Palaung Word List
based on materials collected from Pan Shwe Kya, Namhsan, Sept-Oct, 1957

H. L. Shorto

A-PL 004 / SEAMLES 003

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

URL: http://hdl.handle.net/1885/9782
PALAUNG WORD LIST

based on material collected from

to roll, push, along. [M i. Së i. ‘to push’]

darkness: ap - ‘to get dark’. [n ap ‘to be dark’]

this, this person, usu. n. [M i-ô. ~ M ‘this’, ns.]

crabs. [M i-kep. Pi. 259 = 3.214 is probably irrelevant]

crocodile. [M ò-ôô]

cray that, n. [M i-tëô. ~ lay ‘that’, ns.]

fur far upstream. [M i-nông. ~ Mô (which is) far above, far upstream’.


Laure u, MP rapan, apam, BL apaj ~ Wa bau]

boy term of address used in calling woman. [M ô-bô-e. Cf. M bôe, 
disrespectful term of address etc. to women; bôe môo maternal aunt]

flyng ants. [M i-bôô]

man, mate: vai - ‘elder brother’. [Mô i-môe. ~ RH bëme, 
etc.]

which, n., in questions. [M i-mô. ~ Mô ‘which’, ns.]

at all: da? - M jëa? ‘does he do anything at all?’
[~ Môô ‘to be’]
irum: pickled brains.

iseng: personal name.

 Ingqê, Ingqê: Englishman. [Ìŋqê, Ìŋqê, Ìŋqê. Bìŋgê B Ingqê < E]

-it to sleep, to lie down, lie. [ÌÌ. Rh ýê, etc. Ber. 

rì: 'sleeping place, bed'.]

So cómm phum 'Gnath' im: to be alive; to be raw. [ÌÌ. Rh ìm, etc.]

-e particle introducing discursive statement: - Íghe ì bere

lyno lyno, liwe kehun phi 'ah! my husband is very handsome, just like the king of the spirits.' [Ìì.]

certainly: o mőr - 'I will certainly do it.' [Ìì.]

eg: môle - qadele, Epicauda religiosa intermedia; Hay. [Ìì. Ëng. Ënh [Ìì.ì] Ëng.]

egga: Tuesday. [Ìì. Ëng.qâ. B. Ëngga < Sst. Ënggára]

éh: to abuse. [Ìì. Ënh. Ber. Ënh Pele 'to abuse one another']

ev: absolute question particle. [Ìì. Ënh.]

é: we, all being present. [Ìì. Rh é, etc.]

ép: testicles.

ëg jàw. [Ìì. Ëng. Ënh ë< B.]

ëg jàw.
et. hwan sip - October. [M et. She et 'one']

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

t to be able. se - to be ill. [M ao]

alu potato. [B alu < Hind. alu]

a² bow. - key kang crossbow; - key ken bullet bow. [a² M.

RL ake, etc.]

a² to be dumb. [a² M. She ao < B. a'ce]

ay au² to liccough.

aryade [aryade] cement. [B 'aryade, of. She ækhati. àng-ta-de M]

ab [tobacco] to be strong. [ab M]

ak. - hwe on a former occasion, formerly. [ak M. RL ao 'to be

first; origin; before'. Srw. ha' ak 'first, before, in front

(ot)']

an parent's sibling of same sex. [an M. Hana u een 'father's

younger brother']

an tray [of ledde box]. [an M. M. an[ëndde?]]

ap to be dark. mg - to be bruised. [ap M. Srv. úpa 'darkness.'

Var. ép, q.v.]
No text is readable from the image provided.
xy. sim - weaver bird (?). [Sino] 仿 'sparrow' M

xy. limen am limen - to be astonished. [仿 'to be astonished' M]

 Españ to be narrow, to be restricted in area. [Esp M. Ste 3p [Esp] 'crowded'?]

m to be pungent, hot. [仿 M.]

c time, season; c leh - jwv jwv 'I went out early'. [Var. of
w, q.v.]

c see c chatly.

cyn garden. [c.yän, c.yän M. Ste yän < B w'yan < P. w'yan. Var., prof., yän]

cy to like; c leh - c very 'I don't care to go'; [仿, 仿 M. Var.
y]

c bump [of bullode]. [仿 M]

om water, fluid, body of water. - got bran vinegar; - say
tears; - liquor perfume; - c chatly, canaf; - qig
bamboo jug; - qig lake; - qig sesame oil; - qig
water in which rice has been boiled; - c 4 to be wet;
- play stream; - c 4 sputter; - lec (mother's) milk;
- log well; - qigv tear; - qigv tanke; - qigv lake; -
you Namkhan; - qigv vegetable poison; - qigv (i)
dew; (ii) mineral poison; - qigv juice expressed from
sugarcane; - swav current; - qigv mara sea; - hop
soup; - qigv waterfall. [仿 M. RL 仿, etc.]
or from [place]. [ōu M]

or to low, moo.

u time, season: - mo main mi de sin? 'when will your
tea be ripe?'; - ḏe 'soon'; - ḏi混 w now; - ḏi-
your limited time: guay - 'to be temporary'; - your
time when. [*M. Var. o]

u one. [*M]

u jean garden. [Var. oyen, q.v.]

u'y to love: o - ḏi 'I love him'. [Var. oy, q.v.]

u bolt bricks. [ū M. Sh ụ < B ou?]

u'clouds; to be cloudy, clouded, clouded over; to cloud,
obscure. may - to be dim-sighted. [*M]

u' to place, put, to keep, to leave. [ū M. Wa ụn]

u' on; P 2.377 = 3.428]

u' web [of cloth]. [u̅ M. Sh ụ 'abale' < B ou?]

u' smell; to smell, stink - ḏi to stink - layar to smell
pleasant. [ū M. Sh wű 'pleasant; smell, to smell
pleasant'; pẹk. ~ M lụnọ 'odour, vapour' B Obi. pọn'w
'smell';]

u' this, i. [ō M. Kh u m. o. w.; DM we 'this'; Bani ñ,
še uñ, uñ; P 3.520. Ser. ụn 'this', m.]
particle of address. [ō M]

see (i) ay up to nicsough; by up chest.

[rain] to stop. [ōng M]

covered offering dish. [p 'beaded' M. Ser p 'covered beaded']

to be tired. [āv M]

relative question particle. [āv]

he, she, it. [āv M. Rā dā p ide. āv. clause subordinating
p. Wh am 'that'; st wh 'who, what, which?']

ble, to be wish, material- phō 'material- phō 'evil'.
[āv-da-āv M. Sā āntā 'wine' < B aydāye < antarāgā 'danger']

to be dark. [ōp M. Rā ūp 'shadow; to overshad'. Var. ap]

to be rotten, to rot. ur - to sinkle; ley - to be hold.
[āv M. Sā āun; ā Wat wāum; M bāim 'to sinkle']

lightly.

to be swollen, goitrous. [Āv, ūv M. Wat wām; āv. M āv
[daw] 'to be rounded, bumped' n. coll. bām 'to be lumped
up'.]

Ten Pīte 'fin'

up. remāt - armpit; kōmām - upper arm; ūy - shoulder.
[yā, ūy M]
ing excrement. - milk nasal mucus. [i·déng, wí·dáng, wí·dáng M. 
RL yē, etc.] Var. eyg]

ip small box: - plu 'hotel box'; - thum 'lime casleed'. [i·dép, 
yêp M]

iu fowl. - om snipe; - lenfry fighting-cote. [i·wär M. RL yē, 
etc.]

iyaw particle of limited assertion: jiy - 'it looks like rain'; 
shovv honm lori - 'I think I will go when I have 
eaten.'

eyg extracta. - wild, - ru bi inferior grades of tea. [Var. of 
eyg, q.v.]

u? Wa. [tuwā M. ôù wà]

utsaya. pye - (teles) to be happy. [tuwē sà yā M. Q. sì 
sā yē 'to be pleasant' < B sê yàte]

way three. [u·aw, e·i M. RL wê, etc.]

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

we to lead: - ro?at 'to lead the way'; may vou - ge 'the 
lady led them there'. [u·wär M. DLG. leu?uar 'to go, be, 
do, together']

ô?op dog. [ô·o M]
they made [kind]. [a. kéng M] ~ *keg.

they large kind of lizard with spines on back. [a. kōe M]

the day after tomorrow. [a. kū M. Wa silea]

bug. [kōe M]

meat. [a. kéy M. Sh. kéy < B. koy]

cricket. [a. kūt M. Q. C. saeak jāk tu 'variety of mole-cricket'; Th. cūg rīk; (ii) B. poyu?]

wine. [a. kéng M. Ukb. poym B. szhegy]

broom on 'ballroom'. [B. szhegy]

habitual behaviour. [a. kéng M. B. szin]

permission. [a. kōng M. Sh. kōlaway < B. szhegy]

cat. [a. ngaw M. Q. Sh. yām 'le men'?]

index finger. [~ ci 'to point']

addendum. (i) mi run les yee - smh 'there's nothing more for you to do'. [B. szhegy]

to sneeze. [a. chi M. Onom]

in order to: bran hlof yee ~ bir pom 'the humans like a
give in order to taste their rice.’ [Shi vìvâ ‘(on) account
(?) < B ṣìvê’]

štùäl male [animal]. [a-štûäl M. Shi štûäl]

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

ma illness. [ă-nă M. B ma]

đimap, ṭìnhp tomorrow. [a-ştînhp M. ~ śnûp, hůp ‘morning’

phén blame. [a-ṭöộ, a-ştô M. Shi śtöọ < B ṭôô?]

phên gibbon (?). [Peru. ~ rôọa ‘girl’, cf. M with ‘girl’, with a
‘gibbon’]

phên dô (tales) maid of honour. [ă-ṭôô-dô M. B ṭôôô]

phên dove. [a-ṭôô-e M. ~ RL ṭôô, etc.]

phên coelocanth. [a-ṭōp M]

phên spider. [a-đông M. ~ St. ṭwô, Srê hông ; cf. M. ẓôôa phôay,
dav bôy, phôay bôa, yôa phôay ; Shi phêy ‘bee’ ; Dâk phêy ‘to
spin [web]’. Pi 2.344 = 3.425, 504 &]

xô tên of address used in calling men. [ă-łô M]

mat minister : - ṭôô? ‘prime minister’. [a-măt M. Shi ṭômət
< B ṭôô? < Stek. āñ̃ətyə]
myo myo various kinds; mimic mudr - 'there are various kinds of tea'. [ā·myō myō M. B ēmyō myō]

role frog, load. [a·röle M. Loom 1, B rümlage 'load']

roy colours, appearance. [a·rōng M. Šu ārōng < B rango]

ruby fly. [ru-wāi, ru-wō M. RL āruay, etc.]

slam flag, esp. small flag offerred at pagoda. [B ālam]

slay bodhisattva. [a·lōng M. Šu ālōng < B ālâu]

swō. rongger - fourth finger. [a·swō M]

swō who, in questions; [note] anyone: ìs gāy les yu - 'there is no one at home'. [ā·swō, ā·swi, ā·swi, ā·swō M. n se 'what']

swō swō always. [shō shō, Šō Šō M. Šu shō shō]. Var. se se]

swào life, lifetime, age. [a·swào M. Šu āslōđe < B së] ə sō]

swōy novices. [a·sōng M. B āsōy 'lord']

K

kūy head; top, summit. - mō to be bald; - kūy lower part of leg; - kūy head over heels; - kūy groin; - kūy knee; - kūy knee bend; - mōy honeycomb; - mōy best quality of tea; - mōy (sō?) (belt) buckle. [kūng M. RL kūng, etc.]
lei - lower part of leg. [leǐ, lei-; Lei-; leǐ M]

leǐ - to nudge. [leǐ M]

léi - thanks. [leǐ, léi, leǐ, leǐ M. Sh léísū < B 'céjzu]

léi - to pound, grind. [leǐ, léi M. Sh léi]

léi? - business: so you - líéi? 'what have you to do at the court?' [B léi?sa' < P leeça]

léi - see lée léi spoon.

léi - to - headman. [Sh léi 'chief']

léi? - see léi léi? elbow.

léi - fish. - ley prawn. [léi M. Rh. léi, etc.]

léi - to dance. [léi M. Sh léi; cf. B lée] léi

léi - tea pigeon. léi - id. [léi M. Sh léi ké]

léi? - tea coffee. [léi M. B lái < E]

léi? - tea cholera. [B lée 'roga]

léi - garuda (teas). [léi M. Sh fídáw < B galway]
ka? - lee, branch. [kā M. Ph. kā, etc.]

kā? left hand side.

kay a? - key crossbow. [kāng M. ši le ng 'bow, crossbow']

kay. ta - headman of small village. [kāng M. ši le ng 'headman']

kay ke? elbow. [kāng lek M. ši le ng 'bend', kēk to be crooked']

Var. ronngké?

kak market. [kāk M. ši lek kā]

kak to be sold: podin soji - 'it is cold today'. [kāk M. ši lek kā]

kak to shave. [kāk M. kām, baol, ši lek kā 'to cut'; Pí 2.334 =
3.221, 422 g, 487 a relates also to M lek 'to cut off'; M lek 'to bite', etc.] Var. mēk 'razor'

kaun works. [kaun M. ši lekān]

keap. polu - rose. [keap M]

keap té police station. [ult. from B go? te]

kaum karma. [kaum M. ši lekān < B lej < P leamma]

ke. kaun

kaun to untie. [kaun M]. Dev. kaun 'to unfasten'

ko negative particle: gar multu va vay, - bendašt 'they are related, but not closely'. [ko M]
to store: huyế - to put 'we store paddy in wattles and даu trín'. [Shi hễ 'to pile up']

direct question particle. [lể M]

waistbands of silver rings. [lể M. M okre 'bracelet, anklet'; a bit lỏng 'bracelet, ring'.]

kêl

cup, tin: kea - a pot 'a tin of fish'. [lểle M. Shii lên 'cup'.]

to be crooked, winding. [lể M. Shii lên]

see lôi júl.

mây. Mây - Môngmg.

to carry in one's hand. [lêng M]

to be pínt, reddish. - rốt to be purple. [lêng M]

mây meu, lơnmù pagoda. [lêng meu M. B 'leangmu' 'world of merit']

text say limping : lôi - 'to limp'.

kôn. a? kông - pellet bow. [Shi [kông] lóng id.]

kôn see lôi kôn bamboo stick.

kôn lôi. mủl - kingfisher. [lêng liôi M. Shii [mủl] lôi lôy]
kop to unclo. [köp M]

töy to be lame. [kö: i M]

køb 'to drive; - køm 'to drive in' (pr.); - køl 'to drive a cart';
- løy løy 'drive slowly.' [køM]

køye? elbow. [køng-'le M. Var. koy le?, q.v.]

kon. meny - the world of men [tales]. [køn M. Shø køn 'man']

kon see meny kon yq scorpion.

kon leue yam.

The luo, lehu 'to c. (up).

køh to cut [bamboo]. [køh M]. Shø koh

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

køw, uøy, na., person. [køw M. Laua leø 'body'; CM. jirxø
'body, self, person'. War laø 'person' is < Sh ø køw 'self']

køw so merit. [køw-55 M. Shø køwö < B køwöö < P leucole]

køle lele. sin - culeo [European culeo. Cuculus canorus
Eurasian Starling]. Syn. pale lei. [Dovor.]

Leu khow 'village'.

khow country, state; town: - xor 'hill country'. - brôw
Mandalay. [leuŋ, leuŋ M]

khow to dig up, mine. [leuŋ, leuŋ M. Ph. köy 'to dig', etc.]
Q: leuŋ]
kung. a? - kung pellet-bow; a? kung - crossbow. [kung M. Sh. kung 'bow']

dou. kua - prawn. [Sh. ku 'prawn']

kung de b. pumpkin. [kung de M. cf. lau c. BL. de b. 'cucumber'. Van. 'long-bee']

kut. may - Mogole. [Sh. kut]

kum. father. [kum M. la kuing]

kum. kui - head over heels. [kum M.]

kum. air, wind. [RL. kú, etc.]

kung to dig [hut]. [kung, kūng M. cf. kung]

kut suddenly. [kut M.]

kut to remain, be left. [kut M. Sh. kút?]. Der. kontent 'remainder'.

kut to commit adultery. [kut, kót M.]

kow to be many. [kow M. Sh. ków]

Der. contrv. 'about ten'.

kow (num., mq.) ten. [kow M. RL. kót; etc.]

kót to be cold: - probiv 'it is cold today.' [kót M. Sh. kót]
keep to stack. [ках М]

kāphpa person of mixed ancestry. [ках-па, ках-пе М. B ках-па]

lamm gold (talis). [лам М. Ш. леам. Var. ламом]

lom to measure [paddy]. [лам М]

lιs? to be excellent. [лιш М] Der. ωιειs? ‘excellence’

lιng to be accustomed to, to [do] usually. [лιнг, лιнг М. Ш. лιнг < B ωιγτе]. Cf. лιнг

lιns month. [лιн M. RL лιн ‘moon’; etc.]

lιs to carry on one’s shoulder; - smal: ‘to carry a gun’; lιmg - om ‘yoke for carrying water’. [лєн M]

lιs child, young of animals etc., person originating from [place]. - οмн penis. [лєнн M. RL лєнн; etc.]

lιsn to throw, sling. [лєн M]

lєнe Thursday. [Cf. Ш. лєнє ‘θαν’]< B ωαθαθε]

lєн to have been in the habit of: ο - рас ‘I have been accustomed to do it.’ [лєнг, лєнг М. Ш. лєнг < B ωιγτе. Cf. лιн]

lєн to be rough, coarse: роζе — ‘roger road’; ωηι мαζιρ — ‘coarse Shan cloth’. [лєн M. Ш. лєн < B
keye to fry. [keyê M. B coke]

keyle le? screwdriver.

keyy monastery; school. - telesce university. [kêyêng M.]

shu leyô < B cause]

keyy see myey keyy tattooing.

keyydan ornamental approach stairway to pagoda, tazaung.

[shu leyy tawn]

deyo to be blue: sodo mejini - 'blue shan cloth coat'; sery -
'sapphire'. [keyô M]

deyo to be difficult: pownr w - 'this work is difficult'; morp
- huk lay 'it is very difficult to till'; - to solve
pmyray on 'it is difficult to learn what he says'. [keyô
M]

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

kerew keraw. [kerêw, kerôw M. Rh kerâ; etc.]

kerô buffalo. [kerâ M. Lomr leraâle, In trêke]

kerô to be frozen, to freeze. [kerô M.]

kerôy bacle. - sor ridge. [kêrông M. In drag; kêmôray. Pk 2.3 =
3.135, 484, 517, etc. Hence shu leyy ?]
kerog numeral classifiers for houses etc. [kerōg M]

kerot two-pickers' basket. [kerōt M; var. lekerot]

kerot to be curly. [kerōt M]

keror storage basket (m., nq.). [kerōr M; wa lekor, lava u krau; 'storeroom']

keru youngest [child]. [keru M]

keruy drum. [kerung M; lava u leraay? q. eli lekuy]

kerum under. [kerum M; var., pref., lekerum, q.v.; see, kerum 'under']

keruk lac. [kerok M; P. fr. laca; etc.]

kerum snare. [kerum, kerōn M]

keruy time before: = u 'before now'. [keru-e M]

kley to be fat, plump. [kley M; wa lekuy, lava u lekuy; M. lekuy 'fat, oil'; kuy lekuy i.e.]

kleset to be smooth, slippery: pure lekset lekset 'smooth sile';

ridey lekset 'slippery road'. [lekiät M; M. kleset; cp. 3.273]

lele see kuy lele pumpkin.

lekäi var. - to sow seed in nursery plot. [lekiä M]
klay kite (bird, boy), hawke. [kletang M. Rh klay; etc.]

klay sleek. [kletang M]

Rather ~ D5? 'to hoe', q.v. D5? 'to pike'. [klet, kleti M. Plats. 5. hekletske 'to pray one'; cf. Rh hekletske 'to grope one']

D5? cooking pot. ~ lot tobacco pipe. [klet M. Rh D5?; etc.]

D5? banana. [kleti M. Ihl tolo]

D5? su - to suffer from aague. [kleti M]

D5? handle; stem [of pipe]; porter's yolee. ~ bust on yolee. [kletang, kletang M]

kway - swampy river. [Sh. kwayy 'ring'. Cf. gwan]

D5? to grate: ~ mo?un 'to grate coconut'. [kewak M. Shu kewak 'to level with a stick'; cf. (i) Rh vo? 'to shave'; (ii) M kewak 'to grate'. Dr. kewak 'grater']

for particle of verbal negation. [kwa M. OM kaun 'not to'?

D5?y wasp. [ke-ang M]

D5?y crow. [ke-ang M. Rh likeyalo; etc.]

D5?y bone; seed. [ke-ang M. Var. lemD5?y, q.v.]

D5?ob to be wicked; to be wild, to be barbarous. [ka-ot M]
to be warm [ka-tō, lea-tō, M. Wa siac = Th wär, will be which part of M už, kllum os 'firewood', Srō our 'fire']

no-gù M.

 langyee - li užk [vaak-meqeto, q.v.]

languy to be powerful [lea-langwi-i M]

dara lord, [ka-mya M. ʻub. from B dahyagya 'commission, office'?]

koŋnu young boy, [ka-nuye M. à Wa myum; DM lekum]

kotē. qaru be - to be slutful [lea-tē M]

koṭē rāk. [lea-ṭē M]

koṭē sarku, ground - day the world [ka-tō M. Ru letō; etc.]

koṭō unlucky, bottom; - oluy 'bottom of bowl'; - oon 'bottom of stream' [lea-tō, lea-tō M. Wa to 'end, lip', or tu 'belly']

koṭōm egg; učer; testicle. - iur (hen's) egg; - koŋ kele γaron [lea-ţōm M. Ru tōm; etc.]

koṭōm iu - to sleep one's fill [lea-ţōm M] Tu. koṭōm 'to be heavy'?

koṭëdir. ple - yellow raspberry [lea-ṭēdī M]
The hōdō _dash-.

Hōdō  forehead.  *ka-dō M. 'head'; M  'brain', S 'hōndō 'cranium',  'skull'.

Wa [dong] re, lūna  u  re, Bl  dee, Ṃp  ree  '(forehead').

Hōdō  to daze.  *ka-dē M. *lit.  ',  of RL  ledge'; etc.

Hōdon  to be startled; to startle.  *ka-dōn M.

Hōdō  to suffice, to come to an end, finish: *parnr  mi-

'what he has done will be enough'; mi - mi  from you
have finished eating.'  *dō  'to be finished';  parts.  for
fell. by paronymic attraction.

Hōdō  to desert.  *ka-dō-e M. *of prec.

- temporal or conditional verb prefix.  *kan,  kēn M.

Kōmmu  thunder; to thunder.  *ka-nām M.  *RL  tōnām
'thunderbolt'; etc.

Kōmmu  to creep; handful:  - ti  'to clasp hands';  lieng
u  'a handful of straw'.  *ke-i-nām,  ke-i-yām M.

-  patella.

Kōnay  bone, joint;  - jūn-yū  - warm  lips;  ke  - ti  elbow joint;

- pug'  ruts.  *ka-nāng M.  RL  kōnay; etc.  Var.  lelapay,  q.v.

Kōno  to cough.  *kan.  y M.  M  lādōle  *līng  'ate';  P̣  2.226 =

3. 45, 215  a]

Kōnur  edge, border:  *rody  'edge of road';  - mar  'boundary
of field';  - kar  'state boundary'.  *kan-ūr M.  *RL  vār
leemw? to believe. [kən-siø M]

leemw? winter (-yang) winter. [kən-maø M] ‘fei’
leemw? saw, file. [tān-chāng M. lit. from B to-zh, of. sēn tān
tān sawn. - rōn? sickle. [≈ kan ide. Rl. kent sân] (shāng]
tān saw, tang (of dali blade).

leemw? to set upright. [kən-jāng M. ≈ jāng ‘to stand’, Rl. 
tān téng ‘to be vertical’; etc.]

leemw? portion: pom w – ‘a helping of rice’. [Parl. var. of 
leemw? ‘half’]

leemw? middle, centre; between; to be midway: rāyjōg – 
‘middle finger’; sōm – ‘in the middle of the night’;
– tān ‘halfway’; – lād ‘centre of circle’; un tōn
– goen maan ‘put this between them’; sōjī – ‘the sun
is in mid-career, it is midday.’ [kən-đō M. The tōjī
‘between’; DM tān ‘middle’. Dr. rōn tān ‘middle’]

leemw? half; numeral classifier for clothes: guē w – ‘half a
length of cloth’; u sōm – sōm ‘a year and a half.’
[leem-dō M]

leemw? interior angle, corner. – iō? corner. [kən-dō, leem-dō
M. ≈ Rh. sūt; etc.]

leemw? sour – plateau (on top of hill or surrounded by hills).
kendum. poli - brid. [kān-dūn M. RL kāndum 'pus, to fester'; etc.]

kendug top [of hill]. [kān-dūng, kān-dūng M]

kentik to block. [kān-bit M. ~ RL bit; etc.]

kenter to be level, even. [kān-bēr M]

kembing body loose, siter? - spyer. [kān-bīng M. ~kāng-ānt]

kendrice? [elephant] to trumpets.

komeles? numeral classifier for flat things. [kān-bit-a, kān-bit-āke, kān-bit-a M]

kemne to be new; [water] to be fresh. [kān-mē M. RL āmmē?; etc.]

kemmar for, on behalf of: m joy ṭamda - d she is making minding my clothes for me,' [kān-rāv, kān-rār M. ~ nurr 'to do']

kemley wheel. [kān-tīng M. RL kenley; etc.]

kemlah to break: ray job - 'the lamp fell and broke'. [cf. kān-lāv M. ~ sū gōelah]

kemlum: lump, clump, cluster: le - 'clump of trees'; gey -
'group of houses'; thin n - 'lump of lime'. [täm-liäm M]

kambuli to neigh. [täm-liē, tēm-liē, tēm-liē M. U.B. cont.]
of. M kambu, sē kambu]

domkum confluxion : - jēkulu 'untidy heap'. [kēm hun M]

domkulu to sigh. [kēm rū M. ~ dēkulu 'to breathe'; q.v.]

kupro? moment : n - 'in a moment, shortly, soon.' [kē-pē M]

kupro? stuff. [kē-pē M]

kupro? smoke. [kē-prē M]

kuprop to frighten. [kē-prōp M]

kuproloko to turn inside out. [Var. kuprolo]

kuproloko to carry against one's shoulder. [kē-pū, kē-pū M]

dibon - id? upper arm. [Var. of dibon, q.v.]

dibum ledge cut into hill.

denn? yeu - to overlooke, disregard. [tē-mē M]

tenn female [animal]; major component, in rigor - thumb.
[tē-mā M]

tenn numeral classifier for tools. [tē-mā M]
lemay widow. [ka-may M. RL lemay 'to be widowed'; etc.]

lemale to be dark and overloaded. [ka-male M]

levisor to be pretty. [ka-reiv-ar M]

levisuig chair. [Var. of kosuinaig, q.v.]

lepos to abuse one another. [kar-eh M. ~ eh 'to abuse']

lepos to entrust. [kar-ep M. ~ ep 'to hand over']

leviv to scowl. brown (- mar, - gun). [q. kar-avi, kar-gwu M]

leviv to go, be, together, do jointly: gar ~ de loh gup 'they went together and looked'. ~ loh to lead the way. [kar-unar M. ~ uwa 'to lead']

lente. to ? - to fasten.

lenteu to disperse, be scattered; to unfasten, open. [kar-leen M. ~ leen 'to untie']

lentuus to reverse: ~ lenuy 'to turn one's back'. [kar-lewai M]

lenthaum to cross. pro ~ to fly across. [kar-leem M. ~ leem 'to cross']

lentheuy to move round, change the positions of: ~ kosuinaig 'to move chairs round'. [ ~ leuy 'to move, change one's
Kongis? to be rheumatic: ti in - 'he has rheumatism in his hand.'
[keœngis M 3 - ki 'to be rheumatic?']

