[3] Ku[5] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Allium tuberosum</i> . See also leek , scallion , and welsh onion .
			 KL
Chinese chive inflorescence (flowers and long inflorescence stalk)	韭菜花	Ku[7] Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	See also garlic scape .
			 KL
Chinese flowering cabbage (choy sum)	菜心	Cai[2 ³] Sim[1]	Refers to <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>chinensis</i> var. <i>parachinensis</i> . The commonly used ‘choy sum’ is a transliteration of its Cantonese pronunciation.
			 KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures	
Chinese goldthread	黄连 {黃連}	'Ng[3 ⁵] Ni[5]	Refers to <i>Coptis chinensis</i> . The rhizomes are used in Chinese medicine.	 KL
	川连 {川連}	Cuan[7 ¹] Lien[5]	Refers to <i>Coptis chinensis</i> . The rhizomes are used in Chinese medicine.	
Chinese honey orange			See mandarin orange .	
Chinese kale (Chinese broccoli)	芥蓝菜 {芥藍菜}	Kha[2] Na[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Ka[2] Na[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>alboglabra</i> .	 ML
	芥蓝 {芥藍}	Kha[2] Na[5] Ka[2] Na[5]		
Chinese lettuce	芳菜	Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Refers to various cultivated varieties of <i>Lactuca sativa</i> . Literally ‘fragrant vegetable’. Name also often misused for coriander, lettuce, parsley .	 KL
Chinese mesona	仙草	Sien[7 ¹] Cau[2] Cien[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Literally ‘immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] grass’. Refers to <i>Platostoma palustre</i> ; usually familiar only as an ingredient used in a dessert known locally as grass jelly. Also used for the unrelated <i>Desmodium caudatum</i> .	 KL
	‘亲草’ {‘親草’}	Cin[7 ¹] Cau[2]		
Chinese mugwort	艾	H'ia[7]	Refers to <i>Artemisia argyi</i> .	 LGP
Chinese olive	橄榄 {橄欖}	K'a[7] Na[2]	Refers to <i>Canarium album</i> .	 KL







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Chinese parsley			See coriander .
Chinese pear			See Asian pear .
Chinese pickled vegetable			See preserved vegetable .
Chinese plantain	五根草	Gor[3 ⁷] Kun[7 ¹] Cau[2] Gor[3 ⁷] Kin[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Plantago asiatica</i> . Literally ‘five root grass’. Known as ‘车前草’ in Mandarin.
			 NSK
Chinese radish	菜头 {菜頭}	Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	Literally ‘vegetable head’. Refers to <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> . Usually referred to simply as ‘radish’ in Singapore English. See also preserved vegetable .
	白菜头 {白菜頭}	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	Literally ‘white vegetable head’. Refers to <i>Raphanus sativus</i> .
			 ML
Chinese spinach	莧菜 {莧菜}	Heng[3] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Amaranthus dubius</i> . See also Malabar spinach , and three-coloured Amaranthus .
	莧 {莧}	Heng[7] H'ia[7]	Refers to <i>Amaranthus dubius</i> .
			 KL
Chinese water bamboo			See lucky bamboo .
Chinese water chestnut (water chestnut)	钱葱 {錢蔥}	Z'i[3 ⁵] Cang[1]	Refers to <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> . Literally ‘money onion’ supposedly because of its resemblance to Chinese bronze coin. Called ‘马蹄’, or ‘荸荠’ in Mandarin.
			 KL
Chinese wolfberry			See wolfberry .





English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Chinese yam	山药 {山藥}	S'ua[7 ¹] Iohq[8]	Literally 'mountain medicine'. Refers to <i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> .
	淮山	Huai[3 ⁵] San[1]	Refers usually to <i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> sold as white elongate slices.  THH
Choy sum			See Chinese flowering cabbage .
Chrysanthemum	菊花	Kek[8 ⁴] Hueh[1]	Generic for any cultivated varieties of <i>Dendranthema</i> × <i>grandiflorum</i> . 
	吉花	Kiet[8 ⁴] Hueh[1]	
	大菊	Tua[3 ⁷] Kek[4] Tua[3 ⁷] Kit[4]	Literally 'big chrysanthemum'. 
	正菊	Z'ia[2 ³] Kek[4]	Literally 'true chrysanthemum'. 
	网菊 {網菊}	Bang[3 ⁷] Kek[4] Bang[3 ⁷] Kit[4]	Literally 'net chrysanthemum'. Refers to a large chrysanthemum flower that is always sold sheathed individually in a net.  LBY
Cilantro			See coriander .
Cinnamon	肉桂	Liok[3 ⁸] Kui[3]	Refers to <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> . See also cassia bark .  KL
Clove	丁香	Teng[7 ¹] H'iu[1] Teng[7 ¹] Hiong[1] Teng[7 ¹] Hiang[1]	Refers to <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> .  CKS
Coconut	椰	Ia[5]	Refers to <i>Cocos nucifera</i> .  KL






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Cockscomb	鸡髻花 {雞髻花}	Kueh[7 ¹] Ker[2 ³] Hueh[1] Kueh[7 ¹] Keh[2 ³] Hueh[1] Keh[7 ¹] Keh[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘cockscomb flower’. Refers to <i>Celosia argentea</i> var. <i>cristata</i> . 
	鸡公花 {雞公花}	Kueh[7 ¹] Kong[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘rooster flower’. Refers to <i>Celosia argentea</i> var. <i>cristata</i> . LBY
	天公花	Th'i[7 ¹] Kong[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Loosely translates as ‘flower of the heavens’. Possibly derived from or a corruption of the above name. Refers to <i>Celosia argentea</i> var. <i>cristata</i> .
	凤尾 {鳳尾}	Hong[3 ⁷] Ber[2] Hong[3 ⁷] Bueh[2] Hong[3 ⁷] Beh[2]	Refers to plumed cockscomb, <i>Celosia argentea</i> var. <i>plumosa</i> . Literally ‘phoenix tail’.  LBY
Cocoa (Cacao)	可可	Koh[7] Kohq[8]	Refers to <i>Theobroma cacao</i> .  ML
Cocoyam			See taro .
Codonopsis root (dang shen, poor man's ginseng)	党参 {黨參}	Tong[5 ²] Sim[1]	Refers to root of <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i> , which is valued in Chinese medicine, and often used as a substitute for the expensive ginseng .  KL
Coffee	咖啡	Koh[7] Pi[1]	The term also refers to the beverage made from <i>Coffea arabica</i> , <i>Coffea canephora</i> , <i>Coffea liberica</i> and/or some other less popular <i>Coffea</i> species. 
	咖啡豆	Koh[7] Pi[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Literally ‘coffee bean/nut’. CKS
	咖啡子	Koh[7] Pi[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Literally ‘coffee seed’.








English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Cogon grass			See lalang .
Cogon grass root			See lalang root .
Common derris	鱼藤 {魚藤}	Hur[3 ⁵] Tin[5] Hi[3 ⁵] Tin[5]	Refers to <i>Derris</i> species. Literally ‘fish cane’, probably so named because these plants are used as fish poison. <i>Derris trifoliata</i> (figured) is the common local species, but <i>Derris elliptica</i> , is more widely used.
			 CKS
Common peperomia	软骨草 {軟骨草}	N'ng[5 ²] Kut[8 ⁴] Cau[2]	Literally ‘soft bone grass’. Refers to <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> .
			 LBY
Common rue (herb-of-grace)	臭草	Cau[2 ³] Cau[2]	Literally ‘stink grass’. Refers to <i>Ruta graveolens</i> .
			 KL
Coral hibiscus (fringed hibiscus)	吊灯花 {吊燈花}	Tiau[2 ³] Teng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘hanging lantern flower’. Refers to <i>Hibiscus schizopetalus</i> . See also hibiscus .
			 TCH
Cordyceps	冬虫草 {冬蟲草}	Tang[7 ¹] Thang[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> . Literally ‘winter worm grass’.
			 KL
Coriander (cilantro, Chinese parsley)	芫荽	Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1] Uan[3 ⁵] Sui[1] Iam[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	Refers to <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> .
	芳菜	Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Literally ‘fragrant vegetable’. A misnomer that should be more properly used for Chinese lettuce . Also often misused for parsley and lettuce .
			 KL




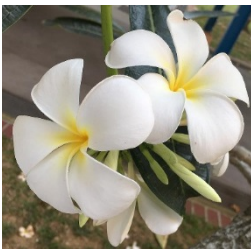
Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures	
Corn (maize)	‘惹惹’	Jia[5] Gong[7] Lia[5] Gong[7]	Refers to <i>Zea mays</i> . After Malay ‘jagung’.	 ML
	番麦 {番麥}	Huan[7 ¹] Behq[8]	Literally ‘foreign wheat’.	
Cotton	棉	Mi[5]	Refers mainly to the fluffy fiber around the seeds of <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> , <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> , <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> and <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> , or <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> , and by extension to the plants themselves.	 CKS
	棉花	Mi[3] Hueh[1]		
Cranberry bean (Roman bean)	真珠豆	Zin[7 ¹] Zu[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Translates as ‘pearl bean’. Refers to a cultivated variety of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , usually mottled with red.	 THH
Crown of thorns	八仙花	Pat[8 ⁴] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Euphorbia milii</i> . Literally ‘eight immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] flower’, possibly derived from the figure-eight shaped flower. Name also used for hydrangea and thornless crown of thorns .	 TSK
Cucumber	‘甜闷’ {‘甜悶’}	T'i[7] Bun[7]	Refers to <i>Cucumis sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> . After Malay ‘timun’.	 KL
	吊瓜	Tiau[2 ³] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘hanging melon/gourd’. Refers to <i>Cucumis sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> .	
	菜瓜	Cai[2 ³] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘vegetable melon/gourd’. Refers to <i>Cucumis sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> .	 KL
	老瓜	Lau[3 ⁷] Kueh[1]	Refers specifically to big brown old cucumbers usually used for soup. Literally ‘old melon’. Called 老黄瓜 in Mandarin.	







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Curry leaf (curry tree)	咖喱叶 {咖喱葉}	Ka[7] Li[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Murraya koenigii</i> , so named because the leaves are used in curries.  KL
Custard apple	龙琴 {龍琴}	Leng[3 ⁵] Khim[5]	Refers to <i>Annona reticulata</i> . Called 'buah nona' in Malay, and 'Sek[8] Khia[1]' or 'Sek[8] Kia[1]' (释迦 {釋迦}) in Taiwanese Minnan.  ML
Cypress vine	篱笆花 {籬笆花}	Li[3 ⁵] Pa[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> . Literally 'fence flower', which is possibly a misnomer as this name originally refers to the somewhat similar looking morning glory .  LGP
Dang shen			See codonopsis root .
Daylily	金针 {金針}	Kim[7 ¹] Zam[1] Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[1]	Refers to the flowers of <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> , usually available dried. Literally 'gold needle'. See also lily .  KL
	金针花 {金針花}	Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Hueh[1] Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally 'gold needle flower'. See also lily . Refers to the flowers of <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> , usually available dried.
	金针菜 {金針菜}	Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Cai[3] Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Literally 'gold needle vegetable'. See also lily . Regarded by some to refer only to the cooked flowers. Refers to the flowers of <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> .
	针菜 {針菜}	Zam[7 ¹] Cai[3] Ziam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Literally 'needle vegetable'. Refers to the flowers of <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> . Regarded by some to refer only to the cooked flowers.






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Desert rose	富贵花 {富贵花}	Hu[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Translates as ‘wealth flower’. Refers specifically to <i>Adenium obesum</i> .  TCH
<i>Desmodium caudatum</i> (synonym <i>Ohwia caudata</i>)	茉草 仙草	Bua[3 ⁸] Cau[2] Sien[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Used in Chinese folk medicine for problems related to the digestive system. The presence of this plant around the house is supposed to repel evil spirits and ghosts according to Chinese superstition. Name also used for Chinese mesona .  LGP
Devil’s backbone			See redbird flower .
Dong quai			See angelica .
Dragon fruit (pitaya)	龙珠果 {龍珠果}	Leng[3 ⁵] Zu[7 ⁷] Koh[2] Leng[3 ⁵] Zu[7 ⁷] Ker[2]	Literally ‘dragon pearl fruit’, possibly directly translated from Mandarin. Also called ‘火龙果’ in Mandarin. Refers to <i>Hylocereus undatus</i> .  CKS
Dragon-tail plant	爬树龙 {爬樹龍}	Peh[2 ^{pehq4}] Ciu[3 ⁷] Leng[5]	Literally ‘climb tree dragon’. Refers to <i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> .  KL
Duckweed	水藻	Zui[5 ²] Phioh[5]	Term also used for any similar floating plants (e.g., <i>Lemna minor</i> , <i>Lemna perpusilla</i> , <i>Lemna tenera</i> , <i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> , <i>Wolffia globosa</i>). Known as ‘浮萍’ in Mandarin. See also water hyacinth , water plant .  KL
Duku (Duku-langsai)			See langsai .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Dumb cane	哑狗藤 {哑狗藤}	Eh[5] Kau[5 ²] Tin[5]	Refers to <i>Dieffenbachia sequine</i> . Translates literally as ‘dumb [mute] cane’ as its English common name.
			 CKS
Durian	榴梿 {榴梿}	Liu[3] Lien[5]	Refers to <i>Durio zibethinus</i> .
			 KL
Eggplant			See brinjal .
Elephant's foot	铁钉草 {鐵釘草}	Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Tan[7 ¹] Cau[2] Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Teng[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> . Literally ‘iron nail grass’.
			 KL
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	杜仲	Tor[3 ⁷] Tiong[1]	Refers to the bark of <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> valued in Chinese medicine.
			 KL
Fern	[?]支	Long[7] Ki[1]	Refers to various ferns with feather-like leaves, plants in the division, Filicinophyta.
			 KL
Fern asparagus	‘文[?]’	Bun[3 ⁵] Su[1]	Refers to <i>Asparagus setaceus</i> .
			 TSK
Fig	无花果 {無花果}	Boh[3 ⁵] Hua[7 ¹] Koh[2] Boh[3 ⁵] Hueh[7 ¹] Koh[2] Bu[3 ⁵] Hua[7 ¹] Koh[2]	Refers to <i>Ficus</i> species, usually restricted to the edible fruit of such species. Literally ‘no flower fruit’, because the tree appears to fruit without flowering, e.g., <i>Ficus auriculata</i> , <i>Ficus carica</i> (photograph).
			 KL






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Fijian longan (Brazil longan)	山龙眼 {山龍眼}	S'ua[7 ¹] Liong[3 ⁵] Gan[2] S'ua[7 ¹] Long[3 ⁵] Gan[2]	Refers to <i>Pometia pinnata</i> . Literally 'mountain longan'.  KL
Fingered citron (Buddha's hand)	香櫞 {香櫞} 佛手	H'iu[7 ¹] 'I[5] H'ior[7 ¹] 'I[5] Hut[4 ⁸] Ciu[2] Put[4 ⁸] Ciu[2]	Refers to <i>Citrus medica</i> var. <i>sarcodactylis</i> . Literally 'buddha's hand'. See also chayote . Refers to <i>Citrus medica</i> var. <i>sarcodactylis</i> .
Flax seed	亚麻子 {亞麻子}	A[7 ¹] Ma[5] Zi[2]	Refers to <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> .  KL
Flower	花 花蕊 野花	Hueh[1] Hueh[7 ¹] Lui[2] Ia[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Collective noun that may be used for flower or flowering plant. Generic term that is used specifically to refer to flower. Literally 'wild flower'; generic term for any wild growing flower or flowering plant.
Flowering quince	海棠	Hai[5 ²] Tong[5]	Usually offered by local florists only during the Chinese New Year period. Refers to <i>Chaenomeles</i> species or hybrids.  LBY
Four o'clock flower			See marvel of Peru .
Frangipani	鸡卵花 {雞卵花}	Kueh[7 ¹] N'ng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally 'chicken egg flower'. Refers to <i>Plumeria</i> species and cultivars (<i>Plumeria obtusa</i> illustrated by the photograph), usually the variety with white and yellow flowers.  KL
Fragrant pear			See under Asian pear .

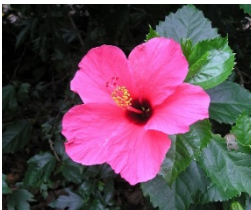





English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
French bean	乌龟豆 {烏龜豆}	Or[7 ¹] Kui[7] Tau[7]	Literally ‘tortoise bean’. Refers to <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> . See also bean , long bean .  ML
Fringed hibiscus			See coral hibiscus .
Fruit	果子	Ker[5 ²] Zi[2] Kueh[5 ²] Zi[2] Keh[5 ²] Zi[2]	Collective noun that is used mainly to refer to edible fruits. See also preserved fruit .
	果	Koh[2]	Generic term for any kind of fruit.
	鲜果 {鮮果} / 生果	C'i[7 ¹] Ker[2] C'i[7 ¹] Kueh[2]	Collective noun for fresh edible fruits. See also preserved fruit .
	水果	Zui[5 ²] Koh[2]	Collective noun for fresh edible fruits. See also preserved fruit .
Fuzzy melon (hairy gourd)	毛瓜	Mor[3 ⁵] Kueh[1]	Refers to the young fruit of <i>Benincasa hispida</i> . When the fruit becomes older, it enlarges, loses its hairs and becomes waxy, hence becomes the fruit of the winter melon . Translates as ‘hairy melon’.  KL
Galangal	蓝姜 {藍薑}	Lam[3 ⁵] K'iu[1]	Literally ‘blue ginger’. Refers to <i>Alpinia galanga</i> , also called greater galangal. See also ginger .  THH
	沙姜 {沙薑}	Sua[7 ¹] K'iu[1]	Literally ‘sand ginger’. Refers to <i>Kaempferia galanga</i> , also called black galangal.
Garland chrysanthemum	茼蒿	Tang[3] Or[1] Tang[3] Oh[1]	Refers to <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (synonym <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>).  KL
Garlic	蒜头 {蒜頭}	S'ng[2 ³] Thau[5] Suan[2 ³] Thau[5]	Refers to <i>Allium sativum</i> . See also leek .  CKS






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Garlic scape	蒜仔花	S'ng[2 ³]-A[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Literally 'garlic flower'. Refers to the inflorescence of <i>Allium sativum</i> , the bulk of which is the inflorescence stalk or peduncle. See also Chinese chive flower .  KL
Ginger	姜 {薑}	K'iu[1] K'ior[1]	Generic term. See also galangal , torch ginger , turmeric .
	茈姜 {茈薑}	Z'i[5 ²] K'iu[1]	Refers to baby ginger, or young, fresh ginger rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> .  KL
	子姜 {子薑}	Zi[5 ²] K'iu[1]	Refers to baby ginger.
	老姜 {老薑}	Lau[3 ⁷] K'iu[1]	Refers to mature ginger rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> . This is drier, more fibrous, and has a spicier taste compared to young ginger (see immediately above). Literally old ginger.  KL
	姜母 {薑母}	K'iu[7 ¹] Bu[2]	Literally 'ginger mother'. Refers to mature ginger rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> .
Ginger flower			See torch ginger .
Ginger leaf	姜叶 {薑葉}	K'iu[7 ¹] Hiohq[8] K'ior[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	Refers to leaf of galangal (<i>Alpinia galanga</i>) or turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) used for cooking. Literally 'ginger leaf'. See also ginger .  KL
Ginkgo	白果	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ker[2] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Kueh[2] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Keh[2]	Refers to <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> , usually the inner part of its seed. Literally 'white fruit'.  KL
Ginseng	参 {參}	Sim[1]	Refers to <i>Panax ginseng</i> . The root is expensive and highly valued in Chinese traditional medicine. See also American ginseng , Codonopsis root .  KL
	人参 {人參}	Lin[3 ⁵] Sim[1] Jin[3 ⁵] Sim[1]	Refers to <i>Panax ginseng</i> .
Globe amaranth			See bachelor button .
Glutinous rice			See under rice .







