Wa-Praok Vocabulary

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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.

URL: http://hdl.handle.net/1885/9783
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...'; pawk lo a nin 'replied:...'; naw keut a nin 'she thought:...'; hoit tehm a nin 'it is written:...'; mai a, "Hpan mai chi" 'you say, "If you can"'; ki a naw 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 nwp 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 to gainsay; tuim kum tuim a to advise. Cf. krai', sika. (r-Q?)

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

ai. kawn ai son. (Shan ဗန်း.)

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

ali-a num. (11) seven. (Lawa U а:lss, BL, Mp a:ll. 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 ဗန်း, from B. ဗန်း.)

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

an ns. & n. (243) that, those, the: yao mai nyeh pa ting an hkBnki 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'; hkBnki an 'after that'; pa awm an 'like that'. Opp. in. Der. hkBnki 'those', plural marker, tan 'there', nan 'thus', hkBnkeh dual marker. (Perh.)
Pal. ə:n 'he, she, it, which', RL. an 'that which'; Stieng ŋn 'who, what, which?' Cf. Shan မိုး 'which'.

ang¹ n. water-jar. (Pal. ə:nɡ; RL. əŋŋ, with which cf. Shan မိုး; M. əŋ, with which cf. B. ဗူ.)

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

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'; bawk 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 မိုး 'office, rank', from B. ဗူ . )

ati-gli-a num. seventy. (a- as in ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'.) Cf. Lawa U. aŋkles, BL aŋkrɛ, Mɛ aŋkɛ:.)

au pron. (181) I, me, my. (Lawa U au, Pal. ɔː, RL. o'; OM. ɔy.) *

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

aw² v. (3) to be dumb. (Lawa U, BL uːa.)

aw³ v. (1) dao aw to be reckless.

aw-awm 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 hoiit krai Yesu 'they spoke to them as Jesus had told them'; awm hoiit krai naw ka pe 'as he told you'; naw yu awm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go past them'.

awm². See pai awm, paiawm cloud.

awm v. (3) to be soft, tender: yam awm kok naw mai: li la 'when its branches turn soft and leaves come out'; pwi awm ju 'young man'. awm nge to be gentle; awmrawm awnri to be humble. (OM. ဗူ, mod. ဗူ)
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awp v. (1) to be poisonous. (Lawa U'p.)

awt v. (-- ka) to wipe.

awt pv* eawt reung [not] to be long; awt singai [not] to be far.

ba n. thigh. [Comm. Sae. lempah, etc., PRMP T 61]

ba 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. bâl; or RL. wa, perfect tense particle.)

bai n. (2) foam, froth: bai li hkaing jui naw 'he foams at the mouth'. (Cf. Pal. buir, RL. bus; M. hânh.)

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

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

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

bang pv. to open. Cf. bao, pao. (Comm. Pal. baingbo, 'doorway, gateway?')

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

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

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

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

bau¹ n. (1) bag. Cf. bau.

bau². hakteh bau territory.

bau³. See si-o-e bau to be fragrant.

baung n. (7) wind: baung yehn 'the wind dropped'. (Lawa GL, Mra pae id.)

mba:n 'wind'.

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)

bawk be v. to grumble. (Conn. Pal. bər 'to scold, grumble'?)

bawm n. air, breath. (Pal. phə:m 'heart, mind, breath', RL. phom 'spirit, mind, heart, life'; cf. Lawa U raphaum 'breath'.)

bawng¹ n. steps, stairs. Lawa GL, U, Mw mbej

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 so 'to deceive'?)

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

beung n. tile.
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*bi n. mattress. (Pal. pe:r 'mat, mattress', Kumkaw npe:r, Rumai mpe: 'mat'; M. hpe 'reed mat'.)

\[bi^2\] v. (1) to burst: tak keh chui hak an bi 'will burst the bottles'.

\[bi^3\] pawk bi to avenge.

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

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

*bi\-\*-yak v. (1) to convulse. (Pal. by\-\* 'to destroy, tear apart'.)

\[bla^1\] nq. (2) tibla (2\*), ti bla some.

\[bla^2\] v. to be opened: co ngai naw bla 'opened his eyes'. (Pal. pleh 'to be free'; OM. bla\-\* 'to win free'?)

\[blai\] v. hot blai to be in humble circumstances.

*blang v. to be fine: tak blang prai 'the weather will be fine'. (Pal. pla:ng, pl\-\*:ng.)

\[blao\] v. (2) to patch: blao kraung cuip 'to patch a garment'; blao dau gri-a 'to mend a tear'. Cf. co\-\*. (M. pl\-\*.)

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

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

\[blawng\] n. & nq. matter; quantifier, mental states.

\[ble\] v. bra ble bra sibrehm to grumble.

\[bleh\] v. bleh ti Yao to scan.

*bleu-e. bloi bleu-e to stop.

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

\[blin\] v. (-- lo) to shout, storm.
Wa Vocabulary

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

blon1 v. blon yu to work. Cons. M. Glen?

blon2 v. to be strict, severe.

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

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

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

blui3 v. to appear. li blui id.

bo1 n. & nq. (1) evening: yam hwet ponbo ku bo 'every evening'. ponbo (9) evening. (RL. bor 'to get dark'; cf. Lawa BL sambu:a, Rumai bu:na: 'night'; Shan 88 'to be dark, misty'.)

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

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

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

bok v. to be bent, crippled.

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

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

brai v. (17) to be accursed, to be witless. su-ieing brai to be unclean. (Cons. RL. rai 'to be bad'? Cf. Shang950 id.)
brau n. (2) (— nyeh) roof.

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

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

*brau n. (-- ngoh) straw.

bre v. to prepare. jawk bre to adorn. (Pal. bre::., RL. mre. 'to prepare, repair'; cf. Shan ๒ ๔ ๐. Conn. hkre?)

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

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

brung n. horse. (Lawa mbro::, Pal. bra::ng; cf. B. Caft.)

bui n. bui glawm burden. (Pal. bai 'to carry on one's back'.)

bui n. (1) rawm bui oil.

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

bui li customary ritual.

bui 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.

*buin v. buit lau to fade.

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

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 3c.)

bya n. bya yip winnowing fan. (Shan 4c 'flat thing', from B. 3n.)

byaong v. to long.

c1 n. surface, face.

c2 v. (2) prawng ca to condemn, pronounce judgment. Var. kya2.

c3 v. to persist in: ca jan rehang 'to shine on'.

c4. ngo ca (2), ngo ca wheat.

c5. See coca, co ca to work.

c1 v. (1) to spend: hoit cai can pa kwe naw hkawm u-ik 'had spent all she had'. (Pal. cha:i.) sinh sau 'to make use of'.

c2 v. to be venomous: si-u-ing pa cai 'venomous snake'.

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

caihung. hkao caihung cinnamon.

c2 v. explosive in cäng caihun to hire. (Shan 3c.)

cai1 v. (1) to pluck. caik ti tui-i to gather, pluck: caik ti sigluim ngoca heu-e 'were plucking the ears of corn'.

c2 v. to sew: hkai caing 'seam'. (Pal. jî:ng; OM. jîn. if Lawa B. jîn.)

c3 v. expletive in cäng caihun to hire. (Shan 3c.)

cairawm v. (3) to be hungry. cairawm cairi id. (P. c0o?)

cak v. (4) cui cak to be respectful, decorous. RL tâle 'to be correct'?

camao n. dream. (Cf. Lawa U ramo, Pal. ri:npo:; Rumai e;mpa:o:; M. kapo, Srê mpa:o.)

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 (124).
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hkawm u-ik 'all who were sick'.

cang v. (1) to hire. cang caing id.: pwi cang pwi caing 'hired men, employees'. (Shan roč 3o.)

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

cang mai n. (1) carpenter. (Shan roč 3o 'craftsman', ə 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 roč 3c.)

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. hpicao (16), hpi cao evil spirit. (Pal. jo:, cho; cf. Lawa U thaut.)

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 roč 5c.)

caori to be merciful.

cuong 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 curaŋ, BI. tuaŋ, Pal. jü:ng, RL. tsöŋ; OM. juń, mod. caŋ. Conn. jaong 'foundation'.)

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

carang. lai carang account. (Shan roč 5c, 4o, from B. ᵇhôč.)

cat n. (2) ceu cat, raceg dešćent; kawn ceucat (1) progeny; paocau paocat (1) kinsmen. (Shan roč 5o 'race', from B. ᵇšoš, from P. jāti.)

(2) cau1 n./ la cau marketplaces.
cau\textsuperscript{2} v. (2) to employ: \textit{pwi cau, pwicau} 'servant'. \textit{caocau} ambassador; \textit{kawncau} (?) servant. (Shan \textsuperscript{2} 5c.)

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

caw\textsuperscript{1} n. (2) expletive in \textit{cup caw} groups.

caw\textsuperscript{2} v. (6) to coincide with, to be apposite, right; (\textit{-- ti}) to have to: bawk yam an, tak ang caw yam kwat 'pray that time is not winter'; ang caw plak baung 'they were going against the wind'. \textit{hkaw caw} to suit. (Cf. M. cha 'to meet, find'?)

cawk v. (1) \textit{paing cawk} to be glistening white.

cawng\textsuperscript{1} n. (2) ceu cawng kinds of things; sui cawng litigation. (Shan \textsuperscript{8} 3c.)

cawng\textsuperscript{2} n. bon cawng handmaid; sileh cawng slaves.

c\textsuperscript{1} n. tablet, board.

c\textsuperscript{2} v. (3) to think, suppose: ki ce maw meh\textsubscript{ang} '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'. \textit{keut ce} to think. Cf. \textsuperscript{3} \textit{keut}.

c\textsuperscript{3} v. to be melted (?). [Pal. \textit{je} 'to infuse'?]

c\textsuperscript{1} n. & v. (14) property; to possess: ceh \textit{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'. \textit{kraung ceh} property, goods.

c\textsuperscript{1} n. cehm kraung tassel.

c\textsuperscript{1} v. (1) to be heavy. Opp. \textit{chaong}. (Lawa U ci:an, Pal. je:n, RL. ktsan.)

ceng n. (3) chain.

c\textsuperscript{1} n. & ng. (127) kind, sort, race, kind of thing; thing: \textit{hpi cehu} in 'this kind of spirit'; \textit{jawm sau ku cehu} 'all kinds of diseases'; tan lu...; awm ceh pa hoit neh Moses 'make offerings of the kind prescribed by Moses'; \textit{pwi ku cehu}, \textit{ceu pwi hkawm u-ik} 'all nations'; bon an maw ceh Helasa 'she was a Greek'; \textit{ceu pa li hkaing dau kawn pwi hkanki} 'the things that come
from within a man'; hka 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
cucat (1) progeny; pao ceu kinsman; paoceu pao cat (1)
kinsmen. (Shan 50.)

ceu2 n. ceukau (14), ceu kau name: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what
is your name?'; sum ceukau hkaeo keh Bawnaji 'renamed them
Boanerges'. (Shan 33c 'name'.)

cha1 v. (1) to rise against, to run counter to. la cha ka to
oppose. (Cf. M. cah 'to oppose'.)

cuek n. & v. debt; to owe. (Shan 4c 'to take part in a
credit transaction'.)

cha2 v. cha neh luan to be greedy to.

chao v. to defy.

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

chawk v. (42) (--, less frequently -- ka) to ask [question]:
chawk ki a nin, "Pe kwe hkaemun 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 hkae keu-e 'asked him about the
parables'; au sang chawk pe ka graw grawng ti ceu 'I shall ask
you one question'; chawk pao ti 'to ask one another, discuss';
chawk lo (ka) 'to ask questions, argue with'. chawk cheng to
interrogate, v co chawk id.; li-ehm chawk cheng ti tawng to
interpret. take part in controversy.

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

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

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

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 ywmri chi ku ceu heu-e 'those who have faith can do anything'; hpan meung ti meung ang hkaw pao ti, gweh pao ti, meung an ang chi kau chi cong heu-e 'if a state is divided within itself, that state cannot stand'; pa chi nyau kawk pa nyau au leh? 'can you drink the cup I have to drink?'; mai u-ik chi yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything?'; naw chi maw kawn naw yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; pa chi tawng 'the (faculty of) understanding'; ki maw pa chi rut ti i nyeh 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.

cho-ek n. summit: dui cho-ek 'pinnacle'. (Shan 误导 4c 'to be the) end'.) ฉุย ฉุย

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.

chu1 n. (4) bottle, water container: chui hak 'wineskin'. (Pal. swfr '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 误导 4o 'to push, fall, forward, to urge'.)

ci. See cucì, cu ci to be aroused.

