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Wa-Praok Vocabulary

H. L. Shorto

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This is a facsimile edition of the Wa-Praok vocabulary prepared by late Prof. Harry Shorto from data he collected in Kengtung (Kyaingtong) in the east of Shan State (Burma) in 1957. The entries in this Riang-Lang are written in Shorto's phonemic transcription, they are glossed in English, and are richly augmented with etymological commentary that includes citations from Shan, Burmese, many Austroasiatic languages, and Shorto's (then) preliminary Proto-Mon-Khmer reconstruction. The present word list was found among boxes kept by his daughter Anna, which she kindly donated to the present series editor (Sidwell) for the purposes of publication and archiving. The images were created by scanning the original pages at 300 DPI in black and white and OCR processed to create a usefully machine readable file.

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a¹ pron. we two; he. Syn. yeh³. (Pal. a:i 'we two here', RL. ai 'we two'.)

a² v. (350) (i) tr., to say, usy., introducing quotation, a nin: mai: a nin, "Bawk yam hoit naok" 'and he said: "The time has come"'; a nin ka naw, rarely a ka naw yu nin 'said to him:...'; paw lo a nin 'replied:...'; naw keut a nin 'she thought:...'; hoit tehm a nin 'it is written:...'; mai a, "Hpan mai chi" 'you say, "If you can"'; ki a naw yot heu-e 'they said he was mad'; yu ka maw pwi in a lo yu nin 'why does this fellow say this?'; a lo sinum 'gave a loud cry'; a lo nawp ka naw heu-e 'greeted him'; maw ang a 'it is not said which, whichever!'; pa ti ang a id.; (ii) intr., to rebuke: a ka naw heu-e 'rebuked him'. a krai to say: lo pa sang a sang krai pe 'what you will say'. beht ti a to slander; dut a to agree on; glaik ti a to say in acquiescence; krai a to say; lak a to express; ne a to gainsay; reh a to protest, boast; teh a ka to gainsay; tuim kum tuim a to advise. Cf. krai¹, sika. (~?) *rah

ahkwang n. (6) permission: taw ahkwang 'to give permission'. ahkwang siawp sibrawm authority: mai pon ahkwang siawp sibrawm ti yu ceu in hkanki dui maw? 'where did you get authority to do these things?' (Shan ကာခွင့်, from B. အခွင့်.)

ai. kawn ai son. (Shan ကာ'.)

ak po n. bow. (Lawa á:k, Pal. ă 'bow'; OM. poh 'to shoot with a bow'.) *paik

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

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

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

an ns. & n. (243) that, those, the: yao mai nyeh pa ting an hkanki leh? 'do you see those great buildings?'; pwi maw ang a pa yu alo pa hkaw pa caw rawm siyeh, pwi an maw pu au 'whoever does the will of God, that man is my brother'; yam an 'at that time, then'; simao an maw pa keht ting heu-e 'the stone was a very large one'; plak an 'the far side'; hkai an 'after that'; pa awm an 'like that'. Opp. in. Der. hkanki 'those', plural marker, tan 'there', nan 'thus', hkankeh dual marker. (Perh.

Pal. ɔ:n 'he, she, it, which', RL. an '(that) which'; Stieng ɔ:n 'who, what, which?' Cf. Shan ၁၁၁ 'which'.)

Pal. (songs) a:ng

ang¹ n. water-jar. (Pal. ɛ:ng, RL. ɛ:ng, with which cf. Shan ၁၁၁; M. ɛ:ng, with which cf. B. ၁၁၁.)

ang² v. to open: ang jui ti 'opened his mouth'. (Pal. a:ng 'to open wide'.) *riʔaay/*riʔaak.

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

ao v. (-- min plakngai) to be honoured.

ara n. commission. (Shan ၁၁၁ 'office, rank', from B. ၁၁၁ .)

ati-gli-a num. seventy. (a- as in ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'.) Cf. Lawa U. a:ɲkɛs, BL a:ɲkrɛ, Mp a:ɲkle:.)

au pron. (181) I, me, my. (Lawa U au, Pal. ɔ:, RL. o'; OM. 'ey.) *ɔiʔ-ɔiʔ

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

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

aw³ v. (1) dao aw to be reckless.

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

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

awm². See pai awm, paiawm cloud.

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

Pal. ɔ:n '[meat] to be tender'.

*p³p awp v. (1) to be poisonous. (Lawa U ɔ:p.)

*p³uob awt¹ v. (-- ka) to wipe.
paw awt heh 'may it not...!'

awt² pv² awt reung [not] to be long; awt singai [not] to be far.

ba¹ n. thigh. [~~Can. Sak. kempah~~, &c., PRMP T 61]

ba² pv. (7) [not] yet: yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'; pwi ju in tak ang ba luan, tom ceu in hkanki hkawm u-ik tak hoit maw heu-e 'this generation shall not pass away till all these things have happened'; tak ang cim kra yum, tom ka ang ki ba yao pa hoit hwet meung siyeh 'shall not taste death before they have seen the coming of God's kingdom'. nyang ba id. Cf. hkran, nyang. (Pal. bū; or RL. wa, perfect tense particle.)

comm. *buh? bai n. (2) foam, froth: bai li hkaing jui naw 'he foams at the mouth'. (Cf. Pal. bu:r, RL. bus; M. həbuh.)

*bm-[b]ac baik v. (5) to expectorate: baik rawmmya ka pehang naw 'spat on him'. (Pal. bē.)

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

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

*p-m-paay bang² v. to open. Cf. bao¹, pao². (~~Comm. Pal. ba:ngbo:h~~ - 'doorway, gateway'?)

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

*p-m-p[ɔ]h bao¹ v. (1) to open: naw yao bao raoma 'he saw the heavens open'. Cf. bang². (Var. of pao 'to open'.)

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

ba³. pa³engai pa³ebae — face. dui li hu 'again went away'. Cf. dui³.
baptis v. (17) to be baptised (ka by), to baptise. (Gk.)

*p-m-paaw (x) bau¹ n. (1) bag. Cf. hau.

bau². hakteh bau territory.

bau³. See si-o-e bau to be fragrant.

baung n. (7) wind: baung yehn 'the wind dropped'. (Lawa, Mp Mon pa³id.
mba:ŋ. 'wind'.) ~ Bl pa:ŋ 'to blow',

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

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

*[c]-m-(wə)m bawk be v. to grumble. (Conn. Pal. bə:r 'to scold, grumble'?)

~ *ŋyim bawm h. air, breath. (Pal. phō:m 'heart, mind, breath', RL.
phōm 'spirit, mind, heart, life'; cf. Lawa U raphaum
'breath'.)

bawng¹ n. steps, stairs. Lawa Bl pɔy, U, MS mɔy

bawng². (5) nyawng bawng incense; sida bawng perfume.

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

be. See bawk be to grumble.

beht v. to gossip. beht ti a (nehp --) to slander. yaw beht to
boast. (Shan 50 'to deceive'?)

beu n. beu hakteh world. (Cf. Pal. sə:mbū: id.)

beung n. tile.

*[6]-mp-[ee] bi¹ n. mattress. (Pal. pe:r 'mat, mattress', Kumkaw npe:r, Rumai mpe: 'mat'; M. hope 'reed mat'.)

bi² v. (1) to burst: tak keh chui hak an bi 'will burst the bottles'.

bi³. pawk bi to avenge.

*p-m-pib/
*pit bi-eh v. (1) to extract by pressing: dui bi-eh rawm pli si-eh 'winepress'. (M. bet 'to be crushed'.)

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

*6m-[6]w6 bi-yak v. (1) to convulse. (Pal. byă 'to destroy, tear apart'.)

bla¹ nq. (2) tibla (24), ti bla some.

*[6]-m-ma?
(?) bla² v. to be opened: co ngai naw bla 'opened his eyes'. (Pal. pleh 'to be free'; OM. blaḥ 'to win free'.?)

blai v. hot blai to be in humble circumstances.

*p-m-laay[7] blang v. to be fine: tak blang prai 'the weather will be fine'. (Pal. pla:ng, plə:ng.)

~*6b? blao v. (2) to patch: blao kraung cuip 'to patch a garment'; blao dau gri-a 'to mend a tear'. Cf. co¹. (M. pləʔ.)

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

*s-m-luy/*sluy (Conn. laong 'to be high'.) law u mblaw, mp mblaw 'hill'.

blawm v. mo blawm to be hidden. (Cf. Pal. blo:ng.)

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

ble v. bra ble bra sibrehm to grumble.

bleh v. bleh ti yao to scan.

*l-m-lay bleu-e. bloi bleu-e to stop.

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

blin v. (-- lo) to shout, storm.

*b-m-luay/
*lmy

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

blon¹ v. blon yu to work. Comm. M. blon?

blon² v. to be strict, severe.

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

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

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

blui³ v. to appear. li blui id.

comm. *luon: bluit v. to swallow. [~ Sing. lud, &c., PRMP 5 526] perh. Vn. nuot.

*[u]r
Lawa U
(anf) plus:
'evening (meal)'
bo¹ n. & nq. (1) evening: yam hwet ponbo ku bo 'every evening'. ponbo (9) evening. (RL. bor 'to get dark'; cf. Lawa BL sambu:a, Rumai bu:na: 'night'; Shan wo 'to be dark, misty'.)

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

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

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

*p-m-p[u]e

bok v. to be bent, crippled.

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

*p-m-p[a]n

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

brai v. (17) to be accursed, to be witless. sui-ing brai to be unclean. (Comm. RL. nai 'to be bad'? Cf. Shan g⁵⁰ id.)

brau n. (2) (-- nyeh) roof.

brawk n. (3) enclosure round building, compound.

brawm n? & nq. pair. kawn brawm twins.

*[sm]r[p] bre¹ n. (-- ngo) straw.

bre² v. to prepare. jawk bre to adorn. (Pal. bre:, RL. mre. 'to prepare, repair'; cf. Shan ၆၄ 40. Conn. hkre?)

breh¹ v. (3) to steal, commit theft, to do by stealth. breh lak to steal; breh mo to do by stealth, privily: breh mo ti hu heu-e 'went privily'; breh ti tui-i to misappropriate. Cf. rim². (Conn. RL. ra' 'to steal'.)

breh-tu to
filler;
*d-m-lw?

Rumai lya;

breh² v. to be moderate: baung breh 'a moderate breeze'.

breh³. hkawng breh cattle.

breuk v. to attend closely to.

conn.*muy. bruin v. bruin ti gweh to tear oneself away (hkaing from).

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

*mray

brung n. horse. (Lawa mbrɔ:ŋ, Pal. brə:ng; cf. B. ၆၄:.)

Conn. pu 'to bear'.

*[l]-m-bas/
*[l]ba(?)

bui¹ n. bui glawm burden. (Pal. ba:r 'to carry on one's back'.)

bui². (1) rawm bui oil.

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

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

*6-m-buun/
*bu

buit v. buit lau to fade.

bung v. to take charge of: cao bung kaing 'leader, person in charge'. bung ti kya to look after.

bwan n. (56) benefit, good: nyeh bwan 'temple'; rawk bwan 'to pray'; nawp bwan 'to pronounce a blessing, (-- ka) to bless'. bwan son benefit, grace: pa sang kwe bwan son, son mai 'which was to be for your benefit'; yaokyaw bwan son 'to give thanks'; nawp bwan son 'to pronounce a blessing'.. (Cf. Shan ၄၃ 3c.)

bya n. bya yip winnowing fan. (Shan ၄၇: 4c 'flat thing', from B. ၆၇:.)

byaong v. to long.

ca¹ n. surface, face.

ca² v. (2) prawng ca to condemn, pronounce judgment. Var. kya².

ca³ v. to persist in: ca jan rehang 'to shine on'.

ca⁴. ngoca (2), ngo ca wheat.

ca⁵. See coca, co ca to work.

*ca¹ v. (1) to spend: hoit cai can pa kwe naw hkawm u-ik 'had spent all she had'. (Pal. cha:i.) sh sai 'to make use of'?

*ca² v. to be venomous: si-u-ing pa cai 'venomous snake'.

cai³. See ngeng cai (to be a?) catamite.

caihung. hkao caihung cinnamon.

caik¹ v. (1) to pluck. caik ti tui-i to gather, pluck: caik ti sigluim ngoca heu-e 'were plucking the ears of corn'.

caing¹ v. to sew: hkai caing 'seam'. (Pal. ji:ng; OM. jin. ^{Lawa BL tūy.} Cf. Lawa U kani-y?)

caing² v. (1) expletive in cang caing to hire. (Shan ၈၀ 3c.)

cairawm v. (3) to be hungry. cairawm cairi id. (Rh. tso'?)

cak v. (4) cui cak to be respectful, decorous. Rh. tsale 'to be correct'?

camao n. dream. (Cf. Lawa U ramo, ^{Rh ramu? v.} Pal. ri:npo:, Rumai e;mpao;; M. kəpə?, Srê mpao.)

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

caoprawng caoca (1),
cao prawng cao ca
judges;

- caik² v. expletive
in hpicas hpicaile
(1) evil spirits.

hkawm u-ik 'all who were sick'.

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

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

cang mai n. (1) carpenter. (Shan ၵဝ် 30 'craftsman', ၵဝ် 5c 'wood'.)

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

cao¹ n. (441) master, owner, one who: naw cao 'he'. (homorific); cao nyeh an 'the owner of that house'; cao mi 'rich man'; cao prawng sui 'judge'; cao lehang yung 'shepherd'. caocau ambassador; caoprawng caoca/judges. (Shan ၵဝ် 3c.)

(1), cao prawng
cao ca

cao² v. (4) to be bad, evil: krai pa cao 'to speak evil'; naw hoit yu pa cao pa yu ka maw? 'what crime has he committed?' cao lau to be in danger. hpica (16), hpi cao evil spirit. (Pal. jo:, cho:; cf. Lawa U ṭaut.)

*[6]jaw?

cao³ v. (3) to be early: yam keht cao 'very early'; cao cao dau ali-a singai, singai ti 'early on the first day of the week'. (Shan ၵဝ် 5c.)

cao⁴ v. caorawm (7) to feel, take, pity (ka for, on). caorawm caori to be merciful.

caong n. (21) lower limb, leg, foot; lowest part: naw krup de caong naw 'he fell at his feet'; hu ka caong ti 'went on foot'; ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'. caong ma laong north; caong ma se south. lo-ek caong heel. (Lawa U cu:ṛ, BI. ṭu:ṛ, Pal. jü:ng, RL. tsṛṅ; OM. juñ, mod. cṛṅ. Conn. jaong 'foundation'.)

*juy

, mp

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

carang. lai carang account. (Shan ၵဝ် 5c, 40, from B. ဗာရင်:.)

cat n. (2) ceu cat, race, descent; kawn ceucat (1) progeny; paoceu paocat (1) kinsmen. (Shan ၵဝ် 30 'race', from B. ဇာတ်, from P. jāti.)

(2) cau¹ n./ la cau marketplaces.

cau² v. (2) to employ: pwi cau, pwicau 'servant'. caocau ambassador; kawncau (70) servant. (Shan ၇၆ 5c.)

caung v. (1) caung ti i to beg, be a beggar.

caw¹ n. (2) expletive in cup caw groups.

caw² v. (6) to coincide with, to be apposite, right; (-- ti) to have to: bawk yam an, tak ang caw yam kwat '[pray that] that time is not winter'; ang caw plak baung 'they were going against the wind'. hkaw caw to suit. (Cf. M. ch3 'to meet, find'?)

cawk v. (1) paing cawk to be glistening white.

cawng¹ n. (2) ceu cawng kinds of things; sui cawng litigation. (Shan ၇၆ 3c.)

cawng² n. bon cawng handmaid; sileh cawng slaves.

ce¹ n. tablet, board.

ce² v. (3) to think, suppose: ki ce maw mehang 'they thought he was a ghost'; pe ce yu ka maw? 'what do you think?'; ha naw ko hwet yam ang ce pe 'in case he comes when you are not expecting it'. keut ce to think. Cf. keut?.

ce³ v. to be melted (?). [Pal. je 'to infuse'?)

ceh n. & v. (14) property; to possess: ceh pwi 'other people's property'; sin naw tak maw ceh e heu-e 'his inheritance will be ours'; hkaomun ceh kawnprai hkanki 'the children's bread'. kraung ceh property, goods.

cehm n. cehm kraung tassel.

*jan

cehn v. (1) to be heavy. Opp. chaong. (Lawa U ci:an, Pal. ja:n, RL. ktsan.)

ceng n. (3) chain.

ceu¹ n. & nq. (127) kind, sort, race, kind of thing; thing: hpi ceu in 'this kind of spirit'; jawm sau ku ceu 'all kinds of diseases'; tan lu..., awm ceu pa hoit neh Mose 'make offerings of the kind prescribed by Moses'; pwi ku ceu, ceu pwi hkawm u-ik 'all nations'; bon an maw ceu Helasa 'she was a Greek'; ceu pa li hkaing dau kawn pwi hkanki 'the things that come

from within a man'; hkai ceu in hkanki 'after these events'; sideh gau ki tom neh ceu 'taught them many things'; pa yu ceu in hkeu pa ti? 'why are you doing that?'; ceu pa ti, ceu ti 'what?'; ku ceu (hkawm u-ik) 'everything'; pa kwe mai ku ceu 'everything you have'; buin tang ceu 'other rules'; pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'. ceu cat race, descent: pwi tang ceu tang cat 'foreigners'; ceu cawng (kinds of) things: ku ceu ku cawng 'everything'. kawn ceucat (1) progeny; pao ceu kinsman; paoceu paocat (1) kinsmen. (Shan 86 50.)

ceu² n. ceukau (14), ceu kau name: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?'; sum ceukau hkrao keh Bawnaji 'renamed them Boanerges'. (Shan 86 3c 'name'.)

oppose, compete with, to
 * [6] caas (?) cha¹ v. (1) to rise against, to run counter to. la cha ka to oppose. (Cf. M. cah 'to oppose'.)
ceuk n. & v. debt; to owe. (Shan 86 4c 'to take part in a credit transaction'.)

cha² v. cha neh luan to be greedy to.

chao v. to defy.

* [ch] chaong v. to be light. Opp. cehn. (Lawa U chaug.) cf. RL yon

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

cheh-ang n. cymbals. (Pal. che:ng; M. chai; or Shan 86 20.)

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

cheu v. to separate. cheu li-ehm to discriminate; cheu teh-ak ti yao to test; cheu ti tawng to discriminate; cheu ti yao to test. cheuk cheu id.

cheuk v. (3) cheuk cheu to test; cheuk ti yao (-- rawm) to tempt, test out, seek to provoke.

chi v. & va. (78) to be learned in respect of; to be able to do; to be able to, by virtue of physical endowment, to do characteristically: pwi chi sida 'physician'; pwi pa yumrawm yumri chi ku ceu heu-e 'those who have faith can do anything'; hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti, meung an ang chi kau chi cong heu-e 'if a state is divided within itself, that state cannot stand'; pa chi nyau kaw pa nyau au leh? 'can you drink the cup I have to drink?'; mai u-ik chi yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything?'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; pa chi tawng 'the (faculty of) understanding'; ki maw pa chi rut ti i nyeh mehmai, hkanki 'they are preyers on widows' houses'; chi ti 'to be able'; chi ti heu-e 'we can!' gau ti chi to learn. Cf. pon².

*[6]jay

*paw(?)

cho-ek n. summit: dui cho-ek 'pinnacle'. (Shan သုန် 4c '(to be the) end'.) On R. 654

cho-eng v. (-- ka) to provoke.

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

chu² v. to move, change position.

*[6c]uur

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

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

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

ci. See cuci, cu ci to be aroused.

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

*kauk with him'. lauk ti ci-ak id. (Cf. Pal. karkyāk.)

*jia¹⁰/*jika ci-ak² v. to dig, break ground by digging. Cf. kaong. Sme taa?

*sijang/*sij ci-ang v. to weigh. Der. ji-ang 'scales'.

cim v. (1) to taste (tr.). cim ti yao id. (Shan ro⁶ 4c.)

*jim/*jim/*jimr ci-ya v. to fall, be shed. ci-ya ti tik to filter out. (Pal. jē 'to filter, to be filtered'?)

ciyang v. (2) to judge. hpeuk ciyang to chasten; prawng ciyang to condemn. (Pal. keya:ng.) lit. < 8qē

co¹ v. (17) to mend, (often ---... moi; rarely -- ka) heal; to prepare: co rup 'to mend nets'; co pwi pa kwe jawm sau ku ceu keh ki moi 'healed sufferers from all kinds of diseases'; naw dui co keh mong 'he has restored his hearing'; co pwi moi 'to heal people'; co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'to cure diseases'; sang co ka kaw an '[whether he] would heal this man'; co dui 'to prepare a place'. co chawk to interrogate, examine; co hkre to prepare: co hkre paweh pasahka 'to prepare the feast of the Passover'; co mawm to make good, restore; co pawt to clean; co rehn to make ready; co ti deu to prepare. Cf. blao; hkre. (Conn. Pal. kajo: 'to be well'?) lawā Bl ca?

*jaaw co² v. (4) to sell: pwi pa co pa leh-ak 'people who were buying and selling'. (OM. syo'?)

(*jar/?)*jrr co³ v. (2) to warm oneself at: co ngu 'to warm oneself at the fire'.

coca, co ca v. to work. coca ti yu id. (Shan ro⁷ 4c 'to co-operate'.)

coi¹ nq. viss. (Shan ro⁸ 5c.)

coi² v. tuim coi to help. (Shan ro⁹ 3c 'to help'.)

com v. to sink. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up. (Shan ro¹⁰ 1c 'to immerse, be immersed'.)

cong¹ v. (6) to be firm, stiff: kwe rawm cong 'to have courage'. cong sijung to be firm. cung cong sijung to stand firm; kau cong to endure, be stable.

*[t][a]

cong⁻² v. congrawm to rage. (M. cōng 'to burn, set on fire'?)

*jub/*just
cot v. (6) to fall: simeh tibra cot ka de kra 'some of the seed fell at the side of the road'. cot... cangkut to overturn: cot hpuin ki cangkut 'upset their tables'. cot roik to fall. Cf. go¹, rau¹. (Pal. juwə³, juwət, jwə 'to fall in drops, drip'?)

*c³us (?)
cu¹ v. (1) (→ ka) to agree to, to obey. cu ngeht to obey; cu ti keh to allow to: ang cu ti keh pwi ti kau kaw, veh kraung tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to carry any goods through the temple'. ngeht cu to obey.
cu² v. cu si-um to decay. (Pal. chu:r.)
cu³ n. period: pwi cu di di 'the men of old'. vut cu while. (Shan ṛṛṛ 3c.)

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

cuci maw to be profligate.

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

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

*[yə]y

cuim n. pod.

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

cuit. simao cuit lime.

cum n. seal. (Shan ṛṛṛ 3c.)

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

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

*j[ə]y < *juj stand firm; cung kaok to stop, stand still; cung sijung to stand firm. kau cung sijung id. Cf. kao¹. (Lawa U co:ŋ, BL ʔo:ŋ, Mp ʔu:aŋ, Pal. jə:ng, RL. tseŋ. Conn. jung 'to stand erect'.)

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

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

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

cu-wat v. to prick. (M. ʔot.)

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

*t-n-taw No da¹ nq. (14) place: sipuim pli si-eh̄t ti da 'a vineyard'; hu ka dau teh-ak ti da 'went to a place in the forest'. da dui places: ku da ku dui 'everywhere'; tang da tang dui 'elsewhere'. (Pal., songs, ta:.) Lawa U. ndaŋ

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

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

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

dai v. to do continuously (?).

*[l]ntaak dak¹ n. & nq. (2) tongue. dak kukak tongue [of fire]. (Lawa U, Mp nda:k, BL ta:k, Pal. kərta:, RL. tak; M. kətaik.)

dak² v. dak pon to be qualified to.

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

to wonder,

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

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

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

daok n. (1) corner (of building). daok dehm corners. (Pal. kəndɔ̌, kəndɔ̌k RL. sduk.)

daok dawn n. daok dawn kawn prai children.

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

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

dawk pv. already, previously.

dawm. (7) right: plak hkawn dawm 'on the right'. Opp. gweh². (OM. stũm; cf. Lawa U kandɔ̌:m, Pal. itə:m.)

dawn. See daok dawn (kawn prai) children.

dawng n. (-- maweh) stall.

dawť v. (8) to be short: naw keh singai an hkanki dawť heu-e 'he has cut short those days'. de dawť mai: to belong, pertain,

dawťrawm to be short-tempered.

(224)

q. ga!
*j-r-ʔuk/
*j-ʔuk/
*jhuw

*[n]tuw?

*[t]n-tuw?

*s-n-tuam

to; tat(...) dawt to cut short. (Shan oꝝoꝝ 4c.)

*td[u]₆

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

deh¹ v. (3) deh lat to be afraid, terrified. (Comm. Rh. do?)

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

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

*d-m-dah

*[ndi]³

*Contrast

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

deh⁵ v. to plait [hair].

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

dehang n. bottom.

dehm n. expletive in daok dehm corners.

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

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

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

deu² v. (26) to place, set, lay, deposit, keep: dui deu kawnggu

- 'lampstand'; dui deu mau 'treasury'; deu tai ti ka pehang ki 'laid his hands on them'; hu deu, hu sipaung naw dau si-mui-ik heu-e 'went and laid him in the tomb'; deu hpimap ka 'to impute offence to, blame, accuse'; mai deu rawm pli si-eht pa mawm tom yamin heu-e 'you have kept the good wine till now'. deu jawp to impute; deu yam (-- ka) to spare. ci-ak ti deu to appoint; co ti deu to prepare; hpan deu to create; tehm ti deu to write, put down in writing; ti-ya ti deu to set apart. Cf. sau¹, uin. (Shan 50.)

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

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

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

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

*d-n[d]iŋ/

*[d]a[u]y

ding² n. ding luk lin wall; dingteh earth rampart. (Shan 50) 30 'ridge, embankment'.) *t/n/diŋ

ding³ v. (1) to be enough.

do¹ n. do jawm juit normality (?).

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

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

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

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

dong re n. forehead. (Cf. Lawa U rɛ:, BL dɛ:, Mp re:, perh.
 ...*[tʰ]ab(?) Pal. kəda:h 'forehead'; M. dɔh 'brain'.) lawa Bl ɔde, U, ɔre, Mɔ ɔɛ
 (< *jɔɔɔ?)

dot nq. (1) expletive in ding dot quantities.

du¹ n. ta du ancestors.

du² v. to excuse, justify. du jan id.

*t-m-tuss du-a v. to assert.

dui¹ n. (94) place, (place) where; locus, occasion: dui an 'there'; dui maw? 'where?'; to li ka dui neh reh neh jun 'ran away to a precipitous place'; dui ot ki 'the place where they were'; dui ngawm 'seat'; dui deu kawngu 'lampstand'; teh dui kwe simao 'soil in which there were stones'; cung dui ang naw hkaw ti cung 'standing where it ought not to stand'; dui ja 'beginning'; dui deu hpimap 'grounds for offence'. da dui places; ka dui occasion. (Cf. Shan 3c.) + lawa U to raplu:m 'garden'.
 lawa U. ndon 'place (nq.)'

dui² n. (6) meaning: chawk pao ti... graw grawng dui tak blui lo 'asked one another what the saying might mean'. dui blui id.: ki ang tawng dui blui lo an 'they did not know the meaning of this saying'; hpan to-e lo an dui blui maw 'which, translated, means...' (Perh. = prec., second sense.)

dui³ v. & va. (65) to return; to do again (of repetition, restoration of earlier state, infrequently of reciprocal action): dui ja ti sideh gau 'again began to preach'; dui hkrawm tan ti bawk 'assembled once more'; mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'dressed him in his own clothes again'; dui krai 'to reply, answer'. bao dui again. Cf. bao².

*t-n-tom duim v. (1) to strike, knock: ki tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'they knocked him on the head with a stone'. duim... yum to stone to death. Cf. deh³, kla, simang, siveht, tap. (Pal. tɛ:m, tɛ:m.)

*[t]ntum/ duin v. to be wrinkled.

*[t]ntum duk v. to be blind. dukngai (5), duk ngai id.

dung¹ v. to penetrate (ka to).

du¹ v. (2) du gwehuhu to cut off self off (Hkaing from).

-dung². nawdung
 tank.

*t-n-tal

^{id.}
kit... dut to cut off; muk... dut to ~~punish~~; rut... dut to
 break by pulling. ~ M 6t

dut² v. dut a to fix on, arrange; dut keut to determine, decide.
a lo dut to arrange.

*? [e]?

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

*? aay[h]

e² ps. adhortative particle: e, e kaw hu 'let us go along too'.
 (RL. ε 'to give, to cause to, allow to'; Khasi ai; Srê ae id.)

eh-ak¹ n. yoke. (Shan ^{၂၀၀} 20.)

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

^{in-mg 'faeces', cf Pal.}

* [.]^p [e]y

ehang n. (1) privy. (Pal. ra-iə:ng, ra-ɿ:ng, ia:ng 'faeces'
~~perh. by popular etymology~~, RL. r'iy; B. ^{၇၃၆} is prob.
 unconnected.) ^{'pry'}

eu-e ns. (32) particle of address: kawn eu-e, hoit plu-at hpiap
mai heu-e 'my son, your sins are forgiven'; kawn Dawit eu-e,
caorawm ka au leh-ak 'son of David, have pity on me'. [Sh 6e]

fuin v. (2) to riot. fuin teh to rebel. (Shan ^{၆၃၆} 5c 'to turn
 back'?)

ga¹ n. corner: ka ga kra 'at street corners'. Cf. daok.

ga² v. (3) to be loosened, displaced, to displace: sineh-ak dak
naw dui ga 'the bonds of his tongue were loosened'; simao an
hoit plu pleh hoit ga ti 'the stone had been rolled aside'.
ga gruit to be displaced. (Conn. ka 'to untie'.)

*k-n-kah

gai. jan gai to reflect.

gaing v. to become drowsy.

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

*r-n-[aw]?

gao¹ n. (-- ngoca) husked grain. hpawng gao, mawk gao flour.
 (Lawa U rako, BL ako, Pal. rako:.)

*ny[ə]? /
 *nyə?
 ~ *kuk / *kuk gao⁻² n. gaongu live coal. (Cf. Pal. ri:n-gū: ngə:r, ri:nggū:.)
gaok v. to invite. gaok(...)hwet id. (Conn. kok 'to call'?)

gaong. See mawn gaong pillow.

gau¹ v. (40) to teach, to learn: ja ti gau ka ki, grāw grawng...
 'began to teach them that...'; gau lai 'to be literate,
 educated'; gau ka hkaoru graw grawng lo hpektem naw 'learn
 from the fig tree its parable'. gau hpeuk to educate, train;
gau ti chi to learn. deh gau to teach; sawn gau to learn;
sideh gau to teach, preach.

gau² v. to be glad. gaurawm (⁶ ~~11~~) to rejoice, be glad, keep
 one's spirits up: gaurawm ti ngeht 'listened with delight to';
naw kwe rawm gaurawm ti sang ngeht naw heu-e 'he was glad to
 listen to him'; gaurawm heu-e, maw au, paw vi lat ka 'courage,
 it is I, do not be afraid'; gaurawm gauri to make glad. yaw
gaurawm to triumph. (8)

gaweng v. (1) (-- ka) to covet.

gawng¹ n. (11) hill: ka pehang gawng 'on the hill'; haok ka
gawng 'went up the hill'; haok ka pehang gawng laong 'went up
 on top of a high hill'. gawng lu-a hills. (Shan ၂၈ 4c
 'ridge'.)

*g-n-gum
gawng² n. & nq. (3) stalk, plant; quantifier, reeds, hairs:
gawng prehm 'reed'; prehm ti gawng 'a reed'. (Pal. gə:ng.)

gawng³ n. pledge.

gawp¹ nq. bundle: hki ti gawp 'a bundle of sticks'. (Shan ၂၅ 4c
 'bunch [of plantains]'.)

gawp² v. (-- ti) to carry on [doing], take over.

ge¹ n. ge nyeh, ge pwi household.

ge² v. to (be) bruise(d?).

geh¹ v. (50) to hold, take hold of, seize, arrest: geh tai keh
 'took her hand'; ki geh naw mai: tui-i naw yum 'they seized
 him and killed him'; ploi pwi hu geh Yohan 'sent men to arrest
 John'; geh kaing (lit. 'to hold the acts') 'to be a leader, be
 in charge of'; pwi geh kaing naing 'captain'; cao geh kaing
hakteh 'governors'. geh gang to hold; geh ti tui-i to seize.

taw geh to hand over. Cf. tui-i.

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

geh³. (1) sime geh total.

*[ŋ]k² / * [ŋ]k² / gehn n. (1) gehn tai finger. juip gehn ring. (M. token.)

geu¹ v. (6) to suffer. hkam geu id.

geu². lai geu trade.

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

gi². (1) hkao gi staff.

gin n. bitter substance.

*[ɣ]m² / * s-n-laas / * sla² / gla¹ n. (-- ngu) hearth. dau gla ngu furnace. (la 'to burn'.)

gla² v. to delay, procrastinate.

glaik v. glaik ti a to say in acquiescence. yehn glaik ti to be silent.