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Goji berry			See wolfberry .
Gourd	瓜	Kueh[1]	Generic term, also used for melon .
Grape	葡萄	Phu[3 ⁵] Toh[5] Pu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	Refers to <i>Vitis vinifera</i> .  KL
	葡萄干 {葡萄乾}	Phu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] K'ua[1] Pu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] K'ua[1]	Literally 'grape dried'. Refers to raisin, the dried fruit of <i>Vitis vinifera</i> .  KL
Grapefruit	柚橙	Iu[3 ⁷] Ciam[5]	Generally refers to <i>Citrus × paradisi</i> and other pomelo hybrids that is significantly larger than an orange.  KL
Grass	草	Cau[2]	General term for all grasses and grass-like vegetation. This is also a slang word for cannabis . 
	青草	C'i[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Literally 'green grass'. Usually refers to grass in cultivated turfs. TSK
	野草	Ia[5 ²] Cau[2]	Refers generally to wild growing grass or weeds. Literally 'wild grass'. See also lalang .
	杂草 {雜草}	Zap[3 ⁸] Cau[2]	Literally 'mixed grass' or 'miscellaneous/various grass'. Refers generally to weeds.
Green algae	青苔	C'i[7 ¹] Ti[5] C'eh[7 ¹] Ti[5] C'i[7 ¹] Thi[5]	Generic term for any green algae or cyanobacteria in moist areas and in water. Name also used for moss .  CKS
Green bean			See mung bean .






Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Green chirayta (king of bitters)	苦草	Khor[5 ²] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> . Literally ‘bitter grass’. Known as ‘穿心莲’ in Mandarin.  CKS
Green pea	青豆	C'i[7 ¹] Tau[7] C'eh[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Literally ‘green bean’. Refers specifically to the seed of <i>Pisum sativum</i> . See also bean , snow pea , pea shoot . 
Groundnut			See peanut .
Guava	林仔菝 猫菝 {貓菝} 木圉	Nia[5] Put[8] Ni[3]-A[5] Put[8] Niau[7] Put[8] Bak[4 ⁸] K'ia[2]	Refers to <i>Psidium guajava</i> . Possibly a corruption or mispronunciation of the above. Refers to <i>Psidium guajava</i> . Literally ‘wood offspring’.  ML
<i>Guzmania</i> species	王梨花	Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘pineapple flower’, probably because of its supposed resemblance to pineapple which is a member of its family, the Bromeliaceae.  LBY
Hair moss			See nostoc .
Hairy gourd			See fuzzy melon .
Hawthorn	山楂	San[7 ¹] Za[1]	Refers to <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> .  KL
Heal-all			See self-heal .
Herb-of-grace			See common rue .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Hibiscus	大红花 {大紅花}	Tua[3 ⁷] Ang[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘Big red flower’. Refers to <i>Hibiscus</i> species, hybrids and cultivated varieties. See also coral hibiscus .  KL
Honeydew melon	蜜瓜	Bit[4 ⁸] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘honey melon’. Refers to a cultivar of <i>Cucumis melo</i> . Name also used for cantaloupe ; see also melon .  KL
Honeysuckle flower (Japanese honeysuckle)	金银花 {金銀花}	Kim[7 ¹] Gun[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘gold silver flower’. Refers to <i>Lonicera japonica</i> , commonly used in Chinese medicine.  KL
Hyacinth bean	白肉豆 肉豆	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ba[2 ^{baq4}] Tau[7] Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Lablab purpureus</i> . Literally ‘white meat bean’. See also bean . Literally ‘meat bean’, possibly a truncation of the preceding name. Refers to <i>Lablab purpureus</i> .  ML
Hyacinth bean flower	白肉豆花	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ba[2 ^{baq4}] Tau[3 ⁷] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘white meat bean flower’. The flowers were used in folk remedies for ailments such as water retention and irregular periods.
Hydrangea	绣球花 {繡球花} 八仙花	Siu[2 ³] Kiu[3 ⁵] Hueh[1] Pat[8 ⁴] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> . Name also used for crown of thorns and thornless crown of thorns . Literally ‘eight immortal’s [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] flower’.  LBY
Indian gooseberry (amla)	油柑	Iu[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	Refers to <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> . Literally ‘oily mandarin orange’. Name also used for Malay gooseberry .  ML

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Indian leaf lettuce	油菜	Iu[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Literally ‘oil vegetable’. Refers to <i>Lactuca indica</i> . Called ‘油麦菜’ in Mandarin.  KL
Iron plant	铁树 {鐵樹}	Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Ciu[7]	Refers to <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> . Literally ‘iron tree’.  KL
Jackfruit	‘蠔胶’ {‘蠔膠’}	Bang[5] Ka[1] Mang[5] Ka[1]	Refers to <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> . After Malay ‘nangka’. See also chempedak .  KL
Jambu			See rose apple .
Japanese bamboo	日本竹	Jit[4 ⁸] Pun[5 ²] Tek[4] Lit[4 ⁸] Pun[5 ²] Tek[4]	Refers to <i>Dracaena surculosa</i> . See also bamboo , lucky bamboo .  CKS
Japanese honeysuckle			See honeysuckle flower .
Japanese rose	十点花 {十點花}	Zap[4 ⁸] Tiam[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘ten o’clock flower’, supposedly because the flower blooms around this time in the late morning. Refers to <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> cultivated varieties.  TSK

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Jasmine	茉莉	Bak[4 ⁸] Ni[7]	Refers to <i>Jasminum sambac</i> .  LGP
	泰国茉莉	Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Bak[4 ⁸] Ni[7]	Literally ‘Thailand jasmine’. Refers to a variety of <i>Jasminum sambac</i> , with smaller flowers, and supposedly originating (or imported) from Thailand.  TSK
Jelly fungus	木耳	Bok[4 ⁸] Ni[2]	Refers generally to a few edible foliose fungi species (see below). Literally ‘wood ear’.
	乌木耳 {烏木耳}	Or[7 ¹] Bok[4 ⁸] Ni[2] Or[7 ¹] Mong[3] Ni[2]	Refers to wood ear (also jelly ear, jew’s ear) <i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> . Literally ‘black wood ear’.  KL
	大乌木耳 {大烏木耳}	Tua[3 ⁷] Or[7 ¹] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	Refers to cloud ear fungus <i>Auricularia polytricha</i> . Literally ‘big black wood ear’.  KL
	大木耳	Tua[3 ⁷] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	Refers to cloud ear fungus <i>Auricularia polytricha</i> . Literally ‘big wood ear’.
	白木耳	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mok[3 ⁸] Ni[2] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mong[3] Ni[2]	Refers to white jelly mushroom (or snow fungus) <i>Tremella fuciformis</i> . Literally ‘white wood ear’. Also called ‘银耳’ in Mandarin.  CKS
Jicama (yam bean)	‘梦光’ {‘夢光’} ‘梦关’ {‘夢關’}	Bang[3] Kuang[1] Mang[3] Kuang[1] Mang[3] Kuan[1] Bang[3] Kuan[1]	Refers to <i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> , often incorrectly called ‘turnip’ in Singapore.  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Jujube (Chinese jujube, Chinese date, red date)	红枣 {紅棗}	Ang[3 ⁵] Zoh[2]	Refers to dried <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> that are distinctly dark red. 
		CKS	
	吉宁仔枣 {吉寧仔棗}	Kek[8] Leng[3]-A[5 ²] Zoh[2]	Refers to dried <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> that are larger in size and usually a yellowish brown colour. Translates as 'Indian jujube'. The term 'Kek Leng', probably from Malay 'keling', is used in the local Minnan language to describe South Indians. 
		KCP	
	蜜枣 {蜜棗}	Bit[4 ⁸] Zoh[2]	Refers to candied <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (candied jujube, dried honey date). Name also used for prune . 
		KL	
Kaffir lime	[癩哥]柑 {[癩哥]柑}	Thai[5] Koh[7] Kam[1]	Refers to <i>Citrus hystrix</i> . Literally 'disfigured mandarin orange'. See also lemon , lime . 
	粗皮柑	Cor[7 ¹] Pher[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	Literally 'rough skin mandarin orange'. Refers to <i>Citrus hystrix</i> .
		KL	
	泰国柠檬 {泰國檸檬}	Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2]	Literally 'Thailand lemon'. Refers to <i>Citrus hystrix</i> .
	[癩哥]柠檬 {[癩哥]檸檬}	Thai[5] Koh[7] Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2]	Literally 'disfigured lemon'. Refers to <i>Citrus hystrix</i> .
Kangkong (water spinach)	蕹菜	Eng[2] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> . Called 空心菜 in Mandarin. 
		KL	
Kedondong			See ambarella .
Keranji			See tamarind plum .
King of bitters			See green chirayta .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Kohlrabi (turnip cabbage)	大头菜 {大頭菜}	Tua[3 ⁷] Thau[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Literally ‘big head vegetable’. Refers to a cultivar of <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gongylodes</i> .
	菜球	Cai[2 ³] Kiu[5]	Literally ‘vegetable ball’. Refers to a cultivar of <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gongylodes</i> .
Kumquat	桔/橘	Kiet[4]	Refers to <i>Fortunella japonica</i> or <i>Fortunella margarita</i> . See also Mandarin orange .
	金桔/金橘	Kim[7 ¹] Kiet[4]	English name adopted from the Cantonese pronunciation of the same words. See also Mandarin orange .
	四季桔	Su[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Kiet[4] Si[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Kiet[4]	Refers to <i>Fortunella japonica</i> with very small round fruits commonly offered during Chinese New Year.
	龙胆 {龍膽}	Leng[[3 ⁵] T'a[2]	Refers to <i>Fortunella margarita</i> characterised by its oval fruit. Literally ‘dragon gallbladder’.
Lady's finger (okra)	羊角豆	'Iu[3 ⁵] Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> . Literally ‘goat horn bean’.
	角豆	Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[7]	Literally ‘horn bean’ or ‘cornered bean’. Refers to <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> .
	黏豆	Liam[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	Literally ‘sticky bean’. Refers to <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> .
Laksa leaf	叻沙叶 {叻沙葉}	Lak[4] Sa[7] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Persicaria odorata</i> .



ML



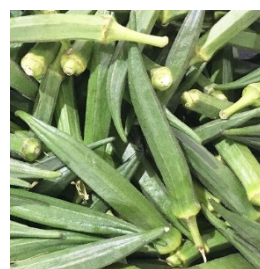
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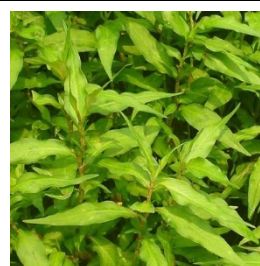
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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Lalang (cogon grass)	茅草	Hm[3] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> .
	芒草	Bang[3] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and possibly other similar looking grasses.
	茅草根	Hm[3] Cau[5 ²] Kun[1]	Refers to lalang root (cogon grass root). Rhizome of the lalang <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> is believed to have medicinal properties and traditionally brewed as herbal tea.
			
CKS			
Langsat	‘梦虱/弄虱/万虱’ {‘夢蝨/弄蝨/萬蝨’}	Bang[3] Sat[4] Lang[3] Sat[4] Ban[3] Sat[4]	Refers to variety of <i>Lansium parasiticum</i> that has small, thin-skinned fruit. From Malay ‘buah langsat’.
	‘摩弄虱’ {‘摩弄蝨’}	Bua[3] Lang[3] Sat[4]	From Malay ‘buah langsat’.
	‘麻搥龟’/ ‘摩搥龟’ {‘麻搥龜’}/ {‘摩搥龜’}	Ba[3] Lu[7] Ku[1] Bua[3] Lu[7] Ku[1]	Refers to variety of <i>Lansium parasiticum</i> with large, thick-skinned, fruit. After Malay ‘buah duku’.
	‘搥龟望虱’/ ‘搥龟万虱’ {‘搥龜望蝨’/ ‘搥龜萬蝨’}	Lu[7] Ku[7] Bang[3] Sat[4] Lu[7] Ku[7] Ban[3] Sat[4]	After Malay ‘duku langsat’. Refers to variety of <i>Lansium parasiticum</i> that is apparently a cross of the previous two.
	‘琅广’ {‘瑯廣’}	Long[7] Kong[2]	Refers to a variety that is always sold in clusters on a branch. The fruit has a rough thick skin, and is pointier at one end. After Thai ‘longkong’ or Malay ‘dokong’.
			
KL			
			
KL			
			
KL			
Lantana	鸡屎花 {雞屎花}	Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘chicken faeces flower’. Refers to <i>Lantana camara</i> . Name also used for periwinkle .
			
KL			
Latex	奶	Ni[1]	Literally ‘milk’. Refers generally to whitish plant sap. See also rubber .
	树奶 {樹奶}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[1]	Literally ‘tree milk’. Refers generally to rubber .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Lawn pennywort	满地锦 {满地锦}	Ban[5] Teh[3 ⁷] Gim[2]	Refers to <i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> . See also Asiatic pennywort .
	遍地锦 {遍地锦}	Phien[2 ³] Teh[3 ⁷] Gim[2]	
			 KL
Leaf	叶 {葉}	Hiohq[8]	Generic for leaf. See also tree leaf and vegetable leaf .
Leek	蒜	S'ng[3]	Refers to a cultivar of <i>Allium porrum</i> . See also Chinese chive , garlic , scallion , and Welsh onion
			 KL
	落芥 {落薺}	Lor[3] Gioh[7] Lor[3] Kioh[7] La[3] Kioh[7]	Refers to pickled <i>Allium chinense</i> bulbs (preserved leek, or ramp). Very similar to its Japanese name 'rakkyo' (辣蕒 in Japanese Kanji), but it is uncertain if there was borrowing.
			 CKS
Lemon	柠檬 {檸檬}	Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2] Leng[3 ⁵] Bong[2]	Refers to <i>Citrus × limon</i> .
			 KL
Lemon grass	葱茅 {蔥茅}	Cang[7 ¹] Mau[5]	Refers to <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> .
			 KL
Lettuce	红毛芳菜 {紅毛芳菜}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	General term for different varieties of <i>Lactuca sativa</i> . Literally 'red hair fragrant vegetable', which means fragrant vegetable of Caucasians. The term 'red hair' is used in the Minnan language to describe Caucasians.
	芳菜	Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	A misnomer; the name is more correctly used for Chinese lettuce . Name also misused for coriander , parsley .
			 KL
Life plant	铁钉叶 {鐵釘葉}	Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Teng[7 ¹] Hiohq[8] Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Tan[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> . Literally 'iron nail leaf'.
			 CKS

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Lily	金针 {金針}	Kim[7 ¹] Zam[1]	Refers to <i>Lilium</i> species. Literally ‘gold needle’. See also daylily .
		Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[1]	
	金针花 {金針花}	Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘gold needle flower’.
		Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	
	百合	Peh[2 ^{Pehq4}] Hup[8]	Refers to the flower as well as the lily bulb that is used for food.
		Peh[3 ^{Pehq4}] Hup[8]	
		Pek[8 ⁴] Hup[8]	
			 <p>LBY</p>  <p>KL</p>
Lime	酸柑	S'ng[7 ¹] Kam[1]	Refers to <i>Citrus × aurantiifolia</i> . Literally ‘sour mandarin orange’. See also kaffir lime, lemon .
			 <p>KL</p>
	酸柑叶 {酸柑葉}	S'ng[7 ¹] Kam[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	Refers specifically to lime leaf used as ingredient in Southeast Asian cuisine. Translates as ‘lime leaf’.
			 <p>KL</p>
Litchi			See lychee .
Little ironweed	兔仔草	Thor[2]-A[5 ²] Cau[2]	Literally ‘rabbit grass’. Refers to <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> .
			 <p>KL</p>

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Long bean	菜豆	Cai[2 ³] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> . Literally ‘vegetable bean’. See also bean .  KL
Long coriander (Thai coriander)	泰国芫荽 {泰國芫荽}	Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	Refers to <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> . Literally ‘Thailand coriander’.
	山芫荽	S'ua[7 ¹] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	Literally ‘mountain coriander’.
	红毛芫荽 {紅毛芫荽}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	Possibly a misnomer. Usually refers to parsley .  KL
Long net stinkhorn		See bamboo fungus .	
Longan	龙眼 {龍眼}	Geng[3] Geng[2] Long[3] Gan[2] Leng[3] Geng[2] Long[3] Ngan[2] Liong[3] Gan[2] Liong[3] Ngan[2]	Refers to <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> . Literally ‘dragon eye’. Curiously, there are apparently a lot of variations noted for the pronunciations of the name of this common fruit.  KL
	‘马打龟精’ {‘馬打龜精’}	Ma[5] Ta[3] Ku[7] Zeng[1] Ma[7] Ta[7] Ku[7] Zeng[1]	After Malay ‘mata kucing’. Name used specifically for the smaller local variety with thin flesh.
	龙眼干 {龍眼乾}	Geng[3] Geng[5] K'ua[1] Long[3] Gan[5 ²] K'ua[1] Leng[3] Geng[5] K'ua[1] Liong[3 ⁵] Gan[5 ²] K'ua[1]	Refers specifically to the dried longan fruit. Dried longans are also called ‘桂圆’ in Mandarin.  KL
Longkong		See langsats .	
Loquat	枇杷	Pi[3 ⁵] Peh[5]	Refers to <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> .  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Lotus	莲 {蓮}	Lien[5]	Refers to <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> . See also water lily .
	莲花 {蓮花}	Lien[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers to lotus flower (flower of <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>).
	莲藕 {蓮藕}	Leng[3 ⁵] Ngau[7] Leng[3 ⁵] Ngau[5] Lien[3 ⁵] Ngau[7]	Refers to lotus root (actually is the rhizome of <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>) which is commonly eaten.
	莲子 {蓮子}	Lien[3 ⁵] Zi[2] Leng[3 ⁵] Zi[2]	Refers to lotus seed (seed of <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>).
	莲子心 {蓮子心}	Lien[3 ⁵] Zi[5 ²] Sim[1]	Refers specifically to the green embryo axis (lotus plumule) of mature seeds used in Chinese medicine.
Love-in-a-mist passionfruit	拍嘆子	Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Phok[4] Zi[2] Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Phok[8] Zi[2]	Refers specifically to <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . See also passionfruit .
Lucky bamboo (Chinese water bamboo)	观音竹 {觀音竹}	Kuan[7 ¹] Im[7 ¹] Tek[4]	Refers to <i>Dracaena braunii</i> (syn. <i>Dracaena sanderiana</i>). Literally ‘Guanyin bamboo’; Guanyin (观音 or 观世音菩薩) is the depiction of the bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara in Chinese Buddhism. See also bamboo , Japanese bamboo .
Luffa	角瓜	Kak[8 ⁴] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘cornered gourd or melon’. Refers to <i>Luffa acutangula</i> .
Luo han guo			See monk fruit .



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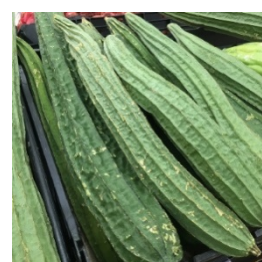
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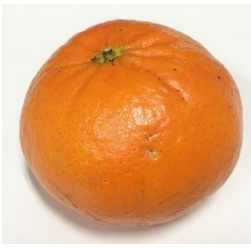
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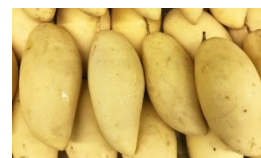
English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Lychee (litchi)	荔枝	Lai[3 ⁷] Zi[1] Nai[3 ⁷] Zi[1]	Refers to <i>Litchi chinensis</i> .  KL
Madeira vine	川七	Cuan[7 ¹] Cit[4]	Refers to <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> . Known as ‘藤三七’ or ‘藤七’ in Mandarin. Name also used for notoginseng .
Maize			See corn .
Malabar spinach (Ceylon spinach)	皇帝苗	Hong[3 ⁵] Teh[2 ³] Miau[5]	See also Chinese spinach and three-coloured Amaranthus . Refers to <i>Basella alba</i> . 
	帝王苗	Teh[2 ³] Ong[3 ⁵] Miau[5]	Refers to <i>Basella alba</i> . KL
	帝王菜	Teh[2 ³] Ong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Basella alba</i> .
	红菜 {紅菜}	Ang[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to red stemmed Malabar spinach, a cultivar of <i>Basella alba</i> with red stem. Name also used by some to refer to three-coloured Amaranthus . 
	[芙蓉]菜	Pu[3] Iong[3] Cai[3]	KL
Malay gooseberry (star gooseberry)	油柑	Iu[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	Literally ‘oily mandarin orange’. Name also used for Indian gooseberry . Refers to <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> .  TSK
Manchurian wild rice	茭白	Ka[7 ¹] Pehq[8]	Refers to <i>Zizania latifolia</i> . 
	茭白笋 {茭白筍}	Ka[7 ¹] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Sun[2]	Refers to <i>Zizania latifolia</i> . KL
Mandarin orange	柑	Kam[1]	Refers to <i>Citrus reticulata</i> . A couple of the commonly seen varieties are included below. See also kumquat and orange .  KL
	芦柑 {蘆柑}	Lor[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	A variety from the Minnan region that is very popular during Chinese New Year.