Kongiv song, singing. [keœngiv, keœngiv, keœngiv M D. Der.
Kongiv 'song']

Kongiv nape of neck. [keœngiv M 3. Cf. RL Bungik]

Kongit to tumble. [keœngit M]

Kongew? - kowpon to assemble. [keœngew, keœngew M. RL
Tisew? 'to assemble'; etc. Rer. reference 'concourse']

Kongew to calculate. [keœngew, keœngew M. Cg. Cg. Two? 'to
count, add']

Kongiv leggings. [keœngiv M. ~ jw 'leg']

Kongit to clap [hands]. [keœngit M. ~ ta 'palm']

Kongew? tongue. [keœngew M. ~ Rl taille; etc.]

Kongew to play [game] together, compete: - Tew? 'to compete
together at the intada seed game.' [~ ti 'to play']

Kongis? top, tip: - sor 'tip of hill'; - kentaw? 'tip of tongue'.
[keœngis M]

Kentaw? to lick. [~ to? [te?] 'to gallop']
ferment to assemble. [bear-fum M. RH tium; etc.]

ferment to stretch: - or el 'to peg out a kwee.' [bear-tu 'kla, bear-tot, bear-tat M]

ferment rice steamer. [~ rotting id. of 'to steal']

ferment to form a row; gay 'row of houses'. [~ RH beer 'row'; etc.]

fermit to fold up; to repeat. [bear-lap M. ~ trap 'layer']

RL lending, 

fermit nail. [bear-din M. Lena U. MP nathiy. BL natiy. 
The natiy, natiy]

fermit gossip. [bear-din M. RL bidob 'bottle gossip'; etc.]

fermit to be near. [bear-dit M. n do 'near'. 
'to be neighbours']

fermit to lend (over, v.i.t.). [bear-ming M. ~ RH tekning 
'to be near'; etc. 
'Ver. mirem 'sounding']

fermit. - jey hpiel. [bear-mi=e M. ~ Va lée [caong]?]

fermit spirit. [bear-nat M]

fermit come [of bananas, etc.]. [bear-fa M]

fermit. - jey hool; - ti palm of hand. [bear-foo M]
kipo to send as a present; s - run to on; I sent him some money.' [kar-pi M]

kpipe bridge: kham - , bow - 'to cross a bridge.' [kar-pee M] lana BL Papauk...

d. kipom to assemble: bi - 'crowd,' force? - id. [kar-pom M]

kibuy to bury: - bi yarn 'to bury a corpse'; m - run de 'he buried his money.' [kar-pong M, Wa sipaung, lana U rapeu, BL apaay]

kibuy [coals] to fight. [kar-pu-e M]

kibpak to turn away, over, round; - per 'to turn a mat over;' - koletlaukiy 'to turn a chair round'; - s - muw 'I am looking back.' [kar-pak M]

kar. not kipom 'scroll'

kar. kipom to turn round: m - 'he turned round'; m - keig 'he turned his head.' [~ por 'to turn' (v.i.t.)]

karpor to heave into the air; - lo hon 'to play football.'
[kar-por M, ~ por 'to fly']

kepi to capsize. [kar-pa, kar-pa M]

kepiplay to be sprained. [kar-plau M]

kepi? to turn back: ~ soks yek ti 'to turn back the sleeves of one's jacket.' [kar-pi-a M, Vav. kiprole]
kerela to hold [hands]. [kərəˈlə] M. — kerela to lift, hold, up, a lit. M. kerela 'to make offerings to', see, English kerela 'to pat sth. over sth.'

kerlian grass. [kərˈliən M]

kerlium garden: -- miˈnəw 'tea garden'; -- poˈniw 'flower garden.' [kərˈliəm M. Wa sipnuin id., hava u aphonum, BI aphonum 'fence']

kerley circle; to be round, circular: pax liriv - 'full moon'. [kəˈriːj i M. Fr. 'monkery 'circle'.]

kermite? (that which makes a) shadow. -- gav eyelid. [kərˈmit, keəˈmiə M]

kermite weed. [kərˈmiːt M. Cf. Vm. con mok; Feri. cona. hava u maici, BI maico. The maici, hava i, M kermetic 'ants'. Mal gumi id.]

kermita? to press forward, hasten. [kərˈmiːtə M. n lina? 'to snatch']

kerjik to shrug one's shoulders. [kərˈjɪk M]

keryay to step, to plant [one's feet]; -- vaˈniw 'to stride along'; -- vaˈniw leˈri 'he stepped over the log'; -- jug vaˈniw vaˈniw 'to take long strides.' [kəˈriːj, keəˈjɪk i M]

kerzy to carry on a pole between two persons. [kərˈzy]
kuny 'brunch, inflorescence, ear: poh u - 'a bunch of flowers'; - kuny 'inflorescence of banana'; - yo 'ear of paddy.' [kaw-āng, kuw-āng, ka-wi-ōng, kaw-yōng]

kore to form a row. [kaw-re M]

kōp circumference; to go round. [kaw-rep M. ~ rep 'to surround']

kore? to be dislocated. [kaw-le M]

kōp lūtv. - vtw windlass. [comp. kŏp 'wheel', q.v.]

kōp cūcū. [kaw-tā M]

kōp? butterfly. [kaw-tā M]

kōp? to pronounce together, be skittishly.

kōp? to change: - rōmā 'to change one's clothes'; - plūm 'to change one's mind.' [kaw-plā M. ~ M plāi 'to change, exchange', st lai 'to mix, sophisticate, falsify,' biāt lai 'to mix.]

kōp? to go through. [kaw-plā M. ~ RL lo 'to penetrate'; etc.]

kōp? to pity. [kaw-ve M. Wa siv 'to be troubled, disturbed?']
kernow to wave, beckon with, [hand] as a signal. [learn-vān M. ~ var. id., q.v.]

kernow above, in the top of; beyond; upper part of house, loft. [learn-vīr M. Wa sī.vīr 'in front, before'. See Referring 'upper part'] ~ Kernow kernow 'a.'

kernow to mix, compound. [learn-vān M]

kernist to writhe. [Comm. hist. q.v.]

kernist to encircle, surround. [learn-vīr M. Old kernīl 'adjourn, to attend on' ~ Rh. 'iski 'to turn round'; etc.]

kernorv to be coiled, to coil; (me.) coil. [learn-vān M. Q. sh. wē 'to go round']

kernua to mix, blend. [learn-vān M]

kernus? to fold double. [learn-ē, learn-ē M]

kernum. ray - weak sight. [learn-ēnam M]

kernup hub. [learn-ēp M]

kernus to change, exchange. [learn-muān, learn-muā, learn-muā M]

kernus? Kernus? wasp. [learn-muā M. Pers. ~ Rh. 'śūr 'to sting'; etc.]
kola Indian. [kā-la M. Qf. B ke-la, (whence) Sb ke-lā]

kols san serge. [Qf. B ko:shka? 'woollen cloth'?]

kols loc. [ka-ley M. I. to 'loc', q.v.]

ksuy dam pew. [ka-lang-dan M. B. kolantay]

kolothnaig chair. [ka-la-taung M. B. kolothnaig. Var. kerstnaig]

konp to play. — on to kalaw (in stream). [ka-ve M]

kw lokay aslo; kuantlu. [ka-fāng, kea-fāng M]

kors to be scarred. [ka-sū 'scar' M]

korse to be ashamed. [ka-skā M. Rh lēsō]

lea-sū M.

korsar charcoal. [M, srē charh; ν RT kerūsas, kerēnas]

korsar to roast on a skewer. [ka-sā, kea-sā M]

korse lightning. [ka-sūr M. Qf. Wa tuss]

KH

leliv to be sad. [le- M. Sb leliv 'to be troubled']

lehe Chinese. [le- M. Sb leliv]

lehe see Item lehe yam.
keepers. [kēle M. bī lette]  

kōry see jenny helped kind of rake.  
kōry Kaohi. [kōn M. bī lehōy]  

dabak. broy - to get married. [kōt M]  

dabap see debe kōrap to transform.  

dhram learn. [kām M. R. kēhrām; of M learn, VN cain]  

dhram to receive, to suffer, endure. [kām M. bī lehām]  

dhram to cross, ford. [kām M. bī kīhrām]. Der. lehhrām 'to cross'.  

dhram to last. [kām M]  

nish  

kōr (tales) to be white. [kāw M. bī kēhrāw]  

kōr see yā kēhrār nun.  

kōryc kōryc, kōryc soy noodles. [kāw-sē-i M. sēv]  

kāw soy glutinous rice. [sē kēhrāw shig 'black glutinous rice']  

kāw to be stiff. [kē M]  

kāwle cage, kennel. [kēt M. bī kēlte]
kelbok  to tie together.  [shu kelbok]

kelhon numeral classifier of opposed pairs.  [kōn  M. shu kelhun]

kelho.  -  kake pigeon.

kelho to be red, brown  [kō M]  / - rode to be very red, bright
prōho, prōho 'r'.  (PRMP R 51(6)).

kelhon edge (of dahl).  [shu kelhun]

kelhos to wash [plates etc].  [kō-i  M. shu kelhō]

kelhu in; to.  - race among.  [kū  M.]

kelhu planke, board; table.  [kōng  M. shu kelhō 'table']

kelhō-ele, lauer  Bl. kelhade, Mō kelhōit 'to wash'.

kelhō to wipe, dry.  [kēk  M. fr. W. kavale]  Var.  kelhōit

kelhun lord.  [kēw  M.  shu kelhun]

kelhup to bow.  [kēp  M. shu kelhup]

kelhuleliko  space under house.  [kēw. kōko  M]

kelhun see like kelhun son-in-law.

kelhun comb, crest (of bird).  [kōr  M]

kelhuit to wipe.  [Var.  of kelhuit, q.v.]

kelhuit to overtake.  [kēk  M. shu kelhuit]

kelhuit to overtake.  [shu kelhuit]
khyung manner, as, like, what: - din 'thus'; - w 'like this'; - bes mdp - di pa 'I do not know what to do'; - mdp m na rnas les mdp 'I do not know what he is doing inside.' [či-ı, le'-ı M]

khyöö to fasten, lock. [kät 'to lever' M]

khyöö gold, in bi cas - goldsmith. [Var. of kem, q. cf.]

khyöö see kyo kem being.

khyööka cushion. [kēm-pa-lā M. Ult. from ket/P kembdalas, woollen, blanket, mat, cf. B. kebdla, Shi kembdalā]

khyöö c Lööö. [kēng -sū, kēng-sū M. B. chyöö]

khyöö side. [kēng M. Q. Shi kem, whence Wa kheun]

khyöö? to flow. ve? - (to have) diarrhoea. [kyöö M. B (wuy) chyöö]

khyöö? to drop. [kyöö M. B chyöö]

khyöö? ( - khyöö) to gold. [kyöö, kēyöö M. B (sw) khyöö]

khyööm sā to be in a state of wellbeing. [kēyööm-sā M. Ult. from B 'chay sāte, of Shi. kegyöm sā]

khyöö to move, change one's place of residence. [kēyöö M. B 'chîte 'to make wider apart' q. Ser. khyöö to move round.']
kalyo to be smooth. [kējō, kējō M. ult. from B 'dust', cf. Sh kalyo]

kalyo? to hill to sleep. [kējō, kējō M. Sh kalyolo 'to be coaxed']

kalyo. kūy - bucket. [kējō M. B. charg 'steamer' ?]

kalyo. mula - spotted owl. [m. kējō 'parrot' M. Sh nōko kējō id.]

* kalyo? (to be) chief; mula - 'chief minister.' [kējō, kējōle M. B. chow?ke]

kānu. to inhale. [kēnt M.]

kēnir. gold. - sūng gold leaf. [kēnu M. Wa hēnē; cf. Wa kēnuai 'treasure, wealth', Laua u kēnura, Bk. kēnuia, Mfl kēnura 'gold']

kēnū. to be loud. [lerēng M. Sh lerēng 'to shout']

kēnē. kettle. [kē-nē M.]

kēnē? to be clean, tidy. [kēnē M.]

kēnēy. woman's carrying basket. [lerēng M.]

kēnēu. veranda. [kēnē M. n Wa giu]

kēnēu. to cleanse [hands, face]. [kēnē M. M. kēnētu 'to scrub, to wash' ?]
kërum bottom, at the bottom of. [kërum M. še kërum 'space under floor'; Sakean kërum dole 'space under house'; (i) wa guèm 'under, underneath'; še leòndrum '(sp. u. neatl'; OMI kërum 'u.', Bol kërum 'u. (m.)'; (ii) še rumm 'sp. u. hr.' ~ kërum 'u. še hr.' Var. kerum]

kërum race; to be related. [kerë, kerë M. še kekë]

kërom to be rides. [kërum, le-ap-rum M]

këla? to fell with a cutting weapon. [šelë M]

këlap to shoot. [šelap M]

këma right [side]. [šewë M. še këma]

këwan to be fertile. [ku-ën, ku-ën, këwan M]

këwoon spirit (?). [šu këwoon]

G

gım kefray scissors. [gım kefrë M. šu këm këfë]

ge pine. [gë M]

ge they (three or more); plural marker. [gë M. wa kë; še kë; cf. Rl këi 'they', kë plural particle]
goy tripod for rice pot. [gàng M.  GOOGLEKEY] 

gëi see yë go ice. 

gëi to knelt out. [ gëi M. ] 

gà go to wrap up. [ gòng M. Var. go. ] 

gà? bridle; to bite, seize. Toy - chin. [ gàng M. RH bràle 'to bite'; cf. thàle 'bride', whence RH leàle ] 

goy house. q - leàmao spirit shrine; - goy mini liquor shop; - ta leàmao spirit shrine; - bring ant hills, colony of ants; - va? hue? cocoon of woolly bear caterpillar; - sim nest. [gàng M. RH leày; etc. ] 

gàn see pày go àn to rebel. 

gap to affric. [ thàp 'to join'? ] 

gàn clustverbs. [ gài, goà-i M. ] 

gàn they two. [ gàn M. RH leàr; etc. ] 

gàn to wrap. [ Var. of go, q.v. ] 

gà friends. hëu - id: [ gë, M. RH la? 'wife's younger brother, younger sister's husband'] 

gà? shell, mind. [ gë M. ]
90.  go². guy - to throw, roll, down. [gō M]

- many more.

90a. stationary; handle. [gōng M. ~ Wa gāung 'stationary']

90b. va². edible quids. [gōng M. Wa hāung 'worm']

90c. moni. guy - liquor shop. [leōng tā.nū M. k company]

90d. om - bran vinegar, made from sour rice washwater. [gō.ek M]

gow brassica, in tw. - mustard. [gōn M]

90e. above, higher up: plow - 'upstream'; - run 'above the village.' [gōn, gōt M. Rh hōl. der. nag 'above']

guy. - go² to throw, roll, down; - guy to turn over (in bed). [gūng M. Var. gūn, q.v.]

gut drill cloths.

The quic, quide 'to throw'

gut to light, make [fire], to burn. [gūt M. Rh bēh.'to enter']

90f. gun to clean [rice] by tossing. [The gunn; M bhūn. ~ Sī megun 'to winnow']

gut to blaze. [gūnt M. ~ RL bō 'to blow'; Om part! etc. id.?]

gut to swell with damp. [bī, bēt M]

90g. only: les mesh - pindo's bi. 'it is not only what people say'; u linu - 'only once.' [gō M]
quāl enough: - plenty 'enough food.' [qār M. Wa sup; OM qāp]

quār to slew, settle. [qārung M? RA slay 'to boil.' ñhr. ngārung 'tea-steaming house']

quāp to pride (tea). [qāp M]

quāp very: dag - 'to be very large'; forsā - 'to be very handsome'; pe hman blum - 'you ask a great deal.' [qāp M]

quāp to cut up. [qāp M]

quāp to place. [qāp M]

quān 'to incubate'? quān to suppurbate, festir, have suppurbating. [qān, qān M? ñhr. rāqān 'pus']

quān noise; to make a noise; to beat [drum etc.]: ñhr. 'I hear the sound of water'; roqān - 'the door is banging'; ñbrāqān - 'the cartwheel creases'; - moy 'to beat a gong.' [qān, qān, qā M]

quāp rupees. [qāp M. ñhr. from B - ēgā, cf. Shr. leyiāp]

quāp to talk with songs etc.; to hold, carry, under one's arm. [qāp, leyiāp M. ñhr. leiyāp, so qāp; cf. (i) Rh leip; M keep; (ii) Sh leip. ñhr. regāp 'songs']

quān to remain, live, dwell, live. [qān M. Wa swer 'to be, exist;' ñhr. u lexiū 'to possess.' ñhr. regān 'dwelling, place']
gītā to pound [paddy]. [gītā M. Wa lrit. Ser. rōgīt 'sugarcane crusher']

gīt pestle. [gīt M. -Wa gīt, Lowa U yēri]

gray to bite, with incisors; bray - 'incisors.' [grātw M]

gran to be lazy. [grān M. Sīn kelān]

gray to speak, tell, inform. [grān M. Wa terai; q. shān terāi 'to narrate,' Ser. pāngray 'speech']

gō? to - to snore. [gō, gōe M]

gray lower part of leg, in butt - calf. [gō M]

gō cloth, clothes; gear. [gō M. qf. Rē kīng; etc.]

grāt baskeč - gō 'kēpo baskeč'

grāt to make obeisance to. [grāt M. Sēn lēsāp]

grān to brood, sit on [eggs]. [grān, grām M]

grān to put [turban] on. [grān M. RL kēsān 'to wind']

gēy. gōm - tamarind. [gēy M. qf.OB mālēlāi, OM mai glāi, mai gāi]
glay. guy - to turn over (in bed); glay - to roll about. [glae M.]

glay. - glay to roll about. [glaing M. Var. guy]

gwa: spanner, wrench.

gwa nummer classifier for rings. [gwaing M. Var. lewa nummer 'ring'. Cbf. leway]

gota: see may goja to bless.

[ ]
gwa nummer classifier for roads,etcs. [ngwaing, ngwaing, ngwaing M. Wa mye-]

ye speech; to speake, give tongue; sim - 'the birds are singing.' [ngye M. Wa nye to make a sound']?

yet to be dark in colour: ley - 'to be purple.' [ngyet M.]

ya tusto. lray - canine tooth. [ngâ M. Shv yaa]

ya to be clear: proy - 'the slay is clear.' [ngâ M. Wa nga]

ya. mov - sesamum oil. [ngâ M. Shv yaa]

yay. bray - stallion. [ngâng M.]

yam sweet substance; to be sweet. - glew tamarind; - pha's honey. [ngâm M. Ra yam; etc.]
my eye; face. - \( \text{opt} \) to be blind; - \( \text{opt} \) to be dim-sighted;
- \( \text{ophthalmia} \) weak sight; - \( \text{opt} \) (to suffer from)
opthalmia; - \( \text{dizzy} \) [\( \text{opt} \) to be dizzy]; - \( \text{dizzy} \)
posternaries. [mגגנ M. RL יגנ; etc.]

\( \text{תנ} \) see \( \text{תנ} \) leon \( \text{תנ} \) scorpion.

\( \text{תנ} \) to carry [\( \text{תנ} \) bn, \( \text{תנ} \) ] suspended from one's shoulder.
[מגגנ M. Q. \( \text{תנ} \)]

\( \text{תנ} \) to carry suspended from one's shoulder. [Qf. prec., which
is rarer]

\( \text{תנ} \) (elephant's) trunk. [mגגנ M. סער y\( \text{נ} \) 'proboscis'; Qf. \( \text{תנ} \)
\( \text{גנ} \) 'trunk']

\( \text{תנ} \) to lop, cut branches off. [mגגנ M]

\( \text{תנ} \) to look ab. [mגגנ M]

\( \text{תנ} \) to be cold, very cold: one - 'icy water'; whole - 'cold
night'; 0 pen - '3 am cold.' [mגגנ, mגגנ M]

\( \text{תנ} \) to hold in one's figure. [mגגנ M. RL יגנ 'to embrace';
etc.]

\( \text{תנ} \) to chew [\( \text{תנ} \) ]. [mגגנ M]

\( \text{תנ} \) fire. - \( \text{זנ} \) flame; - \( \text{זנ} \) mi electric torch; - \( \text{זנ} \) mi grey
flashing. [mגגנ M. RL יגנ; etc.]
nyìng numeral classifier for roads, chains, etc. [nyāng, nyāng, nyāng M. wa nyāng]

nyìng to be blue: play - 'blue sky.' [nyāng M. Var. por, q.v.]

wa ngāw;

yuìr price. [nuìg, nuìg, nuìg M. oM mūs]

yuìi de⁵³ treasury. [nuìg-de⁵³ M. B gwe-tei³³]

lāng paddy. [lāng M. RL yō³³; etc.]

lāng to smell sweet. [lāng M]

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

c
cì³ to pierce. [tiì, chì M. ší šì]

cì³ to point. ranger - index finger. [tiì M. ší šì. xiì 'index [finger]']

cì³ to inlay with [tiì, chì M. Ule from B šìe, cf. ši ší]

cì³ a little; precative particle. [chì, tiì M. ši³³, cf. šè šè]

šīng diamond, in stany -. [chìng M. Ule from B šey, cf. še Šey]

cì³ paper. [chì, tiì M. šè šè]
ce. run - button. [(tōng-)chuí M; Var. tronje]

ce. pig; bicycle. [chuí-píng M]

cēl. - poke to tell one’s heads. [chē M]

cy. corner, outer angle. [chēng, tyēng M. Shu sāy]

cēl cēl somewhat, slightly; i′m sāy = ‘this is slightly bitter’;

m. new = ‘he grows it a bit.’ [chē cēl cēl M]

cēp outer park of paste saddle fitted, but not fastened; to
saddletails. [chā ‘saddletree’ M]

cēp to worry (on account of). [chē-pā M]

sādhur dur. [chā M. Rl tyāke; etc.]

sāp beginning; to begin. - lems firstborn child. [chā M.
 skew v. < B sāte]

sāp machine: jiu (ts) - ‘to sew by machine.’ [ult. from B
sep, of. Shu sāte]

cēp to be skilled in. bi - lems goldsmith. [chāng M. Shu
sāy]

cēp to hire. [chāng M. Shu sāy]

cēp see hay; cēp longitudinal timber.
chameleon chinchule lizard. [chăng·rǔn M]

to be on the point of: sayi - leiv 'it is almost noon.'
cam. - rícó̤̄ sidele. [chām M. Der. lemacan id., q.v.]

cap see cup cap shoes.
cam glass. - men looking glass, mirror. [chām, chām,
   týām M. sīh sàm⁷. Var., com]
cam. pol - jasmine. [chām M. Rk [date] tsaúm 'Michelia
   champaca'?

cap caay
cay to spend. [chāí M. Wa caí; perh. from sīh sāy 'to
   make use of']
cay see walk cay limping.

in pornography

   cáw owner: - lele ge 'the owners of the cars.' [chái M. sīh
   sām 'master, owner']
   cáw master. - jär master of pinyin grade; - day
   superior of monastery. [chái M. As prec.]

cáw to cook in pot, stew. [chái M. sīh caí]
cáw to deceive. [chái, legá M]
cáw to please, [make] to like. [chái M. sīh sālo]
co² see male co² orange.

cory bedstead. [chăng, chăng M. Cf. M cò; Srí connaing
'bench, table, bed, etc.'; Vm giiông 'bed'.]

cöt see may cọ rig.

com. pe – upper ridgepole of house. [ch.nlm 'coping' M. Sr
som 'top'.]

cöl to chisel: – lu 'to chisel, carve, wood'; – høy 'to
chisel out a cavity.' [ch.nlm 'ker. narnol 'chisel']

cöl rhinoceros. [ływông M. Sr sọ]

cød daccoit. [chünk M. Sr ső]

Ky cön 'to push'
cön to push, jostle.

cu numeral classifier for pagodas, etc.; bundles of reeds.
[écoute, jète M. Sr sio < B - shëg. Var. sû]

cuig to complete. (no²) – co to be brimfull, to overfill.
[chùng, chùng, tháng M. Var. cuig]

cuig to arrive. [chùng M. Var. cuig]

cuig to lose, be defeated, make a loss. [chück M]
cum time shortly before: - play 'before dawn'; - know 'late afternoon.' [tiəw m]

cum. to not - to arrive. [var. of cuv]

cum. (not?) - to be fulfil. [tiəw m. var. of cuv]

cup to put on, wear: - renda 'to put on one's clothes on';
- cup ray 'to wear shoes'; - pram lat 'to breathe a
day.' - dae to put on. [chup m. wa cup, haw u
cup. der. rncup [ti] 'glove'

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

cup cap shoes, sandals. [chup chup m]

cum pair: cup cap w - 'a pair of shoes.' [dum, dum m. sə
lect. from B - sone, cf. sə dum səm]

cum to sile. [chəm, tiəm m. shu səm]

cum see one cum leopard.

cum see one cum to be lame.

cum to melt (fr.). [chəm, tiəm m. shu səm]

cum cum to be lame. [chən chō, chung chūm m. shu səm
sım 'to have blistered feet' ?]
numeral classifier for shelves. [câu M. Sh và]

cap to peach on; to affix. [câu M. Ukt. from B sa pè < om cap 'to adhere to,' of Sh và]

cap. hey - (to suffer from) opthalmia. [câu M]

cum glass. [câu, câu, tài M. Var. cam, q.v.]

rupees
cum hundred; m bwm - tra km 'he gets 150½ rupees (a month).' [Sh và]  
cum Saturday. [sài. mí M. Ukt. from B same, of Sh và]

cum? to be small in quantity. [chër, chër M]

crop resthouse, zayak. [chês. m. Ukt. from B zya p < om jrap, of Sh và]

cumy bowl, washtub. [chês.lông M. Ukt. from B zlong

dra. < M lalay, of Sh và]. Var. toluy]

jy
jy to sew. [jyng M. Wà cäng, lănà U cuy; M cày, Biàk ñën, srä jyng]

jy to be mildewed.

jé to infuse, dissolve. [jé M. Wà ce 'to melt'?, 3 of Sh sè 'to soak']
to filter. [jë M. Str. roje? 'strainer']

a kind of rape.

jë to see. [jë M]

jë to pocket. [jë M]

jë to tower. [jë M]

jëv. to cov. - mono of pyroxene grade. [jë M]

jëv. to be high, tall. [jë M]

jëv. to spread. [seed] out. [stëë M. M jëv 'to be diffused']

jëv jëv. to be untidy. [gezeh]. jë jëv. - to be shabby, dirty. [jë jëv. [jë jëv. jë jëv. M. Pers. redup. of prec.]

jëvwa sambwa. [jëvwa M. B. sambwa < Shu Sambwa]

jëv. jëv. to lift, carry. [jë, jë M. Wa yoke, lawa U younce 'to lift'; OM yoke, yoke, med. yoke 'to lift, carry'. Dalv. išto 'to take', Shë yöö 'to lift'; v C Saleai jujiwe, Eajole išo. cf. Shu yoke.]

jëv. to follow, accompany. [jëv M. Shu Sìv]

jëv. viss. [jëv M. Shu Sìv]

jëv. to help (to). [jëv M. Shu Sìv]
to fall to the ground, to land, alight: kaw he - 'a branch fell'; om - 'fell into the water'; sim - 'the bird alights on the ground'; om - to repay 'the water falls over the precipice'. [jiwe, jiwe M]

Jo lifetime: u - de 'all his life'. [jō M. cf. Sh. så; seeju; ult. from P. agw?]