~*[l].n- / naan / * [l]may → glang n. (1) length, duration, distance. glang glui-ing duration: hwet kra neh glang neh glui-ing 'to have a long journey'; glangka (1), glang ka previously. ji jang glang glui-ing long time. Var. glan-. (lang 'to be long'.)

→ glan- n. glanka (1) previously. (Var. of, or error for, foll.)

glao¹ n. mud. Cf. tehlán. law BL ng²lau?, U. M²o² 'marsh, pool'.

glao² v. to be mixed (mai: with). (Conn. klao 'to mix'.)

glao³ v. to put forth: glao la 'to put forth leaves'.

glao⁴ v. hki glao to be anxious.

*s-n-luy / * slung / glaong nq. height. (laong 'to be high'.)

*j-n-lat glat v. to threaten. ~ lat 'to be afraid'

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

glawk n. turn (?).

*k-n-lom glawm¹ n. bui glawm burden; hkao glawm porter's yoke. (klawm 'to carry'.)

glawm² nq. measure of capacity, about eight gallons (?).

gleu v. to knock on.

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

glui-ing¹ n. glang glui-ing duration; ji jang glang glui-ing long time. (lui-ing 'duration'.)

glui-ing² v. (1) to burn: pa glui-ing ka ngu 'which are burnt in the fire'. susi glui-ing to be seared.

glung. See go glung to burst.

go¹ v. (4) to fall down. go gup to throw oneself on the ground. grup go to fall down; kit(...) go to cut down; nyot... go to throw down. Cf. cot, rau¹. (Pal. gs: 'to throw down'.) 82?

go². nyeh go abode.

*g-m-guh/ go glung v. to swell up. (Cf. Pal. gð:h, gu:h; M. kùh.) or gu

*guh
~ *r²uoc/
*r²uc goik v. (1) (--, -- hkai) to be last: goik ti peh-ak 'the last pice'; naw ploi naw hu goik hkai ka ki 'he sent him to them last of all'. goik sida id.

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

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

gong v. gong ti jak to regard fixedly.

*[s]-n-raa[L] gra n. (1) (-- nyeh) veranda. (Pal. khra^h.)

grai¹ v. (6) to be lost, strayed, to go away, to cease to exist: raoma mai: hakteh tak sang grai 'heaven and earth will pass away'; jawm sau keh grai 'her sickness disappeared'; hpan pa lao ki hoit grai 'if the salt has lost its flavour'. grai

*[r-n-raay]

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

grai². yehm grai to wail. (Conn. Shan g' 3c 'to weep'.)

gram¹ n. (5) hpimap hpiagram (5), map gram sins. (M. krom 'to be
 bad, to act badly'.)

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

*[d]-n-raam

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

*[]n-ro?

grao¹ v. to roar. (M. kraa 'to crow'; cf. Pal. kanbru:h,
kinbru:h 'to roar'.)

grao² nq. expletive in greung grao duration.

graung v. lat graung to be timid, fearful.

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

*[k]-n-rav

graw² v. graw hteh-ao to dance.

gawm¹ v. (1) to hasten (ti to): gawm ti laik 'hurried in'.

gawm². paogawm (1), pao gawm friend.

gawng n. (105) fact, report. gaw gawng fact; that; about.
(Conn. OM. kumruñ 'report'.)

*paung
*paung

gawt. mao gawt nyoi girdle. (rawt 'to gird'.)

*ra-n-raan⁷ grehang. sim-u-ing grehang morning star.

grehm v. to punish.

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

greung¹ n. (2) middle: ot greung pe 'is in your midst'; reu an ot ka greung rawm nawng 'the boat was in the middle of the lake'; yam greung sawm 'the middle of the night'. Der. sigreung 'middle'.

greung² nq. (3) duration: meh greung 'how long?' greung grao id.: neh greung neh grao 'very long'. (reung 'to be long'.)

greung³ v. to sift. (Shan ၃၆ 1c. Conn. M. kràk, cf. Pal. kri:ng, krð:ng.)

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

*ra-n-rip (?) grip n. straw, chaff.

gro v. to cook, grill. (Shan ၃၆ 3c 'to fry'.)

*ra-n-rung groi v. (3) to pour (ka on): groi rawm bui ka 'to pour oil on, anoint'. (Conn. OM. scuroh 'will sprinkle'.)

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

gru² v. (2) gru krai to foretell, prophesy. Cf. jai¹.

*[ɾ]-n-muɬ/ gru-a v. to drop, fall away (hkaing from). (Conn. Pal. ra:h, ra:r.)
*muɬ

*[ɾ]-n-ɾaɬ/ grui-ik v. (1) to grind, gnash: naw grui-ik rang ti 'he grinds his teeth'. (Shan ၁၁ 3c 'to crush with a grinding motion'; cf. RL. kraic 'to gnash'.)
*ɾaɬ

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

gruim n. (6) underneath, below; under: yam ngawm Petru gruim ka brawk 'while Peter was sitting below in the compound'; gruim caong pe 'under your feet'; gruim hpuin 'under the table'.
*[ɾ]-n-rum (Pal. kru:m; cf. OM. kinrom.)

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

(*[ɬ]/n-rum 'level'?) grum¹ v. (1) to be perfect; perfectly. ti-ehn grum to make up for; u-ik grum perfectly.

grum². See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

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

gu n. wall [of town].

gum n. & nq. (3) saying: pingnyap ra gum ti gum 'the second commandment'. gumlo (8), gum lo word, speech: maw hkeu gumlo in pa hu heu-e 'because of what you have said, you may go'; gumlo bwan 'the Good Word, the Doctrine'. Var. gun⁻². (Shan ၁ 4o 'word'.)

gun¹ n. number.

gun⁻² n. gunlo (1) word. (Var. of, or error for, gum.)

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

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

*p-n-kap

, Pal. həkɔp 'to be, turn, u.d.', RL. səkɔp 'to be u.d.' (365)

*~*gut*
gut v. (2) hkuim gut to choke; rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. (Pal. gu:t 'to ram [gunpowder] in'.)

gwang nq. quantifier, fields.

gweh¹ v. (5) to be divided, to part from, to divide: hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti 'if a state is divided within itself'; gweh ka an ra mu ka pwi hkawm u-ik heu-e 'divided the two fishes among them all'; gweh kraung naw sina ki 'divided his clothes among them'. gweh hu (-- hkaing) to part from, leave; gweh ti tang ot to separate, live apart; gweh ti uin to set apart. bruin ti gweh to tear oneself away; dut gweh hu hkaing to cut oneself off from; tang gweh to divide. (Ult. prob. from B. ကွဲသန့် 'to be divided', cf. Pal. kya:i, kwa:i 'to move away', and Shan ခွဲ '4c' 'to divide'.)

*~*jwi?*
gweh². (3) left: plak hkawn gweh 'on the left (of)'. Opp. dawm. (Lawa U kawe; OM. jwi; cf. Pal. ive:.) *~*jwi?*

ha¹ n. (1) first; sometimes indicative of invitation: sawm ha cui-i 'eat a little'. ka ha first of all.

ha² v. (1) to be hot, to scorch. ha ko-ek to be scorching hot; harawm churawm to be indignant; ha siao to be scorching hot. *Lawa ha? 'to burn (v.i.)'*

ha³ pcs. (3) ha... ko (usy. hpan ang maw nan --) in case, lest: paw yu yam yu paweh, hpan ang maw nan ha pwi hkanki ko li kwe kra maw law cuci hkeu heu-e 'do not do it during the festival, in case the people turn out and there is a riot on account of it'.

ha⁴. (1) exclamation of address.

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

*(~?) *sawo*

hak¹ n. (5) skin, leather: mao hak 'leather belt'. pathak, pat hak to circumcise. (Lawa ha:k.)

hake-² m.

hakteh ~~h~~. (21) earth, the earth, the world, land, territory, region: hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; raoma mai: hakteh 'heaven and earth'; hakteh in 'this earth'; pa hkirawm pa h kiri pa de pa dawt mai: hakteh 'worldly cares'; ki hwet ka hakteh 'they landed'; hakteh plak toi rawm Yawdan 'the territory beyond the Jordan'; hakteh au ti plak 'half my kingdom'. hakteh bau territory.

beu hakteh world. Cf. meung. (Earlier *ha-kteh, cf. Pal. ha: ha:, RL. ha 'place', Khasi ha 'in, to'; Pal. katε:, etc., s.v. teh¹.)

hao¹ v. (46) to be many, much: dui hao simao 'place where there are many stones, stony place'; dui hao dui 'many places'. hao hun id.: ki pa hao pa hun 'many of them'; cup pwi hao pwi hun 'crowd'; hao tuin to abound. (Pal., rhymes, hɔ: 'much'.)

*su²

*hul

hao² v. to vomit. (Pal. htɪ:r.) Rh hul

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

*[hu]k

beli-chu... haok hu to

left up. Opp. li¹.

*[hur]

hau n. (1) bag, pocket. Cf. bau¹. (Lawa U hau, Pal. hu:r.)

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

(*sule<?)*sule/

*sule

haw¹ n. hkunhawhkam (12) king; simehang nanghawhkam queen; nyeh haw palace. (Shan ɕɕɪ ɪc 'palace'.)

haw². See (tau) pak haw mint.

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

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

heh¹ v. to be spilt. (Shan ɕɕ 3c 'to list, to spill over'.)

heh² v. heh jawk to adorn, beautify; heh mong to hear clearly.

heu-e ps. (613) punctuating particle marking completeness of statement in paragraph, sentence, or clause; imperative particle: mai: kaw pa tik pa taw naw cao hoit taw mai, son sang keh ki tawng ti ceu, a nin, "Au ngeut pwi maw ang a, maw kaw an. Geh naw, mai: tok naw hu mawm mawm." Mai: yam hwet naw, naw hwet ka naw cao dom maw dom an, mai: a nin, "Rabi eu-e," mai: ngeut ka naw heu-e. 'And his betrayer had arranged a signal they should know him by, saying: "Whoever I kiss, is he. Seize him and get him away safely." So when he arrived, he went straight to him and said "Rabbi!," and kissed him.'; pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; mai: jawm sau sipawk an grai dom maw dom an, mai: naw singa heu-e 'and the leprosy vanished immediately, and he was cleansed'; e hu tang da tang dui, ka dau tang yaong tang veh, yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh, hkeu au hwet son ceu in heu-e 'we will go elsewhere, to other places, so that I can teach there as well, for that is what I came for'; maw hkeu kaw pa hoit kwe, tak sang bao taw ka naw heu-e, mai: kaw pa ang kwe, vehang pa hoit kwe naw kaw, tak sang tui-i hkaing naw heu-e 'for to him that has, more shall be given, and from him that has not, even though he should have acquired something it will be taken away'; jak heu-e, meh mai mai: pu mai hkanki ot plak prai mai: sawk mai heu-e 'look, your mother and brothers are outside and are looking for you'; au kwe rawm heu-e. Keh mai singa heu-e 'I will. Be cleansed!' (Shan 9⁹ 5c.)

unny*/unny*

hit v. (1) to cease flowing: nam naw hit 'her haemorrhage stopped'. hit kro to dry up. (Shan 8^{on} 5c.)

*[s]ior

hi-ya¹ n. (1) bee: rawm hi-ya 'honey'. (Lawa hε:; M. s^{ai}.)

hi-ya² v. expletive in haing hi-ya to rejoice.

or n *Pal plior,*
RL plior

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

hkai¹ n. (63) (space, time) after, behind: hawt hkai naw 'follow him'; ki pa hawt hkai hkanki 'those who followed behind'; pra mo-eng ti hkai ti 'left his wife behind'; plak hkai 'behind'; da hkai 'to be last'; ju hkai 'afterlife'; hkai an 'after that, afterwards, then'; hkai an lo-e singai 'three days later'; hkai an ti singai 'on a later day'; hkai ceu in hkanki

gone hkai

(*saw/?)
*saw

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

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

hkai³. See roi hkai imprint.

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

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

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

-hkaam². hkaunhaukkaam (Shan ခံ 20, from B. ခံ၁၃၆.)

king; sinelhang
nanghaukkaam queen.
(Shan ခံ၁၅၆ ၁၀ ၄၀
'palace'.)

hkan-1 n. & ns. hkankeh (1) dual marker: kawncau hkankeh 'the two disciples'; hkanki (232) those (persons, things); plural marker: pa rawk bwan mai: pa maing pe ku ceu hkawm u-ik, pe yumrawm graw grawng pe pon hkanki 'everything you ask for in your prayers, believe you will get'; kawncau naw hkanki 'his disciples'; pwi ko mau mai: pwi kwe map kwe gram hkanki 'tax-collectors and sinners'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw hkanki 'those who were with him'. Opp. hkin-2. (Conn. an 'that'; prob. from *kəan from *ki an 'those'.)

(3)

tuim hkaam to assist,
render service.

hkan² v./ to serve, bring to table: hkan preh pruum 'served the food'. hkan hkeu to minister (ka to), wait (on). Λ (Pal. kha:n 'work'?)

hkao¹ n. & nq. (10) tree; stick, cudgel: kak hkao 'branch'; hkaoru ti hkao 'a fig tree'. hkao caihung cinnamon; hkao gi staff; hkao glawm porter's yoke; hkao jeh yaong palm tree; hkaolak (13) cross; hkao li-a mulberry tree; hkaoru (4), hkao ru fig tree; hkao sao, hkaosao paddle; hkao veh fence. num hkao tree; yuim hkao bush. (Lawa kho 'tree'; OM. chu id.)
*juoo?/*juue?

hkao² n. hkao kraung jewellery, ornaments. (Pal. kho: 'silver waist-chains'.)

hkaomun n. (24) bread: hkaomun hpwan lon 'five loaves of bread'. (Shan ခံ၁၃၆ 3c 4c, cf. ခံ 'rice' and B. ခံ 'bread'.)

hkaw¹ v. (26) to accord (mai with), agree, to be right (ti to): ang hkaw mai: buin heu-e 'it is not in accordance with the rules, it is wrong'; mai sakse ki ang hkaw pao ti 'their evidence was conflicting'; keh ti kau hoit ti kau hkaw pao ti heu-e 'be at peace with one another'; hkaw ti tao ju leh? 'is it right to save life?'; pwi hkaw ti tik mo-eng ti leh? 'is it right for a man to put away his wife?' hkaw caw to suit, accord with: pa hkaw pa caw rawm au 'pleasing to me'; alo pa hkaw pa caw rawm siyeh 'the will of God'; hkaw hkop to correspond approximately to, be about; hkaw jeht to be right, proper; hkawrawm hkawri (1) to be pleased, delighted. jeht hkaw to accord closely; keung hkaw to be proper.

hkaw² v. (1) yeh hkaw to rest from work.

hkaw³. (9) hkyo hkaw ka to beg, beseech.

hkaweh v. (1) borawm hkaweh to be envious. (Shan ခံ 8' 1 id.)

hkawm n. (92) all; also: hkawm pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'all who were with him'; ki hkawm ali-a kau 'all seven of them'; pa hkawm Lazaru yum 'to kill Lazarus as well'. hkawm u-ik everyone, everything, all, the whole, completely: au krai ka hkawm u-ik 'I say to everyone'; e hoit pra hoit tik hkawm u-ik 'we have left everything'; kawncau naw hkawm u-ik 'all his disciples'; pwi pa ot tan hkawm u-ik 'all who were there'; pehang hakten hkawm u-ik 'over the whole land'; hoit vit hoit kro hu hkawm u-ik 'has withered completely'; hkawm rehang hkawm rao ti hkawm u-ik 'with all your strength'; can... hkawm u-ik 'all'; ku... hkawm u-ik 'every'; hkawm u-ik hkawm lui-ing all. Cf. ku⁴.

* (e-57m)

hkawn n. & nq. (16) side; quantifier, laterally opposed parts of body: tai hkawn gweh 'left hand'; plak hkawn dawm 'on the right'; tai ra hkawn 'both hands'. (Shan 30¹ 1c.)

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

hkawng hpak, hkawng hpak n. gift. hkawng hpak laksawn gifts. (Cf. Shan 30¹ 2c 'to send; gift to betrothed'.)

hkawp v. to clasp, embrace. (Shan 30¹ 3c 'to meet round'.)

hkawt v. hkawt ti tik to clean out. (Shan 30¹ 2c 'to collect together'.?)

hke pv. perhaps: mai hke leu ting hkaing... leh? 'can you be greater than...?'; hke chi maw naw cao Hkrit leh? 'can he be Christ?' (Shan 65 4c 'probably'.)

hkehn v. to be salt.

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

hken n. sign, demonstration. mai hken omen. Var. hkin¹.

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

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

*ka[pa]?

hkeu² (3) hkan hkeu ka to minister to.

hkeu³. See muhkeu (to) promise.

*ka[ry]?

hki¹ n. & nq. (1) moon, month. (Lawa U, BL khe, Mp khai 'moon, month', Pal. kyə:r 'month'; RL. kieɾ 'moon'.)

q. Shan 65 30.

hki² n. firewood. (Lawa khe 'firewood', RL. khɛ 'tree'; conn. Pal. he: 'wood'.) *ka[re]?

you are going

hki³ v. to worry (ka about). hki glao to be anxious; hkirawm (4) to be anxious, vexed, to grieve, mourn: paw hkirawm graw grawng lo pa sang a sang krai pe hpaoka 'do not worry beforehand about what to say'; hkirawm hkeu kehn rawm ki 'was vexed at their stubbornness'; yam ki hkirawm mai: yehm 'as they mourned and wept'; hkirawm hkiri (5) to be anxious, alarmed, distressed, sad: ki hkirawm hkiri ka 'they were distressed by it'. (Shan 8 1c.)

hki-eh n. frog. (Shan 8 2m.)

conn. *kaile...

hkik hpoi n. pieces, fragments.

hkin¹ n. sign, demonstration. Var. hken.

hkin⁻² n. hkinki 'these [persons]'. Opp. 'hkan⁻¹. (Conn. in 'this'; prob. from *kein from *ki in.)

hkin³ v. (2) to compel to, to apply compulsion (ka to): ki hkin Simon... hu mai: ki 'they forced Simon... to go with them'; hkin ka ki heu-e 'lord it over them'. Var. kin³. (Shan 8 1c 'to treat harshly'.) meɪn hkin to order to.

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

hklai v. hklai vit to be crushed, bruised.

hklaik. See hkluk hklaik to be lax.

hklao v. to get shaved.

hklap n. hklap rup trap.

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

hklek. See hkluk hklek to be rough.

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

hkluk hklaik v. to be lax.

hkluk hklek v. to be rough, uneven. (Shan (ခွက်ခွက်) 5c 5o.)

hklut v. hklut lau to dethrone.

hko nq. quantifier, flowers. (Shan ခွက် 3c 'bunch'.)

hko-ek v. (2) to wash: hko-ek tai ti 'to wash one's hands'. Cf. hpak³ (Lawa BL kha:k, Mp khait; cf. Pal. kho:i 'to scrub, wash [pots]', RL. khe 'to wash [hands]'.)
 Pal. khuk, khuk 'to wipe'

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

hkop v. expletive in hkaw hkop to be approximately. (Shan ခွက် 4o 'to match'.)

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

hkran v. & va. (1) to be already, soon: hoit hkran yum yam an 'was then already dead'. hkran hpai to be swift. Cf. ba², nyang.

hkrao v. (12) to be new: man pa hkrao 'new cloth'; sum ceukau hkrao 'to rename'. Opp. prim. Lawa BL khrao?, U. o?, M5 kyo?

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

hkrawm v. (16) to gather, collect: ki hkrawm pa ma pa hpawng pa leu, ali-a hpleh heu-e 'they collected seven baskets of left-over fragments'; cup pwi hao pwi hun hkrawm pao ti 'a crowd collected'. hkrawm ti tui-i to gather up. hkrawk hkrawm id.; kok... hkrawm to call together; krawk hkrawm to gather. (Cf. Pal. kerprə:m 'to gather (intr.)'.)
 ~* turn²
hkrawm pum
 to accumulate;

hkre v. (3) to prepare. co hkre id.; hkrehn hkre,ka, hkren hkre

ka to attend on; jawk hkre to array. (Conn. bre²⁴⁴ M. bre.)

hkreh. See hkru hkreh to make an effort.

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

hkrek. See kruk hkrek to be jagged.

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

*k[ʰ]r[is] hkri n. gold. (Cf. Pal. ~~khri~~:n. hkrai.)

hkrom v. hkrom hu [flower] to fade.

hkru-a v. (1) to shake off: hkru-a hpawng teh pa kwe gruim caong
~*msh/*msh pe 'shake off the dust from under your feet'. (Pal. kru 'to
shake'; cf. M. karu 'to shake, shake out'.)

hkru hkreh v. to make an effort. (Conn. Pal. ra:r, rd:r 'to
work', cf. Hupawng gro:h, Homau krō:h id.)

~*[s]r[us] hkrup v. (1) (-- rawm) to faint. (Conn. Pal. hro:p 'to
wither'?)

hku¹ n. (-- dui tan) altar.

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

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

hkun- n. hkunhawhkam (12), simehang hkunhawhkam king. (Shan ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ
1c 'prince'.)

hkwan n. (10) soul: dui taw hkwan ti 'yielded up his soul,
expired'. (Shan ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ, ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ 1c 'spirit attached to person,
soul'.)

hkwi n. chest, box.

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

hkaw ka naw cao neh naw tui ka kaw an heu-e 'begged him to touch the man'; hkyo hkaw ka naw cao tom neh, yu ka maw son ang naw sang greu ki li hkaing dau meung an heu-e 'begged him earnestly not to send them out of the district'; hkyo hkaw ka naw cao, yu ka maw son sang pon tui ki caong sibe naw hkaing heu-e 'begged to be allowed to touch just the hem of his coat'; au hkyo hkaw ka mai ka dau ceukau siyeh, pawvi tuk teh-ak tuk te au heu-e 'I beseech you in God's name, do not torment me'; hkyo maing id.: naw hkyo naw maing ti ot mai: naw cao heu-e 'he begged to be allowed to accompany him'. Cf. rawk. (Shan ၁၃၇ 4c 'to coax, persuade', from B. ၁၃၇.)

ho-e v. to unfasten, open, to reveal. (Shan ၅၇၄ 1c 'to open'.)

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

On phā. Rl. muak
'to starve, be hungry'.

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

hpa. See peht hpa to have sexual relations with.

hpacet. man hpacet towel. (Shan ၁၇၆ 3c 5m 'handkerchief'.)

hpai. hkran hpai to be swift. (Shan ၁၆ 1c 'to be sharp, quick'.)

hpak¹ n. scabbard.

hpak² nq. quantifier, coins. Cf. pla.

hpak³ v. (1) to wash: hpak kaw 'to wash cups'. Cf. hko-ek, signa.
(Pal. phā 'to scour with sand'.) ~ lawā Bk ḥhaak

* p-saak

hpak⁴. See hkawng hpak gift.

* hpan¹ n. () expletive in ju hpan lives. (Pal. pha:n, 'time'; cf. Shan ၁၆ 1c 'era, lifetime', whence Rl. pan.)

hpan² v. () hpan deu, hpan yu to create: can pwi pa hoit hpan.

hoit yu 'all created men'. kaw hpan id. (Shan ၆၈ 2o, from B. ၆၆၁၃၆.)

hpan³ pcs. (66) if: hpan au tui kraung cuip naw hkaing, au tak moi heu-e 'if I touch even his garment I shall be healed'; hpan mai chi yu ti ceu ceu, caorawm ka e 'if there is anything you can do, have pity on us'; hpan bon tik me ti, mai: bao me tang kau, naw hpit naw vao heu-e 'if a woman leaves her husband and marries another she commits adultery'; hpan co sida bawng in tak sang pon ngaw leu denari lo-e siyeh pla 'if this perfume were sold it would bring in more than three hundred denarii'; hpan simehang ang keh baw yam singai an hkanki dawt, ti kau kaw ang pon ti luan 'if the Lord had not cut short those days, no one would be saved'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'; hpan pe ang plu-at hpimap pwi tang kau 'unless you forgive others'; hpan ang maw ka dau lo hpek tem naw ang sideh ang krai lo ka ki 'he did not teach them or speak to them except in parables'; hpan maw nan 'if so, then'; hpan ang maw nan 'if not, or'; hkaw ti tao ju leh, hpan ang maw nan hkaw ti pa yum leh? 'is it right to save life, or to kill?'; hpan pwi ti kau a nin ka meh ti, hpan ang maw nan, ka kui-ing ti 'if a man says to his father, or to his mother,....'

hpao n. time, period: hpao in 'at present'. hpao hkai hereafter; hpaoka (9), hpao ka first, previously, before: hpaoka keh kwe gawng, kwe la, mai: hkai an keh kwe sigi-ak 'first it puts forth stalk and leaf, then the ear'; kaw hpaoka 'the first one'; dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaing hpaoka heu-e 'the tear will be worse than before'; paw hkirawm graw grawng lo pa sang a sang krai pe hpaoka 'do not worry beforehand about what you are going to say'. (Shan ၆၆ 2c.)

hpat¹ v. (4) to read: ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?' (Shan ၆၈ 4c, from B. ၆၈၁၃၆.)

hpat² pv. to need to.

hpaw v. to speak of. (Shan ၆၆ 2c.)

hpaweh nq. piece. (Shan ၆၆ 1c, 4c 'to scatter in fine particles'.)

hpawng n. & v. (5) fine particles: hpawng teh 'dust'; hpawng gao 'flour'. ma hpawng to be reduced to fragments; pa... ma hpawng vit to shatter. (Shan ၆၆ 1c.)

hpe pv. eagerly.

hpeh-ak v. to compare. Var. hpek (təm). (Cf. Shan ၁၆၅ 30.)

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

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

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

hpi¹ n. (20) spirit, daemon. hpicao (15), hpi cao evil spirit:
pwi pa laik hpicao h'kawm u-ik 'all those possessed by evil
spirits'; hpicao hpicaik (1) evil spirits. (Shan ၁၆၅ 1c.)

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

hpit v. (8) to offend (ka against), to have irregular sexual
relations (mai: with). hpit lut to be wrong, in error,
sinful; hpit vao to have irregular sexual relations (mai:
with). (Shan ၁၆၅ 4c 'to err, to sin'.)

hpi-ya¹ n. plank (?).

*[6] hpi-ya² v. hpi-ya... hu to whirl. (Pal. ^{pya^p} ~~pi:ə~~, ~~pyā~~ 'to wave'.)

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

hpleh n. (7) basket.

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

hpo v. to jump, leap. hpo laik (-- ka dau) to jump into. (Pal.
bɛ:r, vɛ:r?)

hpoi. See hkik hpoi pieces.

hpon n. dung. (Shan ၁၆၅ 2c.)

hproik. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

~*mush/
*msh

hpru-a v. to sprinkle (ka with). (Shan ၁၆^၇ 1c, 4c 'to scatter in fine particles'; cf. Pal. prowa:r, prowa:r 'fine ash'.)

hpu v. to blow: hkeu hpu baung ting 'as a strong wind was blowing'. Cf. hplu. (Shan ၁၆ 2c.)

hpuim v. to be ignorant, rude, barbarous.

hpuin¹ n. (3) table: yam ngawm neung naw de hpuin 'as he sat at table'. (Shan ၁၆^၈ 1c 'dining-table'.)

hpuin² nq. (2) quantifier, garments, books: sibe ra hpuin 'two coats'. (Shan ၁၆^၈ 1c.)

hpuk n. (5) hpuk lai book.

*m-swun/
*sum

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

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

htai¹ nq. storey.

htai² v. to plough. krong htai plough. (Shan ၁၁^၇ 1c '(to) plough', from B. ၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁.)

htam v. to build, make. (OM. ptam?)

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

htat v. to shed (?). (Shan ၁၁၁၁ 4c 'to filter, separate'?)

htawng n. (4) prison: htai hoi sae Yohau dau htawng 'after John had been t
hteh¹ v. to give one's allegiance (ka to). htehm hteh to make up, supply; ti-ehn hteh to be brought in, brought under allegiance.

hteh² v. (-- ka) to oppose.

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

† put in prison'. (Shan ၁၁^၈ 2c, cf. B. ၁၁၁၁ and M. ၁၁၁၁, ၁၁၁၁) (518)

htehang ti tik tokau ti 'to deny oneself'; mai tak sang
htehang ti tik au 'you will repudiate me'; htehang ti tik ti
vut id. bra htehang to be contrary; htung htehang,
htunghtehang to dispute; kum htung htehang to dispute
 together; reh htehang to advance a contention. (Shan ၈၆ 1m.)

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

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

hti v. to smelt.

htip v. to kick. (Shan ၈၆ 2c.)

hto v. (1) to close, block: mai: naw plu pleh simao mai: hto
maw-eng dau si-mui-ik an heu-e 'and he rolled a stone up
 against the opening of the tomb'. rehn hto to keep under
 control. (cf. OM. dal 'to obstruct?') *law ၈၆ ၈၆*

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

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

htuit v. htuit nyuin to press round. *RL thak 'to be near'?*

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

htwi v. teh htwi to rebel.

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

'went to Tyrian territory'; ki hkin Simon... hu mai: ki 'they forced Simon... to go with them'; reu tang reu tibra hu tau mai: naw heu-e 'some other boats accompanied him'; hu ka caong ti 'to go on foot'; hu jak ti yao 'go and see'; hu mai: ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'go and show yourself to the priest'; hu ti ru-at simeh heu-e 'went to sow seed'. hu chun to be driven aground (ka on); hu hawt to follow: hu hawt naw cao dau kra heu-e 'he followed him along the road'; hu laik to go in: hu laik dau nyeh ti nyeh 'went into a house'; hu laik ka dau veng 'went into the town'; hu lailing, hu lai ling to go round: yam hu lai ling naw cao ka dau nyeh bwan 'while he was walking round the temple'; hu lailing ti sideh gau ka dau yaong hkanki 'went round the villages teaching'; hu lawng to go along; hu mo to creep; hu plap (-- ka) to rush at; hu pruing to go through, pass through: hu pruing dau ma ngoca 'was passing through the fields of corn'; hu pruing ka dau meung Galileh 'went through Galilee'; mai: hu pruing meung Sidom, mai: hu pruing sina meung Dekapoli 'and passing through the territory of Sidon, crossed that of Decapolis'. dut gweh hu hkaing to cut oneself off from; grai grup hu to pass away; greu... hu to drive; greu... li hu to drive out; gweh hu hkaing to part from, leave; haok hu to go up; hkrom hu to fade; hpi-ya... hu to whirl; hplat hu to go on; htong hu to go forward; kli-ehn... haok hu to lift up; kraw hu to go rigid; kro hu to wither; li hu to leave, go out, go away; lo-e... hu to snatch away; loi hu to go on, proceed; luan hu to go past; ploi... hu to send; prung prang (rai ru-at) hu to be scattered, dispersed; rut rim... hu to take away by force; reu... hu to take, force to go; siblo-e... hu to sweep away; ta hu to spread; tehang hu to cross over; teh ti li hu to withdraw; to hu to run; tok... hu to carry off; tui-i... hu to take, take aside; tui-i... li hu to take away; veh... hu to take, bring; veh... li hu to take away. Cf. haok, ing, laik¹, li¹; hwet. (Lawa he:u.) ~ Phu¹ 'to conduct'.

lut hu to go astray;

tok hu to be carried off;

* huic hui-ik v. to sting. pangkat hui-ik thistle. Der. nyui-ik 'sting'.
Phu huc

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

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

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

hwet v. (180) to come, arrive, to attain: yam hwet ponsawm 'when

night came'; hwet hwet hu hu 'were coming and going'; ki hwet plak toi rawm nawng 'they reached the other side of the lake'; yam hwet naw cao ka hkao an 'when he came up to the tree'; hwet ka naw cao 'came to him'; hwet de ka naw cao 'came up to him'; ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not get near him'; mai: naw cao li hu hkaing tan mai: hwet ka dau meung tokau ti 'and he left there and came to his own part of the country'; pwi hwet hkaing nyeh pwi geh kaing nyeh sideh 'a man came from the house of the president of the synagogue'; yam hwet ki hkaing dau la 'when they come from the market'; kra lat kra siyaung... hoit hwet pehang ki 'fear and trembling had overtaken them'; hwet kra tao 'to attain salvation'; tom hwet '(up) to'; ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside'; hwet mai: krup si-vo-e naw cao 'came and fell before him'; au hwet son sang kok pwi pa ra pa sui ang maw, vehang maw kaw nan, hwet ti kok pwi pa kwe map kwe gram heu-e 'I did not come to call righteous men, but to call sinners'; hwet son sang deu mai tai ti pehang naw leh-ak 'come and lay your hands on her'; paiawm hwet ti hkuim vui-i ki 'a cloud came and cast its shadow on them'. blu... hwet to draw to one; de hwet to approach; gaok hwet to (be?) invite(d); kao hwet to come from; klawm... hwet to bring on a stretcher; kok... hwet to call, summon; li hwet to come out, emerge, come down, (-- hkaing) come from, out of, leave; nehn hwet ka to come on to; nyak hwet to reach; ploi... hwet to send; ploi... hplat hwet to send on; teh hwet to turn back; tehang hwet to cross to; to hwet to come running; veh... hwet to bring. Cf. hu, kao¹. (Pal. vet 'to come near'?)

i¹ v. (36) to eat, to consume, use: i hkaomun 'to eat bread'; i kapao 'to hold a wedding feast'; ang kwe pa i tit ti heu-e 'have nothing to eat'; i tom sak, i mai: sak 'ate their fill'. i nyao to devour; i un to eat: pa i pa un 'food'; i pa i pa un 'to eat'. rut ti i to prey on. Cf. sawm².

conn. *cya[?]?

i² v. (-- rawm (ri)) to agree, to be together.

