This is a facsimile edition of the Palaung word list prepared by the late Prof. Harry Shorto in 1957 and not published in its entirety until now. Prof. Shorto spent time in Burma in the late 1950s, where he compiled materials for his *A Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon* (1962) and *A Dictionary of the Mon Inscriptions* (1971). At the time he also collected data on various minority languages, especially Palaungic language of the Shan State. The present word list was found among boxes kept by his daughter Anna, which she kindly donated to the present series editor (Sidwell) for the purposes of publication and archiving. The entries in this word list are written in a phonemic transcription, they are glossed in English, and are richly augmented with etymological commentary that includes citations from Shan, Burmese and many Austroasiatic languages. The images were created by scanning the original pages at 200 DPI in greyscale.

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Palaung Word List

Based on material collected from

to roll, push, along. [M ë. Shu ë. 'to push']

[to get dark']. [æp 'to get dark']

this, this person, nvg. n. [M i-së. ë. 'this', ns.]

a small crabs. [M i-sëy. Pp. 2.59 = 3.214 is probably irrelevant]

green crocodile. [M i-qrë]

that, ns. [M i-tæ. ë. 'that', ns.]

far upstream. [M i-nëg. ë. 'which is) far above, far upstream']

woman, female: vay - 'elder sister'. [M i-pëm, i-pën.

Laure d, mp rapen, apar, BR soppy ~ Wa light]

boy term of address used in talking women. [M i-tnë-e. Cf. M brë,
disrespected term of address etc. to women; brë mëe]

maternal aunt]

flying ants. [M i-bënu]

man, male: vay - 'elder brother'. [M i-më. ë. RL tennë?

etc.]

which, n., in questions. [M i-më. ë. ms 'which', ns.]

at all: dove? - m pa? 'does he do anything at all?'

[ ~ muale 'to be']
irum pickeled brains.

isery personal name.


-ingol < E

to sleep, to lie down, lie. [M ṭo. Rh yē, etc. Ber.

mr? ṭo 'sleeping place, bed'

so comm pluam 'breath'
im to be alive; to be raw. [M īm. Rh ṭīm, etc.]

e particle introducing discursive statement: - ṭolelu o keron

lyro lyro, līmer kemon phi 'ah! my husband is very

handsome, just like the king of the spirits.' [M E]

certainly: o mēq - 'I will certainly do it.' [M E]

eg. mule - quidele, yepulala religiosa intermedia Hay. [M

ēng. ēh [nēe] ēg]

ēngga Tuesday. [M ēng-gā. B. ēngga < Bkē ēnggā]

ēh to abuse. [M ēh. Ber. leh?ebu 'to abuse one another']

ēh absolute question particle. [M ēh]

ē we, all being present. [M E. Rh ēp, etc.]

ēp testicles.

ēy yar. [M ēng. ēh ēy < B. ēy]
et. llen sip - October. [M ék. Shw èk ‘one’]

en to be short (in length, height, duration), to be low. [M én]

c to be able. ʃen - to be ill. [M ʃen]

drug potato. [B ʃên, Hind. ahu]

ən bow. - keuy keuy crossbow; - keuy keuy bullet bow. [ən M. Rh ñâ, etc.]

ən to be dumb. [ən M. Sh ən < B. ənë]

ən ən to kicourn.


ən [Tobacco] to be strong. [ən M]

ən. - how on a former occasion, formerly. [ən M. Rh ən ‘to be first; origin; before’. Ser. ən ‘first, before, in front (of)’]

ən parent’s sibling of same sex. [ən M. mana ñ en ‘father’s younger brother’]

ən tray [of little box]. [ən M. M. ñn [缅tho]]

ən to be dark. nay - to be blind. [ən M. Ser. ñp ‘darkness.’

Var. əp, q.v.]
op. to hand over. [op. M. Sh. are < B q.\textsuperscript{2}]. Br. On. reg.]

any To be annoyed. Shyness - (kumum\textsuperscript{2}x). To be antioxidants.

ay mist. [op. M. Sh. ary. 'vapour, smokery.]

ey see 2 yo. do to marry married people.

ay two [on. M. Rl. do, etc.]

ay two. [on. M. Rl. do, etc.]

g. [on. M. \textsuperscript{2}P, etc.]

ay two (or 2\textsuperscript{2}) customed apples. plus - 2nd. [\textsuperscript{2}P. \textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{2}. e-wm. m.]

2\textsuperscript{2} cleaning (2).

2\textsuperscript{2} to pour out. [\textsuperscript{2}P. M. Rl. do, etc.]

2\textsuperscript{2} was feeling at end of line. [\textsuperscript{2}P. Sh. S. to the 'lo nice']

sh. was - ear. [\textsuperscript{2}P. M. Sh. to the 'lo nice']

2\textsuperscript{2} kinds of normal meaning in ground. [\textsuperscript{2}P. on. very 'pass']

\textsuperscript{2}on.
xy. syn - weaver bird (?) [SIN syn 'sparrow' M]

xy. linum am linum - to be astonished [SIN 'to be astonished' M]

xy. to be narrow, to be restricted in area. [SIN M. See xy [xy] 'crowded' ?]

xy. to be pungent, hot. [SIN M.]

time, season: ① lei - jw jwō 'I went out early'. [Var. of w, q.v.]

xy see xy o chatty.

xy garden. [SIN, SIN M. Shī wēn < B wēn < P. ujuāna. Var., prof., uyōn]

xy to like: ① lei - o very 'I don't care to go' [SIN, uŋ M. Var. uy]

xy bump [of bullet]. [Oxy M.]

xy water, fluid, body of water. - got brine vinegar; - ngy tears; - liyur perfume; - xy o chatty, canafe; - sky bamboo jug; - noy lake; - mom ya sessamum oil; - pom water in which rice has been boiled; - pyo pyo to be web; - play stream; - xy spittle; - lre (mother's) milk; - kg well; - mrwy tear; - yegaw tame; - yur lake; - you Namhōsan; - ronju vegetable poison; - rōyān (i) dew; (ii) mineral poison; - ronge juice expressed from sugarcane; - sone current; - shonjuon sea; - sōp soup; - dwey waterfall. [Sin M. RL ey, etc.]
ou from [place]. [ōu M]

ou to low, moo.

u wine, season: - μο μέινμε μή δί σιν? ‘When will your tea be ripe?’; - οφή ‘soon’. - δίν μο nom; - πέ - your limited time: γυρώ ‘to be temporary’; - ήμε time when. [ū M. Var. o]

u one. [ū M]

uyn garden. [Var. oyn, q.v.]

u to love: π - μ ‘I love him’. [Var. ogy, q.v.]

u bricks. [ū M. Sh ūk < B ou?]

u cloud: to be cloudy, clouded, clouded over; to cloud, obscure. γαύ to be dim-sighted. [ū M]

u to place, put, to keep, to leave. [ūn M. Wa uin], Sh ēin; Sh ūn; Pi 2.377 = 3.428]

u nd web [of cloth]. [ūp M. Sh ūk ‘ycrol’ < B ou?]

u smell; to smell, stink. - μο to stink; - λῃγμ to smell pleasant. [ūn M. Sh ūr ‘pleasant smell, to smell pleasant’; ποπ. u M limmav ‘odour, vapour’] [Br. prn?; ‘smell’]

u this. [f M. Klv. w m. u. e. ait. ; DM w ‘this’; Bahu o,
	Sh ou, ou; Pi 3.520. Der. i?w ‘this’, n. ]
Particles of address. [ō M]

Second person, to be used to address someone. [ub M]

Covered offering dish. [ūp 'foodstuffs' M. See āp 'covered basket']

We to be tired. [ūv M]

Relative question particle. [ś]

'm he, she, it. [ām M. Rh śi[āp ide., āv. clause subordinating p., wa am 'that'; st ṣm 'who, what, which?']

ersh. To be evil, malevolent. [śeh 'malevolent' pūe - evil.]
[āin-da-nē v. M. śi āntēkē 'is' < B. aydōyō < antarāgya 'danger'.]

To be dark. [āp M. Rh śp 'shadow; to overshadow'. Var. ap]

To be rotten, to rot. [āv - To shrive; kēy - to be bald.
[ām M. Sīrē amē; ā am kū-nūr; M. kī-rīm 'to shrive'.]

To be swollen, goitreous. [āv, ān M. Wa n-wa; ēb. M. āv [dain] 'to be rounded, bumber' n coll. ānūi 'to be bumbered up'.]

The Pāli 'ānī' in pt. šamātā - armpit; somām - upper arm; ṭay - shoulder.
[ān, ān M]
ing excrement. - muk nasal mucus. [i-āŋ, vi-āŋ, yāŋ M.
    RL yē, etc. 3 Var. eŋ]

īp small box: - pin 'hotel box'; - thin 'line castles'. [i-āp,
    yēp M.]

īvu foul: - om snipe; - hen buy fighting cock. [i-āv M. RL yē,
    etc.]

ib particle of limited assertion: juy - 'it looks like rain';
    busy learn koh - 'I think I will go when I have
    eaten.'

īvy execute. - mian, - ru bi inferior grades of tea. [Var. of
    i-āy, q.v.]

wā? Wā. [wū M. ūk wā]

watsaya. pyō - (teles) to be happy. [wūō sā yā M. Of. ūk
    sā yē 'to be pleasant' < B 3a yēte]

wak three. [u-āw, é-u M. RL wō, etc.]

wurypol (wireless) telegram. [ult. < E.]

wō to lead: - rōat 'to lead the way'; may ven - go 'the
    lady led them there'. [u-āv M. Bsw. yōp 'to go, live,
    do, together'.]

wō? dog. [ā M.]
key male [bird]. [a-leung M. ]  3 'key

key large kind of lizard with spines on back. [a-leoe M]

key the day after tomorrow. [a-leu M. Wa sileao]

key bug. [leong M]

key mortar. [a-leo M. Shı̀ leo < B o`co]

key cricket. [a-leet M. Qf. (i) M  leet; C Saeuai jarek ‘variety of mole-cricket’; Thaia eqh  riet; (ii) B  paji?]

key plain. [a-leq M. Ule. from B aleqiy]

key room: - hun om ‘ballroom’. [B  alehay]

key habitual behaviour. [a-leung M. B. "qiy]

key permission. [a-leung M. Shı̀ lehway < B alehay]

key cab. [a-ngaw M. Qf. Shı̀ yam ‘to men’?]  

key, ringor - index finger. [~ ci ‘to point’]

key additional (i): ni}-nui  3 yu - smore ‘there’s nothing more for you to do’. [B.  3 ci  "qiy]

key to sneeze. [a-chi M. Onom.]

key in order to: tram 3 lep yor - bim pom ‘the humans like a
give in order to code their rice.' [Shu ñäwâle (on) account (of) < B ńwe?]

mâle [animals]. [a-ñâle M. Shu mâle]

large long-tailed kind of monkey. [a-döög M]

illness. [á-mâ M. B ma]

tomorrow. [a-ñmâp M. ~ mnâp, mnâp 'morning']

blame. [a-ñpëg, a-pë M. Shu ñpëg < B ñpëg]

gibbon (?). [PERS. ~ ñpë 'girl', cf. M wëc 'girl', wëc 'gibbon']

de (tales) maid of honour. [á-pëp-de M. B ñpëpô]

dove. [a-pë-e M. ~ RL bë, etc.]

coetera etc. [a-ñpëp M]

spider. [a-bëg M. ~ SB. bëg, ñë bëng; cf. M ryâa phuyâ, ñë phuy, phuy teu; ñë phuyâ; Shu phuyâ 'bee'; Bihat phuy 'to spin [web]' . Pi 2.344 = 3.425 a, 504 b]

form of address used in calling men. [á-bë M]

minister: - këg? 'prime minister'. [a-më M. Shu më < B ma < Steh. ämät; Shëk. ämätàg]
myo myo various kinds: micro mundo: 'there are various kinds of tea'. [ā-myō myō M. B āmyo myō]

role flog, load. [a-rōle M. Lōman B high rate, load'

roy colour, appearance. [a-rōng M. Śrārāṇya < B rāgava]

roy fly. [ru-wā, ru-wō: i M. ā. Rā flag, etc.]

slam flag, esp. small flag offered at pagodas. [B šāmy]

slam bodhisattva. [a-lōng M. Śrālāmy < B śāmy]

death. rōger - fourth finger. [a-rēg M]

see who, in questions; [note] anyone: to gāy le k'yu - 'there is no one at home'. [ā-so, ā-shō, ā-sī, ā-shō M. n se 'which']

see see always. [stō shō, āō sō M. Śrā shō shō. Var. sō se]

sage life, lifetime, age. [a-sōle M. Śrā lōjōdē < B pr stō]

say novice. [a-sāng M. B āṣīy 'lord']


K

kūng head; top, summit. - mū to be bold; - kūng lower part of leg; - kūng head over hills; hūng grind, - kūng hole hilltop; - mūl honeycomb; - ru pū best quality of tea; - var (sō?) (belt) buckle. [kūng M. RL kūng, etc.]
kel. leg - lower part of leg. [[ki'ing]-kel M]

kel to nudge. [kel M]

kew thanks. [ke-chii, lé-gi-chii, kei-sii M. Sh kësii < B 'ce'zii]

kwan telegram. [chii nàin M. Ult. from B 'ce'hay]

kul to pound, grind. [kii, lii M. Sh lii]

kita? business: se yu - to lum? 'what have you to do at
the court?' [B kia? sa' < P lecca]

keng see rake keng spoon.

kee. too - headman. [Sh lee 'chief']

kee? see kay kee? elbow.

ka fish. - king prawn. [kii M. Rh. ked?, etc.]

ka to dance. [kii M. Sh li; of B lea'ke]

kaikes, ka lee pigeon. lii - id. [kii lee M. Sh lii lee]

ka khii coffee. [ka-pi M. B kaphii < E]

kala? roga cholera. [B kala 'roga]

kalun garuda (tales). [ka-lon M. Sh ta'liun < B gulung]
κα? - left brandv. [κάκο M. Rh kākō, etc.]

κάτω - left hand side.

κατ. κέντρο - key crossbow. [κάντρο M. Shi kānt'lu, 'bow, crossbow']

κατ. Κατ. - headman of small village. [κάντα M. Shi kānt' 'headman']

κατ. λέβη elbow. [κάντα M. Shi kānt' 'bend', leibō 'to be crooked']

κατ. λευκάri [καταί M. Shi λευκάri]

κατ. to be cold: podin soji - 'it is cold today'. [κάτα M. Shi leukt]

κατ. to shave. [κάτα M. Kani, Balo, Shi leukt 'to cut'; Pi 2.334 = 3.221, 422 q, 487 a relates also to M leukt 'to cut off'; M leukt 'to bite', etc.7 Not. rh. of kānt 'razor']

κατ. ωρώλε. [κάτω M. Shi ωρώλε]

κατ. πολυ - rose. [κάτω M]

κατ. τέρε police station. [Ukr. from B qar'`te]

κατ. κάρκι - karma. [κάκο M. Shi kāk' < B kāy < P kām'na]

κατ. κάκο

κατ. to untie. [κάκο M]. Der. leukānt 'to untie'

κατ. negative particle: gar mālu va vay, - modern 'they are related, but not closely'. [κάτα M]
ko to store: hięp ye - to put 'we store paddy in wattle and daud
brins'. [lej 'to pile up']

ko direct question particle. [lej M]

ko7 waistbands of silver rings. [lej M. M leje 'bracelet, anklet';
- n Bát kông 'bracelet, ring'.]

ko6 plug
ko7 jug, tin: teo - n pox 'a tin of fishes'. [leje M. Sh ko7 ko6 'cup'.

ko5 to be crooked, winding. [lej M. Sh ko6 ko6]

ko6 see ko7 jug.

ko4. mung - Mogauing.

ko4 to carry in one's hand. [lej M]

ko4 to be pink, reddish. - vet to be purple. [lej M]

ko3 mu, kongmu pagoda. [lej. mò M. B 'kaungmu' 'worle
of merit']

ko1 say limping: loén - 'to limp'.

ko1. a? leuy - pellet-bow. [Sh ko1 ko1 ko1 id.]

ko1 see koi, ko1 bamboo stand.

ko1 hvôy, mulo - kingfisher. [lehô M. Sh [mulo] ko1
hvôy]
kop touncle. [kęp M]

koy to be lame. [kę: M]

tak 'to drive'; - hau 'to drive quickly'; - hau 'to drive a cart';
- høy hoy 'drive slowly.' [kęp M]

koykell elbow. [kęp-kel M. Var. kaw kē?], q.v.

kon. mnyy - the world of men [kales]. [kęp M. Ste kęp 'man']

kon see mnyy kon yg scorpion.

kon lehe yam.

le boe, lebo 'to c. 
(put).

lebo to cut [bamboo]. [kęp M]. Ste lebo

lew (- may) pupil of eye. [kęp 'white of eye' M]

ekv. usg. nv., person. [kęp M. Lava leo 'body'; OM. jilbē
'body, self, person'. Wa leau 'person' is < Ste kęp 'self']

lew so merit. [kęp-so M. Ste kęp < B kęp < P leucata]

leibo leibo. sim - cukeoo [European cukeoo, Cuculus canorus
larkeris Hastert]. Syn. pule ci. [Dowm.]

leung 'village'.

leung country, state; town: - sor 'hill country'. - brov
Mandalay. [leung, leong M]

leung to dig up, mine. [leung, leung M. Rh leog 'to dig', etc.]
(q. leung)
leung. a? - bow. pellet-bow; a? leung - crossbow. [leung M. shi
leung 'bow']

leung. lea - prawn. [shu leung 'prawn']

leung. bui - pumpkin. [leung. bui M. cf. leung. leung. leung
'cucumber'. var. leung. leung. leung]

bui. mew - monkey. [shu bui]

leung. father. [leung M. wa leunging]

leung. leung - head over heels. [leung M]

leung M.

leung. air, wind. [RL leung, etc.]

leung to dig [hole]. [leung, leung M. shi. leung]

leung suddenly. [leung M]

leung to remain, be left. [leung M. shu leunged. Der. conlent
'remainder'.]

leung to commit adultery. [leung, leung M]

leung to be many. [leung M. shu leung]

| Der. convr. 'about
| ten'. | leung (num., sq.) ten. [leung M. RL leung, etc.]

leung. to be cold: - pr a in 'it is cold today.' [leung M. shi leung]

leung (sq.) ten. [leung M]
keep to stack. [.keep M]

[köppa] person of mixed ancestry. [ka-pä, ka-pä M. B köppa]

[lem gold (talis). [léem M. shr lehöm. var. lehöm]

[ler to measure [paddy]. [léen M]

[lev] to be excellent. [këi M] Der. rokëis? ‘excellence’

[leg] to be accustomed to, to [do] usually. [legging, legging M. shr legging < B cüte]. Cf. legay

[leem moon. boy - moon. [legar M. RL leër ‘moon’; etc.]

[lew] to carry on one’s shoulder: - smal: ‘to carry a gun’;

delay - om ‘yolee for carrying water’. [levëg M]

[leem child, young of animals etc., person originating from [place]. - sive penis. [levëg M. RL lehäm; etc.]

[lev] to throw, stroke. [levëg M]

[levd] Thursday. [Cf. shr leqödtepëtë < B cëdtepëtë]

[leyg] to have been in the habit of: c - zur ‘I have been accustomed to do it.’ [leyging, leyging M. shr leyging < B cüte. Cf. leying]

[leyd] to be rough, coarse: road - ‘rougev road’; gun maynu

- ‘coarse Shan cloth’. [leyd, leyd M. shr leydëm < B
Keye to fly. [keye M. B. coke]

Keyle le? screwdriver.

Keyzy monastery; school. - \textit{teleles} university. [keyyng M. Sr keyzy < B "caung"]

Keyzy see mng keyzy tattooing.

Keyydan ornamental approach staiway to pagoda, toaung.  
[Sn keyy ng taw]

Keye to be blue: soo dry mngjir. - 'blue than cloth coat'; siny - 'sapphire'. [keyi M]

Keye to be difficult: ponnur w. - 'this work is difficult'; mop - luh lay 'it is very difficult to till'; - to solve  
ponge m. 'it is difficult to learn what he says'. [keyw M]

Keyi to apply [paint]. [keri M. Wa keriu 'to smear on']

Keww lean. [kerir, kerir ar M. Rh keró, etc.]

Kera? buffalo. [kerá M. Lawa leraake, In tráke]

Kera? to be frozen, to freeze. [keye M.]

Kery brace. - sor ridge. [kerong M. In droyj, kérándezj. Pu 2.36
 = 3.135, 48.1e, 617.5e. Hence Sr keroy 9]
keru numeral classifiers for houses etc. [kerja M]

erot two-piecer'sbasket. [kerot M. Var. kelrot]

kerot to be curly. [kerou M]

kerou storage basket (m., nq.). [kerov M. Wa kerou, lava u kerou 'storeroom']

keru youngest [child]. [keru M]

keruy drum. [kerja M. Lava u kerou, q. e. keru]

kerum under [kerja M. Var., pref., kelrum, q. V. dbr. kelum 'under']

keret lac. [kerot M. Pl. Trac, etc.]

kerum snare. [kerja, kerou M]

keruy lino before: - u 'before now'. [kerja-e M]

keriy to be fat, plump. [kerja M. Wa keliyay, lava u kelin; M. keliy 'fat, oil', h. Schlein i.d.]

kerest to be smooth, slippery: pure kerest kerest 'smooth silk';
rough kerest 'slippery road'. [keret-ak M. kerest. Ps 2.273]

keru see keru "pumpkin."

keru. van - to sow seed in nursery plot. [keru-ak M]
klay kite, (bird, boy), bramble. [letang M. Rh klay; etc.]

klay steink. [letang M]

Rather ~ lo? 'to groe', q. v. klo? 'to pede'. [leē, letē G. Pao. Skl. letēlo? to pay out', cf. Rh letēlo? 'to groove out']

klo cooking pot. - bot tobacco pipe. [leō M. Rh letō?; etc.]

letang banana. [leē, e M. Tē tōlo]

helēv. su - to suffer from acne. [leēh M]

klay brandle; stem [of pipe]; porter's yoke. - kast om yoke. [leēg, leēng M]

kway. - swamy ring. [Sh. leēwāy 'ring'. Cf. quay]

lewak to grate: - mō?un 'to grate coconut'. [lewēk M. Shu lewēk 'to level with a stroke'. Cf. (i) Rh vēk 'to shave'; (ii) M lewēk 'to grate'. Cf. Per. mentawat 'grater']

for particle of verbal negation. [lea M. OM leāh 'not to'?

kēpons wasp. [ka-ēng M]

kēpons crow. [kēā M. Rh kēpē]; etc.]

kēang bone; seed. [ka-ēng M. VAR. kēpēg, q. v.]

kēbō to be wicked; to be wild, to be barbarous. [kē-ē M]
To be warm. [kə-tə, kə-tə M. Wa siō ~ Th wär, will. which part. of M uth, klen os 'firewood', 3r. our 'fire']

ngə跑了. [Perh. contr. of *kə om 'rotten fish']

ongel. - li wist. [VCon. moneto, q. v.]

nguyu to be powerful. [kə-ləngi-i M]

nta lord. [kə-məgyə M. Ub. from B kəmarya 'commission, office'?]

ngom young boy. [kə-mənəgyə M. ə Wa nyawm; 0M kətum]

nti. gran be - to be slotiful. [kə-tə M]

ntek rak. [kə-tə M]

ti earthy, ground. - day the world. [kə-tə M. R. letə; etc.]

nteku rump; bottom: - calg. 'bottom of bowl'; om 'bottom of stream'. [kə-təkə, kə-tə M. Wa to 'end, tip', or tw 'belly']

ntam egg; tuber; testicle. - in (hen's) egg; - kom kəne yam. [kə-təm M. R. təm; etc.]

ntam. ik - To sleep one's fill. [kə-təm M] Th. kətəm 'to be heavy'

ntam. ple - yellow raspberry. [kə-dətə M]
The leoda 'f.

[kodafo 'f.]

kodafo forehead. [ka-dōfo M. 'head'; M dolh 'brain', 5.2 kōndolh 'cranial', Bink nōtoh 'bowl'; pers. Na [dong] re, kōndu U ree, Bl dei, MP ree 'forehead'.

kados to castrate. [ka-dōs M. Ulb. onom., cf. RL kōds; etc.]

kadora to be startled, to startle. [ka-dōra M]

kador to suffice, to come to an end, finish: kōm en di - 'what he has done will be enough'; mi - mi kōm 'you have finished eating.' [~ dor to be finished?; pers. for fill. by paronymic attraction]

kadora to desert. [ka-dōra e M. Q. prex.]

kem - temporal or conditional verb prefix. [kem, kem M]

komm: thunder; ℓ to thunder. [ka-mān M. ~ RL kāmān 'thunderbolt'; etc.]

kemm to caap; handful: kām - ti 'to clasp hands'; kām - u - 'a handful of straw'. [kām-en, kām-yān M]

h - thi? patella;


kawto? to cough. [ka-n? M. M leonde < *lēd'are; Po 2.236 = 3.15, 215 a]

kawt? edge, border: - rod? 'edge of road'; - mar 'boundary of field'; - leny 'state boundary'. [kawt? M. ~ RL vār
lèm wú? to believe. [kèn-ďê M]

lèm? yíp pí (－yíp) winter; [kèn-nêíp M] (dùi)
lèm? sān, file. [tān-châng M. Leks. from B tâng 'of', Lù nêm
lèmean. - rōn? sickle. [rènn éa. Rk. kântâñ] (shâng)
lèm? tâng (of dâlu blade).
lèm?jâng to set uprights. [kèn-jâng M. ~ jâng 'to stand', Rk
hitdon 'to be vertical'; etc.]

lèng? portion; pxm w. 'a helping of rice'. [Pbk. var. of
lèng? 'half']

lèngdî middle, centre; between; to be midway: râggor -
'middle finger'; sâm - 'in the middle of the night';
- râdôy 'halfway'; - lêngry 'centre of circle'; wîn òâou
- gâr mân 'put this between them'; rôjî - 'the sun
is in mid-career, it is midday.' [kèn-dî M. Ñe lèng
'between'; OM tîdôy 'middle'.] Dr. gîn-lèngdî 'middle']

lèngdî? half; numeral classifier for clothes; gîyî w. - 'half
length of cloth'; wî sâmôm - sâmôm 'a year and a half.'
[kèn-dî M]

lèngdî? interior angle, corner. - io? amîCK. [kèn-dî, gên-dîkôô
M. ~ Rk. sôu; etc.]

lèngdîy v - plateau (on top of hill or surrounded by hills).
[kən-dəʊŋ m̩]

kendum. pol- bri. [kən-dəʊŋ m̩. RL kəndum 'pus, to fester'; etc.]

kemdyi lo (of hill). [kəm-ədzyəŋ, kəm-ədzyəŋ m̩]

kembit to blocke. [kən-bit m̩. ~ RL bit; etc.]

kemder to be level, even. [kən-ber m̩]

kemryi body house, soil? - *rye. [kən-ərɨŋ m̩. kən-ərɨŋ m̩]

kemru? [elephant] to trumpets.

kemeles? numeral classifier for flat things. [kən-əl-ə, kən-əl-ətə, kən-əl-ə m̩]

kemme to be new; [water] to be fresh. [kən-mə m̩. RL məmə?; etc.]

kemmar for, on behalf of: *m jəg rənda - o she is making

mending my clothes for me.' [kən-rər, kən-rər m̩. n

ruv 'to do']

kemley wheel. [kən-ələŋ m̩. RL kəmley; etc.]

kemlah to break: ray jəl - 'the lamp fell and broke'. [of

kən-lələ m̩. ~ sələ gəldələ]

kemluv lump, lump, cluster: lər - 'clump of trees'; gay -
'group of houses'; them u - 'lump of lime'. [ka-nūm M]

kambeli to neigh. [ka-nū-hē, ka-nū-hē, kān-hē M. Upl. form, of M kān-hē, sē kān-hē]

kambeli to sigh. [ka-nū-hē M. ~ denotes 'treated'. q.v.]

kaspra? moment: u - 'in a moment, shortly, soon.' [ka-prē M]

kaspra? shuf. [ka-prē M]

kaspra? smocl. [ka-prē M]

kasprop to frighten. [ka-prēp M]

kasplekə to turn inside out. [Var. kemple?] kasplekə to carry against one's shoulder. [kā-sū, kā-sūk M]

kuson. — is? upper arm. [Var. of kuson, q.v.]

kusum: ledge cut into hill.

kume? yu - to oversee, disregard. [ka-mū M]

kume? female [animal]; major component, in regger - thumb. [ka-mā M]

kume? numeral classifier for tools. [ka-mā M]
**lemay** widow. [kə-māv M. RL lemay 'to be widowed'; etc.]

