Wa-Praok Vocabulary

H. L. Shorto

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This is a facsimile edition of the Wa-Praok vocabulary prepared by late Prof. Harry Shorto from data he collected in Kengtung (Kyaingtong) in the east of Shan State (Burma) in 1957. The entries in this Riang-Lang are written in Shorto’s phonemic transcription, they are glossed in English, and are richly augmented with etymological commentary that includes citations from Shan, Burmese, many Austroasiatic languages, and Shorto’s (then) preliminary Proto-Mon-Khmer reconstruction. 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 images were created by scanning the original pages at 300 DPI in black and white and OCR processed to create a usefully machine readable file.

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pron. we two; he. Syn. yeh. (Pal. a:i 'we two here', RL. ai 'we two'.)

v. (350) (i) tr., to say, usy., introducing quotation, a nin: mai: a nin, "Hpan mai hoit naok" 'and he said: 'The time has come''; a nin ka naw, rarely a ka naw yu nin 'said to him: ...'; pawk lo a nin 'replied: ...'; naw keut a nin 'she thought: ...'; hoit tehm a nin 'it is written: ...'; mai a, "Hpan mai chi" 'you say, 'If you can''; ki a naw jot heu-e 'they said he was mad'; yu ka maw pwi in a lo yu nin 'why does this fellow say this?'; a lo sinum 'gave a loud cry'; a lo nawp ka naw heu-e 'greeted him'; maw ang a 'it is not said which, whichever!'; pa ti ang a id.; (ii) intr., to rebuke: a ka naw heu-e 'rebuked him'. a krai to say: lo pa sang a sang krai pe 'what you will say'. beh t a to slander; dut a to agree on; glaik ti a to say in acquiescence; krai a to say; lak a to express; pe a to gainsay; reh a to protest, boast; teh a to gainsay; tuim kum tuim a to advise. Cf. krai', sika. (?)

n. (6) permission: taw ahkwang 'to give permission'. ahkwang siaw pibrawm authority: mai pon ahkwang siaw pibrawm ti yu ceu in hkanit diu maw? 'where did you get authority to do these things?' (Shan ဗ္ဗ္ဗ္, from B. ဗ္ဗ္ဗ္.)

ai. kawn ai son. (Shan ဗ္ဗ္.)

ak po n. bow. (Lawa ဗ္, Pal. ဗ္ 'bow'; OM. poh 'to shoot with a bow'.) *9a

ali-a num. (11) seven. (Lawa U ဗ္ဗ္ဗ္, BL, Mp ဗ္ဗ္. a- as in ati-gli-a 'seventy', li-a 'six'.)

alo n. (2) will: yu alo pa hkwaw pa caw rawm siyeh 'to do the will of God'. (Shan ဗ္ဗ္ဗ္, from B. ဗ္ဗ္ဗ္.)

am v. (4) dao am to wonder; to be wonderful. (Shan ဗ္ 'to wonder', from B. ဗ္ဗ္.)

an ns. & n. (243) that, those, the: yao mai nyeh pa ting an hkanit leh? 'do you see those great buildings?'; pwi maw ang a pa yu alo pa hkwaw pa caw rawm siyeh, pwi an maw pu au 'whoever does the will of God, that man is my brother'; yam an 'at that time, then'; simao an maw pa keht ting heu-e 'the stone was a very large one'; plak a 'the far side'; hkaι an 'after that'; pa awm an 'like that'. Opp. in. Der. hkanit 'those', plural marker, tan 'there', nan 'thus', hkanit dual marker. (Perh.
Pal. ə:n 'he, she, it, which', RL. an '(that) which'; Stieng ən 'who, what, which?' Cf. Shan ᵃⁿ 'which'.

ang¹ n. water-jar. (Pal. ə:n, RL. ən, with which cf. Shan ən; M. ən, with which cf. B. ən.)

ang² v. to open: ang jui ti 'opened his mouth'. (Pal. a:n 'to open wide'.)

ang³ pv. (322) not; no: ki ang nye 'they did not make a sound'; ang jui ti laik ka dau veng sidawng 'could not go into the town openly'; bawk lam pli pliru ang nyang ba hwet 'the time for figs to bear fruit had not yet come'.

ao v. (min plakngai) to be honoured.

ara n. commission. (Shan ən 'office, rank', from B. ən.)

ati-gli-a num. seventy. (ə- as in ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'.) Cf. Lawa U. a:ŋkəɛ, BL a:ŋkəɛ, Mō a:ŋkəɛ:).

au pron. (181) I, me, my. (Lawa U au, Pal. ə:, RL. o'; OM. əy.)

aw¹ n. (2) jar, waterpot. (M. ao 'vase'.)

aw² v. (3) to be dumb. (Lawa U, BL u:a.)

aw³ v. (1) dao aw to be reckless.

aw-aw ps. (urgent?) imperative particle. (RL. ə; Khasi ho.)

awm¹ v., pn. & pcs. (43) (to be) like, as: meun siyeh awm ceu pa ti? 'what is the kingdom of God like?'; hpek tem pa awm an 'parables of a like kind'; hkwan li awm sikau 'the spirit came out in the likeness of a dove'; keh a ka ki awm pa hoit krai Yesu 'they spoke to them as Jesus had told them'; awm hoit krai naw ka pe 'as he told you'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'.

awm². See pai awm, paiawm cloud.

awm v. (3) to be soft, tender: yam awm kok naw mai: li la 'when its branches turn soft and leaves come out'; pwi awm ju 'young man'. awm nge to be gentle; awnrawm awnri to be humble. (OM. *l'in, mod. ən?)
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*?p

awp v. (1) to be poisonous. (Lawa U o:p.)

awt1 v. ( -- ka) to wipe.

awt2 pv≠ awt reung [not] to be long; awt singai [not] to be far.

ba1 n. thigh. [Caen. Sae. lempali, &c., PRMP T bi]

be2 pv. (7) [not] yet: yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'; pwi ju in tak ang ba luan, tom ceu in hkanki hkawm u-ik tak hoit maw heu-e 'this generation shall not pass away till all these things have happened'; tak ang cim kra yum, tom ka ang ki ba yao pa hoit hwet meung siyeh 'shall not taste death before they have seen the coming of God's kingdom'; nyang ba id. Cf. hkran, nyang. (Pal. bt; ; or RL. wa, perfect tense particle.)

bai n. (2) foam, froth: bai li hkaing jui naw 'he foams at the mouth'. (Cf. Pal. bu:r, RL. bus; M. hib~h.)

baik v. (5) to expectorate: baik rawmmya ka pehang naw 'spat on him'. (Pal. be'.)

bak v. to arrange, make arrangements (ti to). bak vehang to threaten (ti to). yi-ak bak to intend, design.

bang1 v./ to shelter: dui bang 'harbour'; nyeh bang 'hut'.

bang2 v. to open. Cf. bao1, pao2. (Conn. Pal. bangh: doorway, gateway?)

bang3. la bang li-a to be struck down. (Shan 4c 'to come to ruin'; or Pal. ba:ng 'to break a blood-vessel in the lungs'.)

bao1 v. (1) to open: new yao bao raoma 'he saw the heavens open'. Cf. bang2. (Var. of pao 'to open'.)

bao2 pv. (69) again, further: li hkaing dau naw, mai: paw lai bao laik ka naw heu-e 'leave him; and never enter him again!'; bao deu tai ti ka pehang ngai kaw an 'again laid his hands on the man's eyes'; au tak yeh nyeh bwan in..., mai: dau lo-e singai au tak bao yu ti lang 'I will destroy this temple...., and in three days build another'; laik ka dau vaik naw mai: bao li hu ka dau, dau ehang heu-e 'it goes into his stomach and comes out again, into the privy'; bao n e 'went on to say'; bao pawk lo '(in turn) replied'; e bao lo mai sakse yu ka maw? 'what more evidence do we need?' bao dui again: bao
dui li hu 'again went away'. Cf. dui₃.

baptis v. (17) to be baptised (ka by), to baptise. (Gk.)

bau¹ n. (1) bag. Cf. hau.

bau². hakteh bau territory.

bau³. See si-o-e bau to be fragrant.

baung n. (7) wind: baung yehn 'the wind dropped'. (Lawa, Mp, Ma'pale id.)

baw v. (-- rehang) to be weak.

bawk n. & nq. (47) time (as simplex only nq.): ra bawk 'twice';
   e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti bawk kaw 'we never saw anything like
   it'; dui hkravm tan ti bawk 'gathered there once more'. bawk
   yam, bawkyam time: bawk yam an 'at that time'; ku bawk ku yam
   'always'; bawk yam ponbo 'the evening hour'; bawk yam kau hoit
   hwet heu-e 'harvest time has come'; tôm ang ki kwe bawk yam
   sawm heu-e 'so that they did not have time to eat'; bawk yam
   sang hwet simehang cao nyeh 'the time when the owner of the
   house will come'; dau bawk yam singai an hkanike 'in those
   days'; bawk yam nari hoit hwet 'the hour has come'. (Shan
   òh.)

bawkg v. to grumble. (Conn. Pal. b̥ːr̥ 'to scold, grumble'?)

bawn¹ n. steps, stairs.

bawn². (5) nyawng bawn incense; sida bawn perfume.

bawt v. (or pv?) to be partly.

be. See bawk be to grumble.

beht v. to gossip. beht ti a (nehp --) to slander. yaw beht to
   boast. (Shan òh so 'to deceive'?)

beu n. beu hakteh world. (Cf. Pal. səmbu: id.)

beung n. tile.
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bi\textsuperscript{1} n. mattress. (Pal. pe:\textsuperscript{r} 'mat, mattress', Kumkaw npe:\textsuperscript{r}, Rumai mpe:\textsuperscript{r} 'mat'; M. h\textsuperscript{w}pe 'reed mat'.)

bi\textsuperscript{2} v. (1) to burst: tak keh chui hak an bi 'will burst the bottles'.

bi\textsuperscript{3}. pawk bi to avenge.

bi-eht v. (1) to extract by pressing: dui bi-eht rawm pli si-eht 'winepress'. (M. bet 'to be crushed'.)

bin nq. handful. (Pal. kaba:n.)

bi-yak v. (1) to convulse. (Pal. by\textsuperscript{p} 'to destroy, tear apart'.)

bla\textsuperscript{1} nq. (2) tibla (24), ti bla some.

bla\textsuperscript{2} v. to be opened: co ngai naw bla 'opened his eyes'. (Pal. pleh 'to be free'; OM. blah 'to win free'?)

blai v. hot blai to be in humble circumstances.

blang v. to be fine: tak blang prai 'the weather will be fine'. (Pal. plas:ng, pla:ng.)

blao v. (2) to patch: blao kraung cuip 'to patch a garment'; blao dau gri-a 'to mend a tear'. Cf. co\textsuperscript{1}. (M. pl\textsuperscript{o}?)

blaong n. upper part: plak blaong 'up-country'. jui jui blaong blaong up and down; keut jui keut blaong to be at a loss.

blawm v. mo blawm to be hidden. (Cf. Pal. blo\textsuperscript{n}g.)

blawng n. & nq. matter; quantifier, mental states.

ble v. bra ble bra sibrehm to grumble.

bleh v. bleh ti yao to scan.

bleu-e. bloi bleu-e to stop.

bli-a n. & nq. (1) piece [of bread, cloth, money]: tawng ra bli-a eh-ak 'two small copper coins'.

blin v. (--) lo to shout, storm.
** Wa Vocabulary **

*bIoi v. to overlook, ignore. bIoi bleu-e to stop: ki bloi bleu-e pa tap Pawlu heu-e 'they stopped beating Paul'. pra bloi to leave behind.

blon¹ v. blon yu to work. Conn. M. Elan?

blon² v. to be strict, severe.

blu v. to haul in: blu rup 'to haul a net in'. blu... haok to hoist up; blu... hwet to draw to one.

blui¹ v. (6) to mean: chawk pao ti... graw grawng dui tak blui lo 'asked one another what the saying might mean'. dui blui meaning.

blui² v. to lead to: kra pa... blui plak toi rawm Yawdan 'the road which... leads to the other side of the Jordan'. blui ti laik (-- ka dau) to open on to, lead into.

blui³ v. to appear. li blui id.

bo¹ n. & nq. (1) evening: yam hwet ponbo ku bo 'every evening'. ponbo (9) evening. (RL. bor 'to get dark'; cf. Lawa BL sambua, Rumai bu:na: 'night'; Shan 'to be dark, misty'.

bo² v. (1) bo rawm, borawm (1) to be envious, jealous. borawm bori, borawm hkaweh id. (Perh. = prec.)

bo-ek v. to snatch (hkaing from). (M. bet 'to withdraw'.

boi v. to rub out [ear of corn].

bok v. to be bent, crippled.

bon n. (40) woman, female: bon an 'the woman, she'; sime mai: bon 'male and female'; kawn nyawm bon eh-ak au 'my little daughter'. bon kri virgin, girl of marriageable age. Cf. kaw¹, sime¹. (Cf. Lawa U, Mp. rap:n, ap:n, BL apyg, Pal. i:pon; i:pon:n.)

bra v. to be resounding. bra ble bra sibrehm to grumble; bra htehang to be contrary, fractious.

brai v. (17) to be accursed, to be witless. sui-ing brai to be unclean. (Conn. RL. rai 'to be bad'? G. shang²so id.)
brau n. (2) (--) nyeh roof.
brawk n. (3) enclosure round building, compound.
brawm h? & nq. pair. kawn brawm twins.

*[sm]?[re]7
bre1 n. (--) ngo straw.

bre2 v. to prepare. jawk bre to adorn. (Pal. bre:, RL. mre. 'to prepare, repair'; cf. Shan ꝏ၀ ၄၀. Conn. hkref?)
breh1 v. (3) to steal, commit theft, to do by stealth. breh lak to steal; breh mo to do by stealth, privily: breh mo ti hu heu-e 'went privily'; breh ti tui-i to misappropriate. Cf. rim2. (Conn. RL. ra' 'to steal'.)
breh2 v. to be moderate: baung breh 'a moderate breeze'.
breh3. hkawng breh cattle.
breuk v. to attend closely to.

*[muij
bruin v. bruin ti gweh to tear oneself away (hkaing from).

bruk v. (1) to ride on, travel in: bruk reu 'to go by boat'.

*[mray
brung n. horse. (Lawa mbr::y, Pal. brens; cf. B. ꝏ会展中心.)
bui1 n. bui glawm burden. (Pal. bai 'to carry on one's back'.)
bui2. (1) rawm bui oil.

*[mray
buin1 n. (12) prescribed rules of conduct: buin hpak kawk 'the practice of washing cups'; ki hawt buin ta yeh meh kui-ing ki heu-e 'they follow the practice of their forefathers'; ang hkaw mai: buin heu-e 'it is against the rules, it is wrong'. buin li customary ritual.

buin2 n. (3) sum, total: pa keung buin ti peh-ak 'together worth one pice'; dau cup dau caw pa kwe buin ti siyeh 'in groups of a hundred'. Cf. sime2.
buit v. buit lau to fade.

bung v. to take charge of: cao bung kaing 'leader, person in charge'. bung ti kya to look after.
bwan n. (56) benefit, good: nyeh bwan 'temple'; rawk bwan 'to pray'; nawp bwan 'to pronounce a blessing, (-- ka) to bless'.

bwan son benefit, grace: pa sang kwe bwan son, son mai 'which was to be for your benefit'; yaokyaw bwan son 'to give thanks'; nawp bwan son 'to pronounce a blessing'. (Cf. Shan ṣće 3c.)

(bya n. bya yip winnowing fan. (Shan ဥ: 4c 'flat thing', from B. ญา.)

byaong v. to long.

cā n. surface, face.

cā1 v. (2) prawng ca to condemn, pronounce judgment. Var. kya2.

cā3 v. to persist in: ca jan rehang 'to shine on'.

cā4. ngoca (2), ngo ca wheat.

cā5. See coca, co ca to work.

caic1 v. (1) to spend: hoit cai can pa kwe naw hkawm u-ik 'had spent all she had'. (Pal. cha:i.) ဝ စော 'to make use of'?

caic2 v. to be venomous: si-u-ing pa cai 'venomous snake'.

caic3. See ngeng cai (to be a?) catamite.

caihung. hkao caihung cinnamon.

caic1 v. (1) to pluck. caik ti tui-i to gather, pluck: caik ti sigluim ngoca heu-e 'were plucking the ears of corn'.

caic2 v. expletive in cang caic to hire. (Shan င်္ဂါ 3c.)

caic3 v. to sew: hkai caic 'seam'. (Pal. ji:ng; OM. jin. ဗူး) caic[2]

caic4 v. (1) expletive in cang caic to hire. (Shan င်္ဂါ 3c.)

caic5 v. (3) to be hungry. cairawm cairi id. (Rl. လား)

caic v. (4) cui cak to be respectful, decorous. Rl. သား 'to be correct'?

cameo n. dream. (Cf. Lawa U ramo, Pal. ri:ngpo; Rumai ဗူး mpao; M. kapọ, Srê mpaо.)

caic n. (3) (--.--. hkawm u-ik) totality, all: can pa kwe naw hkawm u-ik 'all she had'; can pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngi-ya

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hkawm u-ik 'all who were sick'.

cang v. (1) to hire. cang caing id.: pwi cang pwi caing 'hired men, employees'. (Shan รก 30.)

cangklut v. (1)... cangklut to overturn.

cang mai n. (1) carpenter. (Shan รก 30 'craftsman', /board 'wood'.)

canyau, ca-nyau v. anyau ting rawm, ting rawm ca-nyau to be arrogant.

cao n. (41) master, owner, one who: paw cao 'he'. (homorific); cao nyeh an 'the owner of that house'; cao mi 'rich man'; cao prawng sui 'judge'; cao lehang yung 'shepherd'; caocaau ambassador; cao rawm caocaau/judges. (Shan รก 3c.)

cao v. (4) to be bad, evil: krai pa cao 'to speak evil'; paw hoit yu pa cao pa yu ka maw? 'what crime has he committed?' cao lau to be in danger. hpi cao (16), hpi cao evil spirit. (Pal. jo:, cho; cf. Lawa U ताँतु.)

cao v. (3) to be early: yam keht cao 'very early'; cao cao dau ali-a singai, singai ti 'early on the first day of the week'. (Shan รก 5c.)

cao v. caorawm (7) to feel, take, pity (ka for, on). caorawm caori to be merciful.

caong n. (21) lower limb, leg, foot; lowest part: paw krup de caong naw 'he fell at his feet'; hu ka caong ti 'went on foot'; ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'. caong ma laong north; caong ma se south. lo-ek caong heel. (Lawa U ža:ar, BL ţu:ar, Pal. ju:ing, RL tsəŋ; OM, juń, mod. caŋ. Conn. jaong 'foundation'.)

cap v. to be kindled. (Shan รก 4c 'to kindle'.)

carang. lai carang account. (Shan รก 3c, 40, from B. ो़ि.)

cat n. (2) ceu cat, race; descendants; paw ceucat (1) progeny; paw ceucat (1) kinsmen. (Shan รก 30 'race', from B. ो़ि, from P. jāti.)

(2) cau n. la cau marketplaces.
Wa Vocabulary

cau² v. (2) to employ: pwi cau, pwicau 'servant'. caocau
amassador; kawncau (?0) servant. (Shan ?c.
caung v. (1) caung ti i to beg, be a beggar.
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from within a man'; hkai ceu in hkanki 'after these events';
sideh gau ki tom neh ceu 'taught them many things'; pa yu ceu
in hkeu pa ti? 'why are you doing that?'; ceu pa ti, ceu ti
'what?'; ku ceu (hkawm u-ik) 'everything'; pa kwe mai ku ceu
everything you have'; buin tang ceu 'other rules'; pa taik
mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'. ceu
cat race, descent: pwi tang ceu tang cat 'foreigners'; ceu
cawng (kinds of) things: ku ceu ku cawng 'everything'. kawn
caucat (1) progeny; pao ceu kinsman; paoceu pao cat (1)
kinsmen. (Shan 50.)
ceu2 n. ceukau (14), ceu kau name: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what
is your name?'; sum ceukau hkarao keh Bawnaji 'renamed them
Boanerges'. (Shan 3c 'name'.)

cha1 v. (1) to rise against, to run counter to. la cha ka to
oppose. (Cf. M. cah 'to oppose'.)
ceuk n. & v. debt; to owe. (Shan 4c 'to take part in a
credit transaction'.)

cha2 v. cha neh luan to be greedy to.

chao v. to defy.

chaong v. to be light. Opp. cehn. (Lawa U chau.) (162)

chawk v. (42) (--, less frequently -- ka) to ask [question]:
chawk ki a nin, "Pe kwe hkaomun meh lon?" 'asked them, "How
many loaves have you?"'; chawk ka meh naw a nin 'asked her
mother:...'; chawk a nin ka kaw an 'asked the man:...'; chawk
naw graw grawng lo hpek tem hkanki heu-e 'asked him about the
parables'; au sang chawk pe ka graw grawng ti ceu 'I shall ask
you one question'; chawk pao ti 'to ask one another, discuss';
chawk lo (ka) 'to ask questions, argue with'. chawk cheng to
interrogate, v co chawk id.; li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to
interpret. take part in controversy.

cheh-ang n. cymbals. (Pal. ch:ng; M. chaij; or 'Shan 2o.)

cheng v. chawk cheng to interrogate; li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng
to interpret.

cheu v. to separate. cheu li-ehm to discriminate; cheu teh-ak
ti yao to test; cheu ti tawng to discriminate; cheu ti yao to
test. cheuk cheu id.
cheuk v. (3) cheuk cheu to test; cheuk ti yao (-- rawm) to tempt, test out, seek to provoke.

distantly: pwi chi sida 'physician'; pwi pa yumrawm yumri chi ku ceu heu-e 'those who have faith can do anything'; hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti, meung an ang chi kau chi cong heu-e 'if a state is divided within itself, that state cannot stand'; pa chi nyau kawk pa nyau au leh? 'can you drink the cup I have to drink?'; mai u-ik chi yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything?'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; pa chi tawng 'the (faculty of) understanding'; ki maw pa chi rut ti i nyeh mehmah, hkanki 'they are preyers on widows' houses'; chi ti 'to be able'; chi ti heu-e 'we can!' gau ti chi to learn. Cf. pon².

cho-ek n. summit: dui cho-ek 'pinnacle'. (Shan 4c 'to be the end'.) 0₂, ½, ½, cho-eng v. (-- ka) to provoke.

chu¹ v. (2) to interfere with, annoy: paw chu, paw chu naw 'leave him alone'; chu rawm 'to be irritated'. harawm churawm to be indignant.

chu² v. to move, change position.

chui n. (4) bottle, water container: chui hak 'wineskin'. (Pal. swr 'carved bamboo water-bottle'?)

chui-ik v. (1) to stir up, incite: chui-ik ka cup pwi hao pwi hun hkanki 'stirred up the crowd'.

chun v. (1) (-- ka) to beat against. chun laik (-- dau) to splash into: pukpak rawm chun laik dau reu 'the waves splashed into the boat'; chun praok (-- ka) to instigate, to appoint; chun taing to drive aground (ka pehang on). hu chun to be driven aground. (Shan 4o 'to push, fall, forward, to urge'.)

ci. See cuci, cu ci to be aroused.

ci-ak¹ v. (1) ci-ak ti deu to appoint: ci-ak ti deu pwi kao kau ra, son sang ot ki tau mai: naw 'he appointed twelve men to be
Wa Vocabulary

*kaak

with him'. lauk ti ci-ak id. (Cf. Pal. karkyak.)

*jiw/*jule

ci-ak v. to dig, break ground by digging. Cf. kaong. Sre taaw?

*sjeng/*sjy

ci-ang v. to weigh. Der. ji-ang 'scales'.

cim v. (1) to taste (tr.). cim ti yaow id. (Shan n 4c.)

*jur/*jurr/

*juur

ci-ya v. to fall, be shed. ci-ya ti tik to filter out. (Pal.

*jaaw

ciyan v. (2) to judge. hpeuk ciyang to chasten; prawng ciyang
to condemn. (Pal. keya:ng.) lub, < 87.

c1 v. (17) to mend, (often --... moi; rarely -- ka) heal; to
prepare: co rup 'to mend nets'; co pwi pa kwe jawm sau ku ceu
keh ki moi 'healed sufferers from all kinds of diseases'; naw
dui co keh mong 'he has restored his hearing'; co pwi moi 'to
heal people'; co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'to cure diseases';
sang co ka kaw an 'whether he would heal this man'; co dui
'to prepare a place'. co chawk to interrogate, examine; co
hkre to prepare: co hkre paweh pasahka 'to prepare the feast
of the Passover'; co mawm to make good, restore; co pawt to
clean; co rehn to make ready; co ti deu to prepare. Cf. blao;
hkre. (Conn. Pal. kajo: 'to be well'?) kaaw Bl to 2?

c2 v. (4) to sell: pwi pa co pa leh-ak 'people who were buying
and selling'. (OM. syo'?)

('jar/?) *jrr

c3 v. (2) to warm oneself at: co ngu 'to warm oneself at the
fire'.

coca, co ca v. to work. coca ti yu id. (Shan 4c 'to
c-o-operate'.)

c1 nq. viss. (Shan 5c.)

c2 v. tuim coi to help. (Shan 3c 'to help'.)

com v. to sink. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up.
(Shan 10 'to immerse, be immersed'.)

cong v. (6) to be firm, stiff: kwe rawm cong 'to have courage'.
cong sijung to be firm. cung cong sijung to stand firm; kau
cong to endure, be stable.

cong v. congrawm to rage. (M. con 'to burn, set on fire'?)
cot v. (6) to fall: simeh tibla cot ka de kra 'some of the seed fell at the side of the road'.
cot hpuin ki cangklut 'upset their tables'.
cot roik to fall.
Cf. go', rau'. (Pal. juwët, juwët, juwë 'to fall in drops, drip'.)

Cu¹ v. (1) (++) ka) to agree to, to obey. cu ngeht to obey;
cu ti keh to allow to: ang cu ti keh pwi ti kau kaw, veh kraung
tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to
carry any goods through the temple'.
geht cu to obey.

Cu² v. cu si-um to decay. (Pal. chu:r.)

Cu² n. period: pwi cu di di 'the men of old'. vut cu while.
(Shan cëc 3c.)

cuci, cu ci v? (1) to be aroused (?): ha pwi hankan ko li kwe
kra maw law cuci hkeu heu-e 'in case the people turn out and
there is a riot on account of it'. v teh cu ci to be riotous.

cui n. & v. (4) honour, repute. cui cak to be respectful,
decorous: a pa ang cui ang cak ka 'to mock'; yu pa ang cui ang

Cui-i n. (4) a little, a few: hu si-vo-e cui-i 'went on a little
way'; naw ang moi cui-i kaw 'she was not the least bit
better'; ka eh-ak kaw ki kwe cui-i 'they also had a few small
fish'. (Pal. y'oi?)

Cuim n. pod.

cuip v. (17) to wear, to put on, to be covered with: cuip kraung
hauk ka-la-uk 'wore clothes of camel's hair'; cuip kehë 'to
wear shoes'; kraung cuip 'clothes'; dui cuip kraung ceh naw
'dressed him in his own clothes again'. (Lawa ü ūaup, 'Pal.
chu:p.)

Cuit. simao cuit lime.

cum n. seal. (Shan cëc 3c.)

cun v. to find: hoit cun tokau ti pang hplat 'have found
themselves pierced'. (Shan cęl 1c 'to encounter'.)

cung v. (16) to stand, to stand up: kao cung tin heu-e 'get up
and stand here'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside';
cung sina ki 'stood up in their midst'. cung cong sijung to
Wa Vocabulary

stand firm; cung kaok to stop, stand still; cung sijung to stand firm. kau cung sijung id. Cf. kao¹. (Lawa U cɔŋ, BL tɔŋ, Mp tɔŋ, Pal. jɔŋ, RL tʃəŋ. Conn. jung 'to stand erect'.)

cup¹ n. (36) company, assembly, herd: cup pwi hao pwi hun 'crowd'; cup lik 'herd of pigs'; ploi ki hu ti cup ra kau, ra kau 'sent them out two by two'. cup caw groups: neh pwi hkawm u-ik yu cup yu caw mai: ngawm ka pehang rip pa klai heu-e 'had all the people sit down in groups on the green grass'. (Conn. Pal. kærchu:p 'to grow close together'.)

cup² v. (1) to dip: pa cup dau klong tau mai: au 'that is dipping with me in the same dish'. (Shan ԓ³ 5c. 'to moisten'?)

cut v. to be deficient, inferior. lo cut to be in need; taik cut to be absent, deficient. (Shan ԓ⁵ 3c 'to be poor'?)

cu-wat v. to prick. (M. ʰot.)

cuyi n. (1) cunning. pîngnya cuyi wisdom.

da¹ nq. (14) place: sipuim pli sëht ti da 'a vineyard'; hu ka dau teh-ak ti da 'went to a place in the forest'. da dui places: ku da ku dui 'everywhere'; tang da tang dui 'elsewhere'. (Pal., songs, ta:u.) bane u. udu

da² v. (2) to be long: sibª da 'long coat'. Cf. lang². (Conn. Pal. du:ra?)

da³ v. (2) (hkaik) to be last. Der. sida 'to be the end'.

da⁻⁴ v. yu ti darawm ka to neglect. (Perh. = prec.)

dai v. to do continuously (?)

dak¹ n. & nq. (2) tongue. dak kukak tongue [of fire]. (Lawa U, Mp nda:k, BL ta:k, Pal. kɔrt":, RL tɔk; M. kɔtai.)

dak² v. dak pon to be qualified to.

dangngeung, dang ngeung n. throne. (Shan oñço 2c, 4o 'chair'.)

dao¹ v. (25) to be stupid. dao am to be wonderful, amazing: mai mai: ceu pa dao pa am 'signs and wonders'; dao aw to be
Wa Vocabulary.

foolish, reckless; dao deng to be astonished (ka at), taken aback, appalled, (-- ka) to astonish: keht dao deng ka lo naw cao an 'were astounded at what he said'; dao deng ka 'were astonished at it'. (RL. do 'to fear'?)

dao² v. to be saved, escape. (Conn. tao 'to save'.)

dao¹ n. (I) corner (of building). daok cornesrs. (Pal. kandʒ, kandʒk̪ RL. sduk.)

daok dawn n. daok dawn kawn prai children.

dau¹ n. (8) hole, cave: kaong dau dui bi-eht rawm pli si-eh 'dug a hole for the winepress'; dau, dui ot pwi tut pwi rim 'a robbers' den'. dau gla (-- ngu) furnace; dau gri-a tear, rent; dau si-mui-ik tomb. (Lawa to 'hole', RL. tu 'tear'.)

dau² n. & pn. (276) inside; in, on, among, into, to: plak dau 'inside'; ngawm dau nyeh ko mau 'was sitting in the tax office'; dui hu plak toi rawm dau reu 'went back across the lake in the boat'; man teh dau nyeh bwan 'the curtain in the temple'; dau singai an 'the same day'; dau lo-e singai 'in three days' time'; ki ngawm dau cup dau caw 'they sat down in groups'; ngi-ya dau hkwan ti 'sighed in spirit'; bao ji tokau nau yao, dau rehang tang ceu 'showed himself again, in another shape'; sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkarao 'to speak in new languages'; vheh kaing nau dau tawk 'he brought his head on a dish'; hu hawt nau cao dau kra heu-e 'followed him along the road'; mai maw dau ki ti kau 'you are one of them'; dau ali-a singai, singai ti 'the first day of the week'; laik dau reu 'got into the boat'; hoit taihng nau dau ngu 'has thrown him into the fire'; hu dau teh-ak ti da 'went to a place in the forest'. hkaing dau from, out of; ka dau inside; in, among, into, to. Cf. ka⁴. (Lawa U to 'in', Pal. ta 'in, into', RL. tu' 'in, into, among'; OM. p̂gy 'inside', ḍey 'in'.)

dawk pv. already, previously.

dawm. (7) right: plak hkawn dawn 'on the right'. Opp. gweh². (OM. stūm; cf. Lawa U kandʒm, Pal. ite:m.)

dawn. See daok dawn (kawn prai) children.

dawng n. (-- maweh) stall.

dawt v. (8) to be short: nau keh singai an hkaniki dawt heu-e 'he has cut short those days'. de dawt mai: to belong, pertain. dawt² to be short-tempered. (224)
de v., va. & pn. (40) (- mai:) to pertain to; (also -- sang, rarely tak sang --) to be about to, to be approximately; near, by: de sang yum 'is on the point of death'; u-ik de sang 'to be on the point of'; yam tak sang de maw ceu in hankan 'when these things are about to happen'; pa de kwe ra reng 'about two thousand in number'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even at the door'; ngawm de kra 'was sitting by the road'; naw krup de caong naw 'he fell at his feet'. de dawt to belong, pertain (mai: to): pa hkirawm hkiri pa de po dawt mai: hakteh 'worldly cares'; de hwet (-- ka) to approach: yam de hwet ki ka veng Yerusalehm 'as they were approaching Jerusalem'; de ka near, up to: ngawm de ka dui, deu mau 'sat down near the treasury'; hwet de ka nau 'went up to him'. gruit de to approach; ka de near, by. (M. ti' to touch'; cf. Lawa U sandi 'near'.)

deh v. (3) deh lat to be afraid, terrified. (Corn. Rl. de?)

deh2 v. deh gau to teach: lo deh lo gau au in 'my teaching'; deh hwan to be fully instructed. Der. sideh 'to preach'. (Pal. da'h, RL. da' to say'.)

deh3 v. to strike, beat: naw deh naok ti 'he beat his breast'. (OM. da'h 'to touch', mod. tth 'to strike, come in contact with'). Cf. duim, kla, simang, 'siveht, tap.

deh4 v. to be the bottom: dui deh 'bottom'. moi deh moi eh-ak to be mitigated.

deh5 v. to plait [hair].

deh-ak n. & nq. measure, standard. (teh-ak 'to measure'.)

dehang n. bottom.

dehm n. expletive in daok dehm corners.

denari n. (3) denarius. (Gk.)

deng v. (20) dao deng to be astonished, to astonish. (OM. deñ (?), mod. tbiŋ 'to be dazed'.)

deu1 n. (1) (in toponym) place. (Var. of, or error for, dui1.)

deu2 v. (26) to place, set, lay, deposit, keep: dui deu kawkngu (237)
'lampstand'; dui deu mau 'treasury'; deu tai ti ka phehang ki
'laid his hands on them'; hu deu, hu sipaung naw dau si-mui-ik
heu-e 'went and laid him in the tomb'; deu hpimap ka 'to
impute offence to, blame, accuse'; mai deu rawm pli si-eht pa
mawm tom yamin heu-e 'you have kept the good wine till now'.
deu jawp to impute; deu yam ('-- ka) to spare. ci-ak ti deu
to appoint; co ti deu to prepare; hpan deu to create; tehm ti
deu to write, put down in writing; ti-ya ti deu to set apart.
Cf. sau', uin. (Shan ʿ50.)

deuk v. (1) to constitute a remainder: pa deuk hankan 'the
rest'. deuk kwe to remain in existence. (RL. duic.)

di n. (1) of old: tom yam ja va ma la rawm di 'since first the
boundaries of land and water were fixed'; pa maw ta du e di
'who were our ancestors of old'. di di id.

dik v. to tread on, trample. dik... li to tread out, thresh.
(OM. duk 'to ride in'.)

ding¹ n. & nq. (6) quantity: meh ding 'how much, how many'; ki
mo meh ding, taw ding heu-e 'gave them as much as they
wanted'. ding dot quantities: neh ding neh dot 'numerous'.
(ting 'to be great'.)

*ding² n. ding luk lin wall; dingteh earth rampart. (Shan ʿ52
30 'ridge, embankment'.) *t/n/ding

ding³ v. (1) to be enough.

do¹ n. do jawm juit normality (?).

do² v. (12) to think of, to conceive, ('-- rawm) to remember,
recover one's senses. do keut ('-- ka) to remember: do keut ka
lo pa hoit krai Yesu ka naw 'remembered what Jesus had said to
him'; do keut do sawn to repent ('ka of'); do tik do vut to
reject. krai do to confess.

do³ pv. (1) [not] ever: ang au do htehang ti tik ti vut mai
heu-e 'I will never deny you'. Cf. lai².

do-e n. descendant. kawn do-e id.

dom n. & nq. (79) moment: dom maw dom an, (rarely) dom an
'immediately'. dom yam moment when: dom yam hpit yam vao naw
'at the moment of her committing adultery'. (tovm. tow 'since,
until'.)
Wa Vocabulary

**dong re** n. forehead. (Cf. Lawa U $\varphi$, BL $\delta$, Mp $\varphi$, perh. $\varphi$) Pal. kada:h 'forehead'; M. doh 'brain'.

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<tr>
<th>dot nq.</th>
<th>(1) expletive in ding dot quantities.</th>
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**du** n. ta du ancestors.

**du** v. to excuse, justify. du jan id.

*du-a v. to assert.

*dui* n. (94) place, (place) where; locus, occasion: dui an 'there'; dui maw? 'where?'; to li ka dui neh reh neh jun 'ran away to a precipitous place'; dui ot ki 'the place where they were'; dui ngawm 'seat'; dui deu kawkngu 'lampstand'; teh dui kwe simao 'soil in which there were stones'; cung dui ang naw hkaw ti cung 'standing where it ought not to stand'; dui ja 'beginning'; dui deu hpiam 'grounds for offence'. da dui places; ka dui occasion. (Cf. Lawa U to replu: in 'garden'.)