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Mandarin orange [continued]	膨柑	Phong[2] Kam[1]	Refers to honey mandarin orange (also known as ponkan, Chinese honey orange), a hybrid cultivar especially popular during Chinese New Year. Usually imported from Taiwan, it is characterised by its more rounded appearance and loosely attached skin, hence ‘Phong’, which means fluffed up in the Minnan language.
	陈皮 {陳皮}	Tin[3 ⁵] Phi[5] Tan[3 ⁵] Pher[5]	Refers to sun-dried mandarin orange peel used in Chinese cuisine or ingredient in Chinese medicine.
	柑皮	Kam[7 ¹] Pher[5] Kam[7 ¹] Phueh[5]	Literally ‘mandarin orange skin’.
Mango	樣	S'uai[7]	Refers to <i>Mangifera indica</i> cultivated varieties.
	樣仔	S'uai[3 ⁷]-A[2]	Refers to <i>Mangifera indica</i> cultivated varieties.
	象牙樣	C'iu[3 ⁷] Geh[3 ⁵] S'uai[7]	Refers to the elongate variety, i.e., <i>Mangifera indica</i> ‘Ivory’. Literally ‘elephant tusk mango’.
	苹果樣	Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[5 ²] S'uai[7]	Literally ‘apple mango’, referring to <i>Mangifera indica</i> ‘Apple’. Refers to the cultivar that is roundish, with pink to red skin.
	[瓜奶/果奶]	Kueh[7] Ni[1] Ker[5] Ni[1]	Refers to a smallish variety that remains greenish when ripe and is said to be more aromatic.
	樣仔干 {樣仔乾}	S'uai[3 ⁷]-A[5 ²] K'ua[1]	Refers specifically to the dried mango.
Mangosteen	‘梦吉’ {‘夢吉’}	Bang[3] Kit[4]	Refers to <i>Garcinia mangostana</i> . After Malay ‘Manggis’.
	‘梦挾’ {‘夢挾’}	Bang[3] Ngehq[8]	



KL



KL








KL






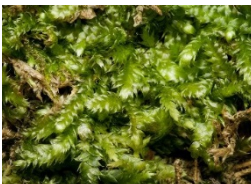


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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Mangrove tree	红树 {紅樹}	Ang[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	Literally ‘red tree’. General term for mangrove tree. Possibly derived from the reddish timber of many commercially important species.  KL
Marijuana			See cannabis .
Marvel of Peru (four o'clock flower)	五点花 {五點花}	Gor[3 ⁷] Tiam[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> . Literally ‘five o'clock flower’; its flowers are said to bloom at five o'clock in the evening.  CKS
	胭脂花	Ien[7 ¹] Zi[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers specifically to variety of <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> with red flowers. Literally ‘rouge flower’.
Melon	瓜	Kueh[1]	Generic term, also used for gourd . See also cantaloupe , fuzzy melon , honeydew melon , watermelon , and winter melon .
Melon seed			See watermelon seed .
Membraneous milkvetch root	北芪	Pak[8 ⁴] Khi[5]	Refers to <i>Astragalus propinquus</i> (synonym <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>). Also known as 黄芪 in Mandarin.  KL
Mimosa (touch-me-not)	见笑草 {見笑草}	Kien[2 ³] Siau[2 ³] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Mimosa pudica</i> . Literally ‘ashamed grass’.  KL
Mint	薄荷	Poh[3] Hoh[3] Poh[3] Hoh[5]	Refers to species of <i>Mentha</i> , especially <i>Mentha × piperita</i> which is illustrated on the right.  KL

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Money plant	万年青 {萬年青}	Ban[3 ⁷] Ni[3 ⁵] Ceng[1]	Refers to <i>Epipremnum aureum</i> .  KL
Monk fruit (luo han guo)	罗汉果 {羅漢果}	Loh[3 ⁵] Han[2 ³] Koh[2]	Refers to <i>Siraitia grosvenorii</i> , a common ingredient in Chinese herbal teas and medicine. Literally ‘arhat fruit’. The term ‘罗汉’ is a translation of the Sanskrit ‘arhat’ in Chinese Buddhism.  KL
Morning glory	籬笆花	Li[3 ⁵] Pa[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘fence flower’, probably because they are commonly found growing on fences. Refers to <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> . Known as ‘牽牛花’, or ‘喇叭花’ in Mandarin. Name also used for other similar looking flowers such as cypress vine .  KL
Moss	青苔	C‘i[7 ¹] Ti[5] C‘eh[7 ¹] Ti[5] C‘i[7 ¹] Thi[5]	Generic for plants of the class Musci and division Bryophyta. Especially those that grow as mats on moist rocks and other substrates. Name also used for green algae .  CKS
Mother-in-law’s tongue	虎尾草 虎尾兰 {虎尾蘭}	Hor[5 ²] Ber[5 ²] Cau[2] Hor[5 ²] Bueh[5 ²] Cau[2] Hor[5 ²] Ber[5 ²] Lan[5] Hor[5 ²] Beh[5 ²] Lan[5] Hor[5 ²] Bueh[5 ²] Lan[5]	Refers to <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> . Literally ‘tiger tail grass’. Refers to <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> . Literally ‘tiger tail orchid’.  KL
Mould	菇	Kor[1]	A type of fungus. Name also used for mushroom .  CKS

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Mulberry leaf	桑叶 {桑葉}	S'ng[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	Refers generally to <i>Morus alba</i> . The confusable species, <i>Morus nigra</i> is not found in Singapore.
	娘仔叶 {娘仔葉}	Niu[3 ⁵]-A[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	Refers generally to <i>Morus alba</i> .
Mung bean (green bean)	绿豆 {綠豆}	Lek[4 ⁸] Tau[7]	Literally 'green bean'. See also bean , red bean , and green pea . Refers to <i>Vigna radiata</i> .
Mushroom	菇	Kor[1]	General term for members of the order Agaricales, class Agaricomycetes, division Basidiomycota, kingdom Fungi. Name also used for mould . Only a few of the more commonly eaten ones have specific names in the local Minnan language. A few examples are given below.
	蘑菇	Mor[3] Kor[1]	Generic term for mushroom, but is also used specifically to refer to button mushroom when talking about the edible kinds.
	金针菇 {金針菇}	Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Kor[1] Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Kor[1]	Refers to enoke mushroom, <i>Flammulina velutipes</i> . Literally 'gold needle mushroom'.
	猴头菇 {猴頭菇}	Kau[3 ⁵] Thau[3 ⁵] Kor[1]	Refers to lion's mane mushroom, <i>Hericium erinaceus</i> . Literally 'monkey head mushroom'.
	灵芝 {靈芝}	Leng[3 ⁵] Zi[1]	Refers to lingzhi mushroom, <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> , which is valued in Chinese medicine, and believed to be a panacea. Also symbolises longevity and well-being.



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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Mushroom [continued]	鲍鱼菇	Pau[3] Hur[3] Kor[1] Pau[3] Hi[3] Kor[1]	Refers to oyster mushroom, <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> . Literally ‘abalone mushroom’.  KL
	香菇	H'iu[7 ¹] Kor[1] H'ior [7 ¹] Kor[1]	Refers to shitake mushroom, <i>Lentinula edodes</i> . Literally ‘incense mushroom’.  KL
	草菇	Cau[5 ²] Kor[1]	Refers to straw mushroom, <i>Volvariella volvacea</i> . Literally ‘grass mushroom’.  KL
Mustard cabbage	苦菜	Khor[5 ²] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Brassica juncea</i> . Literally ‘bitter vegetable’; so called because of its slightly bitter taste.  LGP
	大菜	Tua[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Brassica juncea</i> . Literally ‘big vegetable’. The variety with thick fleshy petioles and shorter leaves (bottom) is often used to make pickled preserved vegetable .  KL
Narcissus	水仙	Zui[5 ²] Sien[1]	Refers to <i>Narcissus</i> spp.  LBY
Nibong palm	‘拈檬’	La[3] Bong[2]	After Malay ‘nibong’. Refers correctly to <i>Oncosperma tigillarium</i> , but also used for other spiny palm.  KL







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures	
Nipah	‘亚答’树 {‘亞答’樹}	A[7] Tap[8] Ciu[7]	Refers to <i>Nypa fruticans</i> . See also attap .	 KL
	‘亚答’叶 {‘亞答’葉}	A[7] Tap[8] Hiohq[8]	Refers specifically to the leaves of <i>Nypa fruticans</i> , which are widely used as thatching material for roofs.	
	薰草	Hun[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Refers specifically to the dried young leaves of the nipah palm, <i>Nypa fruticans</i> , used as cigarette paper for rolling tobacco. The term is also used for tobacco .	 KL
	‘亚答’ 子 {‘亞答’ 子}	A[7] Tap[8] Zi[2]	Refers specifically to the edible immature nipah seed (attap chee). Usually sold in sweet syrup, or an ingredient in local desserts.	
Nipple fruit	五脚茄 {五腳茄}	Gor[3 ⁷] Kha[7 ¹] Kioh[5]	Refers to <i>Solanum mammosum</i> . Literally ‘five legged brinjal’, because of the protusions at the proximal end of the fruit.	 LBY
Nostoc (hair moss)	发菜 {髮菜}	Huat[8 ⁴] Cai[3]	Refers to the cyanobacteria, <i>Nostoc flagelliforme</i> and <i>Nostoc commune</i> which are often eaten during Chinese New Year because of its somewhat homophonous pronunciation as ‘发财’ (Huat[8 ⁴] Zai[5]), which means to strike it rich.	 KL
	头毛菜 {頭毛菜}	Thau[3 ⁵] M'ng[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Thau[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Literally ‘head hair vegetable’. Refers to the cyanobacteria, <i>Nostoc flagelliforme</i> and <i>Nostoc commune</i> .	
Notoginseng	田七	Tien[3 ⁵] Cit[4]	Refers to <i>Panax notoginseng</i> , which the root is highly valued in Chinese medicine.	 KL
	川七	Cuan[7 ¹] Cit[4]	Refers to <i>Panax notoginseng</i> . Name also used for madeira vine .	
Nut	豆	Tau[7]	Generic term that is also used for bean .	







Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Nutmeg	‘老孝’	Lau[3] Hau[3] La[3] Hau[3]	Refers to <i>Myristica fragrans</i> .  KL
Oat	燕麦 {燕麥} 麦 {麥}	Ien[2 ³] Behq[8] Behq[8]	Refers to <i>Avena sativa</i> . Refers to <i>Avena sativa</i> . Name also used for wheat .  KL
Oil palm	油棕	Iu[3 ⁵] Zang[1]	Refers to <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> .  KL
Okra			See lady's finger .
Onion	葱 {蔥} 大葱 {大蔥}	Cang[1] Tua[3 ⁷] Cang[1]	Refers to <i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>cepa</i> . See also shallot , scallion , and welsh onion . Generally used only on the bulb of <i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>cepa</i> . Literally ‘big onion’. See also shallot , scallion , and welsh onion .  KL
Opium	鸦片 {鴉片}	A[7 ¹] Phien[3]	Refers specifically to the processed dried latex from the opium poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> . The poppy plant does not appear to have a name in the local Minnan language.
Orange	橙	Ciam[5]	Refers to <i>Citrus × sinensis</i> . See also Mandarin orange , kumquat .  KL
Orange jasmine (orange jessamine)	七里香	Cit[8 ⁴] Li[5 ²] Hiong[1]	Literally ‘seven mile fragrance’. Refers to <i>Murraya paniculata</i> .  LBY







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Orchid	胡姬	Or[7] Kiet[4] Or[7] Kit[8]	From English 'orchid'. Used as a generic term for all orchids which are members of the orchid family, the Orchidaceae.
	兰花 {蘭花}	Lan[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Generic term for all orchids of the orchid family, the Orchidaceae.
	跳舞花	Thiau[2 ³] Bu[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Refers to the species and hybrids of dancing lady orchids <i>Oncidium</i> . Literally 'dancing flower'.
			 KL
			 KL
Oriental arborvitae	扁柏	Pien[5 ²] Pha[4]	Refers to <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> .
			 TSK
Ornamental aquarium plant	鱼草 {魚草}	Hur[3 ⁵] Cau[2] Hi[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	Literally 'fish grass'. See also duckweed, water hyacinth, water plant .
	水草	Zui[5 ²] Cau[2]	Name also used for reed and as a generic term for water plant . The term also refers to drinking straw in the local Minnan language.
Osmanthus	桂花	Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> .
Ox knee root	牛七	Gu[3 ⁵] Cit[4]	Refers to <i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> , a root commonly used in Chinese medicine. Literally 'cattle seven'. Called '牛膝' in Mandarin.
			 KL
Oyster plant	红竹叶 {紅竹葉}	Ang[3 ⁵] Tek[8 ⁴] Hiohq[8]	Literally 'red bamboo leaf'. Refers to <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> , a commonly seen ornamental plant.
			 KL








Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore





English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Palm sheath	‘窩扒叶’ {‘窩扒葉’} ‘窩扒’ {‘窩扒’}	Oh[7] Peh[7 ¹] Hiohq[8] Oh[7] Peh[1]	Refers specifically to leaf sheath of <i>Areca catechu</i> used for wrapping cooked food before the use of paper, plastic and expanded polystyrene foam packagings became widespread. After the Malay ‘upih’.
			 CKS
Pandan	班兰叶	Pan[7 ¹] Lan[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i> .
			 KL
Papaya	木瓜	Bok[4 ⁸] Kua[1] Bok[4 ⁸] Kueh[1]	Refers to <i>Carica papaya</i> . Literally ‘wood melon/gourd’.
			 KL
Parakeet heliconia (parakeet flower, parrot’s beak)	弓蕉花	Keng[7 ¹] Zioh[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Heliconia psittacorum</i> . Literally ‘banana flower’, probably because of the flower’s resemblance to the fruit.
			 KL
Parsley	红毛茛荳 {紅毛茛荳}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1] Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Iam[3 ⁵] Sui[1] Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Uan[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	Refers to <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> . Literally ‘red hair coriander’, which means coriander of the Caucasians. The term ‘red hair’ is used in the Minnan language to describe Caucasians. Also used for long coriander .
	芳菜	Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	A misnomer, literally ‘fragrant vegetable’. Name is more properly used for Chinese lettuce , but also misused for coriander and lettuce .
			 KL
Passionfruit	‘摩输输’ {‘摩輸輸’}	Bua[3] Su[7] Su[1]	From Malay ‘buah susu’. Refers to <i>Passiflora</i> species, including <i>Passiflora edulis</i> (illustrated on the right) and <i>Passiflora laurifolia</i> , the two species that are commonly sold in Singapore. See also love-in-a-mist passionfruit .
			 ML

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Pitaya			See dragon fruit .
Pea shoot (pea sprout)	豆苗	Tau[3 ⁷] Miau[5]	Refers to the shoots of <i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> eaten as a vegetable.
			 KL
Peach	桃	Toh[5] Thoh[5]	Refers to <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i> . See also Saturn peach . The fruit symbolises longevity and immortality in Chinese culture.
			 KL
	桃花	Thoh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1] Toh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers specifically to the peach blossom, or flower of <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i> .
			 LBY
Peanut (groundnut)	涂豆 {塗豆}	Thor[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> .
			 KL
	豆仁	Tau[3 ⁷] Lin[5]	Refers specifically to shelled peanuts.
	涂豆仁 {塗豆仁}	Thor[3 ⁵] Tau[7 ¹] Lin[5]	Refers specifically to shelled peanuts.
			 KL
Pear	琶	Peh[5]	Refers specifically to <i>Pyrus communis</i> and other <i>Pyrus</i> species or hybrids whose fruits are pear-shaped, generally the European taxa. Probably from English 'pear'. See also Asian pear .
			 KL

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Peony	牡丹	Bor[5] Tan[1]	Refers to <i>Paeonia</i> species.  EN
Peperomia	豆瓣	Tau[3 ⁷] Pan[3] Tau[3 ⁷] Pan[7]	Refers to <i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i> .  KL
Pepper	胡椒	Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	Refers to <i>Piper nigrum</i> .  KL
	乌胡椒 {烏胡椒}	Or[7 ¹] Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	Refers to black pepper and usually used only to make a distinction from white pepper. Literally ‘black pepper’.
	白胡椒	Peh[2 ^{Pehq4}] Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	Refers to white pepper and usually used only to make a distinction from black pepper. Literally ‘white pepper’.
Periwinkle	鸡屎花 {雞屎花}	Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘chicken faeces flower’. Refers to <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> . Name also used for lantana .  TCH
Persimmon	红柿{紅柿}	Ang[3 ⁵] Sai[7] Ang[3 ⁵] Khi[7]	Refers to <i>Diospyros kaki</i> .  KL
Petai	臭豆	Cau[2 ³] Tau[7]	Literally ‘stink bean’, without doubt in reference to its pungent flavour. Refers to <i>Parkia speciosa</i> .  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Pine	松	Siong[5]	Refers to <i>Pinus</i> species.  CKS
	柴‘雷’	Ca[3 ⁵] Lui[5]	Refers specifically to the pine cones (cones of <i>Pinus</i> species).  TSK
Pineapple	王梨	Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[5]	Refers to <i>Ananas comosus</i> . Literally ‘king pear’. Regarded as a lucky fruit because its name in the Minnan language is homophonous with ‘旺来’, which roughly means ‘prosperity comes or arrives’.  KL
	酥心王梨	Sor[7 ¹] Sim[7 ¹] Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[5]	Literally ‘crumbly heart king pear’. A variety characterised by its slightly tapering elongate shape.  LBY
Pipewort	谷真珠	Kok[8 ⁴] Zin[7 ¹] Zu[1]	Refers to the dried inflorescence of a few species of <i>Eriocaulon</i> used in Chinese medicine. Translates as ‘valley pearl’. Called ‘谷精草’ in Mandarin.  KL
Prickly water lily	芡实 {芡實}	Khiam[2 ³] Sit[8] Khien[2 ³] Sit[8]	Refers to <i>Euryale ferox</i> . The seeds are a common ingredient in herbal soups. Other parts of the plant (e.g., rhizome, young leaves) can also be eaten, but are not available in Singapore. See also water lily .  KL
Pitcher plant	老猴杯	Lau[3 ⁷] Kau[3 ⁵] Pueh[1]	Refers to <i>Nepenthes</i> species and hybrids. Literally ‘monkey cup’.  KL
	猪笼草 {猪籠草}	Tur[7 ¹] Lang[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	Literally ‘pig cage grass’. Refers to <i>Nepenthes</i> species and hybrids.







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Plant	植物	Sit[4] But[8] Tit[4] But[8]	General term for all plants, members of the kingdom Plantae.
	花草	Hueh[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Collective noun, usually used for flowering or decorative plants. Literally ‘flower grass’. Depending on context, the term can be used to mean ‘pattern’ or ‘design’ in the Minnan language.
	草药 {草藥}	Cau[5 ²] Iohq[8]	Literally ‘grass medicine’. Collective term for medicinal plants or medicine derived from plants.
	药草 {藥草}	Ioh[3 ^{iohq8}] Cau[2]	Literally ‘medicine grass’. Collective term for plants with medicinal properties.
	药材 {藥材}	Ioh[3 ^{iohq8}] Zai[5]	Literally ‘medicine material’. Although used for plants with medicinal properties, it is a generic term for anything with medicinal properties that may or may not be plant based.
Plum	李	Li[2]	Refers to several <i>Prunus</i> species or hybrids and their cultivated varieties. This name is generally used for round fruits with red to dark purplish red skin. See also prune . 
	梅	Bueh[5] Mueh[5] Mui[5]	Refers to <i>Prunus mume</i> . Generally differentiated from the above by its smaller size and green to yellow skin. 
Plum flower	梅花	Mui[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	
Pollen	花粉	Hueh[7 ¹] Hun[2]	Literally ‘flower powder’.
Pomegranate	榭榴	Sia[3] Liu[5]	Refers to <i>Punica granatum</i> . 
	春花	Cun[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to varieties of non-fruitletting pomegranate (flowering pomegranate) cultivated for its large flowers. Literally ‘spring flower’. Name also used for traditional decorative handicraft flowers made of paper (usually red), tied with threads, and with a piece of wire as the stalk. 