**lemule** to be dark and overloaded. [kə-mūle M]

**lemur** to be pretty. [kə-rī-āv M]

**lemutia** chair. [Var. of lelotiaj, q.v.]

**lemē** to abuse one another. [kər-ē M. vē 'to abuse']

**lemp** to entrust. [kər-ēp M. vēp 'to hand over']

**leniv** to scowl, frown (−mer, −gay). [Cf. kər-īnā, kər-īāv M]

**lenir** to go, be, together, do jointly: gar ‑ de lēj ūmp 'they went together and looked'. − lēh to lead the way. [kər-īn āv M. vēnū 'to lead']

**leniz**. V to − to fasten.

**lenizel** to disperse, be scattered; to unfasten, open. [kər-ēkān M. vēnāh 'to untie']

**lenizky** to reverse: − lenky 'to turn one's back'. [kər-ēkēvā M]

**lenizham** to cross. pr. to fly across. [kər-ēkān M. vēhān 'to cross']

**lenizkayj** to move round, change the positions of: − lelotiaj 'to move chairs round'. [vēkāj 'to move, change one's
location.')

*longi*? to be rheumatic; to m. - 'he has rheumatism in his hand.'

[kar-gia M]: *kar-keta* 'to be maroon*?

*longir* song, singing. [kar-nij, kar-lunjir, kar-nijir M]. Der.

*[kar-lunjir 'song']*

*longir* name of nucle. [kar-ngiir M]. Cf. RL 'Biyik*

*karng* to stumble. [kar-ngat M]

*karng* - karpong to assemble. [kar-cha, kar-cho M. RL

*karlu*? 'to assemble'; etc. Cf. kar-conv, 'concourse*?

*karng* to calculate. [kar-lu-geb, kar-ngit M. Cf. Che. two? 'to

count, add']

*karjir* leggings. [kar-jiir M. ~ jiy 'leg']

*karlia* to clap [hands]. [kar-lia M. ~ la 'plam']

*karlia*? tongue. [kar-lia M. ~ RL talk; etc.]

*karlia*? to play [game] together, compete. - *the?* 'to compete
together at the intada seed game.' [ ~ to 'to play']

*karlia?* top, tip; - *so?* 'top of hill'; - *karlia*? 'tip of tongue'.

[kar-tye M]

*karlia?* to lick. [ ~ to? [te?] 'to gallop*?']
kentum to assemble. [kev-tum M. RL kentum; etc.]

kentum? to stretch: - one 'to peg out a kentum.' [kev-tik, kev-tok, kev-tak M]

kentum rice steamer. [~ noting id.; cf. voy 'to steam']

kentum to form a row: qay - 'row of houses'. [~ RL kev 'row'; etc.]

kentum trap: to fold up; to repeat. [kev-tap M. ~ trap 'layer']

RL kentum

kentum navel. [kev-tam M. lawn v. MP kentum, 6b natiy, the kentum, kentum]

kentum gourd. [kev-tam M. RL kentum 'bottle gourd'; etc.]

kentum to be mean. [kev-dak M. ~ dak 'mean'. ~ but also

'be neighbours']

kentum to bend (over, v.i.t.). [kev-ningga M. ~ RL to kenting

to bongom; etc. 79, Ber. mteneng 'bending']

kentum: - juy heel. [kev-ni-ve M. ~ Wa hee-de [caong] ?]

kentum spirit. [kev-nam M]

kentum comb [of bananas, etc.]. [kev-tam M]

kentum? - juy kentum; - ti palm of hand. [kev-tam M]
karpo to send as a present: ɔ - run to m. 'i sent him some money.' [ kar-pɔ M ]

ekpole bridge: kham - , bon - 'to cross a bridge.' [ kar-pɔ M ] lama bl papak...

kampom to assemble: lì - 'crowd,' force? - id. [ kar-pɔm M ]

karpuy to bury: - lì ymm 'to bury a corpse'; m - run de 'he buried his money.' [ kar-pɔng M. wa sipaunq, lama u rapay, bl apaay ]

karpuy [cooks] to fight. [ kar-pù-e M ]

karpet to turn away, over, round: - per 'to turn a mat over'; - kәlthaay 'to turn a chair round'; ɔ - ɔ men 'i am looking back.' [ kar-pɔk M ]

keren to turn round: m - 'he turned round'; m - keig 'he turned his head.' [ - per 'to turn' (v.i.t.) ]

karper to kick into the air: - ɔ ɔ ɔ 'to play football.' [ kar-per M. - per 'to kick' ]

karpli to capsize. [ kar-plà, kar-puθ M ]

karplay to be sprained. [ kar-plà M ]

karple to turn back: - ɔ ɔ ɔ ɔ ɔ tì 'to turn back the sleeves of one's jacket.' [ kar-plà-a M. var. karplede ]
kerbau to hold [hands]. [lekar bāu M. ~ hābāo 'to lift, hold, up' ~ Old U. hābō 'to make offerings to', Sc, kerbau bāu 'to pout the. one to the other'.] 

kerbau grass. [lekar bāu M]

kerbau garden: - mīnuw 'tea garden'; - potu 'flower garden.' [lekar bāu M. Wa sīpiim id., lawa u raphium, Bl raphium 'fence'.]

kerbau circle; to be round, circular: pay leiw - 'full moon'. [lekar bō i M ~. Mr. Tunkerberg 'circle'.]

kermu? (that which makes a) shadow. - yag eyelid. [lekar mū, lekar mō M]

kermut weevil. [lekar mūt M. Cf. Hu. con mōk; - potu. conu. lawa u maic, Bl maico. Th maico, lanuie, M kermu-k 'ants'. Mal semut 'id.'].

kerma? to press forward, pressin. [lekar hū M ~ hū 'to snatch']

kernyèt to shrug one's shoulders. [lekar yēt M]

kernyö to step, to plant [one's feet]: - vaui 'to stride along'; m - lehm hēi 'he stepped over the log'; - jum vaui vaui 'to take long strides.' [kēn-yü, leñ-yän-i M]

kernyö to carry on a pole between two persons. [lekar yōng M]
brunch, inflorescence, ear: *phu* - 'a bunch of flowers'; *phu* 'inflorescence of banana'; *vo* ear of paddy.' [kəʊ.əŋ, tri.əŋ, keɪ.ri.əŋ, kəʊ.ɾəŋ]

kovre to form a row. [kəʊ.ɾe] M]

kovrep circumference; to go round. [kəʊ.ɾəp M. ~ rep 'to surround']

kovle? to be dislocated. [kəʊ.ɾə M]

kovley barrel. - *və* windlass. [Com. kovley 'wheel', q.v.]

kovla wheel. [kəʊ.ɾə M]

kovla? butterfly. [kəʊ.ɾə M]

kowlaba to pronce together, be skittish.

kowlay to change: - *ra*da 'to change one's clothes'; - *plau* 'to change one's mind.' [kəʊ.ɾələ M. ~ M] kəʊ.ɾə 'to change, exchange', skə lai 'to mix, sophisticate', falsify,' plə lai 'to mix.]

kowlay to go through. [kəʊ.ɾələ M. ~ RH lo 'to penetrate'; etc.]

kowna to pity. [kəʊ.ɾə M. Wa sivi 'to be troubled, disturbed']
kowa to wave, beckon with, [hand] as a signal. [kər-vən ‡
M. ~ way id., q.v.]

kowany above; in the top of; beyond; upper part of house,
loft. [kər-vən-ə M. wa si-vo-e 'in front, before'. Scr.
referring 'upper part'] ~ kmwə ᵁ kəwəy 'a.'

kowany to mix, compound. [kər-vən M]

kowany to witter. [con. nisō, q.v.]

kowany to encircle, surround. [kər-vən-ə M. OM twi'vē
'return; to attend on'; ~ RL ् jhiš 'to turn round'; etc.]

kowany to be coiled, to coil; (no.) coil. [kər-vən-əng M.
Cf. shi wet 'to go round']

kowa to mix, blend. [kər-vən M]

kowany to fold double. [kər-və n̩, kər-və n̩ M]

kowany. yay - weak, slight. [kər-vən M]

kowany hub. [kər-və n̩ M]

kowany to change, exchange. [kər-vo n̩, kər-vo n̩, kər-və n̩ M]

kowany, kowany? wasp. [kər-vo n̩ M. Pers. ~ RL hūs 'to
sting' ; etc.]
kara indium. [kā-la M. Q. B. kā-la, (whence) SH kā-la]

sorak saw serge. [Q. B. sorak°, 'woollen cloth'?

kelt° lace. [ka-la-y M. ~ lo° 'to lace', q.v.]

kelo° raw. [ka-la-t' M. B. kela-nt'raw]  

kela-thaiy chair. [ka-la-t' M. B. kela-thaiy. Var. kersthaiy]

bew° to play. ~ om° to bathe (in stream). [ka-β M]

üm kelay ashes; humanly. [ka-fang, lea-fang M]

lest° to be scarred. [lea-‘t’ 'scar' M]

kasse° to be ashamed. [lea-‘t’ M. Rh lēt°?]

lea-sar M.

kosa charcoal. [M, sēa charcoal; ~ Rh kerbəs, kerbis]

kosa to roast on a skewer. [ka-sə, lea-sə M]

kosa lightning. [lea-sar M. Q. Wa tussa]

KH

lehi° to be sad. [lehi M. SH lehi 'to be troubled']

leki Chinese. [leki M. SH lehi]

klei see leon lehə yam.
kelon7 guests. [kele M. Shu kelše]

kelon see jeng kelon7 kind of rake.

kelon Kadon. [leang M. Shu lehday]

kedar broy - to get married. [šak M]

kedar see isle kedar to transform.

keleam bran. [kām M. Rl lehām; cf. M leam, VN cain]

keleam to receive, to suffer, endure. [kām M. Shu lehām]

keleam to cross, ford. [kām M. Shu lehām]. Der. kerdram 'to cross'.

keleam to last. [kām M]

infra

kele (tales) to be white. [kāw M. Shu lehāw]

kele see up kele mun.

kele, lehās, lehās soy, lehās soy noodles. [kāw-oē-i M. Shu]

kele soy glutinous rice. [Shu lehāw shu' black glutinous rice].

kelo to be stiff. [lež M]

kelo cage, kennel. [ležo M. Shu kelše]
bekki to tie together. [ši bekki]

bekon numeral classifier of opposed pairs. [ši gōn M. ši bekun]

beko. - bekoe, pigeon.

beko to be red, brown / [kō M. / - no no to be very red, bright
prōko, prōko 'm.' (PRMP R 51(6)).

bekon edge (of palate). [ši bekōn]

beko to wash [plates etc]. [kō i M. Rh bekō]

bekin in; to. - nan among. [kū M.]

bekun plane, board; table. [šoŋg M. ši bekun 'table']

beko-ē, lawn. Rh. bekē, MP bekōt 'to wash'.

beku to wipe, dry. [kūt M. ši wa ūkē] Var. bekū

bekun lord. [kūn M. ši bekūn]

bekup to bow. [kōp M. ši bekup]

bekūnleikle space under house. [kūn- kējik M.]

beku see lady bekun son-in-law.

bekum combs, crest (of bird). [kō M.]

bekuik to wipe. [Var of bekā, q.v.]

bekuik to overtake. [kūik M. ši bekūik]
khuy manner, as, like, what: - din 'thus'; - un 'like this';
- los mp - di pa 'I do not know what to do'; - m-
- in pa mera los mp 'I do not know what he is
doing inside.' [kī-i, ki M]

khob to fasten, lock. [kāk 'to lever' M]

khon gold, in bi sany - goldsmiths. [Var. of lenm, q cf.]

khon see lenm helum being.

khramala cushion. [le̲m-pa-lā M. Ult. from le̲m-pa-ma-woollen
'blanket', me̲pa mat', cf. B. rayo-lo, Sh. le̲mpāla]

khoiy si lions. [le̲m-gi, le̲m-gi M. B. chingb']

khoiy side. [le̲m M. Q. Sh. helum, whence Wa helum]

keluyp to flow. ve? - (to heavy) diarrhoea. [le̲yā M. B (steal)
dia'be]

keluyp to drop. [le̲yā M. B dia'be]

keluyp - (velur) to spilt. [le̲yā, le̲yā M. B (swe) dia'be]

kheyam sae to be in a state of wellbeing. [le̲yām-sā M. Ult.
from B 'chay sae, of Sh. le̲yām sā]

kheyab to move, change one's place of residence. [le̲yā M.
B 'chete 'to make wider apart'; cf. Ser. le̲nleiyab 'to
move round']
kelyo to be smooth. [kējō, kējō M. ult. from B 'dust', cf. Sê kelyo]

kelyo? to hill to sleep. [kējō, kējō M. ult. kelyjōlo 'to be coaxed']

kelyo. kuy - buctek. [kējōng M. B. chung 'steamer' ?]

kelyo. mulo - spotted owlet. [m. kējō 'parrot' M. Sh nēke kelyō id.]

* kelyo? (to be) chief : mulo - 'chief minister.' [kējō, kējōle M. B. chowi'te]

kelyõ to inhale. [kētik M]

kēriva gold. - sūn gold leaf. [kērē v. Wa kerē; cf. Wa kerēi 'treasure, wealth', lorna v. lērēnāi, Bl lērēnā, Mr lērēnē 'gold']

kērēy to be tout. [lerēng M. Sh lerēng 'to lighten']

kērēa kettle. [ka-nā M]

kērē? to be clean, tidy. [kērā M]

kērēy woman's carrying basket. [lerēng M]

kērēv verandah. [kērā v. Wa gra]

kērēv to cleanse [hands, face]. [kērā M. M. lerēv 'founts'

to scratelv ground'.]
hebrōb [hebrōb] tea-picker's basket. [Var. herōb, q.v.]

lehrum [lehrum] bottom, at the bottom of. [lerūm M. lehrum 'space under floor'; C Sākāi lehrum dole 'space under house'; (i) wa gurum 'under, underneath', Th lehrum '(sp.) u. neatlī'; OM lehrum 'u.', Bot lerūm 'u. (m.)'; (ii) šē raum 'sp. u. lv.' lehrum 'u. the lv.' Var. kerum]

lerum race; to be related. [lerō, lerū M. šē lehrō]

lerum to be rich. [lerūm, lehrum M]

lera? [lera?] to fill with a cutting weapon. [lerō M]

lera? to shut. [lerō M]

lerum right [side]. [lerū M. šē lehrū]

lerum to be fertile. [lerūn, lehrūn, lehrūn M]

lerum spirit (?). [šē lehrum]

G

gin'bray scissors. [gin'brāy M. šē lehrū]

qe [qe] pine. [qe M]

gē [qē] they (three or more); plural marker. [qē M. wa kē; šē kē; qē. RL kē? 'they', kē plural particle]
gerg tripod for rice pot. [גֶּג M, qv.עגְּרֶג lēqy]

gør see yer ge ice.

gør to hesitate out. [גֶּר M]

gør to wrap up. [גֶּר M; Var. gav]

gør bridle; to bite, seize. òy - òwir. [גֶּר M; RH lēqo ‘lo bite’; cf. šā lēqo ‘bridle’, whence RH lēqo]

gør house. q - lēqom spirit shrine; - gør mini liquor shop; - ta lēqom spirit shrine; - tiny ant hill;

colony of ants; - va? lu? cocoon of woolly bear caterpillar; - sim nest. [גֶּר M; RH leqo; etc.]

gam see pay gav lo nebq.

gap to affix. [טכCAPE ‘to join’?]

gør clusterb. [גֶּר, gāv-i M]

gør they two. [גֶּר M; RH lēqo; etc.]

gør to wrap. [Var. of qa, q.v.]

gør friends, bro - id. [גֶּר M; RH lēqo ‘wife’s younger brother, younger sister’s husband’]

gør shell, mink. [גֶּר M]
go\textsuperscript{5}. guy - to throw, roll, down. [\textit{gō} M]

- \textit{muō} nose.

gō\textsuperscript{5} stall; handle \[\textit{gōng} M. \sim \text{ Wa guang} \text{ `stall'}\]

gō\textsuperscript{5} var\textsuperscript{5} - edible grubs. [\textit{gōng} M. \text{ Wa leaving} `worms']

gō\textsuperscript{5} mon\textsuperscript{5}i. guy - liquor shop. [\textit{biōng} \text{wa} M. \text{E company}]

gō\textsuperscript{5}. chū - bran vinegar, made from sour rice washings. \[\textit{gō} M\]

gō\textsuperscript{5} brassica, in \[\text{mu} - \text{mustard}]. \[\textit{gōn} M\]

gō\textsuperscript{5} above, higher up; play - `upstream'; - run `above the village'. \[\textit{gōn}, \textit{gōl} M. \text{RL hōl}. \text{Sv. nger `above'}\]

guy\textsuperscript{5}. - go\textsuperscript{5} to throw, roll, down; - guay to turn over (in bed). \[\textit{gūn} M. \text{Var. guy, q.v.}\]

gū\textsuperscript{5} drill cloth.

\textit{The guic}, guic `to burn'

gū\textsuperscript{5} to light, make [fire], to burn. \[\textit{gūs} M. \text{RL hēk `to enter'\textsuperscript{2}}\]

gwu\textsuperscript{5} to clean [rice] by tossing. \[\textit{tik guin}; M \text{feån}; \sim \textit{si} mguin `to winnow']

guǐ\textsuperscript{5} to blaze. \[\textit{gū} M. \sim \text{RL hēk `to blow'}; \text{OM pōp̃} \text{etc. id.}.?\]

gui\textsuperscript{5} to swell with damp. \[\text{hēi, leǐ} M\]

gui\textsuperscript{5} only; tēs múi\textsuperscript{5} - pān tā dī `it is not only what people say'; \text{a lūi} - `only once'. \[\textit{gō} M\]
quik enough: - pronoun 'enough food.' [gōb M. Wu soup; Om gap]

quik to stroll, settle. [gōng M]. RL today 'to boil.' Sr. rangy 'tea-steaming house']

quik to ride (tea). [gōb M]

quik very: quik - 'to be very large'; jarrin - 'to be very handsome'; pe lman blin - 'you ask a great deal.' [gōb M]

quik to cut up. [gōb M]

quik to place. [gōm M]

In qōm 'to incubate'?

quik to suppurate, festir, leave suppurating. [gōm, gām M]. Sr. raggām 'pus'

quik noise; to make a noise; to beat [drum etc.]: c sotiny - om 'I hear the sound of water'; roony - 'the door is banging'; bonley lile - 'the cartwheel creates'; - moy 'to beat a gong.' [gām, gō, gā M]

quik rupee. [gūp M. ULR. from B - gā', of. 5th kegā]

quik to take with rongs etc., to hold, carry, under one's arm. [gūp, kegā M. Kuzn ke': stop gūp; cf. (i) RL keip; M keip; (ii) 5th keip]. Sr. rarrūp 'rongs'

quik to remain, lie, dwell, live. [guā M. Wu towel 'to be, exist,' Lawa U lesiū 'to possess.' Sr. rarrūp 'dwelling place']
gripe see no gypo to be purple.

gripe to pound [paddy]. [gripe M. Wa kete. Ser. rogue 'sugarcane crusher']

grey pestle. [gripe M. 'Wa gripe. Louna U yeke]

grey to bite, with incisors; hurry - 'incisors.' [grain M]

grain to be lazy. [grain M. Sf. ketam]

grey to speak, tell, inform. [grain M. Wa kerei; cf. ume ketam 'to narrate.' Ser. pongray 'speech']

grey. to - to snore. [gri, gripe M]

grey lower part of leg, in purs - calf. [grain M]

grey cloth, clothes; gear. [gri M. Cf. Rh. krey; etc.]

grape basket: - grey 'kipa basket'

grape to make obeisance to. [grape M. Sf. ketup]

gray to brood, sit on [eggs]. [grain, grain M]

grain to put [turban] on. [grain M. RL. kerei 'to wind']

glee, gham - tamarind. [glee M. Cf. OB. mekielai, OMI, mai glaii, mai gleei]
glay. quy - to turn over (in bed); quy - to roll about. [glau M.]

glay. - quy to roll about. [glueng M. Var. quy]

quy sparrow, wrencel.

quay numeral classifier for rings. [glueng M. Laua BL lemay 'ring'. Cfr. lemay]

gata: see may gata to bless.

[ ]

guy numeral classifier for roads, streets, etc. [nguy, nyuy, ngueng M. Wa nguyeng]

ye speech; to speak, give tongue: sim - 'the birds are singing.' [ngyë M. Wa nyo 'to make a sound']

yet to be dark in colour: buy - 'to be purple.' [nget M.]

uya: tooth. lauy - canine tooth. [ngra M. Ee yae]

uya to be clear: puy - 'the sky is clear.' [ngra M. Wa nga]

uya: salad - sesame oil. [ngra M. Ee yae]

uya: brox - stallion. [ngaueng M.]

uya: sweet substance; to be sweet. - guy tamarind; - puis' honey. [ngau M. Rh yam; etc.]

}
nyy eye; face. - çois to be blind; - lú to be dim-sighted;
- sánben weak sight; - çois (to suffer from)
ophthalmia; - jyng antlers; - lín to be dizzy; - dōng
pomelones. [nngón M. RL yás; etc.]

ny to see many how ny scorpion.

ny to carry [dah, baq] suspended from one’s shoulder.
[ngón M. qf. nyàp]

ny to carry suspended from one’s shoulder. [qf. prec., which
is rarer]

nyy (elephant's) trunk. [nngón M. Síu yój ‘proboscis’; qf. Síu
yóy ‘trunk’]

nyu to lop, cut branches off. [nngón M]

nyúp to loole ab. [ngóng M]

ny to be cold, very cold: om - ‘icy water’; roomwe - ‘cold
night’; o bem - ‘3 am cold.’ [nngóng, nngáng M]

nyu to hold in one’s figure. [nngón M. RL yán ‘to embrace’;
etc.]

nu to chew [bitde]. [nngón M]

nyu fire. - tin flame; - dák mi electric torch; - rr húe
fleshion. [nngón M. RL yá; etc.]
tiny numeral classifier for roads, chains, etc. [myăng, myăng, myăng M. wa myăng]

tiny to be blue; play - 'blue sky.' [myăng M. Var. por, q.v.]

wa ngaw;

you price. [ngwią, ngwią, ngwią M. ñom niis]

you de³ treasury. [ngwią.de³ M. B gyetai³]

long paddy. [läng³ M. RL yö³; etc.]

long to smell sweet. [längù M]

long to be easy; to do soon. [längò-e M]

C

cù to pierce. [túi, cú M. Shu sê]

cù to point, rangger - index finger. [túi M. Shu sê. ñer. xê
'index [finger]']

cù to inlay with. [túi, chú M. Ueb. from B sê, qf. Shu sê]

cù? a little; precautionary particle. [chú, tý M. & qf. Shu sêk]

óry diamond, in story -. [chúng M. Ueb. from B sey, qf. Shu
siy]

cù paper. [chú, tý M. Shu sê]
ce. run - button. [lıăng:chē M. Var. *mōje]
ce. bicycle. [chē-píng M]
ce. to bleed one's head. [tē M]
corner, outer angle. [chăng, tyéng M. See say]

ce. somewhat, slightly: chē say - 'this is slightly bitter';

ce. 'he grows it a bit.' [chē chē M]

ce. outer part of paste saddle fitted, but not fastened, to
saddle trees. [chē 'saddletree' M]

ce. to worry (in about, in account of). [chē-pāi M]

sambhur deer. [chē M. RH tylo; etc.]

p. beginning; to begin. - learn firstborn child. [chē M.
\[shā sā y. \(< B \) sāte^\]

p. machine: pū (f) - 'to sew by machine.' [lit. from B
\[shē^3, of. shē bāte^\]

to be skilled in. - learn goldsmith. [chăng M. See
say]

to hire. [chăng M. See say]

see say say longitudinal timber.
chiricohole lizard. [chăm. rún M]

eat to be on the point of: sújí - lébr 'it is almost noon'.
cam. - róm. sidele. [chăm M. Der. lemcam id., q.v.]
cap see cup cap shoes.
cam. glass. - meû looking glass, mirror. [chăm, châm,
tyoû M. Slh. sâm []. Var. comb]
cam. jôl - jasmine. [chăm M. Rl. [date] tânô 'Michelia champaca' ?]
ceay see spend. [châm M. Wa cãi ; perh. from Slh. sây 'to make use of'
cay see lego cay limping.

ingan

ôô owner: - hîh ge 'the owners of the carts.' [châm M. Slh
lord. sâm [master, owner']
ôô monk. - jôw monkle of pijnzin grade ; - day
superior of monastery. [châm M. As prec.]
ôô to coole in pot, sw. [chê M. Th. cay]
ôô to deceive. [chê, legê M]
ôô to pride, [make] to bite. [chê M. Slh sôle]
co² see made co² orange.

cox bedstead. [cstiŋ, cstiŋ M. Cf. M dogy; Sê kînîmông 'bed' etc. ; VN quyông 'bed'.]

cox see may cop ring.

con. pe - upper ridgepole of house. [cstiŋ 'coping' M. Sê sîm 'top'.]

cox to chisel: - hî 'to chisel, carve, wood' ; - lay 'to chisel out a cavity.' [cstiŋ M. Dêv. moolı 'chisel'.]

cox rhinoceros. [tyông M. Sê sîm]

cox dacoit. [chûn M. Sê sîm]

Kî cu:n 'to push'

cox to push, jostle.

cu numeral classifiers for pagodas, etc.; brandes of rivers. [sî, sîpê M. Sê shû < B - shû. Var. sîn]

cu:g to complete. (no²) - co to be brimful, to overfill. [cstiŋ, cstiŋ, tyông M. Var. cu:u]

cu:g to arrive. [cstiŋ M. Var. cu:u]

cu:g to lose, be defeated, make a loss. [chûk M]
cumu time shortly before: - play 'before dawn'; - know 'late afternoon.' [Tyûn M]

cumu to not - to arrive. [Var. of cuyg]

cumu (no?) - to be empty. [Tyûn M. Var. of cuyg]

cup: to put on, wear: - *menda* 'to put on one's clothes on';
- cup cap 'to wear shoes'; - *bram bôc* 'to breathe a
dam.' - de to put on. [ciûp M. Wa ciûp, hawa ù
cup. Der. rascup [ti] 'glove'.]

cup: to remove by twisting (?): jivu - the 'basket on end of
pole for gathering fruit'.

cup cap shoes, sandals. [ciûp. chûp M]

cumu pair: cup cap u - 'a pair of shoes.' [sûm, sîm M. Sûm
ult. from B - sôm, cf. Shu sîm sûm.]

cumu to smile. [ciûm, tyûm M. Shu sôm.]

cumu see the cuum leopard.

cumu see cuum cuum to be lame.

cumu to melt (fr.). [ciûm, tyûm M. Shu sôm.]

cuym cuum to be lame. [chûm ciûm, chûn ciûm M. Shu sôm
sôm 'to have blistered feet' ?]
con: numeral classifier for shelves. [chām. M. śī sān]}

con: to proceed; to affix. [chāp. M. Utb. from B sanè < om cap ‘to adhere to,’ cf. śī sāp]

con: say - (to suffer from) splenesthesia. [chāp. M]

con glass. [chām, chām, tyām. M. Var. caun, q.v.]

con: hundred: m bīm - lo bīm ‘he gets 650 $ rupees (a month).’ [śī śān]

con: Saturday. [śām. M. Utb. from B sent, cf. śī sān]

con? to be small in quantity. [chārē, chārē M]


J

jīg: to sew. [jīng. M. Wa cāing, lāwa U cāg; M cāy, Bīk dīyung, śrē jīng]

jīg: to be mildewed.

jīg: to infuse, dissolve. [jī M. Wa ce ‘to be melted’? cf. śī sē ‘to soak’]
je? to filter. [je? M. Str. roje? 'strainer']

jenv khev form kind of rake.

jau see 2 jau custard apple.

jau pokelet. [jau M]

jau tower. [jau M]

jau sawn - monst of puiuwiaug grade. [jau M]

jau to be high, tall. [jau M]

jau to spread [seed] out. [chau M. M ghev 'to be diffused']

jaujau to be untidy [jaujau]. jaujau - to be sratby, dirty. [jau
jau, [jau jau] jau jau M. Perl. redup. of prec.]

jauwaw sawbwa. [jauwau M. B. Sbwaw < Shu Sbw Plau]

jau, jole to lift, carry. [jau, jole M. wa yole, lauw 0 yonale
'to lift'; OM yole, yole, mod. yole 'to lift, carry', Dalv
iolet 'to take', shu yore 'to lift'; v C saleau jejiu, yajole
id.]; cf. Shu yole]

jauw to follow, accompany. [jauw M. Shu Sow]

jauv viss. [jauv M. Shu Siv]

jauv to help (to). [jauv M. Shu Siv]
to fall to the ground, to land, alight: kōp he - 'a branch fell'; o - om 'fell into the water'; sin - sate: the bird alights on the ground; om - to re-pay 'the water falls over the precipice'. [jōn, jōn M]

Jo lifetime: u - de 'all his life'. [jō M. cf. Sh. sō; Wa ju; ult. from P. aju?]