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

*kək

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

*jiə/cjude

ci-ak² v. to dig, break ground by digging. Cf. kaong. Sre taa?

*sjəng/cjui

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

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

*juə/cjurr

ci-ya v. to fall, be shed. ci-ya ti tik to filter out. (Pal. jć 'to filter, to be filtered'?)

*ciąng

ciyang v. (2) to judge. hpeuk ciyang to chasten; prawng ciyang to condemn. (Pal. kəyəng.)

*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-yə moj '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 rehə to make ready; co ti deu to prepare. Cf. blao; hkre. (Conn. Pal. kəjə: 'to be well'?)

*jaaw

cə² v. (4) to sell: pwi pa co pa leh-ak 'people who were buying and selling'. (OM. syo'?)

*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 ⁴c 'to co-operate'.)

*coi¹ nq. viss. (Shan ⁵c.)

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

*com v. to sink. com nok ti yum to be drowned, swallowed up. (Shan 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.

*cong² v. congrawm to rage. (M. cong 'to burn, set on fire'?)

(187)
Wa Vocabulary

cot v. (6) to fall: simeh tibla cot ka de kra 'some of the seed fell at the side of the road'.
cot hpuin ki cangklut 'upset their tables'.
cot roik to fall.
*Cf. go¹, rau¹. (Pal. juwe, juwə, jwə 'to fall in drops, drip'.)

cu¹ v. (1) (ka) to agree to, to obey. cu ngeht to obey; cu ti keh to allow to: ang cu ti keh pwi ti kau kaw, veh kraung tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to carry any goods through the temple'.

*Cf. cu², rau². (Pal. juwə, jwə 'to fall in drops, drip'.)

cu² v. cu si-um to decay. (Pal. chu:r.)

cu³ n. period: pwi cu di di 'the men of old'. yut cu while.

(Shan ངྱ 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'.

*Cuci maw to be profligate.

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

cui-i n. (4) a little, a few: hu sɨ-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. yɔ:i?)

*[yɔ:i?]

cuim n. pod.

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

*[k]uup

cuit. simao cuit lime.

cum n. seal. (Shan ང 3c.)

cun v. to find: hoit cun tokau ti pang hplat 'have found themselves pierced'. (Shan ང 3c 'to encounter'.)

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

cung cong sijung to
Wa Vocabulary

stand firm; cung kaok to stop, stand still; cung sijung to stand firm. kau cung sijung id. Cf. kao¹. (Lawa U co:ŋ, BL to:ŋ, Mp tu:ŋ, Pal. ja:ŋ, 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. kærchu:p 'to grow close together'.)

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

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

cu-wat v. to prick. (M. ʘot.)

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

da¹ nq. (14) place: sipuim pli si-eht ti da 'a vineyard'; hu ka dau teh-ak ti da 'went to a place in the forest'. dá dui places: ku da ku dui 'everywhere'; tang da tang dui 'elsewhere'. (Pal., songs, tɑ:.) kær u. nda

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 (?).

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

dak² v. dak pon to be qualified to.

dangngeung, dang ngeung n. throne. (Shan ʴ 2c, 40 'chair'.)

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

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

da02 v. to be saved, escape. (Conn. tao 'to save'.)

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

daok dawn n. daok dawn kawn prai children.

dau1 n. (8) hole, cave: kaong dau dui bi-eht rawm pli si-eht
   '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'.)

daau2 n. & pn. (276) inside; in, on, along, among, into, to: plak
daau '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 daw caw 'they sat down in
groups'; nga-ya dau hkwana ti 'sighed in spirit'; bao ji tokau
new yao, dau rehang tang cee "showed himself again, in another
shape'; sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkre '"to speak in new
languages"; teh keh huawm dau tawk 'he brought his head on a
dish'; hu hawt 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 tawm nau nau 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. pðey 'inside', ðey 'in'.)

dawk pv. already, previously.

dawm. (7) right: plak hkwam dawn 'on the right'. Opp. gweh2.
   (OM. stum; cf. Lawa U kandam, Pal. itam.)

dAWN. See daok dawn (kawn prai) children.

dawning n. (-- maweh) stall.

dawt v. (8) to be short: nau keh singai an hkarhki dawt heu-e 'he
   has cut short those days'. de dawt mai: to belong, pertain,
We...Vocabulary

de v., va. & pn. (40) (-- mai: to) to pertain to; (also -- sang, rarely tak sang --) to be about to, to be approximately; near, by: de sang yum 'is on the point of death'; u-ik de sang 'to be on the point of'; yam tak sang de maw ceu in hankan 'when these things are about to happen'; pa de kwe ra reng 'about two thousand in number'; tom dui ot, tom de siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even at the door'; ngawm de kra 'was sitting by the road'; naw krup de caong naw 'he fell at his feet'. de dawt to belong, pertain (mai: to): pa hkarawm hkar pa de po dawt mai: hakteh 'worldly cares'; de hwet (-- ka) to approach: yam de hwet ki ka veng Jerusalem '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. ti' 'to touch'; cf. Lawa U sandi 'near'.)

deh v. (3) deh lat to be afraid, terrified. (Conn. Rk. de?)

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

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

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

deh 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. tōnj 'to be dazed'.)

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

deu v. (26) to place, set, lay, deposit, keep: dui deu harknugu
'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. sau', uin. (Shan စ် 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'.)

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

ding2 n. ding luk lin wall; dingteh earth rampart. (Shan စ် 30 'ridge, embankment'.)

ding3 v. (1) to be enough.

do 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 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'. (taw. taw 'since, until'.)
dung re n. forehead. (Cf. Lawa U re; BL dp; Mp re; perh. Pal. qda: 'forehead'; M. dOH 'brain'.) Lawa BL ?de, u, ?ns, Mr ?x (\(< \text{mr}?)\)

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

du1 n. ta du ancestors.

du2 v. to excuse, justify. du jan id.

*du-a v. to assert.

dui1 n. (94) place, (place) where; locus, occasion: dui an 'there'; dui maw? 'where?'; to li ka dui neh neh jun 'ran away to a precipitous place'; dui ot ki 'the place where they were'; dui ngaw 'seat'; dui deu kawknu 'lampstand'; teh dui kwe simao 'soil in which there were stones'; cung dui ang naw hkw tsi cung 'standing where it ought not to stand'; dui ja 'beginning'; dui deu hpimap 'grounds for offence'. da dui places; ka dui occasion. (bf. Lhaw L 3c.) + Lhaw V to replace. 'garden'.

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 hkrewm tan ti bawk 'assembled once more'; mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; dui cuip kraung ceh naw 'dressed him in his own clothes again'; dui krai 'to reply, answer'. bao dui again. Cf. bao2.

*duim v. (1) to strike, knock: ki tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'they knocked him on the head with a stone'. duim... yum to stone to death. Cf. deh3, kla, simang, siveht, tap. (Pal. ta:m, t8:m.)

*duin v. to be wrinkled.

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

dung1 v. to penetrate (ka to).

*duin v. to be wrinkled.

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

dung v. to penetrate (ka to).

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

kit... dut to cut off; muk... dut to punish; rut... dut to break by pulling.

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

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

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

(RL. e 'to give, to cause to, allow to'; Khasi ai; Srè ae id.)

eh-ak¹ n. yoke. (Shan rako 2o.)

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.

ehang n. (1) privy. (Pal. ra-i:nng, ra-i:nng, i:ing 'faeces' perh. by popular etymology, RL. r'i:n; B. ra:nng is prob. unconnected.)

eu-e ns. (32) particle of address: kawn eu-e, hoit plu-at hpi:map 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'. [łu 3c]

fuin v. (2) to riot. fuin teh to rebel. (Shan ṭę 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 nay duh ga 'the bonds of his tongue were loosened'; simao an hoit plu plh hoit ga ti 'the stone had been rolled aside'.

gai. jan gai to reflect.

gaiing 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.

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

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

**gao-**

* gao-2 n. **gaong**u live coal. (Cf. Pal. ri:n-guí: ngä:r, ri:nggû:..)

* gaok v. to invite. **gaok(...)**hêt id. (Conn. kok 'to call')

**gaung**. See mawn gaung pillow.

- **gau1** v. (40) to teach, to learn: ja ti gau ka ki, graw grawng... 'began to teach them that...'; gau lai 'to be literate, educated'; gau ka khaoru 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 (û) to rejoice, be glad, keep one's spirits up: gaurawm ti ngeh 'listened with delight to'; naw kwe rawm gaurawm ti sang ngeh 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 gaurawm to make glad. yaw gaurawm to triumph.

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

**gawng**

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

- gawng2 n. & nq. (3) stalk, plant; quantifier, reeds, hairs: gawng prehm 'reed'; prehm ti gawng 'a reed'. (Pal. go:nng.)

**gawng3** n. pledge.

**gawp**

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

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

- **ge**1 n. ge nyeh, ge pwi household.

- **ge**2 v. to (be) bruise(d?).

**geh**

- 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 naijing 'captain'; cao geh kaing hakteh 'governors'. geh gang to hold; geh ti tui-i to seize.
taw geh to hand over. Cf. tui-i.

geh\(^2\) v. (3) to be mere, gratis, in vain, to fail of result: ng\eh
simeh geh 'a mere seed'; i geh hkaomun 'to eat free meals';
ploi n\(\text{a} \text{y}\)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.

geh\(^3\). (1) sime geh total.

gehn n. (1) gehn tai finger. juip gehn ring. (M. taken.)
geu\(^1\) v. (6) to suffer. hkam geu id.
geu\(^2\). lai geu trade.

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

gi\(^2\). (1) hkao gi staff.

gin n. bitter substance.

* [\(\text{n}\)]* [\(\text{n}\)h\(\text{n}\)]

* [\(\text{n}\)]* [\(\text{n}\)h\(\text{n}\)]

* s\(\text{n}\) l\(\text{a}\) a s\(\text{l}\) a.

gla\(^1\) n. (--) ngu hearth. dau gla ngu furnace. (la 'to burn'.)

gla\(^2\) v. to delay, procrastinate.

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

* [\(\text{s}\)]* [\(\text{n}\) m\(\text{a}\) a s\(\text{n}\) n\(\text{a}\) ng/]

* [\(\text{n}\)]* [\(\text{n}\) m\(\text{a}\) a s\(\text{n}\) e ng/]

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.)

gla\(^1\) n. mud. Cf. tehlan. laue bi yglau, u, \(\text{m}\) \(\text{a}\) g 'marsh, pool'.

gla\(^2\) v. to be mixed (mai: with). (Conn. klao 'to mix'.)

gla\(^3\) v. to put forth: glao la 'to put forth leaves'.

gla\(^4\) v. hki glao to be anxious.