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English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Pomelo	柚	Iu[7]	Refers to <i>Citrus maxima</i> .  LBY
Ponkan			See mandarin orange .
Poor man's ginseng			See codonopsis root .
Potato	‘干冬’ {‘幹冬’} ‘工冬’	Kan[7] Tang[1] Kang[7] Tang[1]	Refers to <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> subsp. <i>tuberosum</i> . After Malay/Javanese ‘kentang’ for tuber.  CKS
Preserved fruit	咸酸甜 {鹹酸甜}	Kiam[3 ⁵] S'ng[7 ¹] T'i[1]	Collective noun for a variety of fruits that are usually dried and processed with sugar or salt. Literally ‘salty sour sweet’. See also fresh fruit and fruit .
	李咸 {李鹹}	Li[5 ²] Kiam[5]	Generic for preserved plum and other fruits.
Preserved vegetable	咸菜 {鹹菜}	Kiam[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to vegetables, usually <i>Brassica juncea</i> , pickled in brine with other ingredients added for flavour. Literally ‘salty vegetable’.  KL
	菜脯	Cai[2 ³] Por[2]	Translates as ‘dehydrated vegetable’. Refers specifically to preserved Chinese radish , <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> .  KL
	冬菜	Tang[7 ¹] Cai[3] Tong[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Pickled Chinese cabbage , <i>Brassica juncea</i> .  KL
	四川菜	Si[2 ³] Cuan[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Refers to a type of pickled mustard stem also known as Chinese pickled vegetable in English. Literally ‘Szechuan vegetable’. Called ‘榨菜’ in Mandarin. This is <i>Brassica juncea</i> .  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Preserved vegetable [continued]	梅菜	Mui[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to dry pickled Chinese cabbage or mustard cabbage .  KL
Prune	蜜枣 {蜜棗}	Bit[4 ⁸] Zoh[2]	Generally used only for oval-shaped fruits with red to purplish skin varieties of <i>Prunus</i> . Name also used for candied jujube . See also plum .  KL
	乌枣 {烏棗}	Or[7 ¹] Zoh[2]	Refers specifically to dried prune . See also jujube .  KCP
Pulasan	葡萄山	Pu[3] Toh[3] San[1] Phu[3] Toh[3] San[1]	Refers to <i>Nephelium ramboutan-ake</i> . Probably a corruption of Malay 'pulasan'. See also rambutan .  KL
Pumpkin	金瓜	Kim[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹]	Literally 'gold melon'. Refers to <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> and <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> .  KL
	金瓜子	Kim[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Refers to pumpkin seed, usually eaten as a snack. See also watermelon seed .  KL
Pussy willow	银柳 {銀柳}	Gun[3 ⁵] Niu[2] Gun[3 ⁵] Liu[2] Gin[3 ⁵] Niu[2]	Refers to <i>Salix caprea</i> . Regarded as an auspicious plant popular during Chinese New Year. The name in the Minnan language is homophonous with '银两', loosely translates as 'silver money'. See also willow .  LBY

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Radish			See Chinese radish .
Raisin			See under grape .
Rambutan	红毛丹 {紅毛丹}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Tan[1]	Literally ‘red hair pellet’. Refers to <i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> . See also pulasan . 
			KL
Ramp			See under leek .
Rattan (cane)	藤	Tin[5]	Used for various species of climbing palms or rattans (e.g., <i>Calamus</i> , <i>Daemonorops</i> , and <i>Korthalsia</i>). Name also refers to vine . 
			KL
Red bayberry			See Chinese bayberry .
Red bean	红豆 {紅豆}	Ang[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Phaseolus angularis</i> var. <i>angularis</i> . Literally ‘red bean’. See also bean , mung bean . 
			KL
Redbird flower (devil’s backbone)	鸟花 {鳥花}	Ziau[5 ²] Hueh[1]	Literally ‘bird flower’ because of the apparent likeness. Refers to <i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i> . 
			LBY
Red date			See jujube .
Redstem wormwood	茵陈 {茵陳}	Im[7 ¹] Tan[5]	Refers to <i>Artemisia scoparia</i> , which is valued in Chinese medicine.
Reed	水草	Zui[5 ²] Cau[2]	Name also broadly used to refer to various aquatic plants (see water plant), and as a generic term for ornamental aquarium plant . The term also refers to drinking straw in the local Minnan language. 
			KL



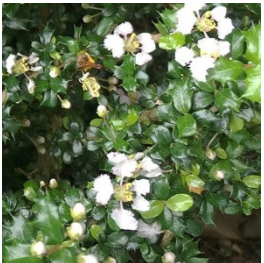


English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Rice	米	Bi[2]	Refers to <i>Oryza sativa</i> , and specifically to uncooked rice grains.  KL
	白米	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Bi[2]	Literally 'white rice'. Refers specifically to polished uncooked rice.
	饭	P'ng[7]	Refers specifically to cooked rice.  KL
	稻	Tiu[7]	Refers to the rice plant. See also straw .  KL
	米糠	Bi[5 ²] Kh'ng[1]	Refers to rice bran. Literally 'rice husk'.
	糙米	Coh[2 ³] Bi[2]	Refers to uncooked unpolished rice.
	糙米饭 {糙米飯}	Coh[2 ³] Bi[5 ²] P'ng[7]	Refers specifically to cooked unpolished rice.  KL
	秈米	Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	Refers to glutinous rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i> var. <i>glutinosa</i> , which becomes very sticky when cooked.
	秈米饭	Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[5 ²] P'ng[7]	Refers specifically to cooked glutinous rice.  KL
	白秈米	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	See also black glutinous rice, rice .
	乌米 {烏米}	Or[7 ¹] Bi[2]	Literally 'black rice'. Refers to black glutinous rice, which are cultivated varieties of <i>Oryza sativa</i> that are black or dark purple.  KL
	乌秈米 {烏秈米}	Or[7 ¹] Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	Refers to black glutinous rice.
Rockmelon			See cantaloupe , see also honeydew melon .
Root	根	Kun[1] Kin[1]	Refers to primary or lateral root or root hair, and generally any part of plant that is in contact with soil or substrate.







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Rose	玫瑰	Mui[3 ⁵] Kui[3]	Refers to <i>Rosa</i> species, hybrids and their cultivated varieties.  LM
	玫瑰花	Mui[3 ⁵] Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	
Rose apple (jambu)	璉霧 {璉霧}	Jam[5] Bu[7] Jiam[5] Bu[7] Liam[5] Bu[7]	Refers to <i>Syzygium aqueum</i> . After Malay 'jambu air'.  KL
Roselle	洛神花	Lok[4] Sin[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> . Commonly sold in sweet syrup.  TSK
Rubber	樹奶 {樹奶}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[1]	Literally 'tree milk'. Originally used specifically to latex from the rubber tree (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>), but has been extended to refer to all kinds of rubber, and often plastic, products in Singapore. See also latex .  CKS
	樹奶樹 {樹奶樹}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[7 ¹] Ciu[7]	Literally 'tree milk tree'. Refers specifically to rubber tree <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> .
	樹奶子 {樹奶子}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Literally 'tree milk seed'. Refers specifically to rubber seed (seed of <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>).  CKS
<i>Saccharum edule</i>	甘蔗花	Kam[7 ¹] Zia[2 ³] Hueh[1]	Refers to the unopened flower heads of <i>Saccharum edule</i> eaten as a vegetable. A rather expensive vegetable seldom offered in local markets. Called 'tebu telur' in Malay.
Saga seed	啞狗子 {啞狗子}	Eh[5] Kau[5] Zi[2]	Refers to <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> . Literally 'dumb [mute] seed'. Muteness caused by eating the saga seed is a local tale commonly told to, and repeated amongst, children. Also used for tamarind plum .  KL






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Saturn peach	扁桃	P'i[5 ²] Thoh[5]	Literally 'flat peach'. See also peach . Refers to <i>Prunus persica</i> f. <i>compressa</i> . 
			KL
Salak (snake fruit)	‘沙六’ ‘三六’ 蛇皮果	Sa[7] Lak[8] S'a[7] Lak[8] Zua[3 ⁵] Pher[3 ⁵] Koh[2] Zua[3 ⁵] Phueh[3 ⁵] Koh[2]	Refers to <i>Salacca zalacca</i> . After the Malay or Indonesian 'buah salak'. Literally 'snake skin fruit' because of its scaly skin. Refers to <i>Salacca zalacca</i> . 
			KL
Sapodilla or chiku	‘之龟’ {‘之龜’} ‘摩之龟’ {‘摩之龜’}	Zi[7] Ku[1] Bua[3] Zi[7] Ku[1]	Refers to <i>Manilkara zapota</i> . After Malay 'buah ciku'. Called 人心果 in Mandarin. After Malay 'buah ciku'. 
			KL
Scallion (spring onion)	青葱 {青蔥} 葱菜 {蔥菜}	C'i[7 ¹] Cang[1] C'eh[7 ¹] Cang[1] Cang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Allium fistulosum</i> . Literally 'green onion'. See also Chinese chive, welsh onion, leek, and onion . Literally 'onion vegetable'. Refers to <i>Allium fistulosum</i> . 
			KL
Scaphium	膨大海	Phong[2] Tai[3] Hai[2] Phong[2] Tai[3] Hai[1]	Refers to <i>Scaphium macropodum</i> . 
			KL
Sea coconut (toddy palm, sugar palm)	海底椰	Hai[5 ²] Tueh[5 ²] Ia[5] Hai[5 ²] Teh[5 ²] Ia[5]	Refers to the [usually processed] fruit of <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> (not to be confused with <i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> [coco de mer], which is endemic to the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean). Often canned as sliced pieces in sweet syrup. Literally 'sea bottom coconut'. 
			ML
Seagrass	海草	Hai[5 ²] Cau[2]	General term for any grass-like plant growing in the marine environment. Literally 'sea grass'. In Singapore, seagrasses belong to the two families, Cymodoceaceae and Hydrocharitaceae. See also seaweed . 
			KL







English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Seaweed	海藻	Hai[5 ²] Cai[3]	Literally ‘sea vegetable’. Generally used only for edible seaweed. See also seagrass .
	紫菜	Zi[5 ²] Cai[3] Zur[5 ²] Cai[3]	Refers to a few kinds of edible seaweed. Literally ‘purple vegetable’.
			 KL
Seed	子	Zi[2]	Generic term for any kind of seed.
Self-heal (heal-all)	夏枯草	Heh[3 ⁷] Kor[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> . Translates as ‘summer withered grass’. A common ingredient in Chinese herbal tea.
			 KL
Sesame	麻	Mua[5]	Refers to <i>Sesamum indicum</i> .
	油麻	Iu[3 ⁵] Mua[5]	Literally ‘oil sesame’, possibly because it was commonly used to produce oil (i.e., sesame oil).
	乌麻 {烏麻}	Or[7 ¹] Mua[5]	Refers to black sesame. Literally ‘black sesame’.
	白麻	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mua[5]	Refers to white sesame. Literally ‘white sesame’.
			 KL
			 KL
Sessile joyweed	红田乌 {紅田烏}	Ang[3 ⁵] Can[3 ⁵] Or[1]	Refers to <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> . Called ‘莲子草’ in Mandarin.
			 KL
Shallot	葱头 {蔥頭}	Cang[7 ¹] Thau[5]	Refers to a variety of <i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> . Literally ‘onion head’. See also onion , scallion , and welsh onion .
			 CKS
Shatterstone			See stonebreaker .

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Shiny bush	山荖叶 {山荖葉}	S'ua[7 ¹] Lau[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Piper sarmentosum</i> . Literally 'mountain betel leaf'.  KL
Shoot (sprout)	芽	Geh[5]	Name also used for bud .
Shrubby simpoh (yellow simpoh)	膾屎叶 {膾屎葉}	Zi[7 ¹] Bai[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	Refers to <i>Dillenia suffruticosa</i> . Literally 'vulva leaf' in reference to a supposed resemblance of the female organ at the base of the leaf. Usually euphemistically referred to as 'CB leaf' in Singapore.  KL
	猪肉叶 {豬肉葉}	Tur[7 ¹] Ba[2 ^{baq4}] Hiohq[8]	Literally 'pork leaf', for reasons unknown, but possibly derived as euphemism for the above name. This leaf was widely used as a food wrapper before plastic-coated paper, plastic and expanded polystyrene containers became the norm.
Singapore holly	满天星	Mua[5 ²] Th'i[7 ¹] C'i[1]	Refers to <i>Malpighia coccigera</i> .  KL
Singapore rhododendron (senduduk)	乌檀 {烏檀}	Or[7 ¹] Tan[5]	Refers to <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> .  KL
	白檀	Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Tan [5]	Refers specifically to the uncommon white form of <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> . This form is thought to be more medicinally effective.  TCH
Snake fruit			See salak .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Snake gourd	蛇瓜	Zua[3 ⁵] Kueh[1]	Refers to <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> . Literally ‘snake gourd or melon’.
			 KL
Snake needle grass	蛇草	Zua[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	Literally ‘snake grass’. Refers to species of <i>Oldenlandia</i> commonly used in Chinese medicine.
Snap pea (sugar snap pea)	甜豆	T'i[7 ¹] Tau[7]	Refers to <i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> var. <i>macrocarpum</i> . Literally ‘sweet bean’.
	甜荷兰豆	T'i[7 ¹] Hoh[3 ⁵] Lin[3] Tau[7] T'i[7 ¹] Hu[3] Lin[3] Tau[7]	Literally ‘sweet Holland bean’. Refers to <i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> var. <i>macrocarpum</i> .
			 KL
Snow pea	荷兰豆/荷兰豆 {荷兰豆/荷兰豆}	Hoh[3 ⁵] Lin[3] Tau[7] Hu[3] Lin[3] Tau[7] Hor[3 ⁵] Lin[3] Tau[7] Hor[3] Lan[3] Tau[7]	Literally ‘Holland bean’. Refers to seedpod of <i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> var. <i>macrocarpum</i> typically harvested while still unripe. Called 豌豆 in Mandarin. See also bean, green pea .
			 CKS
Solomon's seal	玉竹	Giok[4 ⁸] Ziok[4] Giok[4 ⁸] Tiok[4]	Refers to <i>Polygonatum</i> species. Literally ‘jade bamboo’. A common ingredient in herbal soups.
			 KL
Soursop	红毛榴槿 {红毛榴槿}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Liu[3] Lien[5]	Refers to <i>Annona muricata</i> . Literally ‘red hair durian’. ‘Red hair’ is used in the local Minnan language to describe Caucasians, thus the name of this fruit suggests allusion to Caucasians who may have first introduced it, but its etymology is not known.
			 ML
Sour starfruit or belimbing	酸杨桃 {酸楊桃}	S'ng[7 ¹] 'Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	Refers to <i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> . Literally ‘sour starfruit’. Called ‘belimbing asam’ in Malay.
	酸子	S'ng[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Literally ‘sour seed’. Refers to <i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> .
			 KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Soybean	黄豆	'Ng[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	Literally 'yellow bean'. Refers to the numerous cultivated varieties of <i>Glycine max</i> .  KL
	豆豉	Tau[3 ⁷] Si[7] Tau[3 ⁷] S'i[7]	Refers specifically to salted fermented soybeans. Commonly used to flavour fish or vegetable dishes in Chinese cuisine. Picture shows the dry version, but also refers to the kind that is steeped in oily sauce.  KL
Spice	芳料	Phang[7 ¹] Liau[7]	Collective noun; literally 'fragrant ingredient'.
Spider plant	吊兰 {吊蘭}	Tiau[2 ³] Lan[5] Tiau[2 ³] Na[5]	Refers to <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> .  KL
Spinach	菠薐菜	Per[7 ¹] Leng[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Pueh[7 ¹] Leng[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> . The name is sometimes written as '飞龙菜' or 'flying dragon vegetable' because of the homophony in the Minnan language.  KL
Spring onion			See welsh onion and scallion .
Star anise	八角	Pueh[2 ^{puehq4}] Kak[4]	Refers to <i>Illicium verum</i> . Literally 'eight horn' or 'eight corner', referring to the follicles that make up the aggregate fruit derived from a single flower.  KL
	八角粒	Pueh[2 ^{puehq4}] Kak[8 ⁴] Liap[8]	Refers to <i>Illicium verum</i> .
Star gooseberry			See Malay gooseberry .

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Starfruit	杨桃 {楊桃}	'Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	Refers to <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> .  KL
Stonebreaker (shatterstone)	珠草	Zu[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> . Literally 'pearl grass', so named because of the small round fruits on the underside of the stems.  CKS
Straw	稻草	Tiu[3 ⁷] Cau[2]	Refers to the cut and dried stalks of cereal plants, usually rice , after the grains have been harvested.
Strawberry saxifrage	虎耳草	Hor[5 ²] Hi[3 ⁷] Cau[2] Hor[5 ²] H'i[3 ⁷] Cau[2]	Refers to <i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> . Literally 'tiger ear grass'.  LGP
<i>Strobilanthes crispata</i>	乌面将军 {烏面將軍}	Or[7 ¹] Bin[3 ⁷] Ziong[7 ¹] Kun[1]	Literally 'black face general'. Its etymology is not known.  KL
Sugar cane	甘蔗	Kam[7 ¹] Zia[3]	Refers to <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .  KL
	竹蔗	Tek[8 ⁴] Zia[3]	Translates as 'bamboo sugarcane'. Probably synonymous to the above name but used by some to refer specifically to red cultivated variety of <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .  TSK
	红蔗 {紅蔗}	Ang[3 ⁵] Zia[3]	Translates as 'red sugarcane'. Refers to the red cultivated variety.

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Sugar palm			See sea coconut .
Sunflower	日头花 {日頭花}	Jit[4 ⁸] Thau[3 ⁵] Hueh[1] Lit[4 ⁸] Thau[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Literally translates as ‘sun flower’. Refers to members of family Asteraceae such as <i>Helianthus annuus</i> , which is illustrated on the right.
	花子	Hueh[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Literally ‘flower seed’. Refers to seed of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower seed).
Sweet leaf bush	‘马尼’菜 {‘馬尼’菜}	Ma[7] Ni[7] Cai[3] Ma[5] Ni[7] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> . After Malay ‘sayur manis’ and ‘cekur manis’.
Sweet potato	蕃薯	Han[7 ¹] Zur[5] An[7] Zur[5] Han[7 ¹] Zi[5]	Refers to <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> .
	蕃薯叶 {蕃薯葉}	Han[7 ¹] Zur[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8] Han[7 ¹] Zi[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	Refers specifically to the leaf of <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> eaten as a vegetable.