Jo to be morally bad. jō - to be in good health. [jō, cō M. Wa can; nd. *[k]ar2 *joo?]

Jo to chew?: - plue 'to c. betel'.

Jo to wake [someone].

Ju M.

Ju towards. [Sh. sū]

Ju to hear, listen to. - ne to obey, be obedient. [jū M]

Jū see ya ju scales.

Jū jū jah jah [clothes, hair] to be shabby, dirty. [jū jū M]

Jū rain; to rain. [jūng M. Rh. - cūn m. *juw]

Jūm var. of preece? = ay or reekan - jūn 'izw.

Jūr valley. [jūr M. Rh. - cur 'to descend'; nd. *juw]

Jūt to stay, reside temporarily. [sre jōu 'to visit', *jūh; ~ Rh. - tekeu 'to perch, nest']
just. juit. sim - wagtail (?). [jű-e jű-e M.]

juw to be named: se mi - 'what is your name?' [jű M. Ṣe. sw 'name']

juw?, juwe to be long in duration: may juw? 'don't be long!';

pensa?ry on jwe 'his prayers are long'; guwy juw? juw? 'to

stay a long time'; en lu jw? en di brog what 'he is

getting married soon'. [jű, jűye M.]

juw?, juwe leg, foot: - ar kuon 'both legs'. - sun rays of sun,

sunbeam. kornu - heel; kom ? - hoof; gow - ankle; to-

sole; km - calf; yuwy - instep; orangor - toe. [júng M.

RL. - cow, Wa caev; Loru U. Mk. augay, Bl. augay; s.o.,

*juwâ. Der. karjyu 'leggings']

juw to guy, (occasionally) to hire. [jür M. Comm. RL. - yell

(*/y)ab?)]

juw to be light in weight. [jür M.]

jüw to be distant: gormay - nu wam iw? 'how far is Namtie?'

[jṳ, jùwe M., as juw?. Malay jada; *julā]

jow to stand; to keep, observe: - sin - tim 'to keep the

sabbath Precepts'. [jông M. RL. - cwy, Pr. cwy, Loru U.

chooy, Bl. cwy, Mk. cwyog; Comm. (as *jow?) *jow > juyg

'leg'. Der. kmyjow 'to set uprights', ruyjow 'post']

jow to drown, be drowned. [jôt M.] = jôt 'to be submerged' M.]
jim to be heavy, to ache: seekst. m. - 'his load is heavy'; big m. - 'his head aches'. [jim M. Na kin, Lava U. cunan 'to be heavy' ~ RL. - see has id. : *jim]

jim [meat] to be tender. [jim, jīm m. Lava U. chum 'to be weak' ~ RL. escom 'to be tender, flexible, soft': *[e]jim]

jir to shake up: - (la mirm 'to shake up two leaves (in manufacture). [M. has yān, yēr v.i. ñeey ~ RL. - forces 'to tremble'; &c., *jir. Der. ponyor 'shivering']

jir to be early: it --, xinap sop ju? - 'go to bed early, you will have to get up early tomorrow'; o -- 'early'; orvar -- 'early in the morning'. [jīw M. Sh. saaw]

jir to drip; to dangle: vor -- 'tassels'. [ju-wē, ju-wē, jīw 'to drip', jiw-ē, jīw 'to dangle M. Pr. cot 'to fall (in a shower)': *ju(ō)ē]

jir to be late: sum - la la 'very late at night'; in rot - (birm 'he arrived last of all (?)'. [jīw-ē, jīw-ē M.]

jirr basket. [jīw-ō M. Conn. RL. - yol 'pay 'cotton basket': * [y]jul/*[y]jul]

jirr may see min jirr centipede.

jel, jel - je nī - to be ailing. [nī M.]
just to worry. [nyēt M. Var. met]

just to do, to become [like]: se m - 'What is he doing?'; - selwaw "do it like this"; - selwaw selum phi 'he became like a lord of the spirits'; se ... - why: se mi lūh - ?
'Why did you hit me?' [nyō M.]

just to be ugly. [nyē M. *jiw~ *juyw~]

just to dye: [nyēm M. *jiwm/*jiwm (?). Der. *jiwm 'dye']

just - - just to be aiding. [nyē M. 'to be delicate']

just to roll [tea leaves] in curing. [nyē-e M.]

just to extract by pressing: - om reme 'to extract the juice from sugar-cane'. [nyēt, nē-ê, nē-âê M.]

just to stamp (on), thrash. [nyēr, nyēr M.]

just to be green. [nyēr M. RH. -jēr: *jër. Var. jër]

just to be deep: āmoy - 'deep mud'. [nyē-wët, nyē-ët M.]

jury small of back, waist. [nyē-wâi, nyē-âi-i, nyē-ë-i, nγwâi M. Pr. jury: *jury]

g'yo definitely, very: o mak - 'I really love him'; usually --: o saday mi -- 'I am very sorry for you'; day -- 'very big'. [nyō M.]
lyum to believe. [λυγμός M. Conn. (Gr. λυμός) B. young] Der. perplexos 'belief'

lyum. ka - kind of fish (?)

lyum weeds. [λυγμὸς M.]

lyum not yet: om - pro? pro? - the water is not boiling yet'; mi - cop de lxx - you need not go yet'. [λυγμός M. e.g. Pr. ay yay, ay yay; MM. min 'yet']

T

ti hand; handle: - s[s/?] 'handle of cup'. - term (n:umber

[λυγμός M. Rh. - ti? Pr. tay, lama U., Mp. ta, Bl. taw; &c., *ti?] - ti numeral classifier for bridges (etc.). [ti M. sh. ti 'place'?

ti we tie again; pa - 'do it again'. [ti M. ti]

tiy to fasten by a loop, to enwre: - rojye sods 'to do up the buttons of a jacket'; por 'to enzure a baning deer'. [ting M.]

ting. pe - ridgepole

tinga? shin. [ting-gā, tīng-gā M. Var. ing-gā?; see gā?]

tip to seek, look for, to seek to; s - ke yay i looked for it
but could not find it'; on dist - de prole 'he's young to be looking for a wife'; - som 'to prowl, seek prey'.

Tim mine. [Tǔm M. RL. 'tim; ə u, *[t]īim; ~ Lawo U. sataim; Pr. sidim]

tir fungus. [tir, tи or M. RL. 'tis, Pr. ti; ə u, *pīs]

to (-ma) channel in irrigated fields.

to see pregnancy; son te conception; sole te to fast.

tey to be yellow. -kano to be orange; -lo lo to be very yellow, bright yellow. [tēng M.]

ten candle. [tēn M. Sh. ten]

to to make: -pse 'to make festival, hold a f.' [tē M.]

to see kap to police station.

to to jump, -khow to jump across; - leh to jump down; - kōp to jump up. 6ōp - to gallop. [tē M.]

tēp o. om - water pot, chatty.

tēkkō. (kyū - university. [B. tēkōo - P. takāsī]
try to weave, twill [bamboo matting]. [tăng M. *tau/*tau']
RL. "tau", pr. "tau' 'to twill, to weave', lama: 'to weave',
&c.]

tém (-life) to write. [tém M. Sh. tém]

tén to strike, to go off, be discharged: karor - 'there was a
flash of lightning'; karor - guy 'the house was struck
by lightning'; sonak - 'a gun went off'. [tī, tēn M.
comm. *6[τατή]j]

tēn to put down: - sē? in khyu 'put the cup on the table'.
[M. lās tē, tēn 'to throw']

tēn, - bādi ko san tē to conceive. [tēn M. g. B. 3.2.12305
32 botanical 'to be conceived'?]

tēn, ley musk-melon. [tēn M. Sh. ley lāi]

tō grandfather, respected person, master. - cē headman;
- kēy headman of small village, ranking below täcē;
- kēxy head trustee of monastery (?); - kōmm male
spirit; - bāx chief spirit priest of Tawngpung state;
- sīn Buddhist novice; - sōx rich man. [tō M. RL.
tō? 'master, husband, grandfather', pr. lama: 'tō
'grandfather'; &c., *tō?]

tō (-tō) palm of hand, (-jung) sole of foot. [tō M.]

tō (-tō) to clap [hands]. [tō M. Der. korla id.]
lo (lev.) location: very not - way (is) whom 'they arrived back at the king's palace'. [tă M. 'in songs'. Hence, in part, as w.f. to locative particle?]

la to see pussy la; man la: spectacles; lay la: vulture.

lo to weave: - to wipe 'to weave cloth'. [tă M.]

lo to spread, lay out: - per luy 'to spread a gun (to make) mat'. [tă M. *take]

lo to parch: - pedoh 'to parch rice'. [dă M.]

lay cart. [tăng M.]

lay on account of: (rose) lay bi - on 'she was put to shame in front of everyone on his account'. [tăng M.]

lay to load, saddle, apply pressure to: - goy 'to saddle, load; a horse'; - ca goy 'to place the pack-saddle on a horse'; - we 'to load a cart'; - may sma: 'to press the trigger of a gun'. [tăng M. (Sh. tăg < ?) B. tăy]

lay to offer: - som 'to offer food to monks'. [tăng M. Der. pantay 'altar for) offerings']

lot solar heat; to be hot: may mim to - 'they dry the tea in the sun'; sàgà - 'the hot sun'; om - 'hot water'. [tă M. RL. - ta to warm oneself at: *taat]

lay grade, standard (in schools, examinations). [B. 'lái']
tān tān 'moderately, fairly, rather: kun ə ka jə - 'my father is fairly well'; māli - 'she is rather plump'.

[tān tān, tān 'to be moderate' M. cf. B. tān 'what is moderate' = tān 'to be suitable, to be (just) sufficient'.]

Tāy that, usually M.; used quasi-pleonastically of what is elsewhere: ēse mu - 'who did that?'; ēse māli - 'who is that?'; kūy braun - 'in (the plains of) Burma'.

[Tāy M. Comm. obscure (i) *tāny/ *tānyy, whence PalM. tāny = tāy, RH. - tāy 'that yonder', Tr. tāy 'further side';
(ii) MM. te 'yonder > SM. te 'that'. Der. itāy 'that', māli.]


tābe to fight (v.ing). [tābe (and tōbe) M. B. tāp?]

tō to play [game]. [tō M. = tō M. Grammar. Der. kōto 'to play together'.]

tōp? tip? : mōjən ə lwj - in 'the raw (or dried) tip? of the tea-leaf is not dried'. [tō 'summit, top, end' M.?]

so, der. kōto 'top, tip'.]

tōp? to call, to take with one: - mi 'he called you'; - putō tōp? 'i will take the dog'. - ... dūy to take with one. [tō M.]

bōp? - bōp to gallop. [tō M. Der. kōto 'to trot'.]


[tō tō bōp tāp tō M. cf. bōp tōb bōp bōp bōp. ]
by all (‘used only with than words’ M.): - von ‘every day’. [tông M.]

by, by by ladder, stair, file: - mo ‘stone steps’. [(tông- 
 tìng-)tông M. comm. RL. ‘stairway’; and with various
vocational see mining; &c.]

by eel: large kind of lizard without spines. [tông bi-ak M.]

by ma? pole - name of a Pale clan.

ton to bring, conduct (or to establish?): bxn - m to play ngoay
m ‘he brought her (or took her and installed her?) the
raft which was his home’. [ton M. RL. ‘ton to hold up.
in fingers, carry’. &c. Var. ton]

ton von von kind of hornet nesting in trees. [tôn-môn-vôn
M.]

by to knock on: - mnoj ‘to knock on a door’. [tô-i M. Sî. toj.]

by see mok, by walnut.

for six. [tô, tô M. RL. ‘tulb]

lo self; body; numeral classifier for animals: - m you say ‘he
himself saw the elephant’; bi- roj ‘a man of slender
build’; - ñrn ‘earcage’; rôj w - ‘one dog’. [tó M. Sî. toj]

lo tattooing iron.
to [to file [metal]]

to² to fasten; (numeral classifier) bundle, packet: - vör 'to tie with string'; - mör rępyo 'to secure the mouth of a bag'; swelelo w - 'a packet of cigarettes'. - flarce to fasten: - vör = to² vör. [të, tōk M. Rh. -tuk, etc.]

tōk to set: lōp vör - 'west'. [tōk M. SG. tōk 'to fall']

tōng joint of floor. [tōng M. SG. tōy]

tōng upland meadow. [tōng, tōng M. Shan tōy 'nice-plain']

tōt want, spot on skin; to be warthy: kōla m - 'his cheek is warthy'. [tōt M. M. ~ Biki lëiè 'warthy'; Mon toteb; etc.]

tōn to take with one: - sōg ci² 'please bring the horse'. [tōn M. Var. ton, q.v.]

tōy to catch: - lea 'to catch fish'; m (now lōy - sōg 'he has gone to catch the horse'. [tō-y M. Pr. tōy]

tōy to pound [paddy, husked rice,eecleaves]. [tōy M. Rh. -tik; etc.]

tōy edible leaf. tiy gōn mustard. [tiy M. & Rh. -lūp ikε, Pr. tōy 'herb']

*see pōc ti² cuqcoo.

tōy to light: - ray 'to light a lamp'. [tōy M.; M.'s tōn rather = the synonym then. Some tōy- 'to set fire to'; ~ Pyr

*[tōy M.]*
tw to strike, hit. [tō M. (Sh. tō 'to touch, come in contact' — ?) B.
   10- 'to touch lightly']

twp, twice box. [tō, tōe M. Sh. ตี]

tule. (—yrr) smoke. [tō M. Pr. tōe 'to burn [incense]'; B. tōe 'cloud', etc.]

tule to be entitled to, have the right to. [tōe M. = tōe M. Grammar.
   (Sh. ติ่ว — ?) B. thaiπ.]

tul to pull, pull out: -yrr 'to pull on a rope'; mule -ule 'the
   exam draw the cart'; -om 'to draw water (from a well)'; -
   bray 'to pull a tooth out'. [Éük, ūt, ūt M. Rh. ‘trá; sora
   tad.]

tun to be startled: mi dek — 'you startled me'. [tūn, tōn, tūn
   M. Sh. ตี]

tum to hit with fist. [tūm, tōm M. Khāe tēm 'to strike'; Khmer
   dom 'to hammer, forge, beat', etc.; - Pr. dūm 'to strike']

tum ever: 7 le - yū m 'I have never seen it'. [tōm M. Rh. ‘tom
   'to be accustomed to']

tūn pay to hammer: - tī ēm idem; - may na, - lep may na
   'to hammer in a nail'.

tūn to look at from a distance: 〉 - sor may 'I was looking at that
   hill'. [tūn M.]
tomo to take, to remove:  /= dī bōw 'I shall take that';  om
rip  gōr 'he took water and threw it on the fire';  omn
'to create';  c yāa day - de hom m 'I am afraid in
-case a big push should take him and eat him up';  om
-ray cao 'he removed the gulls from the dear';  ... day
'to take: gōtō m - mī dīw 'as much as you can take';
set to yōn m - de day yūg to gō 'we cut up the
carcass and took the meat home'. [tōn m.]

Dry plant, tree: - ge 'pine'; - pe 'talipot palm'. - cic tree. [tōng,
tūng M. RL. - tōng; Bīpō [Rel] tōng 'tap-root'; PAR 'balee thume'.]

Dry post: bi mūr gāy māg tōng gōy - 'when people are building
a house they first dig the holes for the posts'; pyun - 'to
set up the posts (of a house)'; - kāwār 'post supporting
veranda'. - Dry ladder, stair. [tōng, tūng M. MM. (tōn), Mon
tōy, whence B. tōy]

Dry. - is houlder; - sāp chūn. [tūng, tōng- M.]

Dry to roast, heat, steam: - sōrō 'to roast maize-cobs'; - pedō
'to parch rice'; - om tōd 'to boil water'; - om lep 'to
heat water'; - pom 'to steam rice'. [tōng, tōng, tūng M.
RL. tāy 'to bake in open dish', etc. Der., with variant
vocalism, corticity, rating 'rice steamer'.]

Dry cane bamboo stool. [tūng ēn, tōng ēn M. ūg. ūn. tāy 'stool'.]

Dū to part, break; vūr - 'the rope parted'. [tōt M. RL. - tōt; Mon
tēt 'to sever', etc.]
to be at leisure, unoccupied. [tăn M. With RL. tăn ⇔ Sh. tăn]

tăn to be solid: hùng - ‘solid bamboo’. [tăn M. Sh. tăn]

From religious observances: jóm jóm jóm - ‘to keep the sabbath’
’scripture, religious duty’ Precepts’. [Sh. Khám ài Phái dánma ‘religious doctrine’]

tém to drink, smoke: - om ‘to drink water’; - swelke ‘to smoke a cigarette’. [te-äng, tyäng M. RL. lieng]

tém to stretch: - var ‘to stretch, fix, a rope’. [MM. stevi, Mon tegy; &c.]

tém to hammer: -cir ‘to hammer iron’. ti – hammer. [tyām, te-ām M. Pr. Dem; West Baliar tem; & with var. vocalisms
tém to hit with fist, q.v.]

tém to count, add. [le-ā, lē-ā, tiāng, tiāng M. [B. tiā ile众生]]

Sh. male 2?)

tém every: - jóm ‘every day’. [tóm, tw-ān, tiāng, tiāng M.]

tém to sow [dry paddy]: ipón - jóm ‘the women sow the (dry) paddy’. [to-āw M.]

tém to find. [lā-ār, lāwār, twār M. RL. tab, with variant vocalism]

5 particle marking locum, immediate beneficiary, or instrument: in, across, for, into, at, on, to, from, with: run guy - óp yó ‘the money is in the bag’; júp - jőr ‘put it in the basket’; up - oven ‘entered the garden’; get away po ma ‘they have arrived at the village’; un le – kuy ‘put the cookies on the table’; un
gay — (ewun) or 'he built his house on a ledge in the hillsides'; try (he orino) - play 'a tree had been blown down across the stream'; dhi - 0 porde 'give me some!';

be man - m very (bw laq 'they asked him to come back';
big manda w - c 'he served his garments for me'; dhi - nor 'they came down from the hills'; c binom - cwa 'I have had a letter from my mother'; pior - mpor 'to sweep with a broom'; wou - mpor 'to eat with one's fingers'; pito

very 'he ought to go back'. [taw M. In part w.f. of to
'location'? Comm. variously, COM. taw benaftu particle; RL.
- taw 'for'; (ii) SO. taw 'with' → RL. - taw; (iii) RL. 'the
'side', localized part; from']

daw connective following auxiliary verb: m laq - very 'he
ought to go back'; m maq - taw (bn 'he likes drinking
liquor'; c por - por (bw 'I am happy to be here'; bey
setting porgay m 'it is difficult to hear what he says'; wogay
- bow (wey 'it is easy to ride a horse'. [taw M.]

Paw Talamou. Ci - id. [taw-ang M.]

Naw with.

Toorir cucumber. [taw-loor M. Baw Luanj Luanj see CIiy]

Takor to clear away: - pot isun 'to clear away weeds'. [taw-loor M.

Baw kew be kew}= 'to be light'; to be curly: grow - 'tight clothes'; ciw - 'curly

hair'. [taw-ver 'to contracts' M. - PR. not 'to gird'; & with

var. vocalism RL. - not id.; - mto 'to shrivel, to draw in'; se;

Basent to be tidy: gay (yam - 'the house is not tidy yet'.

[taw-bas M.]
Talley to be pleasant; *torryr-m* - *this singing is pleasant*.

[tar-tor M.]

tgo? to crow. [taw-taw M.]

dojom mosquito. [taw-jaw M.]

tsonganwe Sunday. [taw-nëng-ga-më M. (Sā. tān-gā-më - ?) B. tān-gā-

tsonganwe]

tsongela Monday. [taw-nëng-ga-lò M. B. tān-gā-lò Var. joll.]

tsongela Monday. [taw-nëng-lò M. (Sā. tān-gālò - ?) B. tān-gā-

Var. për.]

tōo Buddhist doctrine: *lo* - *to preach the Doctrine, preach*.

[taw-lō M. (Sh. tōlō - ?) B. tōyō]

tōo violin: *tho* - *to play a violin*. [taw-thò M. (Sh. tårō - ?) B. tōyō]

tōo pīne: *ar* - *twice*. [taw-rop M.]

tōo bell: *doh* - *to strike, ring, a bell*. [taw-ling M. ~ Umfān lawa

grēkin 'cowbell'?]

tōo large bowl. [Var. taluy, q.v.]

TH

Thi umbrella: - w aqg `one umbrella`. [tō M. (Sh. ti - ?) B. thi]
this larger seed of Entada scandens, used as projectile in game.
[Émmy - patella. [Éo M.]

thek to pack, cram in: — mun b jum ‘to pack tea into a basket’.

thek to remove by blowing: — ing mun ‘to blow one’s nose’. [Sh.
theh to separate, remove’]

thehy further: gray - ‘tell us more’; very - w win ‘come again!’;
seh w - deli to ‘give me more than that’. [Éng M. Sh.
they ‘to add to’]

thek to slap. [Éo M.]

thek to think, to hope: ? — very ‘I think’, ‘I shall go’
by - xe man say (in English ‘people hoped they would
win (at hand of) the princess. — thun thun as
expected). [Éng M. (Sh. thay + ?) B. thay-]

then peddy palm, Borassus flabellifer. [Éän M. (Sh. than + ?) B.
‘thay’]

thep layer, storey, strand: day or - ‘a two-storey house’; ple pale
or - ‘a double row of beads’. [Éap M. (Sh. thap + ?) B.
thay?]. Der. worthap ‘to fold up, to repeat’]

thek to plough: — na ‘to plough a field’. [Éän M. Prox. Sh. they
m.v. by Rl. -they m.; &o. Der. railway ‘plough’.

thek to pour: — om to (hara ‘pour water into the kettle’. [Éë M.
Sh. [kíh]}
Write to support: I earn - loan may I have to support my parents?
[_TOGGLE M. (SH. THÔ OR ?) B. THÔ-?]"}

they to be shine: on, through, by: shiny bi - ray 'like one shine through by a lamp'. [TO M. 'to shine'. SH. THÔ 'to shine (on)'

or rather "THÔ?

THÔ to push against friction: - TORO 'to play a violin'. [TO M. (SH. THÔ OR ?) B. THÔ-:]. G. THÔ 'to plane'.

THÔ to plane: - GO plane. [TO-e M. SH. THÔ 'to glance, scrape, along'. G. THÔ 'to push against friction'.

THÔ (chopsticks). [TO M. SH. THÔ]

THÔ (sliced) wine. [Éóm M. SH. THÔ]

THÔ eaves. [TO M.]

THÔ (branch) jungle. [Éóm M. SH. THÔ. SH. THÔ (branch jungle 'wilderness esp. the Himalaya').

THÔ. THÔ behave - as expected. [Éóm, Éüm M. doubt of BÔNG 'to twinkle'. SH. THÔM 'to twinkle'.

THÔM (spinning-top). [Éóm, Éóm M.]

69
do future auxiliary: do - 'I shall go'; soon - 'the coming year, next year'; rather m - 'it may be' before he arrives'; do nep lemy - 'I do not know what I shall do, what to do'. [dū M. Rh. - day id., Pr. ti to [do &c.]; K1v. deu 'must']

dū (om -) bamboo container for water. [Mon doing id., ñre many [tube], biab many; &c.]

dū (present) time: u - u 'just now'; u - u (now son 'this afternoon'. [dūn M. ñD Der. pōdū 'today']

dūn that (relatively near, contrast today): ior ge - 'those jowls (over there)'; ge dañl lemy - 'they said this, that is what they said' with expressions of other time: hūm - 'yesterday' 6am - '(sometime) in the future'. [dūn M.]

dūn to count: - pōdū 'to tell one's words'. [dūn M. Mān mūn, Mon rān; Sora dū- (PMK M Pū)]

de reflexive pronoun, often used reflexively of subj. separated by other elements from v.: gar ēpēh - 'they abused one another'; m jūr re ma - 'he lives with his mother'; to de 'oneself'; m tah de day yūg to day 'he took the meat home' (v. ᵄ₃pd.); m di ēpē 1 - lō 'you will need to go' (aux. v.); hūm son - lū 'the children are learning to count'; m dan - di jūl ñu ñu so 'he says we will stay (here) ten days' (subord. v./cl.). [dē M. Rh. - de?; &c.]

de be miha de vi queen.
déy road : č very - w not (as on yor? ‘if I take this road will I get to Namtisan? ’ [dèng M. ~ Rh. medey; with var. vocalism:
Biáq nici: y ‘to care’; &v. Der. medey ‘road, way’]

dé? see give dé? treasury.

dé to give; to allow to, cause to, optative aux.; when, if: dé to pordi ‘give me some’; - o known io ‘give me the pillow’;
knorr - ni if when he comes let him enter, let him in’; - tay
gray ‘have the horses loaded’; - m réy on ‘fill the bath’;
- wí-m - ni po never jorjor ‘you should arrive early in the morning’; - m vér - u to m ‘when he comes back give
him this’; - ni xin gray to m ‘if you see him, tell him’.
[déng M. Prefixed form ~ Rh. e id., Pr. e ‘let us...’; Rhó. a ‘to
give’; &v.]

du to put on, wear. [dú M. Der. mndé ‘clothes’]

dú to carry: - thi ‘to carry an (open) umbrella’. [dú M.]

dú to use to, for the purpose of: sin medu - or ‘paintbrush’. [dú M.]

dú any: - imáx ‘anything at all’; - promnm ‘any(THING) there is’.
[dú M.]

dú to draw; - om to don ‘to draw water from a spring’. [dú M. òh.
tái]

dú see sor dób ‘far side’.

dúm how many: - ou ge guyu? ‘how many villages do they occupy?’
[đặng M.]

day to be large, great. [đặng M. Comm. with var. vocalism (i) Pr. 
đặng; (ii) tre đặng. Der. today 'to be grown up']

day see (số day) Vedic lore.