* s\(\text{n}\) l\(\text{a}\) a

* s\(\text{n}\) laung

glaong ngq. height. (laong 'to be high'.)
Wa Vocabulary

*j noodles

glat v. to threaten.  ~ lab 'to be afraid'
glaw v. (1) expletive in nyaw glaw to tempt.
glawk n. turn (?)
glawm1 n. bui glawm burden; hkaeo 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. kliip '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, rau'. (Pal. go: 'to throw down'.)
go2. nyeh go abode.
go glung v. to swell up. (Cf. Pal. g6:h, gu:h; M. kuh.)
goik v. (1) (--, -- hkaeo) to be last: goik ti peh-ak 'the last piece'; naw ploi naw hu goik hkaeo ka ki 'he sent him to them last of all'. goik sida id.
going v. (2) expletive in geh going in vain.
gok n. throat. (RL. kok 'neck'.)
gong v. gong ti jak to regard fixedly.
gra n. (1) (-- nyeh) veranda. (Pal. khraŋ.)
gra1 v. (6) to be lost, strayed, to go away, to cease to exist: raoma mai: haktek 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
grup (hu) to pass away. nai grai to be wasted, squandered; som grai to fail to appear. (RL. krai 'to go away'; Conn. rai 'to be scattered', q.cf. Cf. also Pal. kraj:i 'to remove'; B. (taxy 'to be wide apart; to scatter', (taph 'to sunder'; Shan 5' 5o 'to change place'.)

grai2. yehm grai to wail. (Conn. lang 3' 3o 'to moan'.)
grai1 n. (5) kpimap hpiogram (5), map gram sins. (M. krom 'to be bad, to act badly'.)
grai2 v. (2) to leave: tak ang grai simao kwe tin keh kwe pehang pao ti ti lon kaw 'not one of these stones here will be left on another'. pra grai to leave, forsake. Cf. pra.
grang n. appearance: paw graung paw ca hawt grang pa yao pe plak prai 'do not judge by appearances'. (Conn. rehang 'shape, form'.)
grao1 v. to roar. (M. kra'a 'to crow'; cf. Pal. kənbru:h, kinbru:h 'to roar'.)
grao2 nq. expletive in greung grao duration.
graung v. lat graung to be timid, fearful.
graw1 n. (102) graung graung fact, esp. one verbally formulated, subject of discourse; that, whether; about, as regards: tawng graung graung an 'was aware of this'; graung graung pa hoit mong pe 'what you have heard'; au sang chawk pe ka graung graung ti ceu 'I shall ask you one question'; do keut ka graung graung ceu an 'remembered the incident'; hwet ti jak graung graung pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; ki mong graung graung naw cao ot ka dau nyeh ti nyeh 'they heard that he was in someone's house'; ang pe sa hpat graung graung pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David did?'; ki kum kaung... graung graung ki sang pon ti yu naw cao lau yu ka maw heu-e 'they consulted... how they might destroy him'; chawk ka naw graung graung hoit reung yum naw cao leh? 'asked him whether he had been dead some time'; ki krai graung graung keh ka naw cao heu-e 'they told him about her'; graung graung naw, tokau Herut hoit ploj pwi hu geh Yohan 'as regards John, Herod himself had sent men to arrest him'. Cf. lo'. (RL. krau 'report'; cf. M. pərao '(facts) about', in part from lit. moj 'narration'.)
graw2 v. graung hteh-ao to dance.
**Waan Vocabulary**

1. **grawm** v. (1) to hasten (ti to): *grawm ti laik* 'hurried in'.
2. **grawm** v. (2) to be friend.
3. **grawm** n. (105) fact, report. *graw grawng* fact; that; about.
4. **grawt** m. *grawt nyoi* girdle. (*rawt* 'to gird'.)
5. **greang** n. (2) middle: *ot greang* middle. *reung* middle.
6. **greang** n. (3) duration: *meh greang* how long? *greang grao* very long.
7. **greang** v. to sift. (Shan *mraw* [1c. Conn. M. krak, cf. Pal. krang, krangng.])
8. **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'.
9. **grip** n. straw, chaff.
10. **gro** v. to cook, grill. (Shan *gri* 'to fry'.)
11. **groi** v. (3) to pour (ka on): *groi rawm bui ka* 'to pour oil on, anoint'. (Conn. OM. scuroh 'will sprinkle'.)
12. **griu** v. (4) to bend: *griu kayang* 'to kneel'. *griu goog* to prostrate oneself: *griu goog* 'lay prostrate on the ground'.
13. **griu** v. (2) to forecast, prophesy. Cf. jai1. (351)
grua v. to drop, fall away (hkaing from). (Conn. Pal. ra:h, ra:r.)

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

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

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

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

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

grum1 v. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

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

gun n. wall [of town].

gum n. & nq. (3) saying: pingnyap ra gum ti gum 'the second commandment'. gumlo (8), gum lo word, speech: nâu 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 240 'word'.)

gun1 n. number.

gun2 n. gumlo (1) word. (Var. of, or error for, gum.)

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

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

gweh 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 hkawn u-ik heu-e 'divided the two fishes among them all'; gweh kraung nay 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. ᵢʱ 'to be divided', cf. Pal. kwa:i, kwa:i 'to move away', and Shan ᵳ 4c 'to divide'.)

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

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

ha 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 h3 'to burn (v.i.)'

ha pcs. (3) ha... ko (usu. 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 cui 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. cau sii, mod. ca? say, 'to enjoy'.)

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

hakteh n. (21) earth, the earth, the world, land, territory, region: hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'; raoma mai: hakteh 'heaven and earth'; hakteh in 'this earth'; pa hkirawm pa hkiri 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:; RL. ha 'place', Khasi ha 'in, to'; Pal. Kat:; etc., s.v. teh'.)

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

hae v. to vomit. (Pal. h:; RL. lu:)

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

hau n. (1) bag, pocket. Cf. bau1. (Lawa U hau, Pal. h:;)

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

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

haw2. See (tau) pak haw mint.

hawt v. (30) to follow (with personal object more often -- hkae), accompany, to go in search of, to ensue: hawt hkae au heu-e, hawt au heu-e 'follow me!'; ki pa hu si-vo-e, mai: ki hawt hkae hkaeki '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 krai '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 hkienki 'the signs which ensued'. hawt jaw to follow, imitate; hawt leu-e (--; -- ka, -- hkae) 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 10.)

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

heh 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 5d)

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

hi-ya1 n. (1) bee: rawm hi-ya 'honey'. (Lawa he. M. spaf.)

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

hka v. hkaraum (1) to have difficulty (ti in): yao kawncau naw hkanki hkaraum ti vai reu, hkeu ang ca w plak baung 'saw that his disciples were having difficulty in rowing the boat, for the wind was against them'; hkaraum 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
'after these events'; hkaí hoít tswng ki ki a nin 'after they had found out, they said:...'; hkaí naw cao hoít ploí pwi hkan kì 'after he had dismissed the people'; mai: naw cao keh kaw an li hu, hkaí hoít taw naw lo 'and he let him go, after telling him:...' hpaó hkaí hereafter. (Cf. Lawa U kaŋkhe 'behind'.)

hkaí² n. product, that which is made by: hkaí caíng 'seam'; hkaí taí 'handicraft'; yu hkaí taí 'to ply a craft'.

hkaí³. See roi hkaí imprint.

hkaíng¹ v. (19) (to be the) only (one): pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngí-ya hkaíng pa lo pwi chi sida 'it is only the sick who need a physician'; ki kau ki cong tivut hkaíng 'they endure only for a while'; hpan au tui kraung cuip naw cao hkaíng 'if I touch only his garment'; leu hkaíng siyeh ti kau hkaíng 'except God alone'; paw vi lat yumrawm hkaíng heu-e 'do not be afraid, only believe'. ngeh... hkaíng only. Cf. ngeh¹.

hkaíng² pn. (117) from, than, rather than: kao hkaíng veng Nazareth 'came from Nazareth'; to hu hkaíng si-muí-ik 'ran from the tomb'; tui-i kawk in hkaíng au leh-ak 'take this cup away from me'; rawm ki singai hkaíng au 'their heart is far from me'; li hkaíng ki 'left them'; bai li hkaíng jui naw 'foam came from his mouth'; mai pa dao pa am hkaíng raoma 'a sign from heaven'; mawm hkaíng kwe tai ra hkawn mai: laik ka dau mawnarok 'is better than having two hands and going to hell'; leu ting hkaíng ceu in 'greater than these'; pa neh ting hkaíng au 'greater than I'; dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaíng hpaoka 'the tear will be worse than before'; leu hkaíng 'except, besides'; yu ka maw son sang ploí naw Baraba ka ki hkaíng naw heu-e 'that he should send them Barabbas, rather than him'. hkaíng dau from, out of: yam hwet ki hkaíng dau la 'when they come from the market'; li hkaíng dau veng 'left the town'; tàng hkaíng dau sipiuim pli si-eht heu-e 'threw the body out of the vineyard'; tui-i kak hkaó pa hoít kit ki hkaíng dau ma 'took branches which they had cut in the fields'. Cf. kaʰ.

hka⁻¹ v. (12) to undergo; to give [evidence]: pa chi hka⁻¹ ka baptis pa baptis au leh? 'can you undergo the baptism with which I have to be baptised?'; hka⁻¹ mai sako 'to give evidence'. hka⁻¹ geu to suffer: tak sang hka⁻¹ geu pa tik pa vut kuwat song hkan kì 'shall suffer rejection by the elders'; pa hoít hka⁻¹ geu tom neh ceu dau tawm tai pwi chi sida hkan kì 'who had suffered many things at the hands of the physicians'.

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hkan v. (1) dual marker: kawncau hkan keh 'the two disciples'; hkan kii (232) those (persons, things); plural marker: pa rawk bwan mai: pa maing pe ku cu hkwaw u-ik, pe yumrawm graw grawm pe pon hkan kii 'everything you ask for in your prayers, believe you will get'; kawncau naw hkan kii 'his disciples'; pwi ko mau mai: pwi kwe map kwe gram hkan kii 'tax-collectors and sinners'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw hkan kii 'those who were with him'. Opp. hkin-1. (Conn. an 'that'; prob. from k'ean from *ki an 'those'.)

(Shan 20, from B. 325.)

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

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

hkao n. & ns. (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 yang palm tree; hkaolak (13) cross; hkao li-a mulberry tree; hkaoru (4), hkao ru fig tree; hkao suo, hkaosao paddle; hkao veh fence. num hkao tree; yuim hkao bush. (Lawa kho 'tree'; OM. chu id.)

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

hkaomun n. (24) bread: hkaomun hpwan lon 'five loaves of bread'. (Shan 20, cf. hp 'bread'.)

hkaw 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.

hkaw 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 39 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 hakteh 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.

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

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

hkawng hpak, hkawnghpak n. gift. hkawnghpak laksawn gifts. (Cf. Shan $o$ 20 'to send; gift to betrothed'.)

hkawp v. to clasp, embrace. (Shan 80 3c 'to meet round'.)

hkawt v. hkawt ti tik to clean out. (Shan 80 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 8$B 40 'probably'.)

hkehn v. to be salt.

hkehp nq. (--- ngai) blinking, twinkling. (Conn. M. hrep '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

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

hkeu² (3) hkan hkeu ka to minister to.

hkeu³. See muhkeu (to) promise.

hki¹ n. & nq. (1) moon, month. (Lawa U, BL khe, Mp khai 'moon, month'; Pal. kye'r 'month'; RL. ksi'r 'moon'.) hki² n. firewood. (Lawa khe 'firewood', RL. khe' 'tree'; conn. Pal. he: 'wood'.) hki³ v. to worry (ka about). hki glao to be anxious; hkirawm (4) to be anxious, vexed, to grieve, mourn: paw hkirawm grao ng 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 hkin² (5) to be anxious, alarmed, distressed, sad: ki hkirawm hkin² ka 'they were distressed by it'. (Shan 1c.)

hki-eht n. frog. (Shan 2m.)

hik hpoi n. pieces, fragments.

hkin¹ n. sign, demonstration. Var. hken.

hkin² n. hkin² hkin² hkin² 'these [persons]'. Opp. hkan¹. (Conn. in 'this'; prob. from kain 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 1c 'to treat harshly'.) meth hkin² to order to.

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

hklai v. hklai vit to be crushed, bruised.

hklai². See hkluk hklai² to be lax.

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1Va Vocabulary

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 hklaiik v. to be lax.

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

hklut v. hklut lau to dethrone.

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

hko-ek v. (2) to wash: hko-ek tai ti 'to wash one's hands'. Cf. hpak 9 (Lawa BL khak, MP khoit; cf. Pal. khoi: 'to scrub, wash [pots]', RL khe 'to wash [hands]').

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

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

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

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 khraw, U. 'o', MB kwo.

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 leftover 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. kerpr:m 'to gather (intr.)'.)

hkre v. (3) to prepare. co hkre id.; hkrehn hkre, ka, hkren hkre
ka to attend on; jawk hkre to array. (Conn. bre244, M. hkre.)

hkreh. See hkruru 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.)

Pal. hkrui:

hkri n. gold. (Cf. hkrail.)

hkrom v. hkrom hu [flower] to fade.

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

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

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

hku1 n. (-- dui tan) altar.

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

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

hkun- n. hkunhawhkam (12), simehang hkuinhawkham king. (Shan \x65, \x6c \x1c 'prince'.)

hkwan n. (10) soul: dui taw hkwan ti 'yielded up his soul, expired'. (Shan \x66, \x68 \x1c 'spirit attached to person, soul'.)

hkwi n. chest, box.

hkyo v. (12) (-- ka) to beg, beseech: hkyo ka naw a nin 'begged him...'; au hkyo ka kawncau mai hkanki neh ki greu hpi an li 'I begged your disciples to cast the spirit out'. hkyo hkaw (-- ka) id.: hkyo hkaw ka naw cao a nin 'begged him...'; hkyo (466)
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 𫑽 4c 'to coax, persuade', from B. ကြည်ချင်ခြင်း.)

ho-e v. to unfasten, open, to reveal. (Shan ｊ၄ 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 htawm 'after John had been put in prison'; ti ka~ hoit ti kau 'one after another'. (Cf. Pal. hw:.)