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

*(h)yim

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

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

*wüŋ/
*wüŋ

'went home'; paw keh naw dui ing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let him not go back to fetch his clothes'. ploi... ing to send back. Cf. teh². (Lawa ɣin 'to come, return', Pal. ve:ng, vi:ng 'to return'; M. wöiŋ 'to visit'.)

RL vüŋ

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

*[i]ʔ^{ic}

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

*[o]ʔ^{ur}

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

ja¹ n. drop: ja nam 'drops of blood'.

ja² v. (17) to begin (ti to): dui ja ti sideh gau de praok rawm nawng 'again began to teach by the lakeside'; dui ja, yam ja 'beginning'; pa ja ti hkarawm hkari 'the beginning of the troubles'; ja tom ri-a 'from the root up'; ja... tom hwet 'from... to'; ja plak pehang tam hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; ja yam in tom hwet lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'from now till eternity'. (Shan ၀၀၅၀, from B. ၀၀၀၀.)

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

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

jai² v. expletive in jut jai to cease.

jak v. (41) to look (usy. ka (pehang) at), watch, see, to take note: naw jak mawm mawm 'he had a good look'; ot dui singai mai: jak heu-e 'watched from a distance'; ki jak vung vehang ki 'they looked round them'; jak ka kaw an 'looked at him'; jak ka pehang ki 'looked at them'; jak ka pwi hao pwi hun sau mau, dui sau mau tan 'watched the people putting money into the treasury there'; hwet ti jak graw grawng pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; keh e jak Eliya sang hwet ti tui-i naw li leh, ang hwet leh? 'let us see whether Elijah

will come to take him down or not'; jak heu-e, hkaoru pa hoit ja mai, hoit vit hoit kro hu hkawm u-ik heu-e 'look, the fig tree you cursed has withered completely'; jak heu-e, au hoit gru krai ka pe graw grawng ku ceu si-vo-e ka sang maw heu-e 'don't forget, I have foretold everything to you before it happens'; ngeht heu-e, jak heu-e 'listen...' jak ti yao to look purposefully: hu jak ti yao 'go and see'; jak ti yao vung vehang naw 'looked round'. gong ti jak to regard fixedly; kro ti jak to be expecting, be on the lookout for; maong ti jak to look up; pau ti jak to watch; yaok ti jak to look up. Cf. yao¹.

ja lao, jalao pcs. rather than.

ja lo, jalo v. (1) to jump. ja lo ti kao to spring to one's feet.. (Shan ၂၀၆ 5c 1c 'to jump up towards something'.)

jan¹ n? hkao jo rong jan 'framework of building'. (Shan ၂၀၆ 4o 'unroofed portion of veranda'?)

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

jan³. du jan to excuse, justify.

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

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

*j-n-juy jaong n. jaong num, num jaong foundation. (Conn. caong 'foot'.)

~*jur/*juur jau v. to shed: jau rawm ngai 'to shed tears'.

jaw¹ n. shellfish.

v. to imitate. id.;
jaw² n? ~~set (2):~~ hawt jaw ~~'to imitate'~~. kaing jaw action.

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

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

jawk ten n. candlestick. (Cf. Shan ၂၀၆ 4m 'candle'.)

jawm¹ n. (19) n. phr. head, chiefly in: jawm sau 'illness, case of disease; jawm sau jawm ngi-ya 'diseases'; lo tawm jawm krai 'command'; jawm lak 'craftiness'; jawm pa keut pa sawn

*j-n-jəm 'opinion'. jawm kra manner: jawm kra pa yu au 'my methods'.
Cf. kra. (RL. tsəm 'in order to'.)

*t-n-jəm? jawm² v. to ambush.

jawp¹ v. (1) to clench, to cling (ka to): jawp tai ti kla naw
cao 'struck him with clenched fists'.

jawp² v. jawp krai to assert, prove. deu jawp to impute.

jeh¹ nq. jeh nyeh family.

jeh² v. to break up, be broken up.

hehang v. to take off [sandals].

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

jeht¹ v. (4) to accord. jeht hkaw to accord closely: jeht hkaw
ka rawm Herut heu-e 'delighted Herod'; jeht kreung to be
square. hkaw jeht to be right, proper.

jeht² v. to be bright. jeht pru to be dazzling.

jeh yaong. hkao jeh yaong palm tree.

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

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

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

*s-n-jim/
*sjim

ji-ang¹ n. scales. (ci-ang 'to weigh'.)

ji-ang² v. to watch closely, to spy on. (Shan 8 4m 'to look at'.)

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

jim- n. jimrehm nail.

ji-yak saw n. key. Var. ji-ak saw. (Cf. Pal. lăhsə: 'key'; M.

kəsoʔ 'lock'.)

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

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

jo-eng pv. [not] only.

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

comm. *tay? jong² n. joint.

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

*[k]-n. door jui¹ n. (3) lips, mouth. siyehp jui lips. Cf. maw-eng. (RL. tsu or laua U ndoor, BL taau, MP nduua, RL tor 'lip' < *gyor. 'outer ear'?)

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

*j-n-juur

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

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

juip n. juip gehn ring.

juit v. do jawm juit normality (?).

jum n. ngaw jum great value.

jun¹ v. keut pot jun pot to hope; kro jun to await. (Shan ၵုၵ်ႉ 1c 'to encounter'?)

jun². See reh jun steepness, declivity.

jung v. to stand erect, [sun] to be at the zenith. yaok ti jung

*[tɪ-jɛ]y
 <*juy
 to hold fast to. Der. (cung) sijung 'to stand firm'. (Conn. cung 'to stand'. Pal *lemjɔŋ*, RL *lɪksɛŋ*).

jup n. & v. (to) muzzle.

jut v. to cease. jut jai id. (Shan ယုဝ် 40.)

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

*kaal

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

ka³ n. (73) (chiefly in collocation yu --) ka maw what: au tak yu ka maw? 'what shall I do?'; so yu ka maw 'so that, that, how, why', (in questions) 'what, which'; pa yu ka maw 'how, what, which'. Cf. maw², pa ti. (Perh. weak form of hkeu 'cause'.)

ka⁴ pn. & n. (780) to, into; at, in, on, in front of, against, round, among; with, by, from (particle indicating (i) direction or object of action; (ii) location; (iii) means or source of action); thereto, etc.: ki hu ka veng Kapeniom 'they went to Capernaum'; hwet ka naw cao 'came to him'; a nin ka naw 'said to him'; taw mau ko ka simehang Kesa 'to pay tax to Caesar'; graw grawng pa hoit maw ka kaw pa laik hpicao hkanki 'what had happened to the man who had been possessed by evil spirits'; hkyo ka naw 'besought him'; jak ka 'to look at'; nya ka 'to laugh at'; caorawm ka 'to take pity on'; hpit vao ka bon an heu-e 'he commits adultery against that woman'; songrawm ka 'to be angry with'; gweh ka an... ka pwi hkawm u-ik heu-e 'divided the... fish among them all'; hpan preu-e simao... ka ngawk naw 'if a... stone was hung round his neck'; ot ka greung rawm nawng 'was in the middle of the lake'; gruim ka brawk 'below in the compound'; sawm ka gawng tan heu-e

'were feeding there on the hill'; ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'could not bind him, even with chains'; pu-a naw ka man paing an 'wrapped him in the white cloth'; baptis ka naw 'was baptised by him'; hu ka caong ti 'went on foot'; yam naw hoit mong graw grawng ceu an ka pwi geh kaing naing 'when he had heard about it from the captain'; dao deng ka 'were astonished at it'; ki ang yumrawm ka 'they did not believe it'; tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took stones and gashed himself with them'; ki hkawm u-ik nyau ka heu-e 'they all drank from it'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe rehn rawm ti ka 'take note of what you have heard'. ka dau in, into, to, at, on, among, of: paw vi laik ka dau yaong an, mai: paw vi kraik ka pwi ti kau kaw ka dau yaong an heu-e 'do not go into that village, or tell anyone in it'; ka dau bawk yam in 'at this time'; ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; ka de near, by: cot ka de kra 'fell by the road'; ka dui (in lit. sense and) place: ka dui in maw ka dau teh-ak heu-e 'this place is in the forest'; ka dui chi keut 'seat of thought, mind'; ka pehang above, on, on to, to, at: it ka pehang mawn gaong 'was asleep on the pillow'; groi sida an ka pehang kaing naw cao heu-e 'poured the perfume on his head'; jak ka pehang 'to look at'; naw hoit yu kaing pa mawm ka pehang au heu-e 'she has done a good deed towards me'; ka sina among: cot ka sina pang kat 'fell among some thorns'; ka si-vo-e ahead of: hwet ka si-vo-e ki heu-e 'arrived ahead of them'. de ka near, up to. Cf. dau²; hkaing². (Shan ၈ 3c 'place; at, -to, from'.)

**kahn*
ka⁵ v. (4) to untie: peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; pa ka la in yu ka maw? 'why are you untying that donkey?' (Rumai ka ka; cf. Pal. khăh, RL. khə; Srê hou. Conn. ga 'to be loosened, to displace'.)

ka⁶ ns. (5) also, even, still: au ka ang kraik ka pe 'nor will I tell you'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door'; pa leu hkaing an ka 'still more'; yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh 'so that I can teach even there'. (Weak form of kaw 'also, even', perh. partly also of kawn 'still'.)

kai. kap kai to compose [poem].

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

kaing¹ n. (41) act, deed, work: naw hoit yu kaing pa mawm 'she

has done a good deed'; maw hkeu nan siawp sibrawm hkanki tom yu kaing ka dau naw heu-e 'it is because of that that mighty powers are at work in him'; hoit taw kaing ka kau pwi maw kau pwi an 'has given each man his task'; geh kaing 'to be a leader, be in charge' (lit. 'to hold the acts'). kaing jaw act. (Lit. M. ၁၀၆၀၀၀.)

cf. *kɛm

kaing² n. (12) head: vukveht kaing ti 'to shake one's head'; si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa U, Mp kain, BL kai, Pal. ki:ng, (*kɛm/?)*kɛm? RL. kin.)

*kai/*kaiy kak n. (3) (--, -- hkao) branch. (Lawa ka:k, Pal. khă (he:), RL. kak.)

kakaong v. (2) to be naked.

ka-la-uk n. (2) camel. (Shan ကလးကုတ် 5c 4c 4c, from B. ကလး 3၃၀၆, cf. ကလး 'western-foreigner', P. oṭha 'camel'.)

* kalu v. to be short of stature.

ka-man n. gangrene.

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

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

kao¹ v. (41) to stand up, get up, (-- hkaing) to come (from), to leave: kao mai: hu 'stood up and walked'; mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; pa kao hkaing meung Galileh 'who had come from Galilee'; kao hkaing tan mai: hu dau hakteh veng Turu 'left there and went to Tyrian territory'. kao hwet to come from; kao im (dui --) to rise from the dead; kao ti yu ka to rise against. ja lo ti kao to spring to one's feet; so(...) kao to rouse; yaok... kao to help get up. Cf. cung; hwet, li¹. (Lawa ko 'to stand up'.) BL kauli, U, MS koh

*[ɔ̃][aw][.]

*[u]l

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

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

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

*[u]sɔŋ

kap v. to graft. kap kai to compose [poem]; kap sau to graft

on. (Shan ၵ 4c 'to join'.)

kapao, ka pao n. (3) wedding: yu kapao 'to get married'.

(*kaat/?) kat n. (3) katlawm (1), kat lawm thorn; kat saibre bramble.
*[k]al. pang kat thorny plant.

kau¹ n. & hq. (156) person, self; quantifier, human beings and spirits: pwi pon kau 'four men'; mo-eng tang kau 'another wife'; hpi cao ali-a kau 'seven evil spirits'. tokau (44) body, self. (Shan ၵ 2c 'self'.)

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

kau³ v. (4) to be called: dui kau Kesasemani 'a place called Gethsemane'; ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?' ceukau (14), ceu kau name. Cf. maw⁴.

kau⁴ v. (2) to be ripe: yam hoit kau pli 'when the fruit is ripe'. Cf. tuim³.

*[k]aw kau⁵ v. (6) kau cong to endure, to be stable: ki kau ki cong *to be steadfast in: kau sija 'to keep faith'* tivut hkaing 'they endure only for a while'; keh... kau cong 'confirmed, strengthened'; kau cung sijung to stand firm.

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

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

kaw² v. to found: kaw num 'to lay a foundation'. kaw hpan to create. (Shan ၵ 2c 'to begin'.)

kaw³ ns. (128) also, too, even: mai: ka eh-ak kaw ki kwe cui-i 'they also had a few small fish'; pe kwe ngai kaw, ang chi yao leh? 'you have eyes, cannot you see?'; naw taw lo ka hpi pa sui-ing pa brai kaw 'he even gives orders to unclean spirits'; ti ceu kaw '[not] anything, nothing'; so paw vi kra i ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'say nothing to anyone'; e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti bawk kaw 'we never saw anything like it'; vehang... kaw 'though, (also vehang maw...) even, also'; vehang ki yao kaw 'though they see'; vehang baung mai: rawng nawng kaw ngeht lo naw heu-e 'even the wind and the lake obey him'; vehang maw so hkanki kaw 'even the dogs'; vehang maw kaw nan 'though it is so, but'; vehang maw nan kaw 'but even so'. Cf. peh⁴.

Weak form ka⁶. (Shan ကာ 3c.)

kaweh pv. (1) to go on to do, to do late. (Shan ကွဲ 3 'to delay'.)

kawk¹ n. & nq. (6) cup, cupful: rawm ti kaw 'a cup of water'.
kawkungu (2) lamp. (Shan ကွဲ 4c.)

kawk² n. enclosure for animals.

kawk³ v. to remove, to draw out..

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

*gok...
... *wok

kawk wawk v. to be crooked. (Cf. Shan ကွဲ 5c id. - whence Pal.
kō - from B. ကကကကက ; M. kok, (wèn) wok; RL wōle 'to be curved')

*kum

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

enter as plur.

kawn¹ n. (106) child, offspring, young creature: naw ang kwe
kawn 'he had nō children'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw?
'how can he be his son?'; kawn nyawm '(young) child'; kawn
nyawm bon eh-ak au 'my little daughter'; kawn pwi 'men, human
beings'; kawn la 'young donkey'. kawn ai son; kawn brawm
twins; kawncau (70) servant, follower: bon pa maw kawncau cao
geh kaing li pa ting an 'a girl who was one of the high
priest's servants'; kawncau naw hkanki 'his disciples'; kawn
ceucat progeny; kawn do-e orphan; kawnprai (6), kawn prai
child, offspring: kawnprai hkanki kaw tak kao ti yu ka meh
kui-ing ti 'children too shall rise against their parents';
ang hkaw ti tui-i hkaomun ceh kawnprai hkanki taing ka so
heu-e 'it is not right to take the children's bread and throw
it to the dogs'; kawnsau grandchild; kawnse great-grandchild.
daok dawn kawn prai children; puaik kawn kui-ing family, close
kin. (Lawa U, Mp ku:an, BL kon, Pal. kwō:n, RL. kuan; Khasi
khún; OM. kon.)

*kum/*koon

kawn² pv. (15) still: yam kawn sika naw cao 'while he was still
speaking'; pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one
thing you lack'; au tak kawn sang ot mai: pe meh greung? 'how
much longer must I be with you?'; leu hkaing nan kawn kwe buin
tang ceu tom neh 'they have many more rules besides that'.

*g[ɔ]n

*g[wa]n

kawng¹ n. (3) worm. Cf. veh-ak. (Cf. Pal. vā gō:ng 'edible
grub'.)

kawng² n. (3) flask, phial. (Shan ၵၼ် 3c 'tube'.)

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

kawp¹ v. to adhere, to attach (ka to). (Shan ၵၼ် 3c 'to cling to, to attach'.)

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

kawt v. to wipe, wipe off. (Pal. ~~khu:t.~~)

ke v. (2) to be born, to bear. loi ti ke to be in labour. (Lawa U koi, BL ke:, Mp kih.) Sale. igōv, igōy 'born', PRMP B 343A.

keh¹ n. trap.

keh² pron. (38) they two, the two; she, her. hkankeh (1) dual marker. Cf. naw¹. (Pal. ga:r, RL. kar.)

keh³ v. (105) to cause to, (usy. [not]) to allow to, let; so prefixed to 1st and 3rd person, and emphatic 2nd person, imperatives, and imperatives of vv. denoting states; without verbal complement, to forbid: pwi aw kaw, dui keh chi sika heu-e 'he has made even the dumb able to speak again'; keh ki taw ka pwi hkanki 'had them give them to the people'; sawk ti keh naw cao ji ki yao mai pa dao pa am hkaing raoma 'tried to get him to show them a sign from heaven'; tak sang prawng keh naw yum 'shall condemn him to death'; neh kawncaw naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro de naw ti lang heu-e 'told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him'; naw ang keh hpicao hkanki sika 'he would not let the evil spirits speak'; keh kawm nyawm eh-ak hkanki hwet ka au, paw vi sidehn ki 'let the little children come to me, do not stop them'; keh e yu nyeh bang lo-e lang 'let us make three huts'; hpan pwi ti kau kau simeh ti hwet hkai au, keh naw htehang ti tik tokau ti 'if anyone wants to follow me, let him deny himself'; paw keh naw li laik dau nyeh 'let him not go down into the house'; pe ku kau dau pwi ngeht au, mai: keh tawng heu-e 'all of you listen to me, and understand'; keh nim 'be still!'; e keh naw 'we forbade him'. keh kang, keh raw to prevent; keh sidehn (-- ka) to restrain. cu ti keh [not] to allow to; klop ti keh yi to empty; yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone; yu keh to cause to. Cf. neh¹. (Lawa U kuuwa 'to give'.) BL, MP kuwa, U. kuo

to prevent;
, to oppose

to undermine;
to undermine;

keh⁴ v. to be hurt (?).

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

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

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

kehp n. (2) shoe, sandal: cuip kehp 'to wear shoes'. (Shan ကပ် 4o.) cf. *Lawa* U kɛp.

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

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

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

keukeh n. pigeon. (Shan ကျက်:10 1o, cf. ကျ 'crow', and Pal. kake: 'pigeon'.)

keun. mau ko keun kind of tax.

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

keut¹ n? rawm keut spring.

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

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

*gəət/*gəət

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

*g[ee]

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

*g[ee]/*g[ee]
*kit

ki-eh v. to bite. (Lawa U, Mp khi:at, BL ki:at; M. kit. Cf. Shan ၃၀၄ 40 'to bite, to cut with scissors', and kit.)

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

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

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

*kit (?)

kit v. (6) to cut, sever: kak hkao pa hoit kit ki hkaing dau ma 'branches which they had cut in the fields'; pa hoit kit au kaining naw 'whose head I cut off'. kit... dut to cut off: kit yaok... dut heu-e 'cut off [his] ear'; kit(...) go to cut down; kit ti tik to cut off, get rid of by cutting off. (Shan ၃၀၄ 40 'to bite, to cut with scissors'? Cf. ki-eh, and M. kut.)

*k-las

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

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

*klay

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

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

com.

*klu [ʔ]

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

klao². leng klao to compose verses. (Shan ခွံ 4c 'to make good musical sounds'?)

klao³. (1) tau klao mustard plant. Lawa Bl. tau² klau². U., M5to² klao² 'white radish'.

*klap v. to shut: klap siveh 'shut the doors'. Cf. nyuip. (Pal. kl8:p 'to shut', kl8:p 'to slam'.)

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

klat v. to hold back, check.

klaung v. twā klaung to observe [law].

(~?)*klaw n. valley. (Cf. Shan ခွံ 5c 'hollow, valley'; Pal. hl3 '(to make) dent, hollow'.)

*klawm v. (4) to raise to, carry on, one's shoulder. klawm... hwet to bring, carrying on one's shoulder: ki klawm pwi sau hkanki pehang ku hwet tan heu-e 'they brought the sick there on their beds'. Cf. veh². Der. glawm 'burden'. (RL. klaam.)

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

*klawng n. (3) stream: tang prai tang klawng 'abroad'. rawm klawng id. (Lawa klo:ŋ; cf. B. ကျောင်း; Pal. pl3:ng 'stream', B. ကြောင်း; 'canal', ကြွင်း 'gully'.)

klawt v. to be alive. Cf. im.

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

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

klehp. man klehp apron. (Cf. Pal. rakg:p 'bands worn over apron'.)

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

kleuk v. (1) (-- tau) to join together: pa hoit kleuk siyeh tau paw keh pwi yeh heu-e 'what God has joined together, let man not separate'. kleuk neu-e to share (ka in). klao kleuk to assemble. Var. hkleuk.

kli-a v. to knot together.

~ *slin/
*slin

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

*kling/
*kling

kling v. to spin. (OM. kleñ; cf. Pal. kəñle:ng 'wheel, spindle', *Lawa U ale:y 'spinning-wheel'.*)

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

*[l]ip/*pl[i]k klip¹ n. shoulder. (Lawa klep.)

~ *kip

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

klo. teh klo clay.

klo-ek v. to seize: klo-ek gok naw 'seized him by the throat'. (OM. *kloc, mod. klost, 'to steal'?)

kloi v. tōcbe 'subdued, suppressed'.

*hlay (?)

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

klop v. klop ti keh yi to empty. (Cf. Shan ၁၁၁ 3o 'to be empty'.)

*kluuc

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

*gluuc

klu-ik v. to be lax.

*klay/*klay

klu-ing v. to be fat. (Lawa U klōin, Pal. klī:ng; M. klōin 'fat, oil'.)

klup ti beh law to undermine;

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

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

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

ko³ pv. (3) ha... ko in case, lest.

*[k]e[u]c

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

*[k]e[u]v

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

pwi ko-eng ka mai 'your enemies'.

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

*kuk / *kunk

kra n. (54) road, way, way of conduct; head of hypostasising n. phr.: ngawm de kra 'was sitting near the road'; hawt naw cao dau kra 'followed him along the road'; plak prai ka dau kra 'outside in the street'; hu kra 'to walk'; yam hu kra 'on the way'; kra siyeh 'God's way'; kra yum 'death'; kra dao kra deng 'astonishment'; kra tuk teh-ak tuk te 'persecution'; kra ang yumrawm au 'my lack of belief'; kra pa ang ki yumrawm 'their lack of belief'; pe ang nyang kwe kra yumrawm leh? 'have you still no faith?'; hwet kra tao 'to attain salvation'. jawm kra manner. Cf. jawm¹. (Lawa U, Mp kra; use as n. phr. head calqued on Shan onc 40.)

*kra?

krai¹ v. (73) to say, tell (--, -- ka to): ki krai graw grawng keh ka naw cao heu-e 'they told him about her'; krai ki graw grawng ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau naw 'told them what was going to happen to him'; krai lo 'to speak'; krai lo jai heu-e 'prophecy!'; mong lo pa hoit krai an 'heard what he said'; au krai lo tete telai ka pe 'I tell you truly'; krai ceu an sidawng heu-e 'said these things openly'; krai pa cao graw grawng 'to speak evil of'; au krai ka mai, kao heu-e 'I tell you, rise'; au krai ka pe, Eliya hoit hwet heu-e 'I tell you that Elijah has come'; ki dui krai, "Kwe ali-a lon heu-e" 'they replied, "Seven"'; ki krai ka naw cao a nin 'they told him:...'; krai a to say; krai do to admit, confess, give account of: ki krai do hpimap hpigram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'; krai lao (-- ka) to inform; krai... mong to tell, speak to: krai ki mong graw grawng 'tell them of...'; naw krai ki mong gumlo bwan heu-e 'he was speaking the Good Word to them'. a krai to say; gru krai to foretell; jawp krai to assert; jehm ti krai to repeat; ji krai to declare; lo tawm jawm krai command; ni nai krai lao to explain; pawk ti krai to reply; teh-ak krai to estimate; yo ti krai to shout out. Cf.

*graay. a², sika. (Pal. gra:i; cf. Shan ḡ⁹ 3c 'to narrate'.)

*[k][u]. krai² v. (1) (-- ka) to anoint, smear on. (Pal. kri:z 'to apply [paint]'.)

krai³ v. to gather [fuel].

kraing v. to lust.

kram v. to take up, occupy. (Shan ḡ⁹ 4o 'to sojourn'.)

*[k][u]. krao n. granary, storeroom. (Lawa U kra:u 'storeroom', Pal. kro:r 'basket for storing paddy'.)

kraung n. (24) garment; gear: cuip kraung hauk ka-la-uk 'wore clothes of camel's hair'; ki pui-ik kraung pa rao klai hkaing naw, mai: dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'they took the purple robe off him and dressed him in his own clothes again'; kraung cuip 'garment, clothes'; kraung it 'bed'; lawk pa ting..., pa hoit kwe kraung 'a large furnished room'; ang cu ti keh pwi ti kau kaw, veh kraung tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to carry any goods through the temple'. kraung ceh property, goods; kraung hkrai riches, wealth. hkao kraung ornaments. (RL. kraŋ; cf. Shan ḡ⁹ 3o 'property, gear'; Pal. gru: 'garment, gear'.)

kraw v. (1) kraw hu to go rigid. (OM. *kro', mod. kro⁷ 'to be stiff'; cf. Pal. khə: id.)

krawk v. krawk hkrawm to gather, collect. Var. hkrawk.

kre¹ n. (1) kre nye eye of needle.

kre² nq. quantifier, swords.

kre³ v. to overflow. naok kre to be full to overflowing.

kreu-ek v. to be torn to pieces.

kreung. jeht kreung to be square.

kri¹ n. (-- ka) shoal.

*[k][u]. kri² n. bear. (Lawa U kris, BL khre, Mp kraih, Pal. khre:r.)

kri³ v. kri vung vehn to entangle.

kri⁴. klang kri eagle.

- kri⁵. (2) bon kri virgin. *law* BL *piéhrzili*, U. *palerli*, MS *palahyeili*
(**é-nili*/**nili*)
- **g-mit* krit v. to grind: krit maw 'to grind in a quern'. (Pal. grīt.)
- ~(**mso*/?) **mso*? kro¹ v. (5) to be dry. kro hu to wither. hit kro to dry up;
vit kro hu to wither; yum kro to be withered, atrophied.
- (-ti) **thuh* (?) kro² v. (2) to wait, (-- ti) to come to, become, gradually: neh kawncaw naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro dennaw ti lang heu-e
'told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him';
kro ti ting rawm 'have got proud'. kro jun to wait for; kro pau to keep watch; kro ti jak to be on the lookout (son for),
be expecting. *Rh. thui* 'to come, become'.
- kro³ v. (-- ka) to stub against, collide with.
- ~**rum*?/**rum*? krom v. to cohere.
- krong n. krong htai plough.
- kru n. kru naing army.
- kruit v. to take shelter.
- kruk hkrek v. to be jagged (?).
- **gruup* krup¹ v. (6) to prostrate oneself, do obeisance: krup ka naw cao, krup si-vo-e naw cao 'prostrated himself before him';
krup de caong naw 'fell at his feet'; gru ngawng ti krup ka
'knelt in homage to'. (Pal. *gru:p*; cf. Shan *ꨀ* 5c 'to kneel with bowed head', and *gup*.)
- krup² v. to overtake.
- krup³ v. to be discovered, detected.
- ku¹ n. (4) bedstead: it ka pehang ku 'lying on the bed'. ku dui
it id. (Shan *ꨀ* 2c.)
- ku² n. speck: ku ngai 'mote in eye'.
- **gur* ku³ v. tuim ku to help. (*Rh. gur* (*tham*) id.)
- ku⁴ num. (39) every: pa tan pa lu ku mu 'every sacrifice'; pe ku kau dau pwi 'all of you'; ku ceu (*hkawm u-ik*) 'everything'; ku da ku dui 'everywhere'. Cf. *hkawm*. (Shan *ꨀ* 3c.)

* (книгу)

* Gap

* trust /
* treat

(764)

siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door';
kwe tibra pa songrawm 'there were some who were angry'; kwe
dui maw? 'where is...'; yaong pa kwe si-vo-e pa 'the village
 in front of you'; ka dau ki kwe 'among them were...'; ju naw
hoit kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'; pa kwe
buin ti siyeh 'a hundred in number'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli
nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; pa kwe mai
ku ceu 'everything you possess'; pe kwe hkaomun meh lon? 'how
 many loaves have you?'; pe ang nyang kwe kra yumrawm leh?
 'have you still no faith?'; tom ang ki kwe bawk yam sawm heu-e
 'till they had no time to eat'; e kwe pa yu mai: mai ceu pa
ti? 'what have we to do with you?'; kwe kak pa ting 'grew
 large branches'. dawk kwe ka to precede; deuk kwe to remain;
mi kwe to be rich; nyawm ot nyawm kwe to be in good health;
sehp kwe to possess; sidu kwe to share equally; tui-i ti kwe
 to take [a wife]; yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone. Cf. maw.
 (Lawa U ko:i 'to possess', Pal. gwa:i 'to exist'.)

*guuy

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

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

la¹ n. (5) donkey. (Shan လူ 4c 'mule', from B. လူ:.)

*sla?

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

tr
 *laas

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

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

tr
 *laas

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

*slaas/*sla?

la⁶ v. to be late. (Shan လူ 3c.)

*los

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

-la⁹. sola woff.

la⁸. rawm la sweat.

lai¹ n. (30) writing, book: tehm lai 'to write'; lai cao jai
Isaya 'the book of the prophet Isaiah'. lai carang account;
laira (1) song, hymn: hkai hoit ra ki laira ti mu 'after they
 had sung a hymn'. hpuk lai book. (Shan လူ 4o.)

lai² n. & pv. (17) time, occasion; ever, sign of continuous or habitual action: lai maw? 'when?'; pe simeh ti yu pa mawm ka ki lai maw ang a 'whenever you want to do them a kind act'; ang lai pawk lo tit ti 'answered never a word'; paw lai bao laik ka naw heu-e 'never enter him again!'; keh ang lai dui maw ra kau 'they are no longer two persons'; ang lai kwe hkaomun mai: ki dau reu, leu hkaing ti lon hkaing 'they had no bread with them in the boat, except one loaf'; yu ka maw kawncaw mai lai ang twa pa i pa un? 'why do your disciples not fast?'; yu pa ti mai lai kawm lakleut ka sara cao gau? 'why do you go on troubling the teacher?'; yu ka maw mai lai kok au maw 'pa mawm'? 'why do you call me good?' Cf. do³, tau³. (RL. lai 'longer, more'.)

*laay²

*bl[ɔ]y lai³ n. trade: yu lai 'to trade'. lai geu id. (Pal. lɛ:i 'to trade'.)

*laay lai⁴ pn. reciprocating particle: ti kau lai ti kau 'one another'. (Pal. la:i 'to be different; other, each'.)
-lai See tele telaw truly.

*lc laik¹ v. (59) to enter (-- (ka) dau, ka): laik ka dau veng Yerusalehm, mai: laik ka dau nyeh bwan 'entered Jerusalem and went into the temple'; laik (ka) dau reu 'got into the boat'; laik ka dui ot kawm nyawm an heu-e 'went in where the child was'; grawm ti laik ka simehang hkunhawhkam 'hurried in to the king'; naw laik dui maw ang a 'wherever he enters'. blui ti laik ka dau to open on to, lead to; chun laik dau to splash into; htong ji... laik to show the way into; hu laik (ka) dau to enter; jui laik ka dau to go down into; kwan ti rehpa... laik dau to admit to; li laik dau to go down into; plap ti laik ka dau to rush into. Opp. li¹. (Lawa U li:ak.)

*laac laik² v. (5) laik it to sleep, be asleep. (Gf. OM. lhin id.)
RL lao 'to be lazy'.

*lyh... lailing, lai ling v. (1, 1) lai ling kling klang to go in and out. hu lailing, hu lai ling to go round, make a tour. (Pal., songs, le:h la:ng 'to wander', cf. RL. lay le 'to wander abroad'.)

*k-l-laik lak¹ n. crow. (Lawa U raya:k, BL la-a:k, Pal. khă-ă; OM. kil'āk.)

lak² nq. mile. (Shan လၢ 4c.)

lak³ v. (2) breh lak to steal. (Shan လၢ 5c id.)

lak⁴ v. to be sensible, wise: jawm lak 'craftiness'. lak lehm,

lacklehm id.

lak⁵ pv. of one's own accord. (Shan လက် 4c 'to act voluntarily'.)

lak⁶. lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated.

laklaw v. to deny (?).