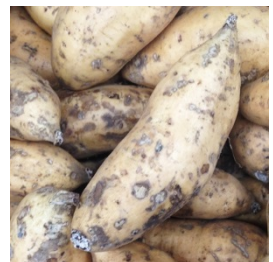
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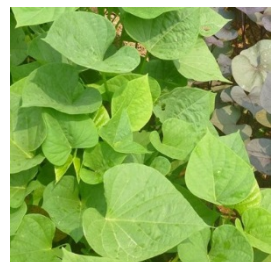
KL











KL











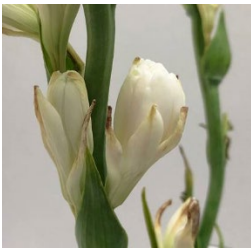
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KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Sword lily	劍蘭 {劍蘭}	Kiam[2 ³] Lan[5]	Refers to <i>Gladiolus</i> species, hybrids and their cultivated varieties. 
			LBY
Szechuan lovage	川芎	Cuan[7 ¹] Kiong[1]	Refers to <i>Ligusticum striatum</i> , an important herb in Chinese medicine. The rhizome is usually sold as dried slices. 
			KL
Tamarind (asam)	阿三	A[7 ¹] Sam[1]	Refers to <i>Tamarindus indica</i> . From Malay 'asam'. 
			CKS
Tamarind plum (keranji)	啞狗子 {啞狗子}	Eh[5] Kau[5] Zi[2]	Refers to <i>Dialium indum</i> . Literally 'dumb [mute] seed'. Also used for saga seed (<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>). 
			KL
Tapioca (cassava)	樹薯 {樹薯}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[5] Ciu[3 ⁷] Zi[5]	Refers specifically to <i>Manihot esculenta</i> subsp. <i>esculenta</i> . Called 'ubi kayu' in Malay. 
	樹薯叶 {樹薯葉}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8] Ciu[3 ⁷] Zi[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	Refers specifically to the leaves of <i>Manihot esculenta</i> subsp. <i>esculenta</i> , which is eaten as a leafy vegetable. 
			KL
Taro (cocoyam)	芋	Or[7]	Refers to <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Often referred to as yam in Singapore. 
	芋头 {芋頭}	Or[3 ⁷] Thau[5]	Literally 'taro head'. 
			KL






English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Tea	茶	Teh[5]	Refers to <i>Camellia sinensis</i> var. <i>sinensis</i> , both the plant and the brew. Notably one of the few English words borrowed from the Minnan language.  KL
	茶叶 {茶葉}	Teh[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	Literally 'tea leaf'. Often used to refer to dried tea leaves as well.
	茶米	Teh[3 ⁵] Bi[2]	Refers specifically to dried curled up tea leaves. Literally 'tea rice'.
Thai coriander		See long coriander .	
Thornless crown of thorns	八仙花	Pat[8 ⁴] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Euphorbia geroldii</i> . Literally 'eight immortal's [celestial or divine beings in Chinese mythology] flower', possibly derived from the figure-eight shaped flower. Name also used for hydrangea and crown of thorns .  LGP
Three-coloured Amaranthus	山莧 {山莧}	S'ua[7 ¹] Heng[7] S'ua[7 ¹] H'ia[7]	Refers to the green variety of <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> . Translates as 'mountain Chinese spinach'.  NSK
	鸡屎莧 {雞屎莧}	Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] Heng[7] Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] H'ia[7]	Translates as 'chicken faeces Chinese spinach'. Refers to the green variety of <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> . See also Chinese spinach , and Malabar spinach .
	红莧菜 {紅莧菜}	Ang[3 ⁵] Heng[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	Refers to the variety of <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> with red stripes or streaks.  KL
	红莧 {紅莧}	Ang[3 ⁵] H'ia[7]	Refers to the variety of <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> with red stripes or streaks.
	红菜 {紅菜}	Ang[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Possibly a misnomer. Literally 'red vegetable', which usually refers to the red-stemmed Malabar spinach .
<i>Tinospora crispa</i>	苦藤	Khor[5 ²] Tin[5]	Literally 'bitter vine'. Commonly used as a medicinal plant.  LBY





English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Tobacco	红薰 {紅薰}	Ang[3 ⁵] Hun[1]	Refers to loose, fine-cut tobacco. Traditionally rolled with cigarette wrappers made from young leaves of the nipah palm (see also nipah leaf).
	薰草	Hun[7 ¹] Cau[2]	Name also used for cigarette wrappers (see nipah).  KL
Toddy palm			See sea coconut .
Tomato	红毛茄 {紅毛茄}	Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Kioh[5]	Refers to <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> . Literally ‘red hair brinjal’. The term ‘red hair’ is used in the local Minnan language to describe Caucasians, indicating its introduction by Caucasians.  CKS
Torch ginger (ginger flower)	姜花 {薑花}	K'iu[7 ¹] Huch[1]	Refers to <i>Etlingera elatior</i> , which is commonly used to flavour dishes.  KL
Touch-me-not			See mimosa .
Tree	树 {樹}	Ciu[7]	Generic term for any tree or shrub.
	树枝 {樹枝}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Ki[1]	Tree branch/ twig. Generic term for any stick-like elongate woody part.
	树头 {樹頭}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Thau[5]	Literally ‘tree head’. Refers to the base of tree (around the roots) where it emerges from the ground. Also refers to the stump after a tree has been felled.
	树叶 {樹葉}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Hiohq[8]	Tree leaf. Generic term for leaf from any tree.
	树根 {樹根}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Kun[1]	Tree root.
	树身 {樹身}	Ciu[3 ⁷] Sin[1]	Literally ‘tree body’. Refers generally to tree trunk or the section between the crown and the base.
Tuberose	月来香 {月來香}	Ger[3 ^{Gerq8}] Lai[3 ⁵] Hiong[1]	Refers to <i>Telosma cordata</i> . Called ‘夜来香’ in Mandarin.  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Turmeric	黄姜 {黄薑}	'Ng[3 ⁵] K'iu[1]	Lietrally 'yellow ginger'. Refers to <i>Curcuma longa</i> . See also ginger .  KL
Turnip			See jicama .
Turnip cabbage			See kohlrabi .
Vegetable	菜	Cai[3]	Collective noun for edible plants. Also used for dish (food served) in the Minnan language. See also preserved vegetable .
	生菜/鲜菜 {生菜/鲜菜}	C'i[7 ¹] Cai[3] C'eh[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Refers to fresh or uncooked (raw) vegetable.
	菜叶 {菜葉}	Cai[2 ³] Hiohq[8]	Vegetable leaf; generic for leaf of any vegetable.
	菜[脧]	Cai[2 ³] Kohq[4] Cai[2 ³] Kohq[8]	Vegetable petiole.
	菜骨	Cai[2 ³] Kut[4]	Vegetable petiole. Literally 'vegetable bone'.
	菜根	Cai[2 ³] Kun[1]	Vegetable root.
	菜子	Cai[2 ³] Zi[2]	Vegetable seed. Usually refers to seeds for planting.
Vine	藤	Tin[5]	Generic term for any climbing or twining plants (e.g., <i>Calamus</i> , <i>Daemonorops</i> , and <i>Korthalsia</i>). Name also used for rattan .
Walnut	核桃	Hap[4] Toh[5] Hat[4] Toh[5]	Refers to <i>Juglans regia</i> .  KCP
Water caltrop	菱角	Leng[3 ⁵] Kak[4]	Refers to <i>Trapa natans</i> .  CKS
Water chestnut			See Chinese water chestnut .
Water hyacinth	藻	Phioh[5]	Usually used specifically for <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , but used by some people for any floating water plants. See also duckweed , water plant .  KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Water jasmine	水梅	Zui[5 ²] Mui[5]	Refers to <i>Wrightia religiosa</i> .  KL
Water lily	荷花	Hoh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers to <i>Nymphaea</i> species or hybrids. See also prickly water lily , lotus .  KL
Water plant	水草	Zui[5 ²] Cau[2]	Generic term for aquatic or semi-aquatic plants. Also refers to reed or ornamental aquarium plant . See also duckweed , water hyacinth . The term is also used for drinking straw in the local Minnan language.  KL
Water spinach			See kangkong .
Watercress	西洋菜	Sai[7 ¹] Yong[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Sai[7 ¹] 'Iu[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Sch[7 ¹] Iong[3 ⁵] Cai[3] Sai[7 ¹] Iong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> .  ML
Watermelon	西瓜	Si[7 ¹] Kueh[1]	Refers to <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> . See also melon .  KL
	瓜子	Kueh[7 ¹] Zi[2] Kua[7 ¹] Zi[2]	Refers to watermelon seed (melon seed) of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> eaten as a snack. See also pumpkin seed .  KL

Minnan Botanical Names Used in Singapore

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Welsh onion (spring onion, bunching onion)	风葱 {風葱}	Hong[7 ¹] Cang[1]	Refers to <i>Allium fistulosum</i> . See also Chinese chive, onion, shallot, and scallion .
Wheat	麦 {麥}	Behq[8]	Name also used for oat .
White champak			See under champak .
White mugwort	真珠花菜	Zin[7 ¹] Zu[7 ¹] Hueh[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Refers to <i>Artemisia lactiflora</i> . Translates as ‘pearl flower vegetable’.
	真珠菜	Zin[7 ¹] Zu[7 ¹] Cai[3]	Translates as ‘pearl vegetable’. Refers to <i>Artemisia lactiflora</i> .
			 KL
White orchid cactus	琼花 {瓊花}	Kheng[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	Refers specifically to <i>Epiphyllum oxypetalum</i> .
			 TCH
Willow	柳	Liu[2]	Refers generally to <i>Salix</i> with drooping branches and leaves. <i>Salix babylonica</i> is the most commonly available <i>Salix</i> species in Singapore.
	柳枝	Liu[5 ²] Ki[1]	Generally used only for small potted plants. Literally ‘willow stalk’.
			 TSK
			 TSK
Winged bean	四角豆	Si[2 ³] Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[5]	Refers to <i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> . Literally ‘four-cornered bean’.
	杨桃豆 {楊桃豆}	‘Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	Translates as ‘starfruit bean’.
			 KL

English Nomenclature	Han Script	Phonetic Transcription	Remarks and Figures
Winter melon	冬瓜	Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[1]	Refers to <i>Benincasa hispida</i> . Literally ‘winter melon’. This is the mature fruit which is larger, more oblong, hairless and waxy. When young, the fruit is elongated, smaller, hairy and not waxy, and also called fuzzy melon . See also melon . 
	冬瓜	Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[1]	Literally ‘winter melon’. Refers both to candied winter melon and to the fresh fruit. 
	冬瓜条 {冬瓜條}	Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Tiau[5]	Literally ‘winter melon strip’. Refers specifically to the candied fruit often used in dessert or filling of Chinese pastries. KL
	冬瓜糖	Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Th'ng[5]	Literally ‘winter melon sweet’. The word ‘糖’ can mean either sugar or sweet (noun) in the Minnan language.
Wolfberry (Chinese wolfberry, boxthorn fruit, barbary wolfberry, goji berry)	枸杞	Kor[7] Ki[2] Kor[5] Ki[2] Kau[5] Ki[1] Kau[5] Ki[2]	Refers to <i>Lycium barbarum</i> and <i>Lycium chinense</i> . 
	枸杞菜	Kau[5] Ki[7] Cai[3] Kor[5] Ki[7] Cai[3] Kor[5] Ki[5] Cai[3]	Refers to the wolfberry leaf used as a vegetable. 
Yam			See taro .
Yam bean			See jicama .
Yellow champak			See under champak .
Yellow simpoh			See shrubby simpoh .
Ylang-ylang			See cananga .

INDEX OF MINNAN (HOKKIEN) PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
A...		
A[2 ^{Aq4}] Lai[5]	鸭梨 {鴨梨}	Chinese white pear, p. 13.
A[7 ¹] Ma[5] Zi[2]	亚麻子 {亞麻子}	Flax seed, p. 35.
A[7 ¹] Phien[3]	鸦片 {鴉片}	Opium, p. 57.
A[7 ¹] Sam[1]	阿三	Tamarind (asam), p. 76.
A[7] Tap[4]	‘亚答’	Attap, p. 14.
A[7] Tap[8] Ciu[7]	‘亚答’树 {‘亞答’樹}	Nipah, p. 56.
A[7] Tap[8] Hiohq[8]	‘亚答’叶 {‘亞答’葉}	Nipah leaf, p. 56.
A[7] Tap[8] Zi[2]	‘亚答’子 {‘亞答’子}	Nipah seed, p. 56.
An[7] Zur[5]	蕃薯	Sweet potato, p. 75.
Ang[3 ⁵] Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Zioh[1]	红肉蕉 {紅肉蕉}	Banana [variety], p. 15.
Ang[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	红菜 {紅菜}	Red stemmed Malabar spinach, p. 50. Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
Ang[3 ⁵] Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	红菜头 {紅菜頭}	Carrot, p. 21.
Ang[3 ⁵] Can[3 ⁵] Or[1]	红田乌 {紅田烏}	Sessile joyweed, p. 70.
Ang[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	红树 {紅樹}	Mangrove tree, p.52.
Ang[3 ⁵] Heng[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	红苋菜 {紅莧菜}	Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
Ang[3 ⁵] Hun[1]	红薰 {紅薰}	Tobacco, p. 78.
Ang[3 ⁵] Kong[2 ³] Zioh[1]	红绛蕉 {紅絳蕉}	Banana [variety], p. 15.
Ang[3 ⁵] Khi[7]	红柿 {紅柿}	Persimmon, p. 61.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Iam[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	红毛茛苳 {紅毛茛苳}	Parsley, p. 59.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	红毛茛苳 {紅毛茛苳}	Parsley, p. 59.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Kioh[5]	红毛茄 {紅毛茄}	Tomato, p. 78.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Khin[3] Cai[3]	红毛芹菜 {紅毛芹菜}	Celery, p. 22.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Khun[3] Cai[3]	红毛芹菜 {紅毛芹菜}	Celery, p. 22.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Liu[3] Lien[5]	红毛榴槤 {紅毛榴槤}	Soursop, p. 72.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	红毛茼蒿 {紅毛茼蒿}	Lettuce, p. 46.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Tan[1]	红毛丹 {紅毛丹}	Rambutan, p. 66.
Ang[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Uan[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	红毛茛苳 {紅毛茛苳}	Parsley, p. 59.
Ang[3 ⁵] Sai[7]	红柿 {紅柿}	Persimmon, p. 61.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Ang[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	红豆 {紅豆}	Red bean, p. 66.
Ang[3 ⁵] Tek[8 ⁴] Hiohq[8]	红竹叶 {紅竹葉}	Oyster plant, p. 58.
Ang[3 ⁵] Zia[3]	红蔗 {紅蔗}	Red sugar cane, p. 74.
Ang[3 ⁵] Zoh[2]	红枣 {紅棗}	Jujube (Chinese jujube, Chinese date, red date), p. 43.
B...		
Ba[3] Kak[8] Lak[8]	‘麻角六’	Candlenut (buah keluak), p. 20.
Ba[3] Long[7] Long[1]	‘麻琅琅’ {‘麻瑯瑯’}	Ambarella (kedondong), p. 11.
Ba[3] Lu[7] Ku[1]	‘麻搥龟’ {‘麻搥龜’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Tau[7]	肉豆	Hyacinth bean, p. 40.
Bak[4 ⁸] K'ia[2]	木团	Guava, p. 39.
Bak[4 ⁸] Ni[7]	茉莉	Jasmine, p. 42.
Ban[3 ⁷] Ni[3 ⁵] Ceng[1]	万年青 {萬年青}	Money plant, p. 53.
Ban[3] Sat[4]	‘万虱’ {‘萬蝨’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Ban[5 ²] Teh[3 ⁷] Gim[2]	满地锦 {滿地錦}	Lawn pennywort, p. 46.
Bang[3] Cau[2]	芒草	Lalang (cogon grass), p. 45.
Bang[5] Ka[1]	‘蠔胶’ {‘蠔膠’}	Jackfruit, p. 41.
Bang[3] Kuan[1]	‘梦关’ {‘夢關’}	Jicama (yam bean), p. 42.
Bang[3] Kuang[1]	‘梦光’ {‘夢光’}	Jicama (yam bean), p. 42.
Bang[3 ⁷] Kek[4]	网菊 {網菊}	Chrysanthemum, p. 28.
Bang[3 ⁷] Kit[4]	网菊 {網菊}	Chrysanthemum, p. 28.
Bang[3] Kit[4]	‘梦吉’ {‘夢吉’}	Mangosteen, p. 51.
Bang[3] Ngehq[8]	‘梦挟’ {‘夢挾’}	Mangosteen, p. 51.
Bang[3] Sat[4]	‘梦虱’ {‘夢蝨’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Beh[5 ²] Khi[5 ²] Tau[7]	马齿豆 {馬齒豆}	Broad bean, p. 19.
Behq[8]	麦 {麥}	Oat, p. 57. Wheat, p. 81.
Bi[2]	米	Rice [uncooked], p. 67.
Bi[5 ²] Kh'ng[1]	米糠	Rice bran, p. 67.
Bit[4 ⁸] Kueh[1]	蜜瓜	Honeydew melon, p. 40. Cantaloupe (rockmelon), p. 21.
Bit[4 ⁸] Zoh[2]	蜜枣 {蜜棗}	Candied jujube, p. 43. Prune, p. 65.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Boh[3 ⁵] Hua[7 ¹] Koh[2]	无花果 {無花果}	Fig, p. 34.
Boh[3 ⁵] Hueh[7 ¹] Koh[2]	无花果 {無花果}	Fig, p. 34.
Bok[4 ⁸] Kua[1]	木瓜	Papaya, p. 59.
Bok[4 ⁸] Kueh[1]	木瓜	Papaya, p. 59.
Bok[4 ⁸] Ni[2]	木耳	Jelly fungus, p. 42.
Bor[5] Tan[1]	牡丹	Peony, p. 61.
Bu[3 ⁵] Hua[7 ¹] Koh[2]	无花果 {無花果}	Fig, p. 34.
Bua[3 ⁸] Cau[2]	茛苢	<i>Desmodium caudatum</i> , p. 33.
Bua[3] Kak[8] Lak[8]	‘摩角六’	Candlenut (buah keluak), p. 20.
Bua[3] Lang[3] Sat[4]	‘摩弄虱’ {‘摩弄蟲’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Bua[3] Long[7] Long[1]	‘摩琅琅’ {‘摩瑯瑯’}	Ambarella (kedondong), p. 11.
Bua[3] Lu[7] Ku[1]	‘摩搥龟’ {‘摩搥龜’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Bua[3] Su[7] Su[1]	‘摩输输’ {‘摩輸輸’}	Passionfruit, p. 59.
Bua[3] Zi[7] Ku[1]	‘摩之龟’ {‘摩之龜’}	Sapodilla, p. 69.
Bueh[5]	梅	Plum, p. 63.
Bun[3 ⁵] Su[1]	‘文[?]’	Fern asparagus, p. 34.
C...		
Ca[3 ⁵] Lui[5]	柴‘雷’	Pine cone, p. 62.
Cai[3]	菜	Vegetable, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Hiohq[8]	菜叶 {菜葉}	Vegetable leaf, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	菜花	Cauliflower, p. 22.
Cai[2 ³] Kiu[5]	菜球	Kohlrabi (turnip cabbage), p. 44.
Cai[2 ³] Kohq[4]	菜[脰]	Vegetable petiole, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Kohq[8]	菜[脰]	Vegetable petiole, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Kueh[1]	菜瓜	Cucumber, p. 31.
Cai[2 ³] Kun[1]	菜根	Vegetable root, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Kut[4]	菜骨	Vegetable petiole, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Por[2]	菜脯	Preserved vegetable, p. 64.
Cai[2 ³] Sim[1]	菜心	Chinese flowering cabbage (choy sum), p. 25.
Cai[2 ³] Tau[7]	菜豆	Long bean, p. 48.
Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	菜头 {菜頭}	Chinese radish, p. 27.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Cai[2 ³] Zi[2]	菜子	Vegetable seed, p. 79.
Cai[2 ³] Zioh[1]	菜椒	Capsicum (bell pepper), p. 21.
Cang[1]	葱 {蔥}	Onion, p. 57.
Cang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	葱菜 {蔥菜}	Scallion (spring onion), p. 69.
Cang[7 ¹] Mau[5]	葱茅 {蔥茅}	Lemon grass, p. 46.
Cang[7 ¹] Thau[5]	葱头 {蔥頭}	Shallot, p. 70.
Cau[2]	草	Grass, p. 38. Cannabis (marijuana) [slang], p. 21.
Cau[2 ³] Bi[5 ²] Zioh[1]	臭米蕉	Banana (variety), p. 15.
Cau[2 ³] Cau[2]	臭草	Common rue (Herb-of-grace), p. 30.
Cau[5 ²] Iohq[8]	草药 {草藥}	Plant [medicinal], p. 63.
Cau[5 ²] Kor[1]	草菇	Straw mushroom, p. 55.
Cau[2 ³] Tau[7]	臭豆	Petai, p. 61.
C'eh[7 ¹] Cai[3]	生菜/鲜菜 {鮮菜}	Vegetable, p. 79.
C'eh[7 ¹] Cang[1]	青葱 {青蔥}	Scallion (spring onion), p. 69.
C'eh[7 ¹] Geh[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	青芽蕉	Banana [variety], p. 15.
C'eh[7 ¹] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	青荳椒 {青荳椒}	Green chilli, p. 23.
C'eh[7 ¹] Tau[7]	青豆	Green pea, p. 39.
C'eh[7 ¹] Ti[5]	青苔	Green algae, p. 38. Moss, p. 53.
Ci[3] Ku[1]	‘饲龟’ {‘飼龜’}	Arrowhead, p. 12.
C'i[7 ¹] Cai[3]	生菜/鲜菜 {鮮菜}	Vegetable, p. 79.
C'i[7 ¹] Cang[1]	青葱 {青蔥}	Scallion (spring onion), p. 69.
C'i[7 ¹] Cau[2]	青草	Grass, p. 38.
C'i[7 ¹] Geh[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	青芽蕉	Banana [variety], p. 15.
C'i[7 ¹] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	青荳椒 {青荳椒}	Green chilli, p. 23.
C'i[7 ¹] Ker[2]	鲜果 {鮮果}; 生果	Fresh fruit, p. 36.
C'i[7 ¹] Kueh[2]	鲜果 {鮮果}; 生果	Fresh fruit, p. 36.
C'i[7 ¹] Pheng[3 ⁵] Ker[2]	青苹果 {青蘋果}	Green apple, p. 12.
C'i[7 ¹] Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[2]	青苹果 {青蘋果}	Green apple, p. 12.
C'i[7 ¹] Tau[7]	青豆	Green pea, p. 39.
C'i[7 ¹] Ti[5]	青苔	Green algae, p. 38.