Jo to be morally bad. kaw - to be in good health. [jō, cao M. Wa caw; &c., *[kaw] *joo?]

Jo to chew?: - plu 'to a. betel'.

Jo to wake [someone].

Jū M.

Jū towards. [jō M. sō]

Jū to hear, listen to. - ye to obey, be obedient. [jū M.]

Jū cue ya jū scales.

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

Juju rain; to rain. [jūng M. Rh. caw m.; *juw]  

Juvar. var. of prec.?: ay to remain - Juvar ulw.

Juvar valley. [jūr M. Rh. - cur 'to descend'; &c., *juur]

Juvar to stay, reside temporarily. [see jēw 'to visit', *juw;  
~ Rh. - tēcu 'to perch, rest']
just. juit. sin - wagtail (?). [jū-e jū-e M.]

juw to be named: se mi - 'what is your name?' [jū M. (Sh. siw 'name')]

juw?, jule to be long in duration: may juw? 'don't be long!';
prebably on juwe 'his prayers are long'; guwjuw? jure 'to stay a long time'; on 68 juw? mi di bray what 'he is getting married soon'. [jū, jule M.]

juy leg, foot: - or jum 'both legs'. - smir rays of sun,
sunbeam. coorjul = heel; jep = hoof; gay = ankle; taw = sole; bax = calf; juy = instep; rangor = toe. [jūng M.][Rh. - coy, Wa caye, Lawa U., M. cuyay, Bl. cuyay; etc.,
*juyo]. Der. karjuw 'leggings'

juw to gwy, (occasionally) to hire. [jūr M. comm. Rh. - yel (*[y]ep?)]

juw to be light in weight. [jūr M.]

juw to be distant: cormay - ni nām juw? 'how far is Namie?'
[jū, jule M., as juw?. Malay jauh; *julh]

juy to stand; to keep, observe: - sin - tawm 'to keep the
sabbath Precepts'. [jūng M. Rh. - cey, Pr. cuy, Lawa U.
ochay, Bl. ceyy, M. cuyay; comm. (as *juy?) *juy > june
'leg'. Der. kersjuy 'to set uprights'; mersjuy 'post'.]

jūt to drown, be drowned. [jūt M.] (jūt 'to be submerged' M.)
jim to be heavy; to ache; restless; m - 'his load is heavy';
big m - 'his head aches'. [jim M. Na cem, lawa U.

cuan 'to be heavy' ~ RL. - locution idi. : *jim]

jim [meat] to be tender. [jim, jin M. lawa U. daum 'to
be weak' ~ RL. - locution 'to be tender, flexible', soft':
*[e]jim]

jör to shake up: - (na moom 'to shake up two leaves (in
manufacture). [M. has yär, yör v.u. Qaan ~ RL.
-toros 'to tremble'; &c., *jas. Der. pnyor 'shivering']

jov to be early: it --, ximap hop juyu? -- 'go to bed early, you
will have to get up early tomorrow'; o -- 'early';
orrur -- 'early in the morning'. [jau M. sh. sörj]

just to drip; to dangle: vor -- 'tassels'. [ju-wë, ju-wë!',
ju-wë 'to drip', jie-ë, jwë 'to dangle' M. Pr. cot 'to fall (in
a shower)': *ju(ë)c]

just to be late: sum - la la 'very late at night'; in rat -
robem 'he arrived last of all (?)'. [jew-ëb, jëb-ë M.]

juw basket [jëw-ë r M. Comm. RL. - yol 'pay 'cotton basket':
*[j]wut [*[j]wul]

joray see min joray centipede.

jë jë. jë jë -- to be ailing. [nëj nëj M.]
just to worry. [nyēp M. Var. met]

just to do, to become [like]: se m - ? 'what is he doing?'; —
 always we 'do it like this'; — always him phi 'he became like
a lord of the spirits'. se ... — why: se mi wih - ?
'why did you hit me?' [nyēp M.]

just to be ugly. [nyēp M. *juw ~ *juwe?]

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

just — just to be ailing. [nyēp M. 'to be delicate']

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

just to extract by pressing: — on name 'to extract the juice from
sugar-cane'. [nyēt, mē-ak, mē-ak M.]

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

just to be green. [nyār M. RH. -jer : *gyer. Var. gyir]

just to be deep: nyaw - 'deep mud'. [nyaw-ēt, nyaw-ēt M.]

just small of back, waist. [nyaw-wāi, nyaw-āi-i, nyaw-ē-i,
ngwāi M. Pr. nyaw: *jyaw]

(yo) definitely, very: c moke - on 'I really love him'; usually
——: c saday mic — 'I am very sorry for you'; day
—— 'very big'. [nyō M.]
lyum to believe. [kmyum M. Corn. (Sh. yüm +) B. young],
Dhr. pkyum 'belief']

lyum. ka - kind of fish (?).

lyum weeds. [kmyum M.]

lyum not yet: om - pro? pro? 'the water is not boiling yet';
mi - sop de lny 'you need not go yet'. [kmyum M. g.
Fir. ay gay, ay gay; MM. min 'yet']

li hand; handle: - sib? 'handle of cup'. - teom (hammer
kengel - wrist; kom?ay - elbow joint; kemp? - palm; peur
- forearm; ywy - back of hand; korum - wrist; repat - id
[li M. Rl. - ti?, Pr. tag, Lava U., M.p. te, Bl. tay; &c., 'ti?]

li numeral classifier for bridges (&c.). [li M. Sh. li 'place']?

lii tie again: pa - 'do it again'. [lii lii M.

lii to fasten by a loop, to snare: - rnyj so 'to do up the
buttons of a jacket'; - por 'to snare a barking deer'.
[lii M.]

lii. pi - ridgepole.

liiga? chin. [lii · gia, lii · gia M. Var. lii · gia; see ga?]

tip to seek, look for, to seek to: 3 - leh yu 'i looked for it
but could not find it'; on diet - de pende 'he's young to be looking for a wife'; - hom 'to prowl, seek prey'.

[tip M.]

up to weed with a hoe.

[im nine. [Eim M. RL. -tim; Lw. *pi]tim; ~ Lwam U. sataim; Pr. sidim]

i9r fungus. [i9i, i9r M. RL. -lis, Pr. li; Lw. *pi9]

i9r (=-ma) channel in irrigated fields.

i9r see produce som be conception; sole be to fast.

i9r to be yellow. i9r klo to be orange; - lo lo to be very yellow, bright yellow. [Eim M.]

ten candle. [ten M. sh. ten]

to to make: - plse 'to make festival, hold a j.' [b9 M.]

to see cap be police station.

to p to jump. - kaam to jump across; - leh to jump down; - lo9 to jump up. bo9 - to gallop. [b9 M.]

to p. om - water, pot, chatty.

te9sso. (egy. - university. [b. te9sso  < P. tahešditín]
try to weave, will [bamboo matting]. [Tōng M. *tāy/*tāy >
RL. *tāy, Pr. tāy 'to twill, to weave', lānav tāin 'to weave'.
&c.]

tém (-like) to write. [Tēm M. Sh. Tēm]

tēk to strike, to go off, be discharged; kēkr - 'there was a
flash of lightning'; kēkr - gōy 'the house was struck
by lightning'; sōnd - 'a gun went off'. [Tēk, Tēk M.
Comm. *6[kr]k]

tēk to put down: - sōd? to kēng 'put the cup on the table'.
[M. kēs tēk, tēk 'to throw']

tēk, - padikə sana tēk to conceive. [Tēk M. y. B. tōpān
sōd to be conceived']

lēng lōy musk melon. [Tōng lōy M. Sh. lēng lāi]

tō grandfather, respected person, master*. - kē headman;
- kēy headman of small village, ranking below kē;-
- kēyj head trustee of monastery (?); - kōm the male
spirit; - pōy chief spirit priest of Tawngpung state;
- sōm Buddhist novice; - sōthi rich man. [Tō M. RL.
tō? 'master, husband, grandfather', Pr. lānu L. tō
'grandfather'; &c., *tō?]

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

tō (-tō) to clap [hands]. [Tō M. Der. kōtā id.]
taō (tāo) location: very rare - vay to Sw aim 'they arrived bacă at the king's palace'. [tāo M. 'in songs'. Hence, in part, as w.f. ta locateiv particle?]

[taō to psee py bapt' man ta: spectacles; lay ta: vulture.

[taō to weave:ō gnu 'to weave cloth'. [taō M.]

[taō to spread, lay out: - per luy 'to spread a gu làm mat'. [tāo M. *take]

[taō to parch: - sādōn 'to parch rice'. [dō M.]

[taō cart. [tāo M.]

[taō on account of: (kose) lay 6i - m 'she was put to shame in front of everyone on his account'. [tāo M.]

[taō to load, saddle, apply pressure to: - gōng 'to saddle, load, a horse'; - ca (gōng 'to place the pack-saddle on a horse'; - lī 'to load a cart'; - māy smōk 'to press the trigger of a gun'. [tāo M. (Sh. tāo e?) B. tiy]

[taō to offer: - sōn 'to offer food to monks'. [tāo M. Der. fantāo (altar for) offerings]

[taō solar heat: to be hot: māy miǔn tō - 'they dry the tea in the sun'; sōn - 'the hot sun'; on - 'hot water'. [tāo M. RL. tāo 'to warm oneself at': *tāo]

[tāo grade, standard f. in schools, examinations]. [B. 'tao]
tan tan 'moderately, fairly, rather: (un) (as jo - 'my
to be suitable, to be (just) sufficient')

Tay, (that), usually m.; used quasi-pleonastically of 'what is
elsewhere: əse mon - 'who did that?'; əse m m -
'who is that?'; bəg bra - 'in (the plains of) Burma'.

Taw, M. Comp. obscure (i) *tuny/*t(ung)y, whence PalM.

Tuy = Tay. Rh. - tay 'that yonder', Fr. tuiy 'further side';

(p) M. te? 'yonder' > SM. te? 'that'. Der. itay 'that', n.

tai? see to? to? tai? of many kinds.

tai? to fight (v.i.t.). [tai? (and tō) M. B. tai?]

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

tō? tip?: man ən hoǐ - im 'the raw (or wine) tip? of the
tea-leaf is not dried'. [tō 'summit, top, end' M.?]
so, der. kōto? 'top, tip?'

tō? to call, to take with one: - mō 'he called you'; -
pūd tō? 'I will take the dog'. - ... dui to take
with one. [tō M.]

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

bō? tai? tai? of many kinds: me - 'many kinds of boats'.
[te tē tai? tai? M. cf. te? tōlō tōlō tōlō tōlō}
toy. toy by ladder, stair, stake: - m. 'stone steps'. [tóng, tīng] tīng M. comm. R. l. 'run down'; and with variant vocalisation see mixing; &c.

toy sleek: large kind of lizard without spines. [tòng chí-at M.]

toy ma? pole – name of a Pale clan.

ton to bring, conduct (or to establish?): bìn - m. to bring ngyuay to 'we brought her (or took her and installed her) in the raft which was his home'. [tōn M. R. 'ton 'to hold up, in fingers, carry'.] Var. tōn

ton mand - kind of hornet nesting in trees. [tōn-miên-văn M.]

toy to knock on: - m. 'to knock on a door'. [tōy M. Sh. tôy.]

toy see menkoy walnut.

tô six. [tô, tô M. R. -tôub]

tô self; body; numeral classifier for animals: - m. yun say 'he himself saw the elephant'; bi - yun 'a man of slender build'; yün 'carse'; tô -  w. 'one dog'. [tô M. Sh. tô]

tô tattooing iron.
to to file [metal].

to to fasten; (numeral classifier) bundle, packet:— vrr 'to tie with string'; — mu m'pto 'to secure the mouth of a bag'; swelele w— 'a packet of cigarette'.— become to fasten; — vrr = to to vrr. [tō, tōk M. Rh. -tük, &c.]

to to set: dop vrm — 'west'. [tōk M. Sg. tōk 'to fall']

toj joint of floor. [tōk M. Sg. tō]

toy upland meadow. [tōk, tyūng M. Shan tōy 'nice, plain']

to work, spot on skin; to be warty: korda m — 'his cheek is warty'. [tōk M. M. ~ Bikl wūl 'wart'; Mon bājōk; &c.]

tōn to take with one: — bōy ce? 'please bring the horse'. [tōn M. Var. tōn, q.v.]

toy to catch: — laa 'to catch fish'; m laa ynl — bōy 'he has gone to catch the horse'. [tōy M. Pr. lūy]

tōn to pound [paddy, husked rice, reed leaves]. [tōk M. Rh. -tw; &c.]

le edible leaf. le gōm musturd. [le M. & Rh. -pūid, Pr. le 'herb']

te see bōk te? cūdeo.

tog to light: — raya 'to light a lamp'. [tōng M.; M.'s tōn rather
 = the synonym then. Some tog— 'to set fire to'; ~ Pyr
*[tu[k]ug]
two to strike, hit. [ţō M. (Sr. ţō ‘to touch, come in contact’ ← ?) B. ţō’ ‘to touch lightly’]

twō, two by. [ţō, ţō M. Šrn. ţō]

twō. (-yrr) smoke. [ţō M. Pr. ţō ‘to burn [incense]’; Bnh ţō ‘cloud’, &c.]

two to be entitled to, have the right to. [ţēō M. = ţō M. Grammar: (Sr. ţēō ← ?) B. ţēōp-]

twō to pull, pull out: -yrr ‘to pull on a rope’; smūā ‘the
exam draw the cart’; -on ‘to draw water (from a well)’;
-bray ‘to pull a tooth out’. [ēūē, ūē, ūē M. Rh. ‘ōē; Sora
Pahad-]

twō to be startled: mi deh ‘you startled me’. [ēō, ūō, ūō
M. Šrn. ūō]

with var. vocalism
twō to hit with fist. [tāū, ūō M. Khari tāū ‘to strike’; Khmer
don ‘to hammer, forge, beat’, &c.; ~ Pr. don ‘to strike’]

twō ever: o (ēo – yū m ‘I have never seen it’. [tō M. Rh. tō
‘to be accustomed to’]

twō pay to hammer: -tē twō idem; -may na, -le? may na
‘to hammer in a nail’.

twō to look at from a distance: > - sor tō ‘I was looking at that
gill’. [tūr M.]
Tinh to take; to remove; c di - b'w 'I shall take that'; on mup gor 'he took water and threw it on the fire'; phum to (create); c yo ha day - de wam m 'I am afraid in case a big jib should take him and eat him up'; on Roy ce - 'he removed the guts from the deer'. - ... duy to take; go'r boi - mi duy 'as much as you can take'; on set to youm m - de duy yu to yag 'we cut up the carcass and took the meat home'. [tông M.]

Dry plant, tree: - ge 'pine'; - pe 'talipot palm'. - tsie tree. [tông M.]

Dry post: bi mup gay mò'at tay tay - 'when people are building a house they first dig the holes for the posts'; fum? 'to set up the posts (of a house)'; - bi'var 'post supporting veranda'. - Dry ladder, stair. [tông, tông M. MM. (ton), Mon tay, whence B. tay]

Dry. - is? shoulder; - gap chin. [tông, tông - M.]

Dry to roast, heat, steam: - sôô 'to roast maize-cobs'; - pôô 'to parch rice'; - on tay 'to boil water'; - on boi 'to heat water'; - pôô 'to steam rice'. [tông, tông, tông M. RL 'tay' to bake in open dish', etc. Der., with variant vocalism, ortuy, ortuy 'rice steamer']

Dry lom bamboo stool. [tông lôm, tông lôm M.] g. xâ. tay 'stool'

Tab to part, break; vor - 'the rope parted'. [töt M. RL - töt; M. töt 'to sever', etc.]
ton to be at leisure, unoccupied. [tān M. With RL. tān ↔ Sin. tān]

ton to be solid: hardy - ‘solid bamboo’. [tān M. Sin. tān]

ton religious observances; jai sin jai - ‘to keep the sabbath
‘scripture, religious duty’
‘Precepts’. [Sh. Kham; Pali dharmma ‘religious doctrine’]

ton to drink, smoke: - om ‘to drink water’; - sweleko ‘to smoke
a cigarette’. [te-āŋ, tiāng M. RL. -tāng]

ton to stretch: - var ‘to stretch, fix, a rope’. [MM. stem; Mon
leang; & co.]

ton to hammer: - sir ‘to hammer iron’. ti - hammer. [tyām,
te-ām M. Pr. Dam; West Bengal ton; & with var. vocalism
turn to hit with fist, q.v.]

(Sh. tāle + ?)

ton to count, add. [tu-ā, tu-ē, twi, twē M. [B. twē? kēkē]}

ton every: - swē ‘every day’. [tuēn, twēn, tiviēng, twēng M.]

twēy & to sow [dry paddy]: iōn - say ‘the women sow the (dry)
paddy’. [tō-ā M.]

(twr to findi. [lu-ār, twār, twēr M. RL. - tā, with variant vocalism]

(to particle marking locus, indeed beneficiary, or instrument: in,
into, at, on, to from, with: nun gāy - tāpyo ‘the money is
in the bag’; gāp - jurr ‘put it in the basket’; up - oven
‘entered the garden’; getway - do ‘they have arrived at
the village’; un kō - kō ‘put the cocones on the table’; nor
gay - (known for) he built his house on a ledge in the hillside'; try to remain - play 'a tree had been blown down across the stream'; bnh - c pordi 'give me some!';
gy lam - in very hot 'they asked him to come back';
ny nnda w - 'he sewed their garment for me'; bnh - srr 'they came down from the hill'; bnh - nun khe - ma 'I have had a letter from my mother'; pir - mpr 'to sweep with a broom'; bnh - mnng 'to eat with one's fingers'; bnh 'very, we ought to go back'; [tw m. in part w.f. of to 'location'? com. variably, O.M. bnh beneferent particle: Rh.

| bnh 'for'; (ii) sl. tāy 'with' → Rh. tāy; (iii) Rh. 'the
side, localized part; from' |

Do verb connective following auxiliary verb(s): m lo' - very 'we ought to go back'; m mi' - tere bsh 'we like drinking liquor'; m py - gany 'ha we 'I am happy to be here'; kyu - sūng pusray m 'it is difficult to hear what he says'; kyu - gany 'it is easy to ride a horse'. [tw m.]

Pāy Talaung. ē - id. [tw-āng m.]

Bī'ēc ciān - (un)ear. [tw-āi-ūr m. ] Bēn Luāng Lawa ēe šuy]

Ibhī to clear away; - pōb ēm 'to clear away weeds'. [tw-ēb m.]

Pārōe to be light; to be curly: gwe - 'tight clothes'; ēw - 'curly hair'. [tw-ārōe 'to contract' M. - in. not 'to grow'; & with var. vocalisms Rh. - not id.; - ndt 'to smirks, to drown in'; ēw;

Pārōe to be tidy: gwe ēm - 'the house is not tidy yet'.
Dahoney to be pleasant: sorry in - 'his singing is pleasant'.
[taw-lū r M.]

dagō? to crow. [taw-gē M.]

dujum mosquito. [taw-jām M.]

tāningmwe Sunday. [tāning-ga-nō-ra M. (sh. tängmwe ̣ -?) B. täningmwe]

tāningela Monday. [tāning-ga-lī M. B. täningelə. Var. joll.]

tāningela Monday. [tāning-lī M. (sh. tänglī ̣ -?) B. täninglə. Var. prez.]

Dor: Buddhist doctrine: ho - 'to preach the Doctrine, preach'.
[taw-nǎ M. (sh. ña ̣ -?) B. ñava]

dor: violin: tho - 'to play a violin'. [taw-nō M. (sh. lär ̣ -?) B. lōya]

Dorpl time: ar - 'twice'. [taw-náp M.]

dolug bold: doli - 'to strike, make, a bell'. [taw-lūŋ M. ~ umfaï lawa golen 'cowbell'?]

dolug large bowl. [Var. dolug, q.v.]

TH

Thi umbrella: - u dou 'one umbrella'. [tō M. (sh. ñē ̣ -?) B. ñē]


this large seed of Entada scandens, used as projectile in game.

[Éa mô] patella. [Éa mô]

this to pack, cram in: - mím to jum ‘to pack tea into a basket’.

this to remove by blowing: - ím mór ‘to blow one’s nose’. [Éa. this ‘to separate, remove’]

them further: gáy ‘tell us more’; gáy – mím ‘come again!’;

seh m – deh to o ‘give me more than that’. [Éaô. sh.

they ‘to add to’]

this to slap. [Éa mô]

this to think, to hope: g – g‘I think I shall go’;

bi – de m mág shi m’bim ‘people hoped they would win (the hand of) the princess. -- ñu’nm thwm as

expected. [Éaô. (sh. thay ?) B. thay-]

than toddy palm, Borassus flabellifer. [Éaô. (sh. tham ?) B.

‘thay’]

this layer, storey, strand: gáy or ‘a two-storey house’; ple: pale:

or – ‘a double row of beads’. [Éaô. (sh. thap ?) B.

thap] B. Der. gôthap ‘to fold up, to repeat’]

this to plough: - m‘a ‘to plough a field’. [Éaô. m. sh. thay

m’v, y. rh. thay n; d. Der. railway ‘plough’.]

this to pour: - m‘a ‘pour water into the kettle’. [Éaô. sh. [thay]
Write to support: I earn - earn may 1 have to support my parents.

[ÜONG M. (SH. THÔ - ?) B. THÔ-]}

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

or rather "thô"?

thô to push against friction: - tor 'to play a violin'. [†Ô M. (SH. THÔ - ?) B. THÔ-]. Cf. they 'to plane'.

thô (- sinh léy) toplanet. [ÜONG M.]

thôn to kindle: he - 'kindling, fuel'. [führung, ÜONG M.]

thuy to plane. - 60 plane. [†Ô-E M. ŉhi 'to glance, scrape, along?'. Cf. thô 'to push against friction'.]

true dropstiles. [†Ô M. SH. thôm]

thûm (slanted) mine. [fühm M. SH. thûm]

thuy eaves. [füh M.]

thûmпри см. thûm (foll. tales) jungle, jungle. [fühm für smi (foll. М. SH. thûm при см. thûm, 'wilderness esp. The Himalaya')]

thûm, thuy they - as expected. [fühm, fühm M. doubt of bằng ‘to twinkle’. SH. thûm 'to twinkle'.]

thûm (spinning-)top. [fühm, fühm M.]
do future auxiliary: do - lô 'I shall go'; soon - oth 'the coming year, next year'; nowab m - oth, mi may lô 'don't go before he arrives'; > do mbep keliny - jaa 'I do not know what I shall do, what to do'. [dô M. Rh. day id., Fr. ti 'to [do so.]'; K2o. deiv 'must']

dîn (om -) bamboo container for water. [Mon dîn id., dîr dîn 'tube', biab dîn; âo.]

dîn (present) time: u - u 'just now'; u - u (nu son 'this afternoon'. [dîn M.]: Der. padin 'today']

dîn that (relatively near, contrast tay): lor gee - 'those yowb (over there)'; ge dîn kelliny - 'they said thus, that is what they said'; with expressions of other time: lôw - 'yesterday', lôm - '(some time) in the future'. [dîn M.]

dîr to count: - padî 'to tell one's steps'. [dîr M. Men nuh, Mon râh; Sora dîr- (PMK *oPîr)]

de reflexive pronoun, often used reflexively of subject, separated by other elements from v.: gar kerpem - 'they abused one another'; m gya ko ma - 'he lives with his mother'; to de 'oneself'; m taw bâ daya yûng to guy 'he took the meat home' (v.-cpd.); mi de bôp d - lôw 'you will need to go' (aux. v.); lâun nuw - 'the children are learning to count'; m dan - di jin (wu sayg 'he says we will stay (here) ten days' (subord. v.-cl.). [dê M. Rh. -de?; âo.]

dê sev ngia de vî queen.
dey road: o very - we not as on yor? 'if i take this road will i get to nanusam?' [dəng M. ~ rh. 'mædəg; with var. vocalism:
British meaning 'to cart'; &o. Der. tr. 'road, way']

de? see give de? treasury.

dən to give; to allow to, cause to, optative aux.; when, if : dən- to o
pordi 'give me some'; - o hənən ho 'give me the pillow';
lernt - m lat 'when he comes let him enter, let him in'; - toy
gray 'have the horses loaded'; - mə tə bən 'fill the bath';
-mə vən - mi po nek jəv jəv 'you should arrive early
in the morning'; - n vər - wə m 'when he comes back give
him this'; - mi ye m gray to m 'if you see him, tell him'.
[dən M. prefixed form ~ rh. -ə id., rh. o 'let us...'; rh. ai 'to
give'; &o.]

dən to put on, wear. [dən M. Der. monda 'clothes']

dən to carry: - thū 'to carry an (open) umbrella'. [dən M.]

dən to use to, for the purpose of: oin moni - éri 'paintbrush'. [dən M.]

dən any: - imho 'anything at all'; - pəmnəf 'any(thing) there is'.
[dən M.]

dən to draw: - om to dən 'to draw water from a spring'. [dən M. sh.
tālə]

dən see sor dən far side.

dən how many: - on ge gu? 'how many villages do they occupy?'
day to be large, great. [dāng M. Gnp. with var. vocalism (i) Pr. lāng; (ii) lāng dāng. Der. 1 day 'to be grown up' ]

day see (ā day) Vedic lore.

- buy photograph; dat electricity: ray - 'electric light', - yor ith : ple - 'light bulb'; - mi (-, yor) electric torch; yor - mi flex. [dāng M. B. dā]

dan frame: - bay (āh) frame of door'.

dan see (ā day) dan pen.

dān to say, to call: - ye 'to speake'; ē - lān bān 'they said thus';
- m - de ē jūn (ār sān) 'she says he will stay here ten days';
- m - mām-mām mā ye (āp yā) yā 'he said: 'Tonight we will eat venison'; i'ā mā gā - ? 'what is this called?'; ē - mām yā 'it is called serramun oil'. [dān M. B. dān, Pr. ā; &c. Der. pandān 'what is said']

do to collect: - nē 'to collect firewood'. [dē M. Sh. bō]

do see (ā day) do maid of honour.