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

laklo n. garland.

laksawn n. gift. hkawnghpak laksawn gifts. (Cf. Shan လက်ဆွဲ 3c, from B. လက်ဆောင်.)

lan¹ nq. million. (Shan လခဲ 50.)

lan². tehlán, teh lan mud.

lang¹ nq. (7) quantifier, houses and boats: nyeh bang lo-e lang 'three huts'; reu eh-ak... ti lang 'a small boat'. (Shan လင် 1c.)
lawa Bl lang nq. for houses

*[L]maay/
 *[L]naw

lang² v. (1) to be long: hauk kaing pa lang 'long hair'; rawk bwan tom lang 'pray for a long time'. Cf. da². Der. glang 'length'. (Cf. Pal. hlō:ng, hlu:ng; OM. *jliñ, mod. klōiŋ.)
*lawa Bl 7day (~ing), U, MS 7day (< *jlaay)*

lang³ v. lang teung, langteung to be severe; extremely. (Cf. Pal. lo:ng la:ng 'very [large, small]'.)

lao¹ v. (2) to taste, have flavour: pa lao ki 'the taste of the salt'.

lao². krai lao ka to inform; ni nai krai lao to explain. (Shan လာ 3c 'to address'; cf. M. လဲa 'to narrate'.)

lao³. (5) sa lao to abuse, speak against.

lao⁴. See ja lao, jalao rather than.

lao leh v. to be important.

lawk⁴ v. to set [value] (ka on), to crave.

lawk⁵ v. (-- ka) to retain, preserve. lawk ot to live, dwell;
lawk ti taw to give grudgingly.

lawk⁶ palawk to
destroy, to be destroyed,
got rid of.

lawkle n. flute. pi lawk le id.

law law n. (2) often: maw hkeu hoit sa... sau gang ka naw law
law glang ka an 'for they had often... put him in irons
before'. (M. lō? 'when'?)

*[l]m

lawm n. & v. cutting edge; to be sharp. v (Pal. lə:m 'to be
sharp'.)

kallawm (1), kat lawm thorn.

comm.

*glozy?

lawng¹ v. to go along: lawng kra 'to pass along'. hu lawng id.
(RL. lōy 'on'.)

lawng². See tap lawng ramparts.

lawpan n. incense.

*[b]o?
*hust

lawt v. (1) to unsheathe: lawt wait ti 'drew his sword'. (Pal.
lu:t, cf. RL. tuat; comm. Shan noŋ 3o 'to withdraw [bolt]'.)

le. See lawkle flute.

leh¹ n. & v. (to) rain. rawm leh rain. (Lawa U. hle⁷, BL lei, Mp
lahe 'rain'.)

leh² v. to disobey. leu leh id. (Shan (nōŋ) ~ 1c 'to
transgress'.)

-leh³ v. luleh (1) to roll. Der. (plu) pleh 'to cause to roll'.
(RL. loi 'to roll; cause to roll'; cf. Pal. glu:ng gla:i 'to
cause to roll'.)

leh⁴ ps. (60) absolute question particle: mai hwet ti yu e lau
leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; laik it mai leh? 'are you
asleep?'; mai: nan naw hkanki kaw ot tau mai: e tin, ang maw
leh? 'and his sisters too are living with us here, aren't
they?'; chawk ka naw graw grawng hoit reung yum naw cao leh?
'asked him whether he had been dead some time'; keh e jak
Eliya sang hwet ti tui-i naw li leh, ang hwet leh? 'let us see
whether Elijah will come to take him down or not'; tak maw yam
ponbo leh, hpan ang maw nan, yam greung sawm leh, ... pe ang
lai tawng heu-e 'you do not know whether it will be at
evening, or in the middle of the night'. Cf. neh⁷.

leh⁵. See lao leh to be important.

leh-ak¹ n? ngai leh-ak ankle.

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

*laak/laan leh-ak³ v. leh-ak it to be fast asleep.

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

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

lehang¹ v. (3) to herd: pwi lehang lik 'swineherd'. lehang kya id. (Shan လူ 5m 'to feed'.)

lehang². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

lehm. lak lehm, lacklehm to be sensible.

lehp n. proximity, near.

*lot/lot/lit leht¹ v. to lick. (Pal. le:ət,) leht

leht² v. to be unimportant (ka to).

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

or conn.
*laan?

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

leu¹ v. & va. (27) to be left over, surplus, to be more (hkaing than): pa ma pa hpawng pa leu 'fragments left over'; pa leu ki 'their surplus'; pa leu hkaing an ka 'still more'; leu hkaing 'besides, except'; leu hkaing in, leu hkaing nan 'besides, moreover'; ang lai kwe hkaomun mai: ki dau reu, leu hkaing ti lon hkaing 'they had no bread with them in the boat, except one loaf'; cao jai ang maw pa ang kwe min plakngai, leu hkaing dau meung tokau ti 'a prophet is not without honour except in his own country'; leu denari lo-e siyeh pla 'more than three hundred denarii'; neh leu hkaing '(are) more than'; leu eh-ak hkaing 'is smaller than'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'. leu lut to transgress. Cf. neh⁴. (Shan လူ 10 'to

exceed'.)

leu² v. (1) to refuse, to set aside: naw ang rawm leu lo bon an
heu-e 'he did not like to refuse her request'. leu leh to
disobey. (Perh. = prec. in causative sense.)

leu-e v. to aim at. hawt leu-e id. (Shan ၇ 2c.)

leung v. to be yellow. tawng leung brass. (Shan ၇၉ 10.)

li¹ v. (92) to come out, emerge, (-- hkaing (dau)) leave, issue
from, go away; to come down: yam hoit li singai 'when the sun
had risen'; yam... li la 'when it puts out leaves'; jawm sau
pa li nam 'haemorrhage'; yam li ki hkaing dau reu 'as they
were getting out of the boat'; li hkaing ki 'left them'; lo li
hkaing raoma 'a voice came from heaven'; li hkaing hkaolak
heu-e 'come down from the cross!'; li blui to appear (ka to);
li hu to go out (hkaing (dau) of), leave, go away: keh kaw an
li hu 'sent him away'; li hu hkaing dau naw heu-e 'came out of
him'; li hu hkaing hakteh Turu 'left Tyrian territory'; naw li
hu ka gra nyeh 'he went out into the veranda'; li hwet to
come, come out, come down: pa li hwet hkaing veng Yerusalehm
'who had come from Jerusalem'; yam li hwet ki hkaing gawng 'as
they were coming down from the hill'; li jan to dawn; li laik
(-- dau) to go down into; li maw to become: li maw awm pwi pa
hoit yum 'became like a corpse'; au tak keh pa li maw pwi pa
tui-i pwi heu-e 'I will make you into catchers of men'; li
rehang to shine. dik... li to tread out, thresh; greu... li
to drive out (hkaing (dau) of); greu... li hu to drive out;
htong... li to lead out; ku-wa li ting to spring up; nyot
greu... li to throw out; pi(...) li to sweep out; ploi(...) li
to lower; prauk... li to pour out; sigreu... li to drive out
(hkaing of); teh ti li hu to withdraw; to li to run down;
tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu hkaing to take out
of; veh... li hu to send out ^{sub} Cf. jui², kao¹; opp. laik¹;
haok. (Pal. le:h 'to go down, out', RL. le 'to go out'; Sre
lu 'to open, unfold'.) ~~or Pal. le:h 'to go down, out', RL. le 'to go out'; Sre~~ le:h 'to protrude'

*(le⁷/?)*le⁶

li². (26) (to be?) ritual: buin li 'ritual'; cao geh kaing li
'priest'.

li-a¹ num. (2) six. Der. ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'. (Lawa
U 1es, BL, Mp 1es.)

li-a². hkao li-a mulberry tree.

li-a³. la bang li-a to be struck down. (Shan ၇၉ 10 'to be

reduced to particles, destroyed'?)

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

li-ehm v. li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to interpret. cheu li-ehm to discriminate; sawk li-ehm to search, fathom. (Shan လှ 40 'to look', cf. Pal. lɛ:m 'to look for'.)

(*li[y]/k/?)
*li[y]/k.

lik n. (6) pig. (Lawa leik, Pal. lě, RL. lek; OM. clik.)

lin. See (ding) luk lin wall.

ling¹ n. cart.

ling². See lailing; lai ling to go round.

*lip

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

*[la]s

lo¹ n. (14) voice, utterance, saying, language: lo li hkaing raoma a nin 'a voice came from heaven, saying...'; kok lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'; lo pa a, "Dui kao hkaing kra yum heu-e" 'the words "rise again from the dead"'; naw ang tawng lo pa sang krai 'he did not know what to say'; lo pa hoit teh hoit tu naw 'the oath he had sworn'; keht dao kept deng ka lo naw cao an 'were astonished at what he said'; lo pa sa pa lao ka siyeh 'blasphemy'; lo jai 'prophecy'; lo tawm 'command'; tawm lo ka 'to command, order'; ngeht lo 'to listen to, obey'; paw lo 'to reply'; chawk lo ka 'to question'; ki tak sang sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkrao 'they will speak in new languages'. lo tawm jawm krai command. gumlo (8), gunlo (1) word, speech. Cf. graw grawng. (Cf. Lawa U a:10; RL. ras 'voice'?)

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

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

lo⁴. See ja lo, jalo to jump.

*luy⁷

lo-e¹ v. (-- rawm) to swim. (Shan လှ 4c.)

lo-e² v. lo-e... hu to snatch away. Der. siblo-e 'to sweep away'. (Shan လှေ့ 2c 'to strip off'.)

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

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

*^u lo-ek n. lo-ek caong heel. (Comm. Pal. ^{it} ~~lo-ek~~?)

loi¹ v. (-- ti) to proceed to. loi hu (-- ka) to go on to.

loi² v. loi ti ke to be in labour. = pre.

loi³. See lung loi to be authentic.

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

*lam long. (to be?) above: dui long 'above'. (Cf. Lawa U kalaung id.) Rh. lōy 'ow' Pal. nung 'far above'

*lop/^{lip} lop v. to spread. lop vehn (-- ka) to bind up. to be unstable ← lu?

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

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

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

lu-a¹ n. gawng lu-a hills. (Shan လှေ့ 1c 'mountain'.)

lu-a² v. to be loud. ting lu-a id. Lawa U. ʔəi

lu-a³ v. to gush out.

luan¹ v. (9) to go past, pass on, away, to be freed, forgiven (hkaing from, for): yam hoit luan singai twa 'when the fast day was past'; pwi ju in tak ang ba luan, tom... 'this generation shall not pass away till...'; ti kau kaw ang pon ti luan 'no one would escape'; keh mai luan hkaing jawm sau mai

heu-e 'may you be free of your illness'; luan hkaing hpimap ki 'are forgiven their sins'. luan hu (-- hkaing) to go past: naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'. sigra... luan to wash away; to luan to escape. (*lum/*lm) (Shan လုန် 2c, from B. လုန်သုဒ္ဓံ.)

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

lui v. (3) expletive in lau lui to rest. Der. plui 'to rest (tr.)'. (Shan လိုဝ် 3c 'to rest', cf. Rh. wuv.)

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

(*lozu/?)*lozu lui-ing² v. lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated; lau lui-ing to perish. (OM. liñ 'to be destroyed'.)

conn. luim n. wrappings.

*[l]lum

luin v. muít luin to be familiar with. (Shan လိုန် 3c 'to become familiar'.)

*[s]luuk

luit¹ v. (3) (--, -- yaok) to be deaf. (Lawa U hlaut, BL hla:k, Pal. hlü, RL. lut.)

conn.

luit² v. to be damp, wet.

*[l]luac

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

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

luk lin. ding luk lin wall. (Cf. Shan လိုန် 1c 'earth', လိုန်လိုန် 'earth ridge'.)

luleh v. to glow.

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

*[.]lay

lung² v. to be black. klai lung to be dark blue. (Lawa လၢ:ၵ.) RL လၢၵ

lung³. (to be?) level. (Cf. Lawa U alၢ:ၵ, Mp ၵklaung 'plain'.)

*[u]ly...

...*laay

lunglehang. pukpleh-ak lunglehang to sway. (Pal. lu:ng la:ng 'to swing'.)

lung loi v. to be authentic.

lut v. (6) to be in error: son sang pon peh pon len keh lut 'in order to mislead them'; lut kra 'to lose one's way'. lut lo-e to transgress. hpit lut to be wrong; htong... lut to lead astray; leu lut to transgress. (Pal. lu:t; M. lùt 'to sin'.)*lut

*luor lu-wa v. to come unfastened. MM loh; per RL Delkar 'to (cause to) slip'.

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

ma² v. (5) to be shattered. ma hpawng to be reduced to fragments: hkaomun pa ma pa hpawng 'fragments of bread'. pa... ma (hpawng vit) to break in pieces. Lawa BL ma², U, Ms ma² 'to be divided', (break broken).

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

mai¹ n. (19) sign: yam tak sang de maw ceu in hkanki, tak kwe mai pa yu ka maw? 'what will be the sign that these things are about to happen?'; mai mai: ceu pa dao pa am 'signs and wonders'. mai hken omen; mai sakse evidence, testimony: hkam mai sakse 'to give evidence'; son sang maw mai sakse ka ki heu-e 'that it may be witness to them'. (Shan u 10.)

(3) *m[iu²]
- mai³. melmai
widow. (Pal. ka-ma:i,
RL. ka-mai 'widow'; M.
mai id.) cf. Shan mai
3030.

mai² pron. (130) you, your (singular). Cf. pa¹. (Lawa U mi, Pal. mi:, RL. mi; Khasi me; Srê mi.)

mai⁴. See cang mai carpenter.

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

*e-m-sac maik n. sand. pak maik sandbank. (Lawa U hmaic, BL maih, Mp mhait.) M. shunsi 'dust, rubbish', whence B 3030.

maing¹ n. gnat. (Shan ၈၆ 4o 'insect'.)

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

BL.

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

mak¹ nq. quantifier, sickles. (Shan ၁၈ 3o 'blade'.)

mak². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

man¹ n. (8) (piece of) cloth: man pa hkrao 'new piece of cloth'; man vu-a 'blanket, cloak'. man hpacet towel; man klehp apron; man pre silk; man ri linen; man teh curtain. (Shan ၁၈ 3c.)

man² v. man it (-- ti) to die.

*jm[ɔ]ʔ

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

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

maong v. (2) to look up: maong ka raoma, maong plak raoma 'looked up to heaven'. maong ti jak id.; maong ti jeung to look fixedly up (ka at). Cf. yaok ti jak. (Shan ၁၆ 3c 'to look, watch, for'.)

*muy

Pal^m (muy),

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

mat¹ n. sulphur.

mat² v. to be wounded: dui mat 'wound'. sau mat ti id. (Shan ၁၈ 2o 'to wound by a slight cut accidentally'.)

mat³. bundle (?): vehn mat 'to tie in bundles'. (Shan ၁၈ 5c 'to tie together, bundle'.)

mau n. (14) silver, money: dui deu mau, dui sau mau 'treasury'; ko mau 'to collect tax'; mau ko 'tax'. mau rehang wages; mau soi, mausoi pay (?): kawncau mau soi 'paid servants'. num mau capital. (Shan ၆ 1c; cf. Lawa ma:l.)

*amud

maung n. lack.

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

*m[o]ʔ

(1) maw² n?/ ~~quera (?)~~: simao maw 'millstone'. (~~Lawa U, Mp mbo., BL~~
~~pa., Pal. pa. i 'mortar for husking rice'?~~)

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

*m[uo]ʔ

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

*h[i]muʔ

yimo' 'name, to be called'; Srê tēmoh, Boloven moc 'to name'.)

*m[oʔ]

maw⁵ v. (1) to be in turmoil. maw law ^{id.} law maw ^{to be in turmoil.} id. (Pal. mɔ:
'to be noisy'.) cuc maw to be profligate;

- maw well. (Shan 6wʔ
2c 'pit'.)

maweh n. ox.

maw-eng n. (2) mouth, opening: pwi maw tak sang plu pleh simao
an hkaing maw-eng dau si-mui-ik son e 'who will roll the stone
away from the opening of the tomb for us?' Cf. jui¹. (Shan
wɛ 2c.) or RL mawɛ

*m[wʔɛnʔ]

mawk n. mawk gao flour.

mawm v. (42) to be good, well: yu pa mawm 'to do good'; pa krai
mai mawm 'what you say is good'; dui mawm teh 'where the soil
was good'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would
be better for that man if he had never been born'; bawk yam pa
mawm yu ka maw, son sang pon taw naw naw cao ka ki 'a good
time to hand him over to them'; tai naw dui mawm heu-e 'his
hand was healed'; naw hoit dui mawm 'he had recovered'; mawm
mawm 'well, thoroughly'; naw hoit yu hkawm u-ik mawm mawm
heu-e 'he has done everything well'; hu mawm mawm heu-e 'go in
peace!'; hko-ek tai ti mawm mawm 'to wash one's hands
thoroughly'; tok naw hu mawm mawm 'get him away safely'. mawm
mehm to be good; mawm ngaw to be precious; mawm mawm to be
kind, reot mawm to make good, restore. Cf. moi. (Pal. hmɔ:m
'to be good-tempered, docile'.)

*[s]m[ɛɛ]m

mawnarok n. (3) hell. (Ult. from P. mahānaraka.)

*mɔ[ɛɛ]ɲ

mawn gaong n. (1) pillow. (Cf. Pal. hmɔ:n 'cushion', Shan wɛ
1c 'pillow'; Pal. ko:ng 'cylinder', RL. sɛnkoŋ 'pillow'.)

me¹ n. & v. (3) (to take a) husband: hpan bon tik me ti, mai:
bao me tang kau 'if a woman divorces her husband and marries
another'; me mo-eng 'husbands and wives'. Cpd. sime 'male'.
(Cf. Lawa U, Mp ami, BL ame:i, Pal. i:me:, RL. kərme 'male'.)

*ɔm[iʔ]

me² v. (6) maw me to be true.

meh¹ n. (24) mother: meh mo-eng Simon 'Simon's wife's mother';
ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'.
mehmai (3) widow. (Lawa U ma, Pal. ma:, RL. ma'.)

*maʔ
... (← Sh. ← ?)*maay.

meh² num. (12) (how) many: pe kwe hkaomun meh lon? 'how many
loaves have you?'; meh greung 'how long?'; meh ding 'how

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

*maə[l]

*m[v]c(?) meh-ak¹ v. to hanker (ka after). (OM. mīc 'to desire (to)'). Lawa ^{mak 'to like, lover'}
meh-ak² v. meh-ak ti kok maw to term. (Shan wh 4c 'to distinguish'.)

*[k]maəy mehang¹ n. (1) ghost. (Pal. kərma:ng 'shadow, ghost'.)

mehang² nq. expletive in mu mehang general quantifier.

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

mehp mehp n. slip.

meng n? distinction, division (?).

meung¹ n. (51) region, district, state: hwet dau meung tokau ti 'came to his own district'; meung Yuda 'Judea'; ti meung mai: ti meung tak cha pao ti 'country shall rise against country'; meung siyeh 'the kingdom of God'. teh-ak meung district. Cf. hakteh. (Shan SE 40.)

meung² v. (-ti) to be anxious to. (Shan SE 5c.)

mi v. (3) to be rich: cao mi 'rich man'. mi kwe id. (Shan SE 4c.)

min n. (5) glory. min plakngai glory, honour: ki tak yao kawn kawn pwi veh siawp sibrawm pa ting mai: min plakngai 'they will see the son of men come with great power and glory'; simehang pa kwe min plakngai 'a lord of good standing'; cao jai ang maw pa ang kwe min plakngai, leu hkaing dau meung tokau ti 'a prophet is not without honour except in his own country'. (Cf. Shan wh 1c.)

*[e].m.β[2] mo¹ v. (11) to love, like, want: kawn pa mo au 'my son whom I love'; jak ka kaw an mai: mo naw 'looked at him and took a liking to him'; ki mo dui ngawm pa mawm hkaing pao ti 'they like to have the best seats'.

mo² v. (2) to be concealed, to escape notice: maw hkeu pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'for there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; naw ang rawm keh

(hu mo) of Pal. mü:u
'to crawl'. *mo?

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

*muy mo-e n. axe. (Pal. mū:ə; M. mùi.)

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

~*pəy

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

*kəhukə/
*kəhukə

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

*m[ə]ŋ

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

*[sm]muu/
*[sm]muu

mu nq. (9) general quantifier: kawn la ti mu 'a young donkey'; ka ra mu 'two fishes'; simeh tau klao ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'; pa tan pa lu ku mu 'all sacrifices'; laira ti mu 'a hymn'. mu mehang id.: pe hkawm mu hkawm mehang 'all of you'. Lawa Bl ʔəmu, U. ʔmuu (*[j]m[a,ə][r,b])

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

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

*m-w[ə]b/
*wib

mui¹ n. boundary. OM. mōh 'end'.

mui² n. festival.

muim n. nest.

muin nq. ten thousand. (Shan ၈၃၆ 2c.)

muít v. muít luín to be familiar with; muít tawng, tawng muít to know [person]. (Shan ၈၃၆ 3c.)

? *m-wuŋk < *w[a]k muk v. to wound, cut. muk... dut to cut off, to punish by expulsion. (Cf. Pal. mē 'to cut down [tree], to lop'.)

mun n. son's wife. *law u mŋk 'to cut, slash'* *mun (or *munun, *munun/).

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

muran n. (1) myrrh. (Gk.)

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

- mya. rawmmya
spittle.

myeht n. fish-hook. (Shan ၈၃၆ 4m.)

nadu. (1) sida bawng nadu nard, perfume. (Cf. RL. (namman hōm) nadu' id.; M. nādu, nā du 'gum kino tree'.)

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

*n-n-lay (?)

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

*pnaay

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

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

*j-n-haam

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

nambat n. number. (Ult. from B. နံပါတ်.)

nammeuk. rawm nammeuk ink. (Shan ၈၃၆ 5c 5c.)

nan¹ n. (146) thus, so, that (act): ka dau pe tak ang maw nan 'it will not be so with you'; hpan maw nan 'if so, then'; maw hkeu hoit a ki, "Naw kwe hpi pa sui-ing pa brai" naw tom a nan 'it was because they said, "He has an unclean spirit", that he said this'; hpan yu nan 'if he does'; yu nan 'thus, in that manner'; lo tawm pa yu nan 'such a command'; hkeu nan, maw hkeu nan 'therefore, so'; leu hkaing nan 'besides that'. Cf. nin. (n-, cf. RL. tsen, tsan 'as, like', in e.g. tsen-e 'thus'; an 'that'.)

nan² n. (4) sister. Cf. pu-o; puaik, s.v. pu¹.

nang¹ n. lady. simehang nanghawhkam queen. (Shan ㄨㄥ 40.)

nang² (p?)n. also, equally: yu nang nan 'in the same way'; au tak awm nang pe 'I shall be just like you'. (Shan ㄨㄥ 2c 'as, according to'.)

nao¹ v. to desist (from). nao yawk (-- ti) to be quiet. (Conn. sao

*l-n-law? nao² v. to be early, primitive; (schang) 'to desist'.
once, formerly.

~ *Puk naok¹ n. breast, chest.

naok² v. to be full (of), complete, to be fulfilled, to fill:
tom reu an u-ik sang naok heu-e 'till the boat was almost full'; pa naok rawm sida neh 'filled with vinegar'; son sang naok hpuk lai sigang si heu-e 'that the scripture might be fulfilled'; naok kao hpleh ra heu-e 'filled twelve baskets'.
conn. *Suke naok kre to be full to overflowing. (Pal. n̄, RL. nək; OM. duk, dik 'to be full, to be fulfilled'.)

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

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

naw¹ pron. (951) he, him, his, she, her, it, its. Cf. keh², ti². Der. sinaw 'young man'.

naw² v. to be pure.

nawk v. expletive in som nai nawk to be squandered away.

nawng n. (18) lake. rawm nawng id. (Shan ၁၆ 1c.)

nawp v. (5) to invoke, acclaim: a lo nawp ka 'to greet'; nawp bwan (son) 'to bless'; naw nawp bwan 'he pronounced a blessing'; nawp bwan ka ki heu-e 'blessed them'; hkai hoit nawp bwan son, ka an kaw 'after he had blessed the fish as well'.

nawt v. (1) to tie: nawt mao hak ka nyoi ti 'wore a leather thong tied round his waist'. (~~Var. of, or error for, rawt¹.~~)
Comm. suigo-e sawt 'moose'.

ne¹ n. (2) flesh: ne nam 'flesh and blood'. (Lawa U, Mp ni, BL ne; cf. Shan ၁၆ 50, whence prob. Pal. nu:.)

ne² v. to be barren, childless.

ne³ v. (--, -- ka) to check, reprove. ne a to gainsay, deny; ne raw to prevent, restrain. (Shan ၁၆ 40 'to censure'.)

ne⁴ v. to be blemished. pleh-ak ne to be stained.

ne⁵. ti dom ne 'simultaneously'.

neh¹ v. (18) to ordain, to tell to, ask to, cause to: awm ceu pa hoit neh Mose 'as Moses ordained'; neh ki taw naw i pa i pa un heu-e 'told them to give her something to eat'; neh kawncau naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro de naw ti lang heu-e 'told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him'; neh kawncau naw hkanki laik dau reu 'made his disciples get into the boat'; ki hkyo hkaw ka naw cao neh naw li hu hkaing dau meung ki heu-e 'they begged him to leave their district'; taw lo ka ki neh ki paw vi veh tit ti hu 'ordered them not to take anything with them'. v Cf. keh⁵. (Pal. ngye: 'to talk, say, tell'?)
neh hkaing to order to.

neh² v. (2) to get worse: naw ang moi cui-i kaw, bao neh hkaing 'she got no better, only worse'. neh veh id.: dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaing hpaoka heu-e 'the tear will be worse than before'. (RL. na, na; Pal. na: 'to be ill', from B. ၁၇၁၆, is prob. unrelated.)

* mah

neh³ v. (2) to be sour: sida neh, rawm sida neh 'vinegar'. (Lawa U na.)

neh⁴ v?, va. (or pv.) & num. (41) (va.) more; (num.) many, much: pa neh ting hkaing au 'greater than I'; neh leu hkaing '(are) more than'; vehang maw nan naw cao tawm lo ka ki meh ding, ki

neh keh ta hu heu-e 'but the more he told them not to, the more they spread it about'; naw neh bao yo a nin 'he cried all the more'; cup pwi hao hun neh ding neh dot 'the numerous crowd'; dui neh reh neh jun 'precipitous place'. tom neh many, much, fervently. Cf. leu¹. (Shan ㄣ 2c 'very'.)

*(*l-n-la²?)* neh⁵ v. to want to: moi neh 'to want to be cured'; nyau neh 'to be thirsty'. neh luan yu, cha neh luan to be greedy (to).

**l-n-las* neh⁶ v. to be lary. Cf. simeh².

neh⁶ ps. question particle. Cf. leh⁴. (Shan ㄣ 3o.)

neh⁸. See keh neh n. phr. marker.

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

nehn¹ v. to wait, delay. (Shan ㄣ 4o 'to be long in doing'.)

**l-n-lm/* nehn² v. to accede (?) (ka to). nehn hwet (bao --) to come on (ka to).
**lm*

nehp¹ v. (1) to draw lots.

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

neht v. (2) (-- ti) to do with zeal, energy: ki neht ti yo a nin 'they shouted the louder...'; neht ti yehm reh-ak yehm yo 'wailing and lamenting shrilly'. Der. sineht 'to do intensely'. (Shan ㄣ 3o 'to do quickly'.)

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

**jpuay* neung v. (4) to lean. ngawm neung to recline. (Cf. RL. tsəkneay 'to sit at table'; Shan ㄣ 3c 'to sit'.)

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

comm. PM c²ah nga² v. to be clear. Der. singa 'to be clean'. (Pal. nga:; M. *comm. (*c²a²?)* ṇeh 'to sweep clean'.)

**c²ah* ngai¹ n. (10) eye, face. ngai leh-ak ankle. dukngai (5), duk ngai to be blind; pakngai (3), pakngai pakbao face; plakngai honour. (Lawa U ṇa:i, BL ṇi:a, Mp ṇe: 'eye', Pal. nga:i, RL. ṇai 'eye, fade'.)
**ṇaay* min plakngai (5) glory, honour;

*ŋ[w[?]] ngai² n. & nq. (2) day: singai maw ngai twa 'today is a fast day'; tipon ngai 'forty days'. ponngai (1) daytime. Der. singai 'day, sun'. (OM. they 'day, sun'.)

ngai³ n. letter, character.

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

*ŋus/*ŋuus ngao. (2) sin ngao money, riches. Der. singao 'pomp'. (Shan co 4c 'lustre'.)

ngasang n. ivory. (Shan cf 4c 5o.)

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

ngaw². See ngak ngaw to be hooked.

ngawk n. (1) neck. (Lawa ŋok.)

*ŋ[usm]/*ŋu[m] ngawm v. (33) to sit, sit down, be sitting: neh pwi hao pwi hun hkanki ngawm pehang teh 'told the people to sit down on the ground'; ngawm de kra heu-e 'was sitting by the road'; pa ngawm sawm tau mai: naw 'who were sitting at table with him'; dui ngawm 'seat'. ngawm neung to recline. (Lawa U, BL ŋaum 'to sit', RL. ŋom 'to wait'.)

*k-n-ŋ ngawng n. & nq. (3) knee: gru ngawng 'to kneel'. (Lawa ŋo:ŋ.)

*ŋ[u^s]p/*ŋu^{sp} ngawp. (3) pon ngawp, ponngawp (1) morning. (RL. ŋup 'to become light'.)

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

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

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

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

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

*ɲan

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

~*ɲat

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

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

ngeung. See dangngeung throne.

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

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

*ɲiɔɔ/ɲiɲuɔɔ

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

*ɲoɔ

ngo n. paddy. ngoca (2), ngo ca wheat: sigluim ngoca 'ears of wheat'; ma ngoda 'fields of wheat'. (Lawa ɲɔ, Pal. hngɔ:, RL. ɲo; OM. sno 'husked rice'.)

stool:

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

ngoik. sideh ngoik nge ka to admonish.

ngu¹ n. (10) fire: pa glui-ing ka ngu 'which are burnt with fire'; ngu pa ang chi yuit 'the fire which cannot be put out'; co ngu 'to warm oneself at the fire'. ngu pro torch. gaongu live coal; kawkgu (2) lamp; lawk ngu, frao ngu flame; rup ngu torch; tao ngu, taongu smoke; to smoulder. (Lawa ɲɔ:, Pal. ngə:r, RL. ɲal.)

*[ɲ]ɲab

ngu². tap ngu to beat.

ngut. See sang ngut wounds.

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

ni² v. to be bewitched.

nim v. (1) to be still, peaceful: pa nim 'peace'. yehn nim to make peace. (Shan ၁၆ 1c.)

nin n. (277) in this manner, thus, in the manner following;
this: e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti baw kaw 'we never saw
anything like it'; yu nin 'thus'; yu pa ti pe... yehm reh-ak
yu nin? 'why are you wailing like this?'; a nin 'said:...' Cf. nan¹. (n-, cf. nan 'thus'; in 'this'.)

noi v. to lie. Cf. it¹.

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

*6-n-lule

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

nong n. (12) (usy. -- --) alone, by oneself: yam ot naw cao nong
nong 'while he was alone'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong
heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'. geh nong nong
single, alone. (Lawa U (thi-phu:i)² nq,) BL ၇၁၁၇

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

*C-m-wr/
*Cwr

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

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

nuk n. post.

*b-n-am/
*torm

num¹ n. (2) plant: num rip num rehm hkawm u-ik 'all kinds of
plants'. num hkao tree. (M. nqm; du sum 'to plant'.)
conv.

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

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

*mam

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

nunai¹ v. nu nai
to slight.

nya v. (1) to laugh (ka at): ki nehp yu pa ang nap ang yam nya ka naw cao heu-e 'they ridiculed him'. (Lawa U γ_{xs} , BL, Mp $\gamma_{u:a}$; ~~cf.~~ Homau $k_{anya:r}$, Hupawng $kanya:h$, Rumai $kin-ya:.$)

* γ_{iay} (7)

nyaing nq. quantifier, chains, roads. (Pal. $ny\grave{a}:ng$, $ngy\grave{a}:ng$, $ny\grave{o}:ng$, quantifier, long things.)

nyak v. nyak hwet to reach.

nya mak lehang n. wormwood. (Cf. Shan $\omega\delta\omega\epsilon$ 2o 4o 'jack tree, jackfruit'.)

nyang pv. (10) [not] yet: pe ang nyang do keut ka leh? 'do you still not remember?'; ka ang ki nyang huim tokau ti, ki ang i pa i pa un 'they do not eat until they have bathed'; ka ang i-ya nyang u ra baw 'before the cock has crowed twice'. nyang ba id.: baw yam pli pliru ang nyang ba hwet 'the season for figs had not yet come'. Cf. ba^c, hkran. Var. yang. (Pal. $hny\grave{e}:n$, $hny\grave{i}:n$?)

nyao¹ n. ash.

nyao² v. i nyao to devour.

nyao³. reung nyao to be long after.

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

* γ_{uu} ?

nyau v. (10) to drink: taw pe nyau rawm ti kaw 'gives you a cup of water to drink'; nyau neh rawm 'to be thirsty'. Cf. ruip. (Lawa U γ_o , BL γ_o , Mp $\gamma_{u:}$; cf. Rumai $ayu:a$.)

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

nyawk¹ n. value.