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

hpa. See peht hpa to have sexual relations with.

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

hpai. hkran hpai to be swift. (Shan ဗ် 10 'to be sharp, quick'.)

hpak1 n. scabbard.

hpak2 nq. quantifier, coins. Cf. pla.

hpak3 v. (1) to wash: hpak kawk 'to wash cups'. Cf. hko-ek, siga’. (Pal. phang 'to scour with sand'.) ~lawa Bl. kawak.

hpak4. See hkwang hpak gift.

hpam1 n. ( ) experience in ju.hpa'n'lives. (Pal. phain, 'time'; cf. Shan ဗ် 10 'era, lifetime', whence RL. pan.)

hpam2 v. ( ) hpam deu, hpam yu to create: can pwi pa hoit hpam
hoit yu 'all created men'. kaw hpan id. (Shan ကြား ၁၂, from B. က၀၃၃.)

hpan ³ pcs. (66) if: hpan au tui kraung cuip naw hkaing, au tak moi heu-e 'if I touch even his garment I shall be healed'; hpan mai chi yu ti ceu ceu, caorawm ka e 'if there is anything you can do, have pity on us'; hpan bon tik me ti, mai: bao me tang kau, naw hpi't 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 bawk yam singai an hkancki 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 hpi'map 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; hpao ³ (9), hpao ka first, previously, before: hpao keh kwe gawng, kwe la, mai: hkai an keh kwe sigi-ak 'first it puts forth stalk and leaf, then the ear'; kaw hpao 'the first one'; dau gri-a tak neh veh hkaing hpao keh heu-e 'the tear will be worse than before'; paw hkirawm graw grang lo pe sang a sang krai pe hpao 'do not worry beforehand about what you are going to say'. (Shan ကြား ၂c.)

hpat ¹ v. (4) to read: ang pe sa hpat graw grang pa yu Davit 'have you never read what David did?' (Shan ကြား ၁၄c, from B. က၀၃၃၃၃.)

hpaw ² pv. to need to.

hpaw v. to speak of. (Shan ကြား ၂c.)

hpaweh nq. piece. (Shan ကြား ၄c, ကြား 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 ကြား ၁c.)
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hpe pv. eagerly.

hpeh-ak v. to compare. Var. hpek' (tem). (Cf. Shan ϩ $('30.)

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

hpeu-e v. (dai --) 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'tawm u-ik 'all those possessed by evil spirits'; hpicao hpicaiik (1) evil spirits. (Shan ϩ 1c.)

hpi-2 n. hpinam (21) sin, offence: deu hpinam ka 'to impute offence to, blame, accuse'; plu-at hpinam, ploi hpinam 'to forgive sins'; pwan pe kwai dui deu hpinam ka pwi tang kau, plu-at hpinam nau heu-e 'if you have grounds for offence against another person, forgive him'; do keut do sain ka hpinam 'to repent of one's sins'; luan hkaing hpinam 'to be forgiven one's sins'; hpinam, hpio, sins, offences.

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

hpi-ya1 n. plank (?).

hpi-ya2 v. hpi-ya... hu to whirl. (Pal. p'ya, p'ya 'to wave'.)

hplat v. hplat hu to go on (ka to). plo, hplat hwet to send on; 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. be:r, ve:r?)

hpoi. See hkik hpoi pieces.

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

hpru-a v. to sprinkle (ka with). (Shan ⁹ 1c, 4c 'to scatter in fine particles'; cf. Pal. prowə:r, prowə:r 'fine ash'.)

hpu v. to blow: hkeu hpu baung ting 'as a strong wind was blowing'. Cf. hplu. (Shan ⁷ 2c.)

hpuim v. to be ignorant, rude, barbarous.

hpuin¹ n. (3) table: yam ngawm neung naw de hpuin 'as he sat at table'. (Shan ⁷ 1o 'dining-table'.)

hpuin² nq. (2) quantifier, garments, books: sibe ra hpuin 'two coats'. (Shan ⁷ 1c.)

hpuk n. (5) hpuk lai book.

hpwain num. (5) five. Der. tihpwain 'fifty'. (Lawa U, Mp phə:n, BL phu:an, Pal. phə:n; cf. RL. han; Khasi san; OM. mə:n, musun.)

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

htai¹ nq. storey.

htai² v. to plough. krong htau plough. (Shan ⁸ 1c '(to) plough', from B. ⁹ ⁸.)

htam v. to build, make. (OM. ptaʔ?)

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

htat v. to shed (?). (Shan ⁸ ⁴c 'to filter, separate'?)

htawm n. (4) prison: htau htau saw yehau don htauwng 'after John had been ↑
hteh¹ v. to give one's allegiance (ka to). hteh hteh to make up, supply; ti-ehn hteh to be brought in, brought under allegiance.

hteh² v. (--- ka) to oppose.

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

↑ put in prison'. (Shan ⁸ ⁴c 2c, cf. B. ⁰⁰ ⁸ and M. tawm, tawm.)
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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 85 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 85 2c.)

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

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

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

htuit v. htuit nyuin to press round. RL these "lo be mean"?

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

htwi v. teh htwi to rebel.

hu v. (163) to go, walk: ki pra naw cao mai: hu heu-e 'they left
him and went'; pa simeh ti cuip sibe da mai: hu 'who like to
walk about in long coats'; hwet hwet hu hu 'were coming and
going'; hu kra 'to walk'; yam hu kra 'as they went along, on
the way'; e hu tang da tang dui 'let us go elsewhere'; naw hu
si-vo-e cui-i 'he went on a little way'; ki hu ka veng
Kapeniom 'they went to Caphernaum'; hu ka dau veng 'go into
the town'; hu ka naw 'went to him'; hu dau hakteh veng Turu
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'went to Tyrian territory'; ki hkin Simon... hu mai: ki 'they forced Simon... to go with them'; reu tang reu tibla hu tau mai: 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 lawning to go along; hu mo to creep; hu plap (ka) to rush at; hu pruing to go through, pass through: hu pruing dau ma ngoca 'was passing through the fields of corn'; hu pruing ka dau meung Galileh 'went through Galilee'; mai: hu pruing meung Sidon, mai: hu pruing sina meung Dekapol '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.) ~ Rh phu 'to conduct'.

hui-ik v. to sting. pangkat hui-ik thistle. lb. mui-k-ke 'sting'.

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

hun v. (46) to be many: cup lik pa keht hun 'a very large herd of pigs'; cup pvu 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 g63c 'to shoot up'.)

hwet v. (180) to come, arrive, to attain: yam hwet ponsawm 'when
night came', hwet hwet hu hu 'were coming and going'; ki hwet plak toi rawm nawng 'they reached the other side of the lake'; yam hwet naw cao ka hkaao an 'when he came up to the tree'; hwet ka naw cao 'came to him'; hwet de ka naw cao 'came up to him'; ki ang pon hwet de ka naw cao 'they could not get near him'; mai: naw cao li hu hkaing tan mai: hwet ka dau meung tokau ti 'and he left there and came to his own part of the country'; pwi hwet hkaing nyeh pwi geh kaing nyeh sideh 'a man came from the house of the president of the synagogue'; yam hwet ki hkaing dau la 'when they come from the market'; kra lat kra siyaung... hoit hwet pehang ki 'fear and trembling had overtaken them'; hwet kra tao 'to attain salvation'; tom hwet '(up) to'; ja plak pehang tom hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; hwet cung plak prai 'came and stood outside'; hwet mai: krup si-vo-e new cao 'came and fell before him'; au hwet son sang kok pwi pa ra pa sui ang maw, vehang maw kaw nan, hwet ti kok pwi pa kwe map kwe gram heu-e 'I did not come to call righteous men, but to call sinners'; hwet son sang deu mai tai ti pehang naw leh-ak 'come and lay your hands on her'; piaawm hwet ti 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; klawn... hwet to bring on a stretcher; kok... hwet to call, summon; li hwet to come out, emerge, come down, (-- hkaing) come from, out of, leave; nehn hwet ka to come on to; nyak hwet to reach; ploi... hwet to send; ploi... hplat hwet to send on; teh hwet to turn back; tehang hwet to cross to; to hwet to come running; veh... hwet to bring. Cf. hu, kao1.

(Pal. vêt '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.

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. klawn. (Pal. i:m, RL. im; Khasi im; OM. *yuə, mod. yəm 'to breathe'.)

*{(6)Jim

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

ing v. (8) (often dui --) to go back, return: dui ing ka nyeh ti
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'went home'; paw keh naw dui ing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let him not go back to fetch his clothes'. ploi... ing to send back. Cf. teh². (Lawa xin 'to come, return', Pal. ve:nç, vi:ng 'to return'; M. wbû 'to visit'.)

it¹ v. (14) to lie down, be lying down, to sleep: mai: naw it mai: dui kao ponsingai ponsawm 'and he goes to bed at night and rises again in the morning'; sau mai: it 'was ill in bed'; it ka pehang mawn gaong 'was asleep on the pillow'; kraung it, ku dui it 'bed'. it tum to lodge for the night. laik it to sleep; leh-ak it to be fast asleep; man it ti to die. Cf. noi. (Lawa ait, Pal. i:t, RL. yêt. Cf. B. 6666.)

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

i-ya n. (5) fowl: i-ya u heu-e 'the cock crowed'. (Lawa ëë; Pal. ë:r, RL. yär; Khasi (s)'iar, syiar; Srè iar.)

ja¹ n. drop: ja nam 'drops of blood'.

ja² v. (17) to begin (ti to): dui ja ti sideh gau de prack rawm nawn 'again began to teach by the lakeside'; dui ja, yam ja 'beginning'; pa ja ti hkarawm hkari 'the beginning of the troubles'; ja tom ri-a 'from the root up'; ja... tom hwet 'from... to'; ja plak pehang tôm hwet ka caong 'from top to bottom'; ja yam in tom hwet lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'from now till eternity'. (Shan ro 5c, from B. 6666.)

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 v elephants 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. yao.

ja lao, jalao pcs. rather than.

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

jan n? hkao jo rong jan 'framework of building'. (Shan roq4o 'unroofed portion of veranda'?)

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

jan du jan to excuse, justify.

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

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

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

jau v. to shed: jau rawm ngai 'to shed tears'.

jaw n. shellfish.

jaw v. to imitate.

jaw n2 set (?): hawt jaw 'to imitate'. kaing jaw action.

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

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

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

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

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'opinion'. jawm kra manner: jawm kra pa yu au 'my methods'.

*Cj-wajm

Cf. kra. (PL. tsaw 'in order to'.)

*jawm

jawm² v. to ambush.

jaw¹ 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.

*dehight v. to take off [sandals].

jehm v. jehm ti krai (bao --) 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 lavk 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 865c.)

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

ji-ang¹ n. scales. (ci-ang 'to weigh'.) 83

ji-ang² v. to watch closely, to spy on. (Shan 864m 'to look at'.)

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

jiang n. jimrehm nail.

ji-yak saw n. key. Var. ji-ak saw. (Cf. Pal. lāhsö: 'key'; M. (581)
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kase 'lock'.

jo¹ n? hkaao 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. jay? 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 hoi kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'; awn ju 'to be young'; reh ju 'to be old'; pwi ju in 'this generation'; ka dau bawk yam ju pwi in 'in the lifetime of this generation'. ju hpan lives: lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan 'eternity'. (Pal. jo: 'lifetime', perh. ulti. from P. Æyu.)

*j-n-woo ju¹ n. (3) lips, mouth. siyej pui lips. Cf. maw-eng. (RL. ted or laew u noor, BJ. taw, fl. ndow, RL. bai, ljor, 'outer ear')

ju² 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: 'valley', pye: ju: 'to go down', RL. tsur 'to go down'.)