[đặng] photograph

dañ electricity: rán - 'electric light'; - mưr in: pela - 'light bulb'; 
- mư (-, mưr) electric torch; vư - mư flash. [đạt M. B. đạ]

dañ frame: - sán [sông] 'frame of door'.

dañ see (số) đañ pen.

dañ to say, to call: - yê 'to speak'; ge - lênh đên 'they said thus'; 
m - đê dì jùn (mù rôy say) 'he says we will stay here ten days'; 
m - mưn hù ye (ôp yêg ca) 'he said: Tonight we will eat 
venison'; i? w so gi - ? 'what is this called?'; bi - nm 
gia 'it is called sesame oil'. [đạt M. R.L. đax, Pr. äu; &c. 
Der. pandan 'what is said']

do to collect: đał - he 'to collect firewood'. [đał M. Sh. đał]

đał see (số) đał maid of honour.

do? ighbours to stop, stay, stay behind: quán ap ñap và Tur 'it is 
quite dark, we will stop here'; mư ñap to quay ay 'you 
stay here at home'. [đał M. R.L. đał 'to stop, halt'; &c.]

døy copper. [đał M. Sh. đøy]
day numerical classifier for umbrellas. [dọ́ng M. DM. òdù, òdù
Mon day 'umbrella'; with variant vocalism Kumu. òdù yẹ: n
id.; Biẹ̀l. òdù yẹ:] 

dan see dog dan embroidery.

dọ̀k to strike, knock, ring, to initiate [signal]: - ọkọ́y 'to strike,
ring, a bell'; - ọmọ́ 'to ring a coin'; - ọnọ́ni, - ọnyọ́lẹ́
' to send a telegram'. [dọ́k M. Òr. ọ́dun 'mallet']

dọ́k totally, all: m ọ̀n - ọ̀kọ́y 'he beat them all'; ọkọ́y ọ̀gù -
everyone had arrived'; ọkọ́y ọ́mọ́ 'they all'; ọnọ́ni
lay very - ha w ' every man, every several man, has come
here'; ọkọ́y ọ́mọ́ ọ́mọ́ 'everyone in all the
towns and villages was talking about it'. [dọ́k M. Var.
(esp. fast tempo; noted only in Jokotades) of dọ́k, q.v.]

dọ́k fourth in seniority: ọ́pọ́lọ́pọ́y 'fourth son'. [dọ́k M.]

dọ́r from, than: leh - kọ́yọ́r 'went down from the hills'; dọ́-
ọ̀ ọ̀lay 'is bigger than that one'; m yẹ́n ọ̀rọ́ - ọ̀kọ́y 'he has
(more) carts than (other) people, he has the most carts';
ọ̀jọ́ m ọ̀kọ́y ọ̀jọ́ 'he is the fastest horse'. D - òjọ́
(jokotades) from. [dọ́r M. Òmọ́. DM. nor, Mon ni?] 

dọ́l spring of water. [dọ́l M.]

dọ́l to be finished; entirely, all: ọ́kkọ́y 'it is finished, all done';
to see, up - to ọ̀gụ́ 'the smoke (did) everything from sight in
the house'; see ọ̀kọ́y ọ́kọ́y 'they are all dead (but one).
[Dọ́k M. Sọ́l ọ́kọ́y 'end, finished', Bị́kọ́l ọ́kọ́y 'end', Kumu 'look
'to be used up', &o. (< PRK *r?u(w)c). Der. *sdoic 'to suffice, to finish'; var. dob 'all'.

dū (-, - phk) to run away, flee, fly &c. away. [dū M. OM. dow, Mon dū, Khmu dū, Kmm. dūn 'to go away', &c.]

duy to rub, to launder: - guy 'to rub one's eyes'; - guy 'to wash clothes'. [dū-e, dū-i M.]

dū? below: play - 'downstream'. [dū M. Der. ndūw, ndū do.]

duy to take, to bring: gyan phu - là phu - ple phu 'when chewing betel one takes betel leaf and areca nut'; - thy 'take an umbrella (with you)'; - gīg i le 'I forget to bring it'.

dōrk m. drum-shaped container: - yemansi 'drum'. [E.]

dóm don embroidery: sado - 'embroidered jacket'. [dāng-dën M.]

Jāt near: kōp māyo rāko - ha m 'stack the bags of rice (hereabouts) in hō - m 'he went close by the village'. [dāt M. Bisk săc (?); but comm. RH. 'that dub. Der. -entol 'to be near'.

dōp to cover (with), roof, thatch: - hop mān 'to cover oneself with a quilt'; - guy 'to roof, thatch, a house'; bō sānki - lir sānki 'some people roof (their houses) with galvanized iron'. [dōp, dōp M. Br. lōp; with var. vocalism RH. 'lōp 'to cover [poles &c.]'; &c. Der. pandōp 'roof'.
dom to lodge for the night (at). [döm, döm M. Pr. tim; om. dóm, Mon. dón, &c.]

där not yet: > - ginn - yun m. 'I have not found it yet'. [där M.]

där to dry over fire, to grill. [där M. Comm. r Goodman 'drying-rod'?]

där to lead (by hand, halter). [där M.]

dтир to be small. [dyrte M. lawa U. tayı ~ Rl. témidst; &c. Der. rdidst 'be' to be small, immature']

nöz to be red: in röy - röy phyu 'the red and white, the break of day'. [nöz M. B. nöz]

nöö (kind of) thing: w - w - 'one kind or another'. [nöö M. Rl. 'nöö' 'what, anything']

nöö piece: gön w - 'a piece of cloth'. [nöö M.]

nöö to worry. [nöö M. Var. nöö]
mom to be firm, steady: boy - 'the post is firm'; sabwe ka -
'the table is not steady'. [mën M. Sh. mën]

ma irrigated field: thay - 'to plough a field'; mar - 'fields,
cultivated land'. [män M. Sh. män]

ma side - my broadside on: in bo m - 'she was carrying
him astride her hip'. [män M. Sh. män 'face, side']

ma. sw - to be affected by sores: ti - 'I have a sore on my
hand'. [män 'to be ill and in pain' M. B. män id.]

ma see may ma nail.

mañú hour, o'clock: o busy o wnr plam - 'I finished (my day's
work at five) o'clock'. [män-nú M. (Sh. mänú ←?) B. mayú
+ P. mäñú]


mañ lady: - mink de vi 'queen'; m yu de won m - wceu 'the
king had a daughter'; - phi 'fairy'. [män M. Sh. män]

man (kewn - , gé - ) soldier(s). [män M. Br. may 'war, army';
OM. pëñäi, 'thicker man i'd.]

mañ to do rarely: do - yuw m 'I have rarely seen one'. [män M.]

mañ Kiu. [män M. q. Br. man 'thu' - am 'khae', Br. m 'cwe, shei, etc.
&c.; Sh. män 'khae', män 'thu', män 'there']
maz. inside: - gaiy, 'inside the house'.  [tâu M.  
Sh. mías.  Der. marás, 'inside, inner room'.]

wa? to be full, to fill: - put on 'seven days being full, the week  
being past'; - can on 'to fill a bath'. - mag ćan, - ċam ćan  
to be (in) full, to overfill. [nęg M.  RL. ¡dźëći; &c.]

wa? om - lake. [t nós gāngg 'stagnant pool' M.? Then = ċam ćo  
'mud, to be muddy'; but prob. = Sh. wágg  

wa? see tón wón wón kind of hornet.

wa? na - roadside on. [ńg-i M.]

wa? bird, in specific names: - ey, - tón ńay, - ċháyo, - yac.  
[ńné M.  Sh. ńné]

wa? horn, antler. [ńóng, núng M.]

ńnun cotton wadding. [ńnun, nńn M.  Sh. nńn 'raw cotton'.  Var. nńnn]

ńńy for above, for upstream: pley - 'the sky above'. [ńńg M.  ~  
RL. lój 'on, in', Fr. lój, laga U. [ká]lój 'above'; &c.  Der.  
ńńy 'far upstream'.]

ńńnun cotton wadding. [Var. nńnun, q.v.]

ńńg to know: a ńg - hawn g ćun 'I do not know where I put  
it'; a ċg - cun 'I do not know (him); hawn ćan gę - hōy ća  
'I recognize three of them'; soar - ságy 'horoscope-

ńńnówler, astrologer'; - hęw hńń 'it is very hard to tell'.

ńńnówler, astrologer'; - hęw hńń 'it is very hard to tell'.
[năm M. ~ Kinh. thạo 'to be accustomed to'; with var.
vocalism OM, these DP, Mon DP 'to be skilled in, know how
to'; &c.]

nAM (folktales) water. - yă saÈmam oil; - mui̍h inte. [năm
M. Sh. Lâm]

nAM tê Nantie. [Sh. Lâm tê]

nAM guâm, palate. [nâm M.]

nAM to strangle, throttle. [nâm M. ~ Buddhist hin 'to press with
the hands', &c.]

nAM heart, mind, consciousness: hir ~ 'to become unconscious'
- nâm to be agreed, in accord; - haim to blame [du of], be
sorry [for]. [nâm-ô M. Ry. shi-nam; &c.]

nâm mā, mā, legendary ancient being. [nâm-ô, lâm-ô, mâu-ô M
(Sh. mô̄k-ô ← ?) B. mô̄ = Sêk/P. mô̄]

lâm to lean (on). [lâm M.]

lâm to resemble: m. na ūn 'he is like his brother'. [lâm M.]

lâm shawn. [(Sh. mô ← ?) B. Yûn]

lâm to let, rent out: - gài 'to let a house'. [lâm M. Der.
préhina 'that which is) let'?]
nap. now - (to take) breakfast. [nap M. Der. ḥāmāf 'tomorrow'; var. ḥāf]

kām blood. - (to bleed. [kām M. Rh. -kām, Pr. kām, Lawa U. kām; &c.]

kām skin, complexion: - on who 'he is brown-skinned'. [Mon kām; town. ḥāf. ḥāf]

muy mud; to be muddy: - just 'deep mud'; ḥadey - 'the road is muddy'. [muy M. ḥ. moy]

wāsh. dū - to lie down, go lying down. [wāsh M.]

wāsh to be stupid. [wāsh M. Sh. ḥāf 'to be dead, to be stupid']

qāf. ṭūm - breakfast; ṭūm - id.; to take breakfast. [qāf M. Der. ḥāf 'tomorrow'; var. ḥāf]

pī (n.g.) past moment: wū - 'just now, a little while ago'; ṭūkūn wū - 'once before'. [pī M. B. ṭū - 'to be finished, completed']

pī jēw's harp. [Sh. pē]

pī see ṭē pī dried tea.

pīg to shoot: - ṭēp 'to shoot a deer'; - ṭē sēw 'to shoot with, fire, a gun'. [pīg M. Rh. ṭēg, Lawa U. pēw; &c.]
pig see ce pig bicycle.

pig to sweep. [pēē M. Rh. "pio, Wā pēē; &c. Der. ×arīr 'groom']

pe palipot: tōy - 'talipot palm'; tōa - 'talipot leaf'. [pēē M. (Sh. pēē -?) B. pe]

péē white cotton cloth, calico. [pēē M. (Sh. pēē -?) B. pe?]

pēē to switch off: - o ry dāb 'to switch off the light'. [B. pe?- 'to close, to switch off']

pēē dābā. [pēē M. Sh. pēē]

pēē marā. - lay bamboo mat. [pēē M. (With usy. var. vocalism) Mont. ope 'māth mat'; &c., ~ Pr. bi 'mat'; &c., ~ Rh. "pēē 'to spread (mats in), strewn'; &c.]

pēē you (three or more). [pēē M. Rh. "pēē, Pr.,saw Lāwā u. pēē; Kus. pēē; &c.]

pēē ridgepole of house. - pēē upper ridgepole; - tēj ridgepole - dist wallplate. [Sh. pēē]

pēē to throw away, abandon, desert; perfection aspect marker: mu tōy bi mu - 'that village was abandoned by the villagers'; pēē - ine 'he killed the man'; ge nan nip - bi pyē gan 'the soldiers drove away the rebels'. [pēē M. Sh. pēē 'to throw away' (→ B. pyē? ?)]

pēē to be, to become; to be able to: kōnūm mūm - to sor 'the Tēc
garden are on the hill'; - say 'to become a novice'; - to become a human being, be born'; } - say 'I have become, am, exist'; } - I must 'I can do it'; } - So on (as - 'I cannot go with you'. [pem M. Sh. pem]

to gather, picke [fruit]. [pem M. Pr. pe; kinn gecn; &c.]

- lump to be included (?). [paw M. (Sh. paw 'to accompany' + ?) B. 'paw- id.]

see carn paw to worry.

- our moon. [phang - M.]

on: move - try kon 'he was sitting on a bamboo stool'; gov - sowe 'put it on the table'. [phang '(to place) on' M.]

to invite: ? - on very porele moggala 'I shall invite the monk to come and recite Punnata'. [phang M. (Sh. paw + ?) B. pie'-]

chest. breast. [phang-ô M. second element prov. MK., : Thang Pêko; &c., ~ Pr. maole; Sh. ëllo 'chest of animals', and Thai ëko, are their MK loans]

to gather: ? leh - on play 'I am going down to the stream to gather'. [paw M.]

wider: - big - on 'throughout the country'. [paw M.]

also: - to say (with so ?) 'the Palaungs too put salt in'. [paw M. Sh. paw 'to exceed, (- only) besides' ?]
pay  see they pay to hammer.

par  you two. [pâr M. RL. par, Pr. pa] 

paîw (mq.) piece, cent. [paîw M. contr. of foll., q.v.]

paîsan money, small change; - w paîw 'one cent'. [pâw-şâm M. B. paîs-bhag (hence Sh. pêa shân)]

pê to arrive, appear. [pê M. (Sh. pê 'to appear' ← ?) B. pê- idu.]

pê yê pê ay married people. [pê yé pê âi M. Sh. pê yê pê âi 'fathers of eldest daughters and sons']

pêp. - tu lies on hand.

paîlîw cûleo [European cûleo, Cuculus canorus Galeeni Hartlet.]

pûy mîq. for 1ul: ãi ãîw â 'a tin of fish'. [põng 'larger tin' M. mîq. for round things, põng 'larger tin'. B. pûy 'cylinder, waterproof casket'?]

q. "tuny?"

pûy. ıyî - grain. [... põng 'lower part of belly' M. B. pûy 'thigh'; q. Sh. pêy 'joint of limbs, of stalle']

pûy gân, pûyâm to rebel: ći - 'rebels, insurgents'. [põng-zân M. (Sh. pêy gân ← ?) B. pûy (kay -]

pûyûyûy bread. [B. pûyûyûy]
limited time: ญี่ง ว - เธม `to last for a while (only)'. จำ. ญี่ง ดู. ญี่ง `to be short'?

cooked rice: นม - `to eat rice, take a meal'; ไก่ - `to boil rice'; ป้อม `cooked glutinous rice'. จำ. ญี่ง ดู. ญี่ง `to cook'; with var. vocalism ลี่. ญี่ง; &c.

to slap, clap: - ญี่ง `to clap one's hands'. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `to strike', by secondary labialization, e.g. ญี่ง ผ้า ยัง; &c.

to catch [fish] by hand, tickle. [R. ญี่ง `to fumble, put one's hand into'; &c.]

widower. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `divorced'

to seem, appear: น จ - ญี่ง ดู ยง `This man does not look well'. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `shape, form' & B. ญี่ง.

[rigid object] to break, snap; to level top of [mill for building site]. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `to be severed, to be maimed', Fr. ญี่ง ญี่ง `to break'; &c.

[meat] to be tender. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `to be pleasant'

spear. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `pigs, lawas, ญี่ง, B. ญี่ง; &c.'

give rise to; to flower, bloom: - ญี่ง - `the flowers are nearly out'. จำ. ญี่ง ม. ยง. ญี่ง `pigs; to open, flower', Fr. ญี่ง ญี่ง `to open'; B. ญี่ง ญี่ง ญี่ง `to open'

-jackal. จำ. ญี่ง ญี่ง
pung. (-um) cistern (?). [púng M. Sh. púy 'cistern, watertight basket' = B. 'pung']

pung to run. [póng, púng M. Sh. púy 'to jump, ( -shù tun) to gallop'; G. pung]

pung. dat - photograph. [B. dār pong]

put: storage basket for paddy. [put M.]

put to blow (on, into): eur - 'the wind is blowing'; - sun 'to blow a flute'; - yor loy 'blow the fire up well'. [put, pǔ-ɛt M. Rh. -put 'to blow [wind instrument]' ; &c.]

put prim: large species of dove. [pǔ-ɛt prim, put... M.]

pun part, quarter; for: luy - 'three-quarters'; ple w - in 'this fruit is for him'. [pǔn M. Sh. prim]

pun lap: ium to - 'the child on her lap'. [pǔn M. Sh. prim 'stomach']

puy mole. [pù-ɔ M. Rh. ko-puy 'mole, bamboo rat'; perh. : PIN *kʰupay 'squirrel']

pūr seven. [pūr M. Rh. -pub; &c.]

pūr to stroke: ium - lūm 'a girl was stroking the cat's fur'. [pūr M.]

pūr father-in-law. [pő M. Rh. -pő id. , lava U. po 'mother's
elder brother'; &c.)

plane

pūn, floor. [pūn M. An. pūn]

pūn, mg. for books. [pūn M. mg. for sheet-like objects.]

pūn to open, turn on, lay open, expose, to be uncovered; -

may dat 'to switch on the light';

lo̓ to 'to turn on a tap'; - elo 'to turn a cooking-pot
mouth upwards'; - pēk 'air them [the clothes]';

sor, do - 'the sun is coming out'. [pūn M. Comm. pōi
'(to) flower', q.v. Der. tōpūi 'switch'.]

prokay name. [pung-tea M. → en. pōi tei, comm. RL. 'polley'; &c.]

pū[i. cleaning (?): lor yuuー 'where the wind has
uprooted a tree there is a cleaning (?). [en. pōi iin 'to
be cleared of vegetation' ?]

pōi to pile: - minn 'to pile tea'; - pōi cam 'to pile jasmine
flowers'. [pōi M. Comm. bōro pier; &c.]

pōi to turn, rotate (v.i.b.), to crank, to screw in: - mohkēa 'to
 crank a car engine'; - we' to drive in a screw'. [pūn
M. RL. [li] pōi; &c.; whence en. pōi. Der. kōmpōi 'to turn
round', rōkōmpōi 'scroll'.]

por rice-mortar. [por M. RL. -por, Pr. pōr, Lawa BL pōo; &c.]

por to fly, to go (steeply) up; jōm - sor 'climbed the hill
' together'. [por M. RL. -por, Pr. po, Lawa U. BL pōe; &c.]

por
poô; &c.)

poér to kick, to strike briefly: Gm. samnæ ‘the horse is a kicker’; – samnæ ‘to spin cotton against one’s thigh’.
[poér M. With var. vocalism Mon pem. Der. corpor ‘to kick into the air’]

poirt to extinguish [lamp, candle]. [pyān M. ~ yam ‘to be extinguished’, Der. māpi ‘switch’]

poirn to return, respond: – ym to ‘to reply to’. [pyān, pyān M. (Sh. pyān ← ?) B. pyay-]

poirn to kill. [pyān M. Rh. -piën; ~ yam ‘to die’] q.v.

poirt to go away; frequently auxiliary, intensive or perfective: –
vay jum to ‘went away with the people’; redery loursh
– lor ‘the road goes right through the hill (by tunnel)’;
lor put lour loursh – ‘the wind blew and the high grass
gang right over’; ym ‘died’; m ym – ‘we fell asleep’;
yy lour ‘we are lost’; sarmust – māp ‘ascend the way’. [poört M. Sh. pōt ‘to take off, remove’?]

poirn to apply: – samm ‘to apply paint’. [poën, pu-ën M.]

poor. – garey caf of leg; – lourFormatting error: use ‘lour’ instead of ‘lour’).

poort (-entie) to dig. [poör M.]

pya? to point, wave, to point out: – tū ‘to point, gesture’;
- plam 'to wave a flag'; - meday 'to point out the way'.
[pyō, pyō, pū-a M. B. pyā- 'to show']

pyō to be happy; - to gwey [sa M. 'I am happy (to be) here'.
[pyō M. (sa. pyō ←?) B. pyō-]

pyō too (said of procession going to do homage to sañāgga).

pyō to go down. [pyō M. conv., apparently as caus. (caus.
senses in M.) jōh 'to fall to the ground']

pyō to be in ruins: ęng muv - 'ruined pagoda'. [pyō M. (sa. pō, pyō ←?) B. pyō-]

pyō pyō (om -) to be wet. [pyō pyō M.]

pyō to windle, light: - yor 'to light a fire'.

pyō to set up [house. posts]. [pyāk M. ~ yw? 'to raise, to raise']

prim to be old: gwu - 'an old garment'. [prim M. Br. prim, ~
RL. prim; Kns. rim; etc.]

prim see but prim (kind of dove).

pre to be appeared. [pre M. B. pyē-]

preā preā (folktales) game of stream &c. [preā M. Var. pūra,
ṣa. phā 'screen, barrier, cliff', pē 'side']?

prim sheath, scabbard. - lot 'basket; slung against small of
Cape, in which knife is carried. [prām M.]

prē square of pandanus strips used to keep off rain. [prē-e, pa-prē-e M.]

prē next to, by, near: gəy - play 'the house by the stream'; mi jəy - 'stand beside me'. [prē M. 'border; next to...?'

prē to boil, be boiling: on - 'the water is boiling'. [prē prē M.]

prē to be tight, close-fitting: səla - 'tight trousers'. [~ to getro 'to be tight...', q.v.]

prē side of body: kemay - 'nīc'. [prē M. RH. 'phoke; ~ Kni. dial. srw; (my metath. PRN *yut'wē)]

prēle to be astringent in taste. [prē M.]

prē to scatter: - prəul 'to scatter parched rice'. [prē M. ~ prəu 'to sprinkle; water on', q.v.; var. prəul]

prər [flower] to open. [prər, prər M.]

prəry fat, oil: - lei 'lard'; - gei 'turpentine'. [prə-əŋ, prə-əŋ, pa-ru-əŋ, prə-əŋ M. RH. 'prisy 'to be delicious' &c.]

prər (nail). [prə-ər M. Pr. pre; Knum. prəul; &c.]

prər fine ash: - soro 'pipe ash'. [prə-ər, prə-ər M.
Mon prefix ‘to squirt from mouth or trunk’; &c., ~ Pr. (kurua ‘to scam off’)

plexi fruit, round object or artefacts: ~ sja ‘custard apple’; ~ plex ‘area nut’; ~ plex ‘beads’; ~ may eye; ~ dot ior electric-light bulb; ~ dhuun heart (anat.); ~ smart bullet, cartridge. [ple, plehi M. RL. pher, Pr. ple, lawa ple; &c.]

play sky, superterrestrial region, air: ~ maa ‘the sky is clear’; ~ play ‘it is (day)light’; ~ leem ‘it thunders’; sim pr to ~ ‘there are birds flying in the air’. [pleung M. RL ‘play’; &c.; with var. vocatives Kna. Aneng]

plea blade: ~ sot ‘blade of knife’. [ple M. RL. ‘pleat’ ‘hoe’; &c.]

plea sq. for round esp. flat things: tir u ‘a mushroom’; sol sq. u ‘a cup’. [plea M. B. ‘pya]’

play to be light, to direct light, shine: cum ‘before dawn’; swy ~ ‘the sun is shining’. ~ (new twilight). [pleung, pleung M. ~ (i) Pr. play ‘[sky] to be clear’; (ii) Kna. phrang ‘to glitter’; &c.]

play ya pliers. [E.]

ply (–, om –) stream: ~ gor ‘upstream’; ~ daw ‘downstream’. [pleung M. ~ Pr. (daw), lawa (daw); &c.]

ple festival, feast. [ple- e M. xa. pše + B. ‘pwe’; -l. obscure]

ple to let loose, let go: ~ play ‘to fly a kite’; ~ ye ‘to give
tongue, speaks'. [plē- 
M. ēn. pē 'to send', whence RL.
- plēy, Pr. play 'to send, let go'.]

plōn to split, chop. [plōn M.]

plū geel chu: : mūm - 'to chew geel'; plē - 'areca nut'; ala
- 'geel leaf'. [plū M. ēn. pū - MK, cf. Khm. mūn; &c.;
so also RL. - plū]

plūt to take off: - nāndeva 'to take off one's clothes'; - hay eṣap
'to take off a ring'. [plūt M. ~ lūt ich., q.v.]

plūn to be calloused. [plūn M.]

plūm (seesaw). [plōm, plōm M.]

plūr to float: le - pay om 'the wood was floating on the water'.
[plūr M.]

plōy watching-grass, thatch. [plōy, plōy M. RL. - play ich.
Lana U. plōy, M. play 'roly'; Khb. plōy 'grass'; &c.]

pa-gān flya plate. [pa-gān - flyā M. B. pa-gān 'flya]

pa-cān south. - von yōc south-east. [pa-cān M. ēn. pa-cān]

pa-dū bead(s), rosary. [pa-dū M. B. pa-dū]

pa-dū son te conception: taś - 'to conceive'. [pa-dū - sān-te
M. B. pa-dū 'bāyde - P. pa-tšaundi']
Pådīn today: - sayī chúrsy 'this afternoon'. [pa-din M. ~ din 'present' time']

Pådōh parched rice: tryu-, tei- 'to parch rice'. [pa-dōh ~ to parch' M., qf. pa-dōh 'to burn' → ł. čom. Kus. pyrūněv; → čo.]

Påderęōp window. [pa-dēŋ-gōp. B. pēdāγāw, × šn. pätęŋwō, → B.]

Pānūr smell; - ĭnjur 'pleasant smell'. [pa-nūr M. ~ ur 'to smell', q. cf.]

Pānkeũt remainder. [pa-keũt M. ~ keũt 'to remain', q. cf.]

Pānkeũtory circle. [pa-keũt-gō-i M. ~ komboy 'circle, to be round']

Pāngray speech: ĭyu to sayu - m 'it is difficult to hear what he says'. [pa-ğraũ M. ~ gray 'to speak, tell', q. cf.]

Pānłogwōm belief. [pa-łogwōm M. ~ logwōm 'to believe', q. cf.]

Pānłogwō offering; altar for offerings: pānlōuchi 'offerings'; - pura 'Buddha altar'. [pa-łōũg M. ~ łōũg 'to offer']

Pändān what is said: te μušu ĭųi 'it is not only what people say'. [pa-dān M. ~ dān 'to say', q. cf.]

Pāndōp roof. [pa-dōp M. ~ dōp 'to cover, roof', q. cf.]

Pānmiūr to be boastful, conceited. [pa-miūr M.]
poxma (that which is) let: gay – ‘a let, rented, house’. [~
1wa ‘to let’]

poxmuh existing: da? – thun mi dmy ‘take any thing’ there
is’. [pan-mah M. ~ mabh ‘to be’, q. cf.]

poxmam to make a request. [pan-mam M. ~ human ‘to
request’, q. cf.]

poyw fright. [pan-yew M. ~ yo ‘to be afraid’, q. cf.]

poyw slight chill, shivering. [pan-yen, pan-yew M. ~ jor ‘to
shake up’, q. cf.]

poyw work, occupation: – o sm mium ‘I am a tea-grower’;
– o kyu ‘this work is difficult’; – m di geduct ‘what he
has done will be enough’. [pan-nor, pan-nor M. ~ maw ‘to
do, work’]

poxmypo dream. [pan-nip M. ~ rompo ‘to dream’, q. cf.]

pole wife: omy – ‘to take a wife, marry’. [pan-le M. ~ kwinw,
Th. gle? ‘husband’, ~ Binti ala ‘son-in-law’]

pole? needle. [pan-le M. Rh. – pulew; comm. Om. tinli, Mon
knoiy; so.]

polew offerings. – poyw id. [pan-ulw M. ~ glue ‘to offer, to
make offerings’, q. cf.]

povail to enlarge: en – mar de ‘he is enlarging his fields’. 
[pan·vām M. ~ vām ‘to be wider, extensive’, q.v.]

pānṭhōry prayer. [pān·ṣā·tīn M. ~ sāṭi ‘to pray’, q.v.]

pānśravir property: gāy kāy mūh – māt kāyō? ‘that house is the property of the chief minister’. [pān·śā·tī M. Root ← Sth. shī ‘to have a night to’ ← B. khāy.]

pānāh curried food, curry. [pān·nāp M. ~ nāp ‘food, to eat’, q.v.]

pānhō food. [pān·nōtn M. ~ nōtn ‘to eat’]

pānhōr other, what is other, another. [pān·nōtp M. ~ nōtp ‘to be other’]

pāko onion, garlic: -kāo ‘onion’; -kāōp ‘garlic’. [pā·kō M.]

pārālī Parātā, a class of Pali canonical texts recited with auspicious intent: mō ‘to recite Parātā’. [B. pārel ‘Pali parātā’]

pāmōpāp thorn. [pām·ō M. Sre loo’, &c., < PMK * pāmēkā.]

pārdō some: -jīy to ea[p ‘some (of them) sew by machine’; delt to q - ‘give me some’. [pārdō M. ~ corrid idi.]

pārdēp prostration, kneeling position: mō? ‘to prostrate oneself, kneel’. [pā·rēp M. Root: Khm. ḍīp ‘to lean’ [sth.] against, to hold up’?]

pārno to teach, instruct: -kōn ‘to teach children’. [pār·nō M.
Comm. O M. dindul'c), Mon handa; &c.]

 posición lie-gaun. [par. mō M.]

 posición chief. [par-mān M. Pr. simay; ~ Rh. - man 'to exist, to have, to be rich'; &c.; lit. 'possessor', so ~ posición 'how much']

 pīryah (variously [pə'ryaŋ], [p̥i'yaŋ], [p̥i'ya]; once noted por-p̥i'ya; syllabically /pə'ryaŋ/?) hundreds. [p̥a-ni-āā, pri-āā M. Rh. - pīya, Pr. siye; root early ← Old Burmese nyā]

 porleb heavy soft silk. [pär-leb M.]