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

* γ_{iustm} /
* γ_{uum}

nyawm¹ n. (17) young child. kawn nyawm id. (Pal. $kanny\grave{o}:m$; OM. $k\ddot{u}um$.)

nyawm² v. (3) to be good to eat. nyawm ot (nyawm kwe), nyawm ot si-u kwe to have wellbeing, health: pwi pa nyawm ot nyawm kwe,

ang lo pwi pa chi sida sidim 'those who are well have no need of physicians'; nyawmrawm nyawmri to be consoled, comforted.
 ~*nyawm(?) nyuk nyawm to be eloquent. (Lawa U nu{m}) Cf. Pal. RL rangjiam 'to be pleasant [smelling]' Bl, MS juam, Lawa MS chom
nyawm³. (2) kehr nyawm district; pao plawk pao nyawm, paoplawk paonyawm neighbour.

nyawng n. nyawng bawng incense.

nye¹ n. (1) needle: kre nye 'eye of needle'. Lawa Bl ju², U. ju²

nye² v. (4) to make a sound: paw nye 'be quiet!'; naw cao ang nye, ang pawk lo tit ti 'he remained silent and made no reply'. (Pal. ye:r, ye:r 'to be noisy'.) or ye 'to speak'

nyeh n. (74) house, building: ka dau nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; nyeh ti nyeh 'a house'; nyeh laong ti lang 'a high building'. nyeh go abode; nyeh haw palace; nyeh vat temple. brau nyeh roof; brawk nyeh compound; ge nyeh household; gra nyeh veranda; jeh nyeh family; prang nyeh housetop. Var. yeh². (Lawa yua.) In nha; RL yal 'uncovered veranda'??

*n-yaal

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

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

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

*juay

nyoi n. (1) waist. (Pal. nyu:wa:i, nyu:a:ii, nyu:o:i, ngwa:i.)

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

~*suuc.

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

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

Lawa Bl, U. juam

*ju[a]p

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

nyuk v. nyuk nyawm to be eloquent.

nyum n. share.

o¹ n. pit.

*p[ɔ]

o². pu o, pu-o elder (?) sister. (Lawa U ɔ:i (ra) 'elder sister'.)

o³ ps. particle of address.

ot v. (80) to dwell, stay, be (located): ki pa ot ka dau meung Yuda 'the inhabitants of Judaea'; naw ot ka dau teh-ak dau tu tipon ngai 'he stayed in the forest for forty days'; pe ot tin, mai: pau heu-e 'stay here and keep watch'; naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; ot dau reu 'were in the boat'; ot tau mai: naw 'were with him'; pwi pa ang ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'he who is not against us is on our side'; yam ot naw cao nong nong 'while he was alone'; ki veh naw cao awm ot naw dau reu 'they took him, just as he was, in the boat'; nyeh dui ot pwi naing 'barracks'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door'; pehang dui ot naw 'above the place where he was'. ot pot to persist. gweh ti tang ot to separate, live apart; lawk ot to dwell; nyawm ot (nyawm kwe), nyawm ot si-u kwe to have wellbeing, health; siyang ot to be absent. Cf. maw³. (Lawa U aut.)

pa¹ pron. (20) you (two; or to female, cf. mai²). (Pal. pa:r, RL. par.)

*pəli

pa² v. (8) to strike, to thresh. pa... ma to break in pieces: pa kawng an ma 'broke the flask in pieces'; pa tan to sacrifice; pa... yum to kill. (Lawa U poh, Pal. pɔ:h 'to strike'; M. həpəh 'to slap'.)

pa³ pcs. (671) (one) who, whom, (that) which: man pa hkrao 'new cloth'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with him'; kawn pa mo au 'my son whom I love'; yu pa mawm 'to do good'; pa i pa un 'food'; maw pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngi-ya hkaing pa lo pwi chi sida 'it is only the sick who need a physician'. pa ti, pati (2) what?: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?'; hkeu pa ti 'why?'; ceu pa ti 'what?'; ceu pa ti ang a 'whatever' (cf. maw¹). yu pa ti why? (Pal. pən; or OM. ma?)

... *pəəm

paiawm, pai awm n. (4) cloud. (awm, əonn. rawm 'water', cf. Lawa BL mbra: ra-aum 'cloud'.) RL pəəm 'c. to be c.4'

paing v. (6) to be white. paing cawk to be very white: keht paing cawk tom li rehang 'shone glistening white'; paing pau to be pale. (Lawa U pyain, BL, Mp pi:ɣ; Kumkaw ba:n?)

n. &

~*upaik

pak¹/nq. (1) half, part: gri-a ra pak 'was torn in two'. pak maik sandbank; pakngai (3), pakngai pakbao face. (OM. lumpek 'side', mod. paik 'side', kəpaik 'side, half, part'.)

pak² v. paklawk to destroy, to be destroyed, got rid of. lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated.

pak³. See pukpak wave.

pak haw. tau pak haw mint.

pakpeung n. body: kraung pakpeung 'member'. rehang pakpeung shape, form. (Shan ၁၅၈၄ 4c 10 'form, model'.)

pang¹ n. (3) pang kat, pangkat thorny plant; pangkat hui-ik thistle. (Ult. from B. ပင် 'plant'?)
Comm. Yang 'weds'.

pang² v. to settle at. (Shan ၁၆ 1c 'camping ground'?)

pang³ v. pang hplat to be pierced (ka by).

pang⁴ n. pangpeu-e shadow.

pao¹ n. (44) fellow, as simplex usy. in pao ti 'one's fellows':
(leu) ting hkaing pao ti 'to be greater than one's fellows, greatest'; ti meung mai: ti meung tak cha pao ti 'state shall rise against state'; mai sakse ki ang hkaw pao ti 'their evidence did not agree'; chawk pao ti 'asked each other'; a nin ka pao ti 'said to one another:...'; hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti 'if a state is divided within itself'. pao ceu kinsman; paocau paocat (1) kinsmen: sina paocau paocat ti 'among his own kin'; paograwm (1), pao grawm friend; pao peh id.; pao plawk pao nyawm? paoplawk paonyawm neighbour; pao pu peh associate: yu pao pu peh ka 'to associate with'. (Pal. bu:.)

*b[aw]?

pao² v. (2) to open, be opened. Cf. bang². Var. bao¹. (Pal. pə:h.) or RL pə 'to open, flower'. sə pə

*p[ə]

pao³. See kapao wedding.

s.v. pa³, cf. sa¹.

pasa n. (1) tomorrow, morrow: singai pasa 'the next day'.

pasahka n. (5) passover, paschal feast. (Gk.)

pat v. (1) to cut, gash: tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took stones and gashed himself with them'. pathak, pat hak to

circumcise. (Shan ၁၀၆ 20.)

pau¹ v. (10) to guard, watch: pe ot tin, mai: pau heu-e 'stay here and keep watch'; pwi naing pa pau ti 'his guards'; pwi pau siveh 'doorkeeper'. pau ti jak to keep watch. kro pau id.; kya pau to guard. (Shan ၆ 5c.)

(?) *eloo? / pau² v. to be pale. paing pau id.
 *elooe (Rakher *puak / *paak)
paung v. to stay, lodge.

(?) *pas / *paas paw¹ n. side (of torso). (Rl. ps 'back'?)

paw² pv. (33) prohibitory particle: paw yu yam yu paweh 'do not do it during the festival'; paw lai bao laik ka naw heu-e 'never enter him again'; paw keh naw li laik dau nyeh 'let him not go down into the house'; tawm lo ka ki tom neh, paw keh pwi ti kau kaw tawng graw grawng ceu in 'gave them strict orders not to let anyone know about it'. paw vi, pawvi (1) id.: paw vi lat 'do not be afraid'; rehn rawm ti paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'be careful to say nothing to anyone'.

paweh n. (8) feast, festival: yu paweh 'to hold a feast'; paweh pasahka 'passover'. (Shan ၈ 4c, from B. ၈, prob. from M. poa.)

pawk v. (28) to pay back, return: pawk lo 'to reply'; pawk lo a nin 'replied:...'; pawk lo mai: a nin ka ki, pawk lo a nin ka ki, pawk lo ka ki a nin 'replied to them:...'; pawk lo ka naw cao mai: a nin 'replied to him:...'; ki ang tawng lo pa sang pawk ka naw heu-e 'they did not know what to reply to him'. pawk bi to avenge; pawk ti krai to reply.

pawng nq. pound. (Ult. from E., cf. B. .)

pawt¹ v. to register. Rl. puak 'mark'?

* Pust pawt² v. co pawt to clean. (Shan ၃၀၆ 3c 'to rub', from B. ၃၀၆ ၁၁၃, perh. from M. pot.)

cf. Shan ၆၅ 50. *babe? pe¹ n. goat. (Pal. be:, Rl. pe'; OM. babe'.)

* p[ɛ]? pe² pron. (158) you (three or more), your. (Lawa U pe 'you, he, they', Pal. pe:, Rl. pe'; Khasi phi; OM. beh.)

pe³ v. (e-ka) to master, overcome, conquer. (Shan ၆၅ 50.)

pe⁴ v. pe ti tik to spit out. (Cf. Pal. bē 'to spit'.)

→ peh¹ v. (8) (-- ka) to deceive. peh len to deceive, be deceitful: pwi peh pwi len 'hypocrites'; son sang chi peh chi len ki rawk bwan tom lang 'they make long prayers, in order to deceive'; yu ka maw son ang pwi sang pon peh pon len pe keh lut, rehn rawm ti ka heu-e 'take care that no one misleads you'. mu-an ti peh len to falsify. [Sing. bar 'false', &c., PRMP f 22(a)]

* daaw[l] → peh² n. pao peh friend; pao pu peh associate.

(pe³/?) * peh³ v. to pluck, gather. (Pal. pēh; OM. pas.)

peh⁴ pn. (2) even: peh mao keh p naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'no one could bind him, even with chains'; peh yamin au hoit krai ka pe 'I just now told you'. Cf. kaw³.

peh-ak n. (1) pice. (Cf. Shan ပိတ်သစ် 50 20, from B. ပိုက်ဆံ, from Bengali.)

pehang n., pn. & pcs. (64) (that which is) above, on, on to, over; (pcs., -- ang) instead of: ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; lawk pa ting plak pehang 'a large room upstairs'; ki tom yeh prau nyeh pehang dui ot naw 'so they tore off the roof of the house above where he was'; ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; ki klawm pwi sau hkanki pehang ku hwet tan heu-e 'they carried the sick there on beds'; neh naw deu tai ti pehang kaw an heu-e 'asked him to lay his hands on the man'; naw nyot kaw an go pehang teh 'he threw him to the ground'; prai vaik pehang hakteh hkawm u-ik 'darkness fell over the whole land'; kra lat kra siyaung... hoit hwet pehang ki 'fear and trembling had overtaken them'; naw cao taw siawp sibrawm ka ki pehang hpi pa sui-ing pa brai hkanki heu-e 'he gave them power over unclean spirits'; yu simehang pehang 'to exercise lordship over'; pa ting pehang hkawm u-ik 'greatest, chief'; pa ang pwi sa ngawm pehang heu-e 'which no one had ever sat on'. ka pehang above, on, on to, to, at. (?) Lawa 14, 15 pang

cf. Bal.
Kōpōng
Kōntum (exp)

pehn v. to increase. (Var. of pi-ehn.)

U. pūay 'high [price]'

peht hpa v. to have sexual relations with. (Cf. Shan ပုံ 2c 'to meet together'.)

* p[oo]y peu-e¹ n. shadow. pangpeu-e id. Syn. vui-i. (Cf. Lawa U rapci.) R. pōc

RL *bu?* peu-e² v. (1) to suck: bon pa taw kawn ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'. (Pal. bu:1 'breast, to suck'; OM. 'bow 'to suck'; cf. RL. pəkbu 'to suckle'.)

pi¹ n. reed pipe. pi lawk le flute: hplu pi lawk le 'to play the flute'. (Shan 3 2c.)

**tpis <*
**tp[ui]s*
**tqur*
pi² v. to sweep. pi(...) li to sweep out. (Pal. pi:r, RL. pa; M. kwəh, Srê pəs; conn. Lawa U la: apai 'broom'.)

piawm v. (1) to forget (ti to): ki piawm ti veh hkaomun hu 'they forgot to bring any bread'.

pi-ehn v. (1) to increase, multiply: mai: ki ting mai: pi-ehn tom pon tingo-e son 'and it grew and multiplied thirtyfold'.

Var. pehn. (Shan ၂၃ 2o 'to repeat', from B. ၆၃၃၃ ?) ,
Lawa BL pean, U. pen 'to become, start'

pingnya n. (1) wisdom. pingnya cuyi id. (Ult. from B. ၁၃၇, from P. paññā.)

pingnyap n. & v? (4) commandment; to command, ordain (?). (Shan ၂၃၃ 4c 2o, ult. from P. paññāpeti, cf. B. ၁၃၇.)

Pal. pla:, pla nq. (2) quantifier, coins, teeth: denari ti pla 'a denarius'. Cf. hpak². (Cf. Shan ၁၂: 4c, from B. ၆၇.) Lawa BL, U plak nq. garments

plai n. rice spirit. (Lawa U pla:i, BL pri:a, Mp ple:.)

plak¹ n. & nq. (38) side, direction, location; part, half: pwi pa ang ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'anyone who is not against us is on our side'; naw maong plak raoma 'he looked up to heaven'; ang caw plak baung 'they were going against the wind'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside'; ceu pa li hkaing plak dau 'the things that come from within'; e hu plak toi rawm heu-e 'let us go to the other side of the water'; plak hkai au 'behind me'; plak sida reu '(in) the stern of the boat'; plak tai hkawn dawm mai 'at your right hand'; hakteh au ti plak 'half my kingdom'; baung pon plak 'the four winds'. plakngai honour; plakprai (1) outside (= plak prai). min plakngai (5) glory, honour. (RL. plak; conn. OM. lumpek, cf. pak¹.)

**plake*
*< *p[ai]ke*

plak² v. (1) to reveal: pa hoit yu keh glip ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang plak keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'. plak ji to reveal (ka to); plak ti ni nai to expound. (RL. plək 'to open', ~ lək 'to open, reveal, be revealed'; OM. lupok 'to draw back'.)

**p-laak*

RL plake to open [eyes]

plang v. to be smooth.

plap v. plap ti laik (-- ka dau) to rush into. hu plap ka to rush at.

*p-hui?

plau v. plau... yum to kill: plau tokau ti yum 'to kill oneself'. (Causative of lau 'to be destroyed'.)

plaung. sima plaung crystal.

plawk. (2) pao plawk pao nyawm, paoplawk paonyawm neighbour.

plawng n. plawng tai arm. [cf. Smg. Gelaung, &c., PRMP A 133]

pleh. See plu pleh to roll.

pleh-ak¹ v. to be spotted, stained. pleh-ak ne to be stained. prui pleh-ak to be spotted.

pleh-ak². See pluk pleh-ak, puk pleh-ak to be transformed.

pleu-e n? (in case of) necessity.

pleung v. to tipple, get drunk. Cf. yo-ek.

*play?

pli n. & v. (28) fruit; to bear fruit: yam hoit kau pli 'when the fruit is ripe'; pli pli 'to bear fruit'; pli pliru 'to bear figs'. pliru (1), pli ru fig; pli si-eh grape. (Lawa ple, Pal. ple:, ple:h, RL. plæ'; Srê plai.)

*6Niss

pli-a n. spear. (Lawa U phli:as; cf. Pal. le:ah, le:ar.) OM. ^{RL plis}bnas?

plo v. to be leavened, rise in baking. (Pal. prə:r, prŭ:r 'to flower, expand, swell'?)

ploi v. (32) to send, let go, dismiss, set free, to let down, to remit: naw bao ploi kawncau tang kau 'he then sent another servant'; hkai naw cao hoit ploi pwi hkanki 'after he had dismissed the people'; ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their nets in the lake'; ploi hpimap 'to remit sins'. ploi... hu to send, let go, send out, away: ki ploi keh hu heu-e 'they let them go'; au ploi kawncau au hu si-vo-e pakngai mai 'I am sending my servant before your face'; ploi pwi hu geh Yohan 'sent men to arrest John'; ploi pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'sent someone to him to call him'; ploi ki hu ti cup ra kau, ra kau 'sent them out two by two'; ploi pwi hkanki hu heu-e 'sent the people away'; ploi... hplat hwet

plu-at v. (9) to forgive: plu-at hpimap 'to forgive sins'.
 Shan ရှာ ၃c plu-at ploi id. (Causative of *lu-at, cf. RL. ၁st 'to be
 'to be free'; forgiven', from Shan ရှာ ၃c 'to be free', from B. ရှာ ၃c.)

plui-e n. surely. = plu-o

*p-l[ur]... plu pleh v. (3) to roll: naw plu pleh simao mai: hto maw-eng 'he rolled a stone up against the opening'. (Causative of luleh 'to roll'. Cf. M. plao; Pal. glu:ng gla:i.)

* par po¹ v. to fly. (Lawa U, BL pe:u, Mp po:i, Pal., RL. par; M. po.)

→ pon¹ v. (61) to get, acquire; (--, -- ti) to be able to, by virtue of circumstances, to be allowed to, to chance to, to dare to: pwi in pon ceu in hkanki dui maw? 'where did this fellow get these things?'; hpan pwi ti kau kau pon hakteh hkawm u-ik, mai: som ju tokau ti 'if someone gains the whole world, and loses his soul'; ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not get near him'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw 'no one could bind him'; tom htuin ka naw son sang pon tui ki ka naw cao 'were pressing round him so that they might touch him'; hkyo hkaw ka naw cao, yu ka maw son sang pon tui ki caong sibe naw hkaing heu-e 'begged him to let them touch just the hem of his coat'; ang pon ti laik ka dau veng sidawng 'could not go into the town openly'; ang mai pon ti pau ti nari hkaing leh? 'could not you watch for one hour?'; ki mong mai: ang pon ti tawng 'though they hear they cannot understand'; pwi maw ang a pa som ju son au, ... tak pon ti tau ju heu-e 'whoever lays down his life for me..., his life will be saved'; hpan ki pon nyau pa awp ti ceu ceu 'if they should

drink any kind of poison'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon chawk naw
cao ka lo tit ti heu-e 'no one dared ask him any more
 questions'. dak pon to be qualified to. Cf. chi. (Pal.
 bə:n, RL. bən.)

*p[un]n

pon² n. (3) ponbo (9) evening: yam hwet ponbo 'when evening
 came'; yam hwet ponbo ku bo 'every evening'; dau singai an yam
ponbo 'that evening'; ponngai (1) daytime: yam ponngai ponsawm
 'night and day'; pon ngawp, ponngawp (1) morning, daybreak:
pon ngawp yam hu ki kra 'as they passed in the morning'; yam
pon ngawp yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'in the morning, before
 it was light'; dau ponngawp dom maw dom an 'as soon as it was
 morning'; ponsawm (4) night; ponsingai (1), pon singai
 daytime: mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he
 goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'. (Pal.
 bə:n 'time'.)

*b[a]n

pon³ num. (5) four. Der. tipon 'forty'. (Lawa U, Mp paun, BL
 pa:ŋ, Pal. pho:n, RL. pon; OM. pan.)

*p[ɔɔ]n

pong v. taw pong to entrust, commend. (Shan ꠘꠗꠄ to 'to put
 down'.?)

*[d]put

pot¹ v. raik... pot to break. (Pal. po:t 'to be broken'; M. pnt
 id.)

pot² v. keut pot jun pot to hope; rawk... pot to ask for
 something.

pot³ v. expletive in ot pot to persist.

*p-rah/

*rah/*muh/
 *muh

pra v. (13) to leave: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall
 leave his parents'; naw pra man vu-a naw tan 'he left his
 blanket behind'; yum, mai: pra mo-eng ti hkai ti 'dies leaving
 a widow'. pra bloi, pra gram id.; pra tik to leave, abandon.
 Cf. gram². (RL. pras; M. prah 'to be scattered'.?)

*bri?

prai¹ n. (3) country: tang prai tang klawng 'abroad'. so prai
 wild dog. (Ult. from B. prai, cf. RL. pri'.)
 Lawa pre.

*bri?

prai² n. (3) sky, weather: prai vaik 'the sky was dark'; yam ang
prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'. sinum prai
 thunder. Cf. raoma. (OM. brey 'rain'; cf. Lawa U nsum bre,
 BL nsum pre:i 'thunder'.)

prai³. (7) plak prai, plakprai (1) outside. (Lit. M. plak 'to be
 more than'; cf. Lawa U kaphre 'outside'.)

prai⁴. (1) kawn prai, kawnprai((6) child, offspring; daok dawn kawn prai children. (Cf. RL. kuan pli 'descendant'.)

Pal. ku:n prs:i 'paternal relatives'.

prang¹ n. (1) prang nyeh housetop. lawe ph prang, U. prang, Mb prang 'roof'

prang². See prungprang to be scattered.

praok¹ n. (7) edge, shore, vicinity, near: hpyawk reu ka praok heu-e 'moored the boat to the shore'; ku da ku dui ka dau meung Galileh ka praok siveh siveg tan 'throughout the surrounding districts of Galilee'; ot praok siveh tan heu-e 'were there round the door'. Cf. va¹. (raok 'shore'. Cf. Pal. pro: 'edge of cloth'. # Perh, Rh. puk 'land', Pal. pō kate: 'earth bank'.)

praok². chun praok to instigate.

prauk v. prauk... li to pour out; prauk sau to pour.

prawng v. (7) to judge: prawng sui 'to judge a case'; ki tak sang prawng keh naw yum 'they will condemn him to death'. prawng ca to pronounce judgment, condemn: prawng ca naw, a naw keung ti yum heu-e 'pronounced him deserving of death'; dui prawng dui ca 'place of trial, court'; prawng ciyang to condemn: kra prawng kra ciyang 'sentence'. kya prawng to try, judge; caoprawng caoca (1), cao prawng cao ca judges. (Pal. bro:ng 'to direct, arrange'.)

*br[us]y

*pril

pre¹ n. hail. (Pal. pris:r.)

pre² v. to be plentiful. (Shan pre 3o 'to increase'.)

pre³. man pre silk. (Pal. phre: 'silk'; MM. brer id.; cf. Shan pre 4o 'satin', B. pre id.)

*bra?

preh¹ n. meal: preh bo 'supper'. preh pruim food. (Pal. bra:.)

preh² v. (1) to keep, preh ti hawt to hold to: ki preh ti hawt lo an 'they complied with this injunction'; preh ti tawng to keep in mind. kya preh to take care of, administer.

prehm n. (2) reed: prehm ti gawng 'a reed'; gawng prehm 'the reed'.

preng¹ n. pest, plague: sau preng 'to suffer from contagious disease'. (Pal. (su:) bre:ng 'smallpox'; cf. M. peron id.)

-preng². klangpreng vulture.

preu-e v. (1) to hang: hpan preu-e simao maw pa ting ka ngawk naw 'if a large millstone were hung round his neck'.
(Causative of *reu-e, cf. vShan ၄၀ 3c 'to suspend'.)

*t-prim

prim v. (3) to be old: kraung cuip pa prim 'an old garment'.
Opp. hkrao. (Pal. prim; cf. RL. trim; OM. tinrem.)

pro. ngu pro torch (syn. rup ngu).

pro-e v. to be burnt up, consumed. Lawa Bk pluniv 'to burn (v.i.)'.

*p-rum?
*rum?

prom v. to assemble: pa prom ti tan 'who were assembled there'.
(Causative of rom 'to associate'.)

pru¹ n. pru vu-a blanket, cloak. Lawa Bk, U. paru?, M3 pyu? '6.'

pru² v. to be dazzling. jeht pru id.

*p-rust

pru-at v. pru-at roik to be scattered. (ru-at 'to scatter'.
Cf. Pal. phrat, phrat 'to scatter'.)

prui v. prui pleh-ak to be spotted. kawp prui to be stained.

*pr[a]c

pru-ik n. wing. (Lawa U proit.)

pruim. preh pruim food.

*pruuy

pruing. (5) hu pruing to go, pass, through.

conn. *lbt?

pruit v. to extinguish. pruit ti tik to erase; pruit(...) yuit to extinguish. (Causative of yuit, cf. Pal. pyst 'to extinguish'; or conn. OM. plit 'to be extinguished'.)

prungprang, prung prang v. (1) to be scattered: au tak pa cao lehang yung, mai: yung hkanki tak prungprang heu-e 'I will strike the shepherd, and the sheep will be scattered'. prung prang hu, prung prang rai ru-at hu, prung prang roi ru-at id. (Shan ၄၆၆ 50 50; cf. M. kraj kraj 'to wander about'.)

*b[ɔɔ]?

pu¹ n. (12) younger sibling. puaik (8) brothers: kwe puaik ali-a kau 'there were seven brothers'; puaik kawn kui-ing family, close kin; puke (2) elder brother; pu-o, pu o elder (?) sister. (Lawa U phu: 'younger sibling'; M. mā, mā 'parent's younger brother', Khmer pū 'paternal uncle'; cf. RL. sambo 'younger sibling'.) [these are: Lawa U po 'mother's elder brother']

... *aac/
*aay

*bɔɔ(?)

pu² v. (-- ka) to carry on one's back. (Pal. bə:r, bɔ:.)

*[^{oo}]² pu³. pao pu peh associate.

pu-a v. (1) to wrap, swathe, to fold: pu-a naw ka man paing an 'wrapped his corpse in the white cloth'. Cf. vu-a. (OM. pūr 'to bind round'.) RL pāu

*[^{oo}]²/
*[^{oo}]² pui v. to support, bear. Der. bui (glawm) 'burden'. (Pal. bu:n 'to carry on one's back'.) RL būs 'on head' ~ M bu:ph, bu:ph 'to pick up'
(?) pui-ik v. (1) to take off: ki pui-ik kraung pa rao klai hkaing naw, mai: dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'they took the purple robe off him and dressed him in his own clothes again'. (Lawa U poic, Pal. pu:et, RL. puic.)

*pay² (//) pu-ing v. to fight. (M. pən, <*pūñ, 'to rebel'.) On OM. pāñ 'to shoot'.

pukpak, puk pak n. (1) pukpak rawm, puk pak rawm wave: pukpak rawm chun laik dau reu 'the waves splashed into the boat'. (Shan ꠘꠞꠞꠞꠞꠞ 2c 'froth'.)

puk pleh-ak v. to be transformed. pukpleh-ak lunglehang to sway, waver. (Var. of pluk pleh-ak.)

pum n. & v. heap, lump. pum sau to heap. v (Shan ꠘꠞꠞꠞꠞꠞ 2c 'to gather together'.) hkrawm pum to accumulate.

*pung... pungpehang si-ya n. moth. (Cf. Lawa U mu:ay, BL bu:ay ba:y 'butterfly'; Pal. (songs) pa:ngpa: id.)

pup v. to draw, dip [water]. Cf. kin¹.

*[^{oo}]² (?) pupi v. pupi hawt to grope after. v (Cf. Pal. pu:r 'to grope'.) Cf. vawdr.

pwi n. (441) person, people: ki plo: pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'they sent someone to him to call him'; pwi sipawk ti kau 'a leper'; pwi yu kapao 'bridegroom'; Simon pwi meung Kurene 'Simon of Cyrene'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw 'no one could bind him'; a nin ka pwi an 'said to him:...'; pwi maw 'who?'; pwi maw ang a 'whoever'; pwi veng hkawm u-ik 'all the people of the town'; pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; naw mai: pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'he and those who were with him'; pwi cang pwi caing 'hired men, employees'; cup pwi hao pwi hun 'crowd'; kawn pwi 'men, human beings'. pwicau, pwi cau servant. Cf. kaw¹. (Lawa U phu:i, Pal. bi:; cf. RL. phri 'being, creature (?)'; Khasi briw 'human being'.)

ra¹ v. (4) ra sui to be straight, straightforward, to be

righteous: yu kra naw ra sui heu-e 'make his path straight';
krai ka naw hkawm u-ik ra sui heu-e 'told him everything
 straightforwardly'; pwi pa ra pa sui 'the righteous'.

ra² v. (1) to sing: hkai hoit ra ki laira ti mu 'after they had
 sung a hymn'. laira (1) song, hymn.

*bi-r.ʔaar ra³ num. (40) two. (Lawa la-a:; cf. Pal. a:r, RL. ar; OM. ɸār?
 Conn. tinga 'twenty'.)

ra⁴. rawmra, rawm ra snow. (Chinese Shan 雪 2c 'snow'.)

*raay rai v. prung prang rai ru-at hu to be scattered. Var. roi.
 Der. grai 'to be lost, strayed'. (Pal. hra:i 'to vanish, be
 missing, to be cured, to lose'; M. sai, <*srāy, 'to be
 dispersed'.)

raik v. raik... pot to break [rigid object]. raik ti tik to
 break off. (Shan 裂 4c 'to be broken, to break'.) lawra u. rnak, M. 8°
 (this is > RL. lake.) (B. RL. wiak)

rakrawn v. to have convulsions.

ralai, ra lai pv. severally.

*[d]raam ram v. si-um ram to decay. (Pal. ra:m 'to decay'.)

ran v. (-- ti) to do first.

*raay rang¹ n. (1) tooth: naw grui-ik rang ti 'he grinds his teeth'.
 (Pal. hra:ng, RL. rang.)

*[r]ʔa[i]y rang² n. (1) rock: dau si-mui-ik, pa hoit saik ka dau rang 'a
 tomb which had been cut in the rock'. (RL. r'ay 'stone,
 rock'.)

rangdi. yaw rangdi to be proud.

rao¹ n. (3) expletive in rehang rao strength.

rao² n. profit.

rao³ n. (-- ngu) flame.

rao⁴ n. expletive in rehang rao statues.

rao⁵ v. (2) to be red. rao klai, raoklai to be purple; rao rawt
 to be scarlet; rao uim to be smoky yellow. lawng rao copper.

*ruks?

raok n. (caong --) beach, shore. Der. praok 'edge'.

raoma n. (19) sky, heaven: raoma mai: hakteh tak sang grai 'heaven and earth will pass away'; sim-u-ing hkanki tak sang rau hkaing raoma 'the stars will fall from the sky'; sim raoma hkanki 'the birds of the air'; lo li hkaing raoma 'a voice came from heaven'; meung raoma 'the kingdom of heaven'. Cf. prai². (-ma, cf. Lawa U, BL malɔ:ŋ 'sky'.) rao: Lawa BL [la]raa, U-

rau ^{rau, M5 dau 'above'} v. (4) to be deep, to sink, fall: maw hkeu ang teh rau tan 'for there was no depth of soil there'; rawmmaw in keht rau tete 'this well is really deep'; graw growng pa rau 'deep matter, abstruse fundamental fact'; rau ka dau rawm sigrit sigra 'to sink into the sea'; sim-u-ing hkanki tak sang rau hkaing raoma 'the stars will fall from the sky'. rau nu to be abstruse; rau sen to fall down; rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. Cf. cot, go¹. (RL. tsru 'to be deep'; OM. rjuh id.)

*jruu?

rau² pv. particle of limited or conditional assertion.rau³. (1) bawk yam rau summer, hot season.

... *rumm?

r-n-rumm?

/*rumm?

rauk rum grum hproik v. to assemble (intr.).raw¹ n. & v. rust. haoktai raw to rust. (Shan ၄၄ 1c.)raw² v. keh raw, ne raw to prevent, to oppose.

rawk v. (23) to ask for: mai simeh ceu pa ti ang a, rawk ka au 'ask me for whatever you want'; rawk bwan 'to pray'; rawk bwan, yu ka maw bawk yam nari an tak luan hkaing naw 'prayed that that hour might pass from him'. rawk maing id.: mai: rawk mai: maing ka naw, neh naw yu awm pa sa yu naw 'asked him to do as he had before'; rawk... pot to ask for something. Cf. hkyo. (Conn. Lawa U hkrumak 'to cry out'.)

& v.

rawm¹ n./ (48) mind, heart, as seat of reason and emotions; to be minded, willing: ki keut dau rawm ti yu nin 'they thought to themselves:...'; tawng ka dau rawm ti 'knew (without sensory evidence)'; son sang cheuk ti yao rawm naw 'seeking to know what was in his mind'; kwe rawm ti 'to have a mind to, be willing to, want to'; kwe rawm gaurawm ti 'to like to, be glad to'; veh rawm ku-wa 'summoned up courage'; pa hkaw pa caw rawm au heu-e 'who pleases me'; hkeu kehn rawm ki 'because of their obstinacy'; rehn rawm ti 'to take care, beware'; uin rawm ka 'to rely on'; lau rawm 'to lose heart'; sivi rawm 'to be troubled'; hkrup rawm 'to faint, lose consciousness'; naw ang

*dawtraum to
be short-
tempered;*
(5)

rawm leu lo bon an heu-e 'he was unwilling to refuse her'.
rawm ri, rawmri (1) id.: ting rawm ting ri 'to be proud,
puffed up'. awnrawm awnri to be humble; borrawm, borawm bori,
borawm hkaweh (1) to be envious, jealous; cairawm (3), cairawm
cairi to be hungry; caorawm (7) to pity; caorawm caori to be
merciful; congrawm to rage; gaurawm (14) to rejoice; gaurawm
gauri to make glad; haokrawm siao to be inflamed with passion;
harawm churawm to be indignant; hkarawm ti (1) to have
difficulty in; hkarawm hkari/to have, cause, trouble; hkawrawm
hk hkawri (1) to be pleased; hkirawm (hkiri) (9) to be anxious;
mawmrawm to be kind; ngehrawm to have peace of mind; nyawmrawm
nyawmri to be consoled; saurawm to be indignant; songrawm (4),
songrawm songri, song rawm (song ri) to be angry; tehmrawm
tehmri to be dejected; tuk hkarawm hkari to be tormented;
(26) tukrawm tukri to be miserable; yumrawm (yumri), yum rawm to
believe; yu ti darawm ka to neglect.

rawmmya (5) spittle:
baik rawmmya 'to
spit';

~*? [o]m

rawm² n. (46) water, body of water, liquid: kin rawm 'to draw
water'; pa taw pe nyau rawm ti kaw 'who gives you a cup of
water to drink'; rawm Yawdan 'the Jordan'; hu plak toi rawm
heu-e 'crossed to the other side of the lake'. rawmbui, rawm
bui oil: groi rawm bui ka 'to anoint with oil'; rawmdung tank;
rawm hi-ya honey; rawm keut spring; rawm klawng stream; rawm
klawng ting 'river'; rawm la sweat; rawm leh rain; rawmmaw
well; rawm nammeuk ink; rawm nawng lake: praok rawm nawng 'the
shore of the lake'; rawm pli si-eht wine; rawmra, rawm ra
snow; rawm sida neh vinegar; rawm sigrit sigra the sea;
rawmtui milk. Conn. paiawm 'cloud'. (Lawa ra-aum; cf. Pal.
o:m, RL. om; Khasi um.)

rawn. See rak rawn to have convulsions.

rawng n. chasm. (Shan g⁵ 3c 'gully'.)

rawp rim n? banks (?). (Q. Shan g⁵ 4c 'border'.)