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<tr>
<th>dui</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>meaning: chawk pao ti... graw grawn~ dui tak blui lo 'asked one another what the saying might mean'. dui blui id.: ki ang tawng dui blui lo an 'they did not know the meaning of this saying'; hpan to-e lo an dui blui maw 'which, translated, means...'. (Perh. = prec., second sense.)</th>
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**dui** v. & va. (65) to return; to do again (of repetition, restoration of earlier state, infrequently of reciprocal action): dui ja ti sideh gau 'again began to preach'; dui hkrawm tan ti bawk 'assembled once more'; mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'dressed him in his own clothes again'; dui krai 'to reply, answer'. bao dui again. Cf. bao2.

**duim** v. (1) to strike, knock: ki tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'they knocked him on the head with a stone'. duim... yum to stone to death. Cf. deh$^3$, kla, simang, siveht, tap. (Pal. ta:m, t8:m.)

*duin* v. to be wrinkled.

**duk** v. to be blind. duk ngai (5), duk ngai id.

**dung** v. to penetrate (ka to).

**dut** v. (2) Dut. gweh: hu: to cut: oneself off (Mkaing from).
Wa Vocabulary

kit... dut to cut off; muk... dut to punish; rut... dut to break by pulling.
dut² v. dut a to fix on, arrange; dut keut to determine, decide.

muk... dut to punish;

rut... dut to determine.

a lo dut to arrange.

e¹ pron. (47) we (three or more), us, our. Syn. yi¹. (Lawa U' e 'we', Pal. e: 'we here', RL. e 'we'.)

e² ps. adhortative particle: e, e kaw hu 'let us go along too'.

(rl. e 'to give, to cause to, allow to'; khasi aí; srê ae id.)

eh-ak¹ n. yoke. (Shan 20.)

eh-ak² v. (17) to be small, to have little of: reu eh-ak 'small boat'; kawn nyawm eh-ak 'child'; eh-ak rehang eh-ak rao 'to have little strength, be weak'. voi deh moi eh-ak to be mitigated.

ehang n. (1) privy. (Pal. ra-i:ing, ra-ing, ra-ning 'faeces' perh. by popular etymology, rl. r'ip B. cnôô is prob. unconnected.)

eu-e ns. (32) particle of address: kawn eu-e, hoit plu-at hpi:gap mai heu-e 'my son, your sins are forgiven'; kawn Dawit eu-e, caorawm ka au leh-ak 'son of David, have pity on me'.

fuin v. (2) to riot. fuin teh to rebel. (Shan 5c 'to turn back')?

gi n. corner: ka ga kra 'at street corners'. Cf. daok.

gi v. (3) to be loosened, displaced, to displace: sineh-ak dak naw du gai 'the bonds of his tongue were loosened'; simao an hoit plu pleh hoit gai tì 'the stone had been rolled aside'.

gha-gruit to be displaced. (Conn. ka 'to untie'.)

gai. jan gai to reflect.

gai ṃ. to become drowsy.

gai n. & v. (2) fetters, leg-irons; to keep confined: sau gang ka 'to put in irons'. geh gang to hold; hpyawk gang to imprison.

gao¹ n. (-- ngoca) husked grain. hpawng gao, mawk gao flour.

(Lawa U rako, BL ako, Pal. rako:.)
Wa Vocabulary

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gaogu n. live coal. (Cf. Pal. ri:n-gu: nga:r, ri:n-ggu:.)

gao\[2\] n. gaongu live coal. (Cf. Pal. ri:n-gu: nga:r, ri:n-ggu:.)

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gaok v. to invite. gaok(...)hwet id. (Conn. kok 'to call')

gao. See mawn gaong pillow.

gau\[1\] v. (40) to teach, to learn: ja ti gau ka ki, graw grawng... 'began to teach them that...'; gau lai 'to be literate, educated'; gau ka hkaoru graw grawng lo hpektem naw 'learn from the fig tree its parable'. gau hpeuk to educate, train; gau ti chi to learn. deh gau to teach; sawn gau to learn; sideh gau to teach, preach.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gau\[2\] v. to be glad. gaurawm (\&) to rejoice, be glad, keep one's spirits up: gaurawm ti ngeht 'listened with delight to'; naw kwe rawm gaurawm ti sang ngeht naw heu-e 'he was glad to listen to him'; gaurawm heu-e, maw au, paw vi lat ka 'courage, it is I, do not be afraid'; gaurawm gauri~ to make glad. yaw gaurawm to triumph.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gaweng v. (1) (-- ka) to covet.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gawng\[1\] n. (11) hill: ka pehang gawng 'on the hill'; haok ka gawng 'went up the hill'; haok ka pehang gawng laong 'went up on top of a high hill'. gawng lu-a hills. (Shan \& 4c 'ridge'.)

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gawng\[2\] n. & nq. (3) stalk, plant; quantifier, reeds, hairs: gawng prehm 'reed'; prehm ti gawng 'a reed'. (Pal. go:ng.)

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gawng\[3\] n. pledge.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gawp\[1\] nq. bundle: hki ti gawp 'a bundle of sticks'. (Shan \& 4c 'bunch [of plantains]').

*no\[a\]*\[y\] gawp\[2\] v. (-- ti) to carry on [doing], take over.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] ge\[1\] n. ge nyeh, ge pwi household.

*no\[a\]*\[y\] ge\[2\] v. to (be) bruise(d?).

*no\[a\]*\[y\] geh\[1\] v. (50) to hold, take hold of, seize, arrest: geh tae keh 'took her hand'; ki geh nay mai: tui-i nay yum 'they seized him and killed him'; ploi pwi hu geh Yohan 'sent men to arrest John'; geh kaing (lit. 'to hold the acts') 'to be a leader, be in charge of'; pwi geh kaing nai ng 'captain'; cao geh kaing haktekhe 'governors'. geh gang to hold; geh ti tui-i to seize.
taw geh to hand over. Cf. tui-i.

geh² v. (3) to be mere, gratis, in vain, to fail of result: ngeh simeh geh 'a mere seed'; i geh hkaomun 'to eat free meals'; ploinaw ing geh 'sent him back empty-handed'. geh going in vain: ki krup ka au geh going 'they worship me in vain'; geh nong nong single, alone.

geh³. (1) sime geh total.

gehn n. (1) gehn tai finger. juip gehn ring. (M. taken.)

geu¹ v. (6) to suffer. hkaom geu id.

geu². lai geu trade.

gi¹ v. (1) to face: dui gi cup pwi an 'turned to face the crowd'.

gi². (1) hkaom gi staff.

gin n. bitter substance.

* [ŋ]gi² n?

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Wa Vocabulary

**glat v.** to threaten. *lab 'to be afraid'

**glaw v.** (1) expletive in *nyaw glaw* to tempt.

**glawk n.** turn (?)

**glawm**

**glawm**

**glawk n.** turn (?)

**glawm**

**glawm**

**gleu v.** to knock on.

**glip v.** (1) to be hidden. (Conn. *klip* 'to set'.)

**glui-ing**

**glui-ing**

**glui-ing**

**glui-ing**

**gok n.** throat. (RL. *kok* 'neck'.)

**goik v.** (1) (--, -- *hkai*) to be last: *goik ti peh-ak* 'the last picture'; *naw ploi naw hu goik hkai ka ki* 'he sent him to them last of all'. *goik sida id*.

**going v.** (2) expletive in *geh going* in vain.

**gok n.** throat. (RL. *kok* 'neck'.)

**gong v.** *gong ti jak* to regard fixedly.

**gra n.** (1) (-- *nyeh*) veranda. (Pal. *khra*).

**grai**

**grai**

**grai**

**grai**
Wa Vocabulary

24

grup (hu) to pass away. nai grai to be wasted, squandered; som grai to fail to appear. (RL. krai 'to go away'; Conn. krai 'to be scattered', q.cf. Cf. also Pal. kra;:i 'to remove'; B. (חָמָֽשׁ 'to be wide apart; to scatter', חָמָֽשׁ 'to sunder'; Shan งา 'to change place'.)

grai2. yehm grai to wail. (Conn. Shan งรา 'to wail'.)

gram1 n. (5) kpimap kpigram (5), map gram sins. (M. kram 'to be bad, to act badly').

gram2 v. (2) to leave: tak ang gram simao kwe tin keh kwe pehang pao ti ti lon kaw 'not one of these stones here will be left on another'. pra gram to leave, forsake. Cf. pra.

grang n. appearance: paw prawng paw ca hawt grang pa yao pe plak prai 'do not judge by appearances'. (Conn. rehang 'shape, form'.)

grao1 v. to roar. (M. k'ra 'to crow'; cf. Pal. k'nbruh, kinbru'h 'to roar'.)

grao2 nq. expletive in greung grao duration.

graung v. lat graung to be timid, fearful.

graw1 n. (102) graw grawng fact, esp. one verbally formulated, subject of discourse; that, whether; about, as regards: tawng graw grawng an 'was aware of this'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe 'what you have heard'; au sang chawk pe ka graw grawng ti ceu 'I shall ask you one question'; do keut ka graw grawng ceu an 'remembered the incident'; hwet ti jak graw grawng pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; ki mong graw grawng naw cao ot ka dau nyeh ti nyeh 'they heard that he was in someone's house'; ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; ki kum kawng... graw grawng ki sang pon ti yu naw cao lau yu ka maw heu-e 'they consulted... how they might destroy him'; chawk ka naw graw grawng hoit reung yum naw cao leh? 'asked him whether he had been dead some time'; ki krai graw grawng keh ka naw cao heu-e 'they told him about her'; graw grawng naw, tokau Herut hoit ploi pwi hu geh Yohan 'as regards John, Herod himself had sent men to arrest him'. Cf. lo1. (RL. krau 'report'; cf. M. parao '(facts) about', in part from lit. מָעָר 'narration'.)

graw2 v. graw hteh-ao to dance.

(335)
grawn¹ v. (1) to hasten (ti to): grawn ti laik 'hurried in'.
grawn². pao grawn (1), pao grawn friend.

grawn² n. (105) fact, report. grawn grawn² fact; that; about.
(Conn. OM. kumruh 'report'.)

*grawt. mao grawt nyoi girdle. (rawt 'to gird'.)

*greang. sim-ung greang morning star.

greim v. to punish.

greu v. (15) greu... hu to drive: greu naw hu ka dau teh-ak dau
tu heu-e 'drove him into the forest'; greu... li to drive out
(hkaing (dau) of): greu hpicao li 'to drive out evil spirits';
greu ti tik to expel (hkaing from). nyot greu... li to throw
out. Der. sigreu 'to drive [out]'. (reu 'to force to go'.)

greun¹ n. (2) middle: ot greun pe 'is in your midst'; reu an
ot ka greun grawm nawng 'the boat was in the middle of the
lake'; yam greun gawm 'the middle of the night'. Der.
sigreun 'middle'.

greun² nq. (3) duration: meh greun 'how long?' greun grao
id.: neh greun neh grao 'very long'. (reung 'to be long'.)

greun³ v. to sift. (Shan ¹c. Conn. M. krak, cf. Pal.
krang, krəng.)

gri-a v. (3) to be torn: man teh dau nyeh bwan gri-a ra pak 'the
curtain in the temple was torn in two'; dau gri-a 'tear'.
(ri-a 'to tear'.)

gru¹ v. (4) to bend: gru ngawng 'to kneel'. gru krap to
prostrate oneself: gru krap ka pehang teh 'lay prostrate on the
ground'.

gru² v. (2) gru krai to foretell, prophesy. Cf. jai¹.
gru-a v. to drop, fall away (hkaing from). (Conn. Pal. ra:h, ra:r.)

grui-ik v. (1) to grind, gnash: naw grui-ik rang ti 'he grinds his teeth'. (Shan 3c 'to crush with a grinding motion'; cf. RL. kraic 'to gnash')

grui-ing v. (1) to be loathsome.

gruim n. (6) underneath, below; under: yam ngawm Petru gruim kabrawk 'while Peter was sitting below in the compound'; gruim caong pe 'under your feet'; gruim hpuin 'under the table'. (Pal. kru:m; cf. OM. kînrom.)

gruit v. to push, move. gruit de to approach; gruit ti tik to remove. ga gruit to be displaced.

grum v. (1) to be perfect; perfectly. ti-ehn grum to make up for; u-ik grum perfectly.

grum1 n. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

grup v. grup go to fall down, become dilapidated. grai grup (hu) to pass away.

gu n. wall [of town].

gum n. & qn. (3) saying: pingnyap ra gum ti gum 'the second commandment'. gumlo (8), gum lo word, speech: maw hkeu gumlo in pa hu heu-e 'because of what you have said, you may go'; gumlo bwan 'the Good Word, the Doctrine'. Var. gum-2. (Shan 240 'word'.)

gun1 n. number.

gun-2 n. gumlo (1) word. (Var. of, or error for, gum.)

gun3 v. (1) (-- ti) to do patiently, (-- rawm ti) to be steadfast in, gun yeung to bear with, put up with: au tak kawn sang gun sang yeung pe meh greung? 'how much longer shall I have to put up with you?'

gup v. (2) to fall on. go gup to throw oneself down; gru gup to prostrate oneself; num gup to bend down. (RL. kup 'to assume an attitude of reverence', Rumai gi'p 'to worship, reverence'; M. hâkop 'to turn upside down'; cf. B. gnâhêp 'to sit bowed down', and krup1.)
Vocabulary

~ *gut

**gut v.** (2) hkuim gut to choke; rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down.  (Pal. gut 'to ram [gunpowder] in'.)

~ *gut

**gwang nq.** quantifier, fields.

**gweh**

~ *jwi?**

1 v. (5) to be divided, to part from, to divide: hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti 'if a state is divided within itself'; gweh ka an ra mu ka pwi hkawm u-ik heu-e 'divided the two fishes among them all'; gweh kraung naw sina ki 'divided his clothes among them'. gweh hu (-- hkaing) to part from, leave; gweh-ti tang ot to separate, live apart; gweh ti uin to set apart. bruin ti gweh to tear oneself away; dut gweh hu hkaing to cut oneself off from; tang gweh to divide. (Ult. prob. from B. ꞌaŋ p' to be divided', cf. Pal. ꞌa:i, kwa:i 'to move away', and Shan ꞌ4c 'to divide'.)

**gweh**

2 (3) left: plak hkawn gweh 'on the left'.  (Lawa U kawe; OM. jwi; cf. Pal. iwee.)  ~ *jwi?

**ha**

1 n. (1) first; sometimes indicative of invitation: sawm ha cui-i 'eat a little'. ka ha first of all.

2 v. (1) to be hot, to scorch. ha ko-ek to be scorching hot; harawm churawm to be indignant; ha siao to be scorching hot.

3 pcs. (3) ha... ko (usy. hpan ang maw nan --) in case, lest: paw yu yam yu paweh, hpan ang maw nan ha pwi hkanki ko li kwe kra maw law cucui hkeu heu-e 'do not do it during the festival, in case the people turn out and there is a riot on account of it'.

4. (1) exclamation of address.

**haing** v. (-- ti) to do cheerfully. haing hi-ya to rejoice: rawm naw dui haing hi-ya ka heu-e 'he took fresh courage'; haing ngeh to be cheerful.  (OM. ca sii, mod. ce' say, 'to enjoy'.)

**hak**

1 n. (5) skin, leather: mao hak 'leather belt'. pathak, pat hak to circumcise.  (Lawa hark.)

2 n.  (21) earth, the earth, the world, land, territory, region: hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; raoma mai: hakteh 'heaven and earth'; hakteh in 'this earth'; pa hkawm pa hkiri pa de pa dawt mai: hakteh 'worldly cares'; ki hwet ka hakteh 'they landed'; hakteh plak to rawm Yawdan 'the territory beyond the Jordan'; hakteh au ti plak 'half my kingdom'. hakteh bau territory.  (376)
ha:, RL. ha 'place', Khasi ha 'in, to'; Pal. kate:, etc., s.v.
teh').

hao v. (46) to be many, much: dui hao simao 'place where there
are many stones, stony place'; dui hao dui 'many places'. hao
hun id.: ki pa hao pa hun 'many of them'; cup pwi hao pwi hun
'crowd'; hao tuin to abound. (Pal., rhymes, no: 'much'.)

hae v. to vomit. (Pal. huu.) RL. lu

haok v. (6) to go up: haok ka gawng 'went up the hill'; yam haok
ki ka veng Jerusalem 'as they were going up to Jerusalem'.
haok hu id.; haok hwan to grow, to increase: pukpak rawm haok
hwan heu-e 'a sea was getting up'; haokrawm siao to be
inflamed with passion. (Lawa U hauk, Pal. hu.)

hau n. (1) bag, pocket. Cf. bau. (Lawa U hau, Pal. huu.)

hauk n. (1) hair: hauk ka-la-uk 'camel's hair'; hauk kaing 'hair
(of head)'. (Lawa ha:lk, Pal. huu, RL. huuk; OM. sok.)

haw n. hkwunhawhkam (12) king; simehang nanghawhkam queen; nyeh
haw palace. (Shan ic 'palace'.)

haw See (tau) pak haw mint.

hawt v. (30) to follow (with personal object more often
-hkai), accompany, to go in search of, to ensue: hawt hkai au
heu-e, hawt au heu-e 'follow me!'; ki pa hu si-vo-e, mai: ki
hawt hkai hkwanki 'those who went in front and those who
followed behind'; ang keh pwi ti kau kaw hawt ti 'permitted no
one to accompany him'; hkwu ang naw hawt mai: e heu-e 'because
he does not follow with us, is not one of us'; hawt kra 'to go
along the road'; ki hawt buin ta yeh meh kui-ing ki heu-e
'they follow the practice of their forefathers'; mai pa hawt
hkwan i 'the signs which ensued'. hawt jaw to follow,
imitate; hawt leu-e (--, -- ka, -- hkai) to aim at; hawt ti
yu, hawt yu to follow, conform to. hu hawt to follow; preh ti
hawt to obey; pukka hawt to grope after.

he v. to be wild. sile he to be simple (?). (Shan 10.)

heh v. to be spilt. (Shan 3c 'to list, to spill over'.)

heh v. heh jaw to adorn, beautify; heh mong to hear clearly.

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heu-e ps. (613) punctuating particle marking completeness of statement in paragraph, sentence, or clause; imperative particle: mai: kaw pa tik pa taw naw cao hoit taw mai, son sang keh ki tawng ti ceu, a nin, "Au ngeut pwi maw ang a, maw kaw an. Geh naw, mai: tok naw hu mawm mawm." Mai: yam hwet naw, naw hwet ka naw cao dom maw dom an, mai: a nin, "Rabi eu-e," mai: ngeut ka naw heu-e. 'And his betrayer had arranged a signal they should know him by, saying: "Whoever I kiss, is he. Seize him and get him away safely." So when he arrived, he went straight to him and said "Rabbi!" and kissed him."

pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; mai: jawm sau sipawk an grai dom maw dom an, mai: naw singa heu-e 'and the leprosy vanished immediately, and he was cleansed'; e hu tang da tang dui, ka dau tang yaong tang veh, yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh, hkeu au hwet son ceu in heu-e 'we will go elsewhere, to other places, so that I can teach there as well, for that is what I came for'; maw hkeu kaw pa hoit kwe, tak sang bao taw ka naw heu-e, mai: kaw pa ang kwe, vehang pa hoit kwe naw kaw, tak sang tui-i hkaing naw heu-e 'for to him that has, more shall be given, and from him that has not, even though he should have acquired something it will be taken away'; jak heu-e, meh mai mai: pu mai hkanki ot plak prai mai: sawk mai heu-e 'look, your mother and brothers are outside and are looking for you'; au kwe rawm heu-e. Keh mai singa heu-e 'I will. Be cleansed!' (Shan 69)

hit v. (1) to cease flowing: nam new hit 'her haemorrhage stopped'. hit kro to dry up. (Shan 30 5c.)

hi-ya^1 n. (1) bee: rawm hi-ya 'honey'. (Lawa h5; M. spM.)

hka v. hkarawm (1) to have difficulty (ti in): yao kawncau naw hkanki hkarawm ti vai reu, hkeu ang caew plak baung 'saw that his disciples were having difficulty in rowing the boat, for the wind was against them'; hkarawm hkari (5) to have, cause, trouble. tuk hka to harass; tuk hkarawm hkari to be tormented.

hkai^1 n. (63) (space, time) after, behind: hawt hkai naw 'follow him'; ki pa hawt hkai hkanki 'those who followed behind'; pra mo-eng ti hkai ti 'left his wife behind'; plak hka 'behind'; da hkai 'to be last'; ju hkai 'afterlife'; hkai an 'after that, afterwards, then'; hkai an lo-e singai 'three days later'; hkai an ti singai 'on a later day'; hkai ceu in hkanki

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'after these events'; hkai hoit tswng ki ki a nin 'after they had found out, they said:...'; hkai naw cao hoit ploi pwi hkanki 'after he had dismissed the people'; mai: naw cao keh kaw an li hu, hkai hoit taw naw lo 'and he let him go, after telling him:...'. hpaohkai hereafter. (Cf. Lawa U kaŋkhe 'behind'.)

hkai² n. product, that which is made by: hkai caing 'seam'; hkai tae 'handicraft'; yu hkai tae 'to ply a craft'.

hkai³. See roi hkai imprint.

hkaing¹ v. (19) (to be the) only (one): pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngi-ya hkaing pa lo pwi chi sida 'it is only the sick who need a physician'; ki kai ku cong tivut hkaing 'they endure only for a while'; hpan au tui kraung cuip naw cao hkaing 'if I touch only his garment'; leu hkaing siyeh ti kau hkaing 'except God alone'; paw vi lat ymrawm hkaing heu-e 'do not be afraid, only believe'. ngeh... hkaing only. Cf. ngeh¹.

hkaing² pn. (117) from, than, rather than: kao hkaing veng Nazareth 'came from Nazareth'; to hu hkaing si-mul-ik 'ran from the tomb'; tui-i kawk in hkaing au leh-ak 'take this cup away from me'; rawm ki singai hkaing au 'their heart is far from me'; li hkaing ki 'left them'; bai li hkaing jui naw foem came from his mouth'; mai pa dao pa am hkaing raoma 'a sign from heaven'; mawm hkaing kwe tai ra hkaun mai: laik ka dau mawnarok 'is better than having two hands and going to hell'; leu ting hkaing ceu in 'greater than these'; pa neh ting hkaing au 'greater than I'; dau gri-a tak neh vhe hkaing hpaoka 'the tear will be worse than before'; leu hkaing 'except, besides'; yu ka maw son sang ploi naw Baraba ka ki hkaing naw heu-e 'that he should send them Barabbas, rather than him'. hkaing dau from, out of: yam hwe ti hkaing dau la 'when they come from the market'; li hkaing dau veng 'left the town'; taing naw hkaing dau sipuim pli si-eht heu-e 'threw the body out of the vineyard'; tui-i kak hkaa pa hoit kit ki hkaing dau ma 'took branches which they had cut in the fields'. Cf. ka⁴.

hkam¹ v. (12) to undergo; to give [evidence]: pa chi hkam kra baptis pa baptis au leh? 'can you undergo the baptism with which I have to be baptised?'; hkam mai sakse 'to give evidence'. hkam geu to suffer: tak sang hkam geu pa tik pa vut kuwat song hkaniki 'shall suffer rejection by the elders'; pa hoit hkam geu tom neh ceu dau tawm tai pwi chi sida hkaniki 'who had suffered many things at the hands of the physicians'. (398)
Wa Vocabulary

(Shan 20, from B. 225.)

**hkan**

1. **hkan** n. & ns. **hkankeh** (1) dual marker: hawncau hkankeh 'the two disciples'; hankan (232) those (persons, things); plural marker: pa rawk bwan mai: pa maing pe ku ceu hkwam u-ik, pa yunrawm graw grawng pe pon hankan 'everything you ask for in your prayers, believe you will get'; hawncau naw hankan 'his disciples'; pwi ko mau mai: pwi kwe map kwe gram hankan 'tax-collectors and sinners'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw hankan 'those who were with him'. Opp. **hkí**. (Conn. an 'that'; prob. from *kán from *ki an 'those'.)

**hka**

2. **hka** v./ to serve, bring to table: hka preh pruim 'served the food'. hka hkeu to minister (ka to), wait (on). *(Pal. khán 'work')*

**hka**

1. **hka** n. & nq. (10) tree; stick, cudgel: kak hka 'branch'; hkaoru ti hka 'a fig tree'. hka cihunhun cinnamon; hka gi staff; hka glawm porter's yoke; hka jeh yung palm tree; hkaolak (13) cross; hka li-a mulberry tree; hkaoru (4), hka ru fig tree; hka so, hkaosso paddle; hka veuh fence. num hka o tree; yuim hka bush. *(Lawa kho 'tree'; OM. chu id.)*

**hka**

2. **hka** n. hka kraun jewellry, ornaments. *(Pal. khá: 'silver waist-chains'.)*

**hkaomun** n. (24) bread: hkaomun hpean lon 'five loaves of bread'. *(Shan 29c 3c 4c, cf. 27 'rice' and B. 8c 'bread'.)*

**hka**

1. **hka** v. (26) to accord (mai: with), agree, to be right (ti to): ang hka mai: buin heu-e 'it is not in accordance with the rules, it is wrong'; mai sakse ki ang hka pao ti 'their evidence was conflicting'; keh ti kau hoit ti kau hka pao ti heu-e 'be at peace with one another'; hka ti tao ju leh? 'is it right to save life?'; pwi hka ti tik mo-eng ti leh? 'is it right for a man to put away his wife?' hka caw to suit, accord with: pa hka pao caw rawm au 'pleasing to me'; alo pa hka pao caw rawm siyeh 'the will of God'; hka hko to correspond approximately to, be about; hka jeht to be right, proper; hka cawri (1) to be pleased, delighted. jeht hka to accord closely; keung hka to be proper.

**hka**

2. **hka** v. (1) yeh hka to rest from work.

**hka**

3. **hkyo** hka to beg, beseech.

**hka**

1. **hka** v. (1) borawm hka to be envious. *(Shan 81 id.)*
Wa Vocabulary

hkawn n. (92) all; also: hkawn pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'all who were with him'; ki hkawn ali-a kau 'all seven of them'; pa hkawn Lazaru yum 'to kill Lazarus as well'. hkawn u-ik everyone, everything, all, the whole, completely: au krai ka hkawn u-ik 'I say to everyone'; e hoit pra hoit tik hkawn u-ik 'we have left everything'; kawncau naw hkawn u-ik 'all his disciples'; pwi pa ot tan hkawn u-ik 'all who were there'; pehang hakteh hkawn u-ik 'over the whole land'; hoit vit hoit Kro hu hkawn u-ik 'has withered completely'; hkawn rehang hkawn rao ti hkawn u-ik 'with all your strength'; can... hkawn u-ik 'all'; ku... hkawn u-ik 'every'; hkawn u-ik hkawn lui-ing all. Cf. ku".

hkawn n. & nq. (16) side; quantifier, laterally opposed parts of body: tai hkawn gweh 'left hand'; plak hkawn dawn 'on the right'; tai ra hkawn 'both hands'. (Shan 81c.)

hkawng n. animal: hkawng bruk 'mount'. hkawng breh cattle.

hkawng hpak, hkawng hpak n. gift. hkawng hpak lakesawn gifts. (Cf. Shan 820 'to send; gift to betrothed'.)

hkawp v. to clasp, embrace. (Shan 88c 'to meet round'.)

hkawt v. hkawt ti tik to clean out. (Shan 885 2c 'to collect together'?)

hke pv. perhaps: mai hke leu ting hkaing... leh? 'can you be greater than... ?'; hke chi maw naw cao Hkrut leh? 'can he be Christ?' (Shan 84o 'probably'.)

hkehn v. to be salt.

hkehp nq. (-- ngai) blinking, twinkling. (Conn. M. hrehp 'to wink'.)

hken n. sign, demonstration. mai hken omen. Var. hkin.

hkeu1 n. (120) cause, reason, (also maw --) because of, on account of, because, for: maw hkeu in, maw hkeu ceu in, maw hkeu nin 'therefore'; hkeu nan, maw hkeu nan 'therefore, so'; hkeu pa ti 'why?'; yam an hkeu cup pwi hao pwi hun ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not then get near him because of the crowd'; kaik hkeu 'to be ashamed of'; mai: hkeu ang ki kwe ri-a, ki kro hu heu-e 'and because they had no roots, they withered'; e keh naw hkeu ang naw hawt mai: e heu-e 'we forbade him because he is not one of us'; simeh an ku-wa dom

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maw dom an, maw hkeu ang teh rau tan 'this seed shot up immediately, for the soil was shallow there'; maw hkeu nan pau ti jak heu-e, hkeu ang pe tawng bawk yam sang hwet simehang cao nyeh 'watch, therefore, for you do not know when the owner of the house will come'. hkeu jao cause, reason; hkeu sipeh, hkeu sipeh-ak on account of.

hkeu\(^2\) (3) hkan hkeu ka to minister to.

hkeu\(^3\). See muhkeu (to) promise.

hki\(^1\) n. & nq. (1) moon, month. (Lawa U, BL khe, Mphai 'moon, month'; Pal. kyεr 'month'; RL. kίεr 'moon'.)

hki\(^2\) n. firewood. (Lawa khe 'firewood', RL. kήε 'tree'; conn. Pal. he: 'wood'.)

hki\(^3\) v. to worry (ka about). hki glao to be anxious; hkirawm (4) to be anxious, vexed, to grieve, mourn: paw hkirawm grawng lo pa sang a sang krai pe hpaoka 'do not worry beforehand about what to say'; hkirawm hkeu kehn rawm ki 'was vexed at their stubbornness'; yam ki hkirawm mai: yehm 'as they mourned and wept'; hkirawm hkir\(^1\) (5) to be anxious, alarmed, distressed, sad: ki hkirawm hkir\(^1\) ka 'they were distressed by it'. (Shan \(\&\, 1\)).

hki-eht n. frog. (Shan \(\&\, 2\, m\).)

hkik hpoi n. pieces, fragments.

hkin\(^1\) n. sign, demonstration. Var. hken.

hkin-2 n. hkin\(^2\) 'these [persons]'. Opp. 'hkan-\(^1\). (Conn. in 'this'; prob. from 'kain from 'ki in. ')

hkin-3 v. (2) to compel to, to apply compulsion (ka to): ki hkin Simon... hu mai: ki 'they forced Simon... to go with them'; hkin ka ki heu-e 'lord it over them'. Var. kin\(^3\). (Shan '1\, c 'to treat harshly'.)

hkla. (1) mao hkla belt. (Perh. popular etymology ult. from Skt., P. mekhalā.)

hklai v. hklai vit to be crushed, bruised.

hklai̱k. See hkluk hklai̱k to be lax.
hklao v. to get shaved.

hklap n. hklap rup trap.

hklawp n. tablet, slab, [honey] comb.

hklek. See hkluk hklek to be rough.

hkleuk v. to join (tau mai: to). (Var. of kleuk.)

hkluk hklai v. to be lax.

hkluk hklek v. to be rough, uneven. (Shan (၃)ကို ၃၀.)

hklut v. hklut lau to dethrone.

hko nq. quantifier, flowers. (Shan ၃၀ 'bunch'.)

hko-ek v. (2) to wash: hko-ek tai ti 'to wash one's hands'. Cf. hpak- (Lawa BL kha:k, Mp kholt; cf. Pal. kho:i 'to scrub, wash [pots]', RL. khe 'to wash [hands]').

hkoi-ek v. hkoi-ek nyaw to beguile.

hkop v. expletive in hkaw hkop to be approximately. (Shan ၄၀ 'to match'.)

hkrai n. (2) treasure. kraung hkrai riches, wealth. (Lawa U khra:i, BL khri:a, Mp khre: Pal. khri:r 'gold'. Cf. hkr.)

hkran v. & va. (1) to be already, soon: hoi hkran yum yam an 'was then already dead'. hkran hpi to be swift. Cf. ba, nyang.

hkrao v. (12) to be new: man pa hkrao 'new cloth'; sum ceukau hkr 'to rename'. Opp. prim. Lawa BL khr, U. "o?, Mg khno?.

hkrawk v. hkrawk hkrawm to gather together. (Var. of krawk.)

hkrawm v. (16) to gather, collect: ki hkrawm pa ma pa hawng pa leu, ali-a hpleh hau-e 'they collected seven baskets of leftover fragments'; cup pwi hao pwi hun hkrawm pao ti 'a crowd collected'. hkrawm ti tui-i to gather up. hkrawm id.; koko... hkrawm to call together; krawk hkrawm to gather. (Cf. Pal. koprto 'to gather (intr.)'.)

hkre v. (3) to prepare. co hkre id.; hkrehn hkre, ka, hkren hkre
ka to attend on; jawk hkre to array. (Conn. bre'2k M. bre')

hkreh. See hkrur hkre to make an effort.

hkrehn v. hkrehn hkre (-- ka) to attend on. Var. hkren.

hkrek. See kruk hkrek to be jagged.

hkren v. hkren hkre (-- ka) to serve, attend on. (Var. of hkrehn.)

Pal. hku:n.

hkri n. gold. (Cf. hkrar.)

hkrom v. hkrom hu [flower] to fade.

hkrur-a v. (1) to shake off: hkrur-a hpawng teh pa kwe gruim caong pe 'shake off the dust from under your feet'. (KL. kru' 'to shake'; cf. M. kru' 'to shake, shake out'.)

hkrur hkre v. to make an effort. (Conn. Pal. r:r, r:d 'to work', cf. Hupawng gro:h, Homau kro:h id.)

hkrup v. (1) (-- rawm) to faint. (Conn. Pal. hro:p 'to wither?')

hku1 n. (-- dui tan) altar.

hku2 v. ('-- rawm) to comfort, console, encourage.

hkuim v. (3) to cast, to swamp: hkuim vui-i ki 'cast its shadow on them'. hkuim gut to choke, smother: pang kat an ting tom hkuim gut ki 'the thorns grew up and choked them'; hkuim tawp to veil; hkuim veu to be guileful. tawp hkuim to conceal.

hkun- n. hkunhawhkam (12), simehang hkunhawhkam king. (Shan ဗု 'prince'.)

hkwan n. (10) soul: dui taw hkwan ti 'yielded up his soul, expired'. (Shan စ်, စ် ဗု 'spirit attached to person, soul'.)

hkwi n. chest, box.

hkyo v. (12) (-- ka) to beg, beseech: hkyo ka naw a nin 'begged him:...'; au hkyo ka kawncau mai hkanki neh ki greu hpi an li 'I begged your disciples to cast the spirit out'. hkyo hkaw (-- ka) id.: hkyo hkaw ka naw cao a nin 'begged him:...'; hkyo 466
**Wa Vocabulary**

*hkaw ka naw cao neh naw tui ka kaw an heu-e* 'begged him to touch the man'; *hkyo hkaw ka naw cao tom neh, yu ka maw son ang naw sang greu ki li hkaing dau meung an heu-e* 'begged him earnestly not to send them out of the district'; *hkyo hkaw ka naw cao, yu ka maw son sang pon tui ki caong sibe naw hkaing heu-e* 'begged to be allowed to touch just the hem of his coat'; *au hkyo hkaw ka mai ka dau ceukau siyeh, pawvi tuk teh-ak tuk te au heu-e* 'I beseech you in God's name, do not torment me'; *hkyo maing id.: naw hkyo naw maing ti ot mai: naw cao heu-e* 'he begged to be allowed to accompany him'. Cf. *rawk.* (Shan ကြည်း 'to coax, persuade', from B. ကြည်း).

*ho-e* v. to unfasten, open, to reveal. (Shan ကြည်း ကြည်း 'to open').

*hoit* v., va. & p.num. (214) to have finished; perfect auxiliary; after: *tom hoit* 'completely'; *dwi hoit* 'end'; *bawk yam nari hoit hwet* 'the hour has come'; *singai twa hoit yu son kawn pwi heu-e* 'the sabbath was made for man'; *awm hoit tehm* 'as is written'; *maw hkeu new hoit co pwi moi tom neh* 'because he had healed many people'; *hkai hoit sau Yohan dau htawm after John had been put in prison'; *ti ka~ hoit ti kau* 'one after another'. (Cf. Pal. hw:).

*hot* v. (6) to be in want. *hot blai* to be in humble circumstances; *hot sibawm* to be poor. *lo hot* to be in want. (M. hut 'to decay, swindle'?)

*hpai.* See *peht hpai* to have sexual relations with.

*hpacet.* man *hpacet* towel. (Shan ကြည်း ကြည်း 'handkerchief'.)

*hpak1* n. scabbard.


*hpak3* v. (1) to wash: *hpak kawk* 'to wash cups'. Cf. *hko-ek, sigra.* (Pal. pha 'to scour with sand'.) ~ lauwa BL *laaaw.

*hpak4* See *hkawng hpak' gift.*

*hpam1* n. ( ) expect time in ju.*hpam* lives. (Pal. pha:n, 'time'; cf. Shan ကြည်း ကြည်း 'era, lifetime', whence RL. *pan*.)