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Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
		Moss, p. 53.
C'i[7 ¹] Thi[5]	青苔	Green algae, p. 38. Moss, p. 53.
Ciam[5]	橙	Orange, p. 57.
Cien[7 ¹] Cau[2]	仙草	Chinese mesona, p. 26.
Cin[7 ¹] Cau[2]	‘亲草’ {‘親草’}	Chinese mesona, p. 26.
Cit[8 ⁴] Li[5 ²] Hiong[1]	七里香	Orange jasmine (orange jessamine), p. 57.
Ciu[7]	树 {樹}	Tree, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Hiohq[8]	树叶 {樹葉}	Tree leaf, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Ki[1]	树枝 {樹枝}	Tree branch/ twig, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Kun[1]	树根 {樹根}	Tree root, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[1]	树奶 {樹奶}	Latex, p. 45. Rubber, p. 68.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[7 ¹] Ciu[7]	树奶树 {樹奶樹}	Rubber tree, p. 68.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Ni[7 ¹] Zi[2]	树奶子 {樹奶子}	Rubber seed, p. 68.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Sin[1]	树身 {樹身}	Tree trunk, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Thau[5]	树头 {樹頭}	Tree base (around the root) or tree stump, p. 78.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Zi[5]	树薯 {樹薯}	Tapioca (cassava), p. 76.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[5]	树薯 {樹薯}	Tapioca (cassava), p. 76.
Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	树薯叶 {樹薯葉}	Tapioca leaf (cassava leaf), p. 76.
C'iu[3 ⁷] Geh[3 ⁵] S'uai[7]	象牙槎	Mango [variety], p. 51.
Coh[2 ³] Bi[2]	糙米	Unpolished rice, p. 67.
Coh[2 ³] Bi[5 ²] P'ng[7]	糙米饭 {糙米飯}	Unpolished rice [cooked], p. 67.
Cor[7 ¹] Kh'ng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	粗糠花	Bachelor button (globe amaranth), p. 14.
Cor[7 ¹] Pher[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	粗皮柑	Kaffir lime, p. 43.
Cuan[7 ¹] Cit[4]	川七	Madeira vine, p. 50. Notoginseng, p. 56.
Cuan[7 ¹] Kiong[1]	川芎	Szechuan lovage, p. 76.
Cuan[7 ¹] Lien[5]	川连 {川連}	Chinese goldthread, p. 26.
Cun[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	春花	Flowering pomegranate, p. 63.
E...		
Eh[5] Kau[5 ²] Tin[5]	哑狗藤	Dumb cane, p. 34.
Eh[5] Kau[5] Zi[2]	哑狗子	Tamarind plum (KerANJI), p. 76.

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		Saga seed, p. 68.
Eng[2] Cai[3]	蕹菜	Kangkong (water spinach), p. 43.
Eng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	櫻花 {櫻花}	Cherry blossom, p. 23.
G...		
Geh[5]	芽	Shoot (sprout), p. 71
Geng[3] Geng[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Geng[3] Geng[5] K'ua[1]	龙眼干 {龍眼乾}	Dried longan, p. 48.
Gek[4 ⁸] Lan[5]	玉兰 {玉蘭}	Champak, p. 22.
Ger[3 ^{Gerq8}] Lai[3 ⁵] Hiong[1]	月来香 {月來香}	Tuberose, p. 78.
Gin[3 ⁵] Niu[2]	银柳 {銀柳}	Pussy willow, p. 65.
Giok[4 ⁸] Tiok[4]	玉竹	Solomon's seal, p. 72.
Giok[4 ⁸] Ziok[4]	玉竹	Solomon's seal, p. 72.
Gor[3 ⁷] Kin[7 ¹] Cau[2]	五根草	Chinese plantain, p. 27.
Gor[3 ⁷] Kun[7 ¹] Cau[2]	五根草	Chinese plantain, p. 27.
Gor[3 ⁷] Kha[7 ¹] Kioh[5]	五脚茄 {五腳茄}	Nipple fruit, p. 56.
Gor[3 ⁷] Tiam[5 ²] Hueh[1]	五点花 {五點花}	Marvel of Peru (four o'clock flower), p. 52.
Gu[5]	牛	Cannabis (marijuana) [slang], p. 21.
Gu[3 ⁵] Cit[4]	牛七	Ox knee root, p. 58.
Gu[3 ⁵] Kak[8 ⁴] Zioh[1]	牛角蕉	Banana [large plantain variety], p. 16.
Gun[3 ⁵] Liu[2]	银柳 {銀柳}	Pussy willow, p. 65.
Gun[3 ⁵] Niu[2]	银柳 {銀柳}	Pussy willow, p. 65.
H...		
Hai[5 ²] Cai[3]	海菜	Seaweed, p. 70.
Hai[5 ²] Cau[2]	海草	Seagrass, p. 69.
Hai[5 ²] Teh[5 ²] Ia[5]	海底椰	Sea coconut (toddy palm, sugar palm), p. 69.
Hai[5 ²] Tong[5]	海棠	Flowering quince, p. 35.
Hai[5 ²] Tueh[5 ²] Ia[5]	海底椰	Sea coconut (toddy palm, sugar palm), p. 69.
Ham[7 ¹] Khak[8 ⁴] Cau[2]	蚶壳草 {蚶殼草}	Asiatic pennywort (Indian pennywort), p. 13.
Han[7 ¹] Zi[5]	蕃薯	Sweet potato, p. 75.
Han[7 ¹] Zi[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	蕃薯叶 {蕃薯葉}	Sweet potato leaf, p. 75.
Han[7 ¹] Zur[5]	蕃薯	Sweet potato, p. 75.
Han[7 ¹] Zur[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	蕃薯叶 {蕃薯葉}	Sweet potato leaf, p. 75.

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Hap[4] Toh[5]	核桃	Walnut, p. 79.
Hat[4] Toh[5]	核桃	Walnut, p. 79.
Heh[3 ⁷] Kor[7 ¹] Cau[2]	夏枯草	Self-heal (heal-all), p. 70.
Heng[7]	杏	Apricot, p. 12.
Heng[7]	莧 {莧}	Chinese spinach, p. 27.
Heng[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	莧菜 {莧菜}	Chinese spinach, p. 27.
Heng[3 ⁷] Jin[5]	杏仁	Almond, p. 11. Apricot kernel, p. 12.
Heng[3 ⁷] Lim[5]	杏仁	Almond, p. 11. Apricot kernel, p. 12.
Heng[3 ⁷] Lin[5]	杏仁	Almond, p. 11. Apricot kernel, p. 12.
Hi[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	鱼草 {魚草}	Ornamental aquarium plant, p. 58.
Hi[3 ⁵] Tin[5]	鱼藤 {魚藤}	Common derris, p. 30.
H'ia[7]	艾	Chinese mugwort, p. 26.
H'ia[7]	莧 {莧}	Chinese spinach, p. 27.
Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	荳椒 {荳椒}	Chilli, p. 23.
Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[7 ¹] K'ua[1]	荳椒干 {荳椒乾}	Chilli [dried], p. 23.
Hin[5]	杏	Apricot, p. 12.
Hin[7]	杏	Apricot, p. 12.
Hiohq[8]	叶 {葉}	Leaf, p. 6.
H'ior[7 ¹] 'I[5]	香櫞 {香櫞}	Fingered citron (Buddha's hand), p. 35.
H'ior [7 ¹] Kor[1]	香菇	Shitake mushroom, p. 55.
H'iu[7 ¹] 'I[5]	香櫞 {香櫞}	Fingered citron (Buddha's hand), p. 35.
H'iu[7 ¹] Kor[1]	香菇	Shitake mushroom, p. 55.
Hm[3] Cau[2]	茅草	Lalang grass (cogon grass), p. 45.
Hm[3] Cau[5 ²] Kun[1]	茅草根	Lalang root (cogon grass root), p. 45.
Hoh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	荷花	Water lily, p. 80.
Hoh[3 ⁵] Lin[3] Tau[7]	荷仁豆	Snow pea, p. 72.
Hong[3 ⁷] Beh[2]	凤尾 {鳳尾}	Plumed cockscomb, p. 29.
Hong[3 ⁷] Ber[2]	凤尾 {鳳尾}	Plumed cockscomb, p. 29.
Hong[3 ⁷] Bueh[2]	凤尾 {鳳尾}	Plumed cockscomb, p. 29.

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Hong[7 ¹] Cang[1]	风葱 {風蔥}	Welsh onion (spring onion, bunching onion), p. 81.
Hong[3 ⁷] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	凤仙花 {鳳仙花}	Balsam, p. 14.
Hong[3 ⁵] Teh[2 ³] Miao[5]	皇帝苗	Malabar spinach, p. 50.
Hor[5 ²] Beh[5 ²] Lan[5]	虎尾兰 {虎尾蘭}	Mother in law's tongue, p. 53.
Hor[5 ²] Ber[5 ²] Cau[2]	虎尾草	Mother in law's tongue, p. 53.
Hor[5 ²] Ber[5 ²] Lan[5]	虎尾兰 {虎尾蘭}	Mother in law's tongue, p. 53.
Hor[5 ²] Bueh[5 ²] Cau[2]	虎尾草	Mother in law's tongue, p. 53.
Hor[5 ²] Bueh[5 ²] Lan[5]	虎尾兰 {虎尾蘭}	Mother in law's tongue, p. 53.
Hor[5 ²] Hi[3 ⁷] Cau[2]	虎耳草	Strawberry saxifrage, p. 74.
Hor[5 ²] H'i[3 ⁷] Cau[2]	虎耳草	Strawberry saxifrage, p. 74.
Hor[3] Lan[3] Tau[7]	荷兰豆 {荷蘭豆}	Snow pea, p. 72.
Hor[3] Lin[3] Tau[7]	荷仁豆	Snow pea, p. 72.
Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[5]	葫芦 {葫蘆}	Bottle gourd (calabash), p. 18.
Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[3 ⁵] Pu[5]	葫芦匏 {葫蘆匏}	Bottle gourd (calabash), p. 18.
Hor[3 ⁵] Lor[3 ⁵] Tek[4]	葫芦竹 {葫蘆竹}	Buddha's belly bamboo, p. 19.
Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	胡椒	Pepper, p. 61.
Hu[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	富贵花 {富貴花}	Desert rose, p. 33.
Hu[3] Lin[3] Tau[7]	荷仁豆	Snow pea, p. 72.
Huai[3 ⁵] San[1]	淮山	Chinese yam, p. 28.
Huan[7 ¹] Behq[8]	番麦 {番麥}	Corn (maize), p. 31.
Huat[8 ⁴] Cai[3]	发菜 {髮菜}	Nostoc (hair moss), p. 56.
Hueh[1]	花	Flower, p. 35.
Hueh[7 ¹] Cau[2]	花草	Plant, p. 63.
Hueh[7 ¹] Hun[2]	花粉	Pollen, p. 63.
Hueh[7 ¹] Lui[2]	花蕊	Flower, p. 35.
Hueh[7 ¹] Zi[2]	花子	Sunflower seed, p. 75.
Hun[7 ¹] Cau[2]	薰草	Nipah [leaf], p. 56. Tobacco, p. 78.
Hun[5 ²] Kok[4]	粉葛	Arrowroot, p. 13.
Hur[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	鱼草 {魚草}	Ornamental aquarium plant, p. 58.
Hur[3 ⁵] Tin[5]	鱼藤 {魚藤}	Common derris, p. 30.

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Hut[4 ⁸] Ciu[2]	佛手	Fingered citron (Buddha's hand), p. 35.
Hut[4 ⁸] Ciu[5 ²] Kueh[1]	佛手瓜	Chayote (choko), p. 23.
I...		
I[2 ³] Bi[2]	薏米	Chinese barley, p. 24.
I[7] Lang[1]	‘依兰’ {‘依蘭’}	Cananga (ylang-ylang), p. 20.
'I[3 ⁵]-A[5 ²] Hueh[1]	圓仔花 {圓仔花}	Bachelor button (globe amaranth), p. 14.
Ia[5]	椰	Coconut, p. 28.
Ia[5 ²] Cau[2]	野草	Grass [wild], p. 38.
Ia[5 ²] Hueh[1]	野花	Flower [wild], p. 35.
Iam[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	芫荽	Coriander (Chinese parsley), p. 30.
Ien[2 ³] Behq[8]	燕麦 {燕麥}	Oat, p. 57.
Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	芫荽	Coriander (Chinese parsley), p. 30.
Ien[7 ¹] Zi[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	胭脂花	Marvel of Peru (four o'clock flower), p. 52.
Im[7 ¹] Tan[5]	茵陈 {茵陳}	Redstem wormwood, p. 66.
Ioh[3 ^{iohq8}] Cau[2]	药草 {藥草}	Plant [medicinal], p. 63.
Ioh[7 ¹] Tau[7]	腰豆	Cashew nut, p. 21.
Ioh[3 ^{iohq8}] Zai[5]	药材 {藥材}	Plant [medicinal], p. 63.
Ioh[7 ¹] Zi[5] Tau[7]	腰子豆	Cashew nut, p. 21.
Iu[7]	柚	Pomelo, p. 64.
Iu[2 ³] Bi[2]	幼米	Chinese Barley, p. 24.
Iu[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	油菜	Indian leaf lettuce, p. 41.
Iu[3 ⁷] Ciam[5]	柚橙	Grapefruit, p. 38.
Iu[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	油柑	Indian gooseberry (amla), p. 40. Malay gooseberry (star gooseberry), p. 50.
Iu[3 ⁵] Mua[5]	油麻	Sesame, p. 70.
Iu[3 ⁵] Zang[1]	油棕	Oil palm, p. 57.
'Iu[3] Bueh[5]	杨梅 {楊梅}	Chinese bayberry (red bayberry), p. 24.
'Iu[3 ⁵] Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[7]	羊角豆	Lady's finger (okra), p. 44.
'Iu[3] Mueh[5]	杨梅 {楊梅}	Chinese bayberry (red bayberry), p. 24.
'Iu[3] Mui[5]	杨梅 {楊梅}	Chinese bayberry (red bayberry), p. 24.
'Iu[3 ⁵] Sim[1]	洋参 {洋參}	American ginseng, p. 11.
'Iu[3 ⁵] Sim[7 ¹] Ciu[1]	洋参须 {洋參鬚}	American ginseng, p. 11.

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'Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	杨桃 {楊桃}	Starfruit, p. 74.
'Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	杨桃豆 {楊桃豆}	Winged bean, p. 81.
J...		
Jam[5] Bu[7]	璉雾 {璉霧}	Rose apple, p. 68.
Jia[5] Gong[7]	‘惹惹’	Corn (maize), p. 31.
Jiam[5] Bu[7]	璉雾 {璉霧}	Rose apple, p. 68.
Jin[3 ⁵] Sim[1]	人參 {人參}	Ginseng, p. 37.
Jit[4 ⁸] Pun[5 ²] Tek[4]	日本竹	Japanese bamboo, p. 41.
Jit[4 ⁸] Thau[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	日头花 {日頭花}	Sunflower, p. 75.
K...		
Ka[7] Li[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	咖哩叶 {咖哩葉}	Curry leaf, p. 32.
Ka[2] Na[5]	芥蓝 {芥藍}	Chinese kale (Chinese broccoli), p. 26.
Ka[2] Na[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	芥蓝菜 {芥藍菜}	Chinese kale (Chinese broccoli), p. 26.
Ka[2] Na[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	芥蓝花 {芥藍花}	Broccoli, p. 19.
Ka[7 ¹] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Sun[2]	茭白笋 {茭白筍}	Manchurian wild rice, p. 50.
Ka[7 ¹] Pehq[8]	茭白	Manchurian wild rice, p. 50.
K'a[7] Na[2]	橄榄 {橄欖}	Chinese olive, p. 26.
Kak[8 ⁴] Kueh[1]	角瓜	Luffa, p. 49.
Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[7]	角豆	Lady's finger (okra), p. 44.
Kam[1]	柑	Mandarin orange, p. 50.
Kam[7 ¹] Pher[5]	柑皮	Mandarin orange peel, p. 51.
Kam[7 ¹] Phueh[5]	柑皮	Mandarin orange peel, p. 51.
Kam[7 ¹] Zia[3]	甘蔗	Sugar cane, p. 74.
Kam[7 ¹] Zia[2 ³] Hueh[1]	甘蔗花	<i>Saccharum edule</i> , p. 68.
Kan[7] Tang[1]	‘干冬’	Potato, p. 64.
Kang[7] Tang[1]	‘工冬’	Potato, p. 64.
Kap[8] Poh[3] Zioh[1]	蛤婆蕉	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Kau[5] Ki[1]	枸杞	Wolfberry (Chinese wolfberry, boxthorn fruit, barbary wolfberry, goji berry), p. 82.
Kau[5] Ki[2]	枸杞	Wolfberry (Chinese wolfberry, boxthorn fruit, barbary wolfberry, goji berry), p. 82.
Kau[5] Ki[7] Cai[3]	枸杞菜	Wolfberry leaf, p. 82.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Kau[3 ⁵] Lak[8]	猴栗	Chinese chestnut, p. 25.
Kau[3 ⁵] Lat[8]	猴栗	Chinese chestnut, p. 25.
Kau[5 ²] Teng[3 ⁵] Thaq[4]	九重塔	Basil, p. 17.
Kau[3 ⁵] Thau[3 ⁵] Kor[1]	猴头菇 {猴頭菇}	Lion's mane mushroom, p. 54.
Kau[5 ²] Zan[2 ³] Thaq[4]	九层塔 {九層塔}	Basil, p. 17.
Keh[7 ¹] Keh[2 ³] Hueh[1]	鸡髻花 {雞髻花}	Cockscomb, p. 29.
Keh[5 ²] Zi[2]	果子	Fruit, p. 36.
Kek[8 ⁴] Hueh[1]	菊花	Chrysanthemum, p. 28.
Kek[8] Leng[3] Zioh[1]	吉宁蕉 {吉寧蕉}	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Kek[8] Leng[3]-A[5 ²] Zoh[2]	吉宁仔枣 {吉寧仔棗}	Jujube (Chinese jujube, Chinese date, red date), p. 43.
Keng[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	弓蕉	Banana, p. 15.
Keng[7 ¹] Zioh[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	弓蕉花	Parakeet heliconia (parakeet flower, parrot's beak), p. 59.
Ker[5] Ni[1]	[果奶]	Mango [variety], p. 51.
Ker[5 ²] Zi[2]	果子	Fruit, p. 36.
Kiam[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	咸菜 {鹹菜}	Preserved vegetable, p. 64.
Kiam[2 ³] Lan[5]	剑兰 {劍蘭}	Sword lily, p. 76.
Kiam[3 ⁵] S'ng[7 ¹] T'i[1]	咸酸甜 {鹹酸甜}	Preserved fruit, p. 64.
Kiet[4]	桔/橘	Kumquat, p. 44.
Kiet[8 ⁴] Hueh[1]	吉花	Chrysanthemum, p. 28.
Kiet[8] Leng[3] Zioh[1]	吉宁蕉 {吉寧蕉}	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Kien[2 ³] Siau[2 ³] Cau[2]	见笑草 {見笑草}	Mimosa (touch-me-not), p. 52.
Kim[7 ¹] Gun[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	金银花 {金銀花}	Honeysuckle flower, p. 40.
Kim[7 ¹] Hong[3 ⁷] Hueh[1]	金凤花 {金鳳花}	Balsam, p. 14.
Kim[7 ¹] Kiet[4]	金桔/金橘	Kumquat, p. 44.
Kim[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹]	金瓜	Pumpkin, p. 65.
Kim[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Zi[2]	金瓜子	Pumpkin seed, p. 65.
Kim[7 ¹] Mong[3 ⁷] Hueh[1]	金凤花 {金鳳花}	Balsam, p. 14.
Kim[7 ¹] Zam[1]	金针 {金針}	Daylily, p. 32. Lily, p. 47.
Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	金针菜 {金針菜}	Daylily, p. 32.
Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	金针花 {金針花}	Daylily, p. 32.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
		Lily, p. 47.
Kim[7 ¹] Zam[7 ¹] Kor[1]	金针菇 {金針菇}	Enoke mushroom, p. 54.
Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[1]	金针 {金針}	Daylily, p. 32. Lily, p. 47.
Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	金针菜 {金針菜}	Daylily, p. 32.
Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	金针花 {金針花}	Daylily, p. 32. Lily, p. 47.
Kim[7 ¹] Ziam[7 ¹] Kor[1]	金针菇 {金針菇}	Enoke mushroom, p. 54.
Kim[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	金蕉	Banana, p. 15.
Kin[1]	根	Root, p. 67.
Kioh[5]	茄	Brinjal (eggplant), p. 19.
Kioh[3 ⁵] K'ia[2]	茄团	Brinjal (eggplant) [dwarf variety], p. 19.
K'ior[1]	姜 {薑}	Ginger, p. 37.
K'ior[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	姜叶 {薑葉}	Ginger leaf, p. 37.
K'iu[1]	姜 {薑}	Ginger, p. 37.
K'iu[7 ¹] Bu[2]	姜母 {薑母}	Mature ginger, p. 37.
K'iu[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	姜叶 {薑葉}	Ginger leaf, p. 37.
K'iu[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	姜花 {薑花}	Torch ginger (ginger flower), p. 78.
Koh[2]	果	Fruit, p. 36.
Koh[7] Kohq[8]	可可	Cocoa (cacao), p. 29.
Koh[7 ¹] Leh[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	高丽菜 {高麗菜}	Cabbage, p. 20.
Koh[7 ¹] Leh[3 ⁵] Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	高丽菜花 {高麗菜花}	Cauliflower, p. 22.
Koh[7] Pi[1]	咖啡	Coffee, p. 29.
Koh[7] Pi[7 ¹] Tau[7]	咖啡豆	Coffee bean, p. 29.
Koh[7] Pi[7 ¹] Zi[2]	咖啡籽	Coffee bean, p. 29.
Kok[8 ⁴] Zin[7 ¹] Zu[1]	谷真珠	Pipewort, p. 62.
Kor[1]	菇	Mould, p. 53. Mushroom, p. 54.
Kor[5] Ki[2]	枸杞	Wolfberry (Chinese wolfberry, boxthorn fruit, barbary wolfberry, goji berry), p. 82.
Kor[7] Ki[2]	枸杞	Wolfberry (Chinese wolfberry, boxthorn fruit, barbary wolfberry, goji berry), p. 82.
Kor[5] Ki[5] Cai[3]	枸杞菜	Wolfberry leaf, p. 82.
Kor[5] Ki[7] Cai[3]	枸杞菜	Wolfberry leaf, p. 82.