*must

rawt¹ v. to gird, to fasten rope round: mao rawt (nyoi)
'girdle'. Der. (mao) gawt (nyoi) 'girdle'. Var. nawt. (Cf.
RL. ret, Shan g⁵ 5c 'to gird'.)

rawt². rao rawt to be scarlet.

re. See dong re forehead.

reh¹ v. (1) to be emphatic, vehement, harsh: naw bao krai lo
keht reh a nin 'he said again most emphatically:...' reh a to
protest, boast; reh htehang to advance a contention; reh sa to

murmur, grumble.

*raa[l] reh² v. (-- ju) to be old, adult. (Perh. = prec.)

*raik reh-ak v. (3) to cry, moan. reh-ak ngi-ya to groan; reh-ak yo to shriek. yehm reh-ak (yehm yo) to wail, lament. (RL. rak 'to call, cry'; cf. OM. hi trak 'to raise a shout'.)

*no rehang¹ n. (6) strength: pwi pa ting rehang 'a strong man'; pwi ti kau kaw ang kwe rehang ti keh naw nge heu-e 'no one was strong enough to tame him'. rehang rao id.: maw pa eh-ak rehang eh-ak rao 'is weak'. (Shan ၅၆ 40 'strength, to be strong', whence prob. Pal. re:ng, Lawa U ri:ay 'to be strong'; cf. RL. kraŋ id.; M. krɔŋ 'to be hard, firm'.)

rehang rao
statues;

rehang² n. (3) shape, form, picture: ji tokau naw yao, dau rehang tang ceu 'showed himself, in another shape'; in maw rehang maw...? 'what is this a picture of?' rehang pakpeung form; rehang susai vision. Der. grang 'appearance'. (Shan ၅၆ 30 'appearance'.)

rehang³ n. account: sawn rehang 'to settle an account'. mau rehang, ngaw rehang wages. (Cf. Shan ၈၇ 5c 40, from B. ၇၆.)

*raay? rehang⁴ v. (3) to be light, to shine: pa rehang 'light'. jan rehang, li rehang to shine; mung rehang 'to be light'. (Pal. ra:ng 'lamp'.)

reh jun n. (1) steepness, declivity: dui neh reh neh jun 'precipitous place'. (Cf. Shan ၅ 5c 'precipice'.)

rehm¹ n? (1) num rip num rehm plants. (M. rèm 'copse'?)

rehm² n. iron. jimrehm nail.

rehn v. (8) to make ready: rehn rawm ti 'to take care, beware' (ka of), 'take note'; rehn rawm ti paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'be careful to say nothing to anyone'; yu ka maw son ang pwi sang pon peh pon len pe keh lut, rehn rawm ti ka heu-e 'take care that no one misleads you'; rehn rawm ti ka pwi tehm lai hkanki 'beware of the scribes'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe rehn rawm ti ka 'take note of what you have heard'. rehn hto to keep under control. co rehn to make ready. (Pal. re+n.) Shan rehn.)

rehp¹ v. (14) (--, -- ka) to receive: dui maw ang a, pa ang rehp

pe 'wherever they will not receive you'. rehp ti tui-i to receive, accept, to undertake (ti to): rehp ti tui-i au 'receives me'; son sang rehp ti tui-i pli hkaing sipuim pli si-eh 'to receive some of the fruit from the vineyard'; buin tang ceu tom neh pa hoit rehp ki ti tui-i ti hawt 'many other rules which they have undertaken to keep'. kwan ti rehp... laik dau to admit to. (RL. rap; OM. rap 'to hold'; cf. Shan ḡḡ 5c 'to receive', whence Pal. rāp.)

*rap/*rap

rehp² v. (1) to approach, come to meet: rehp naw heu-e 'came to meet him'. (Prob. = prec., cf. Shan ḡḡ 5c; but cf. OM. prāp, perh. from Sanskrit prāpta 'arrived at'.)

reng nq. (5) thousand. (Shan ḡḡ 1m.)

reu¹ n. (23) boat: vai reu 'to row a boat'; bruk reu 'to go by boat'; reu tang reu 'other boats'; reu eh-ak... ti lang 'a small boat'. (Shan ḡḡ 4o.)

reu² v. to drag, sweep, away. reu... hu to take, force to go. Der. greu 'to drive'. (Perh. Shan ḡḡ 3o 'to pursue'.)

reung v. (1) to be long: hkai in ang reung 'not long after'; hkai in reung tivut hkaing 'a little later'; chawk ka naw graw grawng hoit reung yum naw dao leh? 'asked him whether he had been dead long'. reung nyao to be long after. awt reung [not] to be long. Der. greung 'duration'. (Shan ḡḡ 1c.)

borawm bori to be envious;
(~?) *r[u]
, rawmri (1)
songrawm songri,
song rawm song
ri to be angry;

ri¹ n. (4) expletive in awnrawm awnri to be humble; cairawm cairi to be hungry; caorawm caori to be merciful; gaurawm gauri (8) to make glad; hkarawm hkari (5) to have, cause, trouble; hkawrawm hkawri (1) to be pleased; hkirawm hkiri (5) to be anxious, distressed; nyawmrawm nyawmri to be consoled; rawm ri/mind, heart; tehmrawm tehmri to be dejected; tuk hkarawm hkari to be tormented; tukrawm tukri to be miserable; yumrawm yumri (2) to believe.

ri². man ri linen. Cf. simao². (Shan ḡḡ 3c 'jute'.)

*riəs

ri-a¹ n. (3) root, stem. (Lawa rē, Pal. riə:r, RL. riəs 'root'; M. rəh, Khmer rūś id.)

ri-a² v. (1) to tear: ri-a kraung cuip ti 'tore his clothes'. Der. gri-a 'to be torn'. (Conn. RL. riəs, riəs, riəs, riəs.)

rim¹ v. (3) rim ti tui-i to take by force. rut rim to rob; rut rim... hu to take away by force; tut rim to rob. Cf. breh¹.

(Shan ၄^၆ 1c.)

rim². See rawp rim banks (?). RL rim 'edge' < Sh lum

*ri[u]ⁿ rin v. to refrain (ti from). (Pal., songs, ri:n 'to be patient'?)

ring¹ n. & ns. no, none, not.

ring² v. to hesitate to, (-- ka) to fear. ring siyaung to fear (ti to).

*rip rip¹ n. (2) grass. num rip num rehm plants. (Lawa U, Mp raip, BL rai.)

rip² v. to cut [hair]. rip ti tik to cut off. (Shan ၄၆ 2c.)

*ruy roi v. to scatter. prung prang roi ru-at to be scattered. Var. rai.

*ruy roi hkai n. mark, imprint, weal. (Cf. Pal. ro:i 'imprint'.)

*ruw roik v. (1) to fall, be shed. cot roik id.; pru-at roik to be scattered. (Pal. ruwāi, ruāi 'to leak'.)

*rum^p/
*ruw^p rom v. to be associated (tau mai: with_{ti} in [doing]). rom ti neu-e, rom ti sheh-ao to share. neu-e rom to join. Der. prom 'to assemble'. (Shan ၄၆ 3o 'to accompany, be together'.)

*ruy rong n. pillar. cf. RL - remray

*rop rop v. (-- ka) to surround. (Pal. ro:p.)

*ru^p ru¹ n. & v. clan; to originate. tiru, ti ru of one's own volition. (Pal. ru: 'village'; cf. RL. pru id.)

ru². hkaoru (4), hkao ru fig tree; pliru (1), pli ru fig.

ru-at v. (13) to sow broadcast: ru-at simeh 'to sow seed'.

*rust prung prang rai ru-at hu, prung prang roi ru-at to be scattered. Der. pru-at (roik) 'to be scattered'. (Shan ၄၆ 4o 'to throw [water]'?)

*ruw ru-ik v. to uproot. (Pal. ru:et, ru:et; cf. RL. truat 'to draw out'.)

ruim. See kla ruim earthquake.

ruip v. to drink: sawm ruip 'to eat and drink'. Cf. nyau.
 (*srump) (Pal. hru:p, hrđ:p.)

rum. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

(*dray) rung n. horn. (Lawa U rɛ:ŋ; OM. drañ.)

rup¹ n. (3) net: ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their nets in the lake'. hklap rup trap. (Lawa U re:up, RL. rup.)
 (*rup)

rup² n. rup ngu torch. Cf. ngu pro.

rup³ v. to catch fire (?).

(*rust) rut v. (2) to tear, pull apart. rut... dut to break by pulling: naw hoit rut ceng mai: gang hkanki dut 'he had snapped the chains and fetters'; rut rim to rob; rut rim... hu to take away by force; rut ti i to prey on; rut ti tui-i to snatch.

sa¹ n. finally, in future. pasa (1) (to)morrow.

sa² v. (5) to reproach. sa lao, salao (-- ka) to abuse, speak against: sa lao ka siyeh 'to blaspheme'. reh sa to murmur, grumble.

sa³ pv. (12) to have done on occasion, to be accustomed to: pa ang pwi sa ngawm pehang 'which no one has ever sat on'; ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; maw hkeu hoit sa hpyawk naw ka ceng... law law glang ka an 'for he had often before been bound with chains'; pwi ti kau kaw ang sa tui-i man pa hkrao blao kraung cuip pa prim 'no one takes new cloth to patch an old garment'; yam yu paweh an naw hoit sa ploi pwi pa ot dau htawng ti kau ka ki 'he had been accustomed during that festival to release one of the prisoners in the jail to them'. (Cf. RL. se se 'always'?)

Or Lawa U sa: 'to be early'.

Cf. tau³.

sa⁴. tusa saibre. kat saibre bramble.

lightning. (Cf. Pal. kahso:r 'lightning'.)

saik¹ n. sparrow. [cf. Penang Mal. chiale.]

saik² v. (1) to carve, hollow out, engrave: dau si-mui-ik, pa hoit saik ka dau rang 'a tomb which had been cut in the rock'. (Cf. Lawa U het 'to cut', Pal. se:t, she:t 'to carve', RL. set 'to cut, gash'.) RL. sac 'chisel'

(*c[ɛ]c)

sak v. (4) to be sated, satisfied: i tom sak, sawm tom sak 'to eat one's fill'; pon ti keh pwi hkanki sak ka hkaomun dau

* caak

teh-ak yu ka maw? 'how can we get bread to satisfy the people in the forest?' (RL. sak.)

sakse. (12) mai sakse evidence, testimony. (Shan သက်သေ 30 2c 'witness, evidence', from B. သက်သေ, ult. from Sanskrit sākṣi prob. through M. saksce.)

~ */. caan

san. (to constitute a?) debt.

sang¹ pv. (172) particle of limited or subordinate future assertion: au sang rawk sang maing ceu pati? 'what shall I ask for?'; e sang tui-i mau denari ra siyeh hu leh-ak hkaomun... leh? 'shall we go and buy two hundred denarii worth of bread?'; pa krai naw nan, naw sang a 'by that he meant that...'; u-ik sang, de sang 'to be about to'; u-ik sang maw 'are about to happen'; yam rau de sang hwet 'summer is on the way'; kaw pa sang tik sang taw au 'the man who is to betray me'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'; kwe rawm ti sang pa naw yum 'would have liked to have killed him'; naw cao sang co ka kaw an singai twa leh, ang co leh, ki jak ti yao naw cao 'they watched him to see whether he would heal the man on the fast-day'; sawk ti yao, ki sang pon ti yu naw cao lau yu ka maw 'sought a way to destroy him'; (yu ka maw) son sang 'in order to, in order that, so that'; haok ka gawng son sang rawk bwan heu-e 'went up the hill to pray'; veh denari ti pla son sang jak au naw 'bring a denarius so that I can look at it'; tom htuin ka naw son sang pon tui ki ka naw cao 'were pressing round him so that they might touch him'. tak sang future particle. Cf. tak. (Cf. Pal. ch̃, hs̃:, ch̃:ng; Lawa U sam, Pal. ch̃:m; OM. s-, si-.)

sang² v. se sang to be oppressed.

sang ngut n? wounds (?).

sangshi n. sivai sangshi lion. (Shan သင်္ဃာ 20 3c, cf. B. သံ.)

sanlun n. (3) 'olive' tree, *elaecarpus wallichii* Kurz. (Ult. from B. သံလွင်.)

sao. hkao sao paddle. (Conn. M. kəsao⁷ id.)

sao sehang v. to stop, desist. (Cf. Shan သိင်္ဃ 3m 'to come to an end'.)
Der. mao 'to desist'.

sara n. (12) sara cao gau teacher. (Shan ၆၇ 2c 'teacher', from B. သော, ult. from Sanskrit ācārya/P. ācariya.)

sat¹ n. spell (?). simuit sat sorcery.

sati n. caution: lo sati 'warning'. (Shan သော 5c 5c, ult. from P. sati, cf. B. သော.)

sau¹ v. (27) to put, place, put in: ki sau rawm pli si-eht pa hkrao ka dau chui hak pa hkrao heu-e 'they put new wine in new wineskins'; hkai hoit sau Yohan dau htawng 'after John had been put in prison'; tui-i gehn tai naw sau dau yaok kaw an 'put his fingers into the man's ears'; tui-i kraung cuip ti sau ka pehang kawn la an 'took their garments and put them on the young ass's back'; sau gang ka 'to put irons on, put in irons'; sau mau, dui sau mau 'putting money into the treasury'; hkaomun pa ang sau susai 'unleavened bread'. kap sau to graft on; prauk sau to pour; pum sau to heap; taing sau dau to be thrown into. Cf. deu², uin. (Shan သော 2c.)

sau² v. (21) to be ill: pwi sau 'sick persons'; keh sau mai: it 'she was ill in bed'; duim kaing naw sau 'knocked him on the head, broke his head'; sau preng 'to suffer from contagious disease'. sau laung to be epileptic; sau mat (-- ti) to be wounded; sau ngi-ya to be ill: pwi sau pwi ngi-ya 'sick persons'; /sau ya to be in pain, to be in labour. jawm sau illness, case of disease; jawm sau jawm ngi-ya diseases; kin sau to be very ill. (Lawa U so, Pal. hsu:, RL. su'; OM. 'jey.)

saurawm to be indignant;

*[p]cui?

*[u]?

-sau³. kawnsau grandchild. (Lawa U (ku:an)so, Pal. su: id.; OM. cow.)

saw. See ji-ak saw, ji-yak saw key.

sawk¹ nq. cubit. (Shan သော 2c.)

sawk² v. (10) to seek (ti to), look for: pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; naw sawk baw yam pa mawm yu ka maw, son sang pon taw naw cao ka kã heu-e 'he sought a good time to hand him over to them'; sawk ti len ti nyaw naw cao 'sought to trick him'. sawk li-ehm to search, search through, fathom. (Shan သော 3c.)

sawm¹ n. (2) night: dau sawm in 'this very night'; yam greung sawm 'in the middle of the night'. ponsawm (4) night, nighttime. (Lawa U saum, Pal. hsu:m, RL. sòm; cf. Lawa Mp

*[u]m

ranha:um.)

**ncuom* sawm² v. (13) to eat: yam sawm ki 'as they were eating'; sawm tom sak 'to eat one's fill'. Cf. i¹. (Lawa sò:m, Pal. su:m, RL. suam; OM. 'cim.)

sawn¹ v. (3) to reckon. do keut do sawn ka to repent of; keut sawn to judge, calculate; uin sawn to hold that.

sawn² v. sawn gau to learn. (Shan ၁၃၈ 1c.)

sawt. singo-e sawt noose (?). Der. nawt 'to tie'.

**cis* se¹ v. se sang to be oppressed. caong ma se south. (OM. *cis* se 'to be low'; conn. Lawa kase 'below'.)
go down

**w?* -se². kawnse great-grandchild. (Lawa U (ku:an)se.)

seh. pwi seh eunuch.

seh-ak nq. piece broken off. (Shan ၁၃၆ 3c.)

sehang¹ n. sehang simao precious stone. (Shan ၁၃၆ 10.)

sehang². See sao sehang to stop.

sehn nq. hundred thousand. (Shan ၁၃၆ 10.)

sehp v? sehp kwe to possess (?).

seht v. (1) geh... tom seht, kawm... tom seht 'to hold to, adhere to'; tan seht to be formed.

sen. rau sen to fall down.

**wsu* sheh-ao v. to be used; to ~~for~~ share (ka, dau in). rom ti sheh-ao to share.

si. See sigang si scripture.

(~?)
**c?ay* si-ang, siang n. (1) bone: si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa BL sa-a:ŋ; cf. Pal. ka-a:ng.)

(*sinum siao*) cf. RL. siao v. (2) ha siao to be very hot; haokrawm siao to be inflamed with passion; sinum siao to make a din; si-uit si-ao to be hot. (Conn. Shan ၁၃၆ 2c 'to melt'.)

~ **pus*/**pus*

Pal *ho?ur* 'to be warm'

(1351)

, ~ *Thi war*

siawp n. (19) siawp sibrawm power, authority: kaing pa ting siawp sibrawm 'mighty works'; hkai hoit taw naw siawp sibrawm ka kawncaw naw hkanki 'after delegating authority to his servants'; taw siawp sibrawm ka ki pehang hpi pa sui-ing pa brai hkanki heu-e 'gave them power over unclean spirits'; taw ki siawp sibrawm son sang chi co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'gave them the power of curing diseases'; pa kwe siawp sibrawm 'authoritative'. ahkwang siawp sibrawm authority. (Cf. perh. Shan ၁၃၆ 5c 'to rule' - whence Pal. u:p, RL. up - from B. ၁၃၆.)

^t_m ⁶_{pal} ^{no} siba n. cheek. (Lawa sapa; M. hapa 'flat surface'?) Lawa sapa? sibawk n. magic. sibawk simuit id.

sibawm v. (6) to lack food: prai tak sang sibawm 'there will be famines'. sibawm siya to be famished. hot sibawm to be poor; kin sibawm to lack food.

(w?) *^{tr}_{tr} sibe n. (4) coat, upper garment: cuip sibe 'to wear a coat'. Var. sibek¹. (Lawa U aphi, BL ape.) RL ^{tr}_{tr} 'woman's u.g.' sibek¹ n. upper garment. (Var. of, or error for, prec.) sibek² v. to be generous.

siblo-e v. siblo-e... hu to sweep away. (Conn. lo-e 'to snatch'.)

[~] *^{sk}_{sk} siblu-at v. to shake out, off.

sibrawm n. (19) power, might. siawp sibrawm power.

sibrehm v. to grumble, complain (ka to). bra ble bra sibrehm id.

*^j_m ^{ris}_{ris} sibri-ak n. scale. (Cf. Pal. greš, griš.)

*^{br}_{br} ^{br}_{br} / sibro-e sibrok n. refuse. (Cf. M. həprək həprui 'to be unkempt') *^{br}_{br} ^{br}_{br} sibrok. See prec.

sida¹ n. (12) medicine, drug: pwi chi sida 'physician'. sida bawng perfume; sida neh vinegar; sida sidim medicines. rawm sida neh vinegar.

sida² n. & v. (9) tail; to be the end: kaw pa kau pa cong tom sida 'he who endures to the end'; tom sida singai yam...

*[s]-n-ta?/
*sta? 'until the day when finally...'; dui sida hakteh 'the ends of the earth'; plak sida reu 'the stern of the boat'. sida lau to be annihilated, come to an end; sida sidu hwet to come finally (ka to). goik sida to be last. (da 'to be last'. Pal. hsətā, RL. santa 'tail'; cf. OM. birta id.)

sida³ v. to encounter. (Conn. OM. kuta 'to face'.)

sidai num. eight. Der. tisidai 'eighty'. (Lawa U sate, B. sate:ī, Mb. cf. RL ta?, ptd? -sander.)

sidaing¹ v. to reach, to be fully: sidaing caong '[his robe] reached down to his feet'; hoit sidaing tuim heu-e 'are fully ripe'.

sidaing² v. sidaing ku-wa (-- ti) to dare to.

*[t]-n-tuu?/
*tuu? sidau v. (1) to launder: pwi sidau kraung 'washerman'. (RL. saktu'; cf. Pal. du:ə 'to rub'; M. taoh 'to cleanse by rubbing'.)

sidawm v. sidawm sidu to be level (mai: with).

sidawng v. (7) to be apparent, open, distinct: pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; ang pon ti laik ka dau veng sidawng 'could not go into the town openly'; naw chi sika sidawng heu-e 'he was able to speak distinctly'. (Cf. Shan ၀၀၂ 2၀, from B. ၀၀၂၀၂၅?)

sideh v. (46) to preach, proclaim: ploi ki hu sideh 'sent them out to preach'; nyeh sideh 'synagogue'; sideh graw grawng buin baptis 'preached baptism'; naw hoit sideh lo hpektem an ka graw grawng ki 'he had related that parable about them'. sideh gau to teach, preach: lo sideh lo gau 'teaching, doctrine'; sideh gau ka ki heu-e 'taught them'; sideh gau ki tom neh ceu 'taught them many things'; sideh gau lo bwan gaurawm gauri 'preached the gospel'; sideh jui to argue; sideh ngoik nge (-- ka) to admonish. jui sideh to exhort. (deh (gau) 'to teach'.)

sidehn v. (1) to stop, to resist: keh kawn nyawm eh-ak hkanki hwet ka au, paw vi sidehn ki 'let the little children come to me, do not stop them'. keh sidehn ka to restrain.

sidehp¹ v. to be opposite to.

sidehp² v. nyap sidehp to labour.

(1)

sidim¹ n. /expletive in sida sidim medicines.

sidim² num. (2) nine. (Lawa U, Mp sataim, BL satain; cf. Pal. thi:m, RL. tim; OM. dincit.)

*[c]-n-t[un]

sido n. (1) locust.

sidu¹ v. (-- mai:) to be equal to. sidu kwe to share equally.
sidawm sidu to be level [with]. (Conn. ult. B. ဝူသုဒ်?)

sidu² v. (2) expletive in sida sidu hwet to come finally.

sidu-at v. (1) to wake (intr.). so... sidu-at to wake [someone].

sidui-ing v. (4) (-- caong ti) to stumble. Conn. M. *Grdoing*.

si-eht. (12) pli si-eh grape.

sigang si. (4) hpuk lai sigang si '(passage of) scripture'.

sigehp v. expletive in sihkawp sigehp to be narrow. (Conn. Shan 30 id.)

~ *deisp

sigi-ak n. (1) immature ear of grain. Cf. sigluim.

siging n. balsam.

sigluim n. (2) cluster, ear of grain: sigluim ngoca 'ears of grain'. Cf. sigi-ak.

conn.

*cras?

sigra¹ v. to wash. sigra... luan to wash away. Cf. hko-ek, hpak³. (Cf. perh. Pal. kru: 'to rinse'; M. krao id.)

sigra². See (rawm) sigrit sigra sea.

sigre v. expletive in sigrehn sigre to be intense.

sigrehn v. to be intense: keht sigrehn 'intensely'. sigrehn sigre id.: keht mo hakteh sigrehn sigre 'loved the world very dearly'.

sigreu v. (2) sigreu... li to drive out: pa maw bon pa hoit sigreu naw cao hpi cao ali-a kau li hkaing heu-e 'who was a woman from whom he had driven out seven evil spirits'. (greu 'to drive'.)

sigreung n. middle. (greung id.)

sigrit sigra. (3) rawm sigrit sigra the sea.

sigweh v. sigweh ti so to reawaken. (Conn. Shan ၂၈ 1c 'to stir up'.)

~ *clwsp/
~ *clwsp

sihkawp v. to be narrow. sihkawp sighep id. sihkehp sihkawp to be niggardly.

~ *clwsp

sihkehp v. sihkehp sihkawp to be niggardly.

sihko v. to throng.

si-im. klai si-im to be verdant green. (Conn. Pal. (nyə:r) ə:m 'dark (green)'?)

sija n. (1) truth; oath: sija muhkeu covenant. (Ult. from B. ၁၁၇, from P. sacca 'true'.)
, faith, fidelity, kau sija 'to keep faith'

sijung. cong sijung to be firm; cung cong sijung, cung sijung, kau cung sijung to stand firm. (jung 'to stand erect'.)

*k-r-kaal

sika v. (11) to speak: yam kawn sika naw cao 'while he was still speaking'; sika sidawng 'to speak distinctly'; sika ka ki 'addressed them'; sika mai: Yesu heu-e 'conversed with Jesus'; ki tak sang sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkrao 'they will speak in new languages'. Cf. a², krai. (Cf. OM. kiñkāl 'to declare', or perh. gah 'to say'.)

~ *kaal(?)

sikao n. day after tomorrow. (Pal. akū:.)

sikau n. (2) dove. (Sh. Lawa, BL Takau?, U. valeo? Conn. TB *gorus (*m-goru); B. chui.)
'd.', 'kuu 'pigeon' (B. chui).

sikaw v. to discern.

*t-r-kwit/
*kwit

siki-eht v? (to be?) cold: rawm siki-eht 'cold water'.

si-ku-wa v. siyaung si-ku-wa ti to shudder.

silao v. to feast.

sile v. sile he to be simple (?).

*jlau?

sileh n. (3) household servant. sileh cawng slaves. Cf. kawncau. (RL. tsia'.)

sileh-ak n. glass.

**cim*

sim n. (2) bird. (Lawa saim, Pal. hsi:m, shi:m, RL. sim; Khasi sim; cf. OM. kiñcem.)

~**tna*?

sima v. to fight. sima simaing to be contentious, to riot.
(Conn. OM. tinma 'enemy, enmity'.)

conn. **tjaay*

simaing v. expletive in sima simaing to be contentious.

simang v. (1) to slap: tui-i tai ti simang naw ka 'slapped him'.
Cf. deh³, duim, kla, siveht, tap. (Conn. Shan we 1c 'to strike'.)

~**tmo*?

simao¹ n. (13) stone: dui hao simao 'stony place'; tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'knocked him on the head with a stone'; naw plu pleh simao mai: hto maw-eng dau si-mui-ik an heu-e 'he rolled a stone up against the opening of the tomb'; kawng simao paing 'white stone flask'. simao cuit lime; simao plaung crystal. sehang simao precious stone. (Lawa samo, Pal. mo; cf. OM. tmo.)

simao² n. linen. Cf. man ri.

Pal. kormu? 'shadow'?

simawk n. mist. tao simawk id. (Conn. Shan u 2c 'cloud'.)

simawt v. (--, -- ka) to mention. (Conn. Pal. moit 'word'.)
hsimawt 'to inquire'

*[g]-r-m[v]?

sime¹ n. (7) man, male: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall leave his parents'; sime mai: bon 'male and female'; kawn sime 'son'. sime maing male. Cf. kaw¹. (me 'husband', q.v.)

**r-m*-*pis*

sime² n. (1) total. sime geh id: pwi pa i hkaomun an sime geh kwe hpwan reng heu-e 'the number of persons who ate the bread was five thousand'. Cf. buin². (Conn. M. kəmh?)

**maal*

simeh¹ n. (19) seed: ru-at simeh 'to sow seed'; simeh an ku-wa 'the seed sprouted'; simeh tao klau ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'. (RL. smal.)

--, --

simeh² v. (19) to want (ti to): mai simeh ceu pa ti ang a 'whatever you want'; simeh ti pon 'to want, desire'; ki hoit yu ka naw awm pa simeh ki ti yu 'they have done to him as they wanted to do'; yeh simeh keh mai yu son yeh heu-e 'we want you to do it for us'; au simeh mai taw kaing Yohan... ka au yamin heu-e 'I want you to give me John's head... now'; mai simeh ti keh e hu... dui maw? 'where do you want us to go...?' Cf. kwe

rawm ti, s.v. rawm¹; neh⁵.

simehang n. (48) prince, lord, often as honorific term of address or reference: simehang Kesa 'Caesar'; simehang hpicao 'the prince of the evil spirits'; pa maw simehang pa kwe min plakngai 'who was a lord of good standing'; yu simehang pehang 'to exercise lordship over'. simehang hkunhawhkam king; simehang nanghawhkam queen. lau simehang prince, ruler. (OM. smiñ 'king'.)

*[m]-r-maay

Pal. pma:ng, cf. B. wē: and

comm. *maw

*m-m

simi v. (1) simi ti yao to look, search: simi ti yao vungvehang naw, son sang yao pwi pa hoit yu ceu in 'looked round him to see who had done it'. yaok ti simi to look up. (OM. cirmil 'to watch for'.)

simin v. (1) to count: hoit simin naw tau mai: pwi pa yu pa ang hkaw ang jeht hkanki heu-e 'he has been numbered among the criminals'.

*[r-r-muuu]

si-mui-ik n. (10) tomb. dau si-mui-ik id. (Cf. Lawa U ramcic 'to bury', to ramcic 'grave'.)

*[s][l]mayv

sim-u-ing n. (1) star. sim-u-ing grehang morning star. sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U, Mp samcin, BL sab:ng, Pal. sam:ng, RL. səkmañ; lit. M. ခုခန.)

simuit n. spell. simuit sat sorcery. sibawk simuit magic.

sin n. (4) inheritance: cao sin 'heir'. sin ngao money, riches.

sina pn? (6) among, through the middle of: cung sina ki 'stood up in their midst'; gweh kraung naw sina ki 'divided his clothes among them'; hu pruing sina meung Dekapoli 'crossed the territory of Decapolis'. ka sina among. (Pal. sama:.)

*[c]pnaa?

Lawa U sa?na?

*[cp]m[a]w

sinaw n. young man. Cf. kuwat. (naw 'he'.) Pal. ~~sa~~ handsome

sineh. nyo sineh visitor, foreigner.

*[jpn]a[a]k

sineh-ak n. (1) sinew: sineh-ak dak naw dui ga 'the sinews of his tongue were loosened'. (Pal. hsānā 'muscle'.)

sineht v. to transgress, (-- ti) to do intensely. (neht 'to do with zeal'.)

*c-m-?ah

singa v. (12) to be clean, free from impurity or infection. singa singe to be holy. Opp. sui-ing brai. (nga 'to be

clear', q.cf. Pal. hsəŋa:; cf. RL. sɿam 'to be clean', perh. by paronymic attraction of Shan 𑜋 𑜇 'to be excellent'.)

singai¹ n. & nq. (47) sun; day, today: yam hoit li singai 'when the sun had risen'; yam klip singai 'as the sun was setting'; dau singai, dau sawm in 'today, this very night'; singai pasa 'the next day'; ku singai 'every day'; singai si-vo-e singai twa 'the day before the fast day'; hkeu hoit ot ki mai: au lo-e singai 'for they have been with me three days'; hkai an ti singai 'on a later day'; hkai an ra singai 'two days later'; hkai hoit yum naw lo-e singai 'three days after he is dead'; yam hwet singai twa 'when the fast day came'; yam hoit luan singai twa 'when the fast day was over'. ponsingai (1) daytime. (ngai 'day', q.v. Lawa U saŋi, BL saŋe:, Mp saŋe:i, Pal. hsəŋi:, RL. sɿi'.)

singai² v. (7) to be far, distant: singai hkaing au 'are far from me'; ot dui singai mai: jak heu-e 'watched from a distance'; hwet hkaing dui singai heu-e 'have come a long way'; yao hkaoru ti hkao ka dui singai 'saw a fig tree in the distance'; hawt hkai naw cao dui singai 'followed him at a distance'. awt singai [not] to be far. (Lawa U saŋa:i, Pal. hsəŋa:i; M. hda < OM. *jney.)

singao n. pomp. ((sin) ngao 'riches'.)

singaong v. to be clear, transparent.

singe v. (7) expletive in singa singe to be holy.

singeht. yehn singeht to be completely hushed.

singeu v. to clasp [hands].

singi. klai singi to be blue. (Lawa U saŋi:, BL saŋx:i, Mp saŋa:i 'to be yellow'.)

singo-e n. snare. singo-e sawt noose (?).

sinum n. & v. (7) to be loud: kok lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'. sinum prai thunder; sinum siao to make a din. (Pal. hsəŋə:m 'noise, thunder, to be noisy'; cf. Lawa U nɿum bre, BL nɿum pre:i, Mp naum malə:ŋ 'thunder'.)

sinyek sinyek n. increasingly. (Pal. sɿne 'to be fruitful'.)

sinyup v. to attack.

si-o-e bau v. to be fragrant: pa si-o-e bau 'scent'. (Cf. M. ui, lit. 321 'to be putrid', whence prob. Shan ၁၃၇၄ 4c 'to stink'; M. mo < OM. *mal 'to be fragrant'.)