*hpam2* v. ( ) *hpam deu, hpam yu* to create: *can pwi pa hoit hpam.*
hoit yu 'all created men'. kaw hpan id. (Shan လ၀ ၂၀, from B. ၁၄၃၃.)

hpan^3^ pcs. (66) if: hpan au tui kraung cuip naw hkaing, au tak moi heu-e 'if I touch even his garment I shall be healed'; hpan mai chi yu ti ceu ceu, caorawm ka e 'if there is anything you can do, have pity on us'; hpan bon tik me ti, mai: bao me tang kau, naw hpiat naw vao heu-e 'if a woman leaves her husband and marries another she commits adultery'; hpan cosida bawng in tak sang pon ngaw leu denari lo-e siyeh pla 'if this perfume were sold it would bring in more than three hundred denarii'; hpan simehang ang keh bawk yam singai an hkan ki dawt, ti kau kaw ang pon ti luan 'if the Lord had not cut short those days, no one would be saved'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'; hpan pe ang plu-at hpiat pwi tang kau 'unless you forgive others'; hpan ang maw ka dau lo hpek tem naw ang sideh ang krai lo ka ki 'he did not teach them or speak to them except in parables'; hpan maw nan 'if so, then'; hpan ang maw nan 'if not, or'; hkaw ti tao ju leh, hpan ang maw nan hkaw ti pa yum leh? 'is it right to save life, or to kill?'; hpan pwi ti kau a nin ka meh ti, hpan ang maw nan, ka kui-ing ti 'if a man says to his father, or to his mother,...'

hpao n. time, period: hpao in 'at present'. hpao hkaik hereafter; hpaoka (9), hpaok ka first, previously, before: hpaoka keh kwe gawng, kwe la, mai: hkai an keh kwe sigi-ak 'first it puts forth stalk and leaf, then the ear'; kaw hpaoka 'the first one'; dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaing hpaoka heu-e 'the tear will be worse than before'; paw hki rawm graw grawng lo pa sang a sang krai pe hpaoka 'do not worry beforehand about what you are going to say'. (Shan လ၀ ၂c.)

hpat\(^1\) v. (4) to read: ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Davit 'have you never read what David did?' (Shan လ၀ ၄c, from B. ၁၄၃၃.)

hpat\(^2\) pv. to need to.

hpaw v. to speak of. (Shan လ၀ ၂c.)

hpaweh nq. piece. (Shan လ၀ ၄c, ၄c 'to scatter in fine particles'.)

hpawng n. & v. (5) fine particles: hpawng teh 'dust'; hpawng gao 'flour'. ma hpawng to be reduced to fragments; pa... ma hpawng vit to shatter. (Shan လ၀ ၁c.)
Vocabulary

hpe pv. eagerly.

hpeh-ak v. to compare. Var. ḫpek (tem). (Cf. Shan ṭọ 30.)

hpek tem, hpektem v. (11, 2) to compare: ḫpek tem 'parable'.
(hpek is var. of prec.)

hpeu-e v. (dui --) to give back, restore.

hpeuk v. hpeuk ciyang to chasten, punish. gau hpeuk to educate.

hpi n. (20) spirit, daemon. ḫpicao (15), ḫpi cao evil spirit:
pwi pa laik ḫpicao h'tawm u-ik 'all those possessed by evil
spirits'; ḫpicao ḫpicaik (1) evil spirits. (Shan ṭọ 1c.)

hpi-2 n. ḫpimap (21) sin, offence: deu ḫpimap ka 'to impute
offence to, blame, accuse'; plu-at ḫpimap, ploi ḫpimap 'to
forgive sins'; ḫpan pe kwe dui deu ḫpimap ka pwi tang kau,
plu-at ḫpimap naw heu-e 'if you have grounds for offence
against another person, forgive him'; do keut do sawn ka
خلافا ḫpimap 'to repent of one's sins'; luan hkaing ḫpimap 'to be
forgiven one's sins'; ḫpimap ḫpigram/sins, offences.

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hpiit v. (8) to offend (ka against), to have irregular sexual
relations (mai: with). ḫpiit lut to be wrong, in error,
sinful; ḫpiit vao to have irregular sexual relations (mai:
with). (Shan ṭọ 4c 'to err, to sin'.)

hpi-ya1 n. plank (?).

* [6] pierce

hpi-ya2 v. ḫpi-ya... hu to whirl. (Pal. ḫja 'to wave'.)

hplat v. hplat hu to go on (ka to). pang hplat to be pierced;
ploi... hplat hwet to send on; yao hplat to see through.

hpleh n. (7) basket.

hplu v. (1) to blow (on), breathe out, to kindle: baung ting
hwet ti hplu 'a heavy squall came on'; hplu pi lawk le 'to
play the flute'. Cf. hpu.

hpo v. to jump, leap. ḫpo laik (-- ka dau) to jump into. (Pal.
be:r, ve:r?)

hpoi. See ḫkik ḫpoi pieces.

hpon n. dung. (Shan ṭọ 2c.)
hproik. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

hpru-a v. to sprinkle (ka with). (Shan ṭa 1c, 4c 'to scatter in fine particles'; cf. Pal. prow:r, prow:r 'fine ash'.)

hpu v. to blow: hkeu hpu baung ting 'as a strong wind was blowing'. Cf. hplu. (Shan ṭa 2c.)

hpuim v. to be ignorant, rude, barbarous.

hpuin¹ n. (3) table: yam ngawm neung naw de hpuin 'as he sat at table'. (Shan ṭa to 'dining-table'.)

hpuin² nq. (2) quantifier, garments, books: sibe ra hpuin 'two coats'. (Shan ṭa 1c.)

hpuk n. (5) hpuk lai book.

hpwan num. (5) five. Der. tihpwan 'fifty'. (Lawa U, Mp pho:n, BL phu:an, Pal. phen; cf. RL. han; Khasi san; OM. musūn.)

hpyawk v. (9) to bind, tie up, tether: ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'could not bind him, even with chains'; hpyawk reu ka praok heu-e 'moored the boat to the shore'. hpyawk gang to imprison.

htai¹ nq. storey.

htai² v. to plough. krong htai plough. (Shan ọ 1c 'to plough', from B. ṭoow.)

htam v. to build, make. (OM. ptaŋ?)

htang v. to face. teh htang to turn to face.

htat v. to shed (?). (Shan ọ ọ 4c 'to filter, separate'?)

htawng n. (4) prison: wai htawng sau yean dou htawng 'after John had been put in prison'.

hteh¹ v. to give one's allegiance (ka to). htehm hteh to make up, supply; ti-ehn hteh to be brought in, brought under allegiance.

hteh² v. (--- ka) to oppose.

htehang v. (8) to deny: now htehang a nin, "Au ang tawng ang yung pa a mai heu-e" 'he denied it, saying, "I don't know what you're talking about"'. htehang ti tik to deny, repudiate:

† put in prison'. (Shan ọ ọ 2c, cf. B. ṭoow and M. Huy, Down)
htehang ti tik tokau ti 'to deny oneself'; mai tak sang
htehang ti tik au 'you will repudiate me'; htehang ti tik ti
vut id. bra htehang to be contrary; htung htehang,
hunghteang to dispute; kum htung htehang to dispute
together; reh htehang to advance a contention. (Shan 8c 7m.)

hteh-ao n. & v. (1). dance: yu hteh-ao 'to dance'. graw hteh-ao
to dance.

htehm v. (bao --) to restore [strength]. htehm hteh to make up,
supply [deficiency], to multiply.

hti v. to smelt.

htip v. to kick. (Shan 8c 2c.)

hto v. (1) to close, block: mai: naw plu pleh simao mai: hto
maw-eng dau si-mui-ik an heu-e 'and he rolled a stone up
against the opening of the tomb'. rehn hto to keep under
control. (Cf. Oh. dal 'to obstruct'?)

htong v. to lead. htong hu to go forward; htong ji... laik to
show the way into; htong... li to lead out; htong... lüt to
lead astray.

htuin v. (3) to press: htuin ka naw 'were pressing round him';
yu ka maw son eng ki sang htuin naw tom tip 'so that they
should not crush him'.

htuit v. htuin nyuin to press round. Rk that 'to be mean'?}

htung v. (2) htung htehang, htunghteang to dispute, argue: hkeu
hoit htung htehang ki pao ti...; hraw hrawg pwi maw dau ki,
leu ting hkaing pao ti heu-e 'for they had been disputing
which of them would be the greatest'. kum htung htehang to
dispute together.

htwi v. teh htwi to rebel.

hu v. (163) to go, walk: ki pra naw cao mai: hu heu-e 'they left
him and went'; pa simeh ti cuip sibe da mai: hu 'who like to
walk about in long coats'; hwet hwet hu hu 'were coming and
going'; hu kra 'to walk'; yam hu kra 'as they went along, on
the way'; e hu tang da tang dui 'let us go elsewhere'; naw hu
si-vo-e cui-i 'he went on a little way'; ki hu ka veng
Kapeniom 'they went to Caphernaum'; hu ka dau veng 'go into
the town'; hu ka naw 'went to him'; hu dau hakteh veng Turu

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'went to Tyrian territory'; ki hkin Simon... hu mai: ki 'they forced Simon... to go with them'; reu tang reu tibla hu tau mai: nay neu-e 'some other boats accompanied him'; hu ka caong ti 'to go on foot'; hu jak ti yao 'go and see'; hu mai: ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'go and show yourself to the priest'; hu ti ru-at simh heu-e 'went to sow seed'. hu chun to be driven aground (ka on); hu hawt nay cao dau kra heu-e 'he followed him along the road'; hu laik to go in: hu laik dau nyeh ti nyeh 'went into a house'; hu laik ka dau veng 'went into the town'; hu lailing, hu lai ling to go round: yam hu lai ling nay cao ka dau nyeh bwan 'while he was walking round the temple'; hu lailing ti sideh gau ka dau yaon hanki 'went round the villages teaching'; hu laung to go along; hu mo to creep; hu plap (ka) to rush at; hu pruing to go through, pass through: hu pruing dau ma ngoca 'was passing through the fields of corn'; hu pruing ka dau meung Galileh 'went through Galilee'; mai: hu pruing meung Sidon, mai: hu pruing sina meung Dekapolis 'and passing through the territory of Sidon, crossed that of Decapolis'. dut gweh hu hkaing to cut oneself off from; grai grup hu to pass away; greu... hu to drive; greu... li hu to drive out: gweh hu hkaing to part from, leave; haok hu to go up; hkrom hu to fade; hpi-ya... hu to whirl: hplat hu to go on; htong hu to go forward; kli-ehn... haok hu to lift up; kraw hu to go rigid; kro hu to wither; li hu to leave, go out, go away; lo-e... hu to snatch away; loi hu to go on, proceed; luan hu to go past; ploi... hu to send; pruing prang (ri ru-at) hu to be scattered, dispersed; rut rim... hu to take away by force; reu... hu to take, force to go; siblo-e... hu to sweep away; ta hu to spread; tehng hu to cross over; teh ti li hu to withdraw; to hu to run; tok... hu to carry off; tui-i... hu to take, take aside; tui-i... li hu to take away; veh... hu to take, bring; veh... li hu to take away. Cf. haok, ing, laik¹, li¹; hwet. (Lawa he:u.) Rh phu 'to conduct'.

but hu to go astray;
tak hu to be carried off;

hui-ik v. to sting. pangkat hui-ik thistle. bo. myui-ik 'to sting'.

huim v. (1) to bathe: ka ang ki nyang huim tokau ti 'before they have bathed'. (Lawa U haum, Pal. hu:m; OM. *hum, mod. hum.)

hun v. (46) to be many: cup lik pa keht hun 'a very large herd of pigs'; cup pvi hun 'the crowd'. hao hun id. M sm 'very'

hwan. deh hwan to be mature, fully instructed; haok hwan to get up, to grow. (Shan g6 3c 'to shoot up'.)

hwet v. (180) to come, arrive, to attain: yam hwet ponsawm 'when
night came'; hwet hwet hu hu 'were coming and going'; ki hwet plak toi rawm nawng 'they reached the other side of the lake'; yam hwet naw cao ka hkaao an 'when he came up to the tree'; hwet ka naw cao 'came to him'; hwet de ka naw cao 'came up to him'; ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not get near him'; mai: naw cao li hu hkaing tan mai hwet ka dau meung tokau ti 'and he left there and came to his own part of the country'; pwi hwet hkaing nyeh pwi geh kaing nyeh sideh 'a man came from the house of the president of the synagogue'; yam hwet ki hkaing dau la 'when they come from the market'; kra lat kra siyaung... hoit hwet pehang ki 'fear and trembling had overtaken them'; hwet kra tao 'to attain salvation'; tom hwet '(up) to'; ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside'; hwet mai: krup si-vo-e nau cao 'came and fell before him'; au hwet son sang kok pwi pa ra pa sui ang maw, vehang maw kaw nan, hwet ti kok pwi pa kwe map kwe gram heu-e 'I did not come to call righteous men, but to call sinners'; hwet son sang deu mai tai ti pehang naw leh-ak 'come and lay your hands on her'; piaawm hwet ti hkuum vui-i ki 'a cloud came and cast its shadow on them'. blu... hwet to draw to one; de hwet to approach; gaok hwet to (be?) invite(d); kao hwet to come from; klawn... hwet to bring on a stretcher; kok... hwet to call; summon... li hwet to come out, emerge, come down, (--- hkaing) come from, out of, leave; nehn hwet ka to come on to; nyak hwet to reach; ploi... hwet to send; ploi... hplat hwet to send on; teh hwet to turn back; tehang hwet to cross to; to hwet to come running; veh... hwet to bring. Cf. hu, kao'.

(Pal. vet 'to come near'?)

\[i^1\] v. (36) to eat, to consume, use: i hkaomun 'to eat bread'; i kapao 'to hold a wedding feast'; ang kwe pa i tit ti heu-e 'have nothing to eat'; i tom sak, i mai: sak 'ate their fill'. i nyao to devour; i un to eat: pa i pa un 'food'; i pa i pa un 'to eat'. rut ti i to prey on. Cf. sawm2.

\[i^2\] v. (--- rawm (ri)) to agree, to be together.

im v. (15) to live, be alive: pwi im 'the living'; pa im ju 'life'. dui kao im to rise from the dead. Cf. klawt. (Pal. i:m, RL. im; Khasi im; OM. *yu%m, mod. y%m 'to breathe'.)

*\((6)\)im*

in n. & ns. (84) this: in maw pa ti? 'what is this?'; gawng in 'this hill'. yamin (2), yam in now. Opp. an. Der. hkinki 'these', tin 'here', nin 'in this manner'.

ing v. (8) (often dui --) to go back, return: dui ing ka nyeh ti

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'went home'; paw keh naw dui ing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let him not go back to fetch his clothes'. ploi... ing to send back. Cf. teh⁵. (Lawa xìn 'to come, return'; Pal. ve:ng, vi:ng 'to return'; M. wbin 'to visit'.)

it¹ v. (14) to lie down, be lying down, to sleep: mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; sau mai: it 'was ill in bed'; it ka pehang mawn gaong 'was asleep on the pillow'; kraung it, ku dui it 'bed'. it tum to lodge for the night. laik it to sleep; leh-ak it to be fast asleep; man it ti to die. Cf. noi. (Lawa ait, Pal. i:t, RL. yət. Cf. B. ęż.)

it² v. (1) (-- mai;) to be with, in the same place as: pa it tau mai: ki heu-e 'there with them'. (Perh. error for ot.)

i-ya n. (5) fowl: i-ya u heu-e 'the cock crowed'. (Lawa εɛ, Pal. is:r, RL. yər; Khasi (s)'iar, syiar; Srê iar.)

ja¹ n. drop: ja nam 'drops of blood'.

ja² v. (17) to begin (ti to): dui ja ti sideh gau de prack rawm nawn 'again began to teach by the lakeside'; dui ja, yam ja 'beginning'; pa ja ti hkarawm hkar 'the beginning of the troubles'; ja tom ri-a 'from the root up'; ja... tom hwet 'from... to'; ja plak pehang tōm hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; ja yam in tom hwet lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'from now till eternity'. (Shan ro 5c, from B. ę.)

ja³ v. (2) to curse: hkaoru pa hoit ja mai 'the fig tree which you cursed'; ja, ti ja mai: teh tu 'began to curse and swear'. ja lawk, lawk ja id.

jai¹ v. (9) to prophesy: krai lo jai 'to deliver a prophecy'. Cf. gru krai.

jai² v. expletive in jut jai to cease.

jak v. (41) to look (usy. ka (pehang) at), watch, see, to take note: naw jak mawn mawn 'he had a good look'; ot dui singai mai: jak heu-e 'watched from a distance'; ki jak vung pehàng ki 'they looked around them'; jak ka Kaw an 'looked at him'; jak ka pehang ki 'looked at them'; jak ka pwi hao pwi hun sau mau, dui sau mau tan 'watched the people putting money into the treasury there'; hwet ti jak graw grawng pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; keh e jak Eliya sang hwet ti tui-i naw li leh, ang hwet leh? 'let us see whether Elijah
will come to take him down or not'; jak heu-e, hkaoru pa hoit ja mai, hoit vit hoit kro hu hkaawm u-ik heu-e 'look, the fig tree you cursed has withered completely'; jak heu-e, au hoit gru krai ka pe graw grawng ku ceu si-vo-e ka sang maw heu-e 'don't forget, I have foretold everything to you before it happens'; ngeht heu-e, jak heu-e 'listen...' jak ti yao to look purposefully: hu jak ti yao 'go and see'; jak ti yao vung vehang naw 'looked round'. gong ti jak to regard fixedly; kro ti jak to be expecting, be on the lookout for; maong ti jak to look up; pau ti jak to watch; yaok ti jak to look up. Cf. yao1.

ja lao, jalao pcs. rather than.

ja 1o, jalo v. (1) to jump. ja lo ti kao to spring to one's feet. (Shan 5c 1c 'to jump up towards something'.)

jan1 n? hkaao jo rong jan 'framework of building'. (Shan 4o 'unroofed portion of veranda'?)

jan2 v. to shine. jan gai (dui --) to reflect; jan rehang to shine. li jan to dawn.

jan3. du jan to excuse, justify.

jang. See ji jang (glang glui-ing) long time.

jao n. reason, incentive, excuse. hkeu jao cause.

jaong n. jaong num, num jaong foundation. (Conn. caong 'foot'.)

jaur/jiur jau v. to shed: jau rawm ngai 'to shed tears'.

jaw1 n. shellfish.

v. to imitate.

jaw2 n? set (3): hawt jaw 'to imitate'. kaing jaw action.

jawk1 v. (-- ti) to resume, to do continuously.

jawk2 v. to be adorned (ka with). jawk bre, jawk hkre to adorn, array. heh jawk to adorn, beautify.

jawk ten n. candlestick. (Cf. Shan 4m 'candle'.)

jawm1 n. (19) n. phr. head, chiefly in: jawm sau 'illness, case of disease; jawm sau jawm nai-ya 'diseases'; lo tawn jawm krai 'command'; jawm lak 'craftiness'; jawm pa keut pa sawn
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"opinion": jawm kra manner: jawm kra pa yu au 'my methods'.

*Cf. kra. (PL. tawm 'in order to'.)

jawn v. to ambush.

jawn v. (1) to clench, to cling (ka to): jawp tai ti kla naw cao 'struck him with clenched fists'.

jawp v. jawp krai to assert, prove. deu jawp to impute.

jehn q. jeh nyeh family.

jeh v. to break up, be broken up.

jehang v. to take off [sandals].

jehm v. jehm ti krai (bao --) to repeat.

jeht v. (4) to accord. jeht hkaw to accord closely: jeht hkaw ka rawm Herut heu-e 'delighted Herod'; jeht kreung to be square. hkaw jeht to be right, proper.

jeht v. to be bright. jeht pru to be dazzling.

jeh yaong. hkao jeh yaong palm tree.

jeung v. to look steadily (ka at), to direct [gaze] on. maong ti jeung to look fixedly up (ka at).

ji v. (7) to show, indicate, display. ji krai to declare; ji... yao to show, exhibit: ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'show yourself to the priest'; sang ji pa yao lawk pa ting 'will show you a large room'; tak sang ji yao mai mai: ceu pa dao pa am 'will exhibit signs and wonders'. htong ji... laik to show the way into; plak ji to reveal. (Shan 8 5c.)

ji-ak saw n. key. (Var. of ji-yak saw, q.v.)

ji-ang n. scales. (ci-ang 'to weigh'.)

ji-ang v. to watch closely, to spy on. (Shan 4m 'to look at'.)

ji jang n. ji jang glang glui-ing long time.

ji-ang n. jimrehm nail.

ji-yak saw n. key. Var. ji-ak saw. (Cf. Pal. lāhsə: 'key'; M. (581)
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{kaso} 'lock'.

jo¹ n? hkaq jo rong jan 'framework of building'.

jo² v. to extoll: jo plakngai 'to glorify'.

jo-eng pv. [not] only.

jong¹ n. period of time: jong num 'year'.


ju n. (30) life, duration of life, lifetime; animating principle, soul: tao ju 'to save life'; som ju 'to lose one's life'; pa im ju 'life, being alive'; ju naw hoit kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'; awn ju 'to be young'; reh ju 'to be old'; pwi ju in 'this generation'; ka dau bawk yam ju pwi in 'in the lifetime of this generation'. ju hpan lives: lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'eternity'. (Pal. jo: 'lifetime', perh. ult. from P. Ayu.)

*jui¹ n. (3) lips, mouth. siyeq hui lips. Cf. maw-eng. (RL. tsur v. rauw, RL. dawm, P. ndeua, RL. el 'lip; Ayru. outer ear?)

*jui² v. (1) jui jui blaong blaong up and down; jui laik (-- ka dau) to go down into: to li ka dui neh reh neh jun jui laik ka dau rawm nawng 'ran down a precipitous place into the lake'. keut jui keut blaong to be at a loss. Cf. li¹. (Pal. jui: 'valley', py:sh jui-r 'to go down', RL. tsur 'to go down'.)

*jui³ v. jui nyaw to persuade; jui sideh to exhort. kum jui to discuss; sideh jui to argue.

juing juing n. (3) always, continuously: pwi hot pwi sibawm ot mai: pwi juing juing 'the poor are always with you'.

juip n. juip gehn ring.

juit v. do jawm juit normality (?)

jum n. ngaw jum great value.

jun¹ v. keut pot jun pot to hope; kro jun to await. (Shan nek c 'to encounter'?)

jun². See reh jun steepness, declivity.

jung v. to stand erect, [sun] to be at the zenith. yaok ti jung
to hold fast to. Der. (cung) sijung 'to stand firm'. (Conn. cung 'to stand'.) Pal hmyeng; RL kimb.)

jup n. & v. (to) muzzle.

jut v. to cease. jut jai id. (Shan shk 4o.)

ka1 n. (13) first, before (as head of clause, followed by negative), until; pwi pa ot ka tom neh, tak da hka 'many who are first will be last'; jaw ji tokau naw yao ka Mari Magadala ka heu-e 'he showed himself first to Mary of Magdala'; pwi ti kaw ang chi laik ka dau nyeh pwi pa ting rehang,... hpan new ang hpyawk pwi... an ka 'no one can go into a strong man's house... unless he first binds him'; ka ang i-ya nyang u ra bawk, mai tak sang htehbang ti tik au lo-e bawk heu-e 'before the cock crows twice, you will repudiate me three times'; ang i pa i pa un, ka ang ki nyang hko-ek tai ti mawm mawm 'they do not eat until they have washed their hands thoroughly'. ka ha first of all. glangka (1), glanka (1), glangka: previously; hpaoka (9), hpaoka first, previously; si-vo-e ka before. Cf. si-vo-e.

*kaal

ka2 n. (7) fish: tui-i ka 'to catch fish'. (Lawa ka, Pal. ka:, RL. ka; Khasi doh-kha; OM. ka, ka'.)

ka3 n. (73) (chiefly in collocation yu --) ka maw what: au tak yu ka maw? 'what shall I do?'; so yu ka maw 'so that, that, how, why', (in questions) 'what, which'; pa yu ka maw 'how, what, which'. Cf. maw, pa ti. (Perh. weak form of hkeu 'cause'.)

ka4 pn. & n. (780) to, into; at, in, on, in front of, against, round, among; with, by, from (particle indicating (i) direction or object of action; (ii) location; (iii) means or source of action); thereto, etc.: ki hu ka veng Kapenion 'they went to Capernaum'; hwet ka nau cao 'came to him'; a nin ka nau 'said to him'; taw mau ko ka simhang Kesa 'to pay tax to Caesar'; graw grawng pa hoit maw ka kaw pa laik hpicoao hkaungi 'what had happened to the man who had been possessed by evil spirits'; hkyo ka nau 'besought him'; jak ka 'to look at'; nya ka 'to laugh at'; caorawm ka 'to take pity on'; hpit vao ka bon an hkeu-e 'he commits adultery against that woman'; songrawm ka 'to be angry with'; gweh ka an... ka pwi hkawm u-ik hkeu-e 'divided the... fish among them all'; hpan preu-e simao... ka ngawk nau 'if a... stone was hung round his neck'; ot ka greung rawm nawng 'was in the middle of the lake'; gruim ka bawk 'below in the compound'; sawm ka gawng tan heu-e
'were feeding there on the hill'; ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'could not bind him, even with chains'; pu-a naw ka man paing an 'wrapped him in the white cloth'; baptis ka naw 'was baptised by him'; hu ka caong ti 'went on foot'; yam naw hoit mong graw grawng ceu an ka pwi geh kaing naing 'when he had heard about it from the captain'; dao deng ka 'were astonished at it'; ki ang yumrawm ka 'they did not believe it'; tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took stones and gashed himself with them'; ki hkawm u-ik nyau ka heu-e 'they all drank from it'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe rehn rawm ti ka 'take note of what you have heard'. ka dau in, into, to, at, on, among, of: paw vi laik ka dau yaong an, mai: paw vi krei ka pwi ti kau ka dau yaong an heu-e 'do not go into that village, or tell anyone in it'; ka dau bawk yam in 'at this time'; ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; ka de near, by: cot ka de kra 'fell by the road'; ka dui (in lit. sense and) place: ka dui in maw ka dau teh-ak heu-e 'this place is in the forest'; ka dui chi keut 'seat of thought, mind'; ka pehang above, on, on to, at: it ka pehang mawn gaong 'was asleep on the pillow'; groi sida an ka pehang kaing naw cno heu-e 'poured the perfume on his head'; jak ke pehang 'to look at'; naw hoit yu kaing pa mawm ka pehang au heu-e 'she has done a good deed towards me'; ka sina among: cot ka sina sung kat 'fell among some thorns'; ka si-vo-e ahead of: hwet ka si-vo-e ki heu-e 'arrived ahead of them'. de ka near, up to. Cf. dau; hkaing. (Shan 3o 'place; at, to, from'.)

**ka** v. (4) to untie: peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; pa ka la in yu ka maw? 'why are you untying that donkey?' (Rumai ka ka; cf. Pal. khah, RL. khä; Srês hou. Conn. ga 'to be loosened, to displace'.)

**ka** ns. (5) also, even, still: au ka ang krai ka pe 'nor will I tell you'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door'; pa leu hkaing an ka 'still more'; yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh 'so that I can teach even there'. (Weak form of kaw 'also, even', perh. partly also of kawn 'still'.)

kai. kap kai to compose [poem].

kaik v. (2) to be ashamed (hkeu of): tak sang kaik hkeu naw 'will be ashamed of him'. kaik tu-wa to be dishonoured, shamed.

kaing n. (41) act, deed, work: naw hoit yu kaing pa mawm 'she
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has done a good deed'; maw hkeu nan siawp sibrawm hkanki tom yu kaing ka dau naw heu-e 'it is because of that that mighty powers are at work in him'; hoit taw kaing ka kau pwi maw kau pwi an 'has given each man his task'; geh kaing 'to be a leader, be in charge' (lit. 'to hold the acts'). kaing jaw act. (Lit. M. 것으뜸.)

kaing2 n. (12) head: yu kveht kaing ti 'to shake one's head'; si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa U, Mp kain, BL kai, Pal. käng, RL. kį.)

kak n. (3) (--, -- hkaao) branch. (Lawa ka:k, Pal. kʰa (he:), RL. kāk.)

kakaong v. (2) to be naked.

ka-la-uk n. (2) camel. (Shan ကြီးမား, 5c 4c 4c, from B. ကြီး, cf. ကြီး: 'western foreigner', P. otha 'camel'.)

kalu v. to be short of stature.

ka-mau m. gangrene.

kang1 v. expletive in keh kang to prevent. (Shan ကြား 3c 'to put up a barrier'.)

kang2. See keu kang (lu) to be turbulent.

kao1 v. (41) to stand up, get up, (-- hkaing) to come (from), to leave: kao mai: hu 'stood up and walked'; mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; pa kao hkaing meung Gailele 'who had come from Galilee'; kao hkaing tan mai: hu dau hakteh veng Turu 'left there and went to Tyrian territory'. kao hwet to come from; kao im (dui --) to rise from the dead; kao ti yu ka to rise against. ja lo ti kao to spring to one's feet; so(...) kao to rouse; yaok... kao to help get up. Cf. cung; hwet, lit'. (Lawa 꼿 'to stand up'.) BL kau, U, 꼿 kāk.

kao2 num. (17) ten. (Lawa U ka:u, BL ku:a, Mp ko:, Pal. kʰ:r, RL. kół; OM. cas.)

kaok v. (1) to stop. cung kaok to stand still, stop; yut ti kaok to stop.

kaong v. (1) to dig: kaong dau 'dug a hole'. kaong ti tik to dig up. Cf. ci-ak2. (Pal. kʰu:ng, kʰu:ng, RL. kʰ.)

kap v. to graft. kap kai to compose [poem]; kap sau to graft
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kapao, ka pao n. (3) wedding: yu kapao 'to get married'.

kat n. (3) katlawm (1), kat lawm thorn; kat saibre bramble.

pang kat thorny plant.

kau1 n. & nq. (156) person, self; quantifier, human beings and spirits: pwi pon kau 'four men'; mo-eng tang kau 'another wife'; hpi cao ali-a kau 'seven evil spirits'. tokau (44) body, self. (Shan 5c 'self'.)

kau2 n. (1) foetus: bon pa kwe kau 'pregnant women'.

kau3 v. (4) to be called: dui kau Kesasemani 'a place called Gethsemane'; ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?' ceukau (14), ceu kau name. Cf. man4.

kau4 v. (2) to be ripe: yam hoit kau pli 'when the fruit is ripe'. Cf. tuim.

kau5 v. (6) kau cong to endure, to be stable: ki kau ki cong tivut hkeing 'they endure only for a while'; keh... kau cong 'confirmed, strengthened'; kau cung sijung to stand firm.

kaung n. (2) kaung ma, ma kaung fields, cultivable land.

kaw1 n. (50) (male) person (used of single referent only): kaw pa tik pa taw naw cao 'his betrayer'; kaw pa ploi au huet 'he who sent me'; kaw an 'that person, he'; kaw in maw maw? 'who is this man?' Cf. bon; sime1; pwi. (Shan 5c.)

kaw2 v. to found: kaw num 'to lay a foundation'. kaw hpan to create. (Shan 5c 'to begin'.)

kaw3 ns. (128) also, too, even: mai: ka eh-ak kaw ki kwe cui-i 'they also had a few small fish'; pe kwe ngai kaw, ang chi yao leh? 'you have eyes, cannot you see?'; naw taw lo ka hpi pa sui-ing pa brai kaw 'he even gives orders to unclean spirits'; ti ceu kaw '[not] anything, nothing'; so paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'say nothing to anyone'; e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti bawk kaw 'we never saw anything like it'; vehang... kaw 'though, (also vehang maw...') even, also'; vehang ki yao kaw 'though they see'; vehang baung mai: rawm nawng kaw neght lo now heu-e 'even the wind and the lake obey him'; vehang maw so htkanki kaw 'even the dogs'; vehang maw kaw nan 'though it is so, but'; vehang maw nan kaw 'but even so'. Cf. pen.
Weak form ka\(^6\). (Shan \(\text{cni} 3c\).)

**kaweh** pv. (1) to go on to do, to do late. (Shan \(\text{cni} \text{'to delay'}\).)

**kawk**\(^1\) n. & nq. (6) cup, cupful: rawm ti kawk 'a cup of water'.

**kawkngu** (2) lamp. (Shan \(\text{cni} 4c\).)

**kawk**\(^2\) n. enclosure for animals.

**kawk**\(^3\) v. to remove, to draw out.

**kawkaw** n? exactly (?): grai kawkaw bawkyam ali-a nari 'left him just at seven o'clock'.

**kawk vawk** v. to be crooked.

**kawm** v. (2) to enfold, embrace: kawm naw ka tai ti 'put his arms round him'; kawm ki dau tai ti 'put his arms round them'. (RL. kawm 'to grasp'.)

**kawn**\(^1\) n. (106) child, offspring, young creature: naw ang kwe kawn 'he had no children'; new chi maw kawn new yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; (kawn nyawm) '(young) child'; kawn nyawm bon eh-ak au 'my little daughter'; kawn pwi 'men, human beings'; kawn la 'young donkey'. kawn ai son; kawn brawm twins; kawncau (70) servant, follower: bon pa maw kawncau cao geh kaing li pa ting an 'a girl who was one of the high priest's servants'; kawncau naw hkanki 'his disciples'; kawn ceucat progeny; kawn do-e orphan; kawnprai (6), kawn prai child, offspring: kawnprai hkanki kaw tak ti yu ka meh kui-ing ti 'children too shall rise against their parents'; ang hkaw ti tui-i hkaomun ceh kawnprai hkanki taing ka so heu-e 'it is not right to take the children's bread and throw it to the dogs'; kawncau grandchild; kawnse great-grandchild. daok dawn kawn prai children; puaik kawn kui-ing family, close kin. (Lawa U, Mp ku'en, BL kon, Pal. kw5:n, RL. kuan; Khasi khun; OM. kon.)

**kawn**\(^2\) pv. (15) still: yam kawn sika new cao 'while he was still speaking'; pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'; au tak kawn sang ot mai: pe meh greung? 'how much longer must I be with you?'; leu hkaing nan kawn kwe buin tang ceu tom neh 'they have many more rules besides that'.