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Ku[5] Cai[3]	韭菜	Chinese chive, p. 25.
Ku[7] Cai[3]	韭菜	Chinese chive, p. 25.
Ku[7] Cai[2 ³] Hueh[1]	韭菜花	Chinese chive inflorescence, p. 25.
Kua[7 ¹] Zi[2]	瓜子	Watermelon seed (melon seed), p. 80.
Kuan[7 ¹] Im[7 ¹] Tek[4]	观音竹 {觀音竹}	Lucky bamboo (Chinese water bamboo), p. 49.
Kueh[1]	瓜	Gourd, p. 52. Melon, p. 52.
Kueh[7 ¹] Keh[2 ³] Hueh[1]	鸡髻花 {雞髻花}	Cockscomb, p. 29.
Kueh[7 ¹] Ker[2 ³] Hueh[1]	鸡髻花 {雞髻花}	Cockscomb, p. 29.
Kueh[7 ¹] Kong[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	鸡公花 {雞公花}	Cockscomb, p. 29.
Kueh[7] Ni[1]	[瓜奶]	Mango [variety], p. 51.
Kueh[7 ¹] N'ng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	鸡卵花 {雞卵花}	Frangipani, p. 34.
Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] H'ia[7]	鸡屎苋 {雞屎苋}	Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] Heng[7]	鸡屎苋 {雞屎苋}	Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
Kueh[7 ¹] Sai[5 ²] Hueh[1]	鸡屎花 {雞屎花}	Lantana, p. 45. Periwinkle, p. 61.
Kueh[5 ²] Zi[2]	果子	Fruit, p. 36.
Kueh[7 ¹] Zi[2]	瓜子	Watermelon seed (melon seed), p. 80.
Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	桂花	Osmanthus, p. 58.
Kui[2 ³] Pheh[5]	桂皮	Cassia bark (Chinese cinnamon), p. 21.
Kui[2 ³] Pher[5]	桂皮	Cassia bark (Chinese cinnamon), p. 21.
Kui[2 ³] Phueh[5]	桂皮	Cassia bark (Chinese cinnamon), p. 21.
Kun[1]	根	Root, p. 67.
Kh...		
Kha[2] Na[5]	芥藍 {芥藍}	Chinese kale (Chinese broccoli), p. 26.
Kha[2] Na[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	芥藍菜 {芥藍菜}	Chinese kale (Chinese broccoli), p. 26.
Kha[2] Na[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	芥藍花 {芥藍花}	Broccoli, p. 19.
Kheng[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	琼花 {瓊花}	White orchid cactus, p. 81.
Khiam[2 ³] Sit[8]	芡实 {芡實}	Prickly water lily, p. 62.
Khien[2 ³] Sit[8]	芡实 {芡實}	Prickly water lily, p. 62.
Khin[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	芹菜	Celery, p. 22. Chinese celery, p. 25.

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Khor[5 ²] Cai[3]	苦菜	Mustard cabbage, p. 55.
Khor[5 ²] Cau[2]	苦草	Green chirayta (king of bitters), p. 39.
Khor[5 ²] Kueh[1]	苦瓜	Bitter gourd, p. 18.
Khor[5 ²] Tin[5]	苦藤	<i>Tinospora crispa</i> , p. 77.
Khun[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	芹菜	Celery, p. 22. Chinese celery, p. 25.
L...		
La[3] Bong[2]	‘纳檬’	Nibong palm, p. 55.
La[3] Hau[3]	‘老孝’	Nutmeg, p. 57.
La[3] Ia[3] Zioh[1]	‘拉爷’蕉 {‘拉爷蕉’}	Banana [variety], p. 16.
La[3] Kioh[7]	落莽 {落蔞}	Ramp (preserved leek), p. 46.
Lai[5]	梨	Asian pear (Chinese pear), p. 13.
Lai[3 ⁷] Zi[1]	荔枝	Lychee (litchi), p. 50.
Lak[4] Sa[7] Hiohq[8]	叻沙叶 {叻沙葉}	Laksa leaf, p. 44.
Lam[3 ⁵] K'iu[1]	蓝姜 {藍薑}	Galangal, p. 36.
Lan[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	兰花 {蘭花}	Orchid, p. 58
Lan[3 ⁵] Ziau[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	兰蕉花 {蘭蕉花}	Canna lily, p. 20.
Lang[3] Sat[4]	‘弄虱’	Langsat, p. 45.
Lau[3] Hau[3]	‘老孝’	Nutmeg, p. 57.
Lau[5] Hiohq[8]	茗叶 {茗葉}	Betel leaf, p. 17.
Lau[3 ⁷] Kau[3 ⁵] Pueh[1]	老猴杯	Pitcher plant, p. 62.
Lau[3 ⁷] K'iu[1]	老姜 {老薑}	Mature ginger, p. 37.
Lau[3 ⁷] Kueh[1]	老瓜	Old cucumber, p. 31.
Lau[3] Zi[2]	茛子	Betel nut, p. 18.
Lau[5] Zi[2]	茛子	Betel nut, p. 18.
Leng[3 ⁵] Bong[2]	柠檬 {檸檬}	Lemon, p. 46.
Leng[3] Geng[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Leng[3] Geng[5] K'ua[1]	龙眼干 {龍眼乾}	Longan [dried], p. 48.
Leng[3 ⁵] Kak[4]	菱角	Water caltrop, p. 79.
Leng[3 ⁵] Khim[5]	龙琴 {龍琴}	Custard apple, p. 32.
Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2]	柠檬 {檸檬}	Lemon, p. 46.
Leng[3 ⁵] Ngau[5]	莲藕 {蓮藕}	Lotus root, p. 49.

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Leng[3 ⁵] Ngau[7]	莲藕 {蓮藕}	Lotus root, p. 49.
Leng[[3 ⁵] T'a[2]	龙胆 {龍膽}	Kumquat [variety], p. 44.
Leng[3 ⁵] Zi[1]	灵芝 {靈芝}	Lingzhi mushroom, p. 54.
Leng[3 ⁵] Zi[2]	莲子 {蓮子}	Lotus seed, p. 49.
Leng[3 ⁵] Zu[7 ⁷] Ker[2]	龙珠果 {龍珠果}	Dragon fruit (pitaya), p. 33.
Leng[3 ⁵] Zu[7 ⁷] Koh[2]	龙珠果 {龍珠果}	Dragon fruit (pitaya), p. 33.
Lek[4 ⁸] Tau[7]	绿豆 {綠豆}	Mung bean (green bean), p. 54.
Li[2]	李	Plum, p. 63.
Li[5 ²] Kiam[5]	李咸 {李鹹}	Preserved fruit, p. 64.
Li[3 ⁵] Pa[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	篱笆花 {籬笆花}	Morning glory, p. 53.
Li[3 ⁵] Pa[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	篱笆蕉 {籬笆蕉}	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Lia[5] Gong[7]	‘惹惹’	Corn (maize), p. 31.
Liam[5] Bu[7]	璉雾 {璉霧}	Rose apple, p. 68.
Liam[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	黏豆	Lady's finger (okra), p. 44.
Lien[5]	莲 {蓮}	Lotus, p. 49.
Lien[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	莲花 {蓮花}	Lotus flower, p. 49.
Lien[3 ⁵] Ngau[7]	莲藕 {蓮藕}	Lotus root, p. 49.
Lien[3 ⁵] Zi[2]	莲子 {蓮子}	Lotus seed, p. 49.
Lien[3 ⁵] Zi[5 ²] Sim[1]	莲子心 {蓮子心}	Lotus plumule, p. 49.
Liok[3 ⁸] Kui[3]	肉桂	Cinnamon, p. 28.
Liong[3] Gan[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Liong[3 ⁵] Gan[5 ²] K'ua[1]	龙眼干 {龍眼乾}	Dried longan, p. 48.
Liong[3] Ngan[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Lin[3 ⁵] Sim[1]	人参 {人參}	Ginseng, p. 37.
Lit[4 ⁸] Pun[5 ²] Tek[4]	日本竹	Japanese bamboo, p. 41.
Lit[4 ⁸] Thau[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	日头花 {日頭花}	Sunflower, p. 75.
Liu[2]	柳	Willow, p. 81.
Liu[5 ²] Ki[1]	柳枝	Willow, p. 81.
Liu[3] Lien[5]	榴槿 {榴槿}	Durian, p. 34.
Loh[3 ⁵] Han[2 ³] Koh[2]	罗汉果 {羅漢果}	Monk fruit (luo han guo), p. 53.
Lok[4] Sin[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	洛神花	Roselle, p. 68.

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Long[3] Gan[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Long[3] Gan[5 ²] K'ua[1]	龙眼干 {龍眼乾}	Longan [dried], p. 48.
Lor[3] Gioh[7]	蔞芥 {蔞薺}	Ramp (preserved leek), p. 46.
Long[7] Ki[1]	[?]支	Fern, p. 34.
Long[7] Kong[2]	‘琅广’ {‘瑯廣’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Long[3] Ngan[2]	龙眼 {龍眼}	Longan, p. 48.
Lor[3 ⁵] Hueh[7]	芦荟 {蘆薈}	Aloe vera, p. 11.
Lor[3 ⁵] Kam[1]	芦柑 {蘆柑}	Mandarin orange [variety], p. 50.
Lor[3] Kioh[7]	蔞芥 {蔞薺}	Ramp (preserved leek), p. 46.
Lor[3] Sun[2]	芦笋 {蘆筍}	Asparagus, p. 13.
Lu[7] Ku[7] Ban[3] Sat[4]	‘攄龟万虱’ {‘攄龜萬蝨’}	Langsat, p. 45.
Lu[7] Ku[7] Bang[3] Sat[4]	‘攄龟望虱’ {‘攄龜望蝨’}	Langsat, p. 45.
M...		
Ma[5] Ni[7] Cai[3]	马尼菜 {馬尼菜}	Sweet leaf bush, p. 75.
Ma[7] Ni[7] Cai[3]	马尼菜 {馬尼菜}	Sweet leaf bush, p. 75.
Ma[5] Ta[3] Ku[7] Zeng[1]	‘马打龟精’ {‘馬打龜精’}	Longan, p. 48.
Ma[7] Ta[7] Ku[7] Zeng[1]	‘马打龟精’ {‘馬打龜精’}	Longan, p. 48.
Mang[5] Ka[1]	蠔胶 {蠔膠}	Jackfruit, p. 41.
Mang[3] Kuan[1]	‘梦关’ {‘夢關’}	Jicama (yam bean), p. 42.
Mang[3] Kuang[1]	‘梦光’ {‘夢光’}	Jicama (yam bean), p. 42.
Mi[5]	棉	Cotton, p. 31.
Mi[3] Hueh[1]	棉花	Cotton, p. 31.
Mor[3] Kor[1]	蘑菇	Mushroom, p. 54.
Mor[3 ⁵] Kueh[1]	毛瓜	Fuzzy melon (hairy gourd), p. 36.
Mua[5]	麻	Sesame, p. 70.
Mua[5 ²] Th'i[7 ¹] C'i[1]	满天星	Singapore holly, p. 71.
Mueh[5]	梅	Plum, p. 63.
Mui[5]	梅	Plum, p. 63.
Mui[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	梅菜	Preserved vegetable, p. 65.

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Mui[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	梅花	Plum flower, p. 63.
Mui[3 ⁵] Kui[3]	玫瑰	Rose, p. 68.
Mui[3 ⁵] Kui[2 ³] Hueh[1]	玫瑰花	Rose, p. 68.
N...		
Nai[3] Zi[1]	荔枝	Lychee, p. 50.
Ni[1]	奶	Latex, p. 45.
Ni[3]-A[5] Put[8]	林仔菝	Guava, p. 39.
Nia[5] Put[8]	林仔菝	Guava, p. 39.
Niau[7] Put[8]	猫菝 {貓菝}	Guava, p. 39.
Niu[3 ⁵]-A[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	娘仔叶 {娘仔葉}	Mulberry leaf, p. 54.
N'ng[5 ²] Kut[8 ⁴] Cau[2]	软骨草 {軟骨草}	Common peperomia, p. 30.
'Ng[3 ⁵] K'iu[1]	黄姜 {黃薑}	Turmeric, p. 79.
'Ng[3 ⁵] Lan[5]	黄兰 {黃蘭}	Yellow champak, p. 22.
'Ng[3 ⁵] Ni[5]	黄连 {黃連}	Chinese goldthread, p. 26.
'Ng[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	黄豆	Soybean, p. 73.
O...		
Oh[7] Peh[1]	‘窝扒’ {‘窩扒’}	Palm sheath, p. 59.
Oh[7] Peh[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	‘窝扒叶’ {‘窩扒葉’}	Palm sheath, p. 59.
Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[5]	王梨	Pineapple, p. 62.
Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	王梨花	Guzmania, p. 39.
Ong[3 ⁵] Pehq[8]	王白	Chinese cabbage, p. 24.
Ong[3 ⁵] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[3]	王白菜	Chinese cabbage, p. 24.
Or[7]	芋	Taro (cocoyam), p. 76.
Or[7 ¹] Bi[2]	乌米 {烏米}	Black glutinous rice, p. 67.
Or[7 ¹] Bin[3 ⁷] Ziong[7 ¹] Kun[1]	乌面将军 {烏面將軍}	<i>Strobilanthes crispa</i> , p. 74.
Or[7 ¹] Bok[4 ⁸] Ni[2]	乌木耳 {烏木耳}	Wood ear (jelly ear, jew's ear), p. 42.
Or[7 ¹] Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	乌胡椒 {烏胡椒}	Black pepper, p. 61.
Or[7] Kiet[4]	胡姬	Orchid, p. 58.
Or[7] Kit[8]	胡姬	Orchid, p. 58.
Or[7 ¹] Kui[7] Tau[7]	乌龟豆 {烏龜豆}	French bean, p. 36.
Or[7 ¹] Mua[5]	乌麻 {烏麻}	Black sesame, p. 70.

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Or[7 ¹] Mong[3] Ni[2]	乌木耳 {烏木耳}	Wood ear (jelly ear, jew's ear), p. 42.
Or[7 ¹] Tan[5]	乌檀 {烏檀}	Singapore rhododendron, p. 71.
Or[7 ¹] Tau[7]	乌豆 {烏豆}	Black bean, p. 18.
Or[3 ⁷] Thau[5]	芋头 {芋頭}	Taro (cocoyam), p. 76.
Or[7 ¹] Zoh[2]	乌枣 {烏棗}	Prune, p. 65.
Or[7 ¹] Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	乌秣米 {烏秣米}	Black glutinous rice, p. 67.
P...		
Pa[2 ^{paq4}] Lit[4 ⁸] Ang[5]	百日红 {百日紅}	Bachelor button (globe amaranth), p. 14.
Pan[7 ¹] Lan[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	班兰叶 {班蘭葉}	Pandan, p. 59.
Pak[8 ⁴] Khi[5]	北芪	Membranous milkvetch root, p. 52.
Pat[8 ⁴] Sien[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	八仙花	Crown of thorns (Christ plant), p. 31. Hydrangea, p. 40. Thornless crown of thorns, p. 77.
Pau[3] Hi[3] Kor[1]	鲍鱼菇 {鮑魚菇}	Oyster mushroom, p. 55.
Pau[3] Hur[3] Kor[1]	鲍鱼菇 {鮑魚菇}	Oyster mushroom, p. 55.
Peh[5]	琶	Pear, p. 60.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Tau[7]	白肉豆	Hyacinth bean, p. 40.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Tau[3 ⁷] Hueh[1]	白肉豆花	Hyacinth bean flower, p. 40.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Bi[2]	白米	Rice, p. 67.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	白木耳	White jelly mushroom (snow fungus), p. 42.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[3]	白菜	Chinese cabbage (celery cabbage), p. 24.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[2 ³] Thau[5]	白菜头 {白菜頭}	Chinese radish, p. 27.
Peh[2 ^{pehq4}] Ciu[3 ⁷] Leng[5]	爬树龙 {爬樹龍}	Dragon-tail plant, p. 33.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ciu[3 ⁷] Zur[5]	白树薯 {白樹薯}	Breadfruit, p. 19.
Peh[2 ^{pehq4}] Hor[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	白胡椒	Black pepper, p. 61.
Peh[2 ^{pehq4}] Hup[8]	百合	Lily, p. 47.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq4}] Hup[8]	百合	Lily, p. 47.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Keh[2]	白果	Ginkgo, p. 37.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Ker[2]	白果	Ginkgo, p. 37.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Kueh[2]	白果	Ginkgo, p. 37.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Lan[5]	白兰 {白蘭}	White champak, p. 22.

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Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	白木耳	White jelly fungus, p. 42.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mong[3] Ni[2]	白木耳	White jelly fungus, p. 42.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Mua[5]	白麻	White sesame, p. 70.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Tan [5]	白檀	Singapore rhododendron [white form], p. 71.
Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	白秣米	Glutinous rice, p. 67.
Pek[8 ⁴] Hup[8]	百合	Lily, p. 47.
Peng[7] N'ng[5]	檳榔 {檳榔}	Betel nut, p. 18.
Per[7 ¹] Leng[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	菠薐菜	Spinach, p. 73.
Pi[3 ⁵] Peh[5]	枇杷	Loquat, p. 48.
P'i[5 ²] Thoh[5]	扁桃	Saturn peach, p. 69.
Pien[5 ²] Phaq[4]	扁柏	Oriental arborvitae, p. 58.
Pin[7] N'ng[5]	檳榔 {檳榔}	Betel nut, p. 18.
P'ng[7]	飯 {飯}	Rice [cooked], p. 67.
Poh[3] Hoh[3]	薄荷	Mint, p. 52.
Poh[3] Hoh[5]	薄荷	Mint, p. 52.
Pu[5]	匏	Bottle gourd (calabash), p. 18.
Pu[3] Iong[3] Cai[3]	[芙蓉]菜	Red stemmed Malabar spinach, p. 50.
Pu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	葡萄	Grape, p. 38.
Pu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] K'ua[1]	葡萄干 {葡萄乾}	Raisin, p. 38.
Pu[3] Toh[3] San[1]	葡萄山	Pulasan, p. 65.
Pueh[2 ^{puehq4}] Kak[4]	八角	Star anise, p. 73.
Pueh[2 ^{puehq4}] Kak[8 ⁴] Liap[8]	八角粒	Star anise, p. 73.
Pueh[7 ¹] Leng[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	菠薐菜	Spinach, p. 73.
Put[4 ⁸] Ciu[2]	佛手	Fingered citron (Buddha's hand), p. 35.
Put[4 ⁸] Ciu[5 ²] Kueh[1]	佛手瓜	Chayote (choko), p. 23.
Ph...		
Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Bor[5 ²] Cai[3]	拍某菜	Chinese cabbage, p. 25.
Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Phok[4] Zi[2]	拍嘆子	Love-in-a-mist passionfruit, p. 49.
Pha[2 ^{phaq4}] Phok[8] Zi[2]	拍嘆子	Love-in-a-mist passionfruit, p. 49.
Phang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	芳菜	Chinese lettuce, p. 26. Coriander (Chinese parsley), p. 30. Lettuce, p. 46.