- dō, dō 'to stop, stay, stay behind: ē'āyu ap yāt ē dō 'it is quite dark, we will stop here'; yā yā tō yā yā' you stay here at home'. [dō M. B. dō 'to stop, halt'; &c.]

dōy copper. [dōy M. Sh. tōy]
don, numerical classifier for umbrellas. [đồng M. DM. tục, đỏv, Mon đay 'umbrella'; with variant vowels in Kumu, đay jó; v id.; Bítk Đồng yu:]

don see don, embroidery.

dolt, to strike, knock, ring, to initiate [signal]: - bõy ‘to strike, ring, a bell’; - mun ‘to ring a coin’; - rena, - uynyl ‘to send a telegram’. [đồng M. Đỗ: rdón ‘mallet’]

dot, totality, all: m bán ‘he beat them all’; bi nguy quy - ‘everyone had arrived’; bi yun ‘- they all’; ung one lay very - ha w ‘every man, each several man, has come here’; bi gray ‘turn back to me ‘everyone in all the towns and villages was talking about it’. [đớt M. Var. (esp. fast tempo; noted only in folktales) of dolk, q.v.]

dot, fourth in seniority: vu - ‘fourth son’. [đọt M.]

dởr from, than: be - hung sor ‘went down from the hills’; day - ‘is bigger than that one’; m you de bele - bi ‘he has (more) carts than (other) people’, he has the most carts’; gray m bih pay pay - bi ‘his is the fastest horse’. đê - (folktales) from. [đởr M. Đỗm. DM. nor, Mon mỏ?]

dọb, spring of water. [đọt M.]

dọt to be finished; entirely, all: lụy ‘it is finished, all gone’; tuv m yuub - to gai ‘he smoke hid everything from sight in the house’; sel uh cuy yun - ‘they are all dead but one’.
[đọt M. Đợt kẹ ‘end, finished’, Bítk loọ ‘end’, Kumu’ loo]
'to be used up', &c. (< PPC *m**t**u(e)). Der. (ndo'it) 'to suffice, to finish'; var. do't 'all'.

du (→ -, - puk) to run away, flee, fly &c. away. [dû M. O.M. dow, Mon lê, khám, km. dûn 'to go away', &c.]

duy to rub, to launder: - gay 'to rub one's eyes'; - gôu 'to wash clothes'. [dü-e, dü-o M.]

dù? below: play - 'downstream'. [dûk M. O.r. nadu?, nadu io.]

duy to take, to bring: gôn phu - lê phu - plê phu 'when chewing betel one takes betel leaf and areca nut'; - thi 'take an umbrella (with you)'; côôir c bô - 'I forgot to bring it'.

dùl ... - to bring. [dû-e M. With var. vocalism Pr. leuy]

dørør drum-shaped container: - yenansu 'oil-drum'. [E.]

däm don embroidery: sâdo - 'embroidered jacket'. [dâ ordeal]

Lán near: lêp mûpyô mûko - nh u 'stack the bags of rice (hereabouts)'

m bin - nh u 'he went close by the villages'. [dát M. bias Lance (?); but comm. RL. 'that dub. Der. kambal 'to be near']

dêp to cover (with), roof, thatch: - hôi men 'to cover oneself with a quilt'; - gay 'to roof, thatch, a house'; biô bêpê - hîr sânsa: 'some people roof (their houses) with galvanized iron'. [dêp, dêp M. Pr. dêp; with var. vocalism RL. 'dêp 'to cover [pois &c.]'; &c. Der. pândêp 'roof']
dom to lodge for the night (at). [điểm, dổm M. Br. tóm; gm. đóm, Mon kiếm, &c.]

dr not yet: č - gu=: yon m 'I have not found it yet'. [đờ M.]

dr to dry over fire, to grill. [đờ M. convenient 'drying-mask'?]

dr to lead (by hand, halter). [đờ M.]

dšt to be small. [đ哧 M. lara u. tiést ~ RL. เชดิ่ง; &c. Der. & ṣędí 'to be small, immature']

N

mít to be red in red - red phuy 'the red and white, the crease of day'. [mít M. B. mí]

& h. mèpìn or B. mèng →
mèpìn nirvana. [mèpìn, mèh-pìn M. H. mèpìn] mèp to iron, press. [Der. mèp 'hat iron']

mè-gāng headman. [mè-gāng, mè-pēng M. B. mēpaŋ]

mè (kind of) thing: n - w - 'one kind or another'. [nè M. RL. mè 'what, anything']

mè piece: gò w - 'a piece of cloth'. [nè M.]

mèt to hurry. [mèt M. Var. met]
between to be firm, steady: try - 'the post is firm'; so we go - 'the table is not steady'. [mān M. Sh. mān]

na irrigated field: ray - 'to plough a field'; mar - 'fields, cultivated land'. [mān M. Sh. mā]

na side: - my broadside on: m bō m - 'she was carrying him astride her hip'. [mā M. Sh. mā 'face, side']

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

na see may mā wāid.

nāw hour, o'clock: c.busy = our plan - 'I finished (my day's) work at five o'clock'. [nāw M. (Sh. māwā =?) B. māw + P. mār]

nāp. cīp? cīp? - - excellent. [mā M (mā Grammar)]

nāy lady: - mina de vi 'queen'; m yu de ēmā w i cē 'the king had a daughter'; - phí 'fairy'. [nāy M. Sh. māy]

nān (ēmā - , ē - ) soldier(s). [nāng M. Br. māy 'near, army'; OM. pān, 'blocked man id.]

nān to do rarely: ē - yu m 'I have rarely seen one'. [nām M.]

nān Kūś. [nān M. g. Br. nān 'Kūś' - an 'Kūś', Br. m. 'gū, swā, sā, etc.; Sh. nān 'Kūś', mān 'thā', mān 'where']
mag. inside: - gāy, 'inside the house'; ēnh - among. [mān M.  
sh. māo. der. māng, 'inside, inner room']

nōy to be full, to fill: - put ēnh 'seven (days) being full, the week  
being past'; - ēnh mōy 'to fill a bath'. - ēnh co, - ēnh co  
to be (h)imself, to overfill. [mōy M. RL. mōy; &c.]

nōy. mōy - lake. [mōy mōy 'stagnant pool' M.? Then = ēnh  
'mud, to be muddy'; but prob. = sh. mōy]

nōy see thō mōy 'mud of hornet'.

mūy, māy - roadside on. [mēy-i M.]

mūy bird, in specific names: - mūy, - māy mūy, - kōyo, - gāy.  
[mōy M. sh. mōy]

mūy horn, antler. [mōy, māy M.]

mūn cotton wadding. [mīn, mūn M. sh. mūn 'raw cotton'. Var. mīn]

mūy for above, for upstream: plōy - 'the sky above'. [mōy M. ~  
RL. lōy 'on, in', plōy, lōy, lāw M. &c.] lōy 'above'; &c. Der.  
mūy 'for upstream'.

mūn cotton wadding. [Var. mīn, q.v.]

mōy to know: c hāy - hāmā c hām mōy 'i do not know where i put  
it'; c hāy - mōy 'i do not know (him); hān māy ge, - ēnh ēnh  
mōy 'i recognize three of them'; sēvā - sēdāy 'horoscope-  
knower, astrologer'; - hāy hāy lōy 'it is very hard to tell'.

mōy
[mây M. ~ Khm. ‘āldap ‘to be accustomed to’; with var. vocalism OM, these resp. Mon resp. ‘to be skilled in, know how to’; &c.]

v० (folktales) water. — मा तत्सवाम नमि; — मुले इत्य. [māy M. Kh. māy]

māy [Kh. māy]

māy vāra, palate. [māy M.]

māy to strangle, strangle. [māy M. ~ bantalo hin ‘to press with the hands’, &c.]

māy heart, mind, consciousness: सिर ‘to become unconscious’
— माय to be agreed, in accord; — लियें to think [to of], be sorry [for]. [māy M. R. Ka. manās; &c.]

माया, māya, legendary anthropic being. [māyā, māyā, māyā M.
(Kh. māyā ←?) B. māyā ← Skt./P. māyā]

māyā to learn (on). [māy M.]

māyā to resemble: मा एक ‘he is like his brother’. [māy M.]

māyā shawm. [(Kh. māy ←?) B. yama]

māyā to let, rent out: — गय ‘to let a house’. [māy M. Der.
panūma ‘(that which is) let’]
breakfast. [Náp M. Der. šamp 'tomorrow';
var. šnap]

blood. - Way to bleed. [šman M. Rh. -šman, Pr. šam, Lanna
U. šmaam; &c.]

šmān skin, complexion: - on who 'he is brown-skinned'. [Mon
šman; conv. Kns. šnap]

muddy: to be muddy: - just 'deep mud'; trēdey - 'the
road is muddy'. [šmēng M. & ñyg]

šmān. šte to lie down, go lying down. [šmēn M.]

šmēk to be stupid. [šmēk M. Sh. ſmēk 'to be dead, to be stupid']

šnap. šmān - breakfast; šnom - id.; to take breakfast. [šnap M.
Der. šnap 'tomorrow'; var. šnap]

šēn (ng.) past moment: ſu - 'just now, a little while ago'; běkšin
u - 'once before'. [šō M. B. šō - 'to be finished, completed']

ši jesh's šnap. [Sh. šé]

šēn see ſu ſi dried tea.

šēg to shoot: - sēg 'to shoot a deer'; - sēp 'to shoot with,
fire, a gun'. [šēg M. Rh. šēg, Lanna U. sō:in; &c.]
**pi**
see - see the bike.

**pi**
to sweep. [pîr M. Rh. *pio, Wa pî; &c. Der. m marry ‘groom’]

**pe**
taipot: tryp – ‘taipot palm’; [ha – ‘taipot leaf’. [pê M. (Sh. pê –?) B. pe]

**pê**
white cotton cloth, calico. [pêk M. (Sh. pêk –?) B. pei?]

**pe**
to switch off: – tray dat ‘to switch off the light’. [B. pei? ‘to close, to switch off’]

**pek**
duck. [pêk M. Sh. pet]

**per**
mat. – lay bamboo mat. [pêr M. (With usy. var. vocalism)

Mon hope ‘mat in’; &c., ~ Pr. go ‘mat’; &c., ~ Rh.

‘pe’ to spread (mats in), strewn’; &c.]

**pe**
you (three or more). [pê M. Rh. *pe?, Pr., Lawa U. pe; Kiq. pi; &c.]

**pe**
ridgepole: house – eum upper ridgepole; – tîy ridgepole - door wallplate. [Sh. pê]

**pet**
to throw away, abandon, deslot; perfective aspect marker:

*mu toy si me – ‘that village was abandoned by the villagers’;

*piem – ine ‘he killed the man’; ge man ref – bi pyq gar ‘the soldiers drove away the rebels’. [pet M. Sh. pet ‘to throw away’ (< B. pyi??)]

**pen**
to be, to become; to be able to; *kauvam mi – to see ‘the tee
“to become a novice”; “to become a human being, be born”; “I have become, am, exist”; “I can do it”; “It is no mi-
ness” cannot “come with you”.[pān M. Sh. pān]

to gather, pick [fruit]. [pān M. Pr. pā; Kinn. pān; &c.]

- ‘to be included (?). [pāv M. (Sh. pāv ‘to accompany’ + ?)
B. pāv - id.]

see, see pāv to worry.

- our moon. [pāng M.]

on: mo? - tag ken ‘he was sitting on a bamboo stool’; gen -
show ‘put it on the table’. [pāng ‘(to place) on’ M.]

to invite: o - en very porele mowgale ‘I shall invite the monk
to come and recite Panuitav’. [pāng M. (Sh. pāng + ?) B. pāng]

chest. breast. [pāng-o M. second element prot. MK., Thang 25°; &c., ~ Pr. maol; Sh. (Sh. chest of animals), and
Thai 25°, are their MK loans]

to gather: o leh - om pāl ‘I am going down to the stream to
(gather).’ [pāv M.]

wider: - guy - nu ‘throughout the country’. [pāv M.]

also: - to pāy (حرف) ‘the Palaochs too put salt in’. [pāv
M. Sh. pāv ‘to exceed, ( - only) besides’?]
pay see they pay to hammer.

pay you two. [pār M. RL. par, Pr. pə]

paíko (m.) piece, cent. [pāko M. Contr. of foll., q.v.]

paíkso money, small change : - w paíko 'one cent'. [pāko-šin M. B. paíkšaw (whence Sh. pěk šnān)]

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

pə ye pə ay married people. [pə yə pə aif M. Sh. pə yə pə aif 'fathers of eldest daughters and sons'.]

pəp. - tə lives on hand.

pəle ləp eucoo [European eucoo, Cuculus canorus Galeeri Hartl.]

Syn. sim lewe lewe. [pāle-lēp, pele-lēp M.]

pəy mq. for X: ka ləp w - 'a tin of fish'. [pōŋg 'large tin' M. (Sh. pōŋg k 등) mq. for round things, pōŋg 'large tin'. B. 'pōy eucoo, water-tight caselet'?]

q. *heuy*

pəuy kuy - grain. [... pōy 'lower part of body' M. B. pōuy 'thigh'; q. Sh. pəy 'joints of limbs, of stales'.]

pəuy gən, pəuyən to rebel : əi - 'rebels, insurgents'. [pōŋg-gən M. (Sh. pāy kən ← ?) B. pōuy gəy -]

pəuyumy bread. [B. pəuyumy']
pọ̀ limited time; guwọ̀ w - w yawm ‘to last for a while (only)’.
[ŋẹ̀ m. ọ̀ṣ. ibly ‘to be short’?

pọ̀m cooked rice: hom - ‘to eat rice, take a meal’; ọ̀m - ‘to cook rice’; ọ̀m ‘cooked glutinous rice’. [pọ̀m m. ọ̀m. ọ̀m, Mon ọm ‘to cook’, with var. vocalism Th. ọm; &c.]

pọ̀ to slap, clap: - bù ‘to clasp one’s hands’. [ŋẹ̀ m. ọmg. pọ̀n ‘to strike’, by secondary lexicaliz., cf. Fr. paud.; &c.]

pọ̀ to catch [jīch] by hand, tickle. [Ri. - pọ̀ ‘to jumble, put one’s hand into’; &c.]

pọ̀ng widower. [ŋẹ̀.nàng m. ọ̀ṣ. ibly ‘divorced’]

bọ̀ to seem, appear: m w - m ọ̀ṣ. ọ̀ṣ. ‘This man does not look well’. [bọ̀ m. ọ̀ṣ. ọ̀ṣ. pọ̀ ‘shape, form’ - b. pọ̀ng]

bọ̀ [rigid object] to shatter, snap; to level top of [hill for building site]. [bọ̀ m. Ri. - pọ̀ ‘to be severed, to be maimed’, Fr. pot ‘to break’; &c.]

bọ̀ [meat] to be tender. [bọ̀ m. con. Mon umun ‘to be pleasant’]

bọ̀ gameless deer. [bọ̀ m. Ri. - pọ̀s, lamaa u. pọs, BL pọs; &c.]

bọ̀ flower; to flower, bloom: - bù - ‘the flowers are nearly out’.
[ŋẹ̀ m. Ri. - bù ‘bud; to open, flower’, Fr. pawan ‘to open’; Balmon.

bọ̀ ọ̀g ‘bud; to open, flower’; Balmon.

bọ̀ iv. ọ̀d ‘to open’]}

bọ̀ ọ̀r - jaedeb. [bọ̀ m.]
puts. (- om) cistern (?) [pung M. sh. puy 'cistern; watertight basin' = b. 'pouy']

puts to run. [pông, pông M. sh. puy 'to jump'; (- shư tun) to gallop' = l. 'pouy']

puts. dat - photograph. [b. dau'pouy]

puts storage basin; for paddy. [put M.]

puts to blow (on, into): kew - 'the wind is blowing'; sub 'to blow a flute'; gor bo? 'blow the fire up well'. [put, put-ke M. lh. - put 'to blow [wind instrument]'; &c.]

puts prīm large species of dove. [pū-ke prīm, put... M.]

puts part, quarter; for: luy - 'three-quarters'; ple mc - in 'this fruit is for luin'. [prün M. sh. prūn]

puts lap: cum to - 'the child on her lap'. [prün M. sh. prūn 'stomach']

puts mole. [pū-ii M. lh. - put 'mole, bamboo rat'; perks. : plin 'hypay 'squirrel']

puts seven. [pur M. lh. - pub; &c.]

puts to stroke: cum - luy 'the child was stroking the cat's fur'. [pur M.]

puts father-in-law. [pū M. lh. jīd, lama u. pū 'mother's
elder brother' &c.]
plane
p'um' foot. [p'um M. sh. p'um]
p'um mg. for books. [p'um M. mg. for sheet-like objects.]
p'um to open, turn on, key open, expose, to be uncovered; -
- miiy 'to open a door'; - miiy dat 'to switch on the light';
- to'ou 'to turn on a tap'; - elo 'to turn a cooking-pot
mouth upwards'; - peti bur m 'air them [the clothes]';
say do 'the sun is coming out'. [p'um M. conn. p'um
'(to) flower', q.v. Der. tpa'um 'switch'.]
post (war. [p'um-tea M. to sh. p'um-tey, conn. RL. p'um-tey; &c.]
program cleaning (?) : bur yum to be you - 'where the wind has
uprooted a tree there is a cleaning (?)'. [sh. p'um t'wa to
be cleared of vegetation'?]
po't to pile; - minn 'to pile tea'; - poh cam 'to pile jasmine
flowers'. [picht M. conn. sh. pier; &c.]
p'm to turn, rotate (v.i.b.), to crank, to screw in; - miboua 'to
crank a car engine'; - we'ou 'to drive in a screw'. [p'm
M. RL. [sh] pan; &c. ; whence sh. p'm. Der. kompon 'to turn
round', naktumpon 'scroll'.]
por rice-mortar. [p'or M. RL. p'or, sh. p'or, Lawa BL p'or; &c.]
por to fly, to go (steeply) up: jin - sor 'climbed the hill
together'. [por M. RL. por, sh. po, Lawa U. BL p'or, Bl. M'.
pum: to apply: - sərmn ‘to apply paint’. [pərən, pu-ən M.]

pumr. - gər̠gə rəfəl dəf leg; - tə fəreimn. [pərən, puənu M. M. ənəwən [low] ‘(fore)arm’, &o. (< PMK *pənən)]

pumr (-ənte) to dig. [pərən M.]

da pə: to point, wave, to point out: - tə ‘to point, gesture’;
- ḍāna ‘to wave a flag’; — mādy ‘to point out the way’.
  [pyā, pyā, pū-a M. B. pyā- ‘to show’]

pya to be happy; - ṭa guṇa (1st m. ‘1 am happy (to see) here’.
  [pyā M. (Su. pyā ← ?) B. pya-]

pyā (said of procession going to do homage to sawāyā.)

pya to go down. [pyā M. comm., apparently as caus. (caus.
  senses in M.) jū ‘to fall to the ground’]

pyo to be in ruins; koṅ muā ‘ruined pagoda’. [pyō M. (Su. pō, pyō ← ?) B. pyo-]

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

pyut to (endler, light: - yō ‘to light a fire’.

pyū to set up [house posts]. [pyū M. wā yō ‘to raise, to raise’]

pūṃ to be old; gāva ‘an old garment’. [pūṃ M. Br. pūṃ, ~
  R. - pūm; K. - pūm; &o.]

pūṃ see pūṃ kind of dove.

pūn to be appeared. [pūn M. B. pye-]

pūna (folktales) game of stream &c. [pūna M. Vnr. pūna, 
  Su. phā ‘stream, barrier, cliff’ x pū ‘side’;]

pūna sheath, scabbard: - got basket slung against small of
Gourd, in which knife is carried. [prōm M.]

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

prō next to, by, near: gay = play ‘the house by the stream’;
mi joy = ‘stand beside me’. [prō M. ‘border; next to...’]

prō to boil, be boiling: om – ‘the water is boiling’. [prō prō M.]

prō to be tight, close-fitting: ola – ‘tight trousers’. [∼ derive to be tight...’, q.v.]

prō side of body: kamāy – ‘nīt’. [prō M. RL. ‘pucker; ∼
Klos. dial. frou; by metath. PRV *yut’ile]

prōle to be astringent in taste. [prō M.]

prō to scatter: – prōlu ‘to scatter parched rice’. [prō M.
∼ rō ‘to sprinkle: water on’, q.v.; var. prōlu]

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

prōry fat, oil: – lei ‘land’; – ge ‘turpentine’. [prō-ǎŋ, prō-ǎŋ, pa-nō-ǎŋ, prō-ǎŋ M. RL. ‘priey ‘to be delicious’
×o.]

prōry (nail). [prō-ǎŋ M. Pr. pre; Klam. prōl; ×o.]

prōry fine ash: – elo ǎnk ‘pipe ash’. [prō-ǎw, prō-ǎw M.
Mon prah ‘to squirt from mouth or trunk’; &c., ~ Pr. chertua ‘to scrape off’.

ple: fruit, round object or artefact: — sja ‘custard apple’; — ple ‘area nut’; — phe ‘beads’. — may eye; — doy ‘electric-light bulb; — phum ‘heart (avat.)’; — smat ‘bullet, cartridge’. [ple, pleh M. RL. *pleh, Pr. phe, lana pleh; &c.]

play slay, supernatural region, air: — ya ‘the sky is clear’; — play ‘it is (day/night)’; — laram ‘it thunders’; sim pr to — ‘there are birds flying in the air’. [p³eng M. RL. ‘play; &c.; with var. vocatives Ks. oueng]


pla² ng. for round esp. flat things: tiir u — ‘a mushroom’; sso³ u — ‘a cup’. [pla M. B. ‘pya]

play to be light, to street light, shine: eun — ‘before dawn’; shir — ‘the sun is shining’. — (moon twilight). [pla⁴ng, pla⁴ng M. ~ (i) Pr. slay ‘[slay] to be clear’; (ii) Ks. phlabang ‘to glitter’; &c.]

play ya piers. [E.]

play (—, om —) stream: — gor ‘upstream’; — dwe⁴ ‘downstream’. [ple⁴ng M. ~ Pr. slay, lana slay; &c.]

ple festival, feast. [ple-e M. Kh. phe + B. ‘pwe; -l- obscure]

ple to let loose, let go: — clay ‘to fly a kite’; — ye ‘to give
tongue, speak'. [plö-ë M. sän. pö-ë 'to send', whence Rh. plöy, Pr. plöy 'to send, let go'.]

plöh to split, chop. [plöhn M.]

plöw betel chew: mm - 'to chew betel'; ple - 'arca nut'; alla - 'betel leaf'. [plöw M. sän. püw - MK, cf. Kinn. mëw; &c.; so also Rh. -plöw]

plök to take off: - monda 'to take off one's clothes'; - hay sop 'to take off a ring'. [plöb M. - lut idb., q.v.]

plök to be calloused. [plöhn M.]

plöwn breechway. [plöhn, plömn M.]

plöwr to float: hev - pöw on 'the wood was floating on the water'. [plöwr M.]

plöy matchign-grass, tethel. [plöng, plöng M. Rh. -plöy idb., Lava U. plöy, M. plöy 'root'; Kinn. plöng 'grass'; &c.]

plöyan club plane. [pa-ään - gyään M. B. paäänpyaa]

plöyam south. - vön he 'south-east'. [pa-chan M. sän. pë sän]

plöydu bead(s), rosary. [pa-dë M. B. pödi]

plöydu son le conception: teën 'to conceive'. [pa-dëe-sän-teo M. B. pödi 'bay-de - P. pän-son-dëi ']
ское today: - sayi usually 'this afternoon'. [pa-đin M. ~ din (present) time']

паче parched rice: try - , тёп - 'to parch rice'. [par-dhe 'to parch' M., q. par-dhe 'to burn' ic. comm. Kus. pythnkw; etc.]

пачай window. [pa-dheĩ sço. pa-digaw, x Sh. patéyũ, ~ B.]

пачур smell; - ingur 'pleasant smell'. [pa-čur M. ~ ur 'to smell', q. cf.]

пачун remainder. [pa-čunt M. ~ kent 'to remain', q. cf.]

пачерё circle. [pa-čerė-i M. ~ cerrya 'circle, to be round']

пачрэy speech: гэу to say - m 'it is difficult to hear what he says'. [pa-čreau M. ~ gray 'to speak, tell', q. cf.]

пачрэy belief. [pa-čryʊm M. ~ lyum 'to believe', q. cf.]

пачрэy offering; altar for offerings: пачьo-'offerings'; ~ пяра 'Buddha altar'. [pa-čraŋ M. ~ tay 'to offer']

пачуа what is said: гэу муну гэу 'it is not only what people say'. [pa-čaʊ M. ~ dain 'to say', q. cf.]

пачдап roof. [pa-čdap M. ~ dāp 'to cover, roof', q. cf.]

пачúmer to be (wasteful, conceited). [pa-čmew M.]
pawana (that which is) let: gey - 'a let, rented, house'. [ ~

(ma 'to let')

pammuk existing: da? - think mi duty 'take anything? there

is'. [pan-mōō M. ~ much 'to be', q.c.f.]

pammum to make a request. [ pan-lamū m. m. ~ human 'to

request', q.c.f.]

pamun fright. [pan-yōō M. ~ yo 'to be afraid', q.c.f.]

pamum slight chill, shivering. [pan-yāā, pan-yēō M. ~ joy 'to

shake up', q.c.f.]

pammur work, occupation: - oom mīōō 'I am a tea-grower';

- o kūw 'this work is difficult'; - m di-ōōdōōi 'what he

has done will be enough'. [pan-nōō, pan-nōō M. ~ noun 'to

do, work']

pammuppo dream. [pan-nīī-pōō M. ~ rompo 'to dream', q.c.f.]

pamle wife: gōōy - 'to take a wife, marry'. [pan-lēō M. ~ kum; Th. gle? 'husband', ~ Biat (kiai) 'son-in-law']

pamle? needle. [pan-lēō M. Rh. - pumle; comm. Om. tinīūi, Mon

kūmoj; so.]

pumle offering. - pumley id. [pan-līūō M. ~ glue 'to offer, to

make offering', q.c.f.]

pumlōō to enlarge: m - mar de 'he is enlarging his fields'.
[pan-vān m. ~ vān 'to be wider, extensive', q.ṣ.]

ponsatory prayer. [pan-sū-tēng m. ~ sūtīy 'to pray', q.ṣ.]

ponsaway property: ṣay ṭay mūn - māt ānu?' 'that house is the property of the chief minister'. [pan-sāung m. Root ~ ti. ṭing 'to have a night to' ~ B. khāy-]

ponsnap curried food, curry. [pan-hāp m. ~ hāp 'food, to eat', q.ṣ.]

ponsnap food. [pan-āgin m. ~ āgin 'to eat']

ponsnap other, what is other, another. [pan-hān m. ~ hān 'to be other']

ponsno onion, garlic: - bāo 'onion'; - bāp 'garlic'. [pa-bāo m.]

ponsnā Parita, a class of Pali canonical texts recited with auspicious intent: nā ~ 'to recite Pariita'. [P. pārii ~ Pali paritta]

ponsnāp thorn. [parē M. Sre loo', etc., < PMK * prəplo:]

ponsnā some: - jīy to cpā 'some (of them) sown by machine'; del. to cpā 'give me some'. [par-dū m. ~ Gordi idl.]

ponsnāp prostration, kneeling, position: mō ~ 'to prostrate oneself, kneel'. [par-dōp m. Root: khām, phāp 'to lean [sth.]; against, to hold up']

ponsnā to teach, instruct: - korn 'to teach children'. [par-nū M.
Comm. Om. dindūḷi, Mon. hātā; &c.

pārmāṇa? lie-bean. [pār-māṇ M.]

pāramay chief. [pār-māṇ M. Pr. simay; ~ Rh. - may 'to exist, to have, to be rich'; &c.; lit. 'possessor', so ~ pāramay 'how much']

pāryā (variously [pār-īā], [pār-iā], [pār-iā]; once noted pār-iā; syllabically /pār-iyā/?) hundred. [pār-iān, pār-iā M. Rh. - pāryā, Pr. siye; root early ← Old Burmese nyā]

pārikt heavy soft silk. [pār-likt M.]