**kawng**\(^1\) n. (3) worm. Cf. veh-ak. (Cf. Pal. va go:ng 'edible gruh'.)
kawng² n. (3) flask, phial. (Shan งค 'tube'.)

kawng³ v. (1) kum kawng to consult, to agree.

kawp¹ v. to adhere, to attach (ka to). (Shan งค 'to cling to, to attach'.)

kawp² v. to be soiled, stained (by). kawp prui to be stained (ka by).

kawt v. to wipe, wipe off. (Pali. khatu-

ke v. (2) to be born, to bear. loi ti ke to be in labour.

keh¹ n. trap.

keh² pron. (38) they two, the two; she, her. hkankeh (1) dual marker. Cf. naw². (Pali. ga:r, RL. kar.)

keh³ v. (105) to cause to, (usy. [not]) to allow to, let; so prefixed to 1st and 3rd person, and emphatic 2nd person, imperatives, and imperatives of v. denoting states; without verbal complement, to forbid: pwi aw kaw, dui keh chi sika heu-e 'he has made even the dumb able to speak again'; keh ki taw ka pwi hkanke 'had them give them to the people'; sawk ti keh naw cao ji ki yao mai pa dao pa am hkaing raoma 'tried to get him to show them a sign from heaven'; tak sang prawn keh naw yum 'shall condemn him to death'; neh kehcau naw hkanke keh reu eh-ak kro de naw ti lang heu-e 'told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him'; naw ang keh hpciao hkanke sika 'he would not let the evil spirits speak'; keh kawn nyawm eh-ak hkanke hwet ka au, paw vi sidehn ki 'let the little children come to me, do not stop them'; keh e yu nyeh bang lo-e lang 'let us make three huts'; hpan pwi ti kau kau simeh ti hwet hkaai au, keh naw htehang ti tik tokau ti 'if anyone wants to follow me, let him deny himself'; paw keh naw li laik dau nyeh 'let him not go down into the house'; pe ku kau dau pwi ngeht au, mai: keh tawm heu-e 'all of you listen to me, and understand'; keh nim 'be still!'; e keh naw 'we forbade him'. keh kang, keh raw to prevent; keh sidehn (-- ka) to restrain. cu ti keh [not] to allow to; klop ti keh yi to empty; yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone; yu keh to cause to. Cf. neh². (Lawa U bii'au 'to give'.) BL, MD kama, U. Who

keh⁴ v. to be hurt (?).
**Wa Vocabulary**

kehn¹ n. kehn nyawm district. (Shan 3c 'place'.)

kehn² v. (5) to be hard, stiff: pa kehn rawm 'stupidity, obstinacy'. (Rumai ke:n.)

keh neh, kehneh ns. (3, 1) n. phr. marker, slightly emphatic: ki keh neh maw pa mawm 'salt is good'; pwi pa ru-at simhe kehneh, ru-at gumlo bwan heu-e 'the man who sows seed, is sowing the Good Word'; hpan yu nan keh neh 'if for they did'. (Cf. RL. ne.)

keh² v. (2) shoe, sandal: cuip kehp 'to wear shoes'. (Shan 40.)

keht pv. (37) very, very much: yam keht cao 'very early'; ki keht lat 'they were very much afraid'; ki keht kwe kra dao kra deng ka heu-e 'they were utterly astonished'. (Pal. gat.)

keu n. bridle. mao keu id. (Shan 4c. 1c.)

keu kang v. keu kang lu to be turbulent: baung keu kang lu ting 'hurricane'.

keukeh n. pigeon. (Shan 9c. 1c, cf. 9l 'crow', and Pal. kake: 'pigeon'.)

keun. mau ko keun kind of tax.

keung v. (3) to be worth, to be worthy, deserve (ti to): tawng ra bli-a eh-ak, pr keung buin ti peh-ak 'two small copper coins, together worth one pice'; peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; a naw keung ti yum heu-e 'said he deserved to die'. keung hkaw to be proper, decent, worthy (ka of). (Shan 2c.)

keut¹ n? rawm keut spring.

keut² v. (20) to think, heed, consider: ka dui chi keut 'mind'; ki keut dau rawm ti yu nin 'they thought to themselves:...'; yao naw chi keut ti pawk lo mawm mawm 'saw that he could well devise an answer, noted the intelligence of his answer'; mai ang keut graw grawng hvet e kra lau leh? 'do you not heed that we are about to be destroyed?'; mai keut graw grawng ceu pa de pa dawt mai: kawn pwi hkaing 'you think only of human matters'. keut ce to think; keut jui keut blaong to be at a loss; keut pot jun pot to hope; keut sown to judge, calculate,
Wa Vocabulary

* gæt/* gšt

to think; keut ti a to reason: keut ti a nin ka pao ti, "Maw hkeu ang e kwe hkaomun heu-e" 'reasoned among themselves, "It is because we have no bread"'; keut ti yao (=" ka) to regard, consider; keut yi-ak to intend (ti to). do keut to remember; do keut do sawn to repent; dut keut to decide. Cf. ce₂.

ki¹ n. (5) salt. tau ki dill; tau ki la cumin. (Lawa U khis, BL, Mp ki::)

ki² pron. (507) they (three or more), them, their. hkanki (232) those, plural marker; hkinki these. (Pal. ge: 'they', plural marker, RL. ke, plural marker, ka 'they'; Khasi ki 'they'.)

ki-eht v. to bite. (Lawa U, Mp khi:at, BL ki:at; M. kit. Cf. Shan ʃə̃ 4o 'to bite, to cut with scissors', and kit.)

kin¹ v. to draw: kin rawm 'to draw water'. Cf. pup.

kin² v. kin sau to be very ill; kin sibawm to suffer famine.

kin³ v. to compel. (Var. of hkin³, q.v.)

kit v. (6) to cut, sever: kak hkaa pa hoit kit hkaing dau ma 'branches which they had cut in the fields'; pa hoit kit au kaing naw 'whose head I cut off'. kit... dut to cut off: kit yaok... dut heu-e 'cut off [his] ear'; kit(...) go to cut down; kit ti tik to cut off, get rid of by cutting off. (Shan ʃə̃ 4o 'to bite, to cut with scissors'? Cf. ki-eht, and M. kut.)

kla v. (1) to strike: jawp tai ti kla naw cao 'struck him with clenched fists'. kla tap to beat. Cf. deh³, duim, simang, siveht? tall.

klei v. (3) to be green. klai lung to be dark blue; klai si-im to be verdant green; klai singi to be blue. rao klai, raoklai to be purple.

klang¹ n. klang kri eagle; klangpreng vulture. (Pal. kla:ng 'hawk, kite'.)

klang². See (lai ling) kling klang to go in and out.

klao¹ v. (1) to mix: sida neh pa hoit klao tau mai: muran 'vinegar mixed with myrrh'. klao kleu-e to be mixed; klao kleuk (" tau) to assemble, adjust. (Conn. glao 'to be mixed'. Cf. M. həlao 'to mix in'.)
**Wa Vocabulary**

klao\(^2\). leng klao to compose verses. (Shan ꯾ 4c 'to make good musical sounds'?)

klao\(^3\). (1) tau klao mustard plant. Lawa bi bua? law?; V., W5 bu? 603 'white mustard'

klap v. to shut: klap siveh 'shut the doors'. Cf. nyuip. (Pal. kl\(\tilde{a}\)-p 'to shut', kl\(\tilde{a}\)-p 'to slam'.)

kla ruim n. (1) earthquake: kla ruim tak sang tok dui hao dui 'there will be earthquakes in many places'.

klat v. to hold back, check.

klaung v. twa klaung to observe [law].

klawk n. valley. (Cf. Shan ꯿ 5c 'hollow, valley'; Pal. h\(\tilde{a}\) 'to make) dent, hollow'.)

klawm v. (4) to raise to, carry on, one's shoulder. klawm... hvet to bring, carrying on one's shoulder: ki klawm pwi sau hhanki pehang ku hvet tan heu-e 'they brought the sick there on their beds'. Cf. yeh\(^2\). Der. glawm 'burden'. (RL. klam.)

klawn n. klawn teh island. (Ult. prob. from B. ꯿ , cf. Shan ꯿ 1c; Pal. klo:nhsa:i; MM. klon.)

klawng n. (3) stream: tang prai teng klawng 'abroad'. rawm klawng id. (Lawa klo:n; cf. B. ꯿ ꯿ ; Pal. plawng 'stream', B. ꯿ ꯿ 'canal', ꯿ ꯿ 'gully'.)

klawt v. to be alive. Cf. im.

kle v. (1) to hesitate: kle yem sika 'stammered'.

kleh v. to take part in sport. (Shan ꯽ 5c, whence Pal. karkhê.)

klehp, man klehp apron. (Cf. Pal. rak\(\tilde{e}\)-p 'bands worn over apron'.)

kleu-e v. expletive in klao kleu-e to be mixed.

kleuk v. (1) (--) tau) to join together: pa hoit kleuk siveh tau paw keh pwi yeh heu-e 'what God has joined together, let man not separate'. Kleuk neue to share (ka in). klao kleuk to assemble. Var. hkkleuk.
kli-a v. to knot together.

kli-ehn v. kli-ehn... haok hu to lift up; kli-ehn... hu to carry [person]. yaok ti kli-ehn to pick up.

kling v. to spin. (OM. klen; cf. Pal. kənle:ng 'wheel, spindle'; lawa U də:y 'spinning wheel'.)

kling klang v. lai ling kling klang to go in and out.

klip1 n. shoulder. (Lawa klep.)

klip2 v. (1) to set: yam klip singai '(at) sunset'. Opp. li1. (Conn. glip 'to be hidden'. Pal. hlip, hlip 'to put, drop, down, to set'.)

klo. teh klo clay.

klo-ek v. to seize: klo-ek gok nay 'seized him by the throat'.

kloj v. to be subdued, suppressed.

klong n. (2) bowl. klong tawng bowls. (Cf. Rumai təlu:ng, alu:ng; M. hlaŋ 'metal bowl'.)

klop v. klop ti keh yi to empty. (Cf. Shan ńjo 'to be empty'.)

klui-ik v. to knead: klui-ik neh-ao 'to make dough'.

klu-ik v. to be lax.

klui-ing v. to be fat. (Lawa U klın, Pal. klı:ng; M. klin 'fat, oil'.)

klup v. klup ti tik to scatter, throw away.

ko1 v. (5) to collect: ko mau 'to collect tax'; mau ko 'tax'.

ko2 v. (1) ko ti tik to gouge out, get rid of by gouging out.

ko3 pv. (3) ha... ko in case, lest.

ko-ek v. (1) ha ko-ek to be scorching hot. (RL. kəic.)

ko-eng v. (4) to be hostile (ka to): pwi pa eng ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'anyone who is not against us is on our side';
pwi ko-eng ka mai 'your enemies'.

kok v. (36) to call (ka on), cry out: nay cao kok mai heu-e 'he is calling you'; nay kok ka Eliya 'he is calling on Elijah'; kok lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'. kok... hkrawm to call together: kok pwi naing hkawm u-ik hkrawm pao ti heu-e 'called all the regiment together'; kok... hwet to call, summon: kok ki kao kao ra hwet 'called the twelve of them'; kok ki hwet ka ti 'called them to him'; kok... maw to call: yu ka maw mai lai kok au maw 'pa mawm' 'why do you call me good?'; pwi ti kau pa kok maw Baraba 'a man called Barabbas'; kok yo to cry, cry out: nay kok nay yo 'he cried out'; nay kok nay yo a nin 'he cried,...' meh-ak ti kok maw to term. (OM. kok. Conn. gaok 'to invite')

kra n. (54) road, way, way of conduct; head of hypostasising n. phr.: ngawm de kra 'was sitting near the road'; hawt nay cao dau kra 'followed him along the road'; plak praik ka dau kra 'outside in the street'; hu kra 'to walk'; yam hu kra 'on the way'; kra siyeh 'God's way'; kra yum 'death'; kra dao kra deng 'astonishment'; kra tuk teh-ak tuk te 'persecution'; kra ang yuhrapm au 'my lack of belief'; kra pa ang ki yuhrapm 'their lack of belief'; pe ang nyang kwe kra yuhrapm leh? 'have you still no faith?'; hwet kra tao 'to attain salvation'. jawm kra manner. Cf. jawm'. (Lawa U, Mp kra; use as n. phr. head calqued on Shan or tho.)

krai v. (73) to say, tell (--, -- ka to): ki krai graw grawng ksh ka nay cao heu-e 'they told him about her'; krai ki graw grawng ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau nay 'told them what was going to happen to him'; krai lo 'to speak'; krai lo jai heu-e ' prophesy!'; mong lo pa hoit krai an 'heard what he said'; au krai lo tete telai ka pe 'I tell you truly'; krai ceu an sidawng heu-e 'said these things openly'; krai pa cao graw grawng 'to speak evil of'; au krai ka mai, kao heu-e 'I tell you, rise'; au krai ka pe, Eliya hoit hwet heu-e 'I tell you that Elijah has come'; ki dui krai, 'Kwe ali-a lon heu-e' 'they replied, "Seven"'; ki krai ka nay cao a nin 'they told him:... ' krai a to say; krai do to admit, confess, give account of: ki krai do hpiimap hpiagram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'; krai lao (-- ka) to inform; krai... mong to tell, speak to: krai ki mong graw grawng 'tell them of...'; nay krai ki mong gumlo bwan heu-e 'he was speaking the Good Word to them'. a krai to say; gru krai to foretell; jawm krai to assert; yehm ti krai to repeat; ji krai to declare; lo tawm jawm krai command; ni nai krai lao to explain; pawk ti krai to reply; teh-ak krai to estimate; yo ti krai to shout out. Cf. (714)
Vocabulary

*grary. a², sika. (Pal. grai; cf. Shan ᵀ᷄ ³c 'to narrate'.)

[krai] v. (1) (-- ka) to anoint, smear on. (Pal. krai 'to apply [paint].')
   krai³ v. to gather [fuel].
   kraig v. to lust.
   kram v. to take up, occupy. (Shan ᵅ⁴o 'to sojourn'.)

[krao] n. granary, storeroom. (Lawa U kra:u 'storeroom', Pal. kro:r 'basket for storing paddy'.)
   kraung n. (24) garment; gear: cuip kraung hauk ka-la-uk 'wore clothes of camel's hair'; ki pui-ik kraung pa rao klai hkaing naw, mai: dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'they took the purple robe off him and dressed him in his own clothes again'; kraung cuip 'garment, clothes'; kraung it 'bed'; lawk pa ting... pa hoit kwe kraung 'a large furnished room'; ang cu ti keh pwi ti kaw kaw, veh kraung tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to carry any goods through the temple'. kraung ceh property, goods; kraung hkarai riches, wealth. hkao kraung ornaments. (RL. kraŋ; cf. Shan ᵅ³o ³o 'property, gear'; Pal. gru: 'garment, gear'.)

[kraw] v. (1) kraw hu to go rigid. (OM. *kro', mod. kro? 'to be stiff'; cf. Pal. kho: id.)
   krawk v. krawk hkrāwm to gather, collect. Var. hkrāwkm.
   kre¹ n. (1) kre nye eye of needle.
   kre² nq. quantifier, swords.
   kre³ v. to overflow. naok kre to be full to overflowing.
   kreu-ek v. to be torn to pieces.
   kreung. jeht kreung to be square.
   kri¹ n. (-- ka) shoal.

[kri²] n. bear. (Lawa U kris, BL khre, Mp kraih, Pal. khre:r.)
   kri³ v. kri vung vehn to entangle.
   kri⁴. klang kri eagle.
kri\textsuperscript{5}. (2) bon kri virgin. iawa Bl piedviri, u. palenri, ms palayea (*a-ril/nul*
\textsuperscript{2}).

krit v. to grind: krit maw 'to grind in a quern'. (Pal. grit.)

kro\textsuperscript{1} v. (5) to be dry. kro hu to wither. hit kro to dry up; vit kro hu to wither; yum kro to be withered, atrophied.

kro\textsuperscript{2} v. (2) to wait, (-- ti) to come to, become, gradually: neh kawncau naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro de-naw ti lang heu-e 'told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him'; kro ti ting rawm 'have got proud'. kro jun to wait for; kro pau to keep watch; kro ti jak to be on the lookout (son for), be expecting. sh bi 'to come, become'.

kro\textsuperscript{3} v. (--) ca to stub against, collide with.

krom v. to cohere.

krong n. krong htae plough.

kru n. kru naing army.

kruit v. to take shelter.

krük hkrek v. to be jagged (?).

krup\textsuperscript{1} v. (6) to prostrate oneself, do obeisance: krup ka naw cao, krup si-vo-e naw cao 'prostrated himself before him'; krup de caong naw 'fell at his feet'; gru ngawng ti krup ka 'knelt in homage to'. (Pal. gru:p; cf. Shan 95c 'to kneel with bowed head', and gup.)

krup\textsuperscript{2} v. to overtake.

krup\textsuperscript{3} v. to be discovered, detected.

ku\textsuperscript{1} n. (4) bedstead: it ka pehang ku 'lying on the bed'. ku dui it id. (Shan 92c.)

ku\textsuperscript{2} n. speck: ku ngai 'mote in eye'.

ku\textsuperscript{3} v. tuim ku to help. (Rh. kru (theam) ida)

ku\textsuperscript{4} num. (39) every: pa tan pa lu ku mu 'every sacrifice'; pe ku kau dau pwi 'all of you'; ku ceu (hkawm u-ik) 'everything'; ku da ku dui 'everywhere'. Cf. hkawm. (Shan 93c.)
ku⁵ pv. (or v?) nāw ang ku yao tit ti 'he could not see at all'.

kui-ing n. (25) father: ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. puaik kawn kui-ing family, close kin. (Pal. ku:n.)

kuk n? prey (?).

kukak. dak kukak tongue [of fire].

kum v. (3) to consult: kum pao ti 'consulted together'. kum htung htehang to dispute together; kum jui to discuss, argue; kum kawn to consult, to agree: kum kawn mai: kawncau mau soi Herutrawng ki sang pon ti yu nāw cao lau yu ka maw heu-e 'consulted with Herod's servants how they might destroy him'. tuim kum tuim a to advise. (Shan § 1c.)

kun n. chief. (Cf. Shan ḳ̀ n̥ 'prince'.)

kup v. to be sufficient, to suffice. kup va to satisfy. (Pal. ḳ̀ p 'enough'; OM. gap 'to suffice'.)

kut v. (-- ti) to tarry, (-- rawm) to reconcile oneself (ka to).

ku-wa v. (4) to sprout, spring up: simeh an ku-wa, mai: ting laong 'the seed sprouts and grows'. ku-wa li ting to spring up. sidaing ku-wa ti to dare to; yeh... ku-wa to force up.

kuwat n. & v. (7) elder; to grow old. kuwat song (nong yu) elder. yeh kuwat woman of older generation. Cf. sinaw. (Lawa U ḳ̱:at, BL ku:at 'to be old'.)

kwa v. to be violent, fierce.

kwan v. kwan ti rehp... laik to admit (dau to).

kwang v. to have power over.

kwat¹ v. (1) to be cold: yam kwat 'winter'. kwat yung id. (Lawa U ḳ̱:m ḵan 'winter'; cf. M. uʔ tao⁷ həḵatl id.; Shan 4c 'to be cold', whence Pal. kát.)

kwat² v. to tear out.

kwe v. (137) to be, exist; to have, possess, acquire: kwe puaik ali-a kau 'there were seven brothers'; pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'; tom dui ot, tom de...
siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door'; kwe tiyla pa songrawm 'there were some who were angry'; kwe duy maw 'where is...'; yanyong pa kwe siv-vo-e pa 'the village in front of you'; ka dau ki kwe 'among them were...'; ju nay hoit kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'; pa kwe buin ti siveh 'a hundred in number'; haktah chih keh kwe pliong noong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; pa kwe mai ku ceu 'everything you possess'; pe kwe hkaomin meh lon? 'how many loaves have you?'; pe ang nyang kwe kra yumrawm leh? 'have you still no faith?'; tom ang ki kwe bawk yam sawm heu-e 'till they had no time to eat'; e kwe pa yu mai: mai ceu pa ti? 'what have we to do with you?'; kwe kah pa ting 'grew large branches'. dawk kwe ka to precede; deuk kwe to remain; mi kwe to be rich; nyawm ot nyawm kwe to be in good health; sehp kwe to possess; sidu kwe to share equally; tui-i ti kwe to take [a wife]; yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone. Cf. maw.

*(guwy)*

kya1 v. (2) to tend, superintend. kya ngehn to protect; kya pau to guard; kya prreh to take care of, administer. bung ti kya to look after; lehag kya to herd, tend.

kya2 v. kya prawn to try, judge. (Var. of ca2.)

la1 n. (5) donkey. (Shan ဗ ဗ 'mule', from B. ဗဗ.)

*sla?*

la2 n. (4) leaf. tau ki la cumin. (Lawa U hla, BL la, Mp laha, Pal. hla:, RL. la', sla'; OM. sla.)

*laas*

la3 n. (3) market. la cau marketplaces. (Cf. RL. tərlas.)

la4 n? (2) ma la rawm land and water (?).

*laas*

la5 v. to burn (intr.). lu la to be excited. Der. gla 'hearth'. (Cf. Pal. rala:r, rala:, rala:h 'conflagration'.)

la6 v. to be late. (Shan ဗ ဗ 3c.)

*las*

la7 v. to compete, struggle: la pao ti to 'to have a race'. la bang li-a to be struck down; la cha ( -- ka) to oppose.

la8. rawm la sweat.

lai1 n. (30) writing, book: tehm lai 'to write'; lai cao jai Isaya 'the book of the prophet Isaiah'. lai carang account; laira (1) song, hymn: hka hoit ra ki laira ti mu 'after they had sung a hymn'. hpuk lai book. (Shan ဗ ဗ 40.)
lai\textsuperscript{2} n. \& pv. (17) time, occasion; ever, sign of continuous or habitual action: lai maw? 'when?'; pe simeh ti yu pa mawm ka ki lai maw ang a 'whenever you want to do them a kind act'; ang lai pawk lo tit ti 'answered never a word'; paw lai bao laik ka naw heu-e 'never enter him again!'; keh ang lai dui maw ra kau 'they are no longer two persons'; ang lai kwe hkaomun mai: ki dau reu, leu hkaing ti lon hkaing 'they had no bread with them in the boat, except one loaf'; yu ka maw kawncau mai lai ang twa pa i pa un? 'why do your disciples not fast?'; yu pa ti mai lai kawn lakleut ka sara cao gau? 'why do you go on troubling the teacher?'; yu ka maw mai lai kok au maw 'pa mawm'? 'why do you call me good?' Cf. do\textsuperscript{3}, tau\textsuperscript{5}. (RL. lai 'longer, more'.)

* lai\textsuperscript{5} n. trade: yu lai 'to trade'. lai geu id. (Pal. lg:i 'to trade').

lai\textsuperscript{4} pn. reciprocating particle: ti kau lai ti kau 'one another'. (Pal. lai i 'to be different; other, each'.)

lai\textsuperscript{1} v. (59) to enter (- (ka) dau, ka): laik ka dau veng Yerusalem, mai: laik ka dau nyeh bwan 'entered Jerusalem and went into the temple'; laik (ka) dau reu 'got into the boat'; laik ka dui ot kawn nyawm an heu-e 'went in where the child was'; grawm ti laik ka simehang hkainghkaom 'hurried in to the king'; naw laik dui maw ang a 'wherever he enters'. blui ti laik ka dau to open on to, lead to; chun laik dau to splash into; htong ji... laik to show the way into; hu laik (ka) dau to enter; jui laik ka dau to go down into; kwan ti rehp... laik dau to admit to; li laik dau to go down into; plap ti laik ka dau to rush into. Opp. li\textsuperscript{1}. (Lawa U li:ak.)

lai\textsuperscript{2} v. (5) laik it to sleep, be asleep. (Cf. OM. ihi\textsuperscript{1} id.)

leil\textsuperscript{1} n. crow. (Lawa U raja:k, BL la-a:k, Pal. khä-ä; OM. kil'äk.)

lak\textsuperscript{1} n. mile. (Shan နီ 4c.)

lak\textsuperscript{2} nq. mile. (Shan နီ 5c id.)

lak\textsuperscript{3} v. (2) breh lak to steal. (Shan နီ 5c id.)

lak\textsuperscript{4} v. to be sensible, wise: jawm lak 'craftiness'. lak lehm.
**Vocabulary**

**laklehm** id.

**lak**

pv. of one's own accord. (Shan ڵ၄၁၅၄၄၄ 'to act voluntarily'.)

**lak**

6. *lau lak pak lui-ing* to be exterminated.

**laklaw** v. to deny (?)

**lakleut** v. (2) to trouble, annoy; *kawn bon mai hoit yum heu-e. Yu pa ti mai lai kawn lakleut ka sara cao gau? 'Your daughter is dead. Why do you go on troubling the teacher?'; *paw chu naw, pe lai lakleut naw yu ka maw? 'Leave her alone. Why are you annoying her?' (Cf. M. ဗို 'to abuse'.)

**laklo** n. garland.

**leksawn** n. gift, *hkawnghpaku* laksawn gifts. (Cf. Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄, from B. မိုင်ကောင်ကွက်.)

**lan**

1 nq. million. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄.)

2 nq. million. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄.)

**lan**

1 nq. million. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄.)

2 nq. million. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄.)

**lang**

1 nq. (7) quantifier, houses and boats; *nyeh bang lo-e lang* 'three huts'; *reul eak... ti lang* 'a small boat'. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄.)

2 v. (1) to be long; *hauk kaing pa lang* 'long hair'; *rawk bwan tom lang* 'pray for a long time'. Cf. da2. Der. *glang* 'length'. (Cf. Pal. hlu:ng, hlu:ng; OM. *jliṅ, mod. kliṅg.)

3 v. lang teung, langteung to be severe; extremely. (Cf. Pal. lo:ng la:ng 'very [large, small]').

**lao**

1 v. (2) to taste, have flavour; *pa lao ki* 'the taste of the salt'.

2. *krai lao ka* to inform; *ni nai krai lao* to explain. (Shan ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄ 'to address'; cf. M. ဗို၁၃၃၄၄၄ 'to narrate'.)

3. (5) sa lao to abuse, speak against.

4. See *ja lao*, *jalaao* rather than.

**lao leh** v. to be important.
Vocabulary

laong v. (10) to be high; to be downwind: gawng laong 'high hill'. caong ma laong north; ting laong to be great, to grow.
Der. blaong 'upper part', glaong 'height'. (Lawa U hlaung; MM. slu̱n; cf. RL. tsroŋ, Khasi jerong, jrong.)

lat v. (18) to be afraid (to; ka of): paw vi lat 'do not be afraid'; ki lat ka pwi hkanki 'they were afraid of the people'; ki lat chawk ka naw cao heu-e 'they were afraid to ask him'. lat graung to be timid, fearful; lat siyaung to tremble with fear. deh lat to be afraid; yao lat to be bewildered. (Lawa U, BL lat.)

lau1 n. lau samehang prince, ruler.

lau2 v. (21) to be destroyed, damaged: mai hwet ti yu e lau leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; hwet... kra lau 'to come to destruction'; lau rawm 'to lose heart'; lau rawm ka 'to be disconcerted, repelled, by'; lau caong 'to have lost a leg'. lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated; lau lui-ing to perish; lau nai to be ruined, spoiled; lau si-um to fall into decay. buit lau to fade; cao lau to be in danger; hklut lau to dethrone; sida lau to be annihilated, come to an end; yeh... lau, yeh ti yu lau to destroy. Der. plau 'to kill'. (Cf. Shaw 5c, whence RL. lu')

lau3 v. (3) to rest. lau lui (--, -- ti) id. (Cf. Pal. ralu:.)

lauk v. (4) to choose, select. lauk ti ci-ak to appoint, select; lauk ti tui-i to choose.

laung1 v. to take, hold, captive, to besiege.

laung2. sau laung to be epileptic.

laung laung n. (1) quickly, readily.

law v. (1) law maw, maw law to be in turmoil.

law-ek v. to be without stain.

lawk1 n. (2) room, container: lawk pa ting plak pehang 'a large room upstairs'. (Shan 5c.)

lawk2 n. lawk ngu flame.

lawk3 v. lawk ja, ja lawk to curse.
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<td>lawk⁴</td>
<td>v. to set [value] (ka on), to crave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lawk⁵</td>
<td>v. (as ka) to retain, preserve. lawk ot to live, dwell; lawk ti taw to give grudgingly.</td>
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<td>lawklen</td>
<td>n. flute. pi lawk le id.</td>
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<td>lawlem</td>
<td>n. &amp; v. cutting edge; to be sharp. v (Pal. le:m 'to be sharp').</td>
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<tr>
<td>lawng¹</td>
<td>v. to go along: lawng kra 'to pass along'. hu lawng id. (RL. log 'on'.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lawng²</td>
<td>See tap lawng ramparts.</td>
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<td>lawpan</td>
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<td>lawt</td>
<td>v. (1) to unsheathe: lawt vait ti 'drew his sword'. (Pal. luct, RL. luq:ti.)</td>
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<td>lehen</td>
<td>n. &amp; v. (to) rain. rawm leh rain. (Lawa U.hle, BL lei, Mp lahe 'rain'.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>leh²</td>
<td>v. to disobey. leu leh id. (Shan (çê)ə 1c 'to transgress'.)</td>
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<td>leh³</td>
<td>v. luleh (1) to roll. Der. (plu) pleh 'to cause to roll'. (RL. lai 'to roll; cause to roll'; cf. Pal. glu:ng gla:i 'to cause to roll'.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| leh⁴   | ps. (60) absolute question particle: mai hwet ti yu e lau leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; laik it mai leh? 'are you asleep?'; mai: nan naw hankan kaw ot tau mai: e tin, ang maw leh? 'and his sisters too are living with us here, aren't they?'; chawk ka naw grayng hoi ti reung yum maw cao leh? 'asked him whether he had been dead some time'; keh e jak Eliya sang hwet ti tu-i naw li leh, ang hwet leh? 'let us see whether Elijah will come to take him down or not'; tak maw yam ponbo leh, hpan ang maw nan, yam greung sawm leh... pe ang lai tawn hou-e 'you do not know whether it will be at evening, or in the middle of the night'. Cf. neh.""
leh⁵. See lao leh to be important.

leh-ak¹ n? ngai leh-ak ankle.

leh-ak² v. (5) to buy: pwi pa co pa leh-ak 'people who were buying and selling'.

leh-ak³ v. leh-ak it to be fast asleep.

leh-ak⁴ ps. (10) precative particle: tuim e leh-ak 'please help us'.

leh-ak⁵. See luk leh-ak to be injurious.

lehang¹ v. (3) to herd: pwi lehang lik 'swineherd'. lehang kya id. (Shan ဗ ဗ 'to feed'.)

lehang². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

lehm. lak lehm, laklehm to be sensible.

lehp n. proximity, near.

leht¹ v. to lick. (Pal. le:at,) ṭō ṭō

leht² v. to be unimportant (ka to).

len v. (10) len ti nyaw to trick; len ti tui-i to obtain by fraud: paw len ti tui-i kraung ceh pwi 'do not defraud others of their property'. mu-an ti peh len to falsify; peh len to deceive, be deceitful. (Shan ဗ ဗ 'to deceive'.)

leng v. to compose: lo leng 'poem'. leng klao id.

leu¹ v. & va. (27) to be left over, surplus, to be more (hkaing than): pa ma pa h pawng pa leu 'fragments left over'; pa leu ki 'their surplus'; pa leu hkaing an ka 'still more'; leu hkaing 'besides, except'; leu hkaing in, leu hkaing nan 'besides, moreover'; ang lai kwe hkaomun mai: ki dau reu, leu hkaing ti long hkaing 'they had no bread with them in the boat, except one loaf'; cao jai ang maw pa ang kwe min plakngai, leu hkaing dau meung tokau ti 'a prophet is not without honour except in his own country'; leu denari lo-e siyeh pla 'more than three hundred denarii'; neh leu hkaing '(are) more than'; leu eh-ak hkaing 'is smaller than'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'. leu lut to transgress. Cf. neh⁴. (Shan ဗ ဗ 'to
exceed'.)

**leu**² v. (1) to refuse, to set aside: naw ang rawm leu lo bon an heu-e 'he did not like to refuse her request'. leu leh to disobey. (Perh. = prec. in causative sense.)

**leu-e** v. to aim at. hawt leu-e id. (Shan 2' 2c.)

**leung** v. to be yellow. tawng leung brass. (Shan 10. 10.)

**li**¹ v. (92) to come out, emerge, (to hkaing (dau)) leave, issue from, go away; to come down: yam hoit li singai 'when the sun had risen'; yam... li la 'when it puts out leaves'; jawm sau pa li nam 'haemorrhage'; yam li ki hkaing dau reu 'as they were getting out of the boat'; li hkaing ki 'left them'; lo li hkaing raoma 'a voice came from heaven'; li hkaing hkaolak heu-e 'come down from the cross!'; li blui to appear (ka to); li hü to go out (hkaing (dau) of), leave, go away: keh kaw an li hu 'sent him away'; li hu hkaing dau naw heu-e 'came out of him'; li hu hkaing hakteh Turu 'left Tyrian territory'; nsw li hu ka gra nyeh 'he went out into the veranda'; li hwet to come, come out, come down: pa li hwet hkaing veng Jerusalem 'who had come from Jerusalem'; yam li hwet ki hkaing gawng 'as they were coming down from the hill'; li jan to dawn; li laik (-- dau) to go down into; li maw to become: li maw awm pwi pa hoit yum 'became like a corpse'; au tak keh pa li maw pwi pa tui-i pwi heu-e 'I will make you into catchers of men'; li rehang to shine. dik... li to tread out, thresh; greu... li to drive out (hkaing (dau) of); greu... li hu to drive out; htong... li to lead out; ku-wa li ting to spring up; nyot greu... li to throw out; pi(...) li to sweep out; ploi(...) li to lower; prauk... li to pour out; sigreu... li to drive out (hkaing of); teh ti li hu to withdraw; to li to run down; tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu hkaing to take out of; veh... li hu to send out. Cf. jui², kao¹; opp. laik¹; haok. (Perl. laik 'to go down, out'; BL. le 'to go out'; Srê li 'to open, unfold'.)

**li**². (26) (to be?) ritual: buin li 'ritual'; cao geh kaing li 'priest'.

**li-a**¹ num. (2) six. Der. ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'. (Lawa Ù lês, BL, Mp lê.)

**li-a**². hkao li-a mulberry tree.

**li-a**³. la bang li-a to be struck down. (Shan 10 to 'to be
reduced to particles, destroyed?)

li-ang v. to be first: pa li-ang ti yu 'which he did first'.

li-ehm v. li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to interpret. cheu li-ehm to discriminate; sawk li-ehm to search, fathom. (Shan ဗဲ 'to look', cf. Pal. လီ 'to look for'.)

(*li-ehm?)

lik n. (6) pig. (Lawa leik, Pal. le, RL. lek; OM. click.)

lin. See (ding) luk lin wall.

ling¹ n. cart.

ling². See lailing; lai ling to go round.

lip v. lip lu to be, become; 'entranced. (Pal. li:p 'to enter, to possess', cf. OM. lop, mod. lip id.)

*(li:E)

lo¹ n. (6) voice, utterance, saying, language: lo li hkaing raoma a nin 'a voice came from heaven, saying:...'; kok lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'; lo pa a, "Dui kao hkaing kra yum heu-e" 'the words "rise again from the dead"'; naw ang tawng lo pa sang krai 'he did not know what to say'; lo pa hoit teh hoit tu naw 'the oath he had sworn'; keht dao keht deng ka lo naw cao an 'were astonished at what he said'; lo pa sa pa lao ka siyeh 'blasphemy'; lo jai 'prophecy'; lo tawm 'command'; tawm lo ka 'to command, order'; ngeht lo 'to listen to, obey'; pawk lo 'to reply'; chawk lo ka 'to question'; ki tak sang sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkrao 'they will speak in new languages'. lo tawm jawm krai command. gumlo (8), gumlo (1) "word, speech. Cf. graw grawng. (Cf. Lawa U a:lo; RL. re: 'voice'?)

lo² v. (7) to need: pwi pa nyawm ot nyawm kwe, ang lo pwi pa chi sida sidim 'people who are in health do not need physicians'; yam lo naw 'when he was in need'. lo cut to be in need; lo hot to be in want. (Shan ဗဲ 2c 'to desire', from B. ဗဲ 'to desire, need'.)

lo³ v. (2) to be changed, to change, exchange: tokau naw cao lo si-vo-e ki tan heu-e 'he was transfigured in front of them'; pwi pa lo mau 'money-changer'. teh lo to be transformed.

*(li:y)

lo⁴. See ja lo, jalo to jump.

*luy²

lo-ë¹ v. (--- rawm) to swim. (Shan ဗဲ 4c.)
lo-e² v. lo-e... hu to snatch away. Der. siblo-e 'to sweep away'. (Shan  ngữ 20 'to strip off'.)

lo-e³ v. expletive in lūt lo-e to transgress. (Shan  ngữ 4c 'to err', from B.  ngữ ००००००००.)

lo-e⁴ num. (13) three. (Lawa U la-u-a, BL la-u:ei, MP la-ɔ. An unprefixed form is represented by Pal. ua:i, ɔ:i, RL. we; cf. tingo-e 'thirty', and OM. pi, pi'.) Comm. *pi².

lo-e⁵ n. lo-ek caong heel. (Comm. Pal. ?)

loī¹ v. (-- ti) to proceed to. loī hu (-- ka) to go on to.

loī² v. loī ti ke to be in labour. = prec.

loī³. See lung loī to be authentic.

lon n. & nq. (12) loaf; lump, quantifier for loaves, stones: lon hkaomun hka:nki 'the loaves'; hkaomun hpwan lon 'five loaves of bread'. (Cf. Shan  ngữ 4c quantifier, round things, from B.  ngữ ?)

long. (to be?) above: dui long 'above'. (Cf. Lawa U kalaŋ id.)

lop v. to spread. lop vehn (-- ka) to bind up.

lu¹ v. to rotate. luleh (1) to roll; new nyot kaw an go pehang teh, mai: new luleh ti 'he threw him to the ground, and he rolled about'. keu kang lu to be turbulent. Der. plu (pleh) 'to cause to roll'. (M. la 'to roll';)

lu² v. lu la (-- rawm) to be excited. lip lu to be entranced.

lu³ v. (3) tan lu to sacrifice. (Shan  ngữ 2c, from B.  ngữ ००००००००.)

lu-a¹ n. gawng lu-a hills. (Shan  ngữ ०००००००० 'mountain'.)

lu-a² v. to be loud. ting lu-a id. lawa u. ʔəhən

lu-a³ v. to gush out.

luan¹ v. (9) to go past, pass on, away, to be freed, forgiven (hkaing from, for): yam hoit luan singai twa 'when the fast day was past'; pwi ju in tak ang ba luan, tom... 'this generation shall not pass away till...'; ti kau kaw ang pon ti luan 'no one would escape'; keh mai luan hkaing jawm sau mai
heu-e 'may you be free of your illness'; luan hkaing hpimap ki 'are forgiven their sins'. luan hu (-- hkaing) to go past: new yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'. sirra... luan to wash away; to luan to escape.

(Shan ကူး, from B. ကူး)

luan². cha neh luan, neh luan yu to be greedy to.

lui v. (3) expletive in lau lui to rest. Der. plui 'to rest (tr.).' (Shan ကျွ 3c 'to rest', q. Rl. wmr.)

lui-ing¹ n. (9) duration: lui-ing sawm 'all night'; lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'eternity'. lui-ing lang id. hkawm u-ik hkawm lui-ing all. Der. (glang) glui-ing 'duration'.

(Shan ကျွ, from B, ကျွ)

(*lui-ing² v. lau lsk pak lui-ing to be exterminated; lau lui-ing to perish. (OM. လျော 'to be destroyed'.)

comm.

luim n. wrappings.

luin v. muit luin to be familiar with. (Shan ကျွ 3c 'to become familiar'.)

*lui² v. (3) (-- -- yaok) to be deaf. (Lawa U hlaut, BL hla:k, Pal. hlü, RL. lut.)

comm.

luit² v. to be damp, wet.

lukle v? expletive in lukleh-ak lukle to be injurious (?).

luk leh-ak, lukleh-ak v? to be injurious (?). lukleh-ak lukle id. (Lawa U luke 'to suffer?')

luk lin. ding luk lin wall. (Cf. Shan ကျွ 1c 'earth', ကျွား 'earth ridge'.)

luleh v. to glow.

lung¹ n. effort. (Cf. Shan ကျွ 4c 5c 'to be industrious'?)