*j-n-juur ju³ v. jui nyaw to persuade; jui sideh to exhort. kum jui to discuss; sideh jui to argue.

juing juing n. (3) always, continuously: pwi hoit 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 nay 'to encounter'?)

jun². See reh jun steepness, declivity.

jung v. to stand erect, [sun] to be at the zenith. yaok ti jung (597)
to hold fast to. Der. (cung) sijung 'to stand firm'. (Conn. cung 'to stand'.) Pal. (ning, RL. tuksej).

jup n. & v. (to) muzzle.

jut v. to cease. jut jai id. (Shan ဗာ နား လူ)

ka1 n. (13) first, before (as head of clause, followed by negative), until: pwi pa ot ka tom neh, tak da hkie '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 new ang hpyawk pwi... an ka 'no one can go into a strong man's house... unless he first binds him'; ka ang i-ya nyang u ra bawk, mai tak sang htehāng ti tik au lo-e bawk heu-e 'before the cock crows twice, you will repudiate me three times'; ang i pa i pa un, ka ang ki nyang hko-ek tai ti mawm mawm 'they do not eat until they have washed their hands thoroughly'. ka ha first of all. glangka (1), glanka (1), glangka: previously; hpaoka (9), hpaok ka first, previously; si-vo-e ka before. Cf. si-vo-e.

ka2 n. (7) fish: tui-i ka 'to catch fish'. (Lawa ka, Pal. ka:, RL. ka'; Khasi doh-khā; 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 hkie '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 Kapaenoiom 'they went to Caphernaum'; 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 hpciao hranki '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'; hphit 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 bawk 'below in the compound'; sawm ka gawng tan heu-e
'were feeding there on the hill'; ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'could not bind him, even with chains'; pu-a naw ka man paing an 'wrapped him in the white cloth'; baptis ka naw 'was baptised by him'; hu ka ceong ti 'went on foot'; yam naw hoit mong graw grawng ceu an ka pwi geh kaing naing 'when he had heard about it from the captain'; dao deng ka 'were astonished at it'; ki ang yumrawm ka 'they did not believe it'; tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took stones and gashed himself with them'; ki hkawm u-ik nyau ka heu-e 'they all drank from it'; graw grawng pa hoit mong pe rehn rawm ti ka 'take note of what you have heard'. ka dau in, into, to, at, on, among, of: paw vi laik ka dau yaong an, mai: paw vi krei ka pwi ti kau ka dau yaong an heu-e 'do not go into that village, or tell anyone in it'; ka dau bawk yam in 'at this time'; ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; ka de near, by: cot ka de kra 'fell by the road'; ka dui (in lit. sense and) place: ka dui in maw ka dau teh-ak heu-e 'this place is in the forest'; ka dui chi keut 'seat of thought, mind'; ka pehang above, on, on to, at: it ka pehang mawn gaong 'was asleep on the pillow'; groi sida an ka pehang kaing naw cno heu-e 'poured the perfume on his head'; jak 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 မည် 'place; at, to, from'.)

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 untie that donkey?' (Rumai ka ka; cf. Pal. kháh, RL. kha; Srê hou. Conn. ga 'to be loosened, to displace'.)

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

kai. kap kai to compose [poem].

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

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. onclick.)

**kai2** n. (12) head: yu-kveht kaing ti 'to shake one's head'; si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa U, Mp kain, BL kai, Pal. kî:ng, RL. kî.)

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

**kakaong** v. (2) to be naked.

**ka-la-uk** n. (2) camel. (Shan ရင်းကောင်း 5c 4c 4c, from B. င်းကောင်း; cf. င်းကောင်း: 'western foreigner', P. င်း 'camel'.)

**kalu** v. to be short of stature.

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

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

**kao** 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 Galile '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, li'. (Lawa kó 'to stand up'.) BL kauh, U, kô koh

**kao2** num. (17) ten. (Lawa U ka:u, BL ku:a, Mp ko:, Pal. kô: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-ak. (Pal. ku:ng, kû:ng, RL. køj.)

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

on. (Shan งง44c 'to join'.)

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

(*l]eak U)

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

pang kat thorny plant.

kau1 n. & hj. (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 งง2c 'self'.)

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

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

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

kau5 v. (6), kau cong to endure, to be stable: ki kau ki cong tivut hken 'they endure only for a while'; keh... kau cong 'confirmed, strengthened'; kau cong 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 hwei 'he who sent me'; kaw an 'that person, he'; kaw in maw maw? 'who is this man?' Cf. bon; sime1; pwi. (Shan งง5c.)

kaw2 v. to found: kaw num 'to lay a foundation'. kaw hpan to create. (Shan งง2c '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 suti-ing pa brai kaw 'he even gives orders to unclean spirits'; ti ceu kaw '[not] anything, nothing'; so paw vi krai ti ceu kaw ka pwi ti kau kaw 'say nothing to anyone'; e ang sa yao pa yu nin ti bawk kaw 'we never saw anything like it'; vehang... kaw 'though, (also vehang maw...) even, also'; vehang ki yao kaw 'though they see'; vehang baung mai: rawm nawng kaw 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. pen.
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Weak form ka⁶. (Shan လောင် 3c.)

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

kawk¹ n. & nq. (6) cup, cupful: rawm ti kawk 'a cup of water'.

kawkngu (2) lamp. (Shan လောင် 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'.

kawk vawk v. to be crooked. (Cf. Shan လောင် 5c id. - whence Pal. k₃ - from B. စမေန်စချ ⁵; M. kok, (wen) wbkj; RL wle 'to be curved'.

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

kawn¹ n. (106) child, offspring, young creature: naw ang kwe kawn 'he had no 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 ti yu ka meh kui-ing ti 'children too shall rise against their parents'; ang hkaw ti tui-i hkaomun ceh kawnprai hkanki taing ka so heu-e 'it is not right to take the children's bread and throw it to the dogs'; kawncau grandchild; kawnse great-grandchild. daak dawn kawn prai children; puaik kawn kui-ing family, close kin. (Lawa U, Mp ku:en, BL kon, Pal. kw₃:n, RL kuan; Khasi khun; OM. kon.)

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

kawng¹ n. (3) worm. Cf. veh-ak. (Cf. Pal. və ဗူ 'edible gruh'.)
**a Vocabulary**

kawn\(^2\) n. (3) flask, phial. (Shan \(\text{ʃ}3\) 'tube'.)

kawn\(^3\) v. (1) kum kawn to consult, to agree.

kawp\(^1\) v. to adhere, to attach (ka to). (Shan \(\text{ʃ}3\) 'to cling to, to attach'.)

kawp\(^2\) v. to be soiled, stained (by). kawp prui to be stained (ka by).

kawt v. to wipe, wipe off. (Pali. khe.tu.)

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

Lawa U koi, BL ke:, Mp kih.) bak. igyi, igyi 'corn', PRMP B 343A.

keh\(^1\) n. trap.

keh\(^2\) pron. (38) they two, the two; she, her. hkankeh (1) dual marker. Cf. naw\(^1\). (Pali. ga:r, RL. kar.)

keh\(^3\) 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 hankan '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 kawau naw hankan 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 hankan sika 'he would not let the evil spirits speak'; keh kawn nyawm eh-ak hankan hvet 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 hvet hka 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. neh\(^1\). (Lawa U klieu 'to give'.) BL, MP kauh, U. klo.

keh\(^4\) v. to be hurt (?).
kehn¹ n. kehn nyawm district. (Shan reesome 'place'.)

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

keh neh, kehneh ns. (3, 1) n. phr. marker, slightly emphatic: ki keh neh maw pa mawm 'salt is good'; pwi pa ru-at 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.)

kehr n. (2) shoe, sandal: cuip kehp 'to wear shoes'. (Shan cimex 40.)

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

keu n. bridle. mao keu id. (Shan 66 1c.)

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

keukeh n. pigeon. (Shan noch: it 10, cf. 37 'crow', and Pal. kake: 'pigeon'.)

keun v. mau ko keun kind of tax.

keung v. (3) to be worth, to be worthy, deserve (ti to): tawng ra bli-a eh-ak, pr keung buin ti peh-ak 'two small copper coins, together worth one pice'; peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; a naw keung ti yum heu-e 'said he deserved to die'. keung hkaw to be proper, decent, worthy (ka of). (Shan 66 2c.)

keut¹ n? rawm keut spring.

keut² v. (20) to think, heed, consider: ka dui chi keut 'mind'; ki keut dau rawm ti yu nin 'they thought to themselves:...'; yao naw chi keut ti pawk lo mawm mawm 'saw that he could well devise an answer, noted the intelligence of his answer'; mai ang keut graw grawng hvet e kra lau leh? 'do you not heed that we are about to be destroyed?'; mai keut graw grawng ceu pa de pa dawt mai: kawn pwi hkaing 'you think only of human matters'. keut ce to think; keut jui keut blaong to be at a loss; keut pot jun pot to hope; keut 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 among themselves, "It is because we have no bread"'; keut ti yao (—— ka) to regard, consider; keut yi-ak to intend (ti to). do keut to remember; do keut do sawn to repent; dut keut to decide. Cf. ce2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

kleng1 n. klang kri eagle; klangpreng vulture. (Pal. kla:ng 'hawk, kite'.)

kleng2. See (lai ling) kling klang to go in and out.

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

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

klao³. (1) tau klao mustard plant. Lawa Bl. bau² kwau² U. mwb to² 'white radish'

klap v. to shut: klap siveh 'shut the doors'. Cf. nyuip. (Pal. kl³:p 'to shut', kl³p 'to slam'.)

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

klat v. to hold back, check.

klaung v. twa klaung to observe [law].

klawk n. valley. (Cf. Shan ꜭ 5c 'hollow, valley'; Pal. hľ 'to make) dent, hollow'.)

klawm v. (4) to raise to, carry on, one's shoulder. klaawm...

*klawm

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

*klawn


klawt v. to be alive. Cf. im.

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

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

klehp, man klehp apron. (Cf. Pal. rak ꜭ p 'bands worn over apron'.)

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

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

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

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

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

klip\(^1\) n. shoulder. (Lawa klep.)

klip\(^2\) v. (1) to set: yam klip singai '(at) sunset'. Opp. li\(^7\). (Conn. glip 'to be hidden'. Pal. hlip, hlip 'to put, drop, down, to set'.)

klo. teh klo clay.

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

klo\(_{i}\) v. to be subdued, suppressed.

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

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

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

klui-ik v. to be lax.

kluing v. to be fat. (Lawa U klin, Pal. kling; M. kloin 'fat, oil'.)

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

ko\(^1\) v. (5) to collect: ko mau 'to collect tax'; mau ko 'tax'.

ko\(^2\) v. (1) ko ti tik to gouge out, get rid of by gouging out.

ko\(^3\) pv. (3) ha... ko in case, lest.

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

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

kok v. (36) to call (ka on), cry out: 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?')

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. jawm'. (Lawa U, Mp kra; use as n. phr. head calqued on Shan o'c'lo.)

krai 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 'prophesy!'; mong lo pa hoit krai an 'heard what he said'; au krai lo tete telai ka pe 'I tell you truly'; krai ceu an sidawng heu-e 'said these things openly'; krai pa cao graw grawng 'to speak evil of'; au krai ka mai, kao heu-e 'I tell you, rise'; au krai ka pe, Eliya hoit hwet heu-e 'I tell you that Elijah has come'; ki dui krai, "Kwe ali-a lon heu-e" 'they replied, "Seven"'; ki krai ka naw cao a nin 'they told him...'; krai a to say; krai do to admit, confess, give account of: ki krai do hpiamp hpihram tokau ti 'they confessed their sins'; krai lao (-- ka) to inform; krai... mong to tell, speak to: krai ki mong graw grawng 'tell them of...'; nay krai ki mong gumlo bwan heu-e 'he was speaking the Good Word to them'. a krai to say; gru krai to foretell; 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. (714)
Vocabulary

**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 klaik 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, vuh kraung tit ti hu pruing dau nyeh bwan 'would not allow anyone to carry any goods through the temple'. kraung ceh property, goods; kraung hkaik riches, wealth. hkaio kraung ornaments. (RL. kraj; cf. Shan 30 'property, gear'; Pal. gru: 'garment, gear'.)

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

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

kre 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.

kri n. (-- ka) shoal.

**kri** n. bear. (Lawa U kris, BL khre, Mp kraih, Pal. khre:r.)

kri3 v. kri vung vehn to entangle.

kri4. klang kri eagle.
kri⁵ v. (2) bon kri virgin. iawa Bl bielxu, u. polena, ns palayeid ('g-rih/rih) kriot to grind: kri maw 'to grind in a quern'. (Pal. grit.)

krit v. to grind: kri maw 'to grind in a quern'.