Palo,

pālaya Palaung sub-group looked down on by Namlian Palaungs.

pāle (płe-) beads. [pā-lē M.]

pāleh general term of address: w-tay! 'hello there!' [pā-lēn M.]

pālēn (glass) bottle. [Sh. pátēn ← B. pāliŋ]

pālēn to collapse: sor - '(part of) the sill collapsed, there was a landslide'. [pā-lēn M.]

pāleh gate of poles sliding in holes in uprights. [pā-lēn M.]

pāśing fine silk cloth. [pā-sing M.]
phao see (tea phao coffee).

phao - another evil. [pho ‘evil, danger...’ M. (Sh. phọ ←) B. pho ← Slek./P. Chüaya]

phao see thun phao sau (new Khmer jungle).

phaket: napkin; - may ‘towel’. [pho-jét M. Sh. phọ set]

phao? to be as good as, to equal in quality. [pho M. Sh. phọ ‘to match, compare’]

phao ogre. [pho M. Sh. phọ]

phao (folktales) fire. [pho M. Sh. phọ]

phao to be quick, swift: loh - - ‘to go fast, be swift’; - tọ ‘to be deaf’. [pho M. Sh. phọ]

phọ to mix, compound: - sonom ‘to compound a medicine’. [phọ M. (Sh. phọ ←?) B. phọ]

phọ? ring securing tang of daeng blade. [Sh. phọ ‘stirrup, cramp’]

phọng Mayo. [phọng M. (Sh. phọ ←?) B. phọng]
Phay to be hollow: crwy - 'hollow bamboo'. [ ~ Mom koy; &c.]

Phay yam, Phay yam stumpy. [Sr. Phay yam, x pres.]

Phay four. [pön M. RL. pön, Pr. bön, lawn U. Ml- pöm, Bl. pöm; &c. -1- by counting deformation on pöm 'fire']

Phay to come up, bubble (up), to flicker: om - 'the water bubbles'; oör - 'the fire is flickering'. [pöö M. Sr. phay 'to rise to the surface']

Phay herd, flock, pack, swarm, collection of domestic or wild living creatures. [pöng, pöng M. Sr. phay]

Phay tear, stage: pyun, pa kim - 'a fire-tiered roof'. [Sr. phay + B. gong]

Phay to run. [pöng, pöng M. Ch. phu; comm. Rh. wöng, wöng dub, but Ch. wöng as phay 'herd']

Phay to suffer from fever, be feverish. [pö M.]

Phun breath; heart, mind; tesh - 'to breathe'; tesh - day to take deep breaths'; dan to - de 'said in (her heart, thought) to herself'; kowkay - 'to change one's mind'; ple - 'heart (organ)'. [pön M. Rh. phom 'breath, life, to breathe', Pr. sön 'air, breath', lawn U. raphum 'breath'; OM punyam, Mon payam 'life'; &c., < PMK *i-m-hun]

Phay to walk: crwy - 'The horses are walking'. [pöö M.]
plumb to read: - like ida [pàk M. (Sn. pàk →) B. pàkahn]

plumb rule: [pán M. Br. pluan, Lwaw U., Mf. plwān, Bl. pluan, ~Rl. čan; Khn. san; with var. vocalism: OM. msūn, Man pācon]

plumb to be straight: reader - 'the road is straight'. [pyōṅ 'honest' M.]

plumb (see) [pyōṅ M. Rl. -pluṅ, ~ Br. niya, Lwaw ēe]

plumb to be white, in ory ni ory - 'the red and white, the breake of day'. [pyū M. B. pluṅ]

pluṅ [rope] to be slack. [pyōṅ M.]

pluṅk see male pluṅk chilli.

pluṅk heavy suite. [pré M. Sn. pluṅ ‘satin’, cf. Thai pluo ‘silk’]

pluṅk to clear away: - beo byne ‘to clear away weeds’. [préo M. Sn. pluęo]

pluṅk Buddha, Buddha image. [prā M. (Sn. pluṅ →) B. phuṅyā]

pluṅk game of stream. [prā M. Sn. phuṅ ‘screen, barrier, cliff’. Var. prā]

pluṅkstāl tiered roof of monastery &c. [prāk-stāl ‘čiern’ M. B. pyāṭa → Sæd. prāsādaya]
Phrao to be poor. [plān M. ṭaḥ. plān]

Phrao to be empty. [M. ṭaḥ. ṭaṇ. ṭaṇ]

Phrao to sprinkle: - om ur (ur: ur: 'to sprinkle perfumed water'.

[S[p]t M. Ph. prauk [ruark] 'to be scattered' ~ muak 'to scatter, broadcast', with var. vocalism; var. prab 'to scatter' ~ or 'to sprinkle water on', q.v.]

B

Bi (human being, person, people; prn - 'to become a human being; be born'; - may may ap 'that man is blind'; - mch bi kep 'no one knows'; - dmb 'people call it... it is called...'; Bmgy mبع play play dor - 'his horse goes faster than (other) people's, is the fastest'. [Bi M. Com. Pr. quy, lama u. punmi (~ kuy (kuy) obscure)

Bi everyday. Traditional secular learning, divination. [Sh. pr tay -?]

Bi gedig ~ ska'/P. vedaniga]

Bi latye. Mineral water. [B. bihow je]

Bi yopirn. [Biŋ, Biŋg M. Biŋ]

Bi to plant out; - mirm 'to plant out tea bushes'. [Biṭ M.]

Bi to be glutinous, sticky; pom - 'glutinous rice'. [lava u. black, Bl. biṭ; Khr. biṭ 'to stick'; &c.; comm. with var. vocalism Rh. - soṭ 'gum of tree']
Air to soil: - po 'to soil rice'. [Gù-sùr M. Conn. with var. vocab line 9, 'soil', q.v.]

Air to forget: mi may - > 'do not forget me'; > - > (er brn 'I forgot to go'. - mur to be unconscious; [Gù-sùr M. Brn 'neglectful']

Ger (- mur) to pour. [Ger M. In. mérp 'to stick [tongue] out']?

Ger goad. [Gù M. Pr. pe; OM. Gope', Mod. Weber'; &c.; Gerk RL.
  pe? is < Sh. pê < MK]

Ger beans: - gole 'pickled beans'. [Pô M. B. pe, < MK, for Wh.
  of. repay]

Ger to win, to beat; to be able; [not] to be well: see see see out
  see mp mp? 'do you know who won and who lost?'; > ambo -
  'I fought and won, I won'; ye ye 'we beat them'; o yë
  - 2 hom 'I cannot eat'; m ne - 'he is not well, he is ill'.
  [Gù M. Sh. pô 'to win'; Der. Corok 'as much as possible']

Sumang bej; &c.;

Ger 2 to spit: - on - 'to expectorate'. [Gù M. ~ Pr. gac; with var.
  & cons.
  vocab line - Kha. gial]

Ger (- kæ) to catch with hook and line. [Ger M. Sh. mët, wed, wed'
  Der. kæk 'fishhook']

Ger to jump, leap up. [Ger M.]

Ger to ride. drive: - Gorg 'to ride a horse'; - se pëg 'to ride a
  bicycle'; - motorka 'to drive, ride in a car'. [Gù M. Khung
bale. Theng bale ‘to mount, ride, be astride’, Khm. bale ‘to put on, wear, to hang up, to gird on’, &c. ; ~ Kh. tobah ‘to throw, hang, across should’ ; &c. Der. mabah ‘steering-wheel’]

bom to snare with: – bhum ‘to take in a snare’.

bom see bom bom bom to be careless.

bom bom doorway. [bām-bām M. ‘M. mō ‘to open’; so var. poh, q.v., push?]

bom round tray, pedestal tray for offerings. – bom batu. [bām ‘tray’ M. Peri. Tai (~ Sr. pām ‘wicker or wooden tray’), but more prob. MK, : Mon pām ‘pedestal dish’; &c.]

bom spirituous liquor: mēm – ‘to be drunk’. [bōm M.]

bom see mē bom headman.

bō mine: – sōv (Sū ‘ruby mine’. [bō M. Sr. mē, wē]

bōh (carpenter’s) [bō M. B. [ye]-pō]

bō to carry on one’s bache: – bom ‘to carry a carrying-basket’; – bēm ‘to carry a child (in a shawl) on one’s back’.

[bo M. RL. -bō; &c.]

bōdú (bug –) 60-tree, ficus religiosa. [bōdū M. B. ‘bōdū’ = Skt./P. bodhi-]
60] boy football: tekpor - 'to play football'. [B. 63 'long']

67] lid: - ^ unusual 'lid of kettle'; - impro 'lid of kettle-gox'. [69 M.]

67] spot, speckled marking. [69 M.]

67] may - to be dizzy. [69 M.]

69] bundle: (a u - 'a bundle of firewood'. [69 M. Vn. budong 'bundle'; ~ with var. vocalism Fl. dorpuy 'clump, collection']

69] to spin: - ηηηη 'to spin a top'. [8u. pηdη 'to wind']?

69] calf of leg. [69 M. Var. 69m], q. q.]

69] (polu -) wild yellow arum. [69 M. Sh. m:īn, w:īn 'Colocasia antiquorum']

69] - kiri calf; - kiri gulloder; - jiny calf. [69 M. ~ Mon uvon 'bud'; with var. vocalism: Vn. m:īn id.; &c. Var. 69n]

69] (polu -) lotus. [69 M. Sh. m:ō, w:ō]


69 69 - pickled beans. [69 M. B. [p:ē]-pou? 'kind of bean']

69 see mīr boy conjure.
god (knife. - long sword, dahl; - saw (knife, dagger. [god M.]

god (-, - om god) to succe at the breast. [god M.]

boy to cross, to pass (by): - compose, "to cross a bridge"; on - gay
u pi "we passed the house just now". [gōn M. RL. - pat
"to exceed, pass, cross, to elapse"; cf. sin. pān "to exceed"]

boy dipper for water. [gō-e M. RL. - goe; &c.]; MK = sin. moé, wōe]

boy thought: play - (enam = dō bźh "though it is thundering
I shall go". [gō-e M. Var. bug]

god see bug god doorway.

gōn breast: om - "milk". [gō M. RL. - gōn "breast, to smile"; OM.
"go, Mon mēa v.; Thung 6w m.; &c.]

gōn friend. - gōl id. [gō M. Either RL. - gō, Pr. pau "companion, friend"; some "spouse" (RMK *ə[au]?), or Pr. [pau] pu
[pe] "associate"; (?) Mq. bōu "friend" (RMK *[gōo]?)

god see bug god bird and grace.

bug receptacle, rice, basket, bucket. - on bāl; - glazy
bucket; - sinn rice, basket. [Mon swadd "storage basket
for paddy"; &c., < RMK *kū[m]y]

bug foam, froth; - om id.; - sāvy "soapuds". [gō M. RL.
brug id.; Mon. gōn "to slide [sw.]"; &c. Conn. gōr "to go".]

buy further, on, more: bu — 'to go on, keep going'; re? — u mot
'wait a little longer'; gum — err? 'eat a little more'. [Gōn M.]

[not, not yet] to be able: o — like to ma: o 'I have had a letter
from my mother'; gbur — u pruam 'we get 100 rupees
a month'; m war m buw bw m — they 'by building
and dedicating the pagoda he gained merit'; borm: rale
mi —? 'how old are you?'; — tor sayi 'after six days'; gwor
— phom brom '(it was) five years ago'; o vay rike m —
vist: 'I borrowed rice from him which I have to pay
bade'; tawy — jur to simm 'the Burmans have to buy it
from the Shan'; es say — 'it is impossible'; es — de it
'they could not sleep'; o dor — o yu m 'I have not been
able to find it yet'. [Gōn M. RL. 'Gon, Pr. pron 'to get,
obtain'; Trung bown 'to own, possess, to we, to be able to']

Gow (joke tales) through. [Gōn M. Var. Goy]

tom bamboo shoot. [Gōng, Gōng M. Om. Chāi, Mon say jīt;
Trung bōy 'shoot'; &c.]

bōy hole, pit, cavity: bōy — tay 'they dig the holes for the posts;
roady serohob — sōr 'the road passes through a tunnel in
the hill'; — kāk soor; — goy mūr mōrbīt; — gi yam
grave. on — well. [Gōng M. Khār ponj 'to bore a
hole'; &c.; — Sh. mōy 'hole' → RL. 'Gow id.' Or Gowy; or
once noted?]

bōy tobacco. kēo — pipe. [Gāt, Gōn M.]
(on) footprint, traces. [Gâm M.]

(未来的) time: — din 'in future, later, afterwards'; — din a orji 'some day'. [Gâm M. Pr. pûn 'time of day'. He Dar. re'om 'time after, (to be) behind', le'som 'upper [ann].']

Gindi'gâw donor of monastery. [Sh. pûn 'to give', lâk'kâ (+ B. ùk'gâ) 'donor, lay supporter'?]

Gâq to need to: mi lyunn — de bîn 'you need not go yet'; mi dî — de bîn 'you will have to go'. [Gâq, Gâp M.]

Gây to throw, throw down. [Gê-y M.]

Gây to collect, gather: — lie to Gîri 'to collect firewood from the forest'.

Gây to cover one’s head with: — prac 'to cover one’s head with a pandanus rain-sheath'.

Gôr to scold: — Gô mâ sôlôs nuin'. [Gôr M.]

Gôr to carry on back by a trampline. [Gôr M. RL. 'Gôs 'to carry on head', (?) Pr. pûw 'to support'; with var. jinal Bâlunar tôkâ 'to carry slung across shoulder'; &c.]

Gôv mould for casting. [Sh. mâw 'deep (kind of crucible)'.]

Gôv Gôv Gôv Gôv to be careless, negligent. [Gôv Gôv Gâng Gâng M. Sh. mâw mâw].


6uy? to saw. [bā-kt, būγ, būγ M. Der. ēbaw? 'saw']

6yy (ν.γ.) rupee. [būγ M. (śh. pyā -?) B. -pya]

6yy see ṣṣaγā 6yy plate.

6yyu 6yy many, in swarms: plur - 'a multitude of bees'. [būγū būγū M. B. 'bayū - tumultuously'(?)]

6rī forest, uncultivated land: - ēriwān 'fertile land'. [bū M. RL. -pri? 'forest, country, region', pl. pray 'country', Lāwā pre 'forest'; Khāśi ērī 'grove, plantation, forest'; Khānī 6rī? 'forest', Šrēng ērī 'hill, forest', Ṣhāng. priy 'forest, scrub'; &c.]

6rī? (plo -) mango. [bū M.]

6rīy ant. [bōγ M. RL. -pri? 'swarm of ants'; Šrēng bōy, pl. pray 'bees'.] Var. bōy 'termite'.]

6re to prepare, to repair, mend: - per 'to prepare the (sleeping) mat, make the bed'; - ṣdēry 'to repair a road'; ṣtō 'you see - ?i? 'my umbrella handle is broken. Is there anyone who can mend it?' [bō M. Šh. mē, → RL. mōre, Pr. bōre. Var. bōe.]

6ro little: mar bōp - 'light work'. [bō M. Var. of jōil.]

6ro? to be small in quantity, short in duration: tēy - 'to drink little'; ṣaγe - 'a short life'. [bī M. Var. prec.]
Grey to prepare: - ber ‘to prepare the (sleeping-)mat, make the bed’. [Grā M. Var. Grā, q.v.]

Grey termite. [Grāng M. Var. Grāg, q.v.]

Grey smallpox: su – id.; may – ‘poxmarkes’. [Grāng M. Mon pron; &c., < PMK *irmaju; comm. perh. Pr. pray ‘contagious disease’]

Grā meal, portion: pron w – ‘a portion of rice’. [Grā M. Pr. pre.]

Grā see om Grā si lime fruit.

Grā to be sour, acid: om hap w – ‘this is sour soup’; tw – om ‘hot pickle of edible leaves’. [Grāng M. RL. – pray. Var. Grān]

Grān Burman. Grān – Mandalay. [Grān M. (Sh. màn + ?) OB. miran.-]

Grān to be sour, in om got – vinegar. [Grān M. Var. of Grāy, q.v.]

Grāy to Grān. [Grā M.]

Grāy cooking-hut attached to Chinese house. [Grāng M.]

Grāy [male] to marry, take in marriage – (that) to get married. [Grāng M.]
brul pepper. [Grzi M. Lawa U. mbruzi, Bl. mbruzi; Kms. sol-mbruzi; Mon pordil; Tseng Blake, &c.; → Skt. manica; B. magyu? ?]

brul to stuff. [Grzi M.]

brul to dip, ladle, up: — om to say ‘to ladle water with a dipper’. [Glü, Glü M. Mon. brül ‘dipper’; &c. ? Var. Glü?]

brum horse. [Gräng M. Bl. mbrum, Br. Grum, Lawa mbrung; Kms. mbrum, Ts. (? mbrum, G(?)mbrum; → B. Morjg, Tibet. mmar, perh. Archaic Chinese má/mâ]

breap (-pet) to smash. [Grü M.]

ble to be scarred. [Glü ‘scar’ M. Semang Gâla’ id.]

bley plane, floorboard: mryg – ‘to walk (a house) with planks’; clob – ‘to lay a floor’. [Glü M.]

bleh to strip off: on tâu mry ca³ m – muw m ‘he gutted the deer and skinned it’. [Glü ‘to pare, peel...’ M. Kms. phelsh ‘to divide up, cut up’, &c.; M. gives as further sense ‘to slice’]

ble³ to be white. – Glü³ to be pure white, dazzling white. [Glü M. By Conn. Bydo wuo; &c.; by metath. < PMK *bê-l-booè? Then → Sk. phêw? ?]

bleu wypi. [Glü M. Kms. phêw id., Kms. Glü³ ‘leg’; &c.]

ble³. Glü³ Glü to be pure white, dazzling white. [Glü M.]
but to take hold of: - to learn 'to take a child by the hand'. [Gloû M.]

gw, to dip up: - om 'to dip up water'. [Gloû, Gloû M. Var, Gw, q.v.]

gwâm to be plentiful, numerous: - to kwâm yu mâm - 'there is plenty of tea in the garden'; to yu mâm - 'the Talamug's do a lot of tea-growing'; sin - 'many birds'; bi - 'many people, a crowd of people'; ple ple - 'as much as possible'. [Gâm M. = Môm 'much'; Gôô M.]

gâm see ut gâm (kind of lizard).

gomâg when: - mî vîr bô? 'where are you going back?'
[Gâm mô M. By confr. for *Gâm mô]

gàng (about) so many: bi plûm kîr yuî - 'there were about fifty people'. [Gâôr- prefix of quantity = Gâôr M., m pron. 3 s., in collective sense]

gâôrîrîrîrî about ten. [Gâôr-, kîr 'ten']

gâôrîrîrîrîrî many. [Gâôr-ëûûûûûû, pâr-ëûûûûûû M.]

gâôrîdê some: - oôy bôy - roî rûroî 'some wall (their houses) with boards, some with bamboo'; bi - 'some people'. [Gêô-rôô M. ~ pêôdê id.]

gôôrîs as much as possible. [Gôô Gôô M. Gôôr- prefix of quantity,
(66 'to be able')

*bormay how much? - juri ni mi na? tiu? 'how far is Namtie?'
[bor-; for - may see bormay 'chief']

*bormay how much? - juri 'how much did you buy (it for)?'; -
much tiu? 'how many cattle has he?' [bor miŋ M. bbr-,
mi 'what?']

*bormay anything? da? - m pa? 'does he do anything at all?'
[bor-, much 'to exist']

m. you (sing.). [mū M. RL. -miŋ, Pr. may, Lawa U. mi; Kiu.
mē; etc. mū, kūna? me, Theng me; etc.]

mū. dat - , var dat - electric torch; var dat - icy. [B. 'mū
'fire']

mū see mū mū dragonfly.

mū gōn (gōn). [mū-gōn M. B. 'mūpū']

mūŋtōu railway train. [mūŋ-tōo, mūŋ-yā-tō M. B. 'mūŋ-thaau]

mūŋ kyū tattooing.

mūŋ je-rāŋ centipede. [mūŋ-je-rāŋ M. 56. mūŋ sālāŋ]

meŋ. to cut down, to lop; - dry (he lay 'cut that tree down'
- ka? ‘to lop branches’. [m̖ M. Comm. (ii) RL. -va, 
- va ‘to reap, cut’; (iii) Pr. m̖le, Lawa U. m̖le ‘to cut, slash’, b̖n m̖? ‘sickle’; (iii) v̖p ‘to reap’, q. v.]

m̖ng̖n̖i Shan cloth, homespun.

m̖n̖ to look, to see, discover, find, have an interview with: 
- caun ‘looking-glass’; y̖p ‘mi ‘look for it till you find it’; c̖ sin ‘go to say ‘I want to see those fellows’. y̖ (…) to see. [m̖n̖ M.]

m̖ng mi? (va? –) dragonfly. [S̖. m̖ng mi?]

m̖ng̖n̖n̖m̖n̖ or scorpion. [m̖ng̖n̖-m̖n̖ M. S̖. m̖ng m̖n̖ m̖n̖]

m̖n̖ mother. [m̖n̖ M. RL. -ma?, Pr. m̖, Lawa U. ma (?) ; Khmar m̖n̖? Th. ma] 

ma? – bad, bad, [m̖n̖ M. B. -ma’ ‘principall component’ (= -ma’ ‘female, mother’)]

ma? to like: to?ay – om mioni ‘Talaung’s like tea’; m̖ to 
teyy bal ‘he likes to drink liquor’. [m̖n̖ M. S̖. n̖l̖]

ma? see by ma? a clan name.

ma? to speckled. [m̖n̖-tâi M. S̖. màn tei]

ma? to see (ob: ro?at sâj – ‘before the sun gets hot’. [m̖n̖ 
M. S̖. mài]
may prohibitory particle: - loh = pe - loh 'do not go'; grey to
m - nuw 'tell him not to do it'. [māw M.]

may māw nails: Iky pay - 'to hammer in a nail'. bo lep - id.
[māw-māw M. Sh. māw māw]

mār dry field, swidden: (braun - 'to clear a swidden'; - mār
'fields, cultivated land'. [mār M. RL - mār, Pr. mār, lauwa U.,
BL mār, Mp. meer; Sh. mūr, etc.]

māw to wax; lum - 'waxing half of month'. [māw M. Sh. māw
'mew; waxing [moon]'.]

mē 'what; ha - mē gūry? 'where do you live?'; thini - mē vēr?
'what time is he coming?'; pumwq mē - ? 'what is your
occupation?'; lep - mē gūry wa mēp 'I don't know which
way his house is'. [mē M. Pr. mē 'who, which?'; oM. mē,
mē', Mon mēp 'what?'; Thēng mē, amē 'who, what, which,
where?'; etc.: conn. with var. familial mōx 'any', q.v.
Der/ˈbɜːmɪkə, ˈwɜːmɪkə, ˈwɜːrmɪkə/ fig. 'when?', ˈwɜːrmɪkə, ˈwɜːrmɪkə, ˈwɜːrmɪkə/ how much?'\n
l̥i̊m, 'which?';

mē as far as, until: or ha lō gūry māw - ha lō gūry lōm 'from
where the princess's residence was to the king's;
gūry - mē play 'halt till it gets light'. [mē M.]

mē to hide, conceal oneself. [mē M. Pr. mē]

mōsēka motor-car. [B. mōsēka - E.]

mōp to sit: - ha lāy 'sit there'; - ọ ppr 'to sit on a mat';
pay lāy (kom) 'to sit on a bamboo stool'. [mē M. & RL - mōp 'to
place, put' (?)

myg widen. [m boş M. (Sh. myg =?) B. myng]

myg (small) trigger. [(Sh. myg =?) B. many 'lever']

myg to pound with a foot-operated pestle. [m boş M. keep
Sh. myg [likə] 'foot-operated pestle' + B. many 'leaver'
'mortar of such device' = myg 'leaver', q. pse.]

myg from: m ort - mar 'he has arrived back from the field'.
[mozg M.]

myg. kiy - honeycomb. [šiğ-mozg M.]

myg gole to bless: ṭo puke - 'to recite the Pārītāv of
blessing, the evil-averting Parītāv'. [m boş-ga-lā,
mān-ga-lā M. (Sh. mān-gālā =?) B. māngolā, -skt/F, mancia 'auspicious']

'glossing'

myg any: īu - ke māp 'nobody knows'; ṭo yee īu - 'there is
no one there'. [ōi-gīl, ōi-gīng M. Braī mō 'which, why?'; ṭe; with var. āliak mō 'what?', q.v. Dr. pāmāc
'anything']

mo stone. - yam kōgar coal. [mō M. kawā U., Bl. mō:
'mountain'; Kās. mōw 'stone'; OM. mō, Mon mō mo'; ib.;
ṭe; ~ Fr. simaw, kawā samū 'stone']

mo fry to be purple, dark blue; play - 'purple sky'. [mō-gyō
M. B. 'mō-co']
mey see make moy mango.

mōō short while: jo plu u - 'stop for a chew of betel'; no' gi u
u - 'wait a little longer'; o lo u - 'I am just going'.
[mōō M.]

mōō (lun -) ful [moon]. [mōō M. th. mōō]

mōō to dig (a hole), make hole in with a dibber: - mār 'to make
holes in a field for sowing'. [Burmur mōō, etc.]

mū to pyar, 1/10 rupee. [mū M. (Sh. mū -?) B. mū]

mū see koy mū pagoda.

mūg bread. [mūng M. B. mūng]

mūr mouth, spout; bel - 'to pour'; - nēpyo 'mouth of bag';
- kalara 'spout of kettle'. ñē - nasal mūr; ġōy - nose.
[mūr M. RL. mūr 'name, to be named'), Pr. mū 'to be
called', lama U. mūh 'name'; OM. yamoc', Mon omioc? id.;
&c.; < PMK *[hy]mū, x PMK *mū 'mōse' (> e.g. Khmer?
mūh)

mūr [pig] to root, to grumble. [cf. Sh. mūt]

move swi (writer. [mū-sō M. (Sh. mūy -?) B. mūn 'sho]

mūto ox, cattle. - ōōi wild ox. [mūto M. RL. -māl, lama U. māl,
BL māp, MP. maico]
moh. mon - ink. [-moh M. Sin. moh] 

moh. - (-mn) Mogung; [-mlb] Mogoro. [moh M. Sin. moh 'country']

moh (kon (follkales)) the world of men. [moh kon M. Sin. moh kon]

moh to cook: - pm 'to cook rice, cook a meal'; - r&von 'to cook a meal'. [moh M.]

moh aye. [moh- M. Pr. moh; Mon moh]

moh [child] to crawl. [moh M. RL. - muh; ~ Bkd woe, &c.]

moh to be (by nature, permanently): buman sep m - ? 'whose child is he?'; mohn - mno myo 'there are various kinds of bread'; mnoap - smiu today 'tomorrow is the sabbath'; but moh 6w - 'it is not your fault'. - pm to be: ?m - gaw = 'this is my house'. [moh M. Pr. moh; Sng. mohi, &c. Der. imaln 'any at all', pinnarn 'existing', formarn 'anything']

moh co? (ple -) orange. [moh-co? M. Sin. moh co]

moh hoy (ple -) walnut. [moh-tgi M. Sin. moh hoy]

moh prit green chilli. [moh-prit M. Sin. moh prit. Var. mohrit, mohrit]

moh mon (-, ple -) mango. [moh-moh M. Sin. moh moh]
mān to be bruised: jw. ~ 'my leg is bruised'. [mān M. ~ Māl, leben?]

mān to be wrinkled. [mān M.]

māv to be drunk with: ~ bān 'to be drunk'. [māv M. Sh. māv]

mīyā [horse] to kick. [mīyā M.]

mīyān tree, tea-leaves. ~ on piched tree. on - tea (beverage). [mīyān M. Rl. - mēn]

mōm numeral classifier for verandas.

mūr [men] to sow (broadcast). [mūr M.]

mūrī bōbī velvet. [mūrī-bōbī M. B. mūrī-thyae 'horse skin'?]

mōyō (kind): mōy u ~ 'a kind of water snail'. [mōyō M. (Sh. mōy +?)