*lung² v. to be black. klai lung to be dark blue. (Lawa လား) RL. lęy

lung³. (to be?) level. (Cf. Lawa U လား, Mp ည klaux 'plain'.)

lunglehang. pukpleh-ak lung-lehang to sway. (Pal. lung la:ng 'to swing'.)
lung loi v. to be authentic.

lut v. (6) to be in error: son sang pon peh pon len keh lut 'in order to mislead them'; lut kra 'to lose one's way', lut lo-e to transgress. hpi lut to be wrong; htong... lut to lead astray; leu lut to transgress. (Pal. lut; M. lut 'to sin'.)

lu-wa v. to come unfastened. MM loh; pwe k'le fak 'to (cause to) slip'.

ma1 n. (8) dry hill-field. ma kaung fields, cultivable land; ma la rawm land and water (?). kaung ma cultivable land. (Lawa U, BL ma'h, Mp me'; Pol. ma'r, RL mar; Srê mir.)

ma2 v. (5) to be shattered. ma hpaung to be reduced to fragments: hkeomun pa ma pa hpaung 'fragments of bread'. pa... ma (hpaung vit) to break in pieces. Lhwa BL ?wsa, U, MS ?wa 'to divide', k'kaw 'broken'.

ma3. caong ma laong north; caong ma se south. (Conn. raoma 'skies'?)

mai1 n. (19) sign: yam tak sang de maw ceu in hkanke, tak kwe mai pa yu ka maw? 'what will be the sign that these things are about to happen?'; mai mai: ceu pa dao pa am 'signs and wonders'. mai hken omen; mai sakse evidence, testimony: hkaam mai sakse 'to give evidence'; son sang maw mai sakse ka ki heu-e 'that it may be witness to them'. (Shan ọ to.)

mai2 pron. (130) you, your (singular). Cf. pa.1. (Lawa U mi, Pol. mi'; RL mi'; Khasi mé; Srê mi.)

mai4. See cang mai carpenter.

mai: pn. & pc. (1,299) with; and (often initial in sentence in narrative): e kwe pa yu mai: mai ceu pa ti? 'what have we to do with you?'; ot mai: ki 'is with them'; hnum kawng mai: 'to consult with'; hkwai mai: 'to accord with'; de dawt mai: 'to have to do with, pertain to'; meh mai mai: pu mai hkanke ot plak pra mai: sawk mai heu-e 'your mother and brothers are outside looking for you'; ki hwe mai: a nin ka naw cao 'they came and said to him:...'; pawk lo mai: a nin ka ki 'answered them:...'; hu ka dau veng, mai: pwi pa vah aw rawm ti kau tak sipup pa heu-e 'go into the town, and a man carrying a water jar will meet you'. tau mai: together with. (Pal. pa:?)

maik n. sand. pak maik sandbank. (Lawa U hmaic, BL maih, M. mait.) M. Obs. 'dust, rubbish', whence B ọiy.?
maing¹ n. gnat. (Shan ဗ 4o 'insect'.)

maing² v. (8) to ask for: pa rawk bwan mai: pa maing pe 'which you pray for'; hkyo maing to beseech; rawk maing to ask for. (Pal. hma:n 'to ask for', RL. main 'to ask [question], ask for'; OM. smañ 'to ask [question]').

maing³. same maing male. (Lawa U hmain, /BL-main/ 'male [animal]'; cf. Lawa Mp ramhain id.)

mak¹ nq. quantifier, sickles. (Shan ၾ 3o 'blade'.)

mak². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

man¹ n. (8) (piece of) cloth: man pa hkreao 'new piece of cloth'; man yu-a 'blanket, cloak'. man hpacet towel; man klehp apron; man pre silk; man ri linen; man teh curtain. (Shan ၾ 3c.)

man² v. man it (-- ti) to die.

mao¹ n. (3) string: mao hok 'leather thong'. mao hkla belt; mao keu bridle; mao si-ya cord. (Lawa U mo, mo, BL mo.)

mao² v. nyap mao to labour; tauk mao to be tired.

maong v. (2) to look up: maong ka raoma, maong plak raoma 'looked up to heaven'. maong ti jak id.; maong ti jeung to look fixedly up. (ka at). Cf. yaok ti jak. (Shan ၾ ၾ 3c 'to look, watch, for' / PL mao 'to expect' / mao kaw [maw] /)

map n. & v. (6) to jeer (ka at): kaw pa map ka meh ka kui-ing ti 'one who is disrespectful to his parents', map gram sins. hpimap (21) sin, offence; hpimap hpiyram (5) sins.

mat¹ n. sulphur.

mat² v. to be Wounded: dui mat 'wound'. sau mat ti id. (Shan ၾ ၾ 2o 'to wound by a slight cut accidentally'.)

mat³. bundle (?): yehn mat 'to tie in bundles'. (Shan ၾ ၾ 5c 'to tie together, bundle'.)

mau n. (14) silver, money: dui deu mau, dui sau mau 'treasury'; ko mau 'to collect tax'; mau ko 'tax'. mau rehang wages; mau soi, mau soi pay (?): kawncau mau soi 'paid servants'. num mau capital. (Shan ၾ ၾ 1c; cf. Lawa ma:l.)
maung n. lack.

maw¹ n. & ns. (120) who, which: kaw in maw maw? 'who is this?'; pwi maw tak sang pon hwet kra tao? 'who can hope to attain salvation?'; pwi maw pa tui au? 'who was it who touched me?'; dui maw 'where?'; lai maw 'when?'; maw ang a 'whichever'; au ngeut pwi maw ang a, maw kaw an 'whichever one I kiss is he'; dui maw ang a 'wherever'. ke maw what; yu ka maw so that, how, why, what, which. Cf. pa ti. (Pal. mō: 'what?'; OM. mu, mo' id.)

maw² n?/ suap (2): simao maw 'millstone'. (Lawa U, M, suap, RL po., Pal. suap 'mortal for killing rice')

maw³ v. (393) to be (copula), to be so, to be true, to happen: in maw pa ti? 'what is this?'; yam Abyahta maw cao geh kaing li pa ting 'when Abiathar was high priest'; ki ce maw mehang 'they thought he was a ghost'; bon an maw ceu Helasa 'she was of the Greek race'; ka dui in maw ka dau teh-ak heu-e 'this place is in the forest'; tai pa sui-ing pa brai, pa maw tai ang hko-ek 'unclean, that is, unwashed, hands'; pa pwi pa ang maw cao geh kaing li ang hkaw ti i 'which no one but a priest is allowed to eat'; maw ceu pa li hkaing dau kawn pwi pa chi keh maw sui-ing brai heu-e 'it is the things that come from within a man that make him unclean'; ki keh neh maw pa mawm 'salt is a good thing, salt is good'; singai twa hoit yu son kawn pwi heu-e. Yu kawn pwi son singai twa ang maw 'fast days were made for men. Men were not made for fast days'; kawn nyawm in hoit yum ang maw, maw ngeh laik it maw hkaing 'the child is not dead, it is just that she is sleeping'; mai: nan maw hankan kaw ot tau mai: e tin, ang maw leh? 'and his sisters too are living with us here, aren't they?'; vehang maw kaw nan, vehang maw nan 'though it is so, but'; hpan ang maw nan 'if not, or'; hpan maw nan 'if so, then'; hpan ang maw 'except'; maw hkeu 'the reason is, for'; dom maw dom an 'the moment which was that moment, immediately'; maw heu-e 'that is true'; hwet ti jak graw grawng pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; krai ki ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau maw 'told them what was to happen to him'. maw me to be true, veracious, sincere: maw pa maw pa me heu-e 'that is true'; mai sakse pa eng maw ang me 'false evidence'; e tawng mai maw pa maw pa me 'we know you are sincere'. li maw to become. Cf. kwe', ot. (Pal. mō:h 'to be, exist', RL po? 'to remain'.)

maw⁴ v. (6) to be called: dui maw Gwalagavhtā 'a place called Golgotha'. kok... maw to call; meh-ak ti kok maw to term. Cf. kau³. (Lawa U mān, RL. mus 'name'; cf. OM. imo', himo',

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maw v. (1) to be in turmoil. maw law, law maw id. (Pal. mo: 'to be noisy'.) maw maw to be profligate.
maw v. (2) mouth, opening: pwi maw tak sang plu pleh simao an hkaing maw-eng dau si-mui-ik son e 'who will roll the stone away from the opening of the tomb for us?' Cf. jui. (Shan 2c.)
maw-meh n. ox.
maw-eng n. (2) mouth, opening: pwi maw tak sang plu pleh simao an hkaing maw-eng dau si-mui-ik son e 'who will roll the stone away from the opening of the tomb for us?' Cf. jui. (Shan 2c.)
mawk n. mawk gao flour.
mawm v. (42) to be good, well: yu pa mawm 'to do good'; pa krai mai mawm 'what you say is good'; dui mawm teh 'where the soil was good'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'; bawk yam pa mawm yu ka maw, son sang pon taw naw cao ka ki 'a good time to hand him over to them'; tai naw dui mawm heu-e 'his hand was healed'; naw hoit dui mawm 'he had recovered'; mawm mawm 'well, thoroughly'; naw hoit yu hkaomun u-ik mawm mawm heu-e 'he has done everything well'; hu mawm mawm heu-e 'go in peace!'; hko-ek tai ti mawm mawm 'to wash one's hands thoroughly'; tok naw hu mawm mawm 'get him away safely'. mawm mehm to be good; mawm ngaw to be precious; mawmrawm to be kind, mehm to make good, restore. Cf. mo. (Pal. hm?m 'to be good-tempered, docile'.)
mawnarok n. (3) hell. (Ult. from P. mahānaraka.)
mawn gaong n. (1) pillow. (Cf. Pal. hmo:n 'cushion', Shan 'pillow'; Pal. ko:ng 'cylinder', RL. sankon 'pillow'.)
me1 n. & v. (3) (to take a) husband: hpan bon tik me ti, mai: bao me tang kau 'if a woman divorces her husband and marries another'; me mo-eng 'husbands and wives'. Cpd. sim 'male'. (Cf. Lawa U, M p ami, BL a me:i, Pal. i:me:, RL.  karme 'male'.)
me2 v. (6) maw me to be true.
meh1 n. (24) mother: meh mo-eng Simon 'Simon's wife's mother'; ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. mehm meh (3) widow. (Lawa U ma, Pal. ma, RL. ma'.)
meh2 num. (12) (how) many: pe kwe hkaomun meh lon? 'how many loaves have you?'; meh greung 'how long?'; meh ding 'how
Wa Vocabulary

much'; pe tong pe teh-ak ti taw ka pwi tang kau meh ding, tak
sang dui tong dui teh-ak ti taw ka pe yu nan 'as much as you
measure out for others will in turn be measured out for you';
naw cao tawm lo ka ki meh ding, ki neh keh ta hu heu-e 'the
more he told them not to, the more they spread it about';
nu... meh ding heu-e 'how difficult it is!'; ki ang ot tan meh
singai ti 'they did not stay there many days'. (Cf. Pal. bær
'as many as')

*maa[l]*

*mee-ak*\(^1\) v. to hanker (ka after). (OM. míc 'to desire (to)').
*mee-ak*\(^2\) v. meeh-ak ti kok maw to term. (Shan ṃc 'to
distinguish'.)

*maan*\(^1\) mehan n. (1) ghost. (Pal. kærmaːng 'shadow, ghost'.)
*meehang*\(^2\) nq. expletive in mu mehang general quantifier.

*mehm* v. (2) expletive in mawm mehm to be good.

*meng* n? distinction, division (?).

*meung*\(^1\) n. (51) region, district, state: hwet dau meung tokau ti
'came to his own district'; meung Yuda 'Judaea'; ti meung mai:
ti meung tak cha pao ti 'country shall rise against country';
meung siyeh 'the kingdom of God'. teh-ak meung district. Cf.
hakteh. (Shan ṃc 4c.)

*meung*\(^2\) v. '(-ti) to be anxious to. (Shan ṃc 5c.)

*mo*\(^1\) v. (11) to love, like, want: kawn pa mo au 'my son whom I
love'; jak ka kaw an mai: mo naw 'looked at him and took a
liking to him'; ki mo dui ngawm pa mawm hkaing pao ti 'they
like to have the best seats'.

*mo*\(^2\) v. (2) to be concealed, to escape notice: maw hkeu pa hoit
mo ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'for there is
nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; naw ang rawm keh

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Wa Vocabulary

**mo-e n. axe.** (Pal. müc; M. müi.)

**mo-eng n. & v. (15) (to take a) wife:** pwi maw ang a pa tik mo-eng ti, mai: bao mo-eng tang kau 'anyone who divorces his wife and marries another'; to mo-eng 'to marry'; me mo-eng 'husbands and wives'.

**moi v. (14) to get better, be cured:** naw ang moi cui-i kaw, bao neh hkaing 'she got no better, only worse'; keh ki moi 'made them well'; jawm sau naw hoit moi 'her sickness was cured'.

**mok n. (1) hat, crown, circlet:** taing mok katlawm 'wove a crown of thorns'. (Pal. hmō '(kinds of) hat'; M. hōmok 'Shan hat'; cf. B. ǣwōn id.)

**mong v. (41) to hear:** vehang maw pwi pa luit yaok kaw naw dui co keh mong 'he has cured even the deaf and made them hear again'; yam mong Herut graw grawng ceu an 'when Herod heard about it'; ki mong graw grawng naw cao ot ka dau nyeh ti nyeh 'they heard that he was in someone's house'; mong lo pa hoit krai an 'heard what he said'; pwi hao hun pa mong cao 'the many who heard him'; e mong naw a nin 'we heard him say:...'

**mu nq. (9) general quantifier:** kawn la ti mu 'a young donkey'; ka ra mu 'two fishes'; simeh tau klao ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'; pa tan pa lu ku mu 'all sacrifices'; laira ti mu 'a hymn'.

**mu-an v. mu-an ti peh len (nehp --) to falsify.** M common 'to be untrue'

**muhkeu, mu hkeu n. & v. (1, 1) (to) promise:** taw lo mu hkeu graw grawng sang taw mau ka naw heu-e 'promised to pay him for it'.

**mui n. boundary.** OM/ mui: 'end'.

**mui2 n. festival.**

*pwi tawng, vehang maw kaw nan naw ang pon ti mo heu-e 'he did not want anyone to know, but he could not escape notice'. mo blawm to be hidden. breh mo ti to do privily; hu mo to creep. (Pal. mō: 'to hide, conceal').

*mu*
Wa Vocabulary

muim n. nest.

muin nq. ten thousand. (Shan ဗ 2c.)

muit v. muit luin to be familiar with; muit tawng, tawng muit to know [person]. (Shan ဗ 3c.)

muk v. to wound, cut. muk... dut to cut off, to punish by expulsion. (Cf. Pal. m? 'to cut down [tree], to lop'.)

mun n. son's wife. *kmun (or *kmun, *kmun/).

mung v. (1) mung rehang to be light: yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'.

muram n. (1) myrrh. (Gk.)

mu-wat n. & v. mu-wat yi-a (to have) ulcer(s).

myeht n. fish-hook. (Shan ဗ 4m.)

nadu. (1) sida bawng nadu nard, perfume. (Cf. RL. (namman h'm) nadu' id.; M. n'adu, nta du 'gum kino tree'.)

nai1 v. (2) (-- geh going) to be wasted: keh sida bawng in nai geh going yu nin yu ka maw? 'why did she waste that perfume like that?' nai grai to be wasted, squandered. lau nai to be ruined, spoiled; som nai to be lost; som nai nawk to be squandered away. (P. lai ['words'] to be 'rain'?)

nai2 v. expletive in ni nai to display; ni nai krai lao to explain.

naing n. (10) war: yu naing 'to make war'; pwi naing 'soldier'; pwi geh kaing naing 'captain'. kru naing army. (Pal. naing 'soldiers'; OM. pnahn 'army', mod. nan 'army, war'.)

naknon v. (nehp --) to be scurrilous.

nam n. (4) blood: jawm sau pa li nam 'haemorrhage'. (Lawa U hna:m, BL.na:m, Mp nha:m, Pal. hna:m, RL. nam; Khasi (s')näm; cf. Srê mham.)

nambat n. number. (Ult. from B. ဗ 5c.)

nammeuk. rawm nammeuk ink. (Shan ဗ 5c 5c.)
nan\textsuperscript{1} n. (146) thus, so, that (act): *ka dau pe tak ang maw nan* 'it will not be so with you'; *hpam maw nan* 'if so, then'; *maw hkeu hoit a ki, "Naw kwe hpi pa sui-ing pa brai" naw tom a nan* 'it was because they said, "He has an unclean spirit", that he said this!'; *hpam yu nan* 'if he does'; *yu nan* 'thus, in that manner'; *lo tawm pa yu nan* 'such a command'; *hkeu nan, maw hkeu nan* 'therefore, so'; *leu hkaing nan* 'besides that'. Cf. nin. (n-, cf. RL. ts\textsuperscript{\textae}, ts\textsuperscript{\textae} 'as, like', in e.g. ts\textsuperscript{\textae}-e 'thus'; an 'that').

nan\textsuperscript{2} n. (4) sister. Cf. pu-o; puaik, s.v. pu\textsuperscript{1}.

nang\textsuperscript{1} n. lady. simehang nanghawhkam queen. (Shan \textoe 4o.)

nang\textsuperscript{2} (p?)n. also, equally: *yu nang nan* 'in the same way'; *au tak awm nang pe* 'I shall be just like you'. (Shan \textoe 2c 'as, according to'.)

nao\textsuperscript{1} v. to desist (from). nao yawk (-- ti) to be quiet. (Comm. sao)

nao\textsuperscript{2} v. to be early, primitive; once, formerly.

naok\textsuperscript{1} n. breast, chest.

naok\textsuperscript{2} v. to be full (of), complete, to be fulfilled, to fill: *tom reu an u-ik sang naok heu-e* 'till the boat was almost full'; *pa naok rawm sida neh* 'filled with vinegar'; *son sang naok hpuk lai sigang si heu-e* 'that the scripture might be fulfilled'; *naok kao hp1eh ra heu-e* 'filled twelve baskets'.

nap yam v. (1) to respect: *yu pa ang nap ang yam* 'to ridicule'. (Cf. RL. nap suam 'to honour, respect'.)

nari n. & nq. (9) hour: bawk yam nari hoit hwet 'the hour has come'; *li-a nari* 'six o'clock'; *ang mai pon ti pau ti nari hkaing leh?* 'could not you watch for one hour?' (Shan \textoe, ult. from P. näri, cf. B. \textoe.)

naw\textsuperscript{1} pron. (951) he, him, his, she, her, it, its. Cf. keh\textsuperscript{2}, ti\textsuperscript{2}. Der. sinaw 'young man'.

naw\textsuperscript{2} v. to be pure.

nawk v. expletive in som nai nawk to be squandered away.
nawng n. (18) lake. rawm nawng id. (Shan ကြား ကြား)
nawp v. (5) to invoke, acclaim: a lo nawp ka 'to greet'; nawp bwan (son) 'to bless'; naw nawp bwan 'he pronounced a blessing'; nawp bwan ka ki heu-e 'blessed them'; hkai hoit nawp bwan son, ka an kaw 'after he had blessed the fish as well'.
nawt v. (1) to tie: nawt mao hak ka nyoi ti 'wore a leather thong tied round his waist'. (Var. of, or error for, rawt).
ne\textsuperscript{1} n. (2) flesh: ne nam 'flesh and blood'. (Lawa U, Mp ni, BL nt; cf. Shan ဗား ဗား, whence prob. Pal. nū:.)
ne\textsuperscript{2} v. to be barren, childless.
ne\textsuperscript{3} v. (--, -- ka) to check, reprove. ne a to gainsay, deny; ne raw to prevent, restrain. (Shan ကြား ကြား 'to censure'.)
ne\textsuperscript{4} v. to be blemished. pleh-ak ne to be stained.
ne\textsuperscript{5} ti dom ne 'simultaneously'.
neh\textsuperscript{1} v. (18) to ordain, to tell to, ask to, cause to: awm ceu pa hoit neh Mose 'as Moses ordained'; neh ki taw naw i pa i pa un heu-e 'told them to give her something to eat'; neh kawncau naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro de naw ti lang heu-e 'made his disciples get into the boat'; ki hkyo hkaw ka naw cao neh naw li hu hkaing dau meung ki heu-e 'they begged him to leave their district'; taw lo ka ki neh ki paw vi veh tit ti hu 'ordered them not to take anything with them'. v Cf. keh\textsuperscript{2}. (Pal. ngyu: 'to talk, say, tell?')
neh\textsuperscript{2} v. (2) to get worse: naw ang moi cui-i kaw, bao neh hkaing 'she got no better, only worse'. neh veh id.: dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaing hpaoka heu-e 'the tear will be worse than before'. (RL. na, na; Pal. na: 'to be ill', from B. ကြား ကြား, is prob. unrelated.)
neh\textsuperscript{3} v. (2) to be sour: sida neh, rawm sida neh 'vinegar'. (Lawa U na.)
neh\textsuperscript{4} v?, va. (or pv.) & num. (41) (va.) more; (num.) many, much: pa neh ting hkaing au 'greater than I'; neh leu hkaing '(are) more than'; vehang maw nan naw cao tawm lo ka ki meh ding, ki
neh keh ta hu heu-e 'but the more he told them not to, the more they spread it about'; naw neh bao yo a min 'he cried all the more'; cup pwi hao hun neh ding neh dot 'the numerous crowd'; dui neh reh neh jun 'precipitous place'. tom neh many, much, fervently. Cf. leu\1. (Shan ʃ 2c 'very').

neh5 v. to want to: moj neh 'to want to be cured'; nyau neh 'to be thirsty'. neh luan yu, cha neh luan to be greedy (to). Cf. simeh2.

neh6 ps. question particle. Cf. leh4. (Shan G 30.)

neh8. See keh neh n. phr. marker.

neh-so n? dough (?). (Shan K 1m 'to be cohesive, sticky'?)

neh3. See keh neh n. phr. marker.

nehp1 v. (1) to draw lots.

nehp2 pv. (1) wrongly, immorally: ki nehp yu pa ang nap ang yam nya ka naw cao heu-e 'they ridiculed him'.

neht v. (2) (-- ti) to do with zeal, energy: ki neht ti yo a min 'they shouted the louder:...'; neht ti yehm reh-ak yehm yo 'wailing and lamenting shrilly'. Der. sineht 'to do intensely'. (Shan J 30 'to do quickly'.)

neu-e v. to belong, to join (-- mai:) [in doing]. neu-e rom to join. kleuk neu-e ka to share in; rom ti neu-e to share.

neung v. (4) to lean. ngawm neung to recline. (Cf. RL. tsaknèy 'to sit at table'; Shan ʃ 30 'to sit'.)

nga1 v. to struggle, contend (ka with).

nga2 v. to be clear. Der. singa 'to be clean'. (Pal. nga;; M. neh 'to sweep clean'.)

ngai1 n. (10) eye, face. ngai leh-ak ankle. dukngai (5), duk ngai to be blind;/pakngai (3), pakngai pakbao face; plakngai honour. (Lawa U yia:i, BL yia:a, Mp ye: 'eye', Pal. ngai:i, RL. yia 'eye, fade'.)
Wa Vocabulary

ngai² n. & nq. (2) day: singai maw ngai twa 'today is a fast day'; tipon ngai 'forty days'. ponngai (1) daytime. Der. singai 'day, sun'. (OM. tney 'day, sun'.)

ngai³ n. letter, character.

ngak ngaw. (to be?) hook(ed): rehm ngak ngaw 'anchor'. (Cf. Shan çũ 4c 'to bend'; M. ngk 'to be bent, curved'.)

*ngao. (2) sin ngao money, riches. Der. singao 'pomp'. (Shan çũ 4c 'lustre'.)

ngasang n. ivory. (Shan çũ 4c 5o.)

ngaw¹ n. & v. (2) value, to be valuable: tak sang pon ngaw leu denari lo-e siyeh pla 'it would fetch more than three hundred denarii'; pa keht ngaw 'very valuable'. ngaw jum great value; ngaw rehang wages. mawm ngaw to be precious. (Pal. ngwîr, ngw5, ngwîr; OM. ñûs 'price'.)

ngawk n. (1) neck. (Lawa ŋok.)

ngawm v. (33) to sit, sit down, be sitting: neh pwi hao pwi hun hkanke ngawm pehang teh 'told the people to sit down on the ground'; ngawm de kra heu-e 'was sitting by the road'; pa ngawm sawm tau mai: naw 'who were sitting at table with him'; dui ngawm 'seat'. ngawm neung to recline. (Lawa U, BL ՞aum 'to sit', RL. ʴom 'to wait'.)

*ngawng n. & nq. (3) knee: gru ngawng 'to kneel'. (Lawa ՞o:gy.)

ngawp. (3) pon ngawp, ponngawp (1) morning. (RL. ʴup 'to become light'.)

nge¹ v. (1) to be tame, docile: pwi ti kau kaw ang kwe rehang ti keh naw nge heu-e 'no one was strong enough to tame him'. awn nge: to be gentle; sideh ngoik nge ka to admonish. (Shan çũ 3o.)

nge² v. to conceive, bear. nge ngeh to be an infant.

ngeh¹ n? (3) only: maw ngeh kui-ing cao pa tawng heu-e 'it is only the Father who knows'; maw ngeh laik it naw hkaing 'it is just that she is sleeping'; yao ngeh la hkaing 'saw only leaves'. Cf. hkaing¹.
Wa Vocabulary

ngeh² v. to be simple-minded. nge ngeh to be an infant.

ngeh³ v. to be cool. ngehrwm to have peace of mind. haing n
ngeh to be cheerful.

ngehn. (1) kya ngehn to protect. (Pal. ngw:n 'to hold firmly',
RL. yən 'to embrace'.)

ngeht v. (12) to listen (to), obey: ngeht heu-e 'listen!'; ngeht
naw heu-e 'listen to him'; ngeht lo naw 'listened to him';
vehang baung mai: rawm nawng kaw ngeht lo naw heu-e 'even the
wind and the lake obey him'. ngeht cu, cu ngeht to obey. Cf.
mong.

ngeng cai v? (to be a?) catamite.

ngeung. See dangngeung throne.

ngeut v. (2) (--, -- ka) to kiss. (Lawa U ngaut, BL yə:le 'to smell'?)

ngi-ya¹ v. (5) sau ngi-ya to be ill. (Lawa U n{:e: 'to be
pregnant'.)

ngi-ya² v. (2) to sigh. reh-ak ngi-ya to groan.

ngo n. paddy. ngoca (2), ngo ca wheat: sigluim ngoca 'ears of
wheat'; ma ngoda 'fields of wheat'. (Lawa n{d, Pal. hng:, RL.
ŋp'; OM. sho' 'husked rice'.)

ngot n. (1) ngot dui deu caong 'footstool'.

ngoik. sideh ngoik nge ka to admonish.

ng'u n. (10) fire: pa glui-ing ka ng'u 'which are burnt with
fire'; ng'u pa ang chi yuit 'the fire which cannot be put out';
co ngu' to warm oneself at the fire'. ng'u pro torch. gaongu
live coal; kawkngu (2) lamp; lawk ngu, fraonngu flame; rup ngu
torch; tao ngu, taongu smoke; to smoulder. (Lawa n{:c, Pal.
ngːr, RL. nː).)

ngu². tap ngu to beat.

ngut. See sang ngut wounds.

ni¹ v. (1) ni nai to display, expound; ni nai krai lao to
explain; ni ti tawm to spread. plak ti ni nai to expound.

ni² v. to be bewitched.
**We Vocabulary**

**nim v.** (1) to be still, peaceful: pa nim 'peace'. yehn nim to make peace. (Shan x'1c.)

**nin n.** (277) in this manner, thus, in the manner following; this: e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti bawk kaw 'we never saw anything like it'; yu nin 'thus'; yu pa ti pe... yehm reh-ak yu nin? 'why are you wailing like this?'; a nin 'said...'; Cf. nan'. (n-, cf. nan 'thus'; in 'this').

**noi v.** to lie. Cf. it1.

**nok v.** (1) nok yum to be drowned: nok yum ka dau rawm nawnw heu-e 'were drowned in the lake'. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up.

**nom v.** (1) to stoop, bend (down): nom kaing ti 'bowed his head'. Var. num4.

**nong n.** (12) (usy. -- --) alone, by oneself: yam ot naw cao nong nong 'while he was alone'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'. geh nong nong single, alone. (Lawa U (thi-phul)3m, FL ?m)

**nong yu.** kuwat song nong yu elders. (Conv. (kuwat) song id.)

**nu1 n.** (1) creeper: nu pli si-eht 'vine'.

**nu2 v.** (2) to have difficulty in: pwi pa maw cao mi nu son sang laik ka dau meung siyeh meh ding heu-e 'how difficult it is for anyone who is rich to get into the kingdom of God!' rau nu to be abstruse.

**nuk n.** post.

**num1 n.** (2) plant: num rip num rehm hkawm u-ik 'all kinds of plants'. num hkao tree. (M. nöm, shum 'to plant'.)

**num2 n.** foundation. num jaong id.; num mau capital, principal sum. jaong num foundation. (MM. tnam 'beginning'.)

**num3 nq.** (2) year: ju naw hoit kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'. (Lawa U neum, BL nyum, Mp naum, Pal. 'senm; OM. cnăm.)

**num4 v.** num gup to bend down. (Var. of nom.)

**nunai v.** to slight.
Wa Vocabulary

nyā v. (1) to laugh (ka at): ki nehp yu pa ang nap ang yam nya ka naw cao heu-e 'they ridiculed him'. (Lawa U ṣxes, BL, Mp ṣwa:; Homau kənyaːr, Hupawng kanyaːh, Rumai kən-yaː.)

nyaŋg nq. quantifier, chains, roads. (Pal. nyəːng, ngyəːng, nyoːng, quantifier, long things.)

nyak v. nyak hwet to reach.

nya mak lehang n. wormwood. (Cf. Shan ṣnəːk 2o 4o 'jack tree, jackfruit'.)

nyang pv. (10) [not] yet: pe ang nyang do keut ka leh? 'do you still not remember?'; ka ang ki nyang huim tokau ti, ki ang i pa i pa un 'they do not eat until they have bathed'; ka ang i-ya nyang u ra bawk 'before the cock has crowed twice'. nyang ba id.: bawk yam pli pliru an~ nyang ba hwet 'the season for figs had not yet come'. Cf. baː, ḫkran. Var. ṣyang. (Pal. hnyː:n, hnyː:n?)

nyao¹ n. ash.

nyao² v. i nyao to devour.

nyao³. 'reung nyao to be long after.

nyap v. to trouble, to be troubled, wearied. nyap mao, nyap sidehp to labour. tawk nyap to be troubled.

nyau v. (10) to drink: taw pe nyau rawm ti kawk 'gives you a cup of water to drink'; nyau neh rawm 'to be thirsty'. Cf. ruːp. (Lawa U ṣo, BL yo, Mp ṣwː; cf. Rumai ayːa.)

nyaw v. (4) to persuade, tempt: hkam geu pa nyaw Satan 'suffered temptation by Satan'; pe nyaw pe cheuk ti yao au yu ka maw? 'why do you tempt me?' nyaw glaw id. ḫkoi-ek nyaw to beguile; jui nyaw to persuade; len ti nyaw to trick.

nyawk¹ n. value.

nyawk² v? nyawk ka 'to leave untied (?)'.

nyawm¹ n. (17) young child. kawn nyawm id. (Pal. kannyː:m; OM. kʰrum.)

nyawm² v. (3) to be good to eat. nyawm ot (nyawm kwe), nyawm ot si-u kwe to have wellbeing, health: pwi pa nyawm ot nyawm kwe.
ang lo pwi pa chi sida sidim 'those who are well have no need of physicians'; nyawmrwm nyawmriri to be consoled, comforted.

nyuk nyawm to be eloquent. (Lawa U yu$m$) V. $\text{pl}$, $\text{PL}$ nemyu$m$ 'to be pleasant [smelling].'

nyawm$^{3}$. (2) kehn nyawm district; pao plawk pao nyawm, pao plawk paonyawm neighbour.

nyawng n. nyawng bawng incense.

nye$^{1}$ n. (1) needle: kre nye 'eye of needle'. (Lawa $\text{PL}$, $\text{PL}$, $\text{PL}$)

nye$^{2}$ v. (4) to make a sound: paw nye 'be quiet!'; naw cao ang nye, ang pawk lo tit ti 'he remained silent and made no reply'. (Pal. ye:r, ye:r 'to be noisy'.) or ye 'to speak'

nyeh n. (74) house, building: ka dau nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; nyeh ti nyeh 'a house'; nyeh laong ti lang 'a high building'. nyeh go abode; nyeh haw palace; nyeh vat temple. brau nyeh roof; brawk nyeh compound; ge nyeh household; gra nyeh veranda; jeh nyeh family; prang nyeh house top. Var. yeh$^{2}$. (Lawa yu$m$.) V. $\text{PL}$, $\text{PL}$, $\text{PL}$ 'uncovered veranda'.

nyeu v. (3) to stretch out: nyeu tai ti tui ka kaw an 'stretched out his hand and touched him'.

nyeu v. to push. (Var. of nyuin.)

nyo n. (1) stranger, guest: lawk son nyo mai 'your guest-room'.


nyot v. (2) nyot... go to throw down, cause to fall: nyot kaw an go pehang teh 'threw him to the ground'; nyot greu... li to throw out; nyot ti tik to reject.

nyui-ik n. sting. (Conn. huit 'to sting'.)

nyuin v. to press round, to push. nyuin... yoi to push aside. htuit nyuin to press round. Var. nyesun. (Conn. yuin 'to press down'.)

nyuip v. to close, bolt, to exclude. Cf. klap. (Pal. konyip 'to close [eyes], wink'.)

nyuk v. nyuk nyawm to be eloquent.

nyum n. share.
Wa Vocabulary

0 n. pit.

0\textsuperscript{2} pu o, pu-o elder (?), sister. (Lawa U c:i (ra) 'elder sister'.)

0\textsuperscript{3} ps. particle of address.

ot v. (80) to dwell, stay, be (located): ki pa ot ka dau meung Yuda 'the inhabitants of Judaea'; naw ot ka dau teh-ak dau tu tipon ngai 'he stayed in the forest for forty days'; pe ot tin, mai: pau heu-e 'stay here and keep watch'; naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; ot dau reu 'were in the boat'; ot tau mai: naw 'were with him'; pwi pa ang ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'he who is not against us is on our side'; yam ot naw cao nong nong 'while he was alone'; ki veh naw cao awm ot naw dau reu 'they took him, just as he was, in the boat'; nyeh dui ot pwi naing 'barracks'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door'; pehang dui ot naw 'above the place where he was'. ot pot to persist. gweh ti tang ot to separate, live apart; lawk ot to dwell; nyawm ot (nyawm kwe), nyawmm ot si-u kwe to have wellbeing, health; siyang ot to be absent. Cf. maw\textsuperscript{3}. (Lawa U aut.)

pa\textsuperscript{1} pron. (20) you (two; or to female; cf. mai\textsuperscript{2}). (Pal. pa:r, RL. par.)

pa\textsuperscript{2} v. (8) to strike, to thresh. pa... ma to break in pieces: pa kawng an ma 'broke the flask in pieces'; pa tan to sacrifice; pa... yum to kill. (Lawa U poh, Pal. po:h 'to strike'; M. h\textsuperscript{p}e:\textsuperscript{h} 'to slap'.)

pa\textsuperscript{3} pcs. (671) (one) who, whom, (that) which: man pa hkrao 'new cloth'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with him'; kawn pa mo au 'my son whom I love'; yu pa mawm 'to do good'; pa i pa un 'food'; maw pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngi-ya hkaing pa lo pwi chi sida 'it is only the sick who need a physician'. pa ti, pati (2) what?: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?'; hkeu pa ti 'why?'; ceu pa ti 'what?'; ceu pa ti 'ang a 'whatever' (cf. maw\textsuperscript{1}). yu pa ti why? (Pal. p:\textsuperscript{n}; or OM. ma?)

paiawm, pai awm n. (4) cloud. (awm, cenn. rawm 'water', cf. Lawa BL mbra: ra-aum 'cloud'). RL p\textsuperscript{2}awm 'c.', to be e\textsuperscript{4}.

paing v. (6) to be white. paing cawk to be very white: keht paing cawk tom li rehang 'shone glistening white'; paing pau to be pale. (Lawa U pyain, BL, Mp pi:γ; Kumkaw ba:n?)