*ō nīl

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

kro¹ v. (5) to be dry. kro hu to wither. hit kro to dry up; hit kro hu to wither; yum kro to be withered, atrophied.

kro² v. (2) to wait, (---- ti) to come to, become, gradually: neh kawncau naw hkanki keh reu eh-ak kro der naw ti lang heu-e told his disciples to have a small boat waiting near him'; (Rôtā) to be proud. kro jun to wait for; kro pau to keep watch; kro ti jat to be on the lookout (son for), be expecting. R tô 'to come, become'.

kro³ v. (---- ka) to stub against, collide with.

krom v. to cohere.

kron n. krong htai plough.

kru n. kru naing army.

kruit v. to take shelter.

kruk hkrek v. to be jagged (?).

kru³ v. to prostrate oneself, do obeisance: kru³ ka naw cao, kru³ si-vō-e naw cao 'prostrated himself before him'; kru³ de caang naw 'fell at his feet'; gru ngawng ti kru³ ka 'kneel in homage to'. (Pal. gru³; cf. Shan g³ 5c 'to kneel with bowed head', and gup.)

kru³ v. to overtake.

kru³ v. to be discovered, detected.

ku¹ n. (4) bedstead: it ka pehang ku 'lying on the bed'. ku dui it id. (Shan g² 2c.)

ku² n. speck: ku ngai 'mote in eye'.

ku³ v. tuim ku to help. (Rôtā) to help (heem) 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 g³ 3c.)
ku⁵ pv. (or v?) naw ang ku yao tit ti 'he could not see at all'.

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

kuk n? prey (?).

kukak.  dak kukak tongue [of fire].

kum v. (3) to consult: kum pao ti 'consulted together'.

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

ku-wa v. (4) to sprout, spring up: simeh an ku-wa, mai: ting laong 'the seed sprouts and grows'.

kuwat n. & v. (7) elder; to grow old. kuwat song (nong yu) elder. yeh kuwat woman of older generation. Cf. sinaw.

kwa v. to be violent, fierce.

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

kwang v. to have power over.

kwat¹ v. (1) to be cold: yam kwat 'winter'.

kwat² v. to tear out.

kwe v. (137) to be, exist; to have, possess, acquire: kwe puaik ali-a kau 'there were seven brothers'; pa taik mai kawn kwe ti ceu 'there is still one thing you lack'; tom dui ot, tom de
siveh ka ang kwe 'till there was no room even by the door';
kwe tibla pa songrawm 'there were some who were angry'; kwe
dui maw? 'where is...'; yoon k e kwe ai-vo-e pa 'the village
in front of you'; ka dau ki kwe 'among them were...'; ju naaw
hoit kwe kao num ra heu-e 'she was twelve years old'; pa kwe
buin ti siveh 'a hundred in number'; haktel chi keh kwe plin
mong 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 ngeshn to protect; kya pau
to guard; kya prreh to take care of, administer. bung ti kya
to look after; lehang kya to herd, tend.

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

la1 n. (5) donkey. (Shan n4 'mule', from B. n2.)

*sla?

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

*la4

la3 n. (3) market. la cau marketplaces. (Cf. RL. t'rlas.)

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

*la6

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

la6 v. to be late. (Shan n7 3c.)

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

la8. rawm la sweat.

lai1 n. (30) writing, book: tehm lai 'to write'; lai cao jai
Isaya 'the book of the prophet Isaiah'. lai carang account;
laira (1) song, hymn: hkai hoit ra ki laira ti mu 'after they
had sung a hymn'. hpuk lai book. (Shan n7 4c.)

(775)
lai² n. & pv. (17) time, occasion; ever, sign of continuous or habitual action: lai mau? 'when?'; pe simeh ti yu pu mawm ka
ki lai mau ang a 'whenever you want to do them a kind act';
ang lai pawk lo tit ti 'answered never a word'; paw lai bao
lai kau nau heu-e 'never enter him again!'; keh ang lai dui
maw ra kau 'they are no longer two persons'; ang lai kwe
hkaomun mai: ki dau reu, leu hkaing ti lon hkaing 'they had no
bread with them in the boat, except one loaf'; yu ka maw
kawncau mai lai ang twa pa i pa un? 'why do your disciples not
fast?'; yu pa ti mai lai kawn lakleut ka sara cao gau? 'why do
you go on troubling the teacher?'; yu ka maw mai lai kok au
maw 'pa mawm'? 'why do you call me good?' Cf. do², tau².
(RL. lai 'longer, more'.)

* laay²

lai³ n. trade: yu lai 'to trade'. lai geu id. (Pal. la:i 'to trade'.)

* laay³

lai⁴ pn. reciprocating particle: ti kau lai ti kau 'one
another'. (Pal. lai 'to be different; other, each'.)

* laay⁴

lai⁵ v. (59) to enter (-- (ka) dau, ka): laik ka dau veng
Yu. Jerusalem, mai: laik ka dau nyeh bwan 'entered Jerusalem and
went into the temple'; laik (ka) dau reu 'got into the boat';
laik ka dui ot kawn nyawm an heu-e 'went in where the child
was'; grawm ti laik ka simeh hang hkaom hunh'kam 'hurried in to the
king'; jawm 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; htoh jii... laik to show the way into; hu laik (ka) dau
to enter; jui laik ka dau to go down into; kwan ti rehp...
laik dau to admit to; li laik dau to go down into; plap ti
laik ka dau to rush into. Opp. li. (Lawa U li:ak.)

* laay⁶

lai⁷ v. (5) laik it to sleep, be asleep. (Cf. OM. li:n id.)

* laay⁷

lai⁸ v. (1, 1) lai ling kling klang to go in and
out. hu lai ling, hu lai ling to go round, make a tour. ...

* laay⁸

lak¹ n. crow. (Lawa U raja:k, BL la-a:k, Pal. khā-a; OM.
kil'āk.)

lak² nq. mile. (Shan yk 4c.)

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

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

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

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

laklaw v. to deny (?).

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

laklo n. garland.

leksawn n. gift. ဗော်}
laong v. (10) to be high; to be downwind: Gawng laong 'high hill'. Caong ma laong north; ting laong to be great, to grow. Der. blaong 'upper part', glaong 'height'. (Lawa U hlauγ; MM. sluñ; cf. RL. tsruγ, Khasi jerong, jrong.)

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

lau1 n. lau samehane prince, ruler.

lau2 v. (21) to be destroyed, damaged: mai hwet ti yu e lau leh? 'have you come to destroy us?'; hwet... kra lau 'to come to destruction'; lau rawm 'to lose heart'; lau rawm ka 'to be disconcerted, repelled, by'; lau caong 'to have lost a leg'. Lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated; lau lui-ing to perish; lau nai to be ruined, spoiled; lau si-um to fall into decay. Buit lau to fade; cao lau to be in danger; hklut lau to dethrone; sida lau to be annihilated, come to an end; yeh... lau, yeh ti yu lau to destroy. Der. plau 'to kill'. (Cf. Shan γ5c, whence RL. lu; 耎 10.)

lau3 v. (3) to rest. Lau lui (__, __ ti) id. (Cf. Pal. raluː.)

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

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

laung2. sau laung to be epileptic.

laung laung n. (1) quickly, readily.

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

law-ek v. to be without stain.

lawk1 n. (2) room, container: Lawk pa ting plak pehang 'a large room upstairs'. (Shan γ3c.)

lawk2 n. lawk ngu flame.

lawk3 v. lawk ja, ja lawk to curse.
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.

lawkle n. flute. pi lawk le id.

law m. (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. lo? 'when'?)

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

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

lawng2. See tap lawng ramparts.

lawpan n. incense.

lawt v. (1) to unsheathe: lawt vait ti 'drew his sword'. (Pal.
luc't, Rl. Duet; comm. Shan ye's to 'to withdraw [bald'].)

le. See lawkle flute.

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

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

leh3 v. luleh (1) to roll. Der. (plu) pleh 'to cause to roll'.
(RL. le'i 'to roll; cause to roll'; cf. Fal. gli:ng gla:i 'to
cause to roll'.)

leh4 ps. (60) absolute question particle: mai hwet ti yu e law
leh 'have you come to destroy us?'; laik it mai leh? 'are you
asleep?'; mai: nan naw hanki 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 maw 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, yaw greung sawm leh... pe ang
lae tawn gheu-e 'you do not know whether it will be at
evening, or in the middle of the night'. Cf. neh'.

(829)
leh⁵. See lao leh to be important.

leh-ak¹ n? ngai leh-ak ankle.

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

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

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

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

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

lehang². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

lehm. lak lehm, laklehm to be sensible.

lehp n. proximity, near.

leht¹ v. to lick. (Pal. le:št.) ru lit

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 ści 10 'to deceive'.)

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

leu¹ v. & va. (27) to be left over, surplus, to be more (hkaing than): pa ma pa 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 ści 10 'to
I: Ja

Vocabulary

exceed').

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

leu-e v. to aim at. hawt leu-e id. (Shan \( \text{ŋ}^9 \) 2c.)

leung v. to be yellow. tawng leung brass. (Shan \( \text{ŋ}^6 \) 10.)

li\\(^1\\) 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 hū 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 Jerusalem 'who had come from Jerusalem'; yam li hwet ki hkaing gawng 'as they were coming down from the hill'; li jan to dawn; li laik (-- dau) to go down into; li maw to become: li maw awm pa hoit yum 'became like a corpse'; au tak keh pa li maw pwi pa tui-i pwi heu-e 'I will make you into catchers of men'; li rehang to shine. dik... li to tread out, thresh; greu... li to drive out (hkaing (dau) of); greu... li hu to drive out; htong... li to lead out; ku-wa li ting to spring up; nyot greu... li to throw out; pi(...) li to sweep out; ploi(...) li to lower; prauk... li to pour out; sigreu... li to drive out (hkaing of); teh ti li hu to withdraw; to li to run down; tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu hkaing to take out of; veh... li hu to send out. Cf. jui\(^2\), kac\(^1\); opp. laik\(^1\); haok. (Pel. le:h 'to go down, out', BL. le 'to go out'; Sre li 'to open, unfold'.) \( *\text{(le}^j/?) *\text{lah} \)

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

li-a\\(^1\\) num. (2) six. Der. ali-a 'seven', tigli-a 'sixty'. (Lawa \( \text{ŋ} \) \( \text{ŋ} \) \( \text{ŋ} \) BL, Mp \( \text{ŋ} \).)

li-a\\(^2\\). hkao li-a mulberry tree.

li-a\\(^3\\). la bang li-a to be struck down. (Shan \( \text{ŋ}^6 \) 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 ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ 'to look', cf. Pal. 1 ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ 'to look for'.)

(*li*ng*ng)*

lik n. (6) pig. (Lawa leik, Pal. 1 ꞌ ꞌ ꞌ, RL. lek; OM. cik.)

li. See (ding) luk lin wall.

ling1 n. cart.

ling2. See leailing, lai ling to go round.

*li*ip

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

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 keht deng ka lo naw cao an 'were astonished at what he said'; lo pa sa pa lao ka siyeh 'blasphemy'; lo jai 'prophecy'; lo tawm 'command'; tawm lo ka 'to command, order'; ngeht lo 'to listen to, obey'; pawk lo 'to reply'; chawk lo ka 'to question'; ki tak sang sika dau lo pwi ceu pa hkarə 'they will speak in new languages'. lo tawm jawm krai command. gumlo (8); gumlo (1) word, speech. Cf. graw grawng. (Cf. Lawa U aː lo; RL. rəs '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 ꔥ ꔤ ꔤ 'to desire', from B. ꔤ ꔤ ꔤ '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.