 Pale, pōle ə Palaung sub-group looked down on by Namitian Palungs.

 pōle (ple-) beads. [pā-le M.]

 pōlehi general term of address: w-tay! 'hello there!' [pa-le M.]

 polōn (glass) bottle. [Sh. polōn ← B. poling]

 polōn to collapse: sor - 'part of) the (wall) collapsed, there was a landslide'. [pa-leh M.]

 polōn gate of poles sliding in holes in uprights. [pa-leh M.]

 pōleih fine silk cloth. [pō-śing M.]
phuoy mooni. [pau-nong M. 54. pàu hói]

phu spirit, mat. [Bu M. 5u. paú]

phu see (ka phu) coffee.

pha, – another evil. [pho 'evil, danger...' M. (Sh. phế <-) B. phé <- Skt./P. Chaya]

phau see (tuan phau sam) New Khucj jungle.

phäjê naplein: – may 'towel'. [pau-jêt M. 54. pháo soê]

phao? to be as good as, to equal in quality. [pau M. 5u. phào 'to match, compare']

phay ogre. [pau M. 5u. phày]

phay (trottole) fire. [pau M. 5u. phày]

phay to be quick, swift: lôi -- 'to go fast, be swift'; – ti 'to be debt'. [pau M. 5u. phây]

phâo to mix, compound: – ôm 'to compound a medicine'. [B. pháo <-?] B. phâo-]

phao? ring securing tang of dark blade. [Sh. phâo 'stirrup, knob']

phuoy rao. [pau M. (Sh. phâo <-?) B. phâu]
pluq to be hollow: urmy - ‘hollow bamboo’. [~ Monh toy; &c.]

pluq ym, pluq ym stumup. [Su. phla ym, x preo.]

pluq yor. [pöm M. RL. -pon, Pr. bon, Lawa U. M哪种, BL. paun; &c.; -L- (by counting deformation on pluq ‘fire’)]

pluq to come up, bubble (up), to flicker: om – ‘the water bubbles’; yr - ‘the fire is flickering’. [pöm M. Su. phu ‘to rise to the surface’]

pluq herd, flock, pack, swarm, collection of domestic or wild living creatures. [pöm, pöm M. Su. phu]

pluq heir, stage: pranath pluq - ‘a fire-tiered roof’. [Su. phu + B. song]

pluq to run. [pöm, pöm M. Q. puy; comm. Rh. -hay, -hay dub., but Q. -hay as pluq ‘herd’]

pluq. su - to suffer from fever, be feverish. [pöm M.]

pluq breath; heart, mind: twə - ‘to breathe’; hən - day ‘to take deep breath’; donb to - de ‘said in her heart, thought to herself’; homday ‘to change one’s mind’; ple ‘heart (organ)’. [pöm M. Rh. -phom ‘breath, life, to breathe’, Pr. bon ‘air, breath’. Lawa U. napham ‘breath’. OM yawāyin, Mon pryām ‘life’; &c.; < PMS *i-m-hin]

pluq to walk: bow - ‘the horses are walking’. [pöm M.]
plung to read: - like id. \[\text{pā̀} \text{M. (Sū. plā̀) \(\rightarrow\) B. plā̀}\]

plung give. \[\text{pā̀} \text{M. Pr. phuan, Lava U. Mā. phā̀, BL. phuman, \(\sim\) RL. -čần; Khs. san; with var. vocalism; OM. mśān, Mon pān}\]

plung to be straight: road = 'the road is straight'. \[\text{pyōng} \text{ 'honest' M.}\]

pluor see. \[\text{pyṑr} \text{ M. RL. -pluor, \(\sim\) Pr. niir, Lava see}\]

pluor to be white, in or y ni or - 'the red and white, the crease of day'. \[\text{pyṑ} \text{ M. B. pluor}\]

pluow [rope] to be slack. \[\text{pyōng} \text{ M.}\]

plui: see male plui: chilli.

pluor heavy silke. \[\text{pṑr} \text{ M. Sū. plī̀ \text{ ‘satin’, cf. Thai plī̀ \text{ ‘silk’}}\]

pluor to clear away: - peb lyme ‘to clear away weeds’. \[\text{pṑ} \text{ M. Sū. pī̀o}\]

pluor: Buddha, Buddha image. \[\text{pṑ} \text{ M. (Sū. plū̀ \(\rightarrow\) B. plū̀ya)}\]

pluor: coarse of streams. \[\text{pṑr} \text{ M. Sū. phā̀ \text{ ‘screen, carrier, cliff’. Var. pra}\]

pluor: tiered roof of monastery &c. \[\text{prat-\tilde{s}ā̀} \text{ ‘cier’ M. B. pya\text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}}\text{ba\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \(\sim\) Sēt. prā̀sā̀da]\]
puran to be poor. [pl. M. Xh. phán]

phrase phrase [stomach] to be empty. [M. wos əɡə-g əɡə-g]

phrase to sprinkle: - om ur wuywr ‘to sprinkle perfumed water’.
[M. pr. pruut [ruxu] ‘to be scattered’ ~ ruxu ‘to sow broadcast’, with var. vocalism; var. prob. ‘to scatter’ ~
or ‘to sprinkle water on’, q.v.]

B

vụ human being, person, people: pen ‘to become a human
being, be born’; - tag may ap ‘that man is blind’; - mish
be map ‘no one knows’; - tagi ‘Palamug(s)’; - dur ‘people
call it... it is called...’; omyi m bu play play dor
‘his horse goes faster than (other) people’s, is the
faster’.[vụ M. comm. Pr. puy, kawa u. pemwā (~ kuy
dumy) obscure]

b’edoy traditional secular learning, divination. [Sh. pê tuy?] one
b. gedui + s/h/p. vedaniga]

bilatye mineral water. [B. bǐlaŋye]

b’iŋ opium. [b’iŋ, biŋ M. B. yeŋ]

b’d to plant out: - mirm ‘to plant out tea bushes’. [b’d M.]

b’it to be glutinous, sticky: pom ‘glutinous rice’. [kawa u.
bind, Bl. pük; Kua. b’it ‘to stick’; &c.; comm. with var.
vocalism Rh. - s’b’it ‘gum of tree’]
bir to goil: - pom 'to oil rice'. [Güz-er M. Comp. with var. vocalism bur 'joan, jokhi', q.v.]

fir to forget: miy may - ñ 'do not forget me'; ñ - ñ fer bhi 'I forgot to go'. - murr to be unconscious; [Güz-er M. Biał 'bi: 'neglectful']

tep (- murr) to pour. [Gep M. Sh. mep 'to stick [tongue] out'?]

6ē goal. [Gē M. Pr. pe; OM. Gape]; Mon (abōp); &c.; Gub RL.

- peî is < Sh. pē ← MK]

6ē beans: - gole 'pickled beans'. [Pē M. B. pe, ← MK, for wh. cf. mba:ay]

6ē to win, to beat; to be able; [not] to be well: sē sē sē sē mi rëp le? 'do you know who won and who lost?'; s taiko - 'I fought and won, I won'; ye - ye 'we beat them'; s ūs - s ūs 'I cannot eat'; m ūs - 'he is not well, he is ill'. [Gē M. Sh. pē 'to win']. Der. korbek 'as much as possible'

Samau gay; &c.;

6ē² to spit: - om 'to insinuate'. [Gē M. ~ Pr. gac; with var. & cons. vocalism: Ksh. siala]

6ēb (- keb) to catch with both andLines. [Gēb M. Sh. mēt, web].

Der. raēb 'field breed']

6ēr to jump, leap up. [Gēr M.]

6ēb² to ride, drive: - Gōng 'to ride a horse'; - de pī 'to ride a bicycle'; - motōka 'to drive, ride in a car'. [Gō M. Kh.ōp
to mount, ride, be astride', Khm. denie 'to put on, wear, to hang up, to be astride', &c.; ~ KhM. tabah 'to throw, hang, across shoulder'; &c. Der. tabah 'steering-wheels."

to snare with: - khun 'to take in a snare'.

too see baw baw baw 'see to be careless'.

doon: baw cool doorways. [cäng-bōn M. VN. mā 'to open'; so var. poh, q.v., push?]

baw round tray, pedestal tray for offerings. - maw bath. [Cän 'tray' M. Perin. Taq. (= Sth. pām 'wicker or wooden tray'), but more prob. MK, : Mon pām 'pedestal dish'; &c.]

baw spirituous liquor; maw = 'to be drunk'. [Cän M.]

baw see me baw headman.

bæ mine: - sawy also 'ruby mine'. [Cën M. Sth. mā, wā]

bō <carpenter's> [Cën M. B. [ye]-pō]

tō to carry on one's back: - lērawy 'to carry a carrying-basket'; - kurn 'to carry a child (in a shawl) on one's back'. [Cën M. RL. -ōp; &c.]

gō (any -) 60-tree. Ficus religiosa. [Cō-dū M. B. 'gōdū' - 6ōkā/B. gōdūn-]
to play football. [G. gé:low n]

hid: - (m. ‘kind of cattle’; - in plu ‘kind of cattle-boy’. [G. gé: M.]

spot, speckled marking. [G. gé: M.]

may - to be dizzy. [G. gé: M.]

bundle: (p. w. - ‘a bundle of firewood’. [G. gé: M. Vn. būng ‘bunch’; ~ with var. vocalism Vn. bar eq ‘clump, collection’]

to spin: - (m. ‘to spin a top’. [G. phā: ‘to coil’?]

calf of leg. [G. gé: M. Vnr. bim:3, q. q.]

(p. w. -) wild yellow arum. [G. gé: M. sh. mā, wsh ‘Colocasia antiquorum’]

- (p. w. -) kirk calf; - kātōn gottle; --jivy calf. [G. gé: M. ~ Mon karon ‘kud’; with var. vocalism: Vn. mān ide.; ~e. 3 Vnr. bim:3]

(p. w. -) lotus. [G. gé: M. sh. mā, wó]

Wednesday. [G. dū: tō M. B. dū pa: dōna: in part ~ Suk. buddha-]

pikle: (p. w. -) pickled beans. [G. dū: M. B. [pe]-pou? ‘kind of bean’]

see Mī, boy conjure.
god (knife) - lay sword, dowl; - sur (knife, dagger) [656 M.]

- god ( -, - om 6w) to succe at the breast. [672 et M.]

- bon to cross, to pass (by) - compose ‘to cross a bridge’; st. - gay
u pi ‘we passed the house just now’. [6on M. RL. - pol
‘to exceed, pass, cross, to elapse’; cf. 5n. pùn ‘to exceed’]

boy dipper for water. [60-e M. RL. - 6o; &q.; MK -> st. moé, wöe]

boy though : play - (knoaw > ù vbh ‘though it is thundering
I shall go’. [60-e M. Var. boy]

god see boy boy doorway.

bon breast: om - ‘milk’ [60 M. RL. - 6w ‘breast, to suck’; 00.
7om, Mon moè n.; Thong 6w n.; &c.]

bon friend. - 82 id. [60 M. Either RL. - 60, Pr. paw ‘companion,
friend’; 5re 6aw ‘spouse’ (PMK #6[aw]?), or Pr. [paw] pr
[pe] ‘associate’; (?) Var. 6aw ‘friend’ (PMK * [6oo]?)

bon see buy 6w odd and grace.

bon receptacle, rice: 6asket, 6uckle. - om 6ali; - (klày
6uckle; - simm rice: 6asket. [Mon 6wiy ‘storage 6asket
for paddy’; &c.; < PMK * #6ou(u)y]

bon foam, froth : om id.; - 6awa ‘soapuds’. [60 M. RL.
- 6us id.; Mon. 6on ‘to bold [sh.]’; &c. Conn. 6ir ‘to bowl’]
but further, on, more: biu - 'to go on, keep going'; re? - u mot 'wait a little longer'; cum - ore? 'eat a little more'. [Gôô M.]

Gum to get, obtain, gain, to possess; to be obliged to, have to, every. [not, not yet] to be able: c - like to ma c 'I have had a letter from my mother'; u bui - u poyah 'he gets 100 rupees a month'; m mar m chu wu m - says 'by building and dedicating the pagoda he gained merit'; Sôôm: sa ko mi - ? 'how old are you?'; - dor say 'after six days'; Gwy - phon sump '(it was) five years ago'; c vay rôko to m ~ visit 'I borrowed rice from him which I have to pay back'; to pay - jur to simm 'the Banaungs have to buy it from the Shan'; le jay - 'it is impossible'; lai de it 'they could not sleep'; c dor - c yu m 'I have not been able to find it yet'. [Gôô M. Rh. Gôô, Pôn 'to get, obtain'; Thong Gôôm 'to own, possess, to be, to be able to']

Gôô (jokes, stories) through. [Gôô M. Var. Goê]

Goê camboos shoots. [Gông, Gông M. Om. Dain, Mon Goê id.; Thong Goê 'shoot'; &c.]

Goê hole, pit, cavity: Gôô - tuy 'they dig the holes for the posts'; mây ênhôh - sor 'the road passes through a tunnel in the hill'. - kônh cônâm; - go môr noôtri; - Gôô ym grave. om - well. [Gông M. Khânh pong 'to bore a hole'; &c.; → Sô. mông 'hole' → Rh. Goê id.] Or Gôô? or once noted?

Goê tobacco. Kôô - pipe. [Gôô, Gôô M.]
footprint, tracks. [bān m.]

(future) time: - din 'in future, later, afterwards'; - din a sōjō 'some day'. [bān m. pōn 'time of day'? Dér. robōm 'time after; (to be) behind', robōm 'upper [arm]'.

donor of monastery. [sh. pǔn 'to give', tākē († B. do) 'donor, lay supporter'.

need to: mī lūm - de bū 'you need not go yet'; mī de - de bū 'you will have to go'. [gāp, gūp m.]

throw, throw down. [gē-i m.]

collect, gather: - lie to gūi 'to collect firewood from the forest'.

cover one's head with: - pūg 'to cover one's head with a pandanus rain-shield'.

scold: - gō m. 'scolds him'. [gār m.]

carry on back by a thong. [gār m. RL. 'gō to carry on head', (?) pū 'to support'; with var. jīnāl Balūmar bā 'to carry slung across shoulder'; &c.]

mould for casting. [sh. měw 'deep kind of crucible'.]

gān gān gān gān to be careless, negligent. [gān gān gān gān bān M. sh. měw měw]
šaw? to saw. [šu-čč, šu-čč, šu-čč M. Der. ččušč? ‘saw’] 

šaw (mq.) mufec. [ši-iš M. (ši. pyši -?) B. ‘pyša] 

šaš see pógāš šaš plate. 


šaššaš forest, uncultivated land: - šaššaš ‘fertile land’. [ši-š M. Rh. ...priš ‘forest, country, region’, Pr. prāš ‘country’, Lawa pre ‘forest’; Khariš šaššaš ‘grove, plantation, forest’; Kimmuš šaššaš ‘forest’, Thunš šaššaš ‘hill, forest’, Kimm. priššaš ‘forest, scrub’; etc.] 

šaššaš (ple -) mungo. [ši-š M.] 

šaššaš ant. [ši-ššaš M. Rh. ...priš ‘swarm of ant’; Thunš šaššaš, priššaš ‘bee’.] Var. šaššaš ‘termite’.] 

šaššaš to prepare, to repair, mend: - per ‘to prepare the (sleeping) mat, make the bed’; - modern ‘to repair a road’; guy šaššaš > pōb. yu ess - ko ‘my umbrella handle is broken. Is there anyone who can mend it?’ [ši-š M. ši. mō, + Rh. more, Pr. šaššaš. Var. šaššaš] 

šaššaš little: nār alep – ‘light work’. [ši-š M. Var. of jōl.] 

šaššaš to be small in quantity, short in duration: tēŋ – ‘to drink little’; tōlō – ‘a short life’. [ši-š M. Var. prec.]
to prepare: - per 'to prepare the (sleeping-)mat, make the bed'. [Bon M. Var. Bon, q.v.]

termite. [Bon M. Var. Bon, q.v.]

smallpox: sw - id.; say - 'pox marker'. [Bon M. Mon pron.; &c., < Pnk *mputu; comm. pers. Pr. pray 'contagious disease']

meal, portion: pron w - 'a portion of rice'. [Bon M. Pr. pre.]

termite. [Bon see som Bon si lime fruit.]

gray to be sour, acid: om hap w - 'this is sour soup'; tw - om 'hot pickle of edible leaves'. [Bon M. RL. - pray. Var. Graun]

Birman. Gung - Mandalay. [Bon M. (Sh. mâr + ?) OB. miran-]

to be sour, in om got - vinegar. [Bon M. Var. of gray, q.v.]

gray to Ganko. [Bon M.]

cooking-nut attached to Chinese house. [Bon M.]

[gray [male] to marry, take in marriage. - chart to get married [Bon M.]]
_brul_ pepper. [Gruh M. Lamma U. mbrulie, Bh. mbrula; Khr. soyl-mbrulie; Mon prfulie; Tenzh Gliie, etc.; Sk. marnaca; B. ngyou? ?]

_6ru_ to scoop. [Gruh M.]

_6ru_? to dip, ladle, up: - om to say ‘to ladle water with a dipper’. [Glű, Gru M. Mon. brọe ‘dipper’; etc. ? Var. Glű?]

_6rory_ horse. [Gruży M. Rh. mbrory, Bh. Gruy, Lampa mbrory; Khr. mbrory, Tis. (? )mbrory, etc.mbrory; B. ‘Mying, Tib. mmyang, perh. Archaic Chinese mã/mar]

_6roep_ (-pet) to smash. [Gru-p M.]

_6ła_ to be scarred. [Glu ‘scar’ M. Semang 6ala’ id.]

_6lay_ plane, floorboard: 6raj - ‘to walk (a house) with planks’; 6lop - ‘to lay a floor’. [Glű M.]

_6łah_ to strip off: no tik 6raj ca? m - cur m ‘he gutted the deer and skinned it’. [Glu ‘to pare, peel...’ M. Khm. phlegh ‘to divide up, cut up’, etc.; M. gives as further sense ‘to slice’]

_6lo_? to be white. - Glű? to be pure white, dazzling white. [Glű M. By Conn. Gru6 loco; etc. & by metath. < PMK *6-l-6o6lo? Then → Sk. phlo? ?]

_6ło hiigli. [Glű M. Khm. phlo6 loc idi.; Khm. 6lo6 ‘leg’; etc.]

6lo? 6lo? Glű? to be pure white, dazzling white. [Glű M.]
but to take hold of: - ti hwaun ‘to take a child by the hand’.
[Glān M.]

to dip up: - om ‘to dip up water’. [Gâu, Glâu M. Var. 6447, q.v.]

Glān to be plentiful, numerous: to karhom yu miwm - ‘there
is plenty of tea in the garden’; to pyw yr miwm - ‘the
Talaungs do a lot of tea-growing’; tin - ‘many birds’;
bi - ‘many people, a crowd of people’; ple ple -
‘areca nuts are plentiful’.[Glān M. ~ Glân ‘much’;
&c.]

Glâk see toy Glâk (kind of lizard).

Gem họ: - mi vîr lôr? ‘Where are you going back?’
[Glân mē M. By confr. for *Gem mē]

Gem (about) so many: bi plôm keur yu - ‘there were
about fifty people’. [Gem- prefix of quantity = Gar M., m
pron. 3 s., in collective sense]

Garær about ten. [Gar-, keur ‘ten’]

Garêm many. [Gar-ehû, Gar-ehû M.]

Garêdô some: - orô bîlôy - my rônôr ‘some wall (their
houses) with boards, some with bamboo’; bi - ‘some
people’. [Gar-ô M. ~ Garêdô id.]

Garêm as much as possible. [Gar êî M. Gar- prefix of quantity,
(to be able)"

bormay how much: - jwl ni mow ti? 'how far is Nun屹?' [bør-, for - may see borman ‘chief’]

bорма how much: - jw mw ‘how much did you buy (it for)?’; - mula m yu? ‘how many cattle has he?’ [bór mīg M. bór-, mō ‘what?’]

bormala anything: da? - m ja? ‘does he do anything at all?’ [bór-, much ‘to exist’]

mī you (sing.). [mī M. RL. mī?, Pr. may, Lwa U. mī; Khō. mī; srw mī, Khmī mēe, Teng mē; &c.]

mī. dat - , _CART - electric torch; vor dat - lyc. [B. ‘mī ‘fire’]

mī see mey mī dragonfly.

mī gong gogfire. [mē-góng M. 8. ‘mitouy]

mī-ya railway train. [mī-ya-tō, mū-ya-tō M. B. ‘miyə’tuə]

mī kyzy tattooing.

mī jowar centipede. [mīn-je-vōng M. 8h. mīn salāng]

mēp. to cut down, to lop: - bīg he tay ‘cut that tree down’;
- က်ိုး ‘to lop branches’. [မီး M. Comm. (i) RL. အား, 
- က်ိုး ‘to reap, cut’; (ii) Pr. male, Lawa U. mode ‘to 
cut’, slash’; မီးမွ ‘sickle’; (iii) v> ‘to reap’, q.v.]

_မော်း_ shan cloth, homespun.

_မာ်_ to look, to see, discovery, find, have an interview with:
- မာ် – ‘looking-glass’; မာ် – ‘go look for it till you find
- မာ် – ‘I want to see those fellows’. မာ် (...) –
to see. [မီး M.]

_မာ်_ (ဗို –) dragonfly. [ဗို မာ်]

_မာ်_ ကြောင် scorpion. [မာ်-ကြောင် M. ဗို မာ် ကြောင်]

_မာ်_ mother. [မာ် M. RL. မာ်, Pr. မာ်, Lawa U. မာ်(!); မာ်_ မာ်, Th. မာ်]

_မာ်_ – သား ဗို Bintel. [မာ် M. B. - မာ် ‘principal component’
(= - မာ် ‘female, mother’)]

_မာ်_ to like: သား ဗို – ဗို မာ် ‘Palawawg is like tea’; မာ် –
to 팀ာ်_ ဗို (he likes to drink liquor’. [မာ် M. ဗို မာ်]

_မာ်_ ဗို မာ် _a clan name.

_မာ်_ ဗို _spectacles. [မာ်- ဗို M. ဗို မာ်]

_မာ်_ ဗို မာ် _‘before the sun gets hot’. [မာ်_ ဗို M. ဗို မာ်]
may prohibitory particle: - lōh = pe-loh ‘do not go’; gray to
m - mor ‘tell him not to do it’. [māw m-

may mau nails: līw pay – ‘to hammer in a nail’. bo lep – id.
[māw mō M. Sh. māw mō]

mār dry field, swidden: brum – ‘to clear a swidden’; mār
‘fields’, cultivated land’. [mār M. RL. mār, Br. ma, lawa U.,
BL mār, M. mēr; see mār, &c.]

māw to wax; bim – ‘waxing half of month’. [māw M. Sh. māw
‘new; waxing [moon]’.

mē ‘what: ha-mē mē rīgum? ‘where do you live?’; rīgum – on very?
‘what time is he coming?’; pomāw mē? ‘what is your
occupation?’; lep – on rīgum hor nep ‘I don’t know which
way his house is’. [mē M. Pr. mē ‘who, which?’; mō. mē,
mē’, Mō mēp ‘what?’; Thēng mē, amē ‘who, what, which,
where?’; &c.; comm. with var. trial mō ‘any’, q.v.
Der /brum/ ‘when?’; /bim/ ‘how much?’]

mō as far as, until: or ha tō rogum mō – ha ko rogum hon ho
bhum ‘from where the princess’s residence was to the king’s;
rogum – in play ‘halt till it gets light’. [mē M.]

mō to hide, conceal oneself. [mē M. Pr. mō]

mōiēka motor-car. [B. mōiēka – E.]

mōp to sit: – lē tōg ‘sit there’; – le p̥r ‘to sit on a mat’; –
pōy lōg kom ‘to sit on a bamboo stool’. [mē M̥ RL. mōl ‘to
place, put' (?)]

mox gong. [mọŋ M. (Sh. moy -?) B. many]

mọ (sinu) trigger. [(Sh. moy -?) B. many 'lever']

mọ to pound with a foot-operated pestle. [mọŋ M. 
Sh. moy [liša] 'foot-operated pestle' B. manygalwe
'mortar of such device' = moy 'lever', q. pce.]

mọy from: m ox - mo has arrived back from the field'.
[moŋ M.]

mọy. gọy - honeycomb. [mọŋ-mọŋ M.]

mọy gole to bless: vo pore - 'to receive the Tarittav of
blessing, the evil-averting Tarittav'. [mọŋ-go-ley, 
mọŋ-go-ley M. (Sh. moygalèy -?) B. mingola, + Skt. P, 
mingala 'auspicious']

mó any; bi - ke mop 'nobody knows'; bi yew bi - 'there is
no one there'. [bọ-mig, bọ-mọŋ M. biMt mop 'which,
why?'; qv.; with var. final mop 'what?', q.v. Dr. ronhô
'anything']

mó stone. - yam gwar coal. [mọ M. kwa U., Bl. mo: 
'mountain'; Kis. mọw 'stone'; Om. mo, Mon mop. ieb.; 
qv.; ~ Fr. simaw, kwa same 'stone']

mó gyọ to be purple, dark blue; play - 'purple sky'. [mọ-gyọ
M. B. 'mo'co]
may see make may mango.

mōb short while: jo plu u - 'stop for a chew of betel'; me7 úu u - 'wait a little longer'; o hū u - 'I am just going'. [mōb M.]

mor (lum - ) full [moon]. [mōn M. Sh. mōn]

mor to dibble, make holes in with a dibber: - mar 'to make holes in a field for sowing'. [Burm. rammēl, &c.]

mū 10 pyas, 1/10 rupee. [mū M. (Sh. mū →? ) B. mū]

mū see cong mū pagoda.

mūg bread. [mōng M. B. mew']

mūr mouth, mouth; bēp - 'to pout'; - nōpyo 'mouth of bag'; - khara 'spout of kettle'. ęm - nasal mimic; ęzū - nose. [mūr M. RL. - mūr 'name, to be named', Pr. mū 'to be called', lawa U. māl 'name'; OM. yāma'; Mon omē'; id.; &c.; < PMK *[l]y)mū, x PMK *mūn 'nose' (> e.g. Khmā) mūh]

mūr [pi]q to root, to grunt. [cf. Sh. mūk]

mūr swi; hunter. [mūr ū M. (Sh. mū ū →? ) B. mūp 'sho]

mūlō ox, cattle. - ūnī wild ox. [mūlō M. RL. - male, lawa U. male, BL mixp, Np. male]
mule. mon - ink. [-mulk M. Sr. mülück]

mung. - evoy Mogang; - evub Mogolw. [mông M. Sr. mông 'country']

(mung kon (foulaloid) the world of men. [mông kon M. Sr. mông kon]

mung to cook: - pwn 'to cook rice', cook a meal'; - rotham 'to cook a meal'. [mông M.]

mung axe. [müe-t M. Pr. may; Mon mül]

mung [child] to crawl. [müör M. RL.- mung; ~ Bîl wët, &c.]

mung to be (by nature, permanently): buan see m - ? 'whose child is he?'; müm - myo myo 'There are various kinds of tea'; thunap - omu 'tomorrow is the sabbath'; but
mum (er - 'it is not your fault? - bem to be: iwm - gay 'This is my house'. [müör M. Pr. may; Swg. modo, &c. Der. inmum [any] at all', pinnum 'existing', pinnum 'anything']

mango. (ple -) orange. [mau-ðêi M. Sr. mâe soke]

mango (ple -) walnut. [mau-tëi M. Sr. mâe bëe]

mang bûri green chilli. [mau-prët M. Sr. mâa plët. Var. marën, marént]

mang mon ( -, ple -) mango. [mau-mon M. Sr. mâa mâa mon]
măm to be bruised: jum = 'my leg is bruised'. [măm M. ~ Mal. lêam ?]

mäm to be wrinkled. [mäm M.]

maw to be drunk: - bari 'to be drunk'. [maw M. Sh. maw]

máj [horse] to kick. [máj M.]

mawm tree, tea-leaves. - om picked tea. om - tea (beverage). [mawm M. RL. - men]

mawm numeral classifier for verandas.

maww [men] to sow (broadcast). [maww M.]

mawm ézí velvet. [mawm-ka-nú M. B. mawm=núe 'horse skin'?]

myo (kind): myu u - 'a kind of water snail'. [myo M. (Sh. myo ?)