(1100)
n. &

pak¹/nq. (1) half, part: gri-a ra pak 'was torn in two'. pak
maik sandbank; pakngai (3), pakngai pakbao face. (OM. lumpek
'side', mod. paik 'side', kgaik 'side, half, part'.)

pak² v. paklawk to destroy, to be destroyed, got rid of. lua
lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated.

pak³. See pukpak wave.

pak haw. tau pak haw mint.

pakpeung n. body: kraung pakpeung 'member'. rehang pakpeung
shape, form. (Shan ुंद 10 'form, model'.)

pang¹ n. (3) pang kat, pangkat thorny plant; pangkat hui-ik
thistle. (Lit. from ुं 'plant')

pang² v. to settle at. (Shan ुं 'camping ground')?

pang³ v. pang hplat to be pierced (ka by).

pang⁴ n. pangpeu-e shadow.

pao¹ n. (44) fellow, as simplex usy. in pao ti 'one's fellows':
(leu) ting hkaing pao ti 'to be greater than one's fellows,
greatest'; ti meung mai: ti meung tak cha pao ti 'state shall
rise against state'; mai sakse ki ang hkaw pao ti 'their
evidence did not agree'; hawk pao ti 'asked each other'; a
nin ka pao ti 'said to one another:...'; hpan meung ti meung
ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti 'if a state is divided within
itself'. pao ceu kinsman; paoceu paocecat (1) kinsmen: sina
paoceu paocecat ti 'among his own kin'; paogramm (1), pao grawm
friend; pao peh id.; pao plawk pao nyawm? paoplawk paonyawm
neighbour; pao pu peh associate: yu pao pu peh ka 'to
associate with'. (Pal. bu:.)

pao² v. (2) to open, be opened. Cf. bang². Var. bao¹. (Pal.
p8:h.) or RL p8 'to open'.

pao³. See kapao wedding.

s.n. pao³, 00, s1

pasa n. (1) tomorrow, morrow: singai pasa 'the next day'.

pasahka n. (5) passover, paschal feast. (Gk.)

pat v. (1) to cut, gash: tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took
stones and gashed himself with them'. pathak, pat hak to
circumcise. (Shan ဗ 20.)

pau¹ v. (10) to guard, watch: pe ot tin, mai: pau heu-e 'stay here and keep watch'; pwi naing pa pau ti 'his guards'; pwi pau siveh 'doorkeeper'. pau ti jak to keep watch. kro pau id.; kya pau to guard. (Shan § 5c.)

pau² v. to be pale. paing pau id.

paung v. to stay, lodge.

paw¹ n. side (of torso). (RL. po 'back')

paw² pv. (33) prohibitory particle: paw yu yam yu paweh 'do not do it during the festival'; paw lai bao laik ka naw heu-e 'never enter him again'; paw keh naw li laik dau nyeh 'let him not go down into the house'; tawm lo ka ki tom neh, paw keh pwi ti kau kaw tawng graw grawng ceu in 'gave them strict orders not to let anyone know about it'. paw vi, pawvi (1) id.: paw vi lat 'do not be afraid'; rehn rawm ti paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'be careful to say nothing to anyone'.

paweh n. (8) feast, festival: yu paweh 'to hold a feast'; paweh pasanka 'passover'. (Shan က 4c, from B. က, prob. from M. poa.)

pawk v. (28) to pay back, return: pawk 10 'to reply'; pawk lo a nin 'replied:...'; pawk lo mai: a nin ka ki, pawk lo a nin ka ki, pawk lo ka ki a nin 'replied to them:...'; pawk lo ka naw cao mai: a nin 'replied to him:...'; ki ang tawng lo pa sang pawk ka naw heu-e 'they did not know what to reply to him'. pawk bi to avenge; pawk ti krai to reply.

pawng nq. pound. (Ult. from E., cf. B. .)

pawt¹ v. to register. RL ဗ 'mark'? * Pust

pawt² v. co pawt to clean. (Shan က 3c 'to rub', from B. က, perh. from M. pot.)

pe¹ n. goat. (Pal. be:, RL. pe'; OM. ba(be').)

pe² pron. (158) you (three or more), your. (Lawa U pe 'you, he, they', Pal. pc.; RL. pe'; Khasi phi; OM. bep.)

pe³ v. (→ ka) to master, overcome, conquer. (Shan က 50.)
peh₄ v. pe ti tik to spit out. (Cf. Pal. bē 'to spit'.)

peh₁ v. (8) (-- ka) to deceive. peh len to deceive, be deceitful: pwi peh pwi len 'hypocrites'; son sang chi peh chi len ki rawk bwan tom lang 'they make long prayers, in order to deceive'; yu ka maw son ang pwi sang pon peh pon len pe keh lut, rehn rawm ti ka heu-e 'take care that no one misleads you'. mu-an ti peh len to falsify. [Sing. bar 'false', etc., PRP [22(2)]

*peh₂ n. pao peh friend; pao pu peh associate.

peh₃ v. to pluck, gather. (Pal. pēh; OM. ṭas.)

peh₄ pn. (2) even: peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'no one could bind him, even with chains'; peh yamin au hoit krai ka pe 'I just now told you'. Cf. kaw².

peh-ak n. (1) pice. (Cf. Shan ㄩㄐㄜ 50 20, from B. ㄩㄐ, from Bengali.)

pehang n., pn. & pcs. (64) (that which is) above, on, on to, over; (pcs., -- ang) instead of: ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; lawk pa ting plak pehang 'a large room upstairs'; ki tom yeh krau nyeh pehang dui ot naw 'so they tore off the roof of the house above where he was'; ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; ki klawn pwi sau hkanki pehang ku hwet tan heu-e 'they carried the sick there on beds'; neh naw deu tai ti pehang kaw an heu-e 'asked him to lay his hands on the man'; naw nyot kaw an go pehang teh 'he threw Him to the ground'; praï vaik pehang hakteh hkawn u-ik 'darkness fell over the whole land'; kra lat kra siyaung... hoit hwet pehang ki 'fear and trembling had overtaken them'; naw cao taw siwaw sibrawm ka ki pehang hpi pa sui-ing pa braï hkanki heu-e 'he gave them power over unclean spirits'; yu simehang pehang 'to exercise lordship over'; pa ting pehang hkawn u-ik 'greatest, chief'; pa ang pwi sa ngawm pehang heu-e 'which no one had ever sat on'. ka pehang above, on, on to, at. (?Pala  않고, MB pao

pehn v. to increase. (Var. of pi-ehn.)

peht hpa v. to have sexual relations with. (Cf. Shan ㄨ重要的 'to meet together'.)

*peu-e¹ n. shadow. pangpeu-e id. Syn. vui-i. (Cf. Lawa U rapoi.) R. pēh

(1138)
peu-e\(^2\) v. (1) to suck: bon pa taw kawn ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'. (Pal. bu:ll 'breast, to suck'; OM. 'bow 'to suck'; cf. RL. p\(\overline{\text{k}}\\text{b}\)u' 'to suckle'.)

pi\(^1\) n. reed pipe. pi lawk le flute: hplu pi lawk le 'to play the flute'. (Shan 3:2c.)

pi\(^2\) v. to sweep. pi(...li to sweep out. (Pal. pi:r, RL. p\(\overline{\text{a}}\); M. kw\(\overline{\text{h}}\), Sr\(\overline{\text{e}}\) p\(\overline{\text{d}}\); conn. Lawa U la: apai 'broom'.)

piawm v. (1) to forget (ti to): ki piawm ti veh hkaomun hu 'they forgot to bring any bread'.

pi-ehn v. (1) to increase, multiply: mai: ki ting mai: pi-ehn tom pon tingo-e son 'and it grew and multiplied thirtyfold'. Var. pehn. (Shan \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\text{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}m\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\) 2o 'to repeat', from B. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}e\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\) ?) ; Lawa Bl pean, u. pen 'to become, rest'.

pingnya n. (1) wisdom. pingnya cuyi id. (Ult. from B. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\), from P. pa\(\overline{\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a}}\)).

pingnyap n. & v? (4) commandment; to command, ordain (?). (Shan \(\overline{\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}m\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\) 4c 2o, ult. from P. pa\(\overline{\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\), cf. B. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}t\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\).

pla nq. (2) quantifier, coins, teeth: denari ti pla 'a denarius'. Cf. hplak\(^2\). (Cf. Shan \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\) 4c, from B. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}t\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}a\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}n}}\).)

plai n. rice spirit. (Lawa U pla:i, BL pri:a, Mp ple:.)

plak\(^1\) n. & nq. (38) side, direction, location; part, half: pwi pa ang ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'anyone who is not against us is on our side'; naw maong plak raoma 'he looked up to heaven'; ang caw plak baung 'they were going against the wind'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside'; ceu pa li hkaing plak dau 'the things that come from within'; e hu plak toi rawm heu-e 'let us go to the other side of the water'; plak hkaai au 'behind me'; plak sida reu '(in) the stern of the boat'; plak tay hkaom dawn mai 'at your right hand'; haktheh au ti plak 'half my kingdom'; baung pon plak 'the four winds'. plakngai honour; plakprai (7) outside (= plak prai). min plakngai (5) glory, honour. (RL. plak; conn. OM. lumpek, cf. pak\(^1\).)

plak\(^2\) v. (1) to reveal: pa hoit yu keh glip ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang plak keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'. plak ji to reveal (ka to); plak ti ni nai to expound. (RL. plak 'to open', ~ lok 'to open, reveal, be revealed'; OM. l\(\overline{\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}u\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}p\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}\text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textbackslash y}}}k}}\) to open'.}

RL plak to open [eyes] (1149)
plang v. to be smooth.

plap v. plap ti laik (-- ka dau) to rush into. hu plap ka to rush at.

plau v. plau... yum to kill: plau tokau ti yum 'to kill oneself'. (Causative of lau 'to be destroyed'.)

plaung. simao plaung crystal.

plawk. (2) pao plawk pao nyawm, paoplawk paonyawm neighbour.

plawng n. plawng tai arm. [cf. swe. gelang, etc., PRMP A 133]

pleh. See plu pleh to roll.

pleh-ak¹ v. to be spotted, stained. pleh-ak ne to be stained. prui pleh-ak to be spotted.

pleh-ak². See pluk pleh-ak, puk pleh-ak to be transformed.

pleu-e n? (in case of) necessity.

pleung v. to tipple, get drunk. Cf. yo-ek.

pli n. & v. (28) fruit; to bear fruit: yam hoit kau pli 'when the fruit is ripe'; pli pli 'to bear fruit'; pli pliru 'to bear figs'. pliru (1), pli ru fig; pli si-eht grape. (Lawa pli, Pal. ple:, ple:h, RL. pľč'; Sр плai.)

plo v. to be leavened, rise in baking. (Pal. prɛ:r, prɔ:r 'to flower, expand, swell'.)

ploi v. (32) to send, let go, dismiss, set free, to let down, to remit: naw bao ploi kawncau tang kau 'he then sent another servant'; hkai naw cao hoit ploi pwi hkanki 'after he had dismissed the people'; ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their nets in the lake'; ploi hpimap 'to remit sins'. ploi... hu to send, let go, send out, away: ki ploi keh hu heu-e 'they let them go'; au ploi kawncau au hu si-vo-e pakngai mai 'I am sending my servant before your face'; ploi pwi hu gen Yohan 'sent men to arrest John'; ploi pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'sent someone to him to call him'; ploi ki hu ti cup ra kau, ra kau 'sent them out two by two'; ploi pwi hkanki hu heu-e 'sent the people away' ploi... hplat hwet
to send on; ploi... hwet to send: kaw pa ploi au hwet 'he who sent me'; ploi... ing to send back: ploi naw ing heu-e 'sent him back'; ploi naw ing ka nyeh naw 'sent him home'; ploi(...) li to lower. plu-at ploi to forgive. (Shan .ylabel 'to send', cf. Pal. pl:it 'to let go'.)

plu-at v. (9) to forgive: plu-at hpimap 'to forgive sins'.

plui v. to rest [something]. (ka pehang on). (Causative of lui 'to rest'.)

plui-e n. surely. = plui

*pluk pleh-ak v. to be transformed. Var. puk pleh-ak. (Cf. Pal. 13k.)

plu pleh v. (3) to roll: naw plu pleh simao mai; hto maw-eng 'he rolled a stone up against the opening'. (Causative of luleh 'to roll'. Cf. M. plao; Pal. glung gla:i.)

plut v. to repay, requite.

*par po¹ v. to fly. (Lawa U, BL pe:u, Mp po:i, Pal., RL. par; M. po.)

*po². See ak po bow.

pon¹ v. (61) to get, acquire; (--, -- ti) to be able to, by virtue of circumstances, to be allowed to, to chance to, to dare to: pwi in pon ceu in hkanki dui maw? 'where did this fellow get these things?'; hpan pwi ti kau kau pon hakteh hkawm u-ik, mai: som ju tokau ti 'if someone gains the whole world, and loses his soul'; ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not get near him'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw 'no one could bind him'; tom htuin ka naw son sang pon tui ki ka naw cao 'were pressing round him so that they might touch him'; hkyo hkaw ka naw cao, yu ka maw son sang pon tui ki caong sibe naw hkaing heu-e 'begged him to let them touch just the hem of his coat'; ang pon ti laik ka dau:veng sidawng 'could not go into the town openly'; ang mai pon ti pau ti nari hkaing leh? 'could not you watch for one hour?'; ki mong mai: ang pon ti tawng 'though they hear they cannot understand'; pwi maw ang a pa som ju son au,... tak pon ti tau ju heu-e 'whoever lays down his life for me..., his life will be saved'; hpan ki pon nyau pa awp ti ceu ceu 'if they should
drink any kind of poison'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon chawk naw cao ka lo tit ti heu-e 'no one dared ask him any more questions'; dak pon to be qualified to. Cf. chi. (Pal. bò:n, RL. bon.)

pon2 n. (3) ponbo (9) evening: yam hwet ponbo 'when evening came'; yam hwet ponbo ku bo 'every evening'; dau singai an yam ponbo 'that evening'; pongnai (1) daytime: yam pongnai ponsawm 'night and day'; pon ngawp, pongwawp (1) morning, daybreak: pon ngawp yam hu ki kra 'as they passed in the morning'; yam pon ngawp yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'in the morning, before it was light'; dau pongwawp dom maw dom an 'as soon as it was morning'; ponsawm (4) night; ponsingai (1), pon singai daytime: mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'. (Pal. bò:n 'time'.)

pon3 num. (5) four. Der. tipon 'forty'. (Lawa U, Mp paun, BL pa:y, Pal. pho:n, RL. pon; OM. pan.)

pong v. taw pong to entrust, commend. (Shan ჯLo 'to put down')

pot1 v. raik... pot to break. (Pal. po:t 'to be broken'; M. pnt id.)

pot2 v. keut pot jun pot to hope; rawk... pot to ask for something.

pot3 v. expletive in ot pot to persist.

pra v. (13) to leave: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall leave his parents'; naw pra man vu-a naw tan 'he left his blanket behind'; yum, mai: pra mo-eng ti hkai ti 'dies leaving a widow'. pra bloi, pra gram id.; pra tik to leave, abandon. Cf. gram2. (RL. pras; M. prah 'to be scattered'?)

prai1 n. (3) country: tang prai tang klaung 'abroad'. so prai wild dog. (Ult. from BL nì:ì, cf. RL. pri'.)

prai2 n. (3) sky, weather: prai vaik 'the sky was dark'; yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'. sinum prai thunder. Cf. raoma. (OM. brey 'rain'; cf. Lawa U nì:ìum bre, BL nì:ìum pre:i 'thunder'.)

prai3. (7) plak prai, plakprai (1) outside. (Lit. M. ჯ 'to be more than'; cf. Lawa U kaphre 'outside'.)
praï

(1) kawn prai, kawnprai((6) child, offspring; daok dawn kawn prai children. (Cf. RL. kuan pli 'descendant'.) Pal. kau:n prai: 'paternal relatives'.

prang

(1) prang nyeh housetop. kawn pli phray, v. prang, MS phray 'rain'.

prang.

See prungprang to be scattered.

praok

(7) edge, shore, vicinity, near: hpyawk reu ka praok heu-e 'moored the boat to the shore'; ku da ku dui ka dau meung Galileh ka praok siveh siveng tan 'throughout the surrounding districts of Galilee'; ot praok siveh tan heu-e 'were there round the door'. Cf. va'. (praok 'shore'. Cf. Pal. præ: 'edge of cloth'.)

praok . chun praok to instigate.

prauck v. prauck... li to pour out; prauck sau to pour.

prawng v. (7) to judge: prawng sui 'to judge a case'; ki tak sang prawng keh naw yum 'they will condemn him to death'. prawng ca to pronounce judgment, condemn: prawng ca naw, a naw keung ti yum heu-e 'pronounced him deserving of death'; dui prawng dui ca 'place of trial, court'; prawng ciyang to condemn: kra rawn kra ciyang 'sentence'; kya prawng to try, judge; caoprawng caoc ca (1), cao prawng cao ca judges. (Pal. bræ:ng 'to direct, arrange'.)

pre

n. hail. (Pal. pria:r.)

pre v. to be plentiful. (Shan ｾ ﾃ 'to increase'.)

pre man pre silk. (Pal. phre: 'silk'; MM. brer id.; cf. Shan ｾ ﾃ 'satin', B. ｾ id.)

preh n. meal: preh bo 'supper'. preh pruim food. (Pal. bra:.)

preh v. (1) to keep, preh ti hawt to hold to: ki preh ti hawt lo an 'they complied with this injunction'; preh ti tawng to keep in mind. kya preh to take care of, administer.

preh n. (2) reed: prehm ti gawng 'a reed'; gawng prehm 'the reed'.

preh n. pest, plague: sau preng 'to suffer from contagious disease'. (Pal. (su:) bræ:ng 'smallpox'; cf. M. poron id.)

preng . klangpreng vulture.

(1198)
Wa Vocabulary

preu-e v. (1) to hang: ḫpan preu-e simao maw pa ting ka ngawk
naw 'if a large millstone were hung round his neck'.
(Causative of *reue-e, cf. Shan 꾴 꾴 'to suspend'.)

*prīm
prim v. (3) to be old: kraung cuip pa prim 'an old garment'.
Opp. hkracq. (Pal. pri:m; cf. RL. trim; OM. tinrem.)

pro. ngu pro torch (syn. rup ngu).
pro-e v. to be burnt up, consumed. (Lawa Bl. ḫaniv 'to burn (v.i.).'

*prum?
prim v. to assemble: pa prom ti tan 'who were assembled there'.
(Causative of rom 'to associate'.)

pru1 n. pru vu-a blanket, cloak. (Lawa Bl. U. pame?, MS ḫayu?'6.'
pru2 v. to be dazzling. jeht pru id.

*prum?
pru-at v. pru-at roik to be scattered. (ru-at 'to scatter'.
Cf. Pal. phrat, phrat-t 'to scatter'.)

pruit v. prui pleh-ak to be spotted. kawp prui to be stained.

*prat
pruik n. wing. (Lawa U proit.)

pruim. preh pruim food.

*prum?
pruim. (5) hu pruim to go, pass, through.

pruit v. to extinguish. pruit ti tik to erase; pruit(... yuit to extinguish. (Causative of yuit, cf. Pal. pyqt 'to
conn. *lob? extinguish'; or conn. OM. plit 'to be extinguished'.)

prungprang, prung prang v. (1) to be scattered: au tak pa cao
lehang yung, mai: yung ḫkanip tak prungprang heu-e 'I will
strike the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered'.
prung prang hu, prung prang rai ru-at hu, prung prang rai ru-at id.
(Shan 꾴 꾴 꾴 꾴 꾴 꾴 꾴 꾴 'to wander about'.)

*pu1 n. (12) younger sibling. puaik (8) brothers: kwe puaik
ali-a kau 'there were seven brothers'; puaik kawn kuip-ing
family, close kin; puke (2) elder brother; pu-o, pu o
elder (?) sister. (Lawa U phu: 'younger sibling'; ḫ. mù, ḫ. mù
'parent's younger brother', ḫmer pu 'paternal uncle'; cf. RL.
śambó 'younger sibling'.) [these are: lawsa U pu 'mother's elder brother']

*pu2 v. (-- ka) to carry on one's back. (Pal. be:r, bò:.

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*[^c_n] p**u** ³. pao pu peh associate.

**pu-a v. (1) to wrap, swathe, to fold: pu-a naw ka man paing an "wrapped his corpse in the white cloth". Cf. vu-a. (OM. pur 'to bind round'.) RL pu

**pu-a v. to support, bear. Per. bui (gloun) 'burden'. (Pat. bu:n 'to carry on one's back'.) RL bu: 'on back' ~ M leinfo, lepsh 'to pick up'

**pu-i-k v. (1) to take off: ki pu-i-k kraung pa rao khaing naw, mai: dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'they took the purple robe off him and dressed him in his own clothes again'. (Lawa U poic, Pal. pu:et, RL. puic.)

**pu-** ing v. to fight. (M. pon, <*pu'n, 'to rebel'.) Om. Om. pu:n 'to shoot'.

pukpak, puk pak n. (1) pukpak rawm, puk pak rawm wave: pukpak rawm chun laik dau reu 'the waves splashed into the boat'. (Shan p**uk** pak 20 'froth'.)

puk pleh-ak v. to be transformed. pukpleh-ak lunglehang to sway, waver. (Var. of pluk pleh-ak.)

pum n. & v. heap, lump. pum sau to heap. v (Shan 2c 'to gather together'.)

**pu** ng... pungpehang si-ya n. moth. (Cf. Lawa U mu:j bu:n, BL bu:n ba:j 'butterfly'; Pal. (songs) pa:ngpa: id.)

pup v. to draw, dip ['water]. Cf. *ku*. 

*p**u** [c] p**u** v. pupi hawt to grope after. v (Cf. Pal. pu:r 'to grope'.)

pwi n. (441) person, people: ki blo: pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'they sent someone to him to call him'; pwi sipawk ti kau 'a leper'; pwi yu kapao 'bridegroom'; Simon pwi meung Kurene 'Simon of Cyrene'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpawk naw 'no one could bind him'; a nin ka pwi an 'said to him...'; pwi maw 'who?'; pwi maw ang a 'whoever'; pwi veng hkawm u-ik 'all the people of the town'; pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; naw mai: pwi pa ot tau mai: naw he and those who were with him'; pwi caug pwi caing 'hired men, employees'; cup pwi hao pwi hun 'crowd'; kawn pwi 'men, human beings'. pwicau, pwi cau servant. Cf. kaw. (Lawa U phui, Pal. bi.; cf. RL. phri 'being, creature (?)'; Khasi briw 'human being'.)

**re** 1 v. (4) re sui to be straight, straightforward, to be
righteous: yu kra naw ra sui heu-e 'make his path straight'; krai ka naw hkawm u-ik ra sui heu-e 'told him everything straightforwardly'; pwi pa ra pa sui 'the righteous'.

ra² v. (1) to sing: hkai hoit ra ki laira ti mu 'after they had sung a hymn'. laira (1) song, hymn.

*ra³ num. (40) two. (Lawa la-a; cf. Pal. a:r, RL. a:r; OM. ṭṛr? Conn. tinga 'twenty'.)

ra⁴. rawmra, rawm ra snow. (Chinese Shan ฎ 2c 'snow'.)

*raay

rai v. prung prang rai ru-at hu to be scattered. Var. roi. Der. grai 'to be lost, strayed'. (Pal. hra:i 'to vanish, be missing, to be cured, to lose'; M. sai, <*srây, 'to be dispersed'.)

raik v. raik... pot to break [rigid object]. raik ti tik to break off. (Shan ṭv 'to be broken, to break'.) rawm u. mak, ms ṭ (this is > RL. luak.)

rak rawm v. to have convulsions.

ralai, ra lai pv. severally.

*[d]raam

ram v. si-um ram to decay. (Pal. ra:m 'to decay'.)

ran v. (-- ti) to do first.

rang¹ n. (1) tooth: naw grui-ik rang ti 'he grinds his teeth'. (Pal. hra:ng, RL. raŋ.)

rang² n. (1) rock: dau si-mui-ik, pa hoit saik ka dau rang 'a tomb which had been cut in the rock'. (RL. rˈoŋ 'stone, rock'.)

rangdi. yaw rangdi to be proud.

rao¹ n. (3) expletive in rehang rao strength.

rao² n. profit.

rao³ n. (-- ngu) flame.

rao⁴ n. expletive in rehang rao statues.

rao⁵ v. (2) to be red. rao klai, raoklai to be purple; rao rawt to be scarlet; rao uim to be smoky yellow. laung rao copper.
raok n. (caong --) beach, shore. Der. praok 'edge'.

raoma n. (19) sky, heaven: raoma mai: hakteh tak sang grai 'heaven and earth will pass away'; sim-u-ing hkanki tak sang rau hkaing raoma 'the stars will fall from the sky'; sim raoma hkanki 'the birds of the air'; lo li hkaing raoma 'a voice came from heaven'; meung raoma 'the kingdom of heaven'. Cf. prai2. (-ma, cf. Lawa U, BL mal: "sky").

rau v. (4) to be deep, to sink, fall: maw hkeu ang teh rau tan 'for there was no depth of soil there'; rawmmaw in keht rau tete 'this well is really deep'; graw grawng pa rau 'deep matter, abstruse fundamental fact'; rau ka dau rawm sigrit sigra 'to sink into the sea'; sim-u-ing hkanki tak sang rau hkaing raoma 'the stars will fall from the sky'. rau nu to be abstruse; rau sen to fall down; rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. Cf. cot, go1. (RL. tsru 'to be deep'; OM. rjūŋ id.)

rau2 pv. particle of limited or conditional assertion.

rau3. (1) bawk yam rau summer, hot season.

rauk rum grum hproik v. to assemble (intr.).

raw1 n. & v. rust. haoktai raw to rust. (Shan 1c.)

raw2 v. keh raw, ne raw to prevent, to oppose.

rawk v. (23) to ask for: mai simeh ceu pa ti ang a, rawk ka au 'ask me for whatever you want'; rawk bwan 'to pray'; rawk bwan, yu ka rawk bwan yam nari an tak luan hkaing rawk 'prayed that that hour might pass from him'. rawk mai: mai: rawk mai: maing ka rawk, neh rawk buan pa sa yu rawk 'asked him to do as he had before'; rawk... pot to ask for something. Cf. hkyo. (Lawa U bauru: 'to cry out'.)

rawm1 n./ (43) mind, heart, as seat of reason and emotions; to be minded, willing: ki keut dau rawm ti yu nin 'they thought to themselves:.....'; tawng ka hauh rawm ti 'knew (without sensory evidence)'; son sang cheuk ti yao rawm rawm 'seeking to know what was in his mind'; kwe rawm ti 'to have a mind to, be willing to, want to'; kwe rawm gaurawm ti 'to like to, be glad to'; vēh rawm ku-wa 'summoned up courage'; pa hkaw pa rawm au heu-e 'who pleases me'; hkeu kehn rawm ki 'because of their obstinacy'; rehn rawm ti 'to take care, beware'; uin rawm ka 'to rely on'; hrawm to lose heart'; sivi rawm 'to be troubled'; hkrup rawm 'to faint, lose consciousness'; rawm ang (1254)
rawm leu lo bon an heu-e 'he was unwilling to refuse her'.
rawm ri, rawmri (1) id.: ting rawm ting ri 'to be proud, puffed up'. awnrawm awnri to be humble; borrawm, borrawm bori, borrawm hkaweh (1) to be envious, jealous; cairawm (3), cairawm cai to be hungry; cairawm (7) to pity; caorawm caori to be merciful; conrawm to rage; gaurawm (14) to rejoice; gaurawm gauri to make gaa; haokrawm siao to be inflamed with passion; harawm churawm to be indignant; hkarawm ti (1) to have difficulty in; hkarawm hkar/ to have, cause, trouble; hkarawm hkarw (1) to be pleased; hkarawm (hkar) (9) to be anxious; mawrawm to be kind; ngehrawm to have peace of mind; nyawrawm nyawmri to be consoled; saorawm to be indignant; songrawm (4), songrawm songri, song rawm (song ri) to be angry; tehrawm tehri to be dejected; tuk hkarawm hkar to be tormented; tukrawm tuhri to be miserable; yumrawm (yumri), yum rawm to believe; yu ti darawm ka to neglect.

rawm2 n. (46) water, body of water, liquid: kin rawm 'to draw water'; pa taw pe nyau rawm ti kaw 'who gives you a cup of water to drink'; rawm Yawdan 'the Jordan'; hu plak toi rawm heu-e 'crossed to the other side of the lake'. rawm bui, rawm bui ka 'to anoint with oil'; rawm bung tank; rawm hi-ya honey; rawm keut spring; rawm klawng stream; rawm klawng ting 'river'; rawm la sweat; rawm lah rain; rawm rawm well; rawm nammeuk ink; rawm nwng lake: praok rawm nwng 'the shore of the lake'; rawm pld si-eht wine; rawmra, rawm ra snow; rawm sida neh vinegar; rawm sigrit sigra the sea; rawmtui milk. Conn. paiawm 'cloud'. (Lawa ra-aum; cf. Pal. om, RL. om; Khasi um.)

rawmmya (5) spittle:
  baik rawmmya 'to spit';
  ~*[0]m

rawm. See rak rawm to have convulsions.

rawng n. chasm. (Shan 3c 'gully'.)

rawp rim n? banks (?). (Shan 4c 'ward'.)

rawt1 v. to gird, to fasten rope round: mao rawt (nyoi) 'girdle'. Der. (mao) grawt (nyoi) 'girdle'. Var. nart. (Cf. RL. r, Shan 5c 'to gird'.)

rawt2. rao rawt to be scarlet.

re. See dong re forehead.

reh1 v. (1) to be emphatic, vehement, harsh: raw bao krai lo keht reh a nin 'he said again most emphatically:...' reh a to protest, boast; reh htehang to advance a contention; reh sa to
murmur, grumble.

*raa[5] v. (-- ju) to be old, adult. (Perh. = prec.)

reh ak v. (3) to cry, moan. reh ak ngi-ya to groan; reh ak yo to shriek. yehm reh ak (yehm yo) to wail, lament. (RL. rak 'to call, cry'; cf. OM. hi trak 'to raise a shout'.)

rehang n. (6) strength: pwi pa ting rehang 'a strong man'; pwi ti kau kaw ang kwe rehang ti keh naw nge heu-e 'no one was strong enough to tame him'. rehang rao id.: maw pa eh ak rehang eh ak rao 'is weak'. (Shan 5c 40 'strength, to be strong', whence prob. Pal. ra:ng, Lawa U ri:aŋ 'to be strong'; cf. RL. kraŋ id.; M. kraŋ 'to be hard, firm'.)

rehang rao statues;

rehang n. (3) shape, form, picture: ji tokau naw yao, dau rehang tang ceu 'showed himself, in another shape'; in maw rehang maw...? 'what is this a picture of?' rehang pakpeung form; rehang susai vision. Der. grang 'appearance'. (Shan 5c 30 'appearance'.)

rehang n. account: sawn rehang 'to settle an account'. mau rehang, ngaw rehang wages. (Cf. Shan ra 5c 40, from B. 6.)

rehang v. (3) to be light, to shine: pa rehang 'light'. jan rehang, li rehang to shine; mung rehang 'to be light'. (Pal. ra:ng 'lamp'.)

reh jun n. (1) steepness, declivity: dui neh reh neh jun 'precipitous place'. (Cf. Shan 5c 5c 'precipice'.)

rehm1 n? (1) num rip num rehm plants. (M. rêm 'copse'?)

rehm2 n. iron. jimrehm nail.

rehn v. (8) to make ready: rehn rawm ti 'to take care, beware' (ka of), 'take note'; rehn rawm ti paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'be careful to say nothing to anyone'; yu ka maw son ang pwi sang pon peh pon len pe keh lut, rehn rawm ti ka heu-e 'take care that no one misleads you'; rehn rawm ti ka pwi teh m lai hankan 'beware of the scribes'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe rehn rawm ti ka 'take note of what you have heard'. rehn hto to keep under control. co rehn to make ready. (Pal. rehn.) Shan lr. iun.

fehp1 v. (14) (--, -- ka) to receive: dui maw ang a, pa ang rehp (1273)
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rehp2 v. (1) to approach, come to meet: rehp naw heu-e 'came to meet him'. (Prob. = prec., cf. Shan 5c; but cf. OM. prāp, perh. from Sanskrit prāpta 'arrived at'.)

reng nq. (5) thousand. (Shan 1m.)

reu1 n. (23) boat: vai reu 'to row a boat'; bruk reu 'to go by boat'; reu tang reu 'other boats'; reu eh-ak... ti lang 'a small boat'. (Shan 4o.)

reu2 v. to drag, sweep, away. reu... hu to take, force to go. Der. greu 'to drive'. (Perh. Shan 3c 'to pursue'.)

reung v. (1) to be long: hkai in ang reung 'not long after'; hkai in reung tivut hkaing 'a little later'; chawk ka naw graw grawng hoit reung yum naw dao leh? 'asked him whether he had been dead long'. reung nyao to be long after. awt reung [not] to be long. Der. greung 'duration'. (Shan 1c.)

borawm bori to be envious;
(5) *vb[v]b

rawmri (1)

songrawm songri,
song rawm song
ri to be angry;

ri1 n. (4) expletive in awwrawm awnri to be humble;/cairawm cairi to be hungry; caorawm caori to be merciful; gaurawm gauri (8) to make glad; hkarawm hkar (5) to have, cause, trouble; hkarawm hkar (1) to be pleased; hkarawm hkar (5) to be anxious, distressed; nyawmrawm nyawmri to be consoled;
rawm ri/mind, heart;/tehmrawm tehmiri to be dejected; tuk hkarawm hkar to be tormented; tukrawm tukri to be miserable;
yumrawm yumri (2) to believe.

ri2. man ri linen. Cf. simao2. (Shan 3c 'jute'.)

ri-a1 n. (3) root, stem. (Lawa rt, Pal. riː:r, RL. riːs 'root'; M. rāḥ, Khmer rūs id.)

ri-a2 v. (1) to tear: ri-a kraung cuip ti 'tore his clothes'. Der. gri-a 'to be torn'. (Com. RL. tīs, diis, chei, chien.)

rim1 v. (3) rim ti tui-i to take by force. rut rim to rob; rut rim... hu to take away by force; tut rim to rob. Cf. breh1.
(Shan ʃɔ̀ 1c.)

rim². See rawp rim banks (?). PL rim 'edge'. 

rin v. to refrain (ti from). (Pal., songs, ri:n 'to be patient')?

ring¹ n. & ns. no, none, not.

ring² v. to hesitate to, (-- ka) to fear. ring siyaung to fear (ti to).

rup¹ n. (2) grass. num rip num rehm plants. (Lawa U, Mp raip, BL rai.)

rup² v. to cut [hair]. rip ti tik to cut off. (Shan ʃɔ̀ 2c.)

roi v. to scatter. prung prang roi ru-at to be scattered. Var. rai.

rom v. to be associated (tau mai: with). rom ti neu-e, rom ti sheh-ao to share. neu-e rom to join. Der. rom 'to assemble'. (Shan ʃɔ̀ 3o 'to accompany, be together'.)

rong n. pillar. ʃɔ̀ lemyay

rop v. (-- ka) to surround. (Pal. ro:p.)

ru¹ n. & v. clan; to originate. tiru, ti ru of one's own volition. (Pal. ru: 'village'; cf. RL. pru' id.)

ru². hkaoru (4), hkao ru fig tree; pliru (1), pli ru fig.

ru-at v. (13) to sow broadcast: ru-at simeh 'to sow seed'. prung prang rai ru-at hu, prung prang roi ru-at to be scattered. Der. pru-at (roik) 'to be scattered'. (Shan ʃɔ̀ 4o 'to throw [water]'?)

ruim. See kla ruim earthquake.
ruip v. to drink: sawm ruip 'to eat and drink'. Cf. nyau.
(Pal. hru:p, hrú:p.)

rum. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

rung n. horn. (Lawa U ṛ:ŋ; OM. draŋ.)

rupn n. (3) net: ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their nets in the lake'. hklap rup trap. (Lawa U re:up, RL. rup.)

rup2 n. rup ngu torch. Cf. ngu pro.

rupv v. to catch fire (?).

rut v. (2) to tear, pull apart. rut... dut to break by pulling:

naw hoit rut ceng mai: gang hkanki dut 'he had snapped the chains and fetters'; rut rim to rob; rut rim... hu to take away by force; rut ti i to prey on; rut ti tui-i to snatch.

sa1 n. finally, in future. pasa (1) (to)morrow.

sa2 v. (5) to reproach. sa lao, salao (-- ka) to abuse, speak against: sa lao ka siyeh 'to blaspheme'. reh sa to murmur, grumble.

sa3 pv. (12) to have done on occasion, to be accustomed to: pa ang pwi sa ngawm pehang 'which no one has ever sat on'; ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; maw hkeu hoit sa hpyawk naw ka ceng... law law glang ka an 'for he had often before been bound with chains'; pwi ti kau kaw ang sa tui-i man pa hkrao blaun kraung cuip pa prim 'no one takes new cloth to patch an old garment'; yam yu paweh an naw hoit sa ploi pwi pa ot dau htawng ti kau ka ki 'he had been accustomed during that festival to release one of the prisoners in the jail to them'. (Cf. RL. se se 'always'?)

or Lawa U sa: 'to be easily'.

sa4. tusa lightning. (Cf. Pal. kalus:n 'lightning'.)

saik1 n. sparrow. [Cf. Penang Mal. ibis.]

saikv v. (1) to carve, hollow out, engrave: dau si-mui-ik, pa hoit saik ka dau rang 'a tomb which had been cut in the rock'.