*lu*y?

lo-e1 v. (-- rawm) to swim. (Shan ꔦ ꔤ ꔤ 4c.)
lo-e² v. lo-e... hu to snatch away. Der. sible-e' 'to sweep away'. (Shan ဗ်းဥ 'to strip off'.)

lo-e³ v. expletive in lót lo-e to transgress. (Shan ကြီး 'to err', from B. ကိုကို)

lo-e⁴ num. (13) three. (Lawa U la-u:a, BL la-u:ei, Mp la-č:.
An unprefixed form is represented by Pal. ua:i, ဗ်း 'to strip off', and OM. pi, pi'.) (Shan ကြီး 'to err', from B. ကိုကို)

lo-ek n. lo-ek caong heel. (Comm. Pal. လီးဗ်းဗ်း 'to strip off')

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

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

loi³. See lung loi to be authentic.

lon n. & nq. (12) loaf; lump, quantifier for loaves, stones: lon hkaomun hanki 'the loaves'; hkaomun hpwan lon 'five loaves of bread'. (Cf. Shan ကြီး 'to err', from B. ကိုကို)

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

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

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. 13 'to roll';)

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

lu³ v. (3) tan lu to sacrifice. (Shan ကြီး 'to strip off', from B. ကိုကို)

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

lu-a² v. to be loud. ting lu-a id. (Cf. Lawa U kalaung id)

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

(881)
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 swm sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to go
gast them'. sirra... luan to wash away; luan to escape.
(Shan ကြားခ်ိက် 2c, from B. ကြားခ်က်)

*luan/*lm

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

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

*luving

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'.

(*luwing)

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

*luwing

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

*luving

luit1 v. (3) (--, -- yaok) to be deaf.

*luving

luit2 v. to be damp, wet.

*luving

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

*luving

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

*luving

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

*luving

luvleh v. to glow.

*luving

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

*luving

lung2 v. to be black. klai lung to be dark blue. (Lawa la:sk) RL. lay

*luving

lung3. (to be?) level. (Cf. Lawa U la:sk, Mp နားလှု 'plain'.)

*luving

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

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

lu-wa v. to come unfastened. MM loh; perh Bl. tidaw 'to (cause to) slip'.

ma 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, Np me:, Pol. ma:r, RL. ma;r; Srê mir.)

ma v. (5) to be shattered. ma hpawng to be reduced to fragments: hkeomun pa ma pa hpawng 'fragments of bread'. pa... ma (hpawng vit) to break in pieces. lawful Bl. ʔawp ma', N. ʔawp ma'. to break'.

ma nga caong ma laong north; caong ma se south. (Conn. raoma 'sky'.

mai n. (19) sign: yam tak sang de maw ceu in hkan ki, 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 hten omen; mai sakse evidence, testimony: hkim mai sakse 'to give evidence'; son sang maw mai sakse ka ki heu-e 'that it may be witness to them'. (Shan ° to.)

mai pron. (130) you, your (singular). Cf. pa. (Lawa U mi, Pal. mi:, RL. mi'; Khasi mé; Srê mi.)

mai See cang mai carpenter.

mai n. & 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'; hum kawng mai: 'to consult with'; hkew mai: 'to accord with'; de dawt mai: 'to have to do with, pertain to'; meh mai: pu mai hkan ki 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:....'; pawk 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?)

maik n. sand. pak maik sandbank. (Lawa U hmaic, BL maih, Np mhait.) M. shem' 'dust, rubbish', whence B maik.
Wa Vocabulary

maing¹ n. gnat. (Shan ᵒ build 40 'insect'.)

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

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

mak¹ nq. quantifier, sickles. (Shan ᵒ 30 'blade'.)

mak². See nya mak lehang wormwood.

man¹ n. (8) (piece of) cloth: man pa hkreop '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 ᴏ 3c.)

man² v. man it (-- ti) to die.

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

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 jак id.; maong ti jeung to look fixedly up. (ka at). Cf. yuok ti jак. (Shan ᴏ 3c te look, watch, for'). (RL mо: 'to respect'; mо: 'to respect')

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 ᵒ 20 'to wound by a slight cut accidentally'.)

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

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

maw\(^1\) 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. m\(\ddot{a}\) 'what?'; Ol. mu, mo' id.)

maw\(^2\) n?/ au ne (2): simao maw 'millstone'. (Lawa U, H\(\ddot{a}\) m\(\ddot{a}\), RL. p\(\ddot{a}\), Pal. pl. p\(\ddot{a}\) 'merit for sucking rice')

maw\(^3\) v. (393) to be (copula), to be so, be true, to happen: in maw pa ti? 'what is this?'; yam Abyahta maw cao geh kaing li pa ting 'when Abiathar was high priest'; ki ce maw mehang 'they thought he was a ghost'; bon an maw ceu Helasa 'she was of the Greek race'; ka dui in maw ka dau teh-ak heu-e 'this place is in the forest'; tai pa sui-ing pa brai, pa maw tai ang hko-ek 'unclean, that is, unwashed, hands'; pa pwi pa ang maw cao geh kaing li ang hkaw ti i 'which one but a priest is allowed to eat'; maw ceu pa li hkaing dau kawn pwi pa chi keh maw sui-ing brai heu-e 'it is the things that come from within a man that make him unclean'; ki keh neh maw pa mawm 'salt is a good thing, salt is good'; singai twa hoit yu son kawn pwi heu-e. Yu kawn pwi son singai twa ang maw 'fast days were made for men. Men were not made for fast days'; kawn nyawm in hoit yum ang maw, maw nghe laik it maw hkaing 'the child is not dead, it is just that she is sleeping'; mai: nan naw hankan kaw ot tau mai: e tin, ang maw leh? 'and his sisters too are living with us here, aren't they?'; vehang maw kaw nan, vehang maw nan 'though it is so, but'; hpan ang maw nan 'if not, or'; hpan maw nan 'if so, then'; hpan ang maw 'except'; maw hkeu 'the reason is, for'; dom maw dom an 'the moment which was that moment, immediately'; maw heu-e 'that is true'; hwet ti jak graw grawng pa hoit maw an 'came to see what had happened'; krai ki ceu pa tak sang maw ka tokau maw 'told them what was to happen to him'. maw me to be true, veracious, sincere: maw pa maw pa me heu-e 'that is true'; mai sakse pa eng maw ang me 'false evidence'; e tawng mai maw pa maw pa me 'we know you are sincere'. li maw to become. Cf. kwe, ot. (Pal. m\(\ddot{a}\):h 'to be, exist', RL. m\(\ddot{a}\) 'to remain'.)

maw\(^4\) v. (6) to be called: dui maw Gawlågavhta 'a place called Golgotha'. kok... maw to call; meh-ak ti kok maw to term. Cf. kau\(^3\). (Lawa U m\(\ddot{a}\)h, RL. mus 'name'; cf. OM. imo', himo',

*\(m\ddot{u}\)nu

*\(h\ddot{i}\)mu
yimo' 'name, to be called'; Srê tômoh, Boloven moc 'to name'.

maw⁵ v. (1) to be in turmoil. maw law, law maw id. (Pal. mo: 'to be noisy'.) mega maw to be profligate.

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. jui⁷. (Shan yè 2c.) s RL mawγn

mawk n. mawk gao flour.

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

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

mawn gaong n. (1) pillow. (Cf. Pal. hmč:n 'cushion', Shan ygw 1c 'pillow'; Pal. ko:ng 'cylinder', RL. sankaŋ '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. kørme 'male'.)

me² v. (6) mawm 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'.)

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 duo tong duo 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. bør
'as many as')

meh-ak1 v. to hanker (ka after). (OM. míc 'to desire (to)',) lomwv
meh-ak2 v. meh-ak ti kok maw to term. (Shan 4c 'to
distinguish'.)

mehang1 n. (1) ghost. (Pal. korma:ng 'shadow, ghost'.)
mehang2 nq. expletive in mu mehang general quantifier.

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

meng n? distinction, division (?).

meung1 n. (51) region, district, state: hwet dau meung tokau ti
'came to his own district'; meung Yuda 'Judaea'; ti meung mai:
ti meung tak cha pao ti 'country shall rise against country';
meung siyeh 'the kingdom of God'. teh-ak meung district. Cf.
hakteh. (Shan 4o.)

meung2 v. (-li) to be anxious to. (Shan 4c.)

mi v. (3) to be rich: cao mi 'rich man'. mi kwe id. (Shan 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 1c.)

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

mo-e n. axe. (Pal. mū:e; M. müi.)

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

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.

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

mong v. (41) to hear: vehang maw pwi pa luit yaok kaw naw dui co
keh mong 'he has cured even the deaf and made them hear again'; yam mong Herut graw grawng ceu an 'when Herod heard about it'; ki mong graw grawng naw cao ot ka dau nyeh ti nyeh 'they heard that he was in someone's house'; mong lo pa hoit krai an 'heard what he said'; pwi hao hun pa mong 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 hmo:yg, BL mọ:γ, M Muslim id.)

mu nq. (9) general quantifier: kawn la ti mu 'a young donkey'; ka ra mu 'two fishes'; simh tau klaot mu 'a grain of mustard seed'; pa tan pa lu ku mu 'all sacrifices'; laira ti mu 'a hymn'. mu mehang id.: pe hkm hkm hkm mehang 'all of you'. Lawa B wC, U. Mhui

mu-an v. mu-an ti peh len (nehp --) to falsify. M hkm hkm hkm hkm '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.

mui1 n. boundary. OM/ moh: 'end'.
mui2 n. festival.
muim n. nest.

muin nq. ten thousand. (Shan xico 2c.)

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

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. *kum (or *kumum, *kumun/).

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

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

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

myeht n. fish-hook. (Shan xico 4m.)

nadu. (1) sida bawng nadu nard, perfume. (Cf. RL. (namman hām) 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 'waste'?)

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

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

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

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

nambat n. number. (Ult. from B. ɣw.)

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

(977)
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. tsən, tsan 'as, like', in e.g. tsən-e 'thus'; an 'that').

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

nang¹ n. lady. simehang nanghawhkam queen. (Shan ꔻ 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 ꔻ ꔻ 'as, according to').

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

nao² v. to be early, primitive; (sehang) 'to desist'.

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 hpekt lai sigang si heu-e 'that the scripture might be fulfilled'; naok kao hpleh ra heu-e 'filled twelve baskets'.

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

nari n. & nq. (9) hour: bawk yam nari horl..t; 1i-a nari 'six o'clock'; an mai pon ti pau ti nari hkaing leh? 'could not you watch for one hour?' (Shan ꔻ ꔻ, ult. from P. nari, cf. B. ꔻ ꔻ.)

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

nawk v. to be pure.

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

nawng n. (18) lake. rawm nawng id. (Shan ကျော်ကျော် ဗီ)

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. cf. or error for, rawt)

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

ne2 v. to be barren, childless.

ne3 v. (--, -- ka) to check, reprove. ne a to gainsay, deny; ne raw to prevent, restrain. (Shan ကျော်ကျော် ဗီ '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. keh. (Pal. ngy: 'to talk, say, tell'?)

neh2 v. (2) to get worse: naw ang moi cui-i kaw, bao neh hkaing 'she got no better, only worse'. neh ve 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. အမြင်, is prob. unrelated.)

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

(1002)
Wa Vocabulary

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

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). Cf. simeh2.

neh6 v. to be lazy.

neh7 ps. question particle. Cf. leh4. (Shan ၶ 'to ask'.)

neh8. See keh neh n. phr. marker.

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

neh9 v. to wait, delay. (Shan ၾ 'to be long in doing'.)

neh10 v. to accede (?) (ka to). nehn hwet (bao --) to come on (ka to).

nehp1 v. (1) to draw lots.

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

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

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

neung v. (4) to lean. ngawm neung to recline. (Cf. RL. tsaknė 'to sit at table'; Shan ၼ 'to sit'.)

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

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

ngai n. (10) eye, face. ngai leh-ak ankle. dukngai (5), duk ngai to be blind;/pakngai (3), pakngai pakbao face; plakngai honour. (Lawa ဗု 'eye', Pal. ngai, RL. ဗ 'eye, fade'.)
ngai² n. & nq. (2) day: singai maw ngai twa 'today is a fast day'; tipon ngai 'forty days'. ponngai (1) daytime. Der. singai 'day, sun'. (OM. tney 'day, sun'.)

ngai³ n. letter, character.

ngak ngaw. (to be?) hook(ed): rehm ngak ngaw 'anchor'. (Cf. Shan čoč 'to bend'; M. ƙčk 'to be bent, curved'.)

ngao. (2) sin ngao money, riches. Der. singao 'pomp'. (Shan čoč 'lustre'.)

ngasang n. ivory. (Shan čoč 'lustre'.)