B. 'mōyō. See also mōyō mōy various kinds]

mō: m sīn deli wānluy la del - bōli in ~ if he gives permission then go'.

mōyun coconut: [mōyun M. Sh. māle ēk]

mōkō? (ple -?) log plum. ~ kō (imported dried) persimmon. [mōkō M. Sh. māle kōk]

mōkōw. ~ sm. tomato. [mōkō kō 'aubergine' M. Sh. māle kōk]
maddu see sīna maddu brush.

gāmo see gāy mānu liquor [snp].

mā purīt green chilli. [mā purīt M. Var. mā purīt, q.v., & joll.]

mā purīt (green?) chilli. [mā purīt M. Var. mā purīt, q.v., & prves.]

māmān (ple —) small kind of plum. [māmān M. Sh. māko mān]

mārist (folktale) precious thing [mārist v. M.]

māvari sweet wine. [Sh. māu wān 'quince'. M. has māvari 'sweet wine', ← Sh. māko wān]

māhu dev-vu may - (folktale) queen. [māhu dev-vu M. (Sh. māhādevu ← ?) B. māhādevu ← Skt. māhādevu]

māhu may no matter, whatever happens, in any case; m lū - 'he is going in any case'. [māhu v. M.]

ma̱ru? - ye to interrupt. [cānu M. 'to snatch'. Conn. Mon. homelo 'to snap at, snap up' ~ Khm. Probable id. (~ Pm. 'thele'? Derv. kuru - 'to press forward, hasten')

manda to request, to invite; gē - to in very less lieu 'they asked him to come back and not to leave'; ē - ē ēmā ē ēmu 'i ask to be allowed to do it'. [manda M. Kh. - maye 'to inquire',
request', Pr. maji 'to request'; OM. smāni, Mon luman 'to inquire'; &c.]

silver ornament: - kajjuy 'chains worn wound round leggings'; lman? - 'ornamented cap'. [lman? 'ornamented cap' M.]

lman? woman's pillbox cap. [lman? M. Mon lomolo 'shah hat'; with var. vocalism Pr. mule 'hat']

lman. - no pillow. [lman M. xh. mën]

lman. night: gek re? u - 'they will wait one night'; pm? - 'evening meal'. [lman M. See who 'evening', &c. Der. column idc.

lman. (m./) ten thousand. [lman, lman M. xh. mën]

lman. to be good-tempered, docile. [lman M. Pr. moom 'to be good']

lman. to feel emotion acutely: - yo 'to be terrified'; - am 'to be astounded'. [lman M.]

Y

ye see p2 ye poy married people.

ye ge ice. [B. ye'kev]

ye'gan. om - tank. [xh. gân, ye'gan M. B. yekep]
yenasi (aerosene) [yên-ən-ən M. B. yenasi]
yen to be still, slow-running; on = 'still water'. [yên, yên M.
SH. yén [B. yein 'shrink']
ye we, all not being present. [yē M. Pr. yē 'we'; ye.]
yēn, gray ye yēn me = to talk of all sorts of matters. [SH. yēn
'to be finely divided']
yā grandmother, respected woman; - phay 'ogress'. - sin
female Buddhist novice. [yā M. RH. yāi 'wife, grandmother'
Pr. ye, Laura V. yēi 'grandmother'; Balmar yāi id.; conn.
from redup. form Mon yāi 'mother'; etc.]
yā see play, you pliers.
yā ju scales, balance. [jānju M. (SH. yē sē +?) B. yau]
yā? to dare to; mi aō - mūm n. 'you dare n't hit him'. [yā M.
RH. yāle; tye chaa 'to be bold']
yā? ('white')
yā Karen. [SH. yā]
yā venom; - hō 'snake's venom'. [yāng 'to poison' M.]
yāng: miō - agree. [yāng M. SH. yāng]
yamguy Rangoon. [yəng-gu, yəng-ngu m. B. yagkowy]

yak [boat] to come to shore, stop. [B. yaʔ-]

yam time, when, while: guay u pot u - 'to last for a while (only)'; - guay = yamgu 'when, while, I was staying in Rangoon'. [yəm m. sh. yəm]

yam to weep. [yəm m. RL - yam, Pr. yam; Khmib iûm; CM. yam, Mon yəm; Khuû? yaam, Thang yam; &c.]

yar we two, 1 and one not present. [yər m. Pr. ye]

ya lá to destroy; say lip mar - hoy 'an elephant got into the field and destroyed the paddy'; sì ppygâm - karpol 'the rebels destroyed the bridge'. [yəl m. RL - yû, Pr. ye id.; sê yəm 'waste product', &c.]

yak to take! [photograph]. [yək m. B. yaiʔ-]

yang to be afraid (of), timid, to fear, to take alarm: sma - bùt lay 'is very timid'; mì dèh - 'you frightened me'; do m - m 'I am not afraid of him'; d - yàa day luə dài monitors 'I am afraid (in case) a big fish should take him and eat him up'. [yək m. Pr. yaw 'to be bewildered'; West Balmar yáu 'to fear, be afraid']

yang to exist (?) : do - sreng in w din w 'there doesn't seem to be any just now'.

yop for sure, certainly: do vér - 'I shall certainly not go back'.

...


[yē  m.]

yen (?): to raise: - om to lōyj 'to raise water from a well'. [yēn  
M.]

yēy: to be small in amount; m say riiw 'he spends little'.
grey rēy - rē yēn to talk of all sorts of matters'. [Pr. say  
a little'; rē symmetry yēy 'to be finely divided']

yēp bush: - kanum 'clump of bushes'. [yēp M. 4.  sh. yēm,  
whence R. yēn]

yēp to uproot: kār - ngy he 'the wind has uprooted a tree'.  
[Sh. yēp 'to shake, loosen by shaking']

yēn to laugh. [yēn M.  Sh. yēm 'to smile']

yēn to lead [child] by hand. [yēn M.]

yēm to exist, to possess: to char jē - kas 'there is no one at  
home';  jē kō - kā yēm 'I have no children'. - yēm to  
possess: pā الك kō - kā yēm 'he has no wife'. [yēn M.]

yēn to see, to find:  jē kā mūn - m 'I have never seen it';  kō kō  
- 'I looked for it but could not find it'.  kō  (... ) men to see;  
[yē  yēn M.  Pr. yaw, Lawa U., Bl. yo, M. yau;  ~ Biul jul 'to  
show';  xo.]

yēn to rise, get up, to raise:  ahap kōp - jēn 'tomorrow you  
will have to get up early';  mēn! 'get up!' (lit. 'rise and  
sleep');  kō drok 'to load a pack-saddle (on to the back on
the (horse's) back’. — much to give birth to. [yū M. Pr. yāk, Lwna U. yu:ake ‘to life’; OM. yub, yoka, Mon yalo id.; &c.; perh. ~ RL. ‘palace: to erect, set upright’. Der. [yuy ‘to
set up, erect’]

yūk? to come from: mī ‘ha mō? ‘where have you come from’; — to say ‘he has come (here) from home’; — dor to us kūn
dv (folktale) ‘came from her father’s palace’. [yū M.]

yūng meat. [yūng M. Var. yuŋ]

yūn. — yun instep; — ti back of hand.

yūp to beckon with (tu hand). [yōp M. RL. [‘sun] yep yap
‘wagtail’, Pr. yūp ‘to wave’; with var. vocalism RL. — yap
‘to sift rice by tossing’; & ~ sup ‘fan’]

yūr to spread [paddy] out to dry. [yūr M.]

yūr. om — lake.

yūn to step. [yūn M.]

yūng meat. [yūng M. Var. yuŋ]

yūn to sell. [yūng, yūng M.]

yūt to go out, be extinguished. [yūt M. Khi: Pr. yūt id.,
Lwna yut ‘to extinguish’, with var. vocalism; ~ Bīk just
‘to extinguish’; &c. Der. pīt ‘to extinguish’, rāpīt ‘switch’]
yet to be turned back from: temples? sad? - ti ‘to turn back the sleeves of one’s jacket’ [an. yudd ‘to recede, to withdraw’]

yum see pany yum stirrup.

yum to die, be dead, to be paralysed: 6iu - ‘corpse’; to - ‘carcase’; 6i jum - ‘paralytic’. - 6iūr to faint, be unconscious. [yūm M. Rh. yum, Pr. yum, lama yu$m; Kins. iap. Derr. pion ‘to fall’]

yum to be black, swartly. [yūm M. Khun. òm ‘discoloured, dawe in colour’; with var. vocalism Mün yóm ‘to be dawe in colour’; &c.]

yōr to eat, attacke: gey - lwe ‘termites have attacked the wood’. [yār M.]

yōr. òm - Namhsan, the capital of the Talaung state of Tawngpang. [yōr, yōr ‘to quiver’ M. ; so comm. ‘er ‘to shake up’]

yugz (ûng -) banyan. [hui ê M.]

yugz ear, ear ornaments, handle: - ùng cig ‘diamond-studded ear ornaments’; - ùng ‘handle of cup’. [yugz M. Pr. yade. lama U, Bh. ou:ale]

yung to look after: 6i - lo ‘muleteer’. [hugz M. var. gum]

sprung at

yugz to jump on: ò?o? - ruyo ‘the dog jumped on the cat’.
[Cà-túr M. ~ DM your 'to leap'; with var. vocalism & Khs. Kír
'to escape'; &c.]

R

rò? to rain heavily; juy - 'spell of heavy rain'. [rò M.]

rọy. su - (to have) measles. [rọng M. if = 'red' M., comm. RL. - rọy 'to be red'; &c.] & Mal. Giring &c.

rọ see rọ to purr.

rọ? to wait (for), to watch, keep watch over. [rọ M.]

rọy intestines: m tọa - ca? 'he gutteled the deer'. [rọng M. Kamu
Wirang, Theng Wirang]

rọy to be strong. [rọng M. Sh. Hẹy]

rọy. wọ? - [own] to climb, get higher. [ = prec.?]

rọ Y great-grandchild. [rọ M.]

rọ to be of moment (으): se (으) - 'it doesn't matter, it's nothing'. [ka-rọ M. Sh. ẹọ 'to begin to be' (?)]

rọy lamp, light: - dat 'electric light'; - ten 'candle'. [rọng M. Pr. rọy 'to be light'; East Balmar rọy 'light (?); &c.]

rọy solitude: m gyọ - de 'he lives alone'. [rọng 'to be
alone' M. Sh. Gẹẹ 'portion, share']. Var. rọy]
ratī to steal; to do covertly, stealthily: c - c thā ‘I went secretly’ [rātī M.]

raṁ to be hostile: bī - ‘enemy’. [rām M.]

ray to dry in the sun. [rām M.]

raur to fall, drop off: ple - ‘the fruit is falling’; try he - raṛ de
‘the tree fell of its own accord’. [rāur M. you raas ‘to spread out fanwise, make apart’; &c.; ~ RL - pras ‘to leave, to be apart’, Pr. pra ‘to leave’; &c.; with var. final Kns. sapra
‘to scatter’]

ragā see kalā? ragā cholera.

ī ṇe. pūrū - to purr. [ī ṇe ṇo M. first element; RL - ṇo? ‘to hum, grumble, make a noise’; Ksn. ṇo: ‘to low, say, rumble’; &c.]

rōō to depend on, be beholden to; so - mī ‘thank you’; - mī, deli ñ tay (bī mī cīp ‘I should be grateful if you would let me load (my goods in) your cart’; mī may ṇup c cīp, - mī ‘please do not turn me out’. [rōō M.]

rağō (-, -grōı) saddletrees fastened to horse's gaitle, over which outer part of pače saddle (rağ) is fitted. [rağ
’saddle’ M.

rağ wall, to wall, fence: - cōndī ‘inner wall’; gondī - glay
‘some wall (their houses) with boards’; - cōndī mar ‘to
fence a field round’; rāy - ‘fence’. [rāy M. M. Comn.
pro. Br. tap ley 'rampart'; lit. Mon glossy 'citadel, palace'; &c., as with var. vocalism RH. - song 'wall']

red colour, in - ni - play 'the red and white, the break of day'. [nong M. B. yang 'light']

red to arrive (ab), reach; come: (almost) den m li 'when he arrives show him in'; ma? den di - ni may leh 'don't go until he comes'; smam di - 'next year'; - mwanaw 'when night comes, at nightfall'; o very day w - to om yor? 'if I take this road will I get to Nauruan?'; - to luy to arrive in town'. [nong M. sh. wob]

top to surround, take station round. [nong M. Br. rop; hence sh. gisp; ~ Mon larp 'to be near'; &c., with var. vocalism sp. nong 'about to'; ~ Kuyar zyngap 'to place together with'. Der. (not top 'circumference, to go round')]

try to fall into [water].

no to be honest, frank. [nong M.]

no no. 660 - to be very red, brighred. [no nong M. sh. 660 'all over'?]

no se to honour, revere: ye - smado 'we revere the chief around'. [nong se M. (sh. no sê - ?) B. yo be-]

roy sorOpera.

roy to be thin, slender: 6i to - 'slender person'. [nong M.]
rop to find, obtain [article of commerce]. [nūp M. Shin. únop]

nūp to dry over a fire: - imminent ‘to dry tea’. [nūn M. Confl. pen. ˈnūn nōsūn ~ nōn, Brill class ‘dry’]

nu village, settlement. [nūn M. Pr. nū ‘clan’, ~ RL. -pū? ‘village’]

nu pi dried tea. [nū-pi M.]

nu nu (mēning ~) monsoon, rainy season. [nū-nū M. S/i. hēw [following] hū ‘with a mushing noise’?]

nu to be waited to (folktale): ur e - m ‘if our smell should reach him’. [nūn M.]

nu to drive out, expel, drive away. [nūp M.]

nu to throw: - om to ńer ‘to throw water on a fire’. [M. Gān nū, mūl]

| Var. hūn ‘court’ | nuh courthouse, office. [lihm M. (Sh. nūn ~?) B. ‘young’] |

nuh (to be) together: ay boh - ar heu ‘we two will go together’.

nuh - to be agreed in accord. [nuhm M. Pr. [tasl] nuhm [grum plur.1] ‘to assemble, come together’; ść. with var. vocalism (i) Pr. rōn ‘to be associated’ ~ prom. ‘to assemble (v.b.)’; RL. -prom ‘to agree’ (~ Sh. pašy); Th. br, prom ‘together’; (ii) Khm. nūhm ‘union, to join together’; ść. (~ Sh. hōm ‘to be together’); ~ Pr. Chūn ‘to gather, collect’]
muy may to drizzle: juy - 'drizzle, to drizzle'. [nū-i, nū-i, nū-i M. Klm. nō:y 'to sprinkle, scatter'; &c.; ~ Khari phon 'to powder and sprinkle'; with var. vocalism (i) Pr. may 'to scatter'; Klm. nū:yy = nō:y; (ii) ~ Kh. gree 'to scatter'; &c.]

mū (book) [nī M. Sn. (♀)]

mū to be mad. [nī M. (Conn.) Mon cor?] [nū M. outside: leh - nū 'to go outside, leave, the village'. [nō M. RL. nū, Lm. u. -raude, Bl. -dūsae, Mp. -roolc 'forest'; ~ Klm. soolc 'country'; &c. Der. nūn 'outside, exterior, outer room'.]

mūk. soda - shirt. [= prec.?] - ce button.

mūn silver, money [nīn M. RL. -rim; conn. DM. strai, Mon son obscure]

mūn to do, work, make, build; work: nī huuy - very gray to: 'when you have done it come and tell me'; nūuy mi nī huuy mi - ? 'what time do you finish work?'; - mar 'to work in, cultivate, a field'; - minn 'to grow too'; - gāy 'to build a house'; - lōp (hre 'light work'. [nīn, nōr M. Der. emmow 'on behalf of', prīmow 'work, occupation'.]

mūn to pull out, extract: - hray 'to extract a tooth'; - may na 'to pull a nail out'. [nūs, nūs M. Pr. hrene 'to uproot', s-suffix form ~ Pr. mūn 'to pull apart, away', &c.; conn. with var. vocalism inter alia Mon nāt 'to reap'.]
to love, cherish: kum - cl. 'my loved child, my dear child'. [kum M. Klv. kum 'dear, kind', Th. rād 'to be beloved, to love'; → Sh. nāw id.; ~ RL. 'prerec 'to love each other']

my activity, volition: ḥaṣ ta mar - der 'the tree fell of its own accord'. [ḥaṣ, ḥaṣ M. Var. ḥaṣ, q.v.]

my to hurt, harm. [M. has ṭan = ṭan above]

ṭ to wash [hands, arms] by splashing water on. [ṭṭōṭ M. RL. ṭṭ 'to sprinkle'; with var. vocalism pharat 'to sprinkle' and forms there cited; conn. with s. suffix inter alia kīn. syncret 'to scatter, sprinkle', pharat 'to spatter, spurt'; mūṭ, must 'to drip', q.v., below. Der. ṭṭ to 'to scatter'.]

ṭṭ to be firm, steady: ṭṭwes (ṭṭ - 'the table is unsteady'. [ṭṭ, ṭṭ M.]

ṭṭ to catch in net. [ṭṭ, ṭṭ M. RL. ṭṭ to hold, to receive', Br. ṭṭ 'to receive'; conn. with var. vocalism under alā. Thence grāp 'to catch'; vāṭārāp 'to fibril with net'; (ii) Klv. grāp 'to pounce on, seize'; (iii) drāp 'fibril drap'; but x rather than conn. RL. ṭṭrap, Br. ṭṭrap, lava U. re:ūp 'net'. Der. grārap 'net'.]

ṛṛ to borrow [money]. [ṛṛ M. RL. ṭom 'to lend, borrow'; Klv. ṭap 'to help'; CM. rinn, Mgn rinn id.; etc.]

ṛṛ to be angry: ṭī ṭī ṭī ṭī - ṭī 'don't be angry with him'.
[ṛṛ M. Sh. ṭī ṭī 'to be bad-tempered'?)
my mood. [nì-àr M. RL. - mìes, Pr. maa; kawa nì; mon nà; klum. mì (s), klum? niêh, thung liâng; &c. Var. yìmm]

my (va?) earthworm. [nì-àr M. klun mì:s [dry]; ñeem. rl. - luer dub.]

my to shout, to make a noise: ye - 'to talk loudly'; nyay - 'the tiger made a menacing noise'; suin - 'the bird cheeped'. [nì-àng, nì-àng, nì-àng M.]

my to be happy, pleased. [nì-àm, nì-àm M.]

my to drip. [nì-èk M. Pr. maac 'to fall, be shed'; ~ klum. maac 'to pour out'; ñe.; ñom. rèt 'to wash', q.v., &c. Var. myy?]

my to shave down, whittle. [nì-àm M. li. hón 'to shave']

myy? to drip: om juy - 'to say the rain is dripping into the house'. [nì-wàw, nì-àw M. Var. myt; q.v.]

e particle marking instrument or concomitant: with 'about': giêp - thee 'to pick up with chopsticks'; juy - ti 'to sew by hand'; ye ye - ñee 'we were talking with them'; ñìu may ca pe - 'don't worry about me'. [ra M.]

myy' pry. [ra-ì-àng, ra-ì-àng M. RL. ra-ìy, ~ Pr. ey; persh. conn. Biak mây:ì]

myì sleeping-place, bed. [ra-ì M. ~ it 'to sleep', q.v.]

myì to hate, detest. [ra-ìr M. Conn. OM. cedar, Mon duch 'to hate,
dislike'; or Bath. (ier 'to find someone tiresome'?).”


ra-ab in front of, before, first: unr. ‘to lead the way’; ~ gay ‘in front of the house’; ~ leh am try ‘first they dig the holes for the posts’; ~ ra ‘before it gets dark’. [ra-ak M. ~ ar ‘before’, q.v.]


ra-lep appliqué bands on woman’s overskirt. [ra-lep M.]

ra-keb razor. [ra-keb M. ~ keb ‘to shave’, q.v.]

ra-kan season (?). [ra-kan M.]

ra-kep compass of arm bent horizontally with fingers touching chest, as measure of girth. [M. has kep]

ra-keb muskell: rice. [ra-keb M. RL. -keb, Kuma. U. raka, Bl. ala; Khari. leb; &c.; ~ Pr. sas id., &c.]

ra-keb porter’s yoke: carried load. [ra-keb M. ~ keb ‘to carry on shoulder’]

ra-kerum under: ~ sewe ‘under the table’. [ra-kerum M. ~ kerum idi., var. of kerum, q.v.]
rošerur (kind of rake). [ra-šerur M.]

rošewat (grater). [ra-šewat M. ~ ewat 'to grate', q.v.]

rošemdi (middle). [ra-šemdi M. ~ emdi 'middle...', q.v.]

rošenyr (song). [ra-šenyr M. ~ enyr 'song, singing']

rošenyr (crowd, concourse). [ra-šenyr M. ~ enyr 'to assemble', q.v.]

rošerat (loom). [M. has ra-tat]

rošenney (bending): ~ wun-ny 'I saw the elephant-grass bend over'. [~ enney 'to bend', q.v.]

rošenpan (scroll). [~ enpan 'to turn round' ~ pen 'to turn', q.v.]

rošenmy (upper part, loft): ~ nay 'loft'; ~ may (ny) 'don't go upstairs'. [ra-šenmy M. ~ enmy 'above...; upper part...'; q.v.]

rošenham (grazing-ground in forest). [ra-šenham M. Root + Sh. źan 'to lodge, camp']

rošenop (collar, border, hem). [ra-šenop M. Root + Sh. źop 'border, edge']

rža (anvil).

ržgor (above, high ground). [ra-gör, ra-göö M. ~ gor 'above, higher
regen house in tea gardens where tea is partly processed and pickers lodge. [ra·gəun M. ~ gox 'to stew, seethe', q.v.]

regen field (not).

regen pus. [ra·gəum, ra·gəum M. ~ gox 'to suppurate', q.v.]

regap tongs: - mor 'fire-tongs (used to lift pot)'. [ra·guəp M. ~ gəap 'to take with tongs...', q.v.]

regay dwelling, dwelling-place: o nap ha - mi 'I know where he lives'; - kea kekana mo 'the girl lives under stones'. [ra·gəwəi M. ~ guy 'to remain, dwell', q.v.]

regit press: - am some 'sugarcane crusher'. [ra·gəit M. ~ gəit 'to pound']

regum, - to wrist.

regum. om - dew. [ra·məgəum, la·məgəum M. Bige [məbi] go:um]

menial
regum. om - poison. [ra·məgəum M. Blood + su. gəum 'poison']

regum hood worn over head and hanging down back by women. [ra·məgəum M.]

regum to be red-hot. [ra·məgəu M.]

regum. om - vegetable poison. [ra·məvəiər M.]
**mārgen** (pol. -) orchid. [mīng-gōng M.]

**mārgay** bladder, weltura. [mīng-gōng M.]

**mārgōr** finger. - zī index finger (syn. - cū); - avch mūr
ginger; - komū middle finger; - kūma thumb; - cū index
finger (syn. - zī); - jūm toe; - dīm little finger.
[mīng-gōr M. ~ Theng gūb, chūgb]

**mārgwā**. - mār glowering charcoal, embers. [mīng-gū, mīng-gū M.
Pr. gaw [gu]; Theng mūg; &c.; with var. vocalism Khasi
mūgā; Mon mūjē; &c.]

**mār-kāp.** - sērry mūng set with gems. [lā-chūlp M. (śi. lāo sōp + ?)
B. tēksw [mūng]. [C. hay cop id.]

**mār-kāp** chisel. [ra-chūlp, ra-chūlp M. ~ cām 'to chisel', q.v.]

**mār-kāp**. - tī gloves. [ra-chūlp M. ~ cāp 'to wear', q.v.]

**mār-je**p (- om) strainer. [ra-je M. ~ je'p 'to filter']

**mār-je** comb. [ra-jaq M.]. Root (jār 'to comb' M.) pers. comm. by
melathā. Khasi jōtā, Theng jîwā id.; Balmar craich 'to
scrathī, to comb'; &c.; and then ult. inter alia: Khasi brač
' to mūnnāb, [hen] to scrathī'; to which RL. - jea 'to comb',
would be correspondingly related.]

**mār-jōp** post: - cāq sōn 'doorpost'. [ra-je 'to stand', q.v.
to - often. [ra-je*t M.]

dye. [ra-ny*em M. ~ Jom 'to dye', q.v.]

rub to measure. - you 'to measure cloth'. [M. has t"eh]

ten candlestick. [ra-tong M.]

rice steamer. [ra-tong, ra-tung M. With var. vocalism
~ boy 'to steam', q.v.]

overskirt. [ra-twa, ra-to-"au M.]

plough. [ra-tau M. ~ lhay 'to plough', q.v.]

road, way; about: may gray - m 'don't talk about
it'. [ra-deng M. ~ deg 'road', q.v.]

to be grown up, adult. [ra-dang M. ~ deg 'to be large', q.v.]

mallet. [ra-doh M. ~ doh 'to strike']

drying-rack above hearth. [Cmm. dry 'to dry over fire, to
grill']?

glow. below, lower down. [loh 'glow' 'to go downstream';
leh 'glow' nu 'to go downhill from the village'. [ra-diile
M. ~ du? 'below']

to be small, young. [ra-dyak 'small thing' M. ~ dict 'to
be small']
1:35

renik. gur - gur flatiron. [~ mit 'to iron']

renar inside, inner room: 2 bo - 'I am going inside'; gay guryu room - 'the house has an outer room and an inner.
[na-maw, na-ma. M. ~ mas 'inside', q.v.]

renje button. [lāng-ci 'i. Var. man ce]

renipy suit: gur u - 'a suit of clothes'. [ren-jāng M.]

rendi alone: guryu - 'to live alone'. [tān-di M. Pers. by contr. ray der, ray de; but more prob. ~ Fr. to, Lava U. thi, BL. te, Mp. ti 'one'; Sieng -di; with var. final Rh. -di]

rendu clothes. [tān-dā, tān-dār M. ~ da 'to put on, wear']

renpo to dream. [tān-pō M. RL. -ramu? idr, Fin. amaw, Lava U. namo 'dream'; OM. 'ambo', Mon 'kəmpo' m.v.; Tāng 'ambo, kəmpo m.v., thu mpa.o v.; &c. Dér. pəntəmpo 'dream']

renmiin (finger. &c.) nail. [tān-miin M. ~ (i) RL. -miin, Lava U. -miim, Bl. -maim, Mp. -miim; (ii) Kha. -tymiim; & conv. by melath. OM. sinlem, Mon hinemann, with var. vocalism]

renpir groom. [tān-pir M. ~ pir 'to sweep', q.v.]

renpot. - ti wrist.

renpoti. - dat yo 'light-switch'. [~ puu 'to open, switch on', var. of po 'to flower', q.v.]
repūb. - der von light-switch. [ ~ piāb ‘to extinguish’ ~ yēb ‘to be extinguished’, q.v.]

repūy, young unmarried woman. [ra-pūy M.]

repūy bag, satchel. [ra-pūy M.]

repūy kīlū - nd ‘brick-kiln’. [ra-pāw M. Root (pāw ‘to burn [lume, bricks]’ M.) ~ DH. pūw ‘to roast, burn’]

re-pēk fish-hook: eat live to - ‘to catch fish with hooks’. [ra-bēk, ra-bēk M. ~ get ‘to catch with hook and line’, q.v.]

rebā handle: - khrā ‘handle of kettle’. [ra-bā M.]

rebāq steering-wheel. [~ baq ‘to ride, drive’, q.v.]

rebāy beans (plant, pod): kəmbāy ‘bean-seeds, pulse’. [ra-bā M. RL. rebāy; Kerm. repīn ‘large kind of bean’; ~ DM. bāy ‘subdivision of tīrāb’; RL. bāy ‘bean’; ~ (i) Khari bānī ‘cowry, shell, money’; Tlingit bānī ‘bean’; (ii) Khari rymbāi i.e.]

rebān behind, after, in the absence of: jān ‘to follow behind’;
- nosay ‘behind the door’; gag ‘se mi smi? ‘what are you planting behind the house?’; mi pī bi ‘you have arrived after (other) people, you are the last to arrive’;
- dāp pī ‘afterwards, after that, they went to the roof’; mi bē ‘mi say nosay ‘shut the door before you go to bed’. [ra-bān M. ~ bān ‘(future) time’, q.v.]
saw. [～ จบ่ 'to saw']

sugar cane. [ waive, นา-เมะ M. ลาวว อ.มาเว่, BL. am-eyi]

neck. [นา-เมะ M.]

bamboo fencing or walling. [钠-เมะ M.]

night, evening. [钠-เมะ M. ～ ย่ม 'night', q.v.]