(Cf. Lawa U ḥ:t 'to cut', Pal. sekt, shekt 'to carve', RL. sət 'to cut, gash'.) RL. se 'clue'.

sak v. (4) to be sated, satisfied: i tom sak, sawm tom sak 'to eat one's fill'; pon ti keh pwi hkanki sak ka hkaomun dau
teh-ak yu ka maw? 'how can we get bread to satisfy the people in the forest?' (RL. sak.)

sakse. (12) mai sakse evidence, testimony. (Shan  qsos 3o 2c 'witness, evidence', from B.  qsos, ult. from Sanskrit sākṣi prob. through M. saksse.)

san. (to constitute a?) debt.

sang¹ pv. (172) particle of limited or subordinate future assertion: au sang rawk sang maing ceu pati? 'what shall I ask for?'; e sang tui-i mau denari ra siyeh hu leh-ak hkaomun... leh? 'shall we go and buy two hundred denarii worth of bread?'; pa krai naw nan, naw sang a 'by that he meant that...'; u-ik sang, de sang 'to be about to'; u-ik sang maw 'are about to happen'; yam rau de sang hwet 'summer is on the way'; kaw pa sang tik sang taw au 'the man who is to betray me'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'; kwe rawm ti sang pa naw yum 'would have liked to have killed him'; naw cao sang co ka kaw an singai twa leh, ang co leh, ki jak ti yao naw cao 'they watched him to see whether he would heal the man on the fast-day'; sawk ti yao, ki sang pon ti yu naw cao lau yu ka maw 'sought a way to destroy him'; (yu ka maw) son sang 'in order to, in order that, so that'; haok ka gawng son sang rawk bwan heu-e 'went up the hill to pray'; veh denari ti pla son sang jak au naw 'bring a denarius so that I can look at it'; tom htuin ka naw son sang pon tui ki ka naw cao 'were pressing round him so that they might touch him'. tak sang future particle. Cf. tak. (Cf. Pal. chə, hsə:, chə:ng; Lwa U sam, Pal. chə:m; OM. s-, si-.)

sang² v. se sang to be oppressed.

sang ngut n? wounds (?).

sangshi n. sivai sangshi lion. (Shan qsos 2o 3c, cf. B. qıs)

sanlun n. (3) 'olive' tree, elaeocarpus wallichii Kurz. (Ultr from B. qıs.)

sao. hkao sao paddle. (Conn. M. kəsəo id.)

sao sehang v. to stop, desist. (Cf. Shan qı 3m 'to come to an end'.)
sara n. (12) sara cao gau teacher. (Shan 2c 'teacher', from B. , ult. from Sanskrit acarya/P. acariya.)
sat n. spell (?). simuit sat sorcery.
sati n. caution: lo sati 'warning'. (Shan 5c 5c, ult. from P. sati, cf. B. c.)
sau1 v. (27) to put, place, put in: ki sau rawm pli si-eht pa hkrao ka dau chui hak pa hkrao heu-e 'they put new wine in new wineskins'; hkai.hoit sau Yohan dau htawng 'after John had been put in prison'; tui.i.gehn tai naw sau dau yaok kaw an 'put his fingers into the man's ears'; tui.i.kraung cuip ti sau ka pehang kawn la an 'took their garments and put them on the young ass's back'; sau gang ka 'to put irons on, put in irons'; sau mau, dui sau mau 'putting money into the treasury'; hkaomun pa ang sau susai 'unleavened bread'. kap sau to graft on; prauk sau to pour; pum sau to heap; taing sau dau to be thrown into. Cf. deu2, uin. (Shan 2c.)
sau2 v. (21) to be ill: pwi sau 'sick persons'; keh sau mai: it 'she was ill in bed'; duim kaing naw sau 'knocked him on the head, broke his head'; sau preng 'to suffer from contagious disease'. sau laung to be epileptic; sau mat (-- ti) to be wounded; sau ngi-ya to be ill: pwi sau pwi ngi-ya 'sick persons'; sau ya to be in pain, to be in labour. jawm sau illness, case of disease; jawm sau jawm ngi-ya diseases; kin sau to be very ill. (Lawa U so, Pal. hsu:, RL. su'; OM. 'jey.)
saw. See ji-ak saw, ji-yak saw key.
sawk1 nq. cubit. (Shan 2c.)
sawk2 v. (10) to seek (ti to), look for: pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; naw sawk bawk yam pa mawm yu ka maw, son sang pon taw naw cao ka ki heu-e 'he sought a good time to hand him over to them'; sawk ti len ti nyaw naw cao 'sought to trick him', sawk li-ehm to search, search through, fathom. (Shan 3c.)
sawm1 n. (2) night: dau sawm in 'this very night'; yam greung sawm 'in the middle of the night'. ponsawm (4) night, nighttime. (Lawa U saum, Pal. hs:m, RL. som; cf. Lawa Mp (1333)
ranha:um.)

sawm² v. (13) to eat: yam sawm ki 'as they were eating'; sawm tom sak 'to eat one's fill'. Cf. i¹. (Lawa só:m, Pal. su:m, RL. suam; OM. 'cim."

sawn¹ v. (3) to reckon. do keut do sawn ka to repent of; keut sawn to judge, calculate; uin sawn to hold that.

sawn² v. sawn gau to learn. (Shan ⊳ 1c.)

sev v. se sang to be oppressed. caong ma se south. (OM. se 'to go down'; conn. Lawa kase 'below'.)

se² v. kawnse great-grandchild. (Lawa U (ku:an)se.)

seh. pwi seh eunuch.

seh-ak nq. piece broken off. (Shan ⊳ 3c.)

sehang¹ n. sehang simao precious stone. (Shan ⊳ 1o.)

sehang². See sao sehang to stop.

sehn nq. hundred thousand. (Shan ⊳ 1o.)

sehp v? sehp kwe to possess (?).

seht v. (1) geh... tom seht, kawm... tom seht 'to hold to, adhere to'; tan seht to be formed.

sen. rau sen to fall down.

sheh-ao v. to be used; to share (ka, dau in). rom ti sheh-ao to share.

si. See sigang si scripture.

si-ang, siang n. (1) bone: si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa BL sa-a:ng; cf. Pal. ka-a:ng.)

siao v. (2) ha siao to be very hot; haokrawm siao to be inflamed with passion; sinum siao to make a din; si-uiit si-ao to be hot. (Conn. Shan ρου 'to melt'.)
wa Vocabulary

siawp n. (19) siawp sibrawm power, authority: kaing pa ting siawp sibrawm 'mighty works'; hkai hoit taw naw siawp sibrawm ka kawncau naw hkanki 'after delegating authority to his servants'; taw siawp sibrawm ka ki pehang hpi pa sui-ing pa brai hkanki heu-e 'gave them power over unclean spirits'; taw ki siawp sibrawm son sang chi co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'gave them the power of curing diseases'; pa kwe siawp sibrawm 'authoritative'. ahkwang siawp sibrawm authority. (Cf. perh. Shan နွေ 'to rule' - whence Pal. u:p, RL. up - from B. ṣeṣ.)

siba n. cheek. (Lawa sapa; M. ḭapa 'flat surface')
sibawk n. magic. sibawk simuit id.

sibawm v. (6) to lack food: prai tak sang sibawm 'there will be famines'. sibawm siya to be famished. hot sibawm to be poor; kin sibawm to lack food.

sibe n. (4) coat, upper garment: cuip sibe 'to wear a coat'. Var. sibeh.

siblo-e v. siblo-e... hu to sweep away. (Conn. lo-e 'to snatch'.)

siblu-at v. to shake out, off.

sibrawm n. (19) power, might. siawp sibrawm power.

sibrehm v. to grumble, complain (ka to). bra ble bra sibrehm id.

sibri-ak n. scale. (Cf. Pal. greṣ, griṣ.)

sibro-e sibrok n. refuse. (Cf. M. ḷaprak ḷaprui 'to be unkempt')

sida1 n. (12) medicine, drug: pwi chi sida 'physician'. sida bawng perfume; sida neh vinegar; sida sidim medicines. rawm sida neh vinegar.

sida2 n. & v. (9) tail; to be the end: kaw pa kau pa cong tom sida 'he who endures to the end'; tom sida singai yam...
'until the day when finally...'; dui sida hakteh 'the ends of the earth'; plak sida reu 'the stern of the boat'. sida lau to be annihilated, come to an end; sida sidu hwet to come finally (ka to). goik sida to be last. (da 'to be last'. Pal. hsätä, RL. sánta 'tail'; cf. OM. birtā id.)

sida v. to encounter. (Conn. OM. kuta 'to face').

sidai num. eight. Der. tisidai 'eighty'. (Léwa U sate, Bl sál, M. čt RL, ču, puč 'sand').

sidaing v. to reach, to be fully: sidaing caong [his robe] reached down to his feet'; hoit sidaing tuim heu-e 'are fully ripe'.

sidaing v. sidaing ku-wa (-- ti) to dare to.

sidau v. (1) to launder: pwi sidau kraung 'washerman'. (RL. sāktu'; cf. Pal. du:z 'to rub'; M. taoh 'to cleanse by rubbing'.)

sidawm v. sidawm sidu to be level (mai: with).

sidawng v. (7) to be apparent, open, distinct: pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu kwak, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; ang pon ti laik ka dau veng sidawng 'could not go into the town openly'; naw chi sika sidawng heu-e 'he was able to speak distinctly'. (Cf. Shan 20, from B. 20?

sideh v. (46) to preach, proclaim: ploi ki hu sideh 'sent them out to preach'; nyeh sideh 'synagogue'; sideh graw grawng buin baptis 'preached baptism'; naw hoit sideh lo hpektem an ka graw grawng ki 'he had related that parable about them'. sideh gau to teach, preach: lo sideh lo gau 'teaching, doctrine'; sideh gau ka ki heu-e 'taught them'; sideh gau ki tom neh ceu 'taught them many things'; sideh gau lo bwan gaurawm gauri 'preached the gospel'; sideh jui to argue; sideh ngoik nge (-- ka) to admonish. jui sideh to exhort. (deh (gau) 'to teach'.)

sidehn v. (1) to stop, to resist: keh kawn nyawm eh-ak hkanki hwet ka au, paw vi sidehn ki 'let the little children come to me, do not stop them'. keh sidehn ka to restrain.

sidehp v. to be opposite to.

sidehp v. nyap sidehp to labour.
Wa Vocabulary

(1) sidimⁱ n. /expletive in sida sidim medicines.

sidim² num. (2) nine. (Lawa U, Mp sataim, BL satain; cf. Pal. thi:m, RL. tim; OM. dinct.)

sido n. (1) locust.

sidu¹ v. (-- mai:) to be equal to. sidu kwe to share equally.

sidu² v. (2) expletive in sida sidu hwet to come finally.

sidu-at v. (1) to wake (intr.). sidu-at to wake [someone].

sidui-ing v. (4) (-- caong ti) to stumble.

si-eht. (12) pli si-eht grape.

sigang si. (4) hpuk lai sigang si '(passage of) scripture'.

sigehp v. expletive in sihkawp sigehp to be narrow. (Conn. Shan)

sigi-ak n. (1) immature ear of grain. Cf. sigluim.

siging n. balsam.

sigluim n. (2) cluster, ear of grain: sigluim ngoca 'ears of grain'. Cf. sigi-ak.

sigra¹ v. to wash. sigra... luan to wash away. Cf. hko-ek, hpak³. (Cf. perh. Pal. kru: 'to rinse'; M. krao id.)

sigra². See (rawm) sigrit sigra sea.

sigre v. expletive in sigrehn sigre to be intense.

sigrehn v. to be intense: keht sigrehn 'intensely'. sigrehn id.: keht mo hakteh sigrehn sigre 'loved the world very dearly'.

sigreu v. (2) sigreu... li to drive out: pa maw bon pa hoit sigreu naw cao hpi cao ali-a kau li hkaing heu-e 'who was a woman from whom he had driven out seven evil spirits'. (greu 'to drive'.)
sigreung n. middle. (greung id.)

sigrit sigra. (3) rawm sigrit sigra the sea.

sigweh v. sigweh ti so to reawaken. (Conn. Shan Jö 1c 'to stir up'.)

sikhawp v. to be narrow. sikhawp sigehp id. sikhawp sikhawp to be niggardly.

sikhawp v. sichkawp sichkawp to be niggardly.

sikho v. tb throng.

si-im. klai si-im to be verdant green. (Conn. Pali. (nye:r) am 'dark (green)?' faith, fidelity, kaw sija 'to keep faith'.

sija n. (1) truth; oath; sija muhkeu covenant. (Ult. from B. go, from P. sacca 'true'.)

sijung. cong sijung to be firm; cung cong sijung, cung sijung, kau cung sijung to stand firm. (jung 'to stand erect'.)

sika v. (11) to speak: yam kawn sika naw cao 'while he was still speaking'; sika sidawng 'to speak distinctly'; sika ka ki 'addressed them'; sika mai: Yesu heu-e 'conversed with Jesus'; ki tak sang sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkrão 'they will speak in new languages'. Cf. a², krai¹. (Cf. OM. kinkal 'to declare', or perh. gaah 'to say'.)

sikao n. day after tomorrow. (Pal. akú:.)

sikau n. (2) dove. (a. L. ana, B. ‘kau, B. ‘kau. Conn. TB *kau (*m-term); B. *kau.)

sikau n. 'pigeon' (B. gu). sikaw v. to discern.

siki-eht v? (to be?) cold: rawm siki-eht 'cold water'.

si-kua wa v. siyaung si-kua wa ti to shudder.

silao v. to feast.

sile v. sile he to be simple (?)

sileh n. (3) household servant. sileh caung slaves. Cf. kawncau. (RL. tla'.)
sileh-ak n. glass.

sim n. (2) bird. (Lawa saim, Pal. hsi:m, shi:m, RL. sim; Khasi sim; cf. OM. kincem.)

sima v. (2) to fight. sima simaing to be contentious, to riot.

simang v. (1) to slap: tui-i tai ti simang naw ka 'slapped him'.

simao1 n. (13) stone: dui hao simao 'stony place'; tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'knocked him on the head with a stone'; naw plu pleh simao mai: hto maw-eng dau si-mui-ik an heu-e 'he rolled a stone up against the opening of the tomb'; kawng simao plaing 'white stone flask'. simao cuin lime; simao plaung crystal. sehang simao precious stone. (Lawa samo, Pal. mo:; cf. OM. tmo'.)

simao2 n. linen. Cf. man ri.

simawk n. mist. tao simawk id. (Conn. Shan n2c 'cloud'.)

simawt v. (--, -- ka) to mention. (Conn. Pal. mo.t 'word'.)

sime1 n. (7) man, male: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall leave his parents'; sime mai: bon 'male and female'; kawn sime 'son'. sime maing male. Cf. kaw1. (me 'husband', q.v.)

sime2 n. (1) total. sime geh id.: pwi pa i hkaomun an sime geh kwe hpwan reng heu-e 'the number of persons who ate the bread was five thousand'. Cf. buin2. (Conn. M. kemáh?)

simeh1 n. (19) seed: ru-at simeh 'to sow seed'; simeh an ku-wa 'the seed sprouted'; simeh tao klau ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'. (RL. smol.)

simeh2 v. (19) to want (kí to): mai simeh ceu pa ti ang a 'whatever you want'; simeh ti pon 'to want, desire'; ki hoit yu ka naw awm pa simeh ki ti yu 'they have done to him as they wanted to do'; yeh simeh keh mai yu son yeh heu-e 'we want you to do it for us'; au simeh mai taw kaing Yohan... ka au yamin heu-e 'I want you to give me John's head... now'; mai simeh ti keh e hu... dui maw? 'where do you want us to go...?'. Cf. kwe (1426)
simehang n. (48) prince, lord, often as honorific term of address or reference: simehang Kesa 'Caesar'; simehang hpicao 'the prince of the evil spirits'; pa maw simehang pa kwe min plakngai 'who was a lord of good standing'; yu simehang pehang 'to exercise lordship over'. simehang hkunhawhkam king; simehang nanghawhkam queen. lau simehang, ruler. (OM. smiñ 'king'.)

simi v. (1) simi ti yao to look, search: simi ti yao vungvehang naw, son sang yao pwi pa hoit yu ceu in 'looked round him to see who had done it'. yaok ti simi to look up. (OM. cirmil 'to watch for'.)

simin v. (1) to count: hoit simin naw tau mai: pwi pa yu pa ang hkaw ang jeht hkanki heu-e 'he has been numbered among the criminals'.

si-mui-ik n. (10) tomb. dau si-mui-ik id. (Cf. Lawa U rambic 'to bury', to rambit 'grave'.)

sim-u-ing n. (1) star. sim-u-ing grehang morning star. sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U, Mp samoin, BL sabuñ, Pal. samiṅ, RL. s呴k缅i; lit. M. s呴k缅i.)

simuit n. spell. simuit sat sorcery. sibawk simuit magic.

sin n. (4) inheritance: cao sin 'heir'. sin ngao money, riches.

sina pn? (6) among, through the middle of: cung sina ki 'stood up in their midst'; gweh kraung naw sina ki 'divided his clothes among them'; hu pruing sina meung Dekapoli 'crossed the territory of Decapolis'. ka sina among. (Pal. โซมา.)

sineh, nyo sineh visitor, foreigner.

sineh-ak n. (1) sinew: sineh-ak dak naw dui ga 'the sinews of his tongue were loosened'. (Pal. hs呴n呴 'muscle'.)

sineht v. to transgress, (-- ti) to do intensely. (neht 'to do with zeal'.)

singa v. (12) to be clean, free from impurity or infection. singa singe to be holy. Opp. sui-ing brai. (nga 'to be
clear', q.cf. Pal. hsənga:; cf. RL. syam 'to be clean', perh. by paronymic attraction of Shan č 'to be excellent'.)

singai¹ n. & nq. (47) sun; day, today: yam hoit li singai 'when the sun had risen'; yam klip singai 'as the sun was setting'; dau singai, dau sawm in 'today, this very night'; singai pasa 'the next day'; ku singai 'every day'; singai si-vo-e singai twa 'the day before the fast day'; hkeu hoit ot ki mai: au lo-e singai 'for they have been with me three days'; hkai ani ti singai 'on a later day'; hkai an ra singai 'two days later'; hkai hoit yum sawm lo-e singai 'three days after he is dead'; yam hwet singai twa 'when the fast day came'; yam hoit luan singai twa 'when the fast day was over'. ponsingai (1) daytime. (ngai 'day', q.v. Lawa U saŋi, BL saŋe:, Mp saŋe:i, Pal. hsəngi:, RL. səŋi'.)

singai² v. (7) to be far, distant: singai hkaing au 'are far from me'; ot dui singai mai: jak heu-e 'watched from a distance'; hwet hkaing dui singai heu-e 'have come a long way'; yao hkaoru ti hkao ka dui singai 'saw a fig tree in the distance'; hawt hkai sawm dui singai 'followed him at a distance'. awt singai [not] to be far. (Lawa U saŋa:i, Pal. hsənga:i; M. hoa < OM. *jhey.)

singao n. pomp. ((sin) ngao 'riches'.)

singaong v. to be clear, transparent.

singe v. (7) expletive in singa singe to be holy.

singeht. yehn singeht to be completely hushed.

singeu v. to clasp [hands].

singi. klai singi to be blue. (Lawa U saŋi:, BL saŋγ:i, Mp saŋγ:i 'to be yellow'.)

sing-o-e n. snare. sing-o-e sawt noose (?)

sinum n. & v. (7) to be loud: kōk lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'. sinum prai thunder; sinum siao to make a din. (Pal. hşənum 'noise, thunder, to be noisy'; cf. Lawa U nəum bre, BL nəum pre:i, Mp nəum mal:ŋ 'thunder'.)

sinyek sinyek n. increasingly. (Pal. srey 'to be fruitful'.)

sinyup v. to attack.
si-o-e bau v. to be fragrant: pa si-o-e bau 'scent'. (Cf. M. ui, lit. 'to be putrid', whence prob. Shan 4c 'to stink'; M. mò < OM. *ma 'to be fragrant'.)

sipao v. to put aside, reserve, to send as a contribution.

sipaung v. (2) to bury: hu deu, hu sipaung naw dau si-mui-ik heu-e 'went and laid him in the tomb'. (Cf. Lawa U raphu:m, BL apaŋ, Pal. kərpoŋ.)

sipawk v. (3) to be leprous: pwi sipawk 'leper'; jawm sau sipawk 'leprosy'.

sipeh n. conformity. hkeu sipeh on account of. (Pal. kəmba: 'to hold hands'?)

sipawjak n? hkeu sipehak on account of. (Conn. OM. baŋ 'to follow'.)

sipuim n. (11) garden, plantation: yu sipuim 'to cultivate a garden'. (Lawa U raphu:m, Pal. kərtu:m.) Bl. raphu:m 'fence'; Pal. kərtu:m 'garden'.

sipup v. (1) to meet, come towards: pwi pa veh aw rawm ti kau tak sipup pa heu-e 'you will meet a man carrying a water-jar'.

si-to-e v. to be welded, made a whole. (Conn. Pal. kərtu:i, kərtu:i 'to join [wood, cloth]'.)

si-u v. to be healthy (?), warm. nyawm ot si-u kwe to enjoy good health. (Conn. Pal. ka-u:r, ka-u:r 'to be warm, to warm up'.)

si-u-ing n. (1) snake. (Lawa U sa-yin, BL sa-xŋ; conn. Pal. həŋ, RL. həŋ.)

si-uit v. si-uit si-so to be hot. (Conn. K serializer 'warm'? Lawa B laŋawk 'hot'.

si-um v. to decay, si-um ram, cu si-um id.; lau si-um to fall into decay. (Conn. Pal. e:m.) *kəŋ-ŋum

sivai n. sivai sangshi lion; sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U rawi:a, BL awi:a, Mp rawi: 'large felid', Pal. rava:i 'tiger'.)

sivawk n. (1) sickle: tui-i sivawk vawk 'takes his sickle and reaps'. (vawk 'to reap'.) *[ŋ]-[ŋ]ə-[ŋ]/*[ŋ]ə-[ŋ]/*[ŋ]ə-ŋə.

siveh1 n. (9) around: ngawm siveh naw cao 'were sitting round
siveh n. (5) door, doorway. (Cf. Lawa U, Mp rawmā, BL awmā, RL. karwa' 'door'; Pal. vū 'to open'; Stieng uak id.; B. 390 'opening'.)

siveht v. (4) to beat, flog: ki tui-i prehm ti gawng mai: siveht kaing naw cao ka 'they took a reed and beat him about the head with it'. tu-at siveht to be in severe pain. Syn. tap; cf. deh³, duum, kla, simang. (Conn. Shan EDURE 5c, whence Pal. fōt, kərft.)

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Wa Vocabulary

siyak. tai siyak lily.

siyang v. siyang ot to be absent.

siyaung v. (2) siyaung si-ku-wa (-- ti) to shudder. lat siyaung to tremble with fear; ring siyaung ti to fear to.

*pyung

siyawng¹ n. rainbow. (Lawa U, Mp rayo:y; cf. Pal. paryɔ:ng.)

siyawng² n. dragon.

siyeh¹ n. (65) God. yeh siyeh goddess.

siyeh² nq. (6) hundred: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Ult. from OB. ryā, cf. Pal. pəria:h, RL. pərya,\).

siyehp n. (1) siyehp juı lips.

siyo v., pn. & pcs. to differ; moreover. tang siyo to differ.

*co²

so¹ n. (2) dog. sola wolf; so prai wild dog. (Lawa so, Pal. hsoː; Srê so.)

so² v. (1) so(... ) kao to rouse; so... sidu-at to wake: ki so naw sidu-at 'they woke him'. sigweh ti so to reawaken. (Cf. Pal. rahs8:h 'to wake (intr.)'.)

*cu authorised

soi. (1) mau soi pay; pwi cau pwi soi servants.

*sok, simeh sok tau klaw ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'. RL -task 'seed'.

som v. (4) to lose, be deprived of: som ju 'to lose one's life'. som grai to fail to appear: bwan son, ceh naw tak ang som ang grai heu-e 'he will not miss his reward'; som nai to be lost; som nai nawk to be squandered away. (Shan 3c 4c 'to lose, be beaten', from B. ʔaŋ.)

son¹ n. (106) benefit; for (benefit, purpose): pa simeh keh au yu ceu pa ti son pa? 'what do you want me to do for you?'; yu pawehe singai ke ti, son simehang naw 'gave a birthday feast for his lords'; pa som ju son au 'who loses his life for my sake'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'; au hwet son ceu in heu-e 'that is what I came for'; (yu ka maw) son sang, rarely son... tak 'in order to, in order that'; haok ka gawng son sang rawk bwan heu-e 'went up the hill to pray'; pwi pa maw cao mi nu son sang laik ka dau meung siyeh meh ding heu-e

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'how difficult it is for anyone who is rich to get into the kingdom of God!'; vēh denari ti pla son sang jak au naw 'bring a denarius so that I can look at it'; taw ki siawp sibrawm son sang chi co jawm sau jawm ngi-yā moi 'gave them the power to cure diseases'; tawm lo ka ki, son ang ki sang krai graw grawng naw dao ka pwi ti kau kaw heu-e 'ordered them not to tell anyone about him'; pe rawk bwan, yu ka maw son bawk yam an, tak ang caw yam kwat heu-e 'pray that that time is not winter'. bwan son benefit.

son² nq. (7) share, repeated quantity: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Prob. = prec., cf. RL. pun.)

song¹ v. to bolt, lock. (Pal. sēng 'to shut'.)

song² v. to be bitter, resentful. songrawm (4), songrawm songri, song rawm (song ri) to be angry (ka with). (Lawa U song, Pal. hsēng 'to be bitter',)

song³. (7) kuwat song elder. (Shan icopt 'to be high')?

su v. (-- ti) to do wilfully.

sui¹ n. (2) court case: prawnɡ sui 'to judge'. sui cawng litigation.

sui² n. circumference: ka sui pehang tui ki 'round their breasts'.

sui³ v. (4) to be straight. ra sui to be straight, straightforward, righteous. (Shan ico 3c.)

sui⁴ v. to pour: sui rawm 'to water'.

sui-ing v. (17) sui-ing brai to be unclean: hpi pa sui-ing pa brai 'unclean spirit'; tai pa sui-ing pa brai, pa maw tai ang hko-ek 'unclean, that is, unwashed, hands'. yu ti sui-ing to detest. Opp. singa.

suksak n? constantly (?).

suksehp v? (to be) slander(ous?), idle gossip.

sum v. (5) to plant, to institute, establish: sum sipuim pli si-eht ti da, mai: sum hkao veh vung vehang sipuim an,... mai: sum nyeh laong ti lang 'planted a vineyard, and made a fence round it,... and built a tower'; sum ceukau 'to confer a
**Wa Vocabulary**

__*dogm*

name' (Pal. s8:m, s8:m 'to plant'; M. cam 'to make holes for planting'; cf. RL. p8ksam 'to plant').

sungsang, sung sang v. (1) (-- rawm) to be seriously depressed. (Shan c & 4c 4c 'to be spent, exhausted', from B. c & c.)

susai1 n. (4) yeast.

susai2 n. rehang susai vision.

susi v. susi glui-ing to be seared.

sut v. (1) sut ti i to eat up: sim hkanki hwet sut ti i simeh hkanki heu-e 'the birds came and ate up the seed'. (RL. sut 'to collect up'; of Shan c & 4c 'to come to an end').

swat v. to prick, pierce. (Conn. Shan 2c 2c 'to thrust through'.)

ta1 n. (2) grandfather: ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. ta du ancestors. (Lawa U ta, Pal. ta: 'grandfather', RL. ta' 'master, husband'; M. ta' 'father'.)

ta2 v. (3) to spread. ta hu id.: lo graw grawng naw cao ta hu ku da ku dui 'his fame spread everywhere'. (OM. cqa h 'to be separated', Srâ da 'to spread'.) Lawa U thía, BL ti:a 'to sow [paddy].'

ta3 v. to pluck [harp]. (Pal. tha: 'to slap'?)

ta4 pv. actually, even.

tai1 n. (48) arm, hand: plak tai hkawn dawm mai 'at your right hand'. gehn tai finger; hkai tai handicraft; plawng tai arm; tawm tai (grasp of?) hand. (Lawa U, Mp te, BL tai, Pal. ti:, RL. ti'; Khasi kti; OM. tey.)

tai2 n. flower. tai siyak lily. (Lawa U thi:a, BL ti:a.)

taik v. (1) to lack, to constitute a remainder: pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'. taik cut to be absent, deficient. (M. tóik.)

taing1 v. (6) to throw, to swing [sickle]: hpi an hoit taing naw
**Wa Vocabulary**

**taing**

1. **v.** (1) to plait, weave: *taing mok katlawm* 'plaited a circlet of thorns'. (Lawa tain 'to weave', Pal. twɔ:n, tuɔ:n, RL. tain 'to plait'; OM. tahi 'id."

2. **v.** (2) to meet: *taing taw ka pakngaing* 'to meet face to face'. (Cf. Shan ɕɔɔn 2c 'to meet'.)

**tak**

1. **pv.** (172) particle of definite future assertion or injunction: pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; rawk ka au mai: au tak taw ka mai heu-e 'ask me for it and I will give it you'; hwet heu-e, e tui-i naw yum, mai: sin naw tak maw ceh e heu-e 'come on, let us kill him, and his inheritance will be ours'; hpan au ploi ki ing ka nyeh ki, yam kawn cairawm ki, ki tak hkrup rawm hawt kra heu-e 'if I send them home while they are still hungry, they will faint on the road'; e tak taw leh? Hpan ang maw nan, e tak ang taw leh? 'are we to pay it or not?'; au tak yu ka maw, son sang pon au ju lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan? 'what must I do to achieve eternal life?'; mai tak mo pao plawk pao nyawm ti awm mo tokau ti heu-e 'you shall love your neighbour as you love yourself'; kaw pa map ka meh ka kui-ing ti tak keh naw yum tete heu-e 'he who offends against his parents shall certainly be killed'.

2. **particle of definite future assertion:** e tak sang hrok hu ka veng Yerusalehm 'we shall go up to Jerusalem'; kao sipuim pli si-eht tak sang yu ka maw? 'what will the owner of the vineyard do?'; au tak kawn sang ot mai: pe meh greung? 'how much longer must I be with you?' Cf. *sang*. (Shan ɕɔɔn 4c.)

**tamtim**

n. scorpion.

**tan**

1. n. (45) there: pe laik ka dau nyeh dui maw ang a, ot tan tom li hu pe hkaing tan heu-e 'wherever you go into a house, stay there till you leave the place'; ka gawng tan 'there on the hill'; dui sau mau tan 'the treasury there'. Cf. tin; dui an, ka dui an. (ɨ-, conn. perh. Shan ɕɔɔn 4c 'place'; an 'that'.)
tan² v. (5) to offer: hku dui tan 'altar'. tan lu to sacrifice; tan taw to dedicate: pa hoit tan hoit taw ka siyeh 'dedicated to God'. pa tan to sacrifice. (Shan onclick 40.)

tan³ v. tan seht to be formed.

tang¹ v. & num. (30) to diverge, differ, to be other; other: mo-eng tang kau 'another wife'; buin tang ceu 'others rules'; reu tang reu tibla 'some other boats'; tang da tang dui 'elsewhere'; pwi tang ceu tang cat hkanki 'foreigners'. tang gweh to divide: tang gweh ti 'fell into dissension'; tang siyo to differ; tang ti-ya (== hkaing) to separate from; tang to to run in different directions. gweh ti tang ot to separate, live apart; yum tang to lay down one's life. (Shan onclick 20.)

tang² n. substitution, behalf, on behalf of. (Shan onclick 10.)

tang³ pv. once and for all: tang yu ti i 'to do for a living'; tang kwe 'to possess'. (Cf. Shan onclick 5c 5c 'permanently'.)

tao¹ n. & v. smoke. taongu, tao ngu smoke; to smoulder; tao simawk mist. (Shan onclick 10.)

tao² v. (11) to save: tao ju 'to save someone's life'; tao tokau mai 'save yourself!' (Conn. dao 'to be saved'.)

taong¹ v. to hold out.

taong² v. to dupe.

tap² v. (2) to strike, beat, flog. tap toi, kla tap to beat. Syn. siveht; cf. deh³, duim, kla, simang. (Shan onclick 20.)

tap lawng n. ramparts. (Shan onclick 5c 10 'large fort'.)

tat v. tat(...) dawt to cut short; tat ti tik to cut [rope] away. (Shan onclick 4c 'to cut off'.)

tau¹ n. (48) together: ki keut tau 'they reasoned together'; pa hoit kleuk siyeh tau 'what God has joined together'. tau mai: together with: pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with him'; yu kaing tau mai: ki 'worked with them'; laik ka dau reu, tau mai: kawncau naw hkanki 'got into the boat together with his disciples'; sida neh pa hoit klaao tau mai: muran 'vinegar mixed with myrrh'.

tau² n. (1) herb. tau ki dill; tau ki la cumin; tau klaao
mustard; tau pak haw mint. (Pal. tu: 'edible leaf'.)

tau3 v. (2) (-- ti) to do ever: tak ang tau ti pon ti laik tan heu-e 'will never be able to get in there'. Cf. lai2, sa3.

tauk v. to be tired, exhausted. tauk mao id.; tauk nyap to be troubled.

taw1 v. (82) to give, hand over: neh ki taw naw pa i pa un heu-e 'told them to give her something to eat'; taw ahkwang ka ki 'gave them permission'; taw lo mu hkeu 'to promise'; pa taw pe nyau rawm ti kawk 'who gives you a cup of water to drink'; bon pa taw kawn ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'; ki tak taw pe ka cup kuvat song caoprawng caoca hkaeki 'they will hand you over to assemblies of elders and judges'; taw lo 'to order, command'; naw taw lo ka hpi pa sui-ing pa brai kaw, ki ngeht lo naw heu-e 'he even gives orders to unclean spirits, and they obey him'; au taw lo ka mai, li hkaing dau naw 'I command you to come out of him'; taw lo ka ki neh ki paw vi veh tit ti hu 'ordered them to take nothing with them'. taw geh to hand over; taw pong to entrust, command (ka to); taw ti yao to offer: ki taw ti yao sida neh... ka naw cao 'they offered him vinegar...'; taw... yaok, taw yaok yaing to lend. lawk ti taw to give grudgingly; tan taw ka to dedicate to; teh-ak ti taw to measure out; tik taw to betray; to-e ti taw to hand down; tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out; tui-i ti taw to hand over; yaok taw to assign. [G. taik, do & cognates, PRMP G 31]

taw2. See taing taw to meet.

tawk1 n. (2) tray, platter. (Lawa tawk, Pal. tawk, tawm, tawm-tai.)

tawk2 v. (9) (10) to affix, nail: ki tawk naw cao pehang hkaolak 'they nailed him to the cross'. (Shan ဗိဒ္ဓဟူး 2c.)

tawm1 n. (4) tawm tai, tawmtai (1) (grasp of?) hand: tak sang taw kawn kawn pwi ka dau tawm tai kawn kawn pwi hkaeki 'the son of man will be delivered into the hands of men'; baptis dau tawm tai Yohan 'was baptised at the hands of John'. (OM. tam- 'foot, beginning'? [Sung tam 'finger', &c., PRMP H 15]

tawm2 n. egg. (Lawa tawm, Pal. kawtawm.)

tawm3 v. (9) (-- lo) to command, order: tawm lo ka ki tom neh, paw keh pwi ti kau kaw tawng graung graung ceu in 'gave them strict orders not to let anyone know about it'; tawm lo ka ki, yu ka maw son ang ki krai ka pwi ti kau kaw 'ordered them not
Wa Vocabulary

*t[ə]m

tawn⁴ v. (2) to strew, spread. ni ti tawn id.

tawng¹ n. (2) copper: tawng ra bli-a eh-ak 'two small copper coins'. tawng leung brass; (Shan ⁴c ⁴c.)

tawng² n. (1) klong tawng bowls. (Lawa U, Mp ndory, BL tsey 'pot', BL tsey M. day 'tube'.)

tawng³ v. (55) to cognise, recognise, know, to understand: hkai hoit tawng ki 'when they had found out'; ki hoit tawng naw cao heu-e 'they had recognised him, knew him'; ang tawng ka naw heu-e 'did not recognise him'; mai tawng lo pingnyap hkanki 'you know the commandments'; naw ang tawng lo pa sang krai 'he did not know what to say'; pa ang tawng grau graung pa rawk pa 'you do not know what you are asking'; hkeu tawng naw grau graung maw naw pwi ra pwi sui 'for he knew that he was an upright man'; e tawng mai maw pa maw pa me 'we know you are sincere'; pe ang tawng lo hpek tem in leh? 'do not you understand this parable?' tawng muit to know [person]; tawng yung to understand: au ang tawng ang yung pa a mai heu-e 'I do not know what you are talking about'. cheu ti tawng to discriminate; li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to interpret; muit tawng to be acquainted with; preh ti tawng to keep in mind; teh tawng to be versed in. (Shan ⁴c ⁴c 'to remember'.)

*tōp

tawp¹ nq. fathom. (Pal. tōp.)

tawp² v. (1) to cover: tawp pakngai naw cao '[they] covered his face'. tawp hkuim to conceal. hkuim tawp to veil. (Pal. dōp 'to shut [door, shutter]', dōp, dōp 'to cover'; OM. tip, tuip 'to bury', or conn. M. kōtop 'to brood, hatch'.) RL dōp

*teh

te¹ n. hither side: plak te kra 'the same side of the road'. Opp. toi¹.

*teh

te² n. arrow. (Lawa U, Mp the:, BL te:.)

*teh

te³ v. to warn, remind.

*teh

te⁴. (3) tuk teh-ak tuk te, tukteh-ak tukte to persecute.

*teh

teh¹ n. (12) earth, ground: ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; dui mawm teh 'where the soil was good'. teh klo clay; tehlan, teh lan mud. dingteh earth rampart; hakteh (21)
world, land, territory; hpaung teh dust; klawn teh island.
(Lawa U, Mp te, BL te:i, Pal. katæ; RL kte'; Khasi khyndew,
'dew; OM. ti, ti', Khmer ðæ.) ~ *w^2.

**teh** v. (3) (dui --) to turn back. teh a (-- ka) to gainsay,
refute; teh cu ci to be riotous; teh htang to turn to face;
teh htwi (dui -- dui --) to rebel; teh hwet (dui --) to turn
back; teh lo to be transformed; teh ti li hu to withdraw.
Fuin teh to rebel; tehp teh to resist. Cf. ing, vui. (Conn.
M. hëtahe 'to reverse, be reversed'. X) Lawa Bl. ?ahswa 'to return'

**teh** v. to be sweet, fresh. (Lawa U nde:.)

**teh** v. teh tawng to be acquainted with, versed in.

**teh** pv. really, wholly.

**teh** v. (1) man teh curtain.

**daak**

{ teh-ak n. (14) forest: dau teh-ak 'in the forest'; rawm hi-ya
teh-ak 'wild honey'. teh-ak tu id. (Rh. labe 'grass'.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>teh-ak</th>
<th>n. place, tract. teh-ak meung district.</th>
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| teh-ak | v. (3) to measure. teh-ak krai to estimate verbally,
|        | reckon; tom ang chi teh-ak chi krai 'more than one can say,
|        | in the extreme'; teh-ak ti taw to measure out; teh-ak ti yao to
|        | measure, to study. cheu teh-ak ti yao to test; tong teh-ak ti
|        | taw to measure out. Der. deh-ak 'measure'. (Shan 30.)
| teh-ak | v? to be proverbial (?): lo teh-ak 'proverb'.
| teh-ak | v. (3) tuk teh-ak to harass; tuk teh-ak tuk te, tuk teh-ak
|        | tukte to persecute. (Shan 30.)

**tehang** v. (1) tehang hu to cross over; tehang hwet to cross to:
yam hoit tehang hwet ki plak an 'when they had crossed to the
other side'. Lawa Bl. way, V. thway

**tehm** v. (31) to write: tehm lai 'to write'; hoit tehm a nin 'it
is written:...'. tehm ti deu to write, put down in writing.
(Shan 30.)

**tehm** v. to be low, raun yuin gut... tehm to crush down; yuin...
tehm to depress, humble: tehmrawn tehmrì to be dejected.
(Shan 30.)