*[s]-[n]-ʔuy

sipao v. to put aside, reserve, to send as a contribution.

*[k]r[ɔ]wɔŋ

sipaung v. (2) to bury: hu deu, hu sipaung naw dau si-mui-ik heu-e 'went and laid him in the tomb'. (Cf. Lawa U rapa:ŋ, BL apa:ŋ, Pal. kəpo:ng.)

sipaw v. (3) to be leprous: pwi sipaw 'leper'; jawm sau sipaw 'leprosy'.

sipeh n. conformity. hkeu sipeh on account of. (Pal. kəba: 'to hold hands'.?)

sipeh-ak n? hkeu sipeh-ak on account of. (Conn. OM. bak 'to follow'.)

*[k]r[ɔ]wɔŋ

sipuim n. (11) garden, plantation: yu sipuim 'to cultivate a garden'. (Lawa U to raphu:m, Pal. kəbu:m.) Bl aphu:m 'fence'; Pal. kəbu:m 'garden'.)

sipup v. (1) to meet, come towards: pwi pa veh aw rawm ti kau tak sipup pa heu-e 'you will meet a man carrying a water-jar'.

*t-r-ly

si-to-e v. to be welded, made a whole. (Conn. Pal. kərtθ:i, kərtu:i 'to join [wood, cloth]'.)

*t-r-ly

conn. *ʔuɪs

si-u v. to be healthy (?), warm. nyawm ot si-u kwe to enjoy good health. (Conn. Pal. ka-u:r, ka-θ:r 'to be warm, to warm up'.)

(~?) *səpʔ

si-u-ing n. (1) snake. (Lawa U sa-xin, BL. sa-x:ŋ; conn. Pal. hɪ:ng, RL. hɛiŋ.)

si-uit v. si-uit si-ao to be hot. (Conn. KUs s'aid 'warm'?) Lawa Bl laʔauk 'hot' be corrupted. to decay

*[k]-r-ʔm/
*[k]ʔm

si-um v. to decay, si-um ram, cu si-um id.; lau si-um to fall into decay. (Conn. Pal. ə:m.) *k-r-ʔam

*[r]wəy

sivai n. sivai sangshi lion; sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U rawi:a, BL awi:a, Mp rawi: 'large felid', Pal. rava:i 'tiger'.)

*wəpə<
*w[ə]kə.

sivaw n. (1) sickle: tui-i sivaw vaw 'takes his sickle and reaps'. (vaw 'to reap'.) *[r-n-]w[us]k/*[r]wəp/*[r]wə(ə)c.

siveh¹ n. (9) around: ngawm siveh naw cao 'were sitting round

him'; jak siveh tan ka pehang ki 'looked around at them'.
siveh siveng id.: ngawm siveh siveng naw 'were sitting round
 him'; yaong hkanki pa kwe siveh siveng tin 'the villages round
 about here'. (veh 'that which surrounds'.)

*[gr]-waar/
 *winn

*grwaa² siveh² n. (5) door, doorway. (Cf. Lawa U, Mp rawmă, BL awmă,
 RL. kərwa' 'door'; Pal. vū 'to open'; Stieng uak id.; B. 390
 'opening'.)

~ *mwəb

siveht v. (4) to beat, flog: ki tui-i prehm ti gawng mai: siveht
kaing naw cao ka 'they took a reed and beat him about the head
 with it'. tu-at siveht to be in severe pain. Syn. tap; cf.
deh³, duim, kla, simang. (Conn. Shan 605 5c, whence Pal.
 fət, kərɬət.)

*[k]r-w[ɬ]y/
 *winy

*[t]rw[ɬy] siveng n. (6) expletive in siveh siveng around.
sivi v. (1) (-- rawm) to be troubled, disturbed: mai: yam naw
ngeht lo naw, naw keht sivi rawm 'and when he listened to him
 he was greatly disturbed'. Pal keve 'to pity'?

sivi-ehn v. to grudge.

sivit v. (5) to break in pieces: naw sivit lon hkaimun hkanki
 'he broke the loaves into pieces'. (Conn. Shan 605 2c.) ~ vit

si-vo-e n. (19) in front (of), ahead (of), before, beforehand:
hu si-vo-e cui-i 'went on a little way'; ki pa hu si-vo-e,
mai: ki pa hawt hkai hkanki 'those who went in front and those
 who followed behind'; yaong pa kwe si-vo-e pa 'the village in
 front of you'; go gup si-vo-e naw 'fell down before him'; li
hu si-vo-e ngai pwi hkawm u-ik 'went out in sight of them
 all'; singai si-vo-e singai twa 'the day before the fast day'.
si-vo-e ka before: au hoit gru krai ka pé graw grawng ku ceu
si-vo-e ka sang maw heu-e 'I have foretold everything to you
 before it happens'. ka si-vo-e ahead of. Cf. ka¹. (Cf. Pal.
 kərɬu:ə 'above, before'.)

*[k-r-wuy

si-vo-ek v. to strike: si-vo-ek ka wait 'to strike with a
 sword'. (Conn. Shan 605 4c.)

siya v. (-- ti) to be famished. sibawm siya id.

*Cirr/*Cirr si-ya¹. mao si-ya cord. (Shan 39⁹ 10 'cord'.)

si-ya². pungpehang si-ya moth.

siyak. tai siyak lily.

siyang v. siyang ot to be absent.

siyaung v. (2) siyaung si-ku-wa (-- ti) to shudder. lat siyaung to tremble with fear; ring siyaung ti to fear to.

*pryung { siyawng¹ n. rainbow. (Lawa U, Mp rayo:ŋ; cf. Pal. pəryo:ng.)
siyawng² n. dragon.

siyeh¹ n. (65) God. yeh siyeh goddess.

*pryah siyeh² nq. (6) hundred: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Ult. from OB. ryā, cf. Pal. pəria:h, RL. pərya, siyeh.)

siyehp n. (1) siyehp jui lips.

siyo v., pn. & pcs. to differ; moreover. tang siyo to differ.

*so¹ n. (2) dog. sola wolf; so prai wild dog. (Lawa sɔ, Pal. hso:; Srê so.)

*c[u]⁶ so² v. (1) so(...) kao to rouse; so... sidu-at to wake: ki so naw sidu-at 'they woke him'. sigweh ti so to reawaken. (Cf. Pal. rahsθ:h 'to wake (intr.)'.)

soi. (1) mau soi pay; pwi cau pwi soi servants.

*c[a]⁶ sok. simeh sok tau klao ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'. Rl. -tsak 'seed'.

som v. (4) to lose, be deprived of: som ju 'to lose one's life'. sōmēgrai to fail to appear: bwan son, ceh naw tak ang som ang grai heu-e 'he will not miss his reward'; som nai to be lost; som nai nawk to be squandered away. (Shan ၁၄ 4c 'to lose, be beaten', from B. ṣṭ:ṣṭ.)

son¹ n. (106) benefit; for (benefit, purpose): pa simeh keh au yu ceu pa ti son pa? 'what do you want me to do for you?'; yu paweh singai ke ti, son simehang naw 'gave a birthday feast for his lords'; pa som ju son au 'who loses his life for my sake'; leu mawm son pwi an hpan naw ang ke heu-e 'it would be better for that man if he had never been born'; au hwet son ceu in heu-e 'that is what I came for'; (yu ka maw) son sang, rarely son... tak 'in order to, in order that'; haok ka gawng son sang rawk bwan heu-e 'went up the hill to pray'; pwi pa maw cao mi nu son sang laik ka dau meung siyeh meh ding heu-e

'how difficult it is for anyone who is rich to get into the kingdom of God!'; veh denari ti pla son sang jak au naw 'bring a denarius so that I can look at it'; taw ki siawp sibrawm son sang chi co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'gave them the power to cure diseases'; tawm lo ka ki, son ang ki sang krai graw grawng naw dao ka pwi ti kau kaw heu-e 'ordered them not to tell anyone about him'; pe rawk bwan, yu ka maw son bawk yam an, tak ang caw yam kwat heu-e 'pray that that time is not winter'. bwan son benefit.

son² nq. (7) share, repeated quantity: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Prob. = prec., cf. RL. pun.)

* *ong*

song¹ v. to bolt, lock. (Pal. sə:ng 'to shut'.)

* *ay*

song² v. to be bitter, resentful. songrawm (4), songrawm songri, song rawm (song ri) to be angry (ka with). (Lawa U sɔ:ŋ, Pal. hsə:ng 'to be bitter'.)

Der. (*kuwat song*) *nang (yu)* id.

song³. (7) kuwat song elder. (Shan ɔc 1c 'to be high?')

su v. (-- ti) to do wilfully.

sui¹ n. (2) court case: prawng sui 'to judge'. sui cawng litigation.

sui² n. circumference: ka sui pehang tui ki 'round their breasts'.

sui³ v. (4) to be straight. ra sui to be straight, straightforward, righteous. (Shan ɔc 3c.)

* *caw*

sui⁴ v. to pour: sui rawm 'to water'.

sui-ing v. (17) sui-ing brai to be unclean: hpi pa sui-ing pa brai 'unclean spirit'; tai pa sui-ing pa brai, pa maw tai ang hko-ek 'unclean, that is, unwashed, hands'. yu ti sui-ing to detest. Opp. singa.

suksak n? constantly (?).

suksehp v? (to be) slander(ous?), idle gossip.

sum v. (5) to plant, to institute, establish: sum sipuim pli si-eh ti da, mai: sum hkao veh vung vehang sipuim an,... mai: sum nyeh laong ti lang 'planted a vineyard, and made a fence round it,... and built a tower'; sum ceukau 'to confer a

Der. nun 'plant'?*doəm

name'. (Pal. sō:m, sə:m 'to plant'; M. cam 'to make holes for planting'; cf. RL. pəksəm 'to plant'.)

sungsang, sung sang v. (1) (-- rawm) to be seriously depressed.
 (Shan ၁၃၆၁၁ 4c 4c 'to be spent, exhausted', from B. ၁၃၆:
၁၃၆.)

susai¹ n. (4) yeast.susai². rehang susai vision.susi v. susi glui-ing to be seared.

sut v. (1) sut ti i to eat up: sim hkanki hwet sut ti i simeh
hkanki heu-e 'the birds came and ate up the seed'. (RL. sət
 'to collect up'; ~~or Shan ၁၃၆ 4c 'to come to an end'.~~)

*cat(*cat/)conn. *kaas swa n. charcoal. (Lawa sə:i.)conn. *catswat v. to prick, pierce. (Conn. Shan ၁၃၆ 2c 'to thrust through'.)*ta?

ta¹ n. (2) grandfather: ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and
 grandparents, forefathers'. ta du ancestors. (Lawa U ta,
 Pal. ta: 'grandfather', RL. ta' 'master, husband'; M. ta?
 'father'.)

ta² v. (3) to spread. ta hu id.: lo graw grawng naw cao ta hu
ku da ku dui 'his fame spread everywhere'. (OM. cəh 'to be
 separated', Srê da 'to spread'.) Lawa U thia, Bl. tia 'to sow [paddy]'.

ta³ v. to pluck [harp]. (Pal. tha: 'to slap'.?)ta⁴ pv. actually, even.

tai¹ n. (48) arm, hand: plak tai hkawn dawm mai 'at your right
 hand'. gehn tai finger; hkai tai handicraft; plawng tai arm;
tawm tai (grasp of?) hand. (Lawa U, Mp te, BL tai, Pal. ti:,
 RL. ti'; Khasi ktí; OM. tey.)
tawm tai (1)

*ti?*daaytai² n. flower. tai siyak lily. (Lawa U thi:a, BL ti:a.)*doe/*(a)di

taik v. (1) to lack, to constitute a remainder: pa taik mai kawn
kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'. taik cut to
 be absent, deficient. (M. tɔik.)

taing¹ v. (6) to throw, to swing [sickle]: hpi an hoit taing naw

dau ngu... law law heu-e 'the spirit has often thrown him into the fire'; ang hkaw ti tui-i hkaomun ceh kawnprai hkanki taing ka so heu-e 'it is not right to take the children's bread and throw it to the dogs'. taing sau (-- dau) to be thrown into: taing sau dau mawnarok 'to be thrown into hell'; taing ti tik to throw away; taing vut to throw out (hkaing of). chun taing to drive aground. (Conn. RL. they 'to throw away'?)

**taay*
taing² v. (1) to plait, weave: taing mok katlawm 'plaited a circlet of thorns'. (Lawa tain 'to weave', Pal. twɔ:n, tuɔ:n, RL. tɔiñ 'to plait'; OM. tãñ id.)

taing taw v. (-- ka) to meet: taing taw ka pakngai 'to meet face to face'. (Cf. Shan ɔŋ 2c 'to meet'.)

tak pv. (172) particle of definite future assertion or injunction: pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'; rawk ka au mai: au tak taw ka mai heu-e 'ask me for it and I will give it you'; hwet heu-e, e tui-i naw yum, mai: sin naw tak maw ceh e heu-e 'come on, let us kill him, and his inheritance will be ours'; hpan au ploi ki ing ka nyeh ki, yam kawm cairawm ki, ki tak hkrup rawm hawt kra heu-e 'if I send them home while they are still hungry, they will faint on the road'; e tak taw leh? Hpan ang maw nan, e tak ang taw leh? 'are we to pay it or not?'; au tak yu ka maw, son sang pon au ju lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan? 'what must I do to achieve eternal life?'; mai tak mo pao plawk pao nyawm ti awm mo tokau ti heu-e 'you shall love your neighbour as you love yourself'; kaw pa map ka meh ka kui-ing ti tak keh naw yum tete heu-e 'he who offends against his parents shall certainly be killed'. tak sang particle of definite future assertion: e tak sang haok hu ka veng Yerusalehm 'we shall go up to Jerusalem'; cao sipuim pli si-eh̄t tak sang yu ka maw? 'what will the owner of the vineyard do?'; au tak kawm sang ot mai: pe meh greung? 'how much longer must I be with you?' Cf. sang. (Shan ɔŋ 4c.)

tamtim n. scorpion.

tan¹ n. (45) there: pe laik ka dau nyeh dui maw ang a, ot tan tom li hu pe hkaing tan heu-e 'wherever you go into a house, stay there till you leave the place'; ka gawng tan 'there on the hill'; dui sau mau tan 'the treasury there'. Cf. tin; dui an, ka dui an. (t-, conn. perh. Shan ɔŋ 3c 'place'; an 'that'.)

tan² v. (5) to offer: hku dui tan 'altar'. tan lu to sacrifice;
tan taw to dedicate: pa hoit tan hoit taw ka siyeh 'dedicated
to God'. pa tan to sacrifice. (Shan ၀၈ 4၀.)

tan³ v. tan seht to be formed.

→ tang¹ v. & num. (30) to diverge, differ, to be other; other:
mo-eng tang kau 'another wife'; buin tang ceu 'others rules';
reu tang reu tibra 'some other boats'; tang da tang dui
'elsewhere'; pwi tang ceu tang cat hkanki 'foreigners'. tang
gweh to divide: tang gweh ti 'fell into dissension'; tang siyo
to differ; tang ti-ya (-- hkaing) to separate from; tang to to
run in different directions. gweh ti tang ot to separate,
live apart; yum tang to lay down one's life. (Shan ၀၉ 2၀.)

→ tang² n. substitution, behalf, on behalf of. (Shan ၀၉ 1၀.)

tang³ pv. once and for all: tang yu ti i 'to do for a living';
tang kwe 'to possess'. (Cf. Shan ၀၉၀၉ 5c 5c 'permanently'.)

*pt[zw]^p tao¹ n. & v. smoke. taongu, tao ngu smoke; to smoulder; tao
simawk mist. R ၆^p

tao² v. (11) to save: tao ju 'to save someone's life'; tao tokau
mai 'save yourself!'. (Conn. dao 'to be saved'.)

taong¹ v. to hold out.

taong² v. to dupe.

tap ngu,

*taap tap v. (2) to strike, beat, flog. tap toi, kla tap to beat.
Syn. siveht; cf. deh³, duim, kla, simang. (Shan ၀၉ 2၀.)

... *glum(?) tap lawng n. ramparts. (Shan ၀၉၀၉ 5c 1၀ 'large fort'.)

tat v. tat(...) dawt to cut short; tat ti tik to cut [rope]
away. (Shan ၀၉၀၉ 4c 'to cut off'.)

tau¹ n. (48) together: ki keut tau 'they reasoned together'; pa
hoit kleuk siyeh tau 'what God has joined together'. tau mai:
together with: pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with
him'; yu kaing tau mai: ki 'worked with them'; laik ka dau
reu, tau mai: kawncaw naw hkanki 'got into the boat together
with his disciples'; sida neh pa hoit klao tau mai: muran
'vinegar mixed with myrrh'.

tau² n. (1) herb. tau ki dill; tau ki la cumin; tau klao

*. tau?

, Pl. stu?

mustard; tau pak haw mint.. (Pal. tu: 'edible leaf'.)

tau³ v. (2) (-- ti) to do ever: tak ang tau ti pon ti laik tan
heu-e 'will never be able to get in there'. Cf. lai², sa³.

tauk v. to be tired, exhausted. tauk mao id.; tauk nyap to be troubled.

taw¹ v. (82) to give, hand over: neh ki taw naw pa i pa un heu-e
'told them to give her something to eat'; taw ahkwang ka ki
'gave them permission'; taw lo mu hkeu 'to promise'; pa taw pe
nyau rawm ti kaw 'who gives you a cup of water to drink'; bon
pa taw kawm ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'; ki tak taw pe
ka cup kuwat song caoprawng caoca hkanki 'they will hand you
over to assemblies of elders and judges'; taw lo 'to order,
command'; naw taw lo ka hpi pa sui-ing pa brai kaw, ki ngeht
lo naw heu-e 'he even gives orders to unclean spirits, and
they obey him'; au taw lo ka mai, li hkaing dau naw 'I command
you to come out of him'; taw lo ka ki neh ki paw vi veh tit ti
hu 'ordered them to take nothing with them'. taw geh to hand
over; taw pong to entrust, commend (ka to); taw ti yao to
offer: ki taw ti yao sida neh... ka naw cao 'they offered him
vinegar...'; taw... yaok, taw yaok yaing to lend. lawk ti taw
to give grudgingly; tan taw ka to dedicate to; teh-ak ti taw
to measure out; tik taw to betray; to-e ti taw to hand down;
tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out; tui-i ti taw to hand over;
yaok taw to assign. [Cf. sak. do & cognates, PRMP G 31]

taw². See taing taw to meet.

BL tuak, U thuals)

taw¹ n. (2) tray, platter. (Lawa & thuals 'basket cover')

taw² v. (9) to affix, nail: ki tawk naw cao pehang hkaolak
'they nailed him to the cross'. (Shan oŋ 2c.)

(← Sh ← ?)

* So [?] W

tawm¹ n. (4) tawm tai, tawmtai (1) (grasp of?) hand: tak sang
taw kawm kawm pwi ka dau tawm tai kawm kawm pwi hkanki 'the
son of man will be delivered into the hands of men'; baptis
dau tawm tai Yohan 'was baptised at the hands of John'. (OM.
tam 'foot, beginning'?) [Smg. tam 'finger', &c., PRMP H 15]

* Tom

tawm² n. egg. (Lawa to:m, Pal. ka:to:m.)

tawm³ v. (9) (-- lo) to command, order: tawm lo ka ki tom neh,
paw keh pwi ti kau kaw tawng graw grawng ceu in 'gave them
strict orders not to let anyone know about it'; tawm lo ka ki,
yu ka maw son ang ki krai ka pwi ti kau kaw 'ordered them not

*t[ə]m to tell anyone'; lo tawm 'command'. lo tawm jawm krai command. (Pal. tə:m 'to send orders to'.)

tawm⁴ v. (2) to strew, spread. ni ti tawm id.

tawng¹ n. (2) copper: tawng ra bli-a eh-ak 'two small copper coins'. tawng leung brass; v (Shan ၀၇ 4c.)

tawng² n. (1) ~~klong tawng~~ bowls. (Lawa U, Mp ndo:ŋ, BL ts:ŋ 'pet', RL. təŋ; M. daj 'tube'.)
tawng rao copper.

tawng³ v. (55) to cognise, recognise, know, to understand: hkai hoit tawng ki 'when they had found out'; ki hoit tawng naw cao heu-e 'they had recognised him, knew him'; ang tawng ka naw heu-e 'did not recognise him'; mai tawng lo pingnyap hkanki 'you know the commandments'; naw ang tawng lo pa sang krai 'he did not know what to say'; pa ang tawng graw grawng pa rawk pa 'you do not know what you are asking'; hkeu tawng naw graw grawng maw naw pwi ra pwi sui 'for he knew that he was an upright man'; e tawng mai maw pa maw pa me 'we know you are sincere'; pe ang tawng lo hpek tem in leh? 'do not you understand this parable?' tawng muit to know [person]; tawng yung to understand: au ang tawng ang yung pa a mai heu-e 'I do not know what you are talking about'. cheu ti tawng to discriminate; li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to interpret; muit tawng to be acquainted with; preh ti tawng to keep in mind; teh tawng to be versed in. (Shan ၀၇ 4c 'to remember'.)

*təp tawp¹ nq. fathom. (Pal. təp.)

*dəp tawp² v. (1) to cover: tawp pakngai naw cao '[they] covered his face'. tawp hkuim to conceal. hkuim tawp to veil. (Pal. dð:p 'to shut [door, shutter]', dəp, dēp 'to cover'; OM. tip, tuip 'to bury', or conn. M. kətəp 'to brood, hatch'.) RL dēp

te¹ n. hither side: plak te kra 'the same side of the road'. Opp. toi¹.

*dəh te² n. arrow. (Lawa U, Mp the:, BL te:.)

*t[er] te³ v. to warn, remind.

te⁴. (3) tuk teh-ak tuk te, tukteh-ak tukte to persecute.

teh¹ n. (12) earth, ground: ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; dui mawm teh 'where the soil was good'. teh klo clay; tehlān, teh lān mud. dingteh earth rampart; hakteh (21)

~*ti?

world, land, territory; hpawng teh dust; klawn teh island.
(Lawa U, Mp te, BL te:i, Pal. kate:, RL. kte'; Khasi khyndew,
'dew; OM. ti, ti', Khmer dəi.) ~*ti?

teh² v. (3) (dui --) to turn back. teh a (-- ka) to gainsay,
refute; teh cu ci to be riotous; teh htang to turn to face;
teh htwi (dui -- dui --) to rebel; teh hwet (dui --) to turn
back; teh lo to be transformed; teh ti li hu to withdraw.
fuin teh to rebel; tehp teh to resist. Cf. ing, vui. (Conn.
M. hətah 'to reverse, be reversed'. (Xo) Lawa BL ?atma 'to return')

teh³ v. to be sweet, fresh. (Lawa U nde:.)

teh⁴ v. teh tawng to be acquainted with, versed in.

teh⁵ pv. really, wholly.

teh⁶. (1) man teh curtain.

teh⁷. breu teh to pierce.

*daak

teh-ak¹ n. (14) forest: dau teh-ak 'in the forest'; rawm hi-ya
teh-ak 'wild honey'. teh-ak tu id. (Rh. take 'grass'.)

teh-ak² n. place, tract. teh-ak meung district.

teh-ak³ v. (3) to measure. teh-ak krai to estimate verbally,
reckon: tom ang chi teh-ak chi krai 'more than one can say, in
the extreme'; teh-ak ti taw to measure out; teh-ak ti yao to
measure, to study. cheu teh-ak ti yao to test; tong teh-ak ti
taw to measure out. Der. deh-ak 'measure'. (Shan ၀၈ 30.)

teh-ak⁴ v? to be proverbial (?): lo teh-ak 'proverb'.

teh-ak⁵. (3) tuk teh-ak to harass; tuk teh-ak tuk te, tukteh-ak
tukte to persecute. (Shan (၀၇) ၀၈ 4c 'to beat; to tease'.)

tehang v. (1) tehang hu to cross over; tehang hwet to cross to:
yam hoit tehang hwet ki plak an 'when they had crossed to the
other side'. Lawa BL huay, D. thway

tehm¹ v. (31) to write: tehm lai 'to write'; hoit tehm a nin 'it
is written:...' tehm ti deu to write, put down in writing.
(Shan ၀၈ 30.)

tehm² v. to be low, rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down; yuin...
tehm to depress, humble. tehmrawm tehmri to be dejected.
(Shan ၀၈ 20.)

*tiim/*tiim tehm³ v. to work by beating: cao tehm tawng rao 'coppersmith'. (1573)

tehn v. to be suited. *Lawa Bl. tnan 'to fit'*

tehp v. tehp teh to resist, thwart, refute.

teh tu v. (3) to swear, asseverate solemnly: ja, ti ja mai: teh tu a nin 'began to curse and swear, saying:....'

telai n. (12) expletive in tete telai truly.

tem. See hpek tem to compare.

ten. See jawk ten candlestick.

tete, te te n. (20) truth, truly, indeed, certainly, really: pwi Isarila tete 'a true Israelite'; sideh gau graw grawng kra siyeh tete heu-e '[you] teach God's way truthfully'; Eliya tak hwet hpaoka tete 'Elijah will indeed come first'; tak keh naw yum tete heu-e 'he shall certainly be killed'; ki keht dao keht deng ka tete 'they were really astonished'. tete telai truth, truly: pa rehang tete telai 'the true light'; au krai lo tete telai ka pe 'I tell you truly'.

*com. *dijy* teu-e v. to hang, depend. (Shan *oŋ* 3c.)? *cf. R. tōy tōé; M. dōy dui*

teung pv. extremely. lang teung extremely; to be severe.

**ptis*

ti¹ n. (1) fungus. (Pal. *ti:r*, *ti:er*, RL. *tis*; OM. *ptis*.)

ti² pron. (153) reflexive pronoun, esp. following n.: naw cao kok pwi hkawm u-ik hwet ka ti 'he called them all to him'; ang keh pwi ti kau kaw hawt ti 'allowed no one to accompany him'; naw nyeu tai ti 'he held out his hand'; ploi pwi naing pa pau ti, ti kau hu 'sent one of his guards'; ki hkyo hkaw ka naw cao, neh naw deu tai ti pehang kaw an heu-e 'they begged him to lay his hands on the man'; tokau ti 'oneself'; ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'show yourself to the priest'; ka dau nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; ki krai do hpimap hpigram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'. tiru, ti ru of one's own volition. (Pal. *de:*, RL. *de:*; OM. *deh*, 3rd pers. pron.)

**d[e]*?

Lawa U te,
ti³ v? (32) ceu ti what; meh... ti [not] many; pa ti what; tit ti [not] anything. (Conn. Pal. *ne:* 'thing', RL. *ne* 'what, anything'.)
, pati (2)

ti⁴ v. (1) to fix (?): tom yam ja siyeh ti va ma la rawm 'since first God fixed the boundaries of land and water'.

ti⁵ num. (177) one, a: ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; pwi sipawk ti kau hwet ka naw cao 'a leper came to him'. tibla (24), ti bla some: tibla a maw Eliya 'some say you are Elijah'; pwi tehm lai tibla ngawm tan 'there were some scribes sitting there'; ki tibla 'some of them'; reu tang reu tibla 'some other boats'; tikau (2) = ti kau a [person]; tivut (3), ti vut a while: ki kau ki cong tivut hkaing 'they endure only for a while'; hkai an tivut 'a little later'. (Lawa U thi, BL te, Mp ti, RL. dis.)

*d[i]s

ti⁶ pv. (197) particle subordinating one v. to another, or functioning as pro-verb, often with connotation of purpose: mai hwet ti yu e lau leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; ang kwe rehang ti keh naw nge heu-e 'had not the strength to tame him'; ki ploi pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'they sent someone to him to call him'; yeh ti a leh? 'is it easier to say,...?'; pon ti 'to be able to'; simeh ti 'to want to'; ja ti 'to begin to'; hkaw ti 'to be right to'; hkarawm ti 'to have difficulty in'; chi ti heu-e 'we can'; often in fixed phr.: hkrawm ti tui-i 'to gather to take, to gather up'; rehp ti tui-i 'to grasp to take, to receive'; tui-i ti taw 'to take to give, to hand over'. (Pal. di:, RL. dei, future particle.)

*d[ay]

tiba. formerly (?).

tidim num. ninety. (ti- decadal prefix; -dim, cf. sidim 'nine'. Cf. Lawa U, BL ratain, Mp randain.)

ti-ehn v. to bring in, incorporate. ti-ehn grum to make up for; ti-ehn hteh to be brought in. (Pal. tho:n 'to escort'?)

ti-eht v. to kick.

tigli-a num. (2) sixty. (ti- decadal prefix; -gli-a, cf. li-a 'six'. Cf. Lawa U raykles, BL raykre, Mp ykle:.)

tihpwan num. (1) fifty. (ti- decadal prefix, hpwan 'five'. Cf. Lawa U, Mp raho:n, BL rahu:an.)

tik v. (26) to abandon, reject, get rid of: simao pa hoit tik pwi yu nyeh 'the stone which the builders rejected'; tik mo-eng ti 'to divorce one's wife'; naw tik man vu-a ti 'he threw off his cloak'. tik taw to betray; tik vut to abandon. ci-ya ti tik to filter out; do tik do vut to reject; greu ti tik to expel; gruit ti tik to remove; hkawt ti tik to clean out; htehang ti tik (ti vut) to deny, repudiate; kaong ti tik to dig up; kit ti tik to cut off; klup ti tik to scatter,

*[tʰi]k
 throw away; ko ti tik to gouge out; nyot ti tik to reject; pe ti tik to spit out; pra tik to leave, abandon; pruit ti tik to erase; raik ti tik to break off; rip ti tik to cut [hair] off; taing ti tik to throw away; tat ti tik to cut away; yeh ti tik to pull down. (Pal. tǝ, tǝh 'to throw'.)

tin n. (11) here: naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; yaong hkanki pa kwe siveh siveng tin 'the villages round here'. Cf. tan¹; ka dui in. (t- as in tan 'there', q.v.; in 'this'.)

(ult.←?) *ting
ting¹ n. harp. (Shan ၁၉ 2c; cf. M. toiq 'to pluck'.)

ting² v. (59) to be large, great, important, to have in great degree; to grow: lawk pa ting 'a large room'; baung ting 'a great wind'; cao geh kaing li pa ting 'the chief priest'; lo pingnyap pa leu ting hkaing ceu in ang kwe 'there is no commandment greater than these'; pwi pa ting rehang 'strong man'; ki ting mai: pi-ehn 'they grew and multiplied'. ting laong to be great, to grow; ting lu-a to be loud; ting rawm ca-nyau to be haughty, arrogant; ting rawm vao ti to be conceited; ting vao to be arrogant. ku-wa li ting to spring up. Der. ding 'quantity'. (Pal. da:ng; Srê dǝng.)

*[d]iŋ/

*[d]a[ŋ]

tinga num. twenty. (ti- decadal prefix; -nga, conn. ra 'two', q.cf. Cf. Lawa U, BL ŋa:, Mp ŋe:.)

tingo-e num. (2) thirty. (ti- decadal prefix; -ngo-e, conn. lo-e 'three', q.cf. Cf. Lawa U, Mp ŋu:a, BL ŋu:ei.)

tip v. (1) to be crushed: yu ka maw son ang ki sang htuin naw tom tip 'so that they should crush him'.

tipon num. (1) forty. (ti- decadal prefix, pon 'four'. Cf. Lawa U, Mp rapaun, BL rapa:ŋ.)

tisidai num. eighty. (ti- decadal prefix, sidai 'eight'. Cf. Lawa U rate, BL rate:i, Mp rande.)

tit n. (11) tit ti anything, at all: ki ang krai tit ti ka pwi ti kau kaw 'they said nothing to anyone'; ki ang kwe pa i pa un tit ti 'they had nothing to eat'; ang chi keh ki sau tit ti 'will not harm them at all'.

ti-ya v. ti-ya ti deu to set apart. tang ti-ya hkaing to separate from. (Conn. M. hədai 'to prise apart'.)

to¹ n. (2) animal: to teh-ak to tu 'wild beasts'. tokau (44)

body, self: kwe man vu-a ti hpuin, pa vu-a ka tokau kakaong ti 'had a blanket wrapped round his naked body'; tokau yum haw 'his corpse'; tokau naw cao ot phak sida reu 'he himself was in the stern of the boat'; kawn bon tokau Herodi 'Herodias' own daughter'; tao tokau mai 'save yourself'; krai ki graw grawng ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau naw 'told them what was going to happen to him'; tokau ti 'oneself'; ji tokau ti yao ka cao geh kaing li 'show yourself to the priest'; ki krai do hpimaw hpigram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'; ka dau nyeh tokau ti 'in his own house'; 1c (Shan ၀၄ 1c 'body, being', ၀၄၀၆ 1c 2c 'self'.)

tosak creature.

to² n. (1) end, tip: sau ka to gawng prehm 'put it on the end of a reed'. [Pal hestol 'rump'? palu tu 'belly']

to³ v. (13) to run. to hu to run, run away: to hu ka naw cao 'ran to him'; to hu hkaing si-mui-ik 'ran from the tomb'; to hu kakaong heu-e 'ran away naked'; to hwet to come running; to li to run down: to li ka dui neh reh neh jun 'ran down a precipitous place'; to luan to escape, run away. tang to to run in different directions. (Lawa [U,] BL te:u '[animals] to run', Pal. du: 'to run away'; OM. dow, Srê du id.)