B. - myo. See also myo myo various kinds]

mæ: m sin deli tāmuru ke deli - lori iyn 'if he gives permission then go'.

mați coconut: [mați M. Sh. mālī ún]

maši? (ple -) log plum. - okú (imported dried) persimmon.

[maši M. Sh. māši òkú]

maši? - som tomato. [maši òkú 'aubergine' M. Sh. māši òkú]
modi see sin modi brush.

gumni see guy gumni liquor [shap].

moprit green chilli. [ma-prit M. Var. male plurit, q.v., & foll.]

moprit (green?) chilli. [ma-prit M. Var. male plurit, q.v., & proo.]

mamū (plu-) small kind of plum. [mā-mān M. Sh. mâko mânn]

morit (foliates) precious thing [mā-ri-št v. M.]

muvāv sweet wine. [Sh. mâko wāw 'quince'. M. nas mā-vān 'sweet wine', ← Sh. mâko wān]

muhā de vū. may - (foliates) queen. [ma-li-kē-šū M. (Sh. mālikēnū ← ?) B. mahādēnu ← SteD. mahādēnu]

metalogy no matter, whatever happens, in any case: in loh - 'he is going in any case'. [ma-lō-lo M.]

umāp. - ye to interrupt. [umā M. 'to match'. Comm. Mon. homely 'to snap at, snap up' ~ Kchn. Probable ide. (~ PMK 'thele')? Der korīma? 'to press forward, hasten']

umān to request, to invite; ye - to m very les lehn 'they asked him to come back and not to leave'; → - d bunn = mān ' ] able to be allowed to do it'. [umān M. Kh. - mānu 'to inquire',
request", Pr. masu 'to request'; O.M. смийн, Mon uman 'to inquire'; &c.

 série silver ornament: - koริช 'chains worn wound round leggings'; сум — 'ornamented cap'. [умов 'ornamented cap', M.]

 сиум? woman's pillbox cap. [умо M. Mon uмоло 'Shah hat'; with var. vocalism Pr. mulo 'hat']

 сиум — go pillow. [умун M. Sh. m̩in]

 сиум night: ге ре? у — 'they will wait one night'; gon — 'evening meal'. [умо M. Sei уmо 'evening', &c. Der. unum
   id.

 сиум (м.с.) ten thousand. [умун, umu M. Sh. m̩in]

 сиум to be good-tempered, docile. [умо M. Pr. mon 'to be good']

 сиум to feel emotion acutely; — ум 'to be terrified'; — um 'to be astounded'. [умо M.]

 y

 ye see п2 ye p2 ay married people.

 ye - ge ice. [B. ye'koq]

 ye'goq. on — tank. [тe'g̪aŋ, ye'goq M. B. ye'koq]
yenmāi (aerosene). [yēmān-ṣī M. B. yenmāi]

yen, to be still, slow-running: om - 'still water'. [yēm, yēm M. Sh. yēm (B. yēm master)]

ye: we, all not being present. [yē M. Br. yē 'we'; Be.]

yen, gray ye yū me - to talk of all sorts of matters. [Sh. yēm 'to be finely divided']

ye, grandmother, respected woman: - phay 'ogress'. - sin female Buddhist novice. [yā M. RL. ye 'wife, grandmother' Br. ye, lauas U. yee 'grandmother'; Balmar yā id.; comm. from redup. form Mon yā 'mother'; Be.]

ye, see play, yaul piers.

ye jue scales, balance. [jānjū M. (Sh. yā dū +?) B. yaru]

ye7 to dare to: diz wū - 'um m 'you dare not bid ruin'. [yē M. RL. yale; see chaa 'to be bold']

ye7 horny Buddhist nun. [yā dū M. Sh. yē - ya above, shāw 'white']

yay Karen. [Sh. yāy]

yay venom: - luy 'snake's venom'. [yāng 'to poison' M.]

yay, mile - agree. [yāng M. Sh. yāy]
yang"uy Rangoon. [yān-gōo, yān-gōu M. B. yāgyun]

yāk [boat] to come to shore, stop. [B. yāt-]

yām time, when, while: guay w poti - 'to last for a while (only)'; - guay = yang"uy 'when, while, I was staying in Rangoon'. [yām M. Sī. yām]

yām to weep. [yām M. RL. -yām, Pr. yām; Khmer īâm; OM. yām, Mon yēm; Khmer? yāam, Thaiŋ yam; &c.]

yār we two, 1 and one not present. [yār M. Pr. ye]

yāη to destroy: say lip mar - hyo 'an elephant got into the field and destroyed the paddy'; (w gīyan - ēmpōl 'the rebels destroyed the bridge'. [yāη M. RL. -ya, Pr. ye id.; Sre yāη 'waste product', &c.]

yēt to take! [photograph]. [yēt M. B. yai?-]

yē to be afraid (of), timid, to fear, to take alarm: sōma - lōt lay 'is very timid'; mi dhē - 'you frightened me'; ā (ə - m 'I am not afraid of him'; ā - āa day tēn de (nom m 'I am afraid (in case) a big fish should eat him and eat him up'. [yē M. Pr. yaw 'to be bewildered'; West Balamar yaw 'to fear, be afraid']

yō to exist (?): Sō - sōmō in u din w 'there doesn't seem to be any just now'.

yōp for sure, certainly: āko vir - 'I shall certainly not go back'. 
[yē m.]
yē (?) to raise: — om to long 'to raise water from a well'. [yēn M.]

/yē-ū m.
yēy to be small in amount; m say run — 'he spends little'.
yēy gray — ye yēn to talk of all sorts of matters'. [Pr. say 'a little'; ⇔ Sh. yēy 'to be finely divided']

yēp bush: — Ammum 'clump of bushes'. [yēp M. & Sh. yēn, whence Rl. yun]

yēp to uproot: (sur — say he 'the wind has uprooted a tree'.
[Sh. yēp 'to shake, loosen by shaking']

yun to laugh. [yun M. & Sh. yün 'to smile']

yun to lead [child] by hand. [yūn M.]

yun to exibit, to possess: yē yōse — see 'there is no one at home'; yōse — Sh yōse 'I have no children'. — Gān to possess: shōlo yōse — Sh yōse 'he has no wife'. [yūn M.]

/yē-p/ — (long to) look upstream to.

[ye yē M. Pr. yaw, lawa U., Bl. yo, Ml. yua; ~ Biao jia: 'to show'; &c.]

yun? to rise, get up, to raise: xnap kēp — jen 'tomorrow you will have to get up early'; — men! 'get up!' (lit. 'rise and see'); — ca bērēy 'to hoist a pala-saddle (on to the deer on
the (horse's) back). - much to give birth to. [yū M. Pr. yao, lama U. yu:é 'to life'; OM. yūd, yoka, Món yado id.; &c.; perh. ~ RL. 'palace, 'to erect, set upright'. Der. pyū 'to set up, erect'.]

A to come from: mi - ka mō? 'where have you come from?'; ~ I say 'he has come [here] from home'; ~ also in (folk tale) 'came from her father's palace'. [yū M.]

A meat. [yūng M. Var. yuŋ]

A. - A instep; - (horse's) hand.

A to beckon with (šu hand). [yōp M. RL. [šùm] - yep yep 'wagtail', Pr. yīp 'to wave'; with var. vocalism RL. - yep 'to sift rice by tossing'; & ~ roep 'fan'.]

A to spread [paddy] out to dry. [yūr M.]

A. om - lake.

A to step. [yūn M.]

A meat. [yūng M. Var. yuŋ]

A to sell. [yūng, yēng M.]

A to go out, be extinguished. [yēt M. Kāt M. Pr. yut id., lama yut 'to extinguish', with var. vocalism; ~ Bāk 'just 'to extinguish', &c. Der. pīt 'to extinguish', māpīt 'switch'.]
yet to be turned back from: temples? sadō - と 'to turn back the sleeves of one's jacket'. [N. yūdō 'to recede, to withdraw']

yum- see pāng yum stirrup.

yum to die, be dead, to be paralysed: お - ‘corpse’; と - ‘carcass’; おじん - ‘paralytic’. お to faint; お unconscious. [yōm M. Rh. - yum, Pr. yum, Lawa yūm; Kns. yap. Der. pām 'to fall']

yum to be black, swarthy. [yōm M. Kns. おん - 'discoloured, dark in colour'; with var. vocalism Mon yum 'to be dark in colour'; &c.]

yōr to eat, attack: การ - 'termite have attacked the wood'. [yōr M.]

yōr. おん - Namhsan, the capital of the Talaung state of Tawanpeng. [yōr, yōr 'to quiver' M.; so comm. yor 'to shake up']

gyō (ogy -) ganyan. [hō-go M.]

gyō? ear, ear ornament, handle: お - お 'diamond-studded ear ornaments'; お - お 'handle of cup'. [gyō M. Pr. yōga; Lawa U, Bh. wūale]

gyō to look after: お - お 'muleteer'. [gyōng M. Var. gūng]

spring at

sprang at

gyōr to jump on: お - お 'the dog jumped on the cat'.
to rip to rain heavily: jwng - 'spell of heavy rain'. [tô M.]

ray. su - (to have) measles. [rêng M. if = 'red', M. comn. R. - ray 'to be red'; &c.] & Mal. 'giving &c.'

ray see more to purr.

ray? to wait (for), to watch, keep watch over. [rô M.]

ray intestines: m thu - ca? 'he gutted the deer'. [rêng M. Kannu? 

ray to be strong. [rêng M. shi. hêy]

ray. (ro? - [sur] to climb, get higher. [ = prec.?]

ray great-grandchild. [tô M.]

ray to be of moment (?): se lêe - 'it doesn't matter, it's nothing'.

[ka-rô M. shi. lêe 'to begin to be' (?)]

ray lamp, light: - dat 'electric light'; - tên 'candle'. [rêng M.

Pr. ray 'to be light'; East Balmar ray 'light (n.)'; &c.]

ray solitude: m guôy - de 'he lives &c. by himself'. [rêng 'to be 
alone'. M. shi. nâm 'portion, share'. Var. môy]
rāt to steal; to do covertly, stealthily: c - c inā 'I went secretly'. [rāt M.]

rān to be hostile: sī - 'enemy'. [rān M.]

rāy to dry in the sun. [rān M.]

rār to fall, drop off: ple - 'the fruit is falling'; try he - rāy de 'the tree fell of its own accord'. [rār M. you rās 'to spread out fromwise, make apart'; &o.; ~ Rā. 'to leave, to be apart', Pr. pra 'to leave'; &o.; with var. final Khs. sapra 'to scatter']

rāgha see khalā? rāgha cholera.

rā ṭe. prām - to purr. [rā ṭe M. first element; Rā. -ṛṭ 'to hum, grunt, make a noise'; Kus. ṭe: 'to low, say, rumble'; &o.]

rālo to depend on, be beholden to; sō - mi 'thank you'; - mi deh ṭe ṭe mi ci? 'I should be grateful if you would let me load (my goods in) your cart'; mi may ṭe ṭe ci? - mi 'please do not turn me out'. [rālo M.]

rāg (-, - (gray) saddle-breeches fastened to horse's gait, over which outer part of pače saddle (cāi) is fitted. [rāg 'saddle' M.]

rāg wall, to wall, fence: - kundā 'inner wall'; kundā - glay 'some wall (their houses) with boards'; - corrivir mar 'to fence a field round'; rāg - 'fence'. [rāg M. M. sūn.
prob. Pr. tap long 'rampart'; lit. Mon glory 'citadel, palace'; 
&c., as with var. vocalism Rh. - sorry 'wall'.

red colour, in - ni - play 'the red and white, the break of 
day'. [rōng M. B. yang 'light'.

not to arrive (ab), reach: some: (most) deu m lip 'when he 
arrives show him in'; de'ab m di', niu may lo 'don't 
go until he comes'; sman di 'next year'; - rōnue 
'when night comes, at midnight'; o very day w - ko ou yr? 
'if I take this road will I get to Naushan?'; - to buy 'to 
arrive in town'. [rōp M. sh. hē]

tōp to surround, take station round. [rōp M. Pr. rop; hence Sh. 
(hōp; ~ Mon kōp 'to be near'; &c.; with var. vocalism 1rf 
rōp 'about to'; ~ Khari bōmrap 'to place together with'. 
Der. kōrōp 'circumference, to go round'.

tōp to fall into [water].

wō to be honest, frank. [rō M.]

wō wō. wō - to be very red, bright red. [rō wō M. sh. hō hō 
'all over'?]

wō se to honour, revere: ye - smado 'we revere the chief 
about'. [rō. sō M. (sh. rō sē - ?) B. yo se-.]

wō sorulim.

wō to be thin, slender: sō to - 'slender person'. [rōng M.]
to find, obtain [article of commerce]. [rūp M. Sh. úp]

to dry over a fire: - niām ‘to dry tea’. [rōn M. Comm.

- περι. τοι νόστη ~ σόλο, BIBB class ‘dry’]

village, settlement. [rūmú M. Pr. mū ‘clan’; ~ RL. -pre?

‘village’]

mū pi dried tea. [rū-πί M.]

mū mū (rēμing -) monsoon, rainy season. [rū. rū M. rū. riē

[following] lē ‘with a rushing noise’.]

mūg to be waited to (folktales): ur e ~ m ‘if our smell should reach him’. [mūg M.]

mūg to drive: out, expel, drive away. [mūg M.]

mūg to throw: - ou to νικ ‘to throw water on a fire’. [M. rēμ, mūoi.

rūm courthouse, office. [rūm M. (Sh. rūm ~?) B. ‘young’]

rūm (to be) together: ay lái ~ ar lei ‘we two will go together’.

rūm - to be agreed, in accord. [rūm M. Pr. [rās] rūm
[grum plural] ‘to assemble, come together’; &c.; with var. vocalism (i) Pr. rōm ‘to be associated’ ~ prom ‘to assemble (v. b.)’. RL. -prom ‘to agree’ (→ Sh. pādun); Ti.

brom, prom ‘together’; (ii) Khm. rīmūn ‘union, to join together’; &c. (→ Sh. ćom ‘to be together’); ~ Pr. ċhrow

‘to gather, collect’]
myty my to drizzle; jug - 'drizzle, to drizzle'. [mū-i, mū-i, mū-i M. Kūm. mū-y 'to sprinkle, scatter'; &c.; ~ Khari phnou 'to powder and sprinkle'; with var. vocalism (i) Pr. mūy 'to scatter'; Kūm. mūy-y = mū-y; (ii) ~ Kūm. ēre 'to scatter'; &c.]

mū gūbd. [mū M. S1. (Gū)]

mū to be mad. [mū M. (Conn.) Mon (Gū?)

mū outside; leh - mū 'to go outside, leave, the village'. [mū M. RL. -mū, Kūm. u. -mad, BL. -mad, Mū. -mū 'forest'; ~ Kūm. sūkū 'country'; &c. Der. mū 'outside, exterior, outer room']

mūd. sābd. - shirt. [= pree.?]

- co button.

mūn silver, money / [mūn M. RL. -nūm; Conn. DM. stīn, Mon son obscure]

mūr to do, work, make, build; work: mūrī-y - very gray in 'when you have done it come and tell me'; relūn no mūrī-y mūr- -? 'what time do you finish work?'; - mar 'to work in, cultivate, a field'; - mūm 'to grow two'; - gay 'to build a house'; - ēlōp one 'light work'. [mūr, mūr M. Der. amūmr 'on behalf of', prntrw 'work, occupation']

mūnt to pull out, extract; - ērāy 'to extract a tooth'; - may mūr 'to pull a nail out'. [mūt-ē, mūt-ē M. Pr. mūt 'to uproot', s-suffix form ~ Pr. nūr 'to pull apart, away', &c.; Conn. with var. vocalism inter alia Mon rūt 'to reap']
role to love, cherish: ქვამ – ქუ ‘my loved child, my dear child’. [ქოღ. M. ქუმბ. ‘dear, kind’, თუ. ქუმ ‘to be beloved, to love’; → შ. ქომ ib.; ~ RL. ქვამ ‘to love each other’]

try activity, volition: თრი ‘he tries’ – დე ‘the tree fell of its own accord’. [თარჩ., თარც. M. Var. თრუ, q.v.]

try to hurt, harm. [M. has თარ = თრუ above]

trub to wash [hands, arms] by splashing water on. [თარფ. M. RL. თრუ ‘to sprinkle’; with var. vocalism plural ‘to sprinkle’ and forms therein cited; conn. with *s. suffix inter alias Kus. syncret ‘to scatter, sprinkle’, phonetic ‘to spatter, squirt’; აჭა, must ‘to drip’, q.v. below. Der. თრუ ‘to scatter’]

trę to be firm, steady: თრთო ვი — ‘the table is unsteady’. [თუ, თუთ M.]

trup to catch in net. [ტუპ, ტუპ M. RL. ტუპ ‘to hold, to receive’, Pr. ტუ ‘to receive’; conn. with var. vocalism inter alia. Thong group ‘to catch’; აჭატ ‘to fish with net’; (ii) Khart (symptom ‘to pounce on, seize’, (iii) აჭატ ‘to fish, trap’; not x rather than conn. RL. ტჰო, Pr. ტრჰ, lwa U. ტჰო ‘net’. Der. ტოტ ‘net’]

trum to borrow [money]. [თუმ M. RL. თრო ‘to lend, borrow’; Kh. ტო ‘to help’; CM. რჰი, M. თრჰ ib.; etc.]

truy to be angry: მი გაუბ. მი ‘don’t be angry with him’.
   [თრუ M. შ. შა ‘to be bad-tempered’?]
ru"rr mood. [ru-"rr M. RL. -ries, Pr. riiw, lowa re; Mon rëh; Kasm. ruw(-), Kasm. riih, Thung riiw; &c. Var. ruur]

ruyu (va?-) earthworm. [ru-yu M. Kasm. riu:s [days]; Gen. conn. RL. -luer club.]

ruyu to shout, to make a noise: ye -- "to talk loudly"; ruuy -
the tiger made a menacing noise"; sun - "the bird chirped".
[ru-"uug, ru-"uung, ru-"uung M.]

ruyu to be happy, pleased. [ru-"uun, ru-"uun M.]

ruyu to drip. [ru-"ug M. Pr. ruuc 'to fall, be shed'; ~ Kasm. ruuuh 'to pour out'; &c. Gen. conn. ruu 'to wash', q.v., &c. Var. ruuy?]

ruyu to shave down, whittle. [ru-"uug M. Lh. hiu 'to shave']

ruuy? to drip: om juy - to say 'the rain is dripping into the
house'. [ru-"uaw, ru-"uaw M. Var. ruuy, q.v.]

to particle marking instrument or concomitant: with 'about': 
- due 'to pick up with chopsticks'; juy - ti 'to sew by hand'; 
ye ye - ge 'we were talking with them'; mi may sa pa -
'don't worry about me'. [ru M.]

ruuy? privy. [ra-"uug, ra-"uung M. RL. ruuy, ~ Pr. ey; pers. conn. 
Blik ruuy:]

ruuy? sleeping-place, bed. [ra-"u M. ~ it 'to sleep', q.v.]

ruuy to hate, detest. [ra-"u M. Conn. OM. Cedars, Mon duh 'to hate,
dislike'; or Bal. 'her to find someone awesome'?

ra'ay precipice. [ra'ay assembly or place] Rl. ra'ay 'stone, rock', Ppl. ra'ay 'rocks'; ~ Khmer 'glazed id., Thing glaze 'stone, rock'; ~ proto-Munda * sorey id.]

ra'at in front of, before, first: wrt. 'to lead the way'; ~ say 'in front of the house'; ~ say try 'first they dig the holes for the posts'; ~ in 'before it gets dark'. [ra'at M. ~ at 'before', q.v.]

ra'ek excels in: gra' ra'ek - 'fine and splendid garments'. [ra'ek M. ~ ra'ek to be excellent']

ra'eka appliqué bands on woman's overskirt. [ra'eka M.]

ra'ekat razor. [ra'ekat M. ~ eka 'to slav', q.v.]

ra'ekan season (?). [ra'ekan M.]

ra'ek compass of arm bent horizontally with fingers touching chest, as measure of girth. [M. has ekt]

ra'eko muskell nose. [ra'eko M. Rl. teq, khmer u. raek, Bl. ake; Khmer ehaq; &c.; ~ Pr. gaw id.; &c.]

ra'ekot porter's yoke: carried load. [ra'ekot M. ~ eka 'to carry on shoulder']

ra'ekum under: - sôwe 'under the table'. [ra'ekum M. ~ ekum id., var. of ekrum, q.v.]
rošənur (kind of rake). [ra-šənur M.]

rošən ət ət ət. [ra-šənət M. əwət 'to grate', q.v.]

rošəndi middle. [ra-šəndə M. ənədəi 'middle...', q.v.]

rošəngir song. [ra-šəngir M. əngir 'song, singing']

rošənsw crowd, concourse. [ra-šənəsw M. əswə 'to assemble', q.v.]

rošəntə (-ə swə) loom. [M. has ra-šəntə]

rošənswy breathing: ə yu - luy 'I saw the elephant-grass bend over'.
[~ rošənswy 'to bend', q.v.]

rošənswən scroll. [~ rošənswən 'to turn round' ~ ənə 'to turn', q.v.]

rošənswy upper part, loft: ə gə - lyf; ə may lı? 'don't go upstairs'. [ra-šənswy M. ə (swənswy 'above...; upper part...'; q.v.]

rošənswəm (-swəm) grazing, ground in forest. [ra-šənswəm M. Root + ənəm 'lo stand, lodge, camp']

rošənbəp collar, gorder, cwm. [ra-šənbəp M. Root + ənəbəp 'gorder, edge']

rošəngə (-ə ngə) anvil.

rošəngər above, high ground. [ra-ŋər, ra-ŋəl M. əŋə 'above, higher
up, q.v.]

regong house in tea gardens where tea is partly processed and
pickers lodge. [ra-gong M. - gong 'to stew, seethe', q.v.]

regong field (nut).

regong pu. [ra-gom, ra-gum M. - gom 'to suppress', q.v.]

regup tongs : - mor 'fire tongs (used to lift pot)'. [ra-juap M. -
gup 'to take with tongs...', q.v.]

reguy dwelling, dwelling-place: - nup hu - n 'I know where he
lives'; - leu leenun m 'the lady lives under stones'.
[ra-gwai M. - guy 'to remain, dwell', q.v.]

regit press: - om some 'sugarcane crusher'. [ra-git M. -
git 'to pound']

regum, - li wrist.

regun: om - dew. [ra-ngun, la-ngun M. Bid [Indo] qum]

mewed
regun om - (poison. [ra-ngun M. Rodd + Sla. gán 'poison']

reguy hood worn over head and hanging down back by women.
[ra-ngui M.]

reguy to be red hot. [ra-ngúng M.]

regvar om - vegetable poison. [ra-nil-ór M.]
"ŋŋyey (pol -) orchid. [ŋŋg-ŋŋ M.]

"ŋŋgay bladder, water. [ŋũ-ŋũ M.]

"ŋŋgøy finger. - cei index finger (syn. - ci); - čenq thumb; - cei index finger (syn. - cei); - jwuy toe; - dōt tiny finger. [ŋũ-gōr M. ~ Theng gub, chūgub]

"ŋŋgyw. - ċw̱r glowing charcoal, embers. [ŋũ-gū, ŋũ-ŋũ M. Pr. ċav [ŋũ]; Theng ċavpe; &o.; with var. vocalism Khasi ŋngau; Mon Thong; &o.]

"reements - kāp ṭing index set with gems. [tā-čeʮ M. (kā. laka ƈey房间里?)

B. le³sw³ 'ring'. [kā. hay cop id.]

"icensing. [rā-čeʮ, rā-čeʮ M. ~ vun 'to chisel', q.v.]

"ẹqū. - čw̱r gloves. [rā-čeʮ M. ~ ċup 'to wear', q.v.]

"je³p ( - om) strainer. [rā-je³ M. ~ je³ 'to filter'

"jājär comb. [rā-jāj. Root (jā 'to comb' M.) perh. conn. by melath. Khum. jorj, Theng jorj id.; Belmar crai 'to scratch, to comb'; &o.; and then ult. inter alia Khasi kraj 'to munngāy', [kran] to scratch'; to which RL. - lāj 'to comb' would be correspondingly related]

"jājā post: - čaw ćaw 'doorposts'. [ ~ jāj 'to stand', q.v.
mørøm dye. [ra-myøm M. ~ jøm ‘to dye’, q.v.]
mørøm to measure: – you ‘to measure cloth’. [M. has tøn]
mørøy. – ten candlestick. [ra-tøn M.]
mørøy rice steamer. [ra-tøn, ra-tøn M. With var. vocals
~ tøy ‘to steam’, q.v.]
mørøy overskirt. [ra-twøn, ra-to-tøn M.]
mørøy plough. [ra-tøn M. ~ tøy ‘to plough’, q.v.]
mørøy road, way; about: may gray – m ‘don’t talk about
it’. [ra-døn M. ~ døy ‘road’, q.v.]
mørøy to be grown up, adult. [ra-døn M. ~ døy ‘to be large’, q.v.]
mørøt mallet. [ra-døt M. ~ døt ‘to strike’]
mørøt drying-rack above hearth. [Comm. drøt ‘to dry over fire, to
grill’?]
mørøt, mørøt eke, lower down: letz mørøt ‘to go downstream’;
leth mørøt eke ‘to go downhill from the village’. [ra-døt
M. ~ døt ‘below’]
mørøt to be small, young. [ra-døt ‘small thing’ M. ~ døt ‘to
be small’]
 Kıra Milo - gur hatiron. [~ mbi 'to iron']

 sına inside, inner room: o hī - 'I am going inside'; gar
 gusy room - 'the house has an outer room and an inner'.
 [ra-śāw, ra-nē M. ~ mas 'inside', q.v.]

 ronjie button. [lāng-chi: M. Var. mān ce]

 ronjy suit: gur u - 'a suit of clothes'. [reji-jān M.]

 ray de, ray de; but more prob. ~ Pr. tū, Lāwa U. tū, Bl.
 te, Mp. tū 'one'; Štēng cit; with var. final Rh. -dis]

 rondu clothes. [rū-ndā, rūn-dār M. ~ da 'to put on, wear']

 ronpo to dream. [rūn-ūm M. RL. -romu? idk, Pāri. -māw, Lāwa U.
 romu 'dream'; Om. 'āmbo', Mon (ūpū) m.v.; Thēng 'āmbo,
 rompo m.v., sē mprāo v.; &o. [Der. pronrompo 'dream']

 omāmn (finger. &c.) nail. [ma-lāmn M. ~ (i) RL. -omāmn,
 Lāwa U. (umāmn, Bl. māmān, Māp. māmān; (ii) Khash tīrāmn;
 & conn. by metath. Om. sinlem, Mon honem, with var.
 vocalism]

 repir groom. [ra-pīr M. ~ pir 'to sweep', q.v.]

 repot - to wrist.

 repūn - datmn light-switch. [~ push 'to open, switch on', var.
 of prōn 'to flower', q.v.]
repib. - dot over light-switch. [ ~ pišō ‘to extinguish’ ~ yeb ‘to be extinguished’, q.v.]

repia gūh, young unmarried woman. [ra-pyā M.]

repia bag, satchel. [ra-pyō M.]

repiay kiln: - ul ‘brick-kiln’. [ra-pāu M. Root (pāu ‘to burn
[brick, bricks]’ M.) ← ḫi. pāw ‘to roast, burn’]

repib fish-hook: toy kea to – ‘to catch fish with hooks’. [ra-āb
ra-āk M. ~  āk ‘to catch with hook and line’, q.v.]

rebā handle: – khwā ‘handle of kettle’. [ra-bā M.]

rebā steering-wheel. [ ~ bā ‘to ride, drive’, q.v.]

rebāy beans (plant, pod): kompiy – ‘bean-seeds, pulse’. [ra-bāy
M. RL. rebāy; Khm. kompiy ‘large kind of bean’; ~ DM. bāy
’subdivision of tīchū’; RL. bāy ‘bean’; ~ (i) Khari bāyā
‘cowry, shell, money’; Thurg bāyā ‘bean’; (ii) Khari
rāmbāi iab.]

rebān behind, after, in the absence of : jum – ‘to follow behind’;
- rosay ‘behind the door’; yaj – su mi smo? ‘what are
you planting behind the house?’; mi po – bi ‘you have
arrived after (other) people, you are the last to arrive’;
- dop ping ‘afterwards, after that, they snatch the roof’;
mi it –, maw sy rosay ‘shut the door before you go to
bed’. [ra-bān M. ~ bān ‘(future) time’, q.v.]
saw. [~ gwe? `to saw']

sugar cane. [ra-më, ra-më M. Lava U. raini, Bl. amari]

neck. [ra-mëng M.]

bamboo flooring or walling. [ra-më M.]

night, evening. [ra-ënu M. ~ nuu `night`, q.v.]

cold season. [ra-yang M.]

pump: `aerosene pump`. [Root ~ Sh. yép `to move up and down`]

gloves. [ra-yë M.]

fan. [ra-yëp, ra-yëp M. Comm. with var. vocalism yëp `to beckon with`, q.v.]

outside, exterior, outer room: c leh ~ `I am going outside'; - nü `outside the village'; mag guay `room `the house has an outer room and an inner'. [ra-ro M. ~ nü `outside', q.v.]