(−, อดิป −) cold season. [钠-ยิ่ง M.]

pump. เยนานิ 'aerosene pump'. [Root − ยิ่ง 'to move up and down']

bellow. [钠-ยิ่ง M.]

fan. [钠-ยิ่ง, นา-ยิ่ง M. Conn. with var. vocalism ยิ่ง 'to beckon with', q.v.]

outside, exterior, outer room: เลช − 'I am going outside'; อยู่ 'outside the village'; อยู่ อยู่ 'the house has an outer room and an inner'. [钠-ยิ่ง M. ～ อยู่ 'outside', q.v.]

(fishing-)net. [钠-รัฟ, นา-รัฟ M. รัฟ 'to catch in net', q.v.]

husband. [钠-เละ M.]

to be tired. [钠-เละ M.]

rela? fire, conflagration; to burn (v.i.): - bê? ‘forest fire’; gay - ‘the house burned down’; gôr - gay ‘the house was burnt down’. [ra-lâr, ra-lâb, ra-lâb M. ~ Pr. la v.i.; Vietnamese lêa ‘fire’; ~ with var. final Mon lmrî? ‘flame, wide’ (< Pâkh *s-n-lhê?); &c.]

relay. - small ramrod. [ra-lêng M.]

tâl? rest; to rest, to halt, encamp: j yê? ‘I have had a rest’. [ra-lô M. Pr. la? ‘to rest’; bre rôlow id.; &c.]

relay grum; to grind: - raeko ‘to grind paddy’. [ra-lô-e v. M. Root + â. lôe ‘to grind’]


relôp? crânke, starting-chandlere. [ ~ liêp ‘to crânke’?, q.v.]

reông kind of monkey, greyish brown with black face. [ra-vêng, ra-vêng M.]

reôp? path leading to house. [ra-vô M. ~ vô? ‘to pass by, through, over’, q.v.]

reôy tiger. - var civet-cab. [ra-vôu, ra-vôu M. RL. reôu, Pr. reôy, Lawa U. râiwia, BL. amwiia, M. râiwia; Tiwarn.
morning. [ra-vär M.]

reap, reaping, in corn - , can - sicle. [vō, vō, 'to reap', q.v.]

[tree] to be blown down, uprooted; [flowering plant] to
with. [ra-vār M.]

[ra-fū M. ~ 'to harrow]', q.v.]

bolt: - bolt, 'door-bolt'. [ra-šō M. Root - šō. shō 'to thrust
in']

landing-place. [ra-so, ra-šō M. Root - šō. shō + B.
shore? 'to bring to shore']

cultivated land'. [ra-šō M. ~ shrn
'to sow, plant', q.v.]

to wake up (v.i.). [ra-šō M. ~ Pr. so 'to move', & perh.
RL. 'take so 'to look up']

doors. [ra-šiŋ M. ~ shō 'to shut', q.v.]

tap water bowls. [ra-šaŋ M. OM. [šaŋ] šaŋ 'food'; ~ šaŋ
'food, to eat', q.v.]

- šōl onion; - šōl garlic. [ra-šaŋ M.]

ancient. [ra-šaŋ M. ~ šaŋ 'to go up', q.v.]

Pr. sīvō 'sickle'.
reborn steamer for rice. [trải dũng M. Root (trải ūn ‘to boil’ M) + Sh. lụy]

reborn food, meal. [trải dũng M. ~ lụn ‘to eat’]

reborn peg, hook. [trải dũng M. Root + Sh. lụn ‘to hang up’]

reborn to show, display. [trải M.]

reborn flock: sim u – ‘a flock of birds’. [trải dũng M. ~ lụn id]

reborn (- om) (process of taking om) cash. [trải dũng M. ~ lụn ‘to gather’, q.v.]

reign (tooth); also of raise. – grey incisors; – grey canines; – grey molars. [trạng M. RL. ray, Pr. ray; Thượng ray, Pray; with var. vocales: Vietnamese rạng]

wright [hair] to be, turn, write. [krăm M.]

wright to disappear, be lost, missing; to cure: ay - pust ‘the mist has disappeared’; mươi - ‘there is a cow missing’; sơn on lý - ‘his medicine will soon cure (you)’. [krăm M. Kräm “orally to unite, release’; &c. ~ Pr. [pray pray] ray [mệt lụ] ‘to be scattered’, &c. & so RL. (pray ‘to move away’; Kräm (krâi ‘to spread’, inter alia)

wright see gym wright scissors.

wright bamboo. [trưng M. RL. ray; with var. vocales: Knum]

wright
\texttt{\underline{crown} to clear ground for: - crown 'to clear the ground for a garden'. [\textit{crown} M.]} \\
\texttt{\underline{crown} straw. [\textit{crown}, \textit{criang} M. RL. -mięy]}

\texttt{\underline{li} see \underline{li} \underline{li} to be careless.}

\texttt{\underline{lis} Lisie.}

\texttt{like written matter, letter, document, notice: \underline{ten} - 'to write'; \underline{ten} - u (kwólen? 'to write a page, write a letter'; \underline{mam} - to \underline{ma} - 'I have had a letter from my mother'; \underline{op} - to \underline{op} 'to fix a notice to the wall'. [\textit{like} M. (\&sh. \textit{like} \&?) B. \underline{le} + \textit{like} / 0. \textit{likh}, lekhna]}

\texttt{\underline{lip} to enter, go into (to): say - mar 'an elephant got into the field'; \underline{ge} - \underline{ge} or: 'they went into the forest'. [\textit{lip} M. \textit{lip} /\textit{m} \underline{lip} [\textit{m}] 'to enter [France]'; \&c.; with var. vocabum (i) \underline{lip} 'to go behind...'; q.v.); (ii) Mon \underline{lip} 'to enter'; (iii) OM. \underline{lip} id.; \&c.]

\texttt{\underline{le} pig. [\textit{le} M. RL. -\underline{le}le, Pr. \textit{le}, \textit{lava lele}; \&c.; \underline{lc} OM. \textit{lele}. Mon \textit{celoše}]

\texttt{\underline{le} - may na mail. [\textit{le} M. \&sh. \textit{lele} 'iron']}

\texttt{\underline{le}le. - \underline{le}le file. [\textit{lele} M. As prec.]}

\texttt{\underline{le}le to go down, go out, descend, be deposited, exude:现代 lelöp?}
(as? - ‘a road that goes up and down’; - lār ‘to come down from above’; - lār ‘to come down from the hill’; - yāng ‘to go down to Rangoon’; - dōr ‘go to leave one’s house’; - bōjī ‘the sun is setting’; - nīvar ‘in the morning dew falls’; - bō‘jān ‘it is prudent’; - gō ‘the face has come out in boils’. [lē M. RL. -lē, Pr. lū; Gi. Balmar lē ‘to abort’; - Tāng līn ‘to hatch out’] inter alia]

lē to marry: [lē M., also ‘to take’. RL. -lē ‘to take’; VH. lāy id. pers. - Tāng līn ‘id.; if de?, lēp are by back-formation]

lēp see (nān) lēp screwdriver.

lēp‘tiffin carrier of nesting pots with carrying handle.’

lēp to be distinct, clearly articulated. [lēp M. sū. lēp ‘to be smooth’?]

lē M. snail. [lē M.]

lā donkey. [lā M. sū. lá or B. lā ‘mule’]

lā to be late: m kāng ‘he is usually late’; s iō ‘I slept late’. [lā M. sū. lā]

lā-lē to be careless in: sē ‘they work carelessly, they are bad workers’. [lā-lē M. sū. lā ‘slovenly, untidily, dirty’; Gi. Balmar lē ‘ineffective, careless’; Malag. lā ‘to be dreamy, inattentive’, < Pum ‘lab[lē]’]
lao to be good; ought: gay - 'a good house'; learn - 'good karma'; sayi - 'a fine day'; saday m - 'his news is good'; sayo (alay m) - 'to do it like this is best'; put yr - 'blow the fire up well'; guwy - 'sit still'; go - 'to run'; ought to do it'. [lào M. RL. - male; leenik leo, < PMK 'dake'? Der. më,? 'fineness'.]

lao to hammer: - air 'to hammer iron'. [lào M.]

lao to turn: - go 'to turn a key, unlock'. [lào 'key' M.]

lale (cale) spoon. [lào-layang M. 3 first element: RL. -ale 'ladle'.] Note nice id: B. → Sh. lale [lám].

lale oring. [lào-chëp M. Var. reop, q.v.]

lay. lob - sword. [lăng M.]

lay. say - to be sacred. [lăng M. 3sh. [sán] lay to be clear, free from' → B. [sán] 'sán] lay.

lay. siny siny - to be tidy. [lăng M. 3sh. lay to cleanse, prison.] B. [sh] 'sh' 'to be, make, clear'.

lay see lay. lay very; say lay to be sacred.

lay say longitudinal timber resting on tie-beams. [lăng-chăng M. B. liy' sig 'scaffolding'.]

lay too vulture. [lăng-tô M. (sh. lay tô -) B. 'lytra'.]
Lat to hit (a marl): ple blast - kwag m 'the bullet hit him in
the head'. [lao M.]

lap. lat - very. [Sh. [hit hit] lap lat]

lap to be empty; to have fully waned: iap - 'empty box'; luan -
'moon at end of month'. [lap M. (Sh. lap ?) B. lao?; in
second sense by pop. etym. for lap, q.v.]

larm to tether. [larm M. Sh. laam]

lay line, marks: -ti 'lines on hand'. [lao M. Sh. laai]

lay each, every: ge - very 'they came every one'. [lao. M. Pr.
lay reciprocating particle; ~ Balmar anai, mai 'other']

lay. lat - very. [lao M. Sh. lai]

lay see tem lay musk-melon.

lau to wash: - maj miw 'wash your face'. [lau M.]

laug to nipples. [leng M. B. Yulang 'waver' (→ Sh. ley id.)]

lo mule. [lø M. Sh. Iß]

lo? (- om) lap.

lo? valley, defile. [lø M.]

lo? to hoe, clear with hoe, cut into with hoes: - carnwm 'to
how (weights from) a garden'; - valh 'to make a clearing';
- sor 'to cut into a hillside'. [lê, lêe M. RL. lêe 'to dig,
to peel'; sera lo:- 'to move', etc. Der. selo? 'to peel']

lêq (goléetas) to transform. [lêq M. & Su. lêq 'to

by to set adrift. [lêng M. Su. by 'to float down']

by to wane: lûy - 'waning moon'. [lêng M. Su. by]

by to be distinct, clearly articulated. [lêng M.]

loq reed: - sug 'reel of cotton'. [loq M. Su. lôq 'quill of shuttle']

loq to be, get loose, to escape: ior - 'a flock has got loose'. [loq M.

by to go pass. [Su. lôn 'to go beyond' + B. lôw-]

by to swim: - hoq join oui 'to swim upstream'. [hoq M. Br. hoq id.;

by to be slow: veg - - 'to go slowly'; ye - - 'to speak slowly'. [lêq

loq to go, come, locomote, to go for, go to fetch: mi di lôp de -
'you will have to go'; bi - 'people are coming'; - to give de?
'I am going to the Treasury'; e lôp - lêng laryo 'we have to
go to London'; - lâr- le 'come here'; lôr- on - pray pray
for lo 'his horse goes fastest, is the fastest'; - to say ta
"(y) you go (out) in the hot sun"; m. (way) "I've gone to catch the horse"; om 'to go to fetch water'. [lōh M. corre. with var. vocalism which 'to arrive', q.v.]

lo to need, want (to): c əq - man 'I don't need money'; c əq - lōh 'I don't need to go'; c əq - pe haw pedin 'I don't need you to work today'. [lō M. (Sh. lō -?) B. lo-]

lō lo. dre - to be very yellow, bright yellow. [lo lō M.]

lōy see saw lōy a car.

lōy see ə lōy football.

lōm (juxtapose) air, wind. [lōm M. Sh. lōm]

lōm to be ample, in quantity: conm - - 'to eat plenty'. [lōm M. Sh. lōm]

lōy all: kōy - gū 'she was put to shame in front of everyone'. [lōy M. corre. pedn (Asiad) semelai ərey 'many', or semelai jëpy id.]

lōy ever (?) : kōy wā c əq hah - hah wā 'I have never been here before'. [lōy 'nothing ...' M.]

lō to be ruined, to breach, destroy: gav - 'the house is ruined'; sər pōlāh - rōdēy 'a landslide carried away the road'. [lō M. RH. lūp, Pr. las əj. ; → Sh. lō]

lōh lehāy son-in-law. [lōh-əhāy M. Sh. lēhā (hūkē)]
Luke von. suyi — day of birth. [Sh. luki ‘child’, wun ‘day’]

luy to be blistered, burned: bi↓ — ‘my hand is blistered’.
[long ‘to blister’ M. B. lang- v.t.?]

luy. per — bamboo mat. [lung M.]

luy-gi Burmese waistcloth, longyi. [B. longhkyi]

luy-gwa let and great.

luy-lay (day –) very [large]. [long lang M. Sh. luy lay]

lub fault: — mires much ‘it’s not your fault’. [lub to mistake...]
M. Pr. lub ‘to err’; Mon lub ‘to commit a fault’; ~ RL. — plur
‘to repent’?; &c.]

lub to be past: lubing rom 6 — past ‘our mealtime is past’. — lub
very: bi? — ‘is very crooked’; — lay id., very much: kay — ‘is
very difficult’; bosir — ‘is very pretty’; ~ ren — ‘is very
happy’; houy — ‘is very noisy’; sma y — ‘is very timid’.
[lub M. q. shan lub lub ‘abundantly’]

lub to take off [garment &c.]. [lwe, lwe- M. ~ Khm. rel.:t ‘to
abduct’; &c.; & with vowel var. inter alia Mon (s:to ‘strip,
peel, off...’; ~ Sh. lub ‘to unfasten’. Der. plur ‘to take off’]

lum court. [lum M. Var. rum ‘court, house’, offic.]. Sh. lum + B.
young]

lum to be shaven: s'gi — ‘to have one’s head shaven’.
lum long gate: to blow a gale. [tię-m tię-m. M. ši. tię tię 'wind']

luo long grass, elephant grass. [tiu-i M.]

luo. le' - file. [lő 'to flile' M. ši. lő]

lǔ. [water] to be deep. [lő M. ši. lǔ]

lǔ. to throw: - lerr 'to throw a spear'. [tięng lōng M. ~ Rl. 'play to throw without effort, toss'; & comm. tięng 'to throw']

lǔ. to be many: Gacı - 'there are plenty of horses'. [tięng M. ši. Gacı 'to be plentiful'; DM. giàn, Mon giày; ~ ši. Gacı 'to be plentiful'; ~ Kâu (y)lōng 'very big']

lǔn moon, month, in calendar specifications: kőr w - siq w - 'this month is October'; - sis, - swó 'March'; - maw 'waxing moon'; - lóy 'waning moon'; - mōn 'full moon'; - lōp, - lōp 'end of month'. [lěn M. ši. lěn]

lǔn (fotetale) time: rōlōnım inner - sngi 'night was like the daytime'. [lěn M.]

lǔn (mg.) time: w - 'once, some time, again'; w - 'sometimes' [lěn M.]

lǔn to hit, beat.

lǔn to weave: - gōu 'to weave cloth'; - sęvö 'to weave a bag'. 
loka man carpenter; mnr - 'to work as a carpenter'. [lāō lō-mō]

lōkē-mō M. (Sīn. lōkē-mō) B. lō'kē-mō]

lop side, direction s way; men - m-w - to look this way and that’;
- m e m gauv 'to mep - I don't know which way his house is’;
- pō m gay ‘south of the town’; bō to m s gauv - sāy 'it is
further to the village that way’. [lōp M.]

lop to go behind, to have fully warmed: sayī - ut 'the sun went
behind a cloud’; lōm - 'moon at end of month’. [stēng, biat;
lop ‘to enter’; with var. vocalism lōp ‘to enter’, q.v., etc. Second
sense, in which var. lōp, m lōp, lit. - to extinguish’. Der.
(lop ‘to put in’]

lor to beat, to wash [clothes] by beating with sticks. [lär, lōr M.
Pr. lā ‘to struggle, compete’ (?); ~ (i) Rā. plēb ‘to struggle’ (?);
(ii) Pr. lōd ‘to strike’]

lōy to asle, invite [superior]: o - pōmoy to plo - ‘I have invited
the chief to the festival’. [lāw M. Sū. lāw ‘to address’]

lōy numeral classifier for guns. [lāw M. Sū. lāw]

lōir to protrude, to extrude; - (ever) ‘to stick one's tongue out’.
[lō-ir, lōir M. ← biat leir ‘to project’; etc. ~ Rā. ‘elīp ‘to
protrude’]

rōd; ‘clean, shining’]

lōy see lōy lōy (to blow a) flare.
lear spear. [lē-ah, lē-ar M. ~ Bā-plea, Rh. -plea, Pr. plia, Lava U. pliia; Theng Glya; OM. Gnas, Mon mâla]

lear to be sharp: God - 'sharp knife'. [le-āu M. 8ān. leo 'knife, sword'?]

luny various (?): c dū loh - leuy - me 'I shall go to all sorts of (?) towns and villages'.

lupñ to unsheath, draw [sword]. [lu-ōk M. Rh. *truekt, Pr. loθ (< *thust)]

Gle cart. [Gle M. B. 'Alle]

Gle? to crane, to drive: - mōdIÓNa 'to start a car; to drive a car'. [B. Gle? 'to turn'. Der. majale? 'starting-handle']

Gla leaf: - ge, - tör ge 'leaf, leaves'; - shan 'boddy-palm leaf'; - mêm 'two leaves, tea'. - poli petals. [Gla M. Rh. 'že', Pr. lea, Lava U. gōa, Bh. la, Mp. leua; Khari slā, 'la; Banmar gōa, Khmu? gōa?, Theng Gāla; OM. slā, Mon gāla?; Sc.]

Glay numeral classifier for tripod. [Giąng M., also for cionaire, arrows, small goats]

Glay to flow: c śwan - 'I am bleeding'. [Glō M. śh. śaw]

Glo skein, hank: suy u - 'a hank of cotton'. [Gle M. śh. Bi śrij 'spindleful']

Glo to melt (v.t.o.), to cast: plum - 'the wax is melted'; - dry
'to melt copper'; - Dolg 'to cast a bell'. [Gūŋ M. štu. 13 'to cast']

Gūṅ (-va) compartment of wet ricefield. [Gūṅ M. štu. Gūṅ]

Gūṅ (folktales) to arrive: - to mnr 'it arrived in his heart, it occurred to him'. [Gūṅ M. Var. of Gūṅ, q.v.]

Gūṅ to offer, to make offerings to: - Dolg 'to offer flowers'; Gūṅ - sayada - borning 'people make offerings to the chief about and to the chief'. [Gūṅ, Gūṅ M. (štu. 45 ?) B. Gūṅ. Bor. ponafu 'offerings']

Gūṅ (nu pu) to be deaf. [Gūṅ M. Rl. "tub", Pr. lub, Laba U. lubh, Bk. lubdh; Tieng slub; ~ Khari qujuk]

Gūṅ to leak, let water through. [Gūṅ, Gūṅ M.]

Gūṅ to arrive: o mnr - to mr 'my heart arrives at him, I think of him'. [Gūṅ M. Rl. 'DOR 'to come', Pr. štu. 'to become'; Balmar Drun 'to arrive'; &c., < PMK *Te(n)琬 with var. vocaeism conn. Dolg 'to go, come'. Var. Gūṅ]

Gūṅ extra: o nu yidh thu' pu - de un 'he returned their seeds (with) more than they had lent him'. [Gūṅ, Gūṅ M. štu. Gūṅ]

Gūṅy to be long, to be high: sedo 'long cook'; sayi - 'The sun is high'. [Gūṅy, Gūṅ M. Pr. lëng, Laba U. lëngy 'to be high'; Om. s-liùn, Mon lëng ieb.; &c.]

Gūṅp nuw - one right way. [Gūंp M.]

Gūṅp to put in, put in place: - mnr to bëng 'to put tea into a
Garlet'; burn tory on morn - so? The strain put salt in the tea they drink'; - Clay 'to lay a floor'. - 'un to put in. [Hop, Hup M. ~ lop 'to go behind', q.v.]

Clay [not] even: 'so guzy - u kw 'there is not even one person left'. [Aleew, Aleeew M.]

Mary part noon: pedin 'nowi 'this afternoon'; pedin - la la 'late this afternoon'. [Ulrē-i M. Berisū chelui 'to descend', &c.]

Y

wū (classificatory) son: - do 'fourth son'. - day male cousin older than speaker. [wū M. Var. wū]

wū see maha de wū queen.

wū to bend; - a? 'to bend a bow'. [wū M.]

wūr to return, go, come, back (along), to roam, walk in, to do again: - hūr 'come (back here)'; - oder 'to retrace one's steps'; lūn 'to go to wallie in'; wūr 'to return'; - gē 'to reply'; ūré 'to repay'. [wūr M. Pr. ve 'coir'. (?) wū 'to turn round'; Balmar wūl 'round'; &c.; with var. vocations inter alia Rl. - viel 'to turn round'; - vēl 'to stir round and round'.]

veg to go, come, back, to go, come (to, by): mi busy mar - gray to s when you have finished doing it come (back) and tell me'; jiv sun o do ov - ias 'it looks like rain but'
so comm. korvey
'lose cooled ...'

shall (still) go'; 

- day say rob on yer 'if 1 go by that
road 1 shall get to Namisau
pay cow - poreke moygol
shall
'I have invited the monde to come (and recite) paritau';

piney bie piney - 'to run back and forth'. [vëng, vëng M.
RL - vëng, Pr. iy 'to go back, return', lavaa xin 'to come, return';
Baumart vëng 'curve, eddy'; &c.; with vowel var. inter alia
Pr. vëng vëng 'around']

vëg? stomach. - sw to have stomach ache. [vé, vévé M. RL - vëve,
coweb, entrails', Pr. vac, lavaa viv:ale 'stomach'; Khabi
['mier'] - wall 'entrails']

vëh to shun, avoid the company of. [véh M. Vietnamese vây, vây
' to wave'; comm. as suffixed form vay idv., q.v.]

vá classificatory younger sibling, sibling-in-law: - in:é 'younger
brother'; gôr much - vay 'they are brother- and sister-in-law'.
[an - bai baby. [vài M.]

vá? insect. - fdy edible grub; - moy mi dragonfly; - mîv
earthworm; - hú? woolly-bear caterpillar. [vâi M. Pr. vële 'worm';
Khabi vël 'earthen worm']

vá? to go, come, (by a specific route). [vài, vàlé M. Persia, DM. éni,
Mon é属于自己 'to walk'; ~ Senaq, Berij (Ashian) sôGWAG idv., &c.
Der. sôvâr? 'path leading to house']

vay fence, fenced area: - rôy 'fence'; - rôy 'house compound';
- húy 'sweeping floor'. [vâng M. (ku. vêy - ?) B. 'vay + Mon
wêy; which is MK]
vay. - (clos to sow seed in nursery plot. [văn M. śl. văn: 'to sow (broadcast')]

vay: classificatory elder sibling, sibling-in-law: - pim 'elder sister'; 650 mún va - 'they are brother- and sister-in-law'. [văn M. rl. - vay, - way 'parent's or wife's elder sister'; laua u. c: s 'elder sister']

vay to cease: (c: (v: 'the wind has dropped'. [văn M. śl. wéi 'to be past the time of']

vay (-tū) to wave, in directing someone. [văn M. rl. vay 'to turn [face]'; bañmar vài 'to roll up, to turn round,...'; &c. ; → śl. vài 'to turn'; & conn. as suffixed form věi 'to swim', q.v. ; śl. vài 'to wave'... is ← a var.-vowel form. Der. convey 'to wave'.]

vay to borrow: c - o'ko (c: an 'i) borrowed some rice from him' [văn M. rl. vay, - way 'to hire, lend, borrow [goods]', Pr. vay 'lease, to lease'; Vietnamese vay 'to borrow'; ~ is also biab cau: i 'to redeem'; → śl. vài [nǐn] 'to sell on credit'.]

väi clearing. [văn M. (p) bänmar tōcah 'to clear a path', conn. as suffixed form, trei waan ich.]

väi to be wider, broad, extensive. [văn M. Pr. ve; ~ kuy kawal; with suffix rl. - vas; - was; Malay was. Der. panvah 'to enlarge'.]

väi to reap. [vę M. Pr. vęk; with var. vocalism ~ (i) Pr. mạc,
Lama U. mosu 'to cut, slash'; (iii) smew mö' 'sickle'; & comn. me? 'to cut down, to lop', q.v.; but Sm. wolk 'to chop, hoe' is perm. from another MK root. Der. no? 'reaping', q.v.]

vøy gap, cavity; wway - 'hollow tooth'. [vông M.]

vøy period of ten days. [vông M. Sh. wøy 'interval, (- ècê kè) five-day period(between markets)']

vøy to take off, undo - itu? 'to take one's cap'; - sarpul 'to take one's turban off'. [việ M.]

vọt to warm oneself at - he 'to warm oneself at the fire'. [vọt M.]

vọt to swing, rock, to be unsteady - ti 'to swing one's arms'; [việt thuôn - 'the chair is unsteady'. [vọt M. Pr. [vọt] vọt]

vôn day:tiny 'every day'. - xi wast; - tokw west. [văn, văn M. Sh. wơn 'sun, day']

vọn see bovon vọn kind of hornet; kule von day of birth.

vọt rope, cords, string, anything flexible: used for fastening &c.:
lob 'to pull on a rope'; [lo'] - 'to tie with string'; - got 'darn cord'; - dat niw 'electric flex'; - sir 'wire'. - go? (middle-rope, rein; - set bel; - sọt crupper. [vọt M.]

vọt. mọvay - civet-eat. [vọt M.]

vọt (folktales) to be successful (in gambling). [vọt M.]

vọt (folktales) to be successful (in gambling). [vọt M.]

vọt (folktales) to be successful (in gambling). [vọt M.]
vú to give back, repay. [vú M. Pr. vía, 'to pay']

vú root. [Var. of mór, q.v.]

vúd to be strong, tough; vár - 'strong cord'; yung wé - 'this meat is tough'. [fû M.]

wa small kind of monkey with short tail. [fû M. Rh. 'wa?,
launa juâ, 'monkey'; kinh. savi, kinh? 'wá', thung 'wa
idi., &c.]

wái (wa. - day eldest of mother's younger brothers (?). [pâ M.
comm., if correctly glossed, bôwwa, 'father's classificatory
brother', &c.; ñôm. kainwa, 'uncle'; (ii) kinh. ma term of
address to uncle; &c.]

wa? to hang (v.i.d.), catch in falling. [fû M. Khasi wá, wá;
mon kverte v.i.d.; &c.]

wâyi (fore:) arm: náw - mi 'wash your arms'.

wâyu to be noisy (in speech). [fông M.]

wawi to narrow. [fû M. 6h. phâ, 'rakee'. Der. 6h. 'narrow']

wistik small stick: wím or kîn, 'to hit with a small stick'. [fûb
'to hit with a small stick'. M.]

wím to hit; - më (wistik 'to hit with a small stick'.]
wu (classificatory) son: - en wu 'youngest son'. - daoy male cousin older than speaker; - did male cousin younger than speaker. [vū M. Var. of wū]

wa've to sorrow. [vwa-vū M. B. ve'w]

wa see. 3? was festival at end of Lent.

sū head louse. [śū, sū M. Rh. -sū? ; Khāsi śū; Khm. say, Theng see; &c.]