*[da]r

to⁴ v. to reflect, refract.

to⁵ v. to exert oneself. (Cf. Pal. to: hš 'to progress in work'.)

to⁶ pv. (1) in turn: ki hkawm ali-a kau hoit to mo-eng bon an heu-e 'all seven of them married her in turn'. Lawa BL to 'to continue, resume'

to-e v. (4) to translate: hpan to-e lo an dui blui maw 'that is, translated,...' to-e ti taw to hand down: pa to-e ti taw ti ju hoit ti ju 'which are handed down from generation to generation'.

to-ek v. to withdraw, (-- bawm) to breathe. (Cf. Lawa U thui 'to breathe'.)

*tuay/

*tuay

toi¹ n. (7) further side: plak toi rawm nawng, ka toi rawm nawng plak an 'the other side of the lake'. Opp. te¹. (Lawa U tho:, Pal. ta:i, twa:i 'that', RL. tui 'further'.)
that (at a distance)

toi² v. expletive in tap toi to beat. (Shan ၀၄ 2c 'to rap'.)
toe hui to be carried off;

tok¹ v. (5) tok... hu to carry off, take forcibly: geh naw, mai: tok naw hu mawm mawm 'seize him and get him away safely'; tok naw cao hu ka brawk nyeh dui ot pwi naing 'took him to the

*t[u]k

courtyard of the barracks'. (Pal. to:k 'to take'.)

tok² v. (1) to quake: tok kla ruim 'there was an earthquake';
kla ruim tak sang tok dui hao dui 'there will be earthquakes
in many places'.

*tuke

tok³ v. to burn: tok nyawng bawng 'to burn incense'. (Pal. tǝ
'smoke'.) *com. lawa v to:y 'to burn, be on fire'? + M. cry.*

*[l]take
or *t[u]k

tok⁴ v. to be fastened together. (Pal. tǝ, tǝk 'to fasten
together'.) No. RL *-baks 'to adhere to'*

tom¹ n. (31) tom neh many, much, fervently: cao mi tom neh, sau
tom neh 'many rich people put in a lot'; naw hoit co pwi moi
tom neh 'he had cured many people'; dui ang teh kwe tom neh
'where there was not much soil'; tom neh ceu 'many things';
naw tawm lo ka ki tom neh 'he gave them strict orders'.
(*Perh. = foli.*)

*tum

tom² pn. & pv. (53) (pn.) from, since; (pv., initial in cl.)
till, so that; (immediately preceding v.) therefore, so: ja
tom ri-a naw 'from the root up'; tom yam eh-ak au heu-e 'since
I was small'; tom yam ja siyeh ti va ma la rawm 'since God
first fixed the boundaries of land and water'; ot tan tom li
hu pe hkaing tan heu-e 'stay there till you leave the place';
naw ku-wa li ting tom ting hkaing num rip num rehm hkawm u-ik
'it springs up till it is larger than any other plant'; ki
rawk bwan tom lang 'they pray till it is long, pray for a long
time'; tom hwet 'as far as, up to, until'; ja plak pehang tom
hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; hkuim gut lo bwan tom ang
chi pli pli heu-e 'stifle the Word so that it cannot bear
fruit'; kaw an... li hu si-vo-e ngai pwi hkawm u-ik, tom ki
hkawm u-ik dao deng ka 'he... went out in sight of them all,
so that they were all amazed'; maw hkeu hoit a ki, "Naw kwe
hpi pa sui-ing pa brai" naw tom a nan 'it was because they
said, "He has an unclean spirit", that he said that'; hkeu cup
pwi hao pwi hun ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao, ki tom yeh brau
nyeh pehang dui ot naw 'they could not get near him because of
the crowd, so they tore up the roof above where he was'; bon
an naw hoit tawng pa hoit yu ka tokau ti, naw tom lat tom
siyaung 'the woman, knowing what had happened to her, trembled
with fear'. *Der. dom 'moment'.*

ton n. mound, hillock.

tong¹ v. (2) tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out. (Shan *ox* 10
'to measure'.)

*t[a]ŋ tong² v. to broil. (Pal. to:ng.) Lawa U. to:ŋ 'to burn, be alright'.

tu¹ n. (5) expletive in teh-ak tu forest.

tu² n. belly: sak tu 'to fill one's belly'. vaik tu id. Cf. vaik¹. [~~Pal. to:ŋ 'rump'?~~ ~~perh. to 'end'~~] *dub

*t[ɔ]ʔ tu³ v. to be few. (Pal. to:.)

tu⁴ v. to be split.

*t[u]h(?) tu⁵ n. & v. to flash: tusa lightning. Lawa D. to:ŋ / U. to:ŋ ta? / MS to:ŋ ta? 'L'
tu⁶ v. tu vaik to be involved (ka in). (Pal. to:ŋ 'to receive'?)
tu⁶? See teh tu to swear.

tu-at v. tu-at siveht to be in severe pain. (Shan တုတ် 2c 'to set on fire'.)

*t[ɔ]h tui¹ n. breast, chest. rawmtui milk. (OM. tohh 'breast'; cf. Lawa U. Mp ndu: a la:l 'chest'.)

tui² v. (11) (--, -- ka) to touch: pwi maw pa tui au? 'who was it who touched me?'; nyeu tai ti tui ka kaw an 'stretched out his hand and touched him'. (Shan တုတ် 50, from B. တုတ်.)

tui³ pv. particle of inference: yamin naw tui hoit cu hoit si-um 'he will be stinking by now'.

tui-i v. (95) to take, take hold of, pick up, fetch, catch:
tui-i kraung cuip ti sau ka pehang kawn la an 'took their clothes and put them on the ass's back'; tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'took a stone and knocked him on the head, knocked him on the head with a stone'; tui-i tai pa sui-ing pa brai,... mai: i hkaomun 'ate bread with unclean hands'; ki tui-i naw mai: tap naw 'they took him and flogged him'; naw tui-i meh kui-ing kawn nyawm an,... mai: laik ka dui ot kawn nyawm an heu-e 'he took the child's parents... and went in where she was'; tui-i kaw in hkaing au leh-ak 'take this cup away from me'; tui-i tai kawn nyawm an 'took the child by the hand'; tui-i kraung it ti li hu 'picked up his bed and walked out'; paw keh naw dui ing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let him not go back to fetch his clothes'; tui-i ka 'to catch fish'. tui-i... hu to take, take away, aside: tui-i Petru... hu tau mai: naw 'took Peter... with him'; tui-i naw cao hu 'took him aside'; tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu to take, lead, away; tui-i ti mo-eng to marry, take as one's wife; tui-i ti taw to hand over (ka to): tui-i ti taw Yesu,

son sang siveht naw 'handed over Jesus to be flogged'; tui-i ti tuim to take in one's arms; tui-i ti yaok to pick up; tui-i... yum to kill, put to death. breh ti tui-i to misappropriate; caik ti tui-i to pluck; geh ti tui-i to seize; hkrawm ti tui-i to gather up; lauk ti tui-i to choose; len ti tui-i to obtain by fraud; rehp ti tui-i to receive, accept; rim ti tui-i to take by force; rut ti tui-i to snatch. Cf. geh¹, veh². (Pal. dū:ε 'to bring', or to:ε 'to capture'.)

Sunny*/Sun*

tuim¹ v. (2) to help. tuim coi id.; tuim hkan to assist, render service; tuim ku to help; tuim kum tuim a to advise. (Conn. Shan ၀၈ 10?)

tuum*/tum*

tuim² v. to gather. tui-i ti tuim to take in one's arms. RL *tum* '(to make a) bundle'?

**ksuum*

tuim³ v. to be ripe. Cf. kau⁴.

tuin v. to accumulate. hao tuin to abound.

**tuit*

tuit n. horn: hplu tuit 'to blow a horn'.

tuk v. (6) tuk hka to harass; tuk hkarawm hkari to be tormented; tukrawm tukri to be miserable; tuk teh-ak to harass; tuk teh-ak tuk te, tukteh-ak tukte to persecute, torment: kra tuk teh-ak tuk te 'persecution'; pawvi tuk teh-ak tuk te au heu-e 'do not torment me'. (Shan ၀၄ 4c 'to beat; to tease'.)

duum*/dum*

tum v. to lodge, settle, alight. it tum to lodge for the night. (RL. tum 'to ride in'; OM. dum 'to lodge'.)
sit on [eggs]

tut v. (3) tut rim to rob: pwi tut pwi rim 'robbers'. Cf. lak³.

tu-wa v. kaik tu-wa to be dishonoured.

twā v. (18) to fast: twā pa i pa un 'to fast'; singai twā 'fast day'. twā klaung to observe [law].

u v. (5) to crow: i-ya u heu-e 'the cock crowed'. (Cf. Lawa U ra-; RL. k'ok.)

**unny*

ui-e v. (1) to raise, bring up: ui-e kawn ceucat 'to raise posterity'. ui-e... ting to bring up. [MM *ny* 'to see to, dispose of']

**huuc*

u-ik v. & ps. (82) to expend, use up; completely: mai u-ik chi yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything yet?'; u-ik sang, u-ik de sang 'to be on the point of, almost'; tom reu an u-ik sang naok heu-e 'till the boat was almost full'. u-ik grum

perfectly. hkawm u-ik everything, everyone, all, completely;
hkawm u-ik hkawm lui-ing all. [Blend of RL *hác* and OM *'uk*]

uim. rao uim to be smoky yellow.

uin v. (5) to lay, deposit, to hold that: dui uin tokau yum naw
cao 'the place where his body was laid'; uin rawm ka 'to rely
on'; pwi pa uin rawm ka sin ngao ti 'those who rely on their
wealth'; pwi hkawm u-ik uin Yohan maw cao jai tete heu-e 'all
the people held that John was a true prophet'. uin sawn to
hold that. gweh ti uin to set apart. Cf. deu², sau¹. (Pal.
u:n 'to put'.)

un v. (14) expletive in i un to eat.

u-wa v. (--, -- ti) to swell. (Conn. Pal. ~~pwa:~~, ~~poă?~~)

va¹ n. (2) border (?): tom yam ja va ma la rawm di 'since first
the boundaries of land and water were fixed'. Cf. praok¹.
(RL. *vwar* 'edge, shore'; cf. Pal. *kən-u:r* 'frontier'; OM.
tirwil 'limit'.)

va² v. (1) (-- rawm) to be satisfied, have one's desires
satisfied. varawm = va rawm. kup va to satisfy. [MM. *swā* 'to greedy?']

vai¹ n. & v. (1) lease, tenancy: mai: yaok mai: taw vai ka pwi
pa yu sipuim pli si-eht 'and leased it to vinedressers'. yaok
vai to lease. (Pal. *va:i* 'to borrow'.) RL *vay* 'to hire, lend, borrow'

vai² v. (1) to row: vai reu 'to row a boat'. (Pal. *va:i* 'oar',
RL. *vwai* 'to row'; cf. Shan ၄^၇ 4c 'to row', 4o 'to row, fly',
o^၇ 1c 'to wave'; M. *həwù* 'to swing to and fro'.)

vai³ v. to improve, get better.

vaik¹ n. (1) stomach, womb. vaik tu stomach. Cf. tu². (Lawa
wi:ak, Pal. *vě, vĕk*.) RL *vác* 'entrails'

vaik² v. (2) to be dark: prai vaik pehang hakteh hkawm u-ik
'darkness fell over the whole land'; singai tak vaik 'the sun
will be darkened'. Lawa *jiak*

vait n. (3) sword: lawt wait ti 'drew his sword'. (Lawa U *vi:t*,
BL *wi:k*, RL. *vwac*.)

vak v. to bear, sustain. tu vak to be involved (*the in*).

van v. to plant. (Shan ၀၁ 2၀ 'to sow broadcast'.)

vang¹ n. weeds. Der. pang (Pal.) 'thorny plant'.

vang² nq. week. (Pal. vo:ng 'lên days'.)

vao¹ v. (5) hpit vao to have irregular sexual relations. (Pal. va:u 'to be bold in bad deeds'.)

vao² v. ting rawm vao ti to be conceited; ting vao to be arrogant. (Shan ၀၆ 4၀ 'to be vain, boastful'.)

vat. nyeh vat temple. (E. Shan ၀၀ 5c 'monastery hall'.)

vawk¹ v. (1) to reap. Der. sivawk 'sickle'. (Lawa U wɛ:k 'grass-cutting knife', Pal. vɔ̃ 'to reap'.) *[r]w[uɔ̃]k/*[r]wɔ̃k/*[r]wɔ̃(ɔ̃)c.

vawk². See kawk.vawk to be crooked.

*wɪl/*wɪl ve¹ nq. coil.

Var. vi.

ve² v. (-- ka) to visit. (Shan ၀၆ 5၀.)

ve³. See veht ve off course.

*waar/*war/*war veh¹ n. (2) hkao veh fence; yaong veh neighbouring places. Der. siveh 'around'. Pl. vàn 'rim', etc. *waɪ(-s?)

*wɪr veh² v. (36) to take with one, bring, come with, to pick up, carry: ki veh naw cao awm ot naw dau reu 'they took him, as he was, in the boat'; veh denari ti pla son sang jak au naw 'bring a denarius, so that I can look at it'; keh veh kawn la an ka Yesu 'they brought the young ass to Jesus'; ki veh pwi pa luit yaok 'they brought along a deaf man'; yam naw veh min plakngai kui-ing ti 'when he comes with his father's glory'; veh kraung it mai mai: hu heu-e 'pick up your bed and go'; pwi pa veh aw rawm ti kau 'a man carrying a water-jar'; veh... haok to take up: veh ki haok ka pehang gawng laong 'took them up on top of a high hill'; veh... hu to take with one; veh... hwet to bring (ka to); veh... ku-wa to force up: naw veh rawm ku-wa 'he summoned up courage'; veh... li hu to take out: veh naw li hu plakprai veng 'took him outside the town'. Cf. tui-i; klawm.

(*waas/?)*wɪh veh³ v. to be wide. (Pal. va:h, RL. vwas.) *waɪ(-s?)

veh⁴ v. (1) expletive in neh veh to get worse.

*w[ai]k

veh-ak n. worm. Cf. kawng¹. (Pal. vǎ.)

vehang¹ v. to be jealous (ka of). bak vehang ti to threaten to.

vehang² pcs. & pn. (114) (usy. --... kaw) though; (pn., = --
maw) even: vehang ki ang tawng dui blui lo an kaw, ki lat
chawk ka naw cao heu-e 'though they did not know what that
meant, they were afraid to ask him'; vehang ki hkawm u-ik lau
rawm kaw, au tak ang lau rawm heu-e 'though they all lose
heart, I will not'; vehang maw kaw nan, vehang maw nan 'though
it is so, even so, but'; kwe rawm ti sang pa naw yum, vehang
maw nan ang keh pon yu '[she] would have liked to have killed
him, but she had been unable to'; au baptis pe ka dau rawm,
vehang maw kaw nan naw tak baptis pe ka dau hkwan singa singe
heu-e 'I baptise you in water, but he will baptise you in the
Holy Spirit'; au hwet son sang kok pwi pa ra pa sui ang maw,
vehang maw kaw nan, hwet ti kok pwi pa kwe map kwe gram heu-e
'I did not come to call the righteous, but to call sinners';
kawncau Yohan... hkanki twa pa i pa un, vehang maw nan yu ka
maw kawncau mai lai ang twa pa i pa un? 'John's disciples...
fast, so why do yours never do so?'; vehang maw nan kaw 'but
even so'; vehang maw pwi pa luit yaok kaw naw dui co keh mong
'he has restored the hearing even of the deaf'; vehang baung
mai: rawm nawng kaw ngeht lo naw heu-e 'even the wind and the
lake obey him'.

vehang³. See vung vehang round.

vehn v. to be tied up, to tie up: vehn mat 'to tie in bundles'.
lop vehn ka id.; vung vehn ka to fasten on.

veht ve v. to go off course. (Cf. Shan ၈၀၆ 4c 'to be awry', ၈၀
3၀ 'to go aside?') But see vik², vi-ya. Conn. perh. vukveht.

veng n. (36) town: hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkawm u-ik 'from all
the villages and towns'; veng Yerusalehm 'Jerusalem'. (Shan
၈၆ 4m.)

*wəp

veu v. hkuim veu to be guileful.

vi¹ v. to visit. (Var. of ve².)
, pawri (i)

vi² pv. (12) paw vi prohibitory particle.

*wist

vi-eh v. to pay. (Pal. vyǎt 'to repay'.)

ving v. to prise open.

*swit
vit¹ v. (2) vit kro hu to wither: ki yao hkaoru an hoit vit hoit
kro hu hkawm u-ik ja tom ri-a naw heu-e 'they saw that the fig
tree had withered completely, from the root up'. (Pal. fiŋt,
RL. vwiɛt.)

*wūr
vit² v. hklai vit to be crushed; pa... ma hpawng vit to shatter.
(Shan 80ŋ, 80ŋ 4c, 80ŋ 2c 'to break into pieces (tr.)'.)
Pal^m (vɪn), RL vɪv 'to shun'; cf.
vi-ya v. to turn away (hkaing from). (Shan 60 3o 'to avoid'.)

voi v. (1) (-- rawm ti) to lose one's composure: naw hkirawm
hkiri voi rawm ti 'he was distressed and dismayed'.

vong nq. while, period. (Shan 00 3o 'interval'.)

*wūr/
*wūr
vu-a v. (4) to wrap round: man vu-a, pru vu-a 'blanket, cloak';
pa kwe man vu-a ti hpuin, pa vu-a ka tokau kakaong ti 'who had
a blanket wrapped round his naked body'. Cf. pu-a. (Cf. OM.
wūr 'that which surrounds', wiŋ wūr 'to surround'.)

(*wɔl/?)
*wiɪl; or
*wɔ(ə)r/*wūr
vui v. (1) to turn round (tr., intr.): hkai naw cao hoit vui
'after he had turned round'. Cf. teh². (Pal. vi:r 'to
return', RL. vwiɛl 'to turn round'.)

vui-i n. & v. (2) shadow: gruim vui-i naw 'in its shadow'.
hkuim vui-i to cast a shadow. Cf. peu-e¹.

*[L]wɔk/
*[L]wɔk...
*wɔk
vukveht v. (1) to shake, sway: vukveht kaing ti 'shook their
heads'. (Cf. M. hɔwak 'to wave, wag, shake', kɔwak 'to wave';
Pal. vɛt 'to shake, to be shaky'.)

vung v. vung vehn to fasten (ka on). kri vung vehn to entangle.

*wūw
wūw/
*wūw
vung vehang, vungvehang pn. (4, 1) round: ki jak vung vehang ki
'they looked round them'; sum hkao veh vung vehang sipuim an
'made a fence round the garden'. (Cf. OM. wiŋ wūr 'to
surround', mod. wɔŋ 'to be, go, round'; Shan 800 4o 4o 'to
surround'.)

vut¹ nq. while: tivutu 'a while'. vut cu id.: ti vut ti cu 'a
while'. tivut (3) = ti vut: ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~

*wūw/
*wiɪl
vut² v. (6) to turn away: vut ti hu 'to turn to go'. do tik do
vut to reject; htehang ti tik ti vut to deny, repudiate; taing
vut to throw out; tik vut to abandon.

vuveh v. to grope. Cf. pupi.

vuvi n. reflection.

*[k]-p-yaa[r] ya¹ v. to untie.

ya². (1) sau ya to be in pain, to be in labour.

yaing v. taw yaok yaing to lend; yaok yaing to borrow.

yam¹ n. (198) time, time when, while: yam an 'then, at that time'; yam keht cao 'very early'; yam klip singai '(at) sunset'; yam ponngai ponsawm 'night and day'; yam li naw cao naw yao cup pwi hao pwi hun 'when he disembarked he saw the crowd'; yam hwet ponsawm reu an ot ka greung rawm nawng 'when evening came the boat was in the middle of the lake'; yam hoit tehang hwet ki plak an 'when they had crossed to the other side'; pe ngawm tin yam au hu rawk bwan heu-e 'sit here while I go and pray'; yam ngawm naw ti sawm, bon ti kau hwet ka naw cao 'as he sat at table, a woman came to him'; yam kawn sika naw cao 'while he was still speaking'; yam naw li hkaing dau rawm dom maw dom an 'the moment he emerged from the water'; yam maw ang a, yam cung pe ti rawk bwan 'whenever you stand to pray'; tom yam eh-ak au 'ever since I was small'. /yam kwat winter; yam rau summer. baw yam time; dom yam (at the) moment (of). (Shan ၁၄၀ 'time'.)

yamin (2) = yam
in 'now';

yam² v. to spare. deu yam ka id.

yam³. See nap yam to respect.

yang pv. [not] yet. (Var. of nyang.)

yao¹ v. (92) to see, observe, find: naw dui chi yao 'his sight was restored'; ki hkawm u-ik yao naw 'they all saw him'; yao kawn nyawm an it ka pehang ku 'saw the child lying on the bed'; ki yao hkaoru an hoit vit hoit kro hu hkawm u-ik 'they saw that the fig tree had withered completely'; Yesu yao kra yumrawm ki 'Jesus saw their faith'; sawk mai sakse graw grawng Yesu, ... mai: ang ki yao 'sought evidence concerning Jesus, ... but found none'. yao hplat to see through. bleh ti yao to scan; cheuk ti yao to tempt, seek to provoke; cheu teh-ak ti yao, cheu ti yao to test; cim ti yao to taste; dawk yao to foresee; jak ti yao to look purposefully; ji... yao to show; keut ti yao ka to regard, consider; simi ti yao to look, search; taw ti yao to offer; teh-ak ti yao to measure, study. Cf. jak. (Lawa U, BL yo, Mp yua, Pal. ^{yw} yā; cf. RL. ၁၂.)

*iʔɔl

*y[wʔ] yao² v. (2) to be bewildered. yao lat id. (Pal. yā: 'to be

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alarmed, dismayed'.)

*[s]y[w]k yaok¹ n. (9) ear: luit yaok 'to be deaf'. (Lawa U, BL su:ak, Pa Pao yok, Pal. hy⁵.)

yaok² v. (5) to lift up, raise: tui-ittai naw mai: yaok naw 'took his hand and raised him to his feet'. yaok... kao to help to rise; yaok ti jak to look up (cf. maong); yaok ti jung to hold fast to; yaokyaw⁽³⁾, yaok yaw to praise: yaokyaw siyeh 'praised God'; yaokyaw bwan son 'to give thanks'. tui-i ti yaok to pick up. (Lawa U yu:ak, Pal. j⁵, j⁵k; OM. yuk, look up; *yuk⁶ mod. yak; cf. Shan ယု 5c.)

yaok ti kli-ehn to pick up;
yaok ti simi to look up;

yaok³ v. (1) yaok taw to lend, hire: mai: yaok mai: taw vai ka pwi pa yu sipuim pli si-eh 'and leased it to vinedressers'; yaok vai to lease; yaok yaing to borrow. taw... yaok, taw yaok yaing to lend.

yaong¹ n. (16) village: hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkawm u-ik 'from all the villages and towns'; yaong Betani 'Bethany'. yaong veh neighbouring places: ka dau tang yaong tang veh 'to other places in the neighbourhood'. (Lawa U, BL 'yu'an, Mp yu'an.)

yaong². See hkao jeh yaong palm tree.

→ yaw v. to praise, speak well of. yaw beht to boast; yaw gaurawm to triumph; yaw rangdi to be proud, to boast (ka dau of). yaokyaw (3), yaok yaw to praise. (RL. ts⁵ 'to raise'; OM. yil, mod. y⁵ 'to place on one's head'.) Sh y⁵

→ yaung v. to assume [form], assume the form of. (Shan ယွေ 3o 'to imitate'?)

yawk v. (2) (-- ti) to be quiet, still. nao yawk ti id.; yehn yawk ti to calm down.

yawm v. to lack, fall short: yawm min plakngai 'to be dishonorable'; yawm ti tai hkaing 'less one'. (Shan ယွံ 3c 'to decrease'.)

*y[ɔɔ]n yawn v. to go backwards: ki dui yawn plak hkai 'they fell back'.

*ya^p yeh¹ n. (2) grandmother, husband's mother: ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. yeh kuwat woman of elder generation; yeh siyeh goddess. (Lawa U yu⁵, Pal. ya: 'grandmother', RL. ya 'wife'; M. yai (ta⁷) prob. by false

analysis of *ya¹i¹ta¹ 'parents'. Cf. Shan ဝၢ် 3c 'grandmother'; OB. mayā 'wife'.)

yeh² n. (1) building: yeh dui sideh 'synagogue'. (Var. of nyeh.)

yeh³ pron. (4) we two. Syn. a¹. (Pal. ya:r 'I and he there'.)

yeh⁴ v. (7) to separate, take apart, demolish, destroy: pa hoit kleuk siyeh tau paw keh pwi yeh heu-e 'what God has joined together, let man not separate'; hkai ki hoit yeh brau nyeh 'after they had pried up the roof'; au tak yeh nyeh bwan in 'I will destroy this temple'. yeh... lau to destroy; yeh ti tik to pull down: tak ang gram simao kwe tin keh kwe pehang pao ti ti lon kaw, pa tak ang yeh ti tik heu-e 'they will not leave one stone here on another, that is not pulled down'; yeh ti yu lau to destroy: naw tak hwet mai: yeh ti yu lau pwi yu sipuim an hkanki 'he will come and destroy those gardeners'. (M. yā 'to lift up, raise'; in sense 'to destroy' from Shan ဝၢ် 5c.)

*yah

(~)*[s]jaal

yeh⁵ v. (5) to be easy: yeh ti a leh? 'is it easier to say,...?' yeh hkaw to rest from work: kaw yam pa yeh pa hkaw ti ngai 'a holiday'. (Lawa ~~ti~~ yu¹ja¹ RL. yo' ~~mo~~ mo]

Pal yā, RL yā

yehang. See yung yehang to be shaken!

*yaam[ʔ]

yehm v. (5) to weep. yehm grai to wail; yehm reh-ak (yehm yo) to wail, lament. (Lawa puam, Pal. ya:m, RL. yam; Khasi iām; OM. yām.)

yehn v. (3) to abate: baung yehn 'the wind dropped'. yehn glaik (-- ti) to be silent; yehn nim to make peace; yehn singeht to be completely hushed; yehn yawk (-- ti) to calm down. (Shan ဝၢ် 1m.)

yeung v. (1) to have patience (ti to, ka with). gun yeung to bear with.

*y[ae]ʔ.

yi¹ pron. we (three or more). Syn. e¹. (Pal. ye: 'I and they there'.)

yi² v. (1) to be empty: tai yi 'empty-handed'. klop ti keh yi to empty.

yi³. See yungyi to honour.

-yi. See cuyi cunning.

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

yi-ak v. to expect (ti to), to intend, to conclude. yi-ak bak to intend, design. keut yi-ak to intend.

*y[əə]p yip¹ v. to wave. (Pal. yǐp yǐp 'to shake up and down'.)

? *p⁶ip/ yip² v. to close: yip ngai 'to close one's eyes'. (Shan ၁၃၀ 40 'to blink'?)

*[k]ip

yo v. (15) to cry out: naw neh bao yo a nin, "Kawn Dawit eu-e, caorawm ka au leh-ak" 'he cried out all the more, "Son of David, have pity on me"'. yo ti krai to shout out. kok yo to cry, cry out; reh-ak yo to shriek; yehm reh-ak yehm yo to wail, lament.

*[y]uc

yo-ek v. to be drunk (ka on). Cf. pleung. (Lawa U yuic, BL yut.) R ၆၃၀

yoi v. to go away. yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone. nyuin... yoi to push aside.

yot v. (1) to be mad. (R. hwt?)

yu¹ v. (194) to do, make, to cultivate, to cause to: ang pe sa hpat graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; ang keh pon yu 'she had not been able to'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to pass them'; ki hoit yu ka naw awm pa simeh ki ti yu 'they have done to him as they wanted to do'; pa simeh keh au yu ceu pa ti son pa? 'what do you want me to do for you?'; au kwe pa yu mai: mai ceu pa ti? 'what have I to do with you?'; pa hoit yu ka tai 'made with hands'; keh e yu nyeh bang lo-e lang 'let us make three huts'; yu pa mawm 'to do good'; ang pon yu kaing pa ting siawp sibrawm tan 'he could do no mighty works there'; yu naing 'to make war'; yu paweh 'to hold a feast'; yu kapao 'to get married'; yu hteh-ao 'to dance'; yu alo pa hkaw pa caw rawm siyeh 'to do the will of God'; yu cup yu caw 'to form groups'; yu sipuim 'to cultivate a garden'; yu kra naw ra sui heu-e 'make his path straight'; yu... lau 'to destroy'; hpan yu nan 'if he does so'; yu nin 'thus'; a ka naw yu nin 'said to him:...'; au tak yu ka maw 'what must I do?'; so yu ka maw 'how, so that, that, why, what, which'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; ki kum kawng... graw grawng ki sang pon ti yu naw cao lau yu ka maw heu-e 'they took counsel... how they might destroy him'; e hu tang da tang dui... yu ka maw vehang maw tan kaw au ka pon ti sideh 'let us go elsewhere... so that I can teach there too'; yu ka maw son ang ki sang htuin naw tom tip 'so that they should not crush him'; tawm lo ka ki, yu ka maw son ang ki krai ka pwi ti kau kaw 'forbade them to tell anyone'; pa ka la in yu ka maw?

'why are you untying that donkey?'; yu ka maw ang e pon ti greu hpi an li? 'why could not we drive that spirit out?'; e bao lo mai sakse yu ka maw? 'what more evidence do we need?'; lo yu ka maw, leu yeh ti a 'which is easier to say?'; so pa yu ka maw 'what, which, how'; lo pingnyap pa yu ka maw 'which commandment?'; pwi pon ti tui-i pa yu ka maw 'what can a man take?'; au tak yu pa ti ka 'what shall I do with...?'; so yu pa ti 'why'. yu keh to cause to; yu keh glip 'to hide'; yu ti darawm (-- ka) to neglect; yu ti sui-ing to detest. blon yu, coca ti yu to work; hawt (ti) yu to follow, conform to; hpan yu to create; kao ti yu ka to rise against; yeh ti yu lau to destroy. (Lawa ^{yuh} ~~U~~ yu:.) RL tsu'?

yu². See (kuwat song) nong yu elders.

yum n. (1) yum hkao bush. (Shan ယုံ 4c 'clump of bushes'.)

yuin v. to press down, to oppress. yuin... tehm to depress, humble. rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. Der. nyuin 'to push'.

^{*yab/yab} yuit v. (5) to be quenched: ngu pa ang chi yuit 'unquenchable fire'. pruit(...) yuit to extinguish. Der. pruit 'to extinguish'? (Lawa yut 'to quench', Pal. yāt 'to be quenched'.)

^{(*yam/?)*yam} yum¹ v. (60) to die, be dead, to have [something] paralysed: hoit yum 'is dead'; pwi yum hkanki 'dead men'; tokau yum 'corpse'; keh... yum 'to put to death'; yum tai yum caong 'to be paralysed'. yum kro to be, have [limb], withered, atrophied; yum tang to lay down one's life. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up; duim... yum to stone to death; nok yum to be drowned; pa... yum to kill; tui-i... yum to kill, put to death. (Lawa yu:m, Pal. yə:m, RL. yam; Khasi iap; cf. M. pyoa pyam 'to persecute', < *p-yām.)

yum⁻² v. yumrawm (24), yum rawm to believe: paw vi lat yumrawm hkaing heu-e 'do not be afraid, only believe'; ki ang yumrawm ka keh heu-e 'they did not believe them'; yumrawm ka lo bwan gaurawm gauri heu-e 'believe in the gospel!'; yumrawm ka dau siyeh heu-e 'believe in God!'; hpan naw yumrawm graw grawng pa hoit a naw tak maw 'if he believes that what he said, will happen'; kra yumrawm 'faith'. yumrawm yumri (2) id. (Shan ယုံ 2c 'to believe', from B. ယုံယုံ.)

yung¹ n. (4) sheep.

yung² v. (1) tawng yung to understand. Lawa yoy 'to know'

yung³. kwat yung to be cold, wintry. (Cf. Pal. rayaŋg
'winter'?)

yung yehang, yungyehang v. (1) to be shaken, stirred up: siawp
sibrawm pa kwe ka dau raoma hkanki tak sang yung yehang heu-e
'the powers in heaven will be shaken'. (Shan ဟဲ့သင် 3c 'to be
jumbled together'.)

yungyi, yung yi v. (4, 1) (-- ka, --) to honour.

yut v. yut ti kaok to stop. (Shan ဟဲ့ဝ် 4o 'to dry up'.)

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