(fishing-)net. [ra-rop, ra-rop M. ~ rop `to catch in net', q.v.]

husband. [ra-le M.]

to be tired. [ra-le M.]
relative fineness, fine quality: gow - relèn? 'fine and splendid garments'. [ra-lè M. ~ la? 'to be good', q.v.]

down

relè fire, conflagration; to burn (v.i.d.): - biu 'forest fire';
gay - 'the house burned down'; gôr - gay 'the house
was burned down'. [ra-lê, ra-bè, ra-lân M. ~ Pr. la
v.i. ; Vietnamese lêa 'fire'; ~ with var. final Mon lôa?
'flame, wave' (< PMK *s-n-lâo?); &c.]

relèy. - small ramrod. [ra-lêng M.]

relè wester; to rest; to halt; encamp: - j Ôu - 'I have had a
rest'. [ra-liû M. Pr. lô 'to rest'; see rôlou id.; &c.]

relèy qum; to grind: - relèo 'to grind paddy'. [ra-liû-e v.
M. Root + lu. lê 'to grind']

relèy lad. young unmarried man. [ra-lóng, ra-lông M.
~ DM. loa 'junior', Mon. [lou] 'boy at age of puberty',
perh. : RL. - lôy 'shoob, blade']

relép? orange, starting handle. [~ lûp? 'to orange';?, q.v.]

movig kind of monkey, greyish brown with white face. [ra-vêng,
ra-vêng M.]

movig? path leading to house. [ra-vô M. ~ vaw? 'to pass by,
through, over', q.v.]

movig tiger. - var civet-cab. [ra-vaw, ra-vôn-i M. Bl. -raw,
Pr. ovaw, Lawa U. ovaw-a, Bl. ovaw-a, Mp. ovaw-a; Tiêng
morning. [ra-vān M.]

reaping, in Roman - , can - sicle. [~ vo 'to reap', q.v.]

[btree] to be blown down, uprooted; [flowering plants] to
with. [ra-vān M.]

Harrow. [ra-fi M. ~ liwe 'to harrow' &q.v.]

' door-bolt'. [ra-ē M. Root + su. shē 'to thrust
in']

landing-place. [ra-so, ra-so M. Root + su. shē + B.
shāi? - 'to bring to shore']

cultivation: kaste - 'cultivated land'. [ra-sūm M. ~ su
'to sow, plant', q.v.]

to wake up (v.i.). [ra-sū M. ~ Pr. so 'to muse', & peni.
RL. - isko 'to look up']

door. [ra-sān M. ~ so 'to shut', q.v.]

worry bowl. [ra-nāp M. DM. [cuit] nāp 'food'; ~ nāp
'food, to eat', q.v.]

ono. - (lo onion; - (lo? garlic. [ra-ē M.]

amino. [ra-ē M. ~ (lo? 'to go up', q.v.]
roan: steamer for rice. [roan M. Root (roāng ‘to boil’ M) + Sh. Bāng]

roan: food, meal. [roāng M. ~ Shm ‘to eat’]

roan: peg, hook. [roāng-i M. Root + Sh. Bāng ‘to hang up’]

roa: to show, display. [roa M.]

roa: flock: sūm w. ‘a flock of birds’. [roa-um M. ~ Shm ‘to gather’, q.v.]

roa (– om) (process of taking a) bath. [roa-um M. ~ Shm ‘to bathe’, q.v.]

roa: tooth; also of rake. – grey incisors; – grey canines; – grey molars. [roa M. RL. ray, Pr. ray; Thung ray, Pray; with var. vocalism Vietnamese râu]

roa: [hair] to be, turn, write. [roa M.]

roa: to disappear, be lost, missing; to cure: ay – past ‘the mist has disappeared’; sūm – ‘there is a cow missing’; sūm m ay – ‘his medicine will soon cure (you)’. [roa M. Khmer orāy ‘to unite, release’; &c.; ~ Pr. [roay ray [meat lu] ‘to be scattered’; &c.; & so RL. roay ‘to move away’; Khmer orāy ‘to spread’, inter alia]

roay see gin roay scissors.

roay bamboo. [roay M. RL. ray; with var. vocalism Khmer rinhay; &c.]
WILLIAM to glean,

[Corbun 'to clear the ground for
a garden'. [Corbun M.]

WANG straw. [Lue-ang, Ang-M. RL.-mey]

li see le-li to be careless.

liK Lise.

like written matter, letter, document, notice: Tem - 'to write';
Tem - u (envelope) 'to write a page, write a letter'; 5 Gun -
toa ma - 'I have had a letter from my mother'; eph - to
roo 'to fix a notice to the wall'. [Lile M. (&sh. like ?) B.
[le? + stab. P. likh-, lekha]

lip to enter, go into: say - mar 'an elephant got into the
field'; ge - to gri 'they went into the forest'. [lip M. Pr.
lip [w] 'to enter [trance]'; &c.; with var. vocabulary (i) lip
'to go behind...', q.v.; (ii) Mon lip 'to enter'; (iii) OM:
lip id.; &c.]

lep? pig. [le M. RL.-lele, Pr. like, Lavu lele; &c.; ~ OM. idike.
Mon eloike]

le? - may na maile. [le M. &sh. lele 'iron']

lele. - live bile. [Lale M. As pore.]

lele to go down, go out, descend, be deposited, exude; remedy (op.}
as? — 'a road that goes up and down'; — r-er 'to come down from above'; — to sor 'to come down from the hill'; — r-ang 'to go down to Rangoon'; — dor gah 'to leave one's house'; — orh 'the sun is setting'; — r-avar or r-av - 'in the morning dew falls'; — r-nari - 'it is prudent'; r-y 'his face has come out in boils'.

[lehn M. Rl. -le, Pr. li; East Balmar lihn 'to abort'; — Tueng glihn 'to hatch out' inter alia]

lep to marry? [leb M., also 'to take'. Rl. -lep 'to take'; Vi. lây id. perh. ~ Tueng 'độn' id., if de?, lep are by back-formation]

lep see (su) lep screwdriver.

lep a tiffin carrier of nesting pots with carrying handle.

lep to be distinct, clearly articulated. [lep M. s. lep 'to be smooth'?]

lehn snail. [lehn M.]

lə donkey. [lə M. s. lə or B. ləo 'mule']

ləo to be late. m (king) - 'he is usually late'; c (it) - 'I slept late'. [ləo M. s. ləo]

lə lə to be careless in. ge - nur 'they work carelessly, they are bad workers'. [lə-lə M. kə. kəo 'slovenly, sluggish, dirty'; East Balmar liko 'ineffective, careless'; Malay lalai 'to be dreamy, inattentive', < Puni *lə[i]']
lao to be good; ought: gay - 'a good house'; keen - 'good karma'; gay - 'a fine day'; say - 'his news is good'; for (way in - 'to do it like this is best'; put your - 'blow the fire up well'; guan - 'sit still'; to - 'to mur'; ought to do it'. [lao M. RL. - male; Luenko 100, < PMK 'clock'.
Der. mara? 'fineness'.]

lao to hammer: - air 'to hammer iron'. [lao M.]

lao to turn: - so 'to turn a key, unlock'. [lao 'key' M.]

lalea spoon. [lalea M. 3: first element: RL. - male 'ladle';
Mon nede da; - Sh. lale [lalea]]

laeep ruig. [lalea M. Var. reepep, q.v.]

lax. To - sword. [lax M.]

lax. Say - 'to be sacred. [lax M. 3. [sung] lax 'to be clear,
free from' - B. [sung] 'sung']

lax. Sump Jury - to be tidy. [lax M. 'lax. Jury to cleanse,
monse-' B. [sung] Jury - 'to be, make, clear'.]

lax. See lax. Lax very; say lax to be sacred.

lax say longitudinal timber resting on tie beams. [lax-chang
M. B. liy'sig 'scaffolding'.]

lax to vulture. [lax-tao M. (Sh. lax tao -) B. 'lyeke'.]
lat. to hit (a mark): ple \(\text{th} \) mat - big m 'the bullet hit him in the head'. [lā M.]

lat. lat - very. [Śn.[lit lā] lāt lāt]

lat to be empty; to have fully waned: īmp - 'empty box'; īm vn - 'moon at end of month'. [lāp M. (Śn. lap -? ) B. la?-; in second sense by pop. etym. for īmp, q.v.]

lām to tether. [lām M. Śn. lām]

lay line, mark: - tī 'lines on hand'. [lāw M. Śn. lāw]

lay each, every: īgp - very 'they came every one'. [lāu, M. Pr. lay reciprocating particle; ~ Balmar anai, mai 'other'.]

lay. lat - very. [lāw M. Śn. lāw]

lay see tepš lay mūza-melon.

lān to wash: - may mi 'wash your face'. [lāu M.]

lān-g to nipples. [lāng M. .divide 'wave' (→ Śn. lāy id.)]

lān mule. [lā M. Śn. lā]

lān? (- om) tāp.

lān? valley, defile. [lā M.]

lān? to hoe, clear with hoe, cut into with hoe: - ommum 'to
loe (weeds from) a garden'; - valh 'to make a clearing';
- sor 'to cut into a hillside'. [lę́, lę́ M. & su. lę́ 'to cut, to peel'; sora lo: - 'to loo', ao. Der. selö́ 'to peel']

loe (adapt. to transform. [lę́ M. & su. lę́ 'loe' to slough skin, rejuvenerate']

loj to set adrift. [lę́ M. su. loj 'to float down']

loj to wane: loj - 'waning moon'. [lę́ M. su. loj]

loj to be distinct, clearly articulated. [lę́ M.]

loj reel: - suy 'reel of cotton'. [lę́ M. su. loj 'quill of shuttle']

loj to be, get loose, to escape: irj - 'a fowl has got loose'. [lę́ M. su. loj + b. inj.]

lon to go pass. [su. lon 'to go beyond' + b. inj.]

loj to swim: - luoj join on 'to swim upstream'. [lę́ M. br. løj id.;
Mon løj 'to wade'; ao. s. → su. luoj 'to swim']

loj to be slow: vej - - 'to go slowly'; je - - 'to speak slowly'. [lę́ M. su. loj (łøj) 'slowly']

loj to go, come, locomote, to go for, go to fetch: mi di ęp de -
'you will have to go'; ćiu - 'people are coming'; c - to ywe de?
'I am going to the Treasury'; ę́ ęp - ěŋ łujo 'we have to
go to Laccio'; - ća we 'come here'; lorry ę́ - pray pray
dor ću 'his horse goes fastest, is the fastest'; - to say 'tell
(if) you go (out) in the hot sun'; m bu - bey son 'we
has gone to catch the horse'; - om 'to go to fetch water'.
[lo M. comm. with var. vocalism 'huh to arrive', q.v.]

lo to need, want (lo): c ọọ - mman 'I don't need money'; c ọọ
- lo m 'I don't need to go'; c ọọ - pe mmar pedin 'I don't
need you to work today'. [lọ M. (sh. lọ + ?) B. lo-]

lo lo. try - to be very yellow, bright yellow. [lọ lọ M.]

lo yey sam loy a clan.

lo yey sọ lo n football.

lo yey (juxtaposit) air, wind. [lön M. sh. lön]

lo yey to be ample in quantity: hōn - 'to eat plenty'. [lön
M. sh. lön]

lo yey all: họr - bọ 'she was put to shame in front of everyone'
[lọ-e M. comm. pedin. (Ashan) semelai oṣiṣẹ 'many' or semelai
jẹ pọy idb.]

lo yey ever (?): bọ yey m c ọọ lọh - na m 'I have never been
here before'. [lọ-i 'nothing...' M?]

lo to be ruined, to breach, destroy: gāy - 'the house is
ruined'; sọr pelasi - rady 'a landslide carried away
the road'. [lẹ M. Rh. lẹp, Pr. lẹs v.b.; → sh. lẹ]

lọkẹ lẹmọ son-in-law. [lọkẹ-lẹmọ M. sh. lẹmọ (ése)]
līng yīn. sāng - day of birth. [ši. līng ‘child’, wān ‘day’]

lūy to be blistered, burned:  loos - ‘my hand is blistered’.
[long ‘to blister’ M. b. lūy - v.b.?]

lūy per - bamboo mat. [līng M.]

lūy ēl Burnese waistcloth, longyi. [B. longyāyi]

lūy bō biq and grave.

lūy lay (day -) very [large]. [lōng lāng M. sh. lāng lāy]

lūt fault : - mī ‘so much ‘it’s not your fault’. [lūt ‘to mistake’
M. Pr. lūt ‘to err’; Mon lūt ‘to commit a fault’; ~ RL. - plūt
‘to repent’]; &c.]

lūt to be past: mī ‘from o - past ‘our mealtime is past’. - lūt
very: lū? - ‘is very crooked’; - lūy id., very much: kejī -‘is
very difficult’; bōlīn - ‘is very pretty’; bōmīn - ‘is very
happy’; hōyī - ‘is very moody’; sōmā yō - ‘is very timid’.
[lūt M. q. shan lūt sūt ‘abundantly’]

lūt to take off [garment &c.]. [lūe, lū-ē M. ~ Khm. mūl-ē ‘to
abort’; &c.; & with vowels var. inter alia Mon ašōt ‘to strip,
peel, off...’; ~ sh. lūy ‘to unfasten’. Der. plūt ‘to take off’]

lūm court. [līm M. Var. rum ‘courthouse, office’. sh. lūm + b.
‘young’]

lūy to be shaven: sīy - ‘to have one’s head shaven’.
lum long gate; to blow a gate. [lüm-lông m. M. Sh. lüm lêu ‘wind’]

luy long grass, elephant grass. [lú M.]

lù. le? - file. [lô ‘to file’ M. Sh. là]

lùa [water] to be deep. [lúa M. Sh. lúa]

lùy to throw: - lerr ‘to throw a spear’. [lũng lông M. ~ Ri. ‘play
 ‘to throw without effort, toss’; & comm. Vu. lìeng ‘to throw’]

lùy to be many: Groy - ‘there are plenty of horses’. [lũng M. 
Sh. dayg ‘to be plentiful’; ~ Kín taylong ‘very big’]

lùy moon, month, in calendar specifications: kim w – sip et
 ‘this month is October’; – si, - sôi ‘March’; - man ‘waxing
 moon’; - lóy ‘waning moon’; - mon ‘full moon’; - lap, -
lap ‘end of month’. [lôn M. Sh. lôn]

lùm (fables) time: orlimm liner - syn ‘nights was like the
 ‘daytime’. [lôn M.]

lùm (mg.) time: w – ‘once, some time, again’; w – ‘sometimes
 [lôm M.]

lùm to hit, beat.

lùm to weave: - góu ‘to weave cloth’; - ọpyo ‘to weave a bag’.
leksma carpenter; mwr - 'to work as a carpenter'. [lalo čo- měn]
leksa-ma M. (Sin. lako, čima < ?) B. leksma

lep side, direction's way; men - wu 'to look this way and that';
- mu m guay le mep 'I don't know which way his house is';
- pcean ku 'south of the town'; leh to mu oray - lay 'it is further to the village that way'. [lep M.]

lep to go behind, to have fully wanted; sogi - ut 'the sun went behind a cloud'; hun - 'moon at end of month'. [teung, biat;
lep 'to enter'; with var. vocalisms lep 'to enter', q.v., etc. second
sense, in which var. lep, ?Sn. lep, lit. 'to extinguish'. Der.
leb 'to put in']

leb to beat, to wash [clothes] by beating with sticks. [lær, lær M.
Pr. la 'to struggle, compete' (?); ~ (i) RL. pleb 'to struggle' (?);
(ii) Pr. kela 'to strike']

ley to ask, invite [superior]: s - porray to phoe 'I have invited the chief to the festival'. [läw M. Sn. lâu 'to address'
ley numeral classifier for guns. [läw M. Sn. läw]

lew to protrude, to extrude; - varia 'to stick out one's tongue out'.
[le-ær, leær M. = Biat leor 'to project'; etc.; ~ RL. 'elkier 'to
protrude']

red.: 'clean, shining']

leyg see leny leny (to blow a) flute.
lear spear. [lē-ah, lē-ar M. ~ Br.-plia, Rh.-plee, Pr. plia, Lawa U. piales; Thüng alya; Om. Gnra, Mon riiá]

lear to be sharp: God - ‘sharp knife’. [lē-ah M. &i. lēo ‘knife, sword’?]

/kur? various (?) : cô ho or - kon - me ‘I shall go to all sorts of (?) towns and villages’.

lear to unsheath, draw [sword]. [kē-alt M. Rh. ‘turn’, Pr. lot (< *thust?)]

[lē] ear. [lē M. B. ‘ale]

[lē] to orange, to drive: - miôrnea ‘to start a car; to drive a car’. [B. lē ‘to turn’. Der. mēlē? ‘starting-handle’]

[lē] leaf: - (ih), - tex (ih ‘leaf, leaves’; - tiian ‘todd’s palm leaf’;
- mîm ‘two leaves, tea’. - poli petals [lē M. Rh. ‘ih?, Pr. la, Lawa U. lēa, Bh. lea, Mp. lea; Khâsa sâi, la; Baimar la, Khme? (la), Thüng aly; Om. laa, Mon lâ; &c.]

/läy? numeral classifier for tripod. [lâng M., also for eagle, arrows, small boats]

/läy? to flow: c (ihm ‘I am bleeding’. [lîâ M. óh. lîh]

/läa silk, hemp: sîy u - ‘a hank of cotton’. [lē M. 5h. lîs
‘spindleful’]

/lō to melt (v.u.o.), to cast: plim - ‘the wax is melted’; - dry
‘to melt copper’; — Galih ‘to cast a bell’. [Gō H. შ. 15 to cast]

Gloke (-na) compartment of wet ricefield. [Gō H. შ. 156]

Glokh (folktale) to arrive: — to murr მ. ‘it arrived in his heart, it occurred to him’. [Gō H. Var. of Glokh, q.v.]

Glie to offer, to make offerings to: — polon ‘to offer flowers’; გუ – sayado — bormay ‘people make offerings to the chief above and to the chief’. [Gō, GliHK (შ. შ. ?) B. GliHK. Der. polang ‘offerings’]

Glul (mys?) to be deaf. [Głu M. RH. ‘luk’, Pr. lukt, luna U. inault, B. gluede; Khmer slukt; ~ Khmer [gylak]]

Glul to leak, let water through. [GlōH, GlāH M.]

Glul to arrive: კ. murr – to m. ‘my heart arrives at him, I think of him’. [Gō H. RH. ‘dru’ ‘to come’, Pr. kero ‘to become’; Balmar Druu ‘to arrive’; etc. < PMK *θl:s; with var. vocables conn. lō ‘to go, come’. Var. GlāH]

Glul extra: an (may visit) this? ge – de un ‘he returned their seeds (with) more than they had lent him’. [Gō, GlēM. შ. 156]

Glū to be long, to be high: საეთ ‘long boat’; sayi – ‘The sun is high’. [GōH, GliH M. Pr. laoy, lana U. kluay ‘to be high’; OM. s-luā, Mon kluay etc.; etc.]

Gliup murr – one little work. [Gliup M.]

Gliup to put in, put in place: — mimm to seat ‘to put tea into a
garbels, still terr on miarm - so? 'the sheep put salt in the teez they drink'; - glaw 'to lay a floor'. - un to put in. 
[Håp, Håp M. - hop 'to go behind', q.v.]

Glaw [not] even : no gym - a kew 'there is not even one person left'. [Glaw, Glaaw M.]

Glawy part noon: padin 'aun - 'this afternoon'; padin - la la 'late this afternoon'. [Gluw-Gluw M. Bērisu dēlīmu 'to descend', &c.]

V

Vu (classificatory) son: - doj 'fourth son'. - doy male cousin older than speaker. [Vu M. Var. wi]

Vu see noha de vu queen.

Vu? to bend: - a? 'to bend a bow'. [Vu M.]

Vur to return, go, come, back (along), to roam, walk in, to do again: - ha wu 'come (back) here'; - Moder 'to retrace one's steps'; Goh 'to go to walk in'; Vur 'to return'; - yem 'to reply'. - se - to repay. [Vūr M. Pr. ve 'coils', (?) vu 'to turn round'; Balmar wi 'round'; &c.; with var. vocations inter alia Rh. - ved 'to turn round'; - vel 'to turn round and round'.]

Veg to go, come, back, to go, come (to, by): mi busy mar - grey to y 'when you have finished & doing it come (back) and tell me'; juy iv o do o - ias 'it looks like rain but'
shall (still) go'; 2 - day tay rob om yer 'if I go by that road I shall get to Namhsan'; 3 - pay cov - porele moygolol shall
I have invited the monde to come (and recite) paritals';
pluy bi pluy - 'to run back and forth'. [vēṅg, viṅg, M.  
RL. -vīṇ, Pr. iy 'to go back, return'; lawa xin 'to come, return';
Bañähr vīṇ 'curve, eddy'; &c.; with vowel var. inter alia
Pr. vīṇ very 'around']

vēṅ to sham, avoid the company of. [vēṅ M. Vietnamese vāy, vāy
'to wave'; comm. as suffixed form vāy idv., q.v.]

vā classification youngor sibling, sibling-in-law: - ime 'younger
brother'; gōr manā - vāy 'they are brother- and sister-in-law'.

κων = baby. [vā M.]

vāp insect. - gōy edible grub; - mēy ni dragonfly; - niś
earthworm; - huṅ woolly-bear caterpillar. [vā M. Pr. vele 'worm';
Khāsi withi 'earthworm']

vāp to go, come; (by a specific route). [vā, vāle M. Peria; - DM. tīnele,
Der.  nāva 'path leading to house']

vāy fence, fenced area: - vāy 'fence'; - gōy 'house compound';
- huṅ 'trenching floor'. [vāṅg M. (ṣh. vāy - ?) B. 'vāy = Mond
vēṅg, which is MK]
vay. - (pl. to sow seed in nursery plot). [văn M. shi. văn 'to sow (broadcast)']

vay classificatory elder sibling, sibling-in-law. - 'son 'elder sister'; gar muchos - 'they are brother- and sister-in-law'. [vâu M. rl. vay, vay. 'parents' or wife's elder sister', lawa u. c:is 'elder sister']

vay to cease: kar kury - 'the wind has dropped'. [vâu M. shi. wâu 'to be past the time of ']

vay (-tù) to wave, in directing someone. [vâu M. rl. vay 'to turn [face]'; Bähm vâu 'to roll up, to turn round...'; &c. ; → shi. vâu 'to turn'; & comm. as suffixed form veli 'to show', q.v. ; shi. vâu 'to wave...' is ← a var.-vowel form. Der. (con) vay 'to wave...']

vay to borrow: c = mây ke [n 'I borrowed some rice from him'] [vâu M. rl. vay, vay. 'to (give) lend, borrow [goods]'; Pr. vay 'lease, to lease'; Vietnamese vay 'to borrow'; ~ inter alia Đèk cua: i 'to redeem'; → shi. vâu [nimm] 'to sell on credit']

vān clearing. [vān M. Bähm (to) cah 'to clear a path', comm. as suffixed form, ò rei, waan u.e.]

vān to be wider, broad, extensive. [vān M. Pr. ve; ~ Kuy kawahi; with suffix rl. vān, was; Malay luas. Der. povāh 'to enlarge']

vāp to reap. [väp M. Pr. vāp, pāp; with var. vocalism ~ (i) Pr. maço,
Vøy gap, cavity: (may - 'hollow tooth'. [vọng M.]

Vøy period of ten days. [vọng M. Sh. vọy 'interval', (- vọt kẹ) five-day period (between markets).]

Vọy to take off, undo: - (may? 'to take off one's cap'; - sepurt 'to take one's turban off'. [vĩ-е M.]

Vọt to warm oneself at: - he 'to warm oneself at the fire'. [vạt M.]

Vọt to swing, rock, to be unsteady: - ti 'to swing the one's arms'; (kẹcẹkẹ - 'the chair is unsteady'. [vạt M. Br. [vẹt] vẹt]

Văn day: duy - 'everyday'. - xo cast; - xo west. [vūn, vạn M. Sh. văn 'sun, day']

Văn see: ton mon văn kind of hornet; luke văn day of birth.

Vợ rope, cord, string, anything flexible used for fastening &c.:
- tẹb 'to pull on a rope'; [dọ] 'to tie with string'; - sọt 'dari cord'; - dok mi 'electric flex'; - sọt 'wire'. - sọt (bridle-rope, rein; - sẹd belt; - sọt crupper. [vẹr M.]

Vẹr. trẹvẹ - civeb-cak. [vẹr M.]