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		Parsley, p. 59.
Phang[7 ¹] Lai[5]	芳梨	Fragrant Asian pear (fragrant pear), p. 13.
Phang[7 ¹] Liau[7]	芳料	Spice, p. 73.
Phang[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	芳蕉	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Phang[7 ¹] Zui[5 ²] Ciu[7]	芳水树 {芳水樹}	Cananga (ylang-ylang), p. 20.
Pheng[3 ⁵] Ker[2]	苹果 {蘋果}	Apple, p. 12.
Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[2]	苹果 {蘋果}	Apple, p. 12.
Pheng[3 ⁵] Koh[5 ²] S'uai[7]	苹果樣 {蘋果樣}	Mango [variety], p. 51.
Pheng[3 ⁵] Kueh[2]	苹果 {蘋果}	Apple, p. 12.
Phien[2 ³] Teh[3 ⁷] Gim[2]	遍地锦 {遍地錦}	Lawn pennywort, p. 46.
Phioh[5]	藻	Water hyacinth, p. 79.
Phoh[3 ⁵] Theh[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	菩提树 {菩提樹}	Bodhi tree, p. 18.
Phong[2] Kam[1]	膨柑	Mandarin orange [variety], p. 51.
Phong[2] Tai[3] Hai[1]	膨大海	Scaphium, p. 69.
Phong[2] Tai[3] Hai[5]	膨大海	Scaphium, p. 69.
Phor[3 ⁵] Theh[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	菩提树 {菩提樹}	Bodhi tree, p. 18.
Phu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	葡萄	Grape, p. 38.
Phu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] K'ua[1]	葡萄干 {葡萄乾}	Raisin, p. 38.
Phu[3 ⁵] Toh[3 ⁵] San[1]	葡萄山	Pulasan, p. 65.
S...		
Sa[7] Lak[8]	‘沙六’	Salak (Snake fruit), p. 69.
S'a[7] Lak[8]	‘三六’	Salak (Snake fruit), p. 69.
Sai[7 ¹] Iong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	西洋菜	Watercress, P. 80.
Sai[7 ¹] 'Iu[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	西洋菜	Watercress, P. 80.
Sai[7 ¹] Yong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	西洋菜	Watercress, p. 80.
San[7 ¹] Za[1]	山楂	Hawthorn, p. 39.
Seh[7 ¹] Iong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	西洋菜	Watercress, p. 80.
Si[2 ³] Cuan[7 ¹] Cai[3]	四川菜	Preserved vegetable, p. 64.
Si[2 ³] Kak[8 ⁴] Tau[5]	四角豆	Winged bean, p. 81.
Si[7 ¹] Kueh[1]	西瓜	Watermelon, p. 80.
Si[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Kiet[4]	四季桔	Kumquat, p. 44.
Si[2 ³] Zap[4 ⁸] Jit[4 ⁸] Zioh[1]	四十日蕉	Banana [variety], p. 16.

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Si[2 ³] Zap[4 ⁸] Lit[4 ⁸] Zioh[1]	四十日蕉	Banana [variety], p. 16.
Sia[3] Liu[5]	榭榴	Pomegranate, p. 63.
Sien[7 ¹] Cau[2]	仙草	Chinese mesona, p. 26. <i>Desmodium caudatum</i> , p. 33.
Sien[7 ¹] Lin[3 ⁵] Ziong[2]	仙人掌	Cactus, p. 20.
Sien[7 ¹] Pa[7 ¹] Z'iu[2]	仙巴掌	Asian prickly pear, p. 13. Cactus, p. 20.
Sim[1]	参 {參}	Ginseng, p. 37.
Sio[5 ²] Peh[3 ^{Pehq8}] Cai[3]	小白菜	Chinese cabbage, p. 24.
Siong[5]	松	Pine, p. 62.
Sit[4] But[8]	植物	Plant, p. 63.
Siu[2 ³] Kiu[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	绣球花 {繡球花}	Hydrangea, p. 40.
Sor[7] Kun[1]	‘酥君’	Breadfruit, p. 19.
Sor[7 ¹] Sim[7 ¹] Ong[3 ⁵] Lai[5]	酥心王梨	Pineapple [variety], p. 62.
S'ng[3]	蒜	Leek, p. 46.
S'ng[2 ³]-A[5 ²] Hueh[1]	蒜仔花	Garlic scape, p. 37.
S'ng[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	桑叶 {桑葉}	Mulberry leaf, p. 54.
S'ng[7 ¹] 'Iu[3 ⁵] Toh[5]	酸杨桃	Sour starfruit, p. 72.
S'ng[7 ¹] Kam[1]	酸柑	Lime, p. 47.
S'ng[7 ¹] Kam[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	酸柑叶 {酸柑葉}	Lime leaf, p. 47.
S'ng[2 ³] Thau[5]	蒜头 {蒜頭}	Garlic, p. 36.
S'ng[7 ¹] Zi[2]	酸子	Sour starfruit, p. 72.
Su[2 ³] Kui[2 ³] Kiet[4]	四季桔	Kumquat, p. 44.
Su[7] Kun[1]	‘输君’ {‘輸君’}	Breadfruit, p. 19.
Sua[7 ¹] K'iu[1]	沙姜 {沙薑}	Galangal, p. 36.
S'ua[7 ¹] Heng[7]	山苋 {山莧}	Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
S'ua[7 ¹] H'ia[7]	山苋 {山莧}	Three-coloured Amaranthus, p. 77.
S'ua[7 ¹] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	山芫荽	Long coriander (Thai coriander), p. 48.
S'ua[7 ¹] Iohq[8]	山药 {山藥}	Chinese yam, p. 28.
S'ua[7 ¹] Lau[5 ²] Hiohq[8]	山萆叶 {山萆葉}	Shiny bush, p. 71.
S'ua[7 ¹] Long[3 ⁵] Gan[2]	山龙眼 {山龍眼}	Fijian longan (Brazil longan), p. 35.
S'ua[7 ¹] Liong[3 ⁵] Gan[2]	山龙眼 {山龍眼}	Fijian longan (Brazil longan), p. 35.

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S'uai[7]	樣	Mango, p. 51.
S'uai[3 ⁷]-A[2]	樣仔	Mango, p. 51.
S'uai[3 ⁷]-A[5 ²] K'ua[1]	樣仔干 {樣仔乾}	Dried mango, p. 51.
Suan[2 ³] Thau[5]	蒜头 {蒜頭}	Garlic, p. 36.
Sun[2]	筍 {筍}	Bamboo shoot, p. 14.
Sun[5 ²] K'ua[1]	筍干 {筍乾}	Dried bamboo shoot, p. 14.
Sun[5 ²] Por[2]	筍脯 {筍脯}	Dried bamboo shoot, p. 14.
T...		
Tan[3 ⁵] Pher[5]	陈皮 {陳皮}	Mandarin orange peel, p. 51.
Tang[7 ¹] Cai[3]	冬菜	Preserved vegetable, p. 64.
Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[1]	冬瓜	Candied winter melon, p. 82. Winter melon, p. 82.
Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Tiau[5]	冬瓜条 {冬瓜條}	Candied winter melon, p. 82.
Tang[7 ¹] Kueh[7 ¹] Th'ng[5]	冬瓜糖	Candied winter melon, p. 82.
Tang[7] Kui[1]	当归 {當歸}	Angelica (dong quai), p. 11.
Tang[3] Oh[1]	茼蒿	Garland chrysanthemum, p. 36.
Tang[3] Or[1]	茼蒿	Garland chrysanthemum, p. 36.
Tang[7 ¹] Thang[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	冬虫草 {冬蟲草}	Cordyceps, p. 30.
Tau[7]	豆	Bean, p. 17. Nut, p. 56.
Tau[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	豆菜	Beansprout, p. 17.
Tau[3 ⁷] Geh[5]	豆芽	Beansprout, p. 17.
Tau[3 ⁷] Lin[5]	豆仁 {豆仁}	Peanut [shelled], p. 60.
Tau[3 ⁷] Miau[5]	豆苗	Pea shoot (pea sprout), p. 60.
Tau[3 ⁷] Pan[3]	豆瓣	Peperomia, p. 61.
Tau[3 ⁷] Pan[7]	豆瓣	Peperomia, p. 61.
Tau[3 ⁷] Si[7]	豆豉	Fermented soybean, p. 73.
Tau[3 ⁷] S'i[7]	豆豉	Fermented soybean, p. 73.
Teh[5]	茶	Tea, p. 77.
Teh[3 ⁵] Bi[2]	茶米	Tea leaf [dried], p. 77.
Teh[3 ⁵] Hiohq[8]	茶叶 {茶葉}	Tea leaf, p. 77.
Teh[2 ³] Ong[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	帝王菜	Malabar spinach, p. 50.

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Teh[2 ³] Ong[3 ⁵] Miau[5]	帝王苗	Malabar spinach, p. 50.
Tek[4]	竹	Bamboo, p. 14.
Tek[8 ⁴] S'i[1]	竹筴	Bamboo fungus (long net stinkhorn), p. 15.
Tek[8 ⁴] Sing[1]	竹筴	Bamboo fungus (long net stinkhorn), p. 15.
Tek[8 ⁴] Sun[2]	竹笋 {竹筍}	Bamboo shoot, p. 14.
Tek[8 ⁴] Zia[3]	竹蔗	Red sugar cane, p. 74.
Teng[7 ¹] Hiang[1]	丁香	Clove, p. 28.
Teng[7 ¹] Hiong[1]	丁香	Clove, p. 28.
Teng[7 ¹] H'iu[1]	丁香	Clove, p. 28.
Teng[7 ¹] Lang[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	灯笼椒 {燈籠椒}	Capsicum (bell pepper), p. 21.
Teng[7 ¹] Long[3 ⁵] Zioh[1]	灯笼椒 {燈籠椒}	Capsicum (bell pepper), p. 21.
T'i[7] Bun[7]	‘甜闷’ {‘甜悶’}	Cucumber, p. 31.
T'i[7 ¹] Hoh[3 ⁵] Lin[3] Tau[7]	甜荷兰豆	Snap pea (sugar snap pea), p. 72.
T'i[7 ¹] Hu[3] Lin[3] Tau[7]	甜荷兰豆	Snap pea (sugar snap pea), p. 72.
T'i[7 ¹] Tau[7]	甜豆	Snap pea (sugar snap pea), p. 72.
Tiau[2 ³] Kueh[1]	吊瓜	Cucumber, p. 31.
Tiau[2 ³] Lan[5]	吊兰 {吊蘭}	Spider plant, p. 73.
Tiau[2 ³] Na[5]	吊兰 {吊蘭}	Spider plant, p. 73.
Tiau[2 ³] Teng[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	吊灯花 {吊燈花}	Coral hibiscus (fringed hibiscus), p. 30.
Tien[3 ⁵] Cit[4]	田七	Notoginseng, p. 56.
Tin[5]	藤	Rattan (cane), p. 66. Vine, p. 79.
Tin[3 ⁵] Phi[5]	陈皮 {陳皮}	Mandarin orange peel, p. 51.
Tit[4] But[8]	植物	Plant, p. 63.
Tiu[7]	稻	Rice, p. 67.
Tiu[3 ⁷] Cau[2]	稻草	Straw, p. 74.
Toh[5]	桃	Peach, p. 60.
Toh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	桃花	Peach blossom, p. 60.
Tong[7 ¹] Cai[3]	冬菜	Preserved vegetable, p. 64.
Tong[5 ²] Sim[1]	党参 {黨參}	Codonopsis root (dang shen, poor man's ginseng), p. 29.
Tor[3 ⁷] Kuan[1]	杜鹃 {杜鵑}	Azalea (Rhododendron), p. 14.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Tor[3 ⁷] Tiong[1]	杜仲	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> , p. 34.
Tua[3 ⁷] Ang[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	大红花	Hibiscus, p. 40.
Tua[3 ⁷] Beh[2]	大麦 {大麥}	Barley, p. 17.
Tua[3 ⁷] Behq[8]	大麦 {大麥}	Barley, p. 17.
Tua[3 ⁷] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	大木耳	Cloud ear fungus, p. 42.
Tua[3 ⁷] Cai[3]	大菜	Mustard cabbage, p. 55.
Tua[3 ⁷] Cang[1]	大葱 {大蔥}	Onion, p. 57.
Tua[3 ⁷] Hiam[7 ¹] Zioh[1]	大荳椒 {大荳椒}	Capsicum (bell pepper), p. 21.
Tua[3 ⁷] Kek[4]	大菊	Chrysanthemum [variety], p. 28.
Tua[3 ⁷] Kit[4]	大菊	Chrysanthemum [variety], p. 28.
Tua[3 ⁷] Mua[5]	大麻	Cannabis (marijuana), p. 21.
Tua[3 ⁷] Or[7 ¹] Bok[3 ⁸] Ni[2]	大乌木耳 {大烏木耳}	Cloud ear fungus, p. 42.
Tua[3 ⁷] Thau[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	大头菜 {大頭菜}	Kohlrabi (turnip cabbage), p. 44.
Tur[7 ¹] Ba[2 ^{Baq4}] Hiohq[8]	猪肉叶 {豬肉葉}	Shrubby simpoh (yellow simpoh), p. 71.
Tur[7 ¹] Lang[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	猪笼草 {豬籠草}	Pitcher plant, p. 62.
Th...		
Thai[5] Koh[7] Kam[1]	[癩哥]柑	Kaffir lime, p. 43.
Thai[5] Koh[7] Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2]	[癩哥]檸檬 {[癩哥]檸檬}	Kaffir lime, p. 43.
Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Bak[4 ⁸] Ni[7]	泰国茉莉	Jasmine, p. 42.
Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Ien[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	泰国芫荽 {泰國芫荽}	Long coriander (Thai coriander), p. 48.
Thai[2 ³] Kok[8 ⁴] Leng[3 ⁵] Mong[2]	泰国柠檬 {泰國檸檬}	Kaffir lime, p. 43.
Thau[3 ⁵] M'ng[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	头毛菜 {頭毛菜}	Nostoc (hair moss), p. 56.
Thau[3 ⁵] Mor[3 ⁵] Cai[3]	头毛菜 {頭毛菜}	Nostoc (hair moss), p. 56.
Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Ciu[7]	铁树 {鐵樹}	Iron plant, p. 41.
Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Tan[7 ¹] Cau[2]	铁钉草 {鐵釘草}	Elephant's foot, p. 34.
Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Tan[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	铁钉叶 {鐵釘葉}	Life plant, p. 46.
Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Teng[7 ¹] Cau[2]	铁钉草 {鐵釘草}	Elephant's foot, p. 34.
Thi[2 ^{Thiq4}] Teng[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	铁钉叶 {鐵釘葉}	Life plant, p. 46.
Th'i[7 ¹] Kong[7 ¹] Hueh[1]	天公花	Cockscomb, p. 29.
Thiau[2 ³] Bu[5 ²] Hueh[1]	跳舞花	Dancing lady orchid, p. 58.
Thoh[5]	桃	Peach, p. 60.

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Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Thoh[3 ⁵] Hueh[1]	桃花	Peach blossom, p. 60.
Thor[2]-A[5 ²] Cau[2]	兔仔草	Little ironweed, p. 47.
Thor[3 ⁵] Tau[7]	涂豆 {塗豆}	Peanut (groundnut), p. 60.
Thor[3 ⁵] Tau[7 ¹] Lin[5]	涂豆仁 {塗豆仁}	Shelled peanut, p. 60.
U...		
Uan[3 ⁵] Sui[1]	芫荽	Coriander (Chinese parsley), p. 30.
Z...		
Zam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	针菜 {針菜}	Daylily, p. 32.
Zam[3] Pi[2] Lak[8]	‘尖秘六’	Chempedak, p. 23.
Zang[2 ³] Hiohq[8]	粽叶 {粽葉}	Bamboo leaf (rice dumpling leaf), p. 15.
Zap[3 ⁸] Cau[2]	杂草 {雜草}	Grass [wild], p. 38.
Zap[4 ⁸] Tiam[5 ²] Hueh[1]	十点花 {十點花}	Japanese rose, p. 41.
Zeng[5]	榕	Banyan, p. 17.
Zeng[3 ⁵] Ciu[7]	榕树 {榕樹}	Banyan, p. 17.
Zi[2]	子	Seed, p. 70.
Zi[7 ¹] Bai[7 ¹] Hiohq[8]	膾戾叶 {膾戾葉}	Shrubby simpoh (yellow simpoh), p. 71.
Zi[5 ²] Cai[3]	紫菜	Seaweed, p. 70.
Zi[5 ²] K'iu[1]	子姜 {子薑}	Baby ginger, p. 37.
Zi[7] Ku[1]	‘之龟’ {‘之龜’}	Sapodilla, p. 69.
Z'i[3 ⁵] Cang[1]	钱葱 {錢蔥}	Chinese water chestnut (water chestnut), p. 27.
Z'i[5 ²] K'iu[1]	茈姜 {茈薑}	Baby ginger, p. 37.
Z'i[3 ⁵] Ku[1]	‘钱龟’ {‘錢龜’}	Arrowhead, p. 12.
Z'ia[2 ³] Kek[4]	正菊	Chrysanthemum [variety], p. 28.
Ziam[7 ¹] Cai[3]	针菜 {針菜}	Daylily, p. 32.
Ziam[7] Pi[2] Lak[8]	‘尖秘六’	Chempedak, p. 23.
Ziam[3] Pi[2] Naq[8]	‘尖秘那’	Chempedak, p. 23.
Ziam[7] Pit[8] Lak[8]	‘尖秘六’	Chempedak, p. 23.
Ziau[5 ²] Hueh[1]	鸟花 {鳥花}	Redbird flower (devil's backbone), p. 66.
Ziau[5 ²] Zioh[1]	鸟椒 {鳥椒}	Bird chilli (bird's eye chilli, chilli padi), p. 24.
Zin[7 ¹] Zu[1] Cai[3]	真珠菜	White mugwort, p. 81.
Zin[7 ¹] Zu[7 ¹] Hueh[7 ¹] Cai[3]	真珠花菜	White mugwort, p. 81.

Index of Hokkien phonetic transcriptions in alphabetical order (tones in brackets)	Simplified Han script {traditional script in curly brackets}	Entry in the directory (alternative name[s] in parentheses) [additional remarks in brackets], and page number.
Zin[7 ¹] Zu[7 ¹] Tau[7]	真珠豆	Cranberry bean (Roman bean), p. 31.
Zu[7 ¹] Cau[2]	珠草	Stonebreaker (shatterstone), p. 74.
Zua[3 ⁵] Cau[2]	蛇草	Snake needle grass, p. 72.
Zua[3 ⁵] Kueh[1]	蛇瓜	Snake gourd, p. 72.
Zua[3 ⁵] Pher[3 ⁵] Koh[2]	蛇皮果	Salak (snake fruit), p. 69.
Zua[3 ⁵] Phueh[3 ⁵] Koh[2]	蛇皮果	Salak (snake fruit), p. 69.
Zui[5 ²] Cau[2]	水草	Ornamental aquarium plant, p. 58. Reed, p. 66. Water plant, p. 80.
Zui[5 ²] Koh[2]	水果	Fresh fruit, p. 36.
Zui[5 ²] Mui[5]	水梅	Water jasmine, p. 80.
Zui[5 ²] Phioh[5]	水藻	Duckweed, p. 33.
Zui[5 ²] Sien[1]	水仙	Narcissus, p. 55.
Zur[5 ²] Cai[3]	紫菜	Seaweed, p. 70.
Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[2]	秣米	Glutinous rice, p. 67.
Zut[4 ⁸] Bi[5 ²] P'ng[7]	秣米饭 {秣米飯}	Glutinous rice [cooked], p. 67.

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