**tehm** v. to work by beating: cæ tehm tawng ras 'coppersmith'. (1573)
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tehn v. to be suited. Lava Bh. Luw 'to fit'

tehp v. tehp teh to resist, thwart, refute.

teh tu v. (3) to swear, asseverate solemnly: ja, ti ja mai: teh
tu a nin 'began to curse and swear, saying:...'

telai n. (12) expletive in tete telai truly.

tem. See hpek tem to compare.

ten. See jawk ten candlestick.

tete, te te n. (20) truth, truly, indeed, certainly, really: pwi
Isarila tete 'a true Israelite'; sideh gau graw grawng kra
siyeh tete heu-e '[you] teach God's way truthfully'; Eliya tak
hwet hpaoka tete 'Elijah will indeed come first'; tak keh naw
yum tete heu-e 'he shall certainly be killed'; ki keht dao
keht deng ka tete 'they were really astonished'. tete telai
truth, truly: pa rehang tete telai 'the true light'; au krai
lo tete telai ka pe 'I tell you truly'.

comm. daly teu-e v. to hang, depend. (Shan 09 3c.)? q ÷ RL. ruj toe; M Jy dui
teung pv. extremely. lang teung extremely; to be severe.

*plis

*ti1 n. (1) fungus. (Pal. ti:r, ti:er, RL. tis; OM. ptis.)

ti2 pron. (153) reflexive pronoun, esp. following n.: naw cao
kok pwi hkawm u-ik hwet ka ti 'he called them all to him'; ang
keh pwi ti kau kaw hawt ti 'allowed no one to accompany him';
naw nyeu tai ti 'he held out his hand'; ploi pwi naing pa pau
ni, ti kau hu 'sent one of his guards'; ki hkyo hkaw ka naw
cao, neh naw dau ti pehang kaw an heu-e 'they begged him
to lay his hands on the man'; tokau ti 'oneself'; ji tokau ti
yao ka cao geh kaing li 'show yourself to the priest'; ka dau
nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; ki krai do hpimap hpigram
tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'. tiru, ti ru of one's
own volition. (Pal. de:, RL. de'; OM. deh, 3rd pers. pron.)

*de

ti3 v? (32) cu ti what; meh... ti [not] many; pa ti, what; tit
[not] anything. (Conn. Pal. na: 'thing', RL. n: 'what,
anything'.)

*ti4 v. (1) to fix (?): tom yam ja siyeh ti va ma la rawm 'since
first God fixed the boundaries of land and water'.

(1586)
ti₅ num. (177) one, a: ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; pwi sipawk ti kau hwet ka naw cao 'a leper came to him'. tibla (24), ti bla some: tibla a maw Eliya 'some say you are Elijah'; pwi tehmlai lai tibla ngawm tan 'there were some scribes sitting there'; ki tibla 'some of them'; reu tang reu tibla 'some other boats'; tikau (2) = ti kau a [person]; tivut (3), ti vut a while: ki kau ki cong tivut hkaing 'they endure only for a while'; hkai an tivut 'a little later'. (Lawa U thi, BL te, Mp ti, RL. dis.)

*tibla*

ti₆ pv. (197) particle subordinating one v. to another, or functioning as pro-verb, often with connotation of purpose: mai hwet ti yu e lau leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; ang kwe rehang ti keh naw ngew heu-e 'had not the strength to tame him'; ki ploi pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'they sent someone to him to call him'; yeh ti a leh? 'is it easier to say,...?'; pon ti 'to be able to'; simeh ti 'to want to'; ja ti 'to begin to'; hkaw ti 'to be right to'; hkarrawm ti 'to have difficulty in'; chi ti heu-e 'we can'; often in fixed phr.: hkrawm ti tui-i 'to gather to take, to gather up'; rehp ti tui-i 'to grasp to take, to receive'; tui-i ti taw 'to take to give, to hand over'. (Pal. di:, RL. dɔi, future particle.)

*tibla*

tidim num. ninety. (ti-decadal prefix; -dim, cf. sidim 'nine'. Cf. Lawa U, BL ratain, Mp randain.)

*tidim*

ti-ehn v. to bring in, incorporate. ti-ehn grum to make up for; ti-ehn hteh to be brought in. (Pal. tho:n 'to escort'?)

*ti-ehn*

ti-eht v. to kick.

*tigli-a*

num. (2) sixty. (ti-decadal prefix; -gli-a, cf. li-a 'six'. Cf. Lawa U rəŋkliːs, BL rəŋkrɛ, Mp ʁkłeː.)

*ti-gli-a*

thihpwan num. (1) fifty. (ti-decadal prefix, hwpwan 'five'. Cf. Lawa U, Mp rəhoːn, BL rahuːan.)

*tihpwan*

tik v. (26) to abandon, reject, get rid of: simao pa hoit tik pwi yu nyeh 'the stone which the builders rejected'; tik mo-eng ti 'to divorce one's wife'; naw tik man vu-a ti 'he threw off his cloak'. tik taw to betray; tik vut to abandon. ci-ya ti tik to filter out; do tik do vut to reject; greu ti tik to expel; gruit ti tik to remove; hkwət ti tik to clean out; htehang ti tik (ti vut) to deny, repudiate; kaong ti tik to dig up; kit ti tik to cut off; klup ti tik to scatter.

(1595)
throw away; ko ti tik to gouge out; nyot ti tik to reject; pe ti tik to spit out; pra tik to leave, abandon; pruit ti tik to erase; raik ti tik to break off; rip ti tik to cut [hair] off; taing ti tik to throw away; tat ti tik to cut away; yeh ti tik to pull down. (Pal. tɛ, tɛh 'to throw'.)

*t[ui]*

tin n. (11) here: naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; yaong hkanki pa kwe siveh siveng tin 'the villages round here'. Cf. tan; ka dui in. (t- as in tan 'there', q.v.; in 'this'.)

(uul&)*kung

*ting1 n. harp. (Shan C 2c; cf. M. toinya 'to pluck'.)

*ting2 v. (59) to be large, great, important, to have in great degree; to grow: lawk pa ting 'a large room'; baung ting 'a great wind'; cao geh kaing li pa ting 'the chief priest'; lo pingnyap pa leu ting hkaing ceu in ang kwe 'there is no commandment greater than these'; pwi pa ting rehang 'strong man'; ki ting mai: pi-ehn 'they grew and multiplied'. ting laong to be great, to grow; ting lu-a to be loud; ting rawm ca-nyau to be haughty, arrogant; ting rawm vao ti to be conceited; ting vao to be arrogant. ku-wa li ting to spring up. Der. ding 'quantity'. (Pal. da:n; Srɛ dɔŋ.)

*tinga num. twenty. (ti- decadal prefix; -nga, conn. ra 'two', q.cf. Cf. Lawa U, BL ya:, Mp ye:.)

*tingo-e num. (2) thirty. (ti- decadal prefix; -ngo-e, conn. lo-e 'three', q.cf. Cf. Lawa U, Mp yu:, BL yu:ei.)

*tip v. (1) to be crushed: yu ka maw son ang ki sang htuin naw tom tip 'so that they should crush him'.

*tipon num. (1) forty. (ti- decadal prefix, pon 'four'. Cf. Lawa U, Mp rapaun, BL rapa:n.)

*tisidai num. eighty. (ti- decadal prefix, sidai 'eight'. Cf. Lawa U rate, BL rate:i, Mp rande.)

*tit n. (11) tit ti anything, at all: ki ang krai tit ti ka pwi ti kau kaw 'they said nothing to anyone'; ki ang kwe pa i pa un tit ti 'they had nothing to eat'; ang chi keh ki sau tit ti 'will not harm them at all'.

*ti-ya v. ti-ya ti deu to set apart. tang ti-ya hkaing to separate from. (Conn. M. hɛdai 'to prise apart'.)

*to1 n. (2) animal: to teh-ak to tu 'wild beasts'. tokau (44)
body, self: kwe man vu-a ti hpuin, pa vu-a ka tokau kakaong ti 'had a blanket wrapped round his naked body'; tokau yum haw 'his corpse'; tokau naw cao ot plak sida reu 'he himself was in the stern of the boat'; kawn bon tokau Herodi 'Herodias' own daughter'; tao tokau mai 'save yourself'; krai ki graw grawng ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau naw 'told them what was going to happen to him'; tokau ti 'oneself'; ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'show yourself to the priest'; ki krai do hpinap hpiagram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'; ka dau nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; (Shan ṣo ᵃ c 'body, being', ṣo ᵃ ᵃ c ᵃ 'self'.)

to² n. (1) end, tip: sau ka to gawng prehm 'put it on the end of a reed'. [ Parl. bostov 'rump'? (pert. t'melly')]

to³ v. (13) to run. to hu to run, run away: to hu ka naw cao 'ran to him'; to hu hkaing si-mui-ik 'ran from the tomb'; to hu kakaong heu-e 'ran away naked'; to hwet to come running; to li to run down: to li ka dui neh reh neh jun 'ran down a precipitous place'; to luan to escape, run away. tang to to run in different directions. (Lawa [U:] BL te:u '[:animals] to run', Pal. du: 'to run away'; OM. dow, Srê du id.)

to⁴ v. to reflect, refract.

to⁵ v. to exert oneself. (Cf. Pal. to: hṣ 'to progress in work'.)

to⁶ pv. (1) in turn: ki hkawm ali-a kau hoit to mo-eng bon an heu-e 'all seven of them married her in turn'. (Lawa BL to to continue, go on.)

to-e v. (4) to translate: hpan to-e lo an dui blui maw 'that is, translated,...' to-e ti taw to hand down: pa to-e ti taw ti ju hoit ti ju 'which are handed down from generation to generation'.

to-ek v. to withdraw, (-- bawm) to breathe. (Cf. Lawa u bluii 'to breathe'.)

toi¹ n. (7) further side: plak toi rawm nawng, ka toi rawm nawng plak an 'the other side of the lake'. Opp. te'. (Lawa thā:, Pal. ta:i, twaii 'that', RL tui 'further'.)

toi² v. expletive in tap toi to beat. (Shan ṣo ᵃ ²c 'to rap'.)

tok¹ v. (5), tok... hu to carry off, take forcibly: geh naw, mai: tok naw hu mawm mawm 'seize him and get him away safely'; tok naw cao hu ka brawk nyeh dui ot pwi naing 'took him to the

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courtyard of the barracks'. (Pal. to:k 'to take'.)

tok$^2$ v. (1) to quake: tok kla ruim 'there was an earthquake';
kla ruim tak sang tok dui hao dui 'there will be earthquakes in many places'.

tok$^3$ v. to burn: tok nyawng bawng 'to burn incense'. (Pal. to: 'smoke'.)

tok$^4$ v. to be fastened together. (Pal. to:k, tok 'to fasten together'.)

*U[w]*
tom$^1$ n. (31) tom neh many, much, fervently: cao mi tom neh, sau

tom neh 'many rich people put in a lot';
naw hoit co pwi moi

tom neh 'he had cured many people';
dui ang teh kwe tom neh

'there was not much soil';
tom neh ceu 'many things';
naw tawm lo ka ki tom neh

'he gave them strict orders'.

(Perh. to: folk.)

*U[w]*
tom$^2$ pn. & pv. (53) (pn.) from, since; (pv., initial in cl.)
till, so that; (immediately preceding v.) therefore, so: ja
tom ri-a naw 'from the root up';
tom yam eh-ak au heu-e 'since I was small';
tom yam ja siyeh ti va ma la rawm 'since God

first fixed the boundaries of land and water';

ot tan tom li

hu pe hkaing tan heu-e 'stay there till you leave the place';
naw ku-wa li ting tom ting hkaing num rip num rehm hkawm u-ik

'it springs up till it is larger than any other plant';

ki

rawk bwan tom lang 'they pray till it is long, pray for a long

time';
tom hwet 'as far as, up to, until';

ja plak pehang tom

hwet ka cao ng 'from top to bottom';

hkawm u-ik

the Word so that it cannot bear

fruit';

kaw an... li hu si-vo-e ngai pwi hkawm u-ik, tom ki

hkawm u-ik dao deng ka 'he... went out in sight of them all,

so that they were all amazed';

maw hkeu hoit a ki, "Naw kwe

hpi pa sui-ing pa brai' naw tom a nan 'it was because they

said, "He has an unclean spirit", that he said that';

hkeu cup

pwi hao pwi hun ki an pon hvet de ka naw cao, ki tom yeh brau

nyeh pehang dui ot naw 'they could not get near him because of

the crowd, so they tore up the roof above where he was';

bon

an naw hoit tawng pa hoit yu ka tokau ti, naw tom lat tom

siyaung 'the woman, knowing what had happened to her, trembled

with fear'.

*U[w]*

ton n. mound, hillock.

tong$^1$ v. (2) tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out. (Shan to: to

'to measure'.)
*t[al]

tong² v. to broil. (Pal. tɔːŋ.) lāu n. tɔːŋ 'to turn, be alight'.

tu¹ n. (5) expletive in teh-ak tu forest.

tu² n. belly: sak tu 'to fill one's belly'. vaik tu id. Cf.
valk¹. ['Pal. *vɑːl;mː 'pore; to -act']

*th[ə]

tu³ v. to be few. (Pal. tɔːː)

tu⁴ v. to be split.

*th[ə]

tu⁵ n. & v. to flash: tusa lightning. lāu n. tɔː 'to flash; tusa
v. tu vate 'to be involved (ce in).' (Pal. tɔː 'to receive'?)

See teh tu to swear.

tu-at v. tu-at siveht to be in severe pain. (Shan _dl c 'to
set on fire'.)

*t'[ə]

tul¹ n. breast, chest. rawmtui milk. (O.M. tooh 'breast'; cf.
bow u, mp ndw'a la:1 'cheet'.)

tui² v. (11) (--, -- ka) to touch: pwi maw pa tui au? 'who was
it who touched me?'; nyeu tai ti tui ka kaw an 'stretched out
his hand and touched him'. (Shan _dl 50, from B. _dl _dl.

*š[t̪ə]

tui³ pv. particle of inference: yamin naw tui hoit cu hoit si-um
'he will be stinking by now'.

tui-i v. (95) to take, take hold of, pick up, fetch, catch:
tui-i kraung cuip ti sau ka pehang kawn la an 'took their
clothes and put them on the ass's back'; tui-i simao duim
kaing nau sau 'took a stone and knocked him on the head,
knocked him on the head with a stone'; tui-i tai pa sui-ing pa
brai, ... mai: i hkaomin 'ate bread with unclean hands'; ki

tui-i naw mai: tap naw 'they took him and flogged him'; naw

tui-i meh kui-ing kawn nyawm an, ... mai: laik ka dui ot kawn

nyawm an heu-e 'he took the child's parents... and went in
where she was'; tui-i kawk in hkaing au leh-ak 'take this cup
away from me'; tui-i tai kawn nyawm an 'took the child by the
hand'; tui-i kraung it ti li hu 'picked up his bed and walked
out'; paw keh nau dui ing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let
him not go back to fetch his clothes'; tui-i ka 'to catch
fish'. tui-i... hu to take, take away, aside: tui-i petru...

hu tau mai: naw 'took Peter... with him'; tui-i naw cao hu'
'took him aside'; tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu to
take, lead, away; tui-i ti mo-eng to marry, take as one's
wife; tui-i ti taw to hand over (ka to): tui-i ti taw Yesu.

(1635)
son sang siveht naw 'handed over Jesus to be flogged'; tui-i
ti tuim to take in one's arms; tui-i ti yaok to pick up;
tui-i... yum to kill, put to death. breh ti tui-i to
misappropriate; caik ti tui-i to pluck; geh ti tui-i to seize;
hkrawm ti tui-i to gather up; lauk ti tui-i to choose; len ti
tui-i to obtain by fraud; rehp ti tui-i to receive, accept;
rim ti tui-i to take by force; rut ti tui-i to snatch. Cf.
geh¹, veh². (Pal. dū: 'to bring', for to: 'to capture'.)
tuim¹ v. (2) to help. tuim coi id.; tuim hkan to assist, render
service; tuim ku to help; tuim kum tuim a to advise. (Conn.
Shan αω 10?)
tuim² v. to gather. tui-i ti tuim to take in one's arms. ML.
'('to make a) bundle'.
tuim³ v. to be ripe. Cf. kau⁴.
tuin v. to accumulate. hao tuin to abound.
tuit n. horn: hplu tuit 'to blow a horn'.
tuk v. (6) tuk hka to harass; tuk hkaramm hkari to be tormented;
tukrawm tukri to be miserable; tuh teh-ak to harass; tuk
teh-ak tuk te, tukteh-ak tukte to persecute, torment: kra tuk
teh-ak tuk te 'persecution'; pawvi tuk teh-ak tuk te au heu-e
'do not torment me'. (Shan αω γ 'to.beat; to tease'.)
tum v. to lodge, settle, alight. it tum to lodge for the night.
tut v. (3) tut rim to rob: pwi tut pwi rim 'robbers'. Cf. lak³.
tu-wa v. kaik tu-wa to be dishonoured.
twa v. (18) to fast: twa pa i pa un 'to fast'; singai twa 'fast
day'. twa klaung to observe [law].
u v. (5) to crow: i-ya u heu-e 'the cock crowed'. (Cf. Lawa U
ra-s; RL. k'ok.)
ui-e v. (1) to raise, bring up: ui-e kawn ceucat 'to raise
posterity'. ui-e... ting to bring up. [MM uy 'to see to, dispose of']
u-ik v. & ps. (82) to expend, use up; completely: mai u-ik chi
yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything yet?'; u-ik sang,
u-ik de sang 'to be on the point of, almost'; tom reu an u-ik
sang naok heu-e 'till the boat was almost full'. u-ik grum
(1648)
perfectly. hkawm u-ik everything, everyone, all, completely; hkawm u-ik hkawm lui-ing all. [blend of RL lae and OM 'ub]

uim. rao uim to be smoky yellow.

uin v. (5) to lay, deposit, to hold that: dui uin tokau yum naw cao 'the place where his body was laid'; uin rawm ka 'to rely on'; pwi pa uin rawm ka sin ngao ti 'those who rely on their wealth'; pwi hkawm u-ik uin Yohan maw cao jai tete heu-e 'all the people held that John was a true prophet'. uin sawn to hold that. gweh ti uin to set apart. Cf. deu², sau¹. (Pal. u:n 'to put').

un v. (14) expletive in i un to eat.

*uwa v. (--, -- ti) to swell. (Cenn. Pal. pwa:, poa?)

va¹ n. (2) border (?); tom yam ja va ma la rawm di 'since first the boundaries of land and water were fixed'. Cf. prak¹. (RL. vwar 'edge, shore'; cf. Pal. kan-u:r 'frontier'; OM. tirwil 'limit'.)

va² v. (1) (-- rawm) to be satisfied, have one's desires satisfied. varawm = va rawm. kup va to satisfy. [MM. swā 'to be very?]

*waoy vai¹ n. & v. (1) lease, tenancy: mai: yaoj mai: taw vai ka pwi pa ju sipui pli si-eht 'and leased it to vinedressers'. yaoj vai to lease. (Pal. va:i 'to borrow') RL. vay 'to live, lend, borrow'.

vai² v. (1) to row: vai reu 'to row a boat'. (Pal. va:i 'oar', RL. vwoi 'to row'; cf. Shan uöc 'to row', 4ö 'to row, fly', 0ö 1c 'to wave'; M. hawhi 'to swing to and fro'.)

vai³ v. to improve, get better.

*waq vaik¹ n. (1) stomach, womb. vaik tu stomach. Cf. tu². (Lawa wi:ak, Pal. vč, všk.) RL vćc 'intestines'.

vaik² v. (2) to be dark: prai vaik pehang hakteh hkawm u-ik 'darkness fell over the whole land'; singai tak vaik 'the sun will be darkened'. Lawa jik

*vqac vait n. (3) sword: lawt vait ti 'drew his sword'. (Lawa U vi:t, BL wi:k, RL. vwač.)

vak v. to bear, sustain. tu vak to be involved (be in).
van v. to plant. (Shan 2o 'to sow broadcast'.)

vang n. weeds. Der. pang (Pak) 'thorny plant'.

vang nq. week. (Pak. vong 'few days'.)

vao v. (5) hpit vao to have irregular sexual relations. (Pak. vau 'to be bold in bad deeds'.)

vao v. ting rawm vao ti to be conceited; ting vao to be arrogant. (Shan oo 'to be vain, boastful'.)

vat. nyeh vat temple. (E. Shan 5c 'monastery hall'.)

vawk v. (1) to reap. Der. sivawk 'sickle'. (Lawa U w5: 'grass-cutting knife', Pak. w5 'to reap'.) *

vawk. See kawk.vawk to be crooked.

ve nq. coil. Var. vi.

ve v. (--ka) to visit. (Shan 5o.)

ve v. to be wide. (Pak. va:h, RL. vwas.) *

ve v. (1) expletive in neh vao to get worse.

(1676)
veh-ak n. worm. Cf. kawng\(^1\). (Pal. væ.)

vehang\(^1\) v. to be jealous (ka of). bak vehang ti to threaten to.

vehang\(^2\) pcs. & pn. (114) (usy. ... kaw) though; (pn., = maw) even: vehang ki ang tawng dui blui lo an kaw, ki lat chawk ka naw cao heu-e 'though they did not know what that meant, they were afraid to ask him'; vehang ki hkawn u-ik lau rawm kaw, au tak ang lau rawm heu-e 'though they all lose heart, I will not'; vehang maw kaw nan, vehang maw nan 'though it is so, even so, but'; kwe rawm ti sang pa naw yum, vehang maw nan ang keh pon yu '[she] would have liked to have killed him, but she had been unable to'; au baptis pe ka dau rawm, vehang maw kaw nan naw tak baptis pe ka dau hkwan singa singe heu-e 'I baptise you in water, but he will baptise you in the Holy Spirit'; au hwet son sang kok pwi pa ra pa sui ang maw, vehang maw kaw nan, hwet ti kok pwi pa kwe map kwe gram heu-e 'I did not come to call the righteous, but to call sinners'; kawncau Yohan... hkanki twa pa i pa un, vehang maw nan yu ka maw kawncau mai lai ang twa pa i pa un? 'John's disciples... fast, so why do yours never do so?'; vehang maw nan kaw 'but even so'; vehang maw pwi pa luit yaok kaw naw dui co keh mong 'he has restored the hearing even of the deaf'; vehang baung mai: rawm nawng kaw ngeht lo naw heu-e 'even the wind and the lake obey him'.

vehang\(^3\). See vung vehang round.

vehn v. to be tied up, to tie up: vehn mat 'to tie in bundles'. lop vehn ka id.; vung vehn ka to fasten on.

veht ve v. to go off course. (Cf. Shan 4c 'to be awry', 36 'to go aside'? ) But see vi\(^2\), viya. (Var. veht.

veng n. (36) town: hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkawn u-ik 'from all the villages and towns'; veng Jerusalem 'Jerusalem'. (Shan 4m.)

\*veis

veu v. hkuim veu to be guileful.

vi\(^1\) v. to visit. (Var. of ve\(^2\).)

vi\(^2\) pv. (12) paw vi prohibitory particle.

\*weist

vi-eht v. to pay. (Pal. vyôt 'to repay'.)

ving v. to prise open.
vit\(^1\) v. (2) vit kro hu to wither: ki yao hkaoru an hoit vit hoit kro hu hkawm u-ik ja tom ri-a naw heu-e 'they saw that the fig tree had withered completely, from the root up'. (Pal. fišt, RL. wvīt.)

vit\(^2\) v. hklai vit to be crushed; pa... ma hpawng vit to shatter. (Shan ॐ, ॐ 4c, ॐ 2c 'to break into pieces (tr.)'.) \(^{3}\)

vi-ya v. to turn away (hkaing from). (Shan ॐ 30 'to avoid'.)

vui v. (1) (-- rawm ti) to lose one's composure: naw hkirawm hkiri voi rawm ti 'he was distressed and dismayed'.

vung nq. while, period. (Shan ॐ 30 'interval'.)

vu-a v. (4) to wrap round: man vu-a, pru vu-a 'blanket, cloak'; pa kwe man vu-a ti hpuin, pa vu-a ka tokau kakaong ti 'who had a blanket wrapped round his naked body'. Cf. pu-a. (Cf. OM. wūr 'that which surrounds', wi'n wūr 'to surround'.)

vui v. (1) to turn round (tr., intr.): hkai naw cao'hoit vui 'after he had turned round'. Cf. teh\(^2\). (Pal. vi:r 'to return', RL. wvīel 'to turn round'.)

vui-i n. & v. (2) shadow: gruim vui-i naw 'in its shadow'.

vukveht v. (1) to shake, sway: vukveht kaing ti 'shook their heads'. (Cf. M. ḥwāk 'to wave, wag, shake', kāwak 'to wave'; Pal. vīt 'to shake, to be shaky'.)

vung v. vung vehn to fasten (ka on). kri vung vehn to entangle.

vung vehang, vungvehang pn. (4, 1) round: ki jak vung vehang ki 'they looked round them'; sum hkao veh vung vehang sipuim an 'made a fence round the garden'. (Cf. OM. wi'n wūr 'to surround', mod. wān 'to be, go, round'; Shan ॐ 40 40 'to surround'.)

vut\(^1\) nq. while: ti vut: 'a while'. vut cu id.: ti vut ti cu 'a while'. tivut (3) = ti vut: kixkxmkxkixkxmxkxixvtxkxkxling

vut\(^2\) v. (6) to turn away: vut ti hu 'to turn to go'. do tik do vut to reject; htehang ti tik ti vut to deny, repudiate; taing vut to throw out; tik vut to abandon.

vuvēh v. to grope. q. putē.
vuvi n. reflection.

*[^]p·yaa[¥] ya¹ v. to untie.

ya². (1) sau ya to be in pain, to be in labour.

yaing v. taw yaok yaing to lend; yaok yaing to borrow.

yam¹ n. (198) time, time when, while: yam an 'then, at that time'; yam keht cao 'very early'; yam klip singai '(at) sunset'; yam ponngai ponsawm 'night and day'; yam li naw cao naw yao cup pwi hao pwi hun 'when he disembarked he saw the crowd'; yam hwet ponsawm reu an ot ka greung rawm nawng 'when evening came the boat was in the middle of the lake'; yam hoit tehang hwet ki plak an 'when they had crossed to the other side'; pe ngawm tin yam au hu rawk bwan heu-e 'sit here while I go and pray'; yam ngawm naw ti sawm, bon ti kau hwet ka naw cao 'as he sat at table, a woman came to him'; yam kawn sika cao 'while he was still speaking'; yam naw li hkaing dau rawm dom maw dom an 'the moment he emerged from the water'; yam maw ang a, yam cung pe ti rawk bwan 'whenever you stand to pray'; tom yam eh-ak au 'ever since I was small'; yam kwat winter; yam rau summer. bawk yam time; dom yam (at the) moment (of). (Shan u 4o 'time'.)

yamin (2) = yam in 'now';

yam² v. to spare. deu yam ka id.

yam³. See nap yam to respect.

yang pv. [not] yet. (Var. of nyang.)

yao¹ v. (92) to see, observe, find: naw dui chi yao 'his sight was restored'; ki hkawm u-ik yao naw 'they all saw him'; yao kawn nyawm an it ka pehang ku 'saw the child lying on the bed'; ki yao hkaoru an hoit vit hoit kro hu hkawm u-ik 'they saw that the fig tree had withered completely'; Yesu yao kra yumrawm ki 'Jesus saw their faith'; sawk mai sakse graw grawng Yesu,... mai: ang ki yao 'sought evidence concerning Jesus,... but found none'. yao hplat to see through. bleh ti yao to scan; cheuk ti yao to tempt, seek to provoke; cheu teh-ak ti yao, cheu ti yao to test; cim ti yao to taste; dawk yao to foresee; jak ti yao to look purposefully; jì... yao to show; keut ti yao ka to regard, consider; simi ti yao to look, search; taw ti yao to offer; teh-ak ti yao to measure, study.

Cf. jak. (Lawa U, BL yo, Mp yua, Pal. yu; cf. RL. əl.)

yao² v. (2) to be bewildered. yao lat id. (Pal. yɔ: 'to be

(1712)
**Wa Vocabulary**

**alaramed, dismayed'.)**

**yaok**

1. **n.** (9) ear: *luit yaok* 'to be deaf'. (Lawa U, BL su:ak, Pa Pao yok, Pal. hy.)

2. **v.** (5) to lift up, raise: *tui-ittai nai mai; yaok naw took his hand and raised him to his feet*. yaok... kao to help to rise; yaok ti jak to look up (cf. maong); yaok ti jung to hold fast to; *yaokyaw* (3), yaok yaw to praise: yaokyaw siyeh 'praised God'; yaokyaw bwan son 'to give thanks'. tui-i ti yaok to pick up. (Lawa U yu:ak, Pal. j~, j:k; OM. yh, mod. yh; cf. Shan u 5.)

3. **v.** (1) yaok taw to lend, hire: mai; yaok mai: taw vai ka pwi pa yu sipuim pli si-eht 'and leased it to vinedressers'; yaok vai to lease; yaok yaing to borrow. taw... yaok, taw yaok yaing to lend.

**yaong**

1. **n.** (16) village: hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkaing u-iik 'from all the villages and towns'; yaong Betani 'Bethany'. yaong veh neighbouring places: ka dau tang yaong tang veh 'to other places in the neighbourhood'. (Lawa L, BL yu:an, Mp yu:an)

2. See hkaing jeh yaong palm tree.

**yaw**

v. to praise, speak well of. yaw beht to boast; yaw gaurawm to triumph; yaw rangdi to be proud, to boast (*ka dau of*).

**yaokyaw** (3), yaok yaw to praise. (RL. tso 'to raise'; OM. yil, mod. y 'to place on one's head'.) A y 2

**yaung**

v. to assume [form], assume the form of. (Shan 30 'to imitate'?)

**yawk**

v. (2) (--) ti to be quiet, still. nao yawk ti id.; yehn yawk ti to calm down.

**yawn**

v. to go backwards: *ki dui yawn plak hkaik 'they fell back'.

**yeh**

1. **n.** (2) grandmother, husband's mother: *ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'; yeh kuwat woman of elder generation; yeh siyeh goddess. (Lawa U yai, Pal. ya: 'grandmother', RL. ya! 'wife'; M. yai (ta?) prob. by false
analysis of *yaʔiʔtaʔ 'parents'. Cf. Shan ဗ 3c 'grandmother'; OB. maya 'wife'.)

yeh\(^2\) n. (1) building: yeh dui sideh 'synagogue'. (Var. of nyeh.)

yeh\(^3\) pron. (4) we two. Syn. a\(^1\). (Pal. ya:r 'I and he there'.)

yeh\(^4\) v. (7) to separate, take apart, demolish, destroy: pa hoit kleuk siyeh tau paw keh pwi yeh hew-e 'what God has joined together, let man not separate'; hkaik hoiht yeh brau nyeh 'after they had pried up the roof'; au tak yeh nyeh bwan in 'I will destroy this temple'. yeh... lau to destroy; yeh ti tik to pull down: tak ang gram simao kwe tin keh kwe pehag pao ti ti lon kaw, pa tak ang yeh ti tik heu-e 'they will not leave one stone here on another, that is not pulled down'; yeh ti yu lau to destroy: naw tak hwet mai: yeh ti yu lau pwi yu sipuim an hknkik 'he will come and destroy those gardeners'. (M. y'a 'to lift up, raise'; in sense 'to destroy' from Shan ဝ 5c.)

\* yeh

(yeh\(^5\)) v. (5) to be easy: yeh ti a leh? 'is it easier to say,...?' yeh hkwaw to rest from work: hawik yam pa yeh pa hkwaw ti ngai 'a holiday'. (Lawa i'γ i, Pal. yam, RL. yam; Khasi i'am; OM. yām.)

yeh\(^6\) v. (3) to abate: baung yehn 'the wind dropped'. yehn glaik (-- ti) to be silent; yehn nim to make peace; yehn singeht to be completely hushed; yehn yawk (-- ti) to calm down. (Shan ဗွါ 1m.)

yeung v. (1) to have patience (ti to, ka with). gun yeung to bear with.

\* y[6]\(^7\). yi\(^1\) pron. we (three or more). Syn. e\(^1\). (Pal. ye: 'I and they there'.)

yi\(^2\) v. (1) to be empty: tai yi 'empty-handed'. klop ti keh yi to empty.

yi\(^3\). See yungyi to honour.

yi\(^4\) n. & v. sore, ulcer. mu-wat yi\(^4\) (to have) ulcer(s).

(1735)
yi-ak v. to expect (ti to), to intend, to conclude. yi-ak bak to intend, design. keut yi-ak to intend.

* y[p]p v. to wave. (Pal. yip yip 'to shake up and down'.)

* y[p]p v. to close: yip ngai 'to close one's eyes'. (Shan y[p]p 'to blink'?)

yo v. (15) to cry out: naw neh bao yo a nin, "Kawn Dawit eu-e, caorawm ka au leh-ak" 'he cried out all the more, "Son of David, have pity on me"'. yo ti krai to shout out. kok yo to cry, cry out; reh-ak yo to shriek; yehm reh-ak yehm yo to wail, lament.

* y[tr]c v. to be drunk (ka on). Cf. pleung. (Lawa U yuic, BL yut.)

yoi v. to go away. yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone. nyuin... yoi to push aside.

yot v. (1) to be mad. (Rl. hwek?)

yu1 v. (194) to do, make, to cultivate, to cause to: ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; ang keh pon yu 'she had not been able to'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to pass them'; ki hoit yu ka naw awm pa simeh ki ti yu 'they have done to him as they wanted to do'; pa simeh keh au yu ceu pa ti son pa? 'what do you want me to do for you?'; au kwe pa yu mai: mai ceu pa ti? 'what have I to do with you?'; pa hoit yu ka tai 'made with hands'; keh e yu nyeh bang lo-e lang 'let us make three huts'; yu pa mawm 'to do good'; ang pon yu kaing pa ting sialp sibrawm tan 'he could do no mighty works there'; yu naing 'to make war'; yu paweh 'to hold a feast'; yu kapao 'to get married'; yu hteh-ao 'to dance'; yu alo pa hkaaw ka rawm siyeh 'to do the will of God'; yu cup yu caw 'to form groups'; yu sipum 'to cultivate a garden'; yu kra naw rawa sui heu-e 'make his path straight'; yu lalau 'to destroy'; hpan yu nan 'if he does so'; yu nin 'thus'; a ka naw yu nin 'said to him...'; au tak yu ka maw 'what must I do?'; so yu ka maw 'how, so that, that, why, what, which'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; ki kum kawng... graw grawng ki sang pon ti yu naw cai lau yu ka maw heu-e 'they took counsel... how they might destroy him'; e hua dang da dang dui,... yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh 'let us go elsewhere,... so that I can teach there too'; yu ka maw son ang ki sang htiun naw tom tip 'so that they should not crush him'; tawn lo ka ki, yu ka maw son ang ki krai ka pwi ti kaw 'forbade them to tell anyone'; pa ka la in yu ka maw?
'why are you untying that donkey?'; yu ka maw ang e pon ti greu hpi an li? 'why could not we drive that spirit out?'; e bao lo mai sakse yu ka maw? 'what more evidence do we need?'; lo yu ka maw, leu yeh ti a 'which is easier to say?'; so pa yu ka maw 'what, which, how'; lo pingnyap pa yu ka maw 'which commandment?'; pwi pon ti tui-i pa yu ka maw 'what can a man take?'; au tak yu pa ti ka 'what shall I do with...?'; so yu pa ti 'why'. yu keh to cause to: yu keh gliip 'to hide'; yu ti daramw (-- ka) to neglect; yu ti sui-ing to detect. blon yu, coca ti yu to work; hawt (ti) yu to follow, conform to; hpan yu to create; kao ti yu ka to rise against; yeh ti yu lau to destroy. (Lawa yu: yu:.)

yu2. See (kuwat song) nong yu elders.

yuim n. (1) yuim hkao bush. (Shan 4c 'clump of bushes'.)

yuin v. to press down, to oppress. yuin... tehm to depress, humble. rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. ter. yuim 'to push'.

*yuy/yyub yuit v. (5) to be quenched: ngu pa ang chi yuit 'unquenchable fire'. pruit(...) yuit to extinguish. Der. pruit 'to extinguish'? (Lawa yut 'to quench', Pal. yát 'to be quenched'.)

yum1 v. (60) to die, be dead, to have [something] paralysed: hoit yum 'is dead'; pwi yum hkanki 'dead men'; tokau yum 'corpse'; keh... yum 'to put to death'; yum tai yum caong 'to be paralysed'. yum kro to be, have [limb], withered, atrophied; yum tang to lay down one's life. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up; duim... yum to stone to death; nok yum to be drowned; pa... yum to kill; tui-i... yu to kill, put to death. (Lawa yu:m, Pal. yÁE:m, RL. yam; Khasi iap; cf. M. pyoa pyam 'to persecute', < *p-yám.)

*yum/?) yum

yum-2 v. yumrawm (24), yum rawm to believe: paw vi lat yumrawm hkaing heu-e 'do not be afraid, only believe'; ka ang yumrawm ka keh heu-e 'they did not believe them'; yumrawm ka lo bwan gaurawm gauri heu-e 'believe in the gospel!'; yumrawm ka dau siyeh heu-e 'believe in God!'; hpan naw yumrawm graw grawng pa hoit a naw tak maw 'if he believes that what he said, will happen'; kra yumrawm 'faith'. yumrawm yumri (2) id. (Shan 4c 'to believe', from B. yÁE:x.)

yung1 n. (4) sheep.

yung2 v. (1) tawng yung to understand. lana yung 'to know'.

(1751)
yung³ kwat yung to be cold, wintry. (Cf. Pal. rayajng 'winter'?)

yung yehang, yungyehang v. (1) to be shaken, stirred up: siawp sibrawm pa kwe ka dau raoma hkanki tak sang yung yehang heu-e 'the powers in heaven will be shaken'. (Shan ဗျာ်ာ ဗျာ 'to be jumbled together'.)  

yungyi, yung yi v. (4, 1) (--) ka, --) to honour.  

yut v. yut ti kaok to stop. (Shan ဗျာ 40 'to dry up'.)