Vẹv (folktales) to be successful (in gambling). [vẹv M.]
vitt to give back, repay. [vōt M. Pr. vīt ‘to pay’]

vīt root. [Var. of vūt, q.v.]

vīt to be strong, tough; vīr ‘strong cord’; yīnt u - ‘this meat is tough’. [fūt M.]

wa small kind of monkey with short tail. [fōt M. RL. ‘wa’, lauwa gua ‘monkey’; Khm. ova:, Khnu? gua?, Thung (wa

id., &c.)

wa - day eldest of mother’s younger brothers (?). [pō M.

com., if correctly glossed, būr was ‘father’s classificatory

brother’, &c.; 2M. gauwa ‘uncle’; (ii) Khm. ma term of

address to uncle; &c.]

wāŋ to hang (v.i.), catch in falling. [fōt M. Khasi wāŋ v.i.;

Mon kwa v.i.; &c.]

way (fore?) arm: nōt - mi ‘wash your arms’.

way to be noisy (in speech). [fōt M.]

way to narrow. [fōt M. th. pay ‘make’, Der. thīnw ‘narrow’]

wāt small stick: wām mō kūn ‘to hit with a small stick’. [fōt

‘to hit with a small stick’ M.]

wām to hit: - mā (wāt ‘to hit with a small stick’).]
wu (classificatory) son:  
- gnu 'youngest son'.  
- day male cousin older than speaker.  
- dith male cousin younger than speaker.  

we²ru sour.  [wva. w M. B. we²u]

wa see.  5 was festival at end of lent.

sù head louse.  [sù, sù M. Rh. -sù; Khmiv 'sù; Kham. say, Theng "so"; &c.]

sù lunar March.  [sù M. Sh. sù 'four'. Var. swu]

sù see white sù hone; same gru sù lime fruit.

sù to be astringent in taste.  [sù M. Rh. -cù id.; East Bolon Dile 'disagreeable in taste'. Var. swu? (!)]

sù to stab, pierce, with:  - lorr 'to spear'.  [sùl, sù M.]

sùn Buddhist precepts:  jay - jay tom 'to keep the Buddhist precepts'.

dù - Buddhist novice; yù - female Buddhist novice.  [sùn
M. Sh. sùn + p. sùlù]

sùn to be ripe:  w mo mín mi di?  'when will your tea be
to be ripe?'  [sùn, sùn M. Rh. -sùn; Mon sùn; Khm. di²-sùn, Theng
sù id., Khmiv sùn 'to cool'; &c.]
sin to wish, be willing, intend, to, to be likely to: > - jee swin
I want to buy medicine'; ɔ - lòn 'I will go'; juy - juy lòn
mèn isn 'I shall go even though it looks like rain'. [śîn, śaś, śaś M. Caua. Rh. - swin]

śip, lâm - 8 October. [śîp, swip M. śaś. śip śīn'. Var. swip]

śin bird. - zy weaver bird (?); - zulé zulé cuckoo [European
cuckoo, Cuculus canorus (Galeeri Hartlet)]; - mò? mèk
woodpecker; - juit juit wagtail (?). [śîn, śaś M. Rh.
śîn, Pr. śîn, Lawa sain; Khavi śîn; śre śiin, Theng
śîn; &c.]

se what, anything : - m̡̃̄ ļ̃̃̄? 'what is he doing?'; - ha na 'it's
nothing, it doesn't matter'; ş̃̃̃ ļ̃̃̃? 'in order to do what
why'; - mi lo na ha w? 'why have you come here?'; -
mi ļ̃̃̃ ļ̃̃̃ ļ̃̃̃? 'why did you hit me?' [šë, śë, šë, śë M.
Dor. šë 'who, anyone']

šë se se se always; no se to honour.

šënyu hospital. [šë-yëng M. B. šënyu]

šë se always. [šë śë, śë śë M. Var. śë se, q.v.]

šët to cut up: - lo ym 'to cut up a carcass'. [šët, šët M.
Kun. ext 'to peel, pluck, trim'; &c.; with var. vocals in Rh.
- šët 'to cut, gash'; &c.]

šën to adorn oneself (?; folktales). [čhën M.]
5. To fasten: - cín var sélóv 'to buckle a belt'. [sè M. B. sèr 'to join', g. var. sélóv]

sélóv sélóv woollen cloth. [B. Sélóv sélóv + Persian ságálat]

sélóv var - gélóv. [sè M. Var. sélóv, q.v.]

sélóv sélóv long - (to be) greasy. [stén sélóv M.]

sélóv outside, apart from, besides: - mè 'outside the village'; - w wè yùn dòlò do 'all but one of them are dead'; - w lèn yùn dòlò to 'give me more than that'. [sèn M.]

(v.i.) sélóv to splinter, tear. [sèn M. Viét-nam wre chè 'to split [wood]' ạ]

sèn precious stone: - kíhó ruby; - kíi gép sapphire; - cín diamonds; - jùn jade. [sèn M. sèn. súgh. Var. súmú]

sèn shopping-basket, of rigid construction with handle. [sèn. sèn]

sèn. - kírr yng litter, dooly. [sèn. sèn 'ladder']

sèn to chop: - yng 'to chop meat'. [sèn M. sù. sèn]

sèn see (huyam) sèn to be in a state of wellbeing; sèn sèn to be convalescent.

sèn sèn to weigh. [sèn M.]

sèn sèn sélóv elephant. [sàng M. sù. sèn]
saykey graveyard, burial ground. [sāng-śaṅg M. Sh. ๔๑๔ ๔๑๔ 
+ B. ṣingāṣṳ]

dangam mouth's outer robe. [sāng-gang M. (Sh. ๔๑๔ ๔๑๔ ṣām + ?) B. ṣīṅγāṣṳ] + OM. siṅgāṣṳ]

saypū. pl. saypū ṭiṅ papaya. [sāng-ṭō M. B. ṣīṅγ ‘ship’, in pl. ṭiṅ ‘imported, exotic’]

eey ley [place] to be sacred. [sāng-śaṅg M. Sh. ๔๑๔ ṭo̤g to be clear, free from’ + B. ṣīṅγ ‘ship’]

sam sēw (olat sam serge).

sānkey. ṭīṅ – galvanized iron. [sān-ṭēṅ ‘tin’ M. B. ṭaṅγan ‘tin metal’]

sam sēw thum pha sam (key) thick jungle.

sam ley a Nāmin clan. [sam-śaṅg M.]

sāy niie. [śē-ṭi M. Sh. ṭiṅ ‘string’]

sāy shop. – from restaurant. [śāṅg M. B. śāṅg]

sānkeya Friday. [śēṅg-śeṅg M. B. śeṅg]

sāo to put in, contribute, to celebrate [feast]. [śāṅ M. Sh. ṣāṅ]

g. B. ṭō; Sh. sō]
salt; to be salt: *alep - 'to put salt in [liquid]'; *sēm *m -
soy 'this ngapu is too salt'. [Sē M. Rl. -sūbo *m.]

*sole te to fast, as religious observance. [sāle-te, sōle-te M. (Sh.
sōle te + ?) B. shaw te - 'to keep [sabbath] habitually']

son to learn, study, to teach: *flying boy - de mnu lokesma 'that
young man is learning to do carpentry'; - bēcy telesso buang
bran 'is studying at the university in Mandalay'; - d ci
'please teach me'. [Sōn M. Sh. shōn]

son food offered to monks: *nuy - '[monk] to take food'. [Sōn
M. Sh. sōm + B. 'shaw]

son. musakha - [tomato. [Sōn M. Sh. shōn 'sour']

sweater. [K.]

son hornbill. [Sō M.]

son be *m so merit.

son so intensive: *kiding m kip - *m kip 'his behaviour is most
absolute excellent'.

son seek to interrupt, intrude. [Sīle sōle M. (Sh. sīle sōle + ?) B.
sōle sep 'se? 'to be confused, disorderly']

son (follétales) garden. - wyen id. [Sōn M. Sh. shōn]

dōp span of thumb and forefinger. [Dōp M. Rl. -sep 'handful,
taken from above', ~ (emop = Pah.)

sör hill. ~ condury plateau. [Sör M.]

sör dä? further side: pra om - 'the further bank of the stream' [Sör-dä M.]

sū grandchild. [sū M. Pr. sā, lāwa U. - so; Khāv 'siew; OM. eow, Mon cāc; Kinh. cū, Theng cēj; &c.]

sū numeral classifier for pagodas. [sū, sīū M. Var. of cu, q.v.]

sū to be strong, scorching: tao - 'the sun is strong'. [sū M.]

sū illness, to be ill, in pain, affected by illness, to have insomnia - ray (to have) measles'; jày m - 'he has a bad leg'; m tne? - 'he has stomach ache'; m ところ 60? 'I couldn't sleep because of the dog barking'. [sū M. RL. sūp, Pr. sā, lāwa U. so; Theng cū; sōcö a'suː-, &c.; but comm. OM. 'jey, Mon yōa; &c. dub.]

sūtö to pray. [sū-tōng M. (Sh. sūl tōy - ?) B. shūl 'tōng-. Der. ponsutö 'prayer']

sūy to use: cūv dē - ことで om 'the monks use water-strainers' [sūng, sīuŋ, sēng M. & Sh. sūng + B. 'döug-

sūy (- sūm) [monje] to take [food].

sūm to rise steeply: mōdēy - 'the road rises steeply'. [sōn, sīn M.]
suit to order, command: 십시오 let's eat] told you to go to the market'. [Sū. et M.]

suit to be straight: 놓다 - the road is straight'. [Sū. ciw. Sh. shib]

suit see suit suit hunter.

suit seem leopard. [Sū. ciw. Sh. shib sū]

suit cotton thread, yarn. [Sū. M.]

suit. chiriir - gold leaf. [Sū. M. (Sh. sūng ?) B. m. shaing] 'pack of gold leaf']

suit numeral classifier for drumz. [Sū. M., also for cards, dice]

suit night: pur - pur sōju 'seven nights and seven days'; - (i) kebada 'in the middle of the night'; - justi la la 'very late at night'. [Sū. M. RL. sōm, Pr. sōm, Jaw. U. samm, (ii) Jaw. Mr. ranhāium; (iii) Khumi pētām, Thai pearn]

suit to plant, transplant, grow: - baš to grow tobacco'. [Sūm, Sh. sām M. Pr. sūm, sūm pērāwa, with var. vocation: Khumi vāri var, sām sām q.v.; sām to bore, poach}; suit seem to dieber'; suit seem - suit dieber'; suit seem to dieber'. [Pers. trāwām 'cultivation']

suit see suit suit sale to interrupt.

suit see suit see to the convalescent. [Sāl. Sh. sām sām sām ?] B. thē θa-]
say to be bitter, strongly flavoured: om nap w - 'this soup
is bitter'; om mim - 'strong tea'; k350 m w so? - 'this
m'gapi is too salt'. [Säng M. RL - egej, Pr. sog, Lawa U.
si:; Balmar dial. egej, Theng egej; sora e'sanŋ. so.]

say to shut: - peloh 'to shut a gate'. [Säng M. Pr. sog 'to bolt'
Kharia 'say - 'to shut'; ~ Biat mecy id. Der. nesnŋ 'door'.

sab to insert, stuff: hman lo de - nun 'they stuff pillows with
cotton wadding'; - səməm 'to insert pigment, tattoo'. [Səb
M. Mon eul 'to pride, stuff, to stick in, plant upright';
kuw eul 'to stuff'; so. ; ~ Kharia lamet, lamet 'to insert
so. ; with var. vocalism: Pr. suat 'to pride, pierce' inter
alia; by metath. RL - bo 'to pierce, stuff, tattoo'.]

sun moon: ndemon - 'midday meal'; su - 'afternoon'. [Sun
M.]

sun see pedikə sun to conception.

sap bya soap. [Sap bya M. (Sap 'aper - ?) B. shəpəyaʃ. Var.]

sun to plant, transplant, grow: - eug 'to transplant rice
seedlings'; - mməm 'to grow tea'. [Səm, Säm M. Pr. sun,
~ RL - polesen; with var. vocalism:(i) Kharia səm 'to core
pierce'; Mon cam 'to dibble'; (ii) the var. sun, q.v.]

sun bra si lixe fruit. [Səm bra si M. B. bagpəyə].

sor wild cab. [Sər M.]

/ sabayn]
suny. -- lay hay to be tidy. [shu.āng M. B. yīg. ‘to be, make, clear’]

svāt beetle. [shu.āk M.]

svāp siap to grumble, mag. [shu.āp shu.āp, svāp svāp M.]

svān Shan. ṣuy, ri.‘rise, barefoot’. [shu.ān M. C. RL -sun, Pr. sun, kwa se.im; B. ṣuy; Mon se.im, Khsu. sāw.im]

svāv flute. [shu.āw M. Ch.]

svāv hay straw sandals. [shu.āw nāw, shu.āw nāw M.]

svāg see shu.āw glutinous rice.

ʃ (Sh. shu.āw + ?) suny to insert : - ple sunat ‘loaded the gun’. [shu.āng M. B. ‘swig’]

ʃwar (om -) bamboo water: bottle or carrier. [swār M. Pr. chin]

swat. ʃot - knife, dagger. [swāt M. RL -ches, -ches id.; tre yoas ‘dahi’]

swat to flow swiftly: om - ‘current’. [swār, swār, swāt, swāt M. - Balmar cor ‘(drainage) channel, to canalize’; conn. with var. vocalism inter alia (i) Pr. owe ‘to pour’; Malay chna.bur ‘to flow, trickle’, (ii) Kha.wi nur ‘channel’;]
Mon 00 ‘to pour’

su' to abstain from: ‘to abstain from food, fast’; [shii-Eng M. B. shau-]

su’u boil, inflamed spot; [shii-uu, bii-uu M. sh. shi’u]

su’u (u.e. [sii:] ≠ [gu:] /su/) to be muddy, turbid; [su M.]

su’u, lorn - March. [Su M. Var. sii, q.v.]

su’uho, lorn - Ceylon. [sii-hoo M. (sh. shii hoo + ?) B. dio - P. sinhala.]

su’u to be astringent in taste; [sii M. Var. sii, q.v.]

su’u, lorn - September. [sii, si’p M. Var. si’p, q.v.]

su’ir to cross out. [sii-ir M. see Comm. siew ‘to draw, write’, &c.

su’ir, - uir to repay. [Su M.]

su’elele, cheroeb, cigarette; [sii-lelee M. (sh. shii lee + ?) B. ’sheleji? ‘cheroeb’]

su’u hundred thousand. [siiun M. sh. shi’un]

su’u to go: (away – ‘mow’. [sii’u M. Var. seya, q.v.]

su’u(-ray) lamp chimney.
sē'pōle Tuku. [cnu. Av. sa-ōtē M. B. sa'pōl?] 

sērick lemon. [Sa-ōtē M.] 

sēkup to turn upside down, invert. [Sa-ēkup M. RL. -sēkup, ~ -ēkup
' to fall prone'; Balmar ēkup 'to bow', &c.; ~ RL. -sēkup 'to
overturn', Pr. ēkup 'to fall prone'; &c.] 

sēgain tājin carrier. [B. sēgain] 

sēgū sun, day. [Sa-ēgū M. RL. -sēgū, Pr. sēgay, may, lama U.
sēgū, Bl. sēgū; M. sēgū; Khari sēgū, 'sēgū; Om. ēgūy, Mon
sēgā; Kum. ēgūy, Khim? sēgū, Thung sēgū; &c.] 

sēgay to be distant. [Sa-ēgāw M. Pr. sēgay, lama U. sēgāw; Khari ēgāw; Mon ēgā; Kum. ēgyāw; &c.] 

sētar tail. [Sa-tāw M. Kermac (Ashian) hātā, &c.; ~ RL. -sētar,
Pr. sētā; Thung ētāw; &c.; comm. with var. prefix Om.
ētāw, Mon ētāw; &c.] 

sētāw to support oneself with a stick: bū - 'to walk with a stick'. 

sētay to hear, listen to, to perceive: ētay ēt - pongray m 'it is
difficult to hear what he says'; ētay w din w 'I wasn't
listening just now'; ye - ur mī 'we are conscious of your
smell'. [Sa-tūng M.] 

sētur fleas. [Sa-tyūr M.] 

sēter? - ceremonial style. [Sa-tē-a M.]
seven rich man. [Sābē 'to be rich' M. (Sā, sāthī + ā?) B. Th' mē + P. sāthī]

seven mans. [sā-dāng M. B. Th' diŋ]

seven, sāni - sabbath. [B. Th' diŋ]

seven horoscope. [Sā-dō M. Conn. B. Zatau 'details of birth', + P. jēla-]

seven to be sorry (for), regret; ० ᵇ [[] aw = - 'I am sorry I have to leave here'; > - mā (yo) (yo 'I am very sorry for you'. [Sā-dō M.]

seven jacket, upper garment. - rupee skirt. [Sā-dā, Sā-dē M.]
Conn. Mon pābo? ?]

seven between, in between. [sār-māo M. Pr. sīnā, ~ RL - pōlā?]

seven sinew, muscle, vein, artery. [Sā-nāo, Sār-nā M. Pr. sīnā]

seven gun. ble - bullet; cartridge; nōy - trigger; rekō - ramrod. [Sā-nā M. B. Thānā?]

seven medicine, paint: sōri -, pūn - 'to apply paint'. [Sā-nāa]
Sa-nā M. RL.'sūnām 'sūnā, medicine'; Mon nom 'plant';
Kum. Kham 'medicine'; ~ Thang sūnām 'to cure, heal';
simple form in OM tāh 'plant, tree...'; see.]

seven year. [Sā-nā M. Pr. num., Lāma U. meum, Bā rl. num,
Mā, naum; Khasi smēn, 'nem; Kum. omeum, Thang nīm;
do.; with var. vocalism OM sūma, Mon līnəm

sūngwa to look up. yu - to look upstream to. [sūŋ-gūn m. comm.
Bhāt ṭhā:ə:]

sūpūn liurban. [sū-pūn m. comm. Rh. sūnuh obscure]

sūpre to be dislocated, sprained. [sā-ple M.]

sūprēm to [main.] to drive [in]. [Pāhv. m. tōbē 'to pack into'
(Pāhv. *o-p-riːb); ~ Klun. cū: 7, cūː:7 'to press on, pack
in...', &c.]

sāβēk mouth's almsbowl. [sā-ḇēk, sā-ḇi M. B. Thēbei?]

sāβē coo of maize. [sā-ḇē M.]

sāβūnm peach. [sā-ḇūnm M.]

sāβūnr up. [sā-ḇūnr m. ~ sōl gar 'mouth', &c.]

sāβuwa soap. [sā-ḇuwa m. var. sēpπa, q.v.]

sāβēme table. [sā-ḇēm M. B. sēywe]

sāβiŋ star. [sā-ḇiŋ m. Rh. sā-viŋ, Br. sēn, Kawa u., Mā.
 sāmē, BL sā-viŋ; LM sāmēn; sōr sēmāny, Thēng sēmāny,
&c.]

sōma to be wont to, liable to, to know how to: sōma kārman - rogy blay
'rich people wall (their houses) with plants'; bōng - mūn
'That horse is a kineer'; ma > - y> but lay 'my mother is very tired'; m - wa 'she knows how to weave'. [Sa-maw M. B. Dima 'craftsman, practitioner of [trade, craft]']

smooh anything: ke > y> - jw w din w 'there doesn't seem to be anything just now'; mi now le w yu wi - 'there's nothing (more for you to do'. [Sw-máä, Sa-máä, Säng-máä M. ~ mok 'any', q.v.]

smuttrat (follkales; om -) ocean. [Sa-mob-leo-rá M. B. Dima (daya ~ B. smudra-]

Soyado chief abbot. [Sa-rá-dë M. H. shayyato. Var. sroyado]

sóru see myang smi velvet.

soru leather, animal hide. [Sa-rá M. H. Boye]

soró teacher, learned man, expert(in): - són j eü? 'please teach me, sir'; - sóhun 'physician'; - mep sédaw 'astrologer'.
[Sw-ráä, Sa-ráä M. (Sh. Sýnà < ?) B. shiya + B. sé. ácárä-]

Sroyado chief abbot. [Sa-rá-dë M. (Sh. Sýnà ?) B. shiya. Var. soyado]

sordó craftr. [Sor-ë M. Ró-rórëgo Mon (olp; Turán spöö; etc.; ~ RL -sindóö]

sormund to ask, question (about): - m eü? 'ask him'; - jw sédaw 'asked the way'. [Sw-mund M. OM. emd]
sorlwe to thrive, grow: kum = 'my child is growing apace'. [sor-lwe M.]

salaw trousers. [sa-law M.]

sah cup, cupful: om mim to = 'a cup of tea'. [sor-lya M. lava u. [mp. akde [kaen] 'skull'; ~ RL. 'akde 'cup, bowl', pr. akle 'valley'; middle mon toko, mon akde 'small boy'; khan, akle id. ; &c. ]

salaw to be fastened (?): sa? (big vor = 'to buckle a belt').

[not to be finished. hii havy id. [hii M. mon how 'to cease, die down, be over'.]

hii very; yes = 'to be jet black'. [hii hii M.]

hii smaller. [hiih M. rl. 'hiih; P. Vietnamese tran; khao 'sain' (~ gei); ~ pr. si?y, lava u. sa?xin, RL sa?x:yn; &c.]

hii to pull up weeds: - mar 'to work a field'. [hii M.]

hii iron. - sa?yyn galvanized iron. [hii M. rl. 'hiih, early + Tibet.o. Burman (TB *s(y)i:n)]

ha tree, log, wood, timber, firewood, fuel: - kornum 'clump of trees'; tay - 'tree'; kaa - 'branch'; en koryay shuma - 'he stepped over the log'; gory ysr - 'termites have attacked the wood'; do - 'to gather fuel'. [ha M. kum. chi:; 'tree,
wood'. Theng hsiu, us 'fuel', &c.; ~ Pr. 'the' tree, wood, fuel', Pr. chiu, Lama chiu 'fuel'; with var. vocalism OM chiu('), Mon chiu 'tree, wood'; &c.; ~ Pr. chiu, Lama also 'tree'.]

hay. ko - circle headman. [(chung M. sh. hou 'thousand']

hay see them pa sam (hay thick jungle).

na place; belonging to: - na 'here'; se na bo na ha - ? 'why have you come here?'; - na 'there'; - na 'where?'; - na mi gou y? 'where do you live?'; na lai - hor 'he went to another place, somewhere else'; - na mi 'dwellng-place';

- na guy 'dwelling-place'; - na ci na hab 'I know where I put it'; - ci 'it is) mine'. [chung M. RL-chia; Khast na 'in, to'; see locative particle]

ha five: m own cuvy - kem 'he gets 150 rupees (a month)'.

[sh. hou]

hay cp ring. [g. roup, lade cp id.]

han goose. [chung M. Khast hou 'duke'; Theng hou 'goose'; ~ (i) Mon dhan; (ii) Khmu. phyn ( < *ho:n hou:m by cont. ?); &c.

~ sh. hain, &c.]

low - soup.

hap cuvy; to eat [curry]. [hap M. om hap, Mon hap 'to eat [rice]. Der. phinp 'curried, good', onhap (g. v.) 'curry bowl']

hay报业 hay straw sandal.
by residence of chief, palace. [lông M. như (họ)]

by to recite [sacred text], preach. [lông M. như (họ)]

by dawn (foliation) king. (lông cát bắt sáng) - may - princess. [lông - lấm, lồi - lấm M. như (hố) lấm 'king', by false analysis of lâm (hố) lấm 'king']

by? brain. [lông M. Vietnamese: bọ; ~ (i) RL learn; (ii) Build mycic (e, &c.)

by? to go up (to, into), climb, rise, (honorific) to go to: road -
letless 'a road that goes up and down'; - for me 'to go up above the village'; - say, - to say 'to go up into a house, enter a house'; bò - joy sin jing tom 'people are going (to the monastery) to keep the sixteenth precepts'; - noon 'to go to the courthouse'; sợ 'the sun is rising'. - muôn [sun] to climb, get higher; to - to jump up; prr - to fly up. [lông M. Pr. haok, lawer U. haok; ~ Vietnamese xóc 'to lift, set on feet'.

Der. trào? 'ascent']

by room: - châm on 'bathroom'. [lông M. xâm. Sh. cài 'bay of house...']

by numeral classifier for thread. [lông M.]

by to be dry, dried, to dry: muôn bọ - 'the text is not dry';
- sòw 'to dry a hide'. [RL. - byy 'to be dry'; &c.; → Sh. cài; ~ Build up? byy 'to dry']

by to eat; to enjoy the revenues of: thấy - e 'the time when
we eat'; - pum 'to eat rice, have a meal'; - ple 'to eat fruit'; iim yu chin - (md) 'those fowls eat paddy'; dah yar - kuy u konda? 'gave them the revenues of half the country'; loay - molar tooth. [liwm M. Der. pronom. mholm 'food']

boy water-snail. [liwm M. Sh. (ob)]

boy see - km boy kingfisher.

gu - (vbr.) to be ashl. coloured, pale; grey. [hu M.]

gu - (vbr.) circle headman; linn - pillow. [hu M. Sh. hó 'head'.

hot to steam, cook by steaming. [hó M.]

hor cultivated yam. [höm M.]

hor blanket. - mun quilt. [hóp M.]

hor (gu) a disease.

hu' hair, fur: - m yam 'his hair is black'; - kiy 'hair'; - may 'eyebrow'; - ple may 'eyelash'; - cyam 'the cat's fur'; padd - 'fur coat'. [hu M. RL 'huk'; sre 'so'; &c.; with var. vocalism (i) Pr. taller, lana (shakti; OM, &c. Mon sole; &c.; ~ Khamb shinah; (ii) Khon. sole, &c.]

huun flocker: - bå킨 'flock of pigeons'. [Der. ruun id.]

huun (-un) to battle. [huun, hüun M. Pr. huun, lana u. (huun;
Mon hum; Balmar hum; &c.;  ili Khmu? muenm, Theng muen
‘to gather [child &c.].’ Der. rhum ‘gather’

hur bag, sace. [hur M. Pr. gaq, lawa U. haw; Vietnamese tui;
‘small bag...’]

hur skin, hide. [hur M. RL ‘hur; Mundari ur, &c.;  ili Vietnamese
pun?]

hui to pour out: - om ‘to pour water out’. om - waterfall. [hui
M.]

hui former time: at - ‘formerly’; w - ‘once (upon a time)’; - din
‘yesterday’; - om ‘in the afternoon’. [hui M. Comm. Bunur
n?nad ‘yesterday’, &c. ?]

hui? to be sated. i? - to sleep one’s fill. [hui M. Biak no? [hui:m]]

hun [liquor] to be strong, potent.

hun to vomit. [hun M. RL ‘gob, Pr. gaq; Mundari gud; &c.; comm.
with var. vocablums inter alia: Khmu. uie ‘to choose, eat’]

hui to gulp in: - phum day ‘to take deep breaths’. [ ? ~ Mon expres
‘to make violent noise...’; &c. ~ Der. kemhu ‘to sigh’]

hui to be thick; sop - ‘thick glueleet’. [hui M. Mon hui ‘to be
strong’; Khmu. tisv ‘to be fat’; ~ RL ‘chat ‘to be thick’]
Grow to grow: lêm "my child is growing"; lây - "paddy is growing". [Hân M. Rh. "lâm 'to be long"; Trêng lâm 'more'; Vietnamese lâm 'to surpass, exceed'; ~ Khârî ĕyânem [people] 'in large numbers']

Grow to be other. [Hâr M. Rh. pron. "(what is) other"]

Grow (folktales) to hand. [Hâyng M. Var. Ėyng]

Grow to wither: pot - "withered flowers". [Hâyng M. Conn. Rh. "viát; ~ Pal. Conviát id.; and with var. vocalism inter alia (i) Pr. vît; Khârî svît; (ii) ñêr suát 'dry, dried up', &c.;]

Grow to yawn. [Hê-ô M. Conn. Rh. "chap; Balmar chrap; ~ Mon chrap; &c.;]

Grow near: m mô - gaz 'he lied near the house'. [Hâyng M.

Grow to be finished, to have finished, perfect auxiliary: ~ ñêng mô mô 'the monsoon season is finished'; ñêng mô mò mi - mi mô rü - 'what time do you finish working?'; mî - rü: very gray to "when you have done it come and tell me"; ñê ngô êp to mî "they have arrived in the village"; ñêng mô mî - kvam 'his hair has turned white'. Ñê - to be finished. [Hâyng M. With var. vocalism Pr. ñêng punctuating particle; Khâm. ñêng "finished, already"; &c.; with var. final Pr. ñên to 'to have finished...'; & var. vocalism (i) Rh. "hêo 'all; to exhaust'; (ii) Khâm. hêro "to finish". Trêng nôe 'to be finished...'; or by contain. These roots]

Grow to transfix with: - lêr to transfix with a spear'. [Hâyng M.
With var. vocalism *biod cwo:*r 'to impale, spit, skewer'; ~
Mon cwo (< *sphuer) 'quarant' pole'