śū, śun - March. [śū M. Sh. śū 'four'. Var. swū]

śū see (śū śū lūn; sams bra śū lime fruit.

śū to be astringent in taste. [śū M. Rh. -śū id.; Sect Balmar Dīkā 'disagreeable in taste'. Var. swū? (!)]

śū to stab, pierce, with - lerr 'to spear'. [śūč, śūt m.]

śūn Buddhist precepts: jey - jey tōn 'to keep the Buddhist precepts'.

śūn - Buddhist novice; ya - female Buddhist novice. [śūn M. Sh. śu-n & śī. sīlāh]

śūn to be ripe: w mo mīm mi di - ? 'when will your tea be ripe?' [śūn, śūn M. Rh. -śūn; Mon sūn; Khm. sīn, Theng śūn id.; Khm. śūn 'to cook'; &c.]

śūn to be ripe: w mo mīm mi di - ? 'when will your tea be ripe?' [śūn, śūn M. Rh. -śūn; Mon sūn; Khm. sīn, Theng śūn id.; Khm. śūn 'to cook'; &c.]
sim to wish, be willing, intend, to, to be likely to: - jeur sim 'I want to buy medicine'; - bô 'I will go'; jujy-jujy bô 'I shall go even though it looks like rain'. [sim, sâm, sôn M. Cour. Rl. -sun]

sip. laun - 20 October. [sip, sipu M. shu, shiip 'fan'. Var. shiip]

sim bird. - ny. weaver bird (?); - eulc eulc cuckoo [European cuckoo, Cuculus canorus Galeeni Harteni]; - kô? (ne woodpecker; - juut juut wagtail (?). [sim, sâmryn M. Rl. sâm, Pr. sim, Lawa sâm; Khazir sim; tre sâm, Tuang sâm; &c.]

se what, anything: - m. pa? 'what is he doing?'; - bê m. 'it's nothing, it doesn't matter'; se... pa 'in order to do what why': - mił pa na w? 'why have you come here?'; - mił mił pa ? 'why did you hit me?' [sîô, sî, sê, sô M. Der. se 'who, anyone']

se see see see always; no see to honour.

seyuy hospital. [sê-yûng M. B. 'sheyou]

so see always. [sîô sî, sô sê M. Var. sê see, q.v.]

set to cut up: - to yôm 'to cut up a carcass'. [sêt, sêt M. Kiu. ext 'to peel, pluck, trim'; &c.; with var. vocals in Rl. sêt 'to cut, gash'; &c.]

sâm to adorn oneself (?); folktales. [sâm M.]
to fasten: - eig var selv 'to buckle a belt'. [sẹ M. B. sẹp 'to join' ? f var. set]

sélakat woollen cloth. [B. sépaksu? + Persian sarqalat]

sẹp - var - belt. [sẹ M. Var. sẹp, q.v.]

sẹp sẹp. long - (to be) greasy. [sẹp sẹp M.]

sẹp outside, apart from, besides: - nu 'outside the village'; - w Lew yam dole dole 'all but one of them are dead'; - w they dole dole to o 'give me more than that'. [sẹp M.]

sẹp to splinter, tear.? [sẹp M. Viénamier ehe 'to split [wood]'?

sẹp precious stone. - kẹọ ruby; - kýp sapphire; - eig diamonds; - jọt jade. [sẹp M. sẹ jọt. Var. sẹwọ]

sẹp shopping-basket, of rigid construction with handle. [sẹp sẹ]

sẹp - (ṣẹryẹ) litter, dooly. [sẹp sẹ 'ladder']

sẹp to chop: - yọ 'to chop meat'. [sẹp M. sẹ sẹ]

sẹp see (ẹyẹm sẹ) to be in a state of wellbeing; sẹp sẹ to be convalescent.

sẹp to weigh. [sẹp M.]

sẹp elephant. [sẹp M. sẹp sẹp]
saykey graveyard, burial ground. [sâng-lông M. Sh. ngày kinh
+B 'day, dawn']

saygaun monk's outer robe. [sâng-gâng M. (Sh. ngày còn + ?) B.
'birken' + OM. singha]

saygusa. ple saygusa big papaya. [sâng-bô M. B. 'big to ship',
in OPD. 'imported, exotic']

say ley [place] to be sacred. [sâng-lông M. Sh. sây long 'to
be clear, free from' + B. sêy-ley-
]

sam see [related: sam serje].

sambya. lir = galvanized iron. [sâm-bôyi 'iron' M. B. thaygum
'tinmed iron']

sam see them pha sam key thiep jungle.

sam boy a Namings clan. [sam-lông M.]

say wele. [sê-i M. Sh. gêi 'string']

say shop. - pun restaurants. [sâng M. B. sêia]

samaleya Friday. [sê-i-leya M. B. sauco]

saw to put in, contribute, to celebrate [feast]. [sâu M. Sh. saô
]

sê key, locked: la? - 'to unlock'; khet - 'to lock'. [sê M. Wb. Chinese
q. B. 89'; Sh. 95]
sais* salt; to be salt: [siap - 'to put salt in [liquid]'; sais* m. - sais* 'this ngapi is too salt'. [sai* M. RL. - sueko n.]

doe te to fast, as religious observance. [sao-te, sāte M. (sh. sāte + ?) B. shaw? te - 'to keep [sabbath] habitually']

sōn to learn, study, to teach: [sōn te - de run balsma 'that young man is learning to do carpentry'; - tcgc tere sōng bran 'is studying at the university in Mandalay'; - cci? 'please teach me'. [sōn M. sh. shōn]

sōn, food offered to monks: sōn - ' [monk] to take food'. [sōn M. sh. sōm + B. 'shaw']

sōn muskhum - [tomato. [sōn M. sh. shōn 'sour']

sūla sweater. [k.]

so hornbill. [so M.]

so see kē so merit.

so so intensive: sahing n kē? - soc in 'his behaviour is most absolute excellent'.

soke sake to interrupt, intrude. [sōke sōke M. (sh. sōke sōke + ?) B. shour? se? 'to be confused, disorderly']

son (folktales) garden. - uyen id. [sōn M. sh. shōn]

son span of thumb and forefinger. [sōp M. RL. - sōp 'handful,'
taken from above’, ~ (memor = Pal.)

sor hill. ~ (reducing plateau. [Sör. M.]

sor do? further side; pra om - ‘the further bank of the stream’
[Sör-dą. M.]

sor grandchild. [Sū, M. Pr. sar, lawa U. so; Khasi ‘siew; Om.
Dow; Mon cao; Khm. cn, Theng jie; &c.]

sor numeral classifier for pagodas. [Sū, Sū. M. Var. of cu, q.v.]

sor to be strong, scorching: tao - ‘the sun is strong’. [Sū M.]

sor illness, to be ill, in pain, affected by illness, to have insomnia
- meny (to have) measles’; jey w - ‘he has a bad leg’; m
vep - ‘he has stomach ache’; - rōp bōs ‘I couldn’t sleep
because of the dog barking’. [Sū M. RL. ‘sw, Pr. sar, lawa
U. so; Theng cu; Sora əswi, &c.; but comm. Om. ‘jey, Mon
jɔɔ; &c. dub.]

sor to pray. [Sū-tʃeŋ M. (Sh. shui ṭɔŋ = ?) B. shui ‘teanq;
Der. pronsorty ‘prayer’]

sor to use: cuɔ jey - ọjep om ‘the monks use water strainers’
[Sụŋ, Sụŋ, Sẹ́ŋ M. & Sh. shiy + B. ‘bony’]

sor (- sɔn) [monic] to take [-food].

sor to rise steeply: noikey - ‘the road rises steeply’. [Sọn, Sẹ́n
M.]
suit to order, command:  - mi lāh to eat '] told you to go to the market. [Su·e· M.]

sw to be straight: traidy - 'the road is straight'. [Sū, dū· M. Sh. shū·]

sw see mui sw hunter.

sw see leopard. [Sō·l·dū·ūm, Sō·e·dū·ūm M. Sh. shū· sū·m]

sw see cotton thread, yarn. [Sū· M.]

sw see gold leaf. [Sū· M. (Sh. sū·ang -?) B. -shaing] 'packet [of gold leaf]'

sw see numeral classifier for drums. [Sū· M., also for cards, dice] swm night: pur - pur saw - 'seven nights and seven days'; - keind - 'in the middle of the night'; - jutl la la 'very late at night'. [Sōm M. RL -som, Pr. som, Law. U. sawm, ~ (i) Law. M. trauna:m; (ii) Khume² potam, Ther. powom]

~ Mon gwaom 'digger'.

swm to plant, transplant, grow: - gūg to grow tobacco'. [Sōm, swm M. Pr. swm, - RL -pēram, with var. vocations: kerari Var. soms q.v.; sōm 'to bore, pierce'; Mon sawm 'to dig, to dig'; Der. ra·swm 'cultivation']

see see see sale to interrupt.

see see to be convalescent. [Sā· M. (Sh. sā·o sā -?) B. Be² θa·-]
say to be bitter, strongly flavoured: om nap w - `this soup is bitter'; om mimm - `strong tea'; (o)m w is - `this migapi is too salt'. [Sāng M. RL - ogy, Pr. sny, Lava U. so; Balmar dial. sāy, Thang sāy; Sora t'sāry, etc.]

say to shut: - peloh `to shut a gate'. [Sāng M. Pr. sny `to hold'; Khania `say: `to shut'; ~ Biat ngey id. Derr. məsny `door'.

sē to insert, stuff: bmm w do de - nun `they stuff pillows with cotton wadding'; - srm `to insert pigment, tattoo'. [Sāb M. Nou est `to pride, slang, to stick in, plant upright'; Khui est `to steal'; etc.; ~ Khabu lỳmnat, lỳmnat `to insert etc.; with var. vocalism: Pr. suat `to pride, pierce' inter alia; by metath. RL - tēs `to pierce, steal, tattoo'.

snu moon: rōhm - `midday meal'; pron - `afternoon'. [Sān M.]

sam see pedik. sam to conception.

sānya soap. [Sān ēynā M. (Sn. sāp pyā t?) B. shāwpja, Var.]

sam to plant, transplant, grow: - sām `to transplant rice seedlings'; - smm `to grow tea'. [Sēm, Sām M. Pr. sān, ~ RL - plesam; with var. vocalism: (i) Khabu śām `to bore pierce'; Mon sām `to dibble'; (ii) the var. sān, q.v.]

sēm bru twine fruit. [Sēm-āra Sū M. B. ḫarpiyadī]

sēr wild cat. [Sār M.]
swim. - - lay low to be tidy. [shu-āng M. B. yī-shà, 'to be, make, clear']

swiftest. [shu-ān M.]

swíp siap to grumble, mag. [swíp swíp, swíp siap M.]

swím Shan. guy - níce-bailed. [šuí-ān M. G. RL - sem, Pr. sem, kawa sem; B. gey; Mon sem, Khm. su-iəm]

swív flute. [šuí-āw M. Ch.]

swív lay straw sandals. [šuí-āw nāi, shuí nāi M.]

swíw see (šuí swíw glutinous rice).

/ (Sh. shuíw + q) swíw to insert - ple swíat 'loaded the gun'. [šuí-āng M./B. 'Swig-']

swùm protractedly, chronically: kē ši - 'to have a long illness'. [swùm M.]

swùr (om -) bamboo water-bottle or carrier. [swàr M. Pr. chin]

swùr. bet - knife, dagger. [šùgh M. RL - chin, -cuw ich; Bēe yoas 'dah']

swùr to flow swiftly: om - 'current'. [swàr, swàr, shùgh, swùr M. ~ Balmar or 'drainage') channel, to canalize'; comm. with var. vocalism inter alia (i) Pr. om 'to pour'; Malay chin-bur 'to flow, trickle'; (ii) [Khasi mnr 'channel']
Mon  "to pour"

syzy to abstain from: - panhom 'to abstain from food, fast'. [svu·en·g M. B. naug-

svu boil, inflamed spot. [svu·en·g, si·en M. Sh. sdiu

svi (u.e. [sii:] ≠ [sii:] /sv/) to be muddy, turrid. [sii M.]

svi·lem - March. [sii M. Var. sii, q.v.]

sviho, siiy - Ceylon. [sii·ho M. (Sh. siiu hō + ?) B. silo + P. sinhala-]

svip to be astringent in taste. [sii6 M. Var. sii6, q.v.]

svip, leem - September. [sii, silip M. Var. sip, q.v.]

svir to cross out. [sir M. See Comn. siri eih 'to draw, write', &c.

sir - vir to repay. [sir M.]

svelaclu·root, cigarette. [sva·lele M. (Sh. siiu lēk + ?) B. 'svelaclu? 'clu·root']

svi·en hundred thousand. [sän M. Sh. shiän]

svieng kann: away - 'mig'. [seng M. Var. seang, q.v.]

svieng (- ray) lamp chimney.
select lemon. [sa-tik; M.]

select to turn upside down, invert. [sa-eup M. RL. -eup, ~ -eup, 'to fall prone'; Balmar eup 'to bow', &c.; ~ RL. -eup 'to overturn', Pr. eup 'to fall prone'; &c.]

selectii tiffin carrier. [B. selectii]

sanyi sun, day. [sa-ngu M. RL. -gu, Pr. singay, may, lama U. sany, BL sany; Mp. sany; Khari sngu, 'ngu; OM. thay, Mon sna; Kum. thay, Khm. sngu, Thmsng sngu; &c.]

sanyay to be distant. [sa-ngw M. Pr. singay, lama U. sany; Khari jngw; Mon lwa; Kum. thay; &c.]

satai tail. [sa-taw M. Khansaw (Alyam) hati; &c.; ~ RL. -ta, Pr. satai; Thmsng hati; &c.; comm. with var. prefix OM.
satai, Mon hati; &c.]

satai to support oneself with a sticko: lwa - 'to walk with a stick'.

satai to hear, listen to, to perceive: kyu to - pongray m 'it is difficult to hear what he says'; &c. - u din m 'I wasn't listening just now'; ye - ur mi 'we are conscious of your smell'. [sa-taw M.]

satar flea. [sa-tawar M.]

satay - narrow style. [sa-tye M.]

sate. - narrow style. [sa-te-a M.]
sēthe; rich man. [Sāhe ‘to be rich’ M. (Sā. sērī ‘? ) B. Th‘dē [P. sētē]]
sēday means. [Sa-dāng M. B. Th‘diy]
sēday, sēndi – sabbath. [B. Th‘diy]
sēday horoscope. [Sa-dō M. Conn. B. zata‘ details of birth’, [P. jātā]]
sēday to be sorry (for), regret; o Bēp o leh (na w > – ‘) am sorry I have to leave here’; > – mi (yō yō ‘) am very sorry for you’. [Sa-dō M.]
sēdi jacket, upper garment. – tūke skirt. [Sa-dē, Sa-dē M. Conn. Mon. palō, ?]
sēnu between, in between. [Sa-nā M. Pr. sīnu, ~ RL ~ pōla?]
sēnu² sinew, muscle, vein, artery. [Sa-nā, Sa-nā M. Pr. sīnele]
sēmab gun, ple – bullet, cartridge; mswy – trigger; maboy – ramrod. [Sa-māb M. B. Bama?]
sēnūm year. [Sa-nūm M. Pr. num, Kwa U. mūm, BL mūm, Mā. naum; Khābū snem, ‘nem; Kmr. omān, Thaiŋ mūm;
to. with var. vocalism OM enām, Mon enam

sāngām to look up. yuv - to look upstream to. [sīn-gām M. comm.
Bik: yigaː]
‘That (horse) is a (kine/earl); ma = yu but lay ‘my mother is very plump’; ma = thu ‘she knows how to weave’. [Sa-ma, M. B. D'in 'craftsman, practitioner of [trade, craft]’]

sman anything: ke yu ~ inv u din wu ‘there doesn’t seem to be any just now’; mi nuv lea yu teig ‘there’s nothing (more) for you to do’. [Sa-mi, Sa-mi, Sān-mi M. ~ mih ‘any’, q.v.]

s multara (folktale; om =) ocean. [Sa-mo-ba-ba M. B. D’omou?daya = Stcb. sanudhrava-]

suyado chief abbot. [Sa-ra-de M. B. shanatu. Var. suyado]

sru see muqon =i velvet.

sru leather, animal hide. [Sa-ra M. B. Doye]

sru teacher, learned man, expert(m): = sour = ci? ‘please teach me, sir’; = sour ‘physician’; = mpe =day ‘astrologer’. [Sa-ra, Sa-ra M. (Sh. srina = ?) B. shnya = Stcb. acanyau-]

sruyado chief abbot. [Sa-ra-de M. (Sh. srina = ?) B. shnya. Var. suyado]

sro?o master. [Saar-ë M. Rar-xaneba Mon Gar?; Thuran dispar; &c.; ~ RL -sondo?]

sromut to ask, question (about): = mi ci? ‘ask him’; = purb rday ‘asked the way’. [Saar-mu‘et M. Om. emot]
soil up to thrive, grow: kum = 'my child is growing space'. [soy-kum M.]

selu trousers. [soy-la M.]

soy² cup, cupful: om misin to = 'a cup of tea'. [soy-ly M. Lawa U. M. alloko [laun] 'skull'; ~ RL. alloko 'cup, bowl', Pr. alloko 'valley'; Middle-Mon h'ko, Mon alloko 'small boy'; Kum, alloko id.: &c.]

selu to be fastened (?): soy lya xor - 'to buckle a belt'.

lii to be finished. lii luyen id. [lii M. Mon lyan 'to cease, die down, be over']

liii luyen very; yon - 'to be jet-black'. [lii lii M.]

lii smaller. [liing M. RL. laik; P. Vietnamese rían; Khao 'sein (≈ bai); ~ Pr. sityu, Lawa U. sa²xin, Bl. sa²xu; &c.]

lii to pull up weeds: - mar 'to weed a field'. [lii M.]

lii iron. - saŋuy galvanized iron. [lii M. RL. lir, early + Tibet. Burman (TB *s(y)i'r)]

le tree, log, wood, timber, fir-wood, fuel: - koluun 'clump of trees'; hoy - 'tree'; ka² - 'branch'; an kuyay khum - 'he stepped over the log'; grey yor - 'termites have attacked the wood'; do - 'to gather fuel'. [le M. Kum. ch'ii; 'tree,
wood', Theng (M) "mil, 'fuel', &c.; ~ Pr. "the? 'tree, wood, fuel', Pr. Ghat, Loom "fuel'; with var. vocalism OM chial('), Mon chiel 'tree, wood'; &c.; ~ Pr. Ghat, Loom ('also 'tree'

hey. go - circle headman. [Theng M. Shi. loby 'thousand']

hey see them pa sam (very thick jungle).

ra place; belonging to: - m 'here'; te mi bi pa ha -? 'why have you come here?'; - tey 'there'; - mo 'where?'; - mo mi guy? 'where do you live?'; te lori - nor 'we went to another place, somewhere else'; - rehu 'hunting place'; - rehu 'dwelling place'; - um c e map 'I know where I put it'; - c 'it is') mine'. [Theng M. RL -hau; Khari ha 'in, to'; ere (c) locative particle]

ha juin: m Thong eury - kem 'he gets 150 rupees (a month)'.
[Sh. là]

gay kep ruing. [G. ruinge, late prep id.]

han goose. [Theng M. Khari han 'duck'; Theng han 'goose'; ~ (i) Mon tham; (ii) Khari. kūmāšā < *kūm han (by confr.)); &c. → Sh. han, &c.]

lom - soup.

hup curry; to eat [curry]. [Hup M. OM hup, Mon hap 'to eat [rice]. Per. phutap 'curried food', phutap (q.v.) 'curry bowl']

hup sev sin háv straw sandals.
65 residence of chief, palace. [lê M. sh. vổ]

65 to recite [sacred text], preach. [lê M. sh. vố]

66 down (fol. toad) (kêng: kên, kêng: kência etc.; may - princess.
[lê. kêm, lô-kêm M. sh. vố kêm ‘palace’, by false analysis of kêm (kêm ‘kêng’)]

67 grain. [lê M. Vietnamese xo; ~ (i) RL khâu; (ii) Bâi
tyc-xe, xo.]

67 to go up (to, into), climb, rise, (honorable) to go to: road -
let: le ‘a road that goes up and down’; - for me ‘to go up
above the village’; - gay, - to gay ‘to go up into a house,
enter a house’; 64 - jay sin jay torn ‘people are going (to the
monastery) to keep the saṃgha’s precepts’; - mung ‘to go to the
courthouse’; 65 - the sun is rising’ - mung [sun] to
climb, get higher; 6o - to jump up; pêr - to fly up. [lê M.
Bô. haok, lawn U. haok; ~ Vietnamese xo to lift, set on feet.’
Der. mông: ‘ascent’]

68 room: - shum om ‘bathroom’. [lêng M. om. sh. lôy ‘gay
of house...’]

68 numeral classifier for bedsteads. [lêng M.]

68 to be dry, dried, to dry: mimm xo - ‘the text is not dry’;
- swër ‘to dry a hide’. [RL. - lôy ‘to be dry’; xo.; ~ sh. lôy;
~ Bâi lôy: ‘to dry’]

69 to eat; to enjoy the revenues of: shêùy - e ‘the time when
we eat'; - pm 'to eat rice, have a meal'; - ple 'to eat fruit'; irr ge din - (ngh 'those few eat paddy'; deli gar - kung u hmanda? 'gave them the revenues of half the country'. wary - molar tooth. [lōn M. Der. prōhom, rohom- 'food']

lōy water-snail. [lōn M. Sh. lōy]

lōy see kōn lōy kingfisher.

lōy. - (piviniously) to be ash-coloured, pale grey. [lō M.]

lō. - (ny circle) headman; lōm. - pillow. [lō M. Sh. lō 'head'.]

lōt to steam, cook by steaming. [lōt M.]

lōn cultivated yam. [lōn M.]

lōp blanket. - mēn quilt. [lōp M.]

lōy (ou-) a disease.

lōw hair, fur: - m ymh 'his hair is black'; - big 'hair'; - may 'eyebrow'; - ple may 'eyebrow'; - ymgh 'the cat's fur'; sobs - 'fur coat'. [lō M. RL -hukle; tōv so'; &c.; with var. vocalism (i) Pr. mayle, lōwina mayle; DM, tōv mon sole; &c.; ~ Khābū shënila; (ii) Khān. sole, &c.]

luw floce: - kea kee 'flock of pigeons'. [Der. rohom id.]

luum (-oum) to bathe. [luum, luum M. Pr. luum, lōwina U. luum;
Mon hum; Balmar hum; &c.; ~ Khmu? mumum, Thaeng mum ‘to catch [child &c.]’. Der. namum ‘gat’.

Wur bag, sacle. [Wür M. Pr. gas, lawa U. gau; Vietnamese tui ‘small bag’.]

Wur skin, hide. [Wür M. RL ‘sura; Mundari ur, &c.; ~ Vietnamese phiw?]

Hü to pour out: – om ‘to pour water out’. om – waterfall. [Hü M.]


Huw? to we sateeti. iô – to sleep one’s fill. [Huí M. Bük ho? [we:m]]

Hun [liquor] to be strong, potent.

Huw to take out: – to réjyo ‘he took it out of his bag’. [Huí M.]

Huw to vomit. [Huí M. RL ‘gus, Pr. gau; Mundari gud; &c.; conn. with var. vocalisms inter alia Khun. wâl ‘to choke, gag’]

Huí to gulp in: – phunum day ‘to take deep breaths’. [Huí ~ Mon ?son ‘to make scolding noises’...’ &c. Der. kemhûn ‘to sigh’]

Hui to be thicke. hop – ‘thicko blankeet’. [Huí M. Mon bi ‘to be strong’; Khun. iniad ‘to be fat’; ~ RL ‘hot ‘to be thicke’]
Han to grow: (kum) - 'my child is growing'; (hjy) - 'the paddy is growing'. [Han M. RL 'han 'to be long'; Thai hjy (hun) 'more'; Vietnamese hồn 'to surpass, exceed'; ~ Khmer (ol) 'people' in large numbers'.]

Mrt to be other. [Mrt M. Dmr. pmttor '(what is) other']

Hing (fable) to hand. [Hing M. Var. Hing]

Hisp to wither: po' - 'withered flowers'. [Hisp M. Con M. RL 'vée'; ~ Pal. (ov) 'vée'; and with var. vocalism int. Fal (i) Pr. vë; Kmn ov]; (ii) bø svat 'dry, dried up', etc.

Hisp to yawn. [Hisp M. Con M. RL 'haf; Balmar haf; ~ Mon haf; etc.]

Hmr near; m m - gay 'he lived near the house'. [Hmr M.

Mt Hungary to be finished, to have finished, perfect auxiliary; - (chë) wè jin 'the monsoon season is finished'; (chë) wè mi - mi wè? 'what time do you finish working?'; m - m: very gray to do 'when you have done it come and tell me'; gë - pò to me 'they have arrived in the village'; m m - gëm 'his hair has turned white'. Gë - to be finished. [Hung M. With var. vocalism Pr. (y) punctuating particle; Kmn (hary 'finished, already'; etc.; with var. final Pr. (y) 'to have finished...'; ~ var. vocalism (i) RL 'hec all; to exhaust'; (ii) Kmn hec 'to finish', Thai hëj 'to be finished...'; or by contain. these roots]

Jwq to transfix with: - lew 'to transfix with a spear'. [Jwq M.
With var. vocalism *blo doːr* 'to impale, spit, skewer'; ~
Mon *clw* (< *clwaːr*) 'quarnting-pole'