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. ngwër, ngw5; OM. hûš 'price'.)

ngaw². See ngak ngaw to be hooked.

ngawk n. (1) neck. (Lawa ƙok.)

ngawm v. (33) to sit, sit down, be sitting: neh pwi hao pwi hun hækæng 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: sawm 'who were sitting at table with him'; ngawm duì ngawm 'seat'. ngawm neung to recline. (Lawa U, BL ƙowm 'to sit'; RL. ƙom 'to wait'.)

ngawng n. & nq. (3) knee: gru ngawng 'to kneel'. (Lawa ƙọɟ.)

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

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

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 sawm hkaing 'it is just that she is sleeping'; yao ngeh la hkaing 'saw only leaves'. Cf. hkaing¹.
Wa Vocabulary

ngenh\textsuperscript{2} v. to be simple-minded. nge ngeh to be an infant.

ngenh\textsuperscript{3} v. to be cool. ngehrwm to have peace of mind. haing n
ngeh to be cheerful.

ngehn. (1) kya ngeh to protect. (Pal. ng\textsuperscript{2}:n 'to hold firmly',
RL. yan 'to embrace'.)

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

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

ngeung. See dangngeung throne.

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

ngi-ya\textsuperscript{1} v. (5) sau ngi-ya to be ill. (Lawa U /notification: 'to be
pregnant'.)

ngi-ya\textsuperscript{2} v. (2) to sigh. reh-ak ngi-ya to groan.

ngo n. paddy. ngoca (2), ngo ca wheat: sigluim ngoca 'ears of
wheat'; ma ngoda 'fields of wheat'. (Lawa ng, Pal. hng\textsuperscript{3}, RL.
y; OM. sh\textsuperscript{o} 'husked rice'.)

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

ngoik. sideh ngoik nge ka to admonish.

ngu'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; kawkngu (2) lamp; lawk ngu, frao-ngu flame; rup ngu
torch; tao ngu, taongu smoke; to smoulder. (Lawa ng, Pal.
ng\textsuperscript{3}:r, RL. ngl.)

ngut. See sang ngut wounds.

ni\textsuperscript{1} v. (1) ni nai to display, expound; ni nai krai lao to
explain; ni ti tawm to spread. plak ti ni nai to expound.

ni\textsuperscript{2} v. to be bewitched.

(1046)
Wa Vocabulary

nim v. (1) to be still, peaceful: pa nim 'peace'. yehn nim to make a peace. (Shan ဗွ ဗွ)

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

noi v. to lie. Cf. it1.

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

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

nong n. (12) (usy. -- --) alone, by oneself: yam ot naw cao nong nong 'while he was alone'; hakteh chi keh kwe pli nong nong heu-e 'the earth bears fruit of itself'. geh nong nong single, alone. (Lawa U (thi-phui)7naj,) BL ?naj

nong yu. kuwai song nong yu elders. (Comv. (kuwai) song id.)

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.

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

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

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

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

num noi nusei v. to slight.
Wa Vocabulary

nya v. (1) to laugh (ka at): ki nehp yu pa ang nap ang yam n ya
ka n a w ca o he u-e 'they ridiculed him'. (Lawa U yao, BL, Mp
yraw; Homa: k:nya:ark, Hupawng k:ya:nh, Rumai kin-ya:.)

nyaing nq. quantifier, chains, roads. (Pal. nya:ng, ngy:ng,
nya:ng, quantifier, long things.)

nyak v. nyak hwet to reach.

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

nyang pv. (10) [not] yet: pe ang nyang do keut ka leh? 'do you
still not remember?'; ka ang ki nyang huim tokau ti, ki ang i
pa i pa un 'they do not eat until they have bathed'; ka ang
i-ya nyang u ra bawk 'before the cock has crowed twice'.

nyang bu id.: bawk yam pli pliru ang nyang ba hwet 'the season
for figs had not yet come'. Cf. ba2, hkr:an. Var. yang.
(Pal. hny:n, hny: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.

nyau v. (10) to drink: taw pe nyau rawm ti kawk 'gives you a cup
of water to drink'; nyau neh rawm 'to be thirsty'. Cf. ruip.
(Lawa U yao, BL yoo, Mp yuu; cf. Rumai ayu:a.)

nyaw v. (4) to persuade, tempt: hkm 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 (?)'.

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

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.

(1076)
Wa Vocabulary

ang lo pwi pa chi sida sidim 'those who are well have no need of physicians'; nyawmrwm nyawmrw to be consoled, comforted. nyuk nyawm to be eloquent. (Lawa yu'm.)

nyawm³. (2) kehn nyawm district; pao plawk pao nyawm, paoplawk paonyawm neighbour.

nyawng n. nyawng bawng incense.

nye¹ n. (1) needle: kre nye 'eye of needle'. (Lawa bi, bi, u, bi²)

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 housestop. Var. yeh². (Lawa yu'ma.) bi nla; RL yat 'uncross veranda'.

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.


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

nyui-ik n. sting. (Conq. lu'in, 'to sting'.)

nyuin v. to press round, to push. nyuin... yoi to push aside. htituyuin to press round. Var. nyesun. (Conq. yuin 'to press down'.) (Lawa bi, u, jan)

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

nyuk v. nyuk nyawm to be eloquent.

nyum n. share.
Wa Vocabulary

0\(^1\) n. pit.

0\(^2\) pu o, pu-o elder (?), sister. (Lawa U ci (ra) 'elder sister'.)

0\(^3\) ps. particle of address.

ot v. (80) to dwell, stay, be (located): ki pa ot ka dau meung Yuda 'the inhabitants of Judaea'; naw ot ka dau teh-ak dau tu tipon ngai 'he stayed in the forest for forty days'; pe ot tin, mai: pau heu-e 'stay here and keep watch'; naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; ot dau reu 'were in the boat'; ot tau mai: naw 'were with him'; pwi pa ang ko-eng ka e, ot plak e heu-e 'he who is not against us is on our side'; yam ot naw cao nong nong 'while he was alone'; ki vev 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. maw\(^5\). (Lawa U aut.)

pa\(^1\) pron. (20) you (two; or to female, cf. mai\(^2\)). (Pal. pa:r, RL. par.)

pa\(^2\) v. (8) to strike, to thresh. pa... ma to break in pieces: pa kawng an ma 'broke the flask in pieces'; pa tan to sacrifice; pa... yum to kill. (Lawa U poh, Pal. poh 'to strike'; M. hōpēh 'to slap'.)

pa\(^3\) pcs. (671) (one) who, whom, (that) which: man pa hkrao 'new cloth'; pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with him'; kawn pa mo au 'my son whom I love'; yu pa mawm 'to do good'; pwi pa un 'food'; maw pwi pa kwe jawm sau jawm ngi-ya hkaing pa lo pwi chi sia 'it is only the sick who need a physician'. pa ti, pati (2) what?: ceukau mai kau pa ti? 'what is your name?'; hkeu pa ti 'why?'; ceu pa ti 'what?'; ceu pa ti 'ang a 'whatever' (cf. maw\(^1\)). yu pa ti why? (Pal. pən; or OM. ma?)

paiawm, pai awm n. (4) cloud. (awm, conn. raawm 'water', cf. Lawa BL mbra: ra-aum 'cloud'). RL p\(\text{awm}\) 'c., to be c.'

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:n; Kumkaw ba:n?)
**Wa Vocabulary**

n. &

1. pak /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', kpaik 'side, half, part'.)

2. pak v. paklawk to destroy, to be destroyed, got rid of. lau lak pak lui-ing to be exterminated.

3. See pukpak wave.

pak haw. tau pak haw mint.

pakpeung n. body: kraung pakpeung 'member'. rehang pakpeung shape, form. (Shan ωc 4c 10 'form, model'.)

pack n. (3) arng kat, ean~kat thorny plant; pangkat hui-ik thistle. (Ut. fr. l. 1c 'plant'.)

pack v. to settle at. (Shan ωc 1c 'camping ground'.)

pack n. pack hplat to be pierced (ka by).

4. pack n. packpeu-e shadow.

Pao 1 n. (44) fellow, as. simplex usy. in pao ti 'one's fellows': (lau) 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; pao ceu paccat (1) kinsmen: sina paccat paccat ti 'among his own kin'; pao grawm (1), pao grawm friend; pao peh id.; pao plawk pao nyawm? pao plawk paonyawm neighbour; pao pu peh associate: yu pao pu peh ka 'to associate with'. (Pal. bu:.)

Pao 2 v. (2) to open, be opened. Cf. bang 2. Var. bao 1. (Pal. bsh.) or RL bAk 'to open, flower'.

Pao 3. See kapao wedding.

S.s. pao 3, pao 2, pao 1.

Pasa n. (1) tomorrow, morrow: singai pasa 'the next day'.

Pasahka n. (5) passover, paschal feast. (Gk.)

Pat v. (1) to cut, gash: tui-i simao pat tokau ti ka 'took stones and gashed himself with them'. pathak, pat hak to
circumcise. (Shan ဗ 2o.)

\( p\text{au}^1 \) v. (10) to guard, watch: \( p\text{e} \text{ ot} \text{ ti} \text{,} \text{ mai} \): \( p\text{au} \text{ heu} \text{-} \text{e} \) 'stay here and keep watch'; \( p\text{wi} \text{ na} \text{i} \text{ng} \text{ pa} \text{ pau} \text{ ti} \) 'his guards'; \( p\text{wi} \text{ pau} \text{ siveh} \) 'doorkeeper'. \( p\text{au} \text{ ti} \text{ jak} \) to keep watch. \( k\text{ro} \text{ pau} \) id.; \( k\text{ya} \text{ pau} \) to guard. (Shan ง 5c.)

\( p\text{au}^2 \) v. to be pale. \( p\text{aing} \text{ pau} \) id.

\( p\text{aung} \) v. to stay, lodge.

\( p\text{aw}^1 \) n. side (of torso). (RL. po 'back')?

\( p\text{aw}^2 \) pv. (33) prohibitory particle: \( p\text{aw} \text{ yu} \text{ yam} \text{ yu} \text{ paw} \text{e} \text{h} \) 'do not do it during the festival'; \( p\text{aw} \text{ lai} \text{ bao} \text{ laik} \text{ ka} \text{ naw} \text{ heu} \text{-} \text{e} \) 'never enter him again'; \( p\text{aw} \text{ keh} \text{ naw} \text{ li} \text{ laik} \text{ dau} \text{ nyeh} \) 'let him not go down into the house'; \( t\text{aw} \text{m} \text{ lo} \text{ ka} \text{ ki} \text{ tom} \text{ neh} \), \( p\text{aw} \text{ keh} \text{ paw} \text{ ti} \text{ kau} \text{ kaw} \text{ taw} \text{ng} \text{ graw} \text{ graw} \text{ ng} \text{ ceu} \text{ in} \) 'gave them strict orders not to let anyone know about it'. \( p\text{aw} \text{ vi} \), \( p\text{awvi} \) (1) id.: \( p\text{aw} \text{ vi} \text{ lat} \) 'do not be afraid'; \( \text{rehn} \text{ raw} \text{m} \text{ ti} \text{ paw} \text{ vi} \text{ krai} \text{ ti} \text{ ceu} \text{ kaw} \text{ ka} \text{ pwi} \text{ ti} \text{ kau} \text{ kaw} \) 'be careful to say nothing to anyone'.

\( p\text{aw} \text{e} \text{h} \) n. (8) feast, festival: \( y\text{u} \text{ paw} \text{e} \text{h} \) 'to hold a feast'; \( p\text{aw} \text{e} \text{h} \text{ pas} \text{anka} \) 'passover'. (Shan ง 4c, from B. ง, prob. from M. poa.)

\( p\text{awk} \) v. (28) to pay back, return: \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \) 'to reply'; \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \text{ a} \text{ nin} \) 'replied:...'; \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \text{ mai} \): \( a \text{ nin} \text{ ka} \text{ ki} \), \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \text{ a} \text{ nin} \text{ ka} \text{ ki} \), \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \text{ ka} \text{ ki} \text{ a} \text{ nin} \) 'replied to them:...'; \( p\text{awk} \text{ lo} \text{ ka} \text{ naw} \text{ cao} \text{ mai} \): \( a \text{ nin} \) 'replied to him:...'; \( k\text{i} \text{ ang} \text{ taw} \text{ng} \text{ lo} \text{ pa} \text{ sang} \text{ paw} \text{k} \text{ ka} \text{ na} \text{w} \text{ heu} \text{-} \text{e} \) 'they did not know what to reply to him'. \( p\text{awk} \text{ bi} \) to avenge; \( p\text{awk} \text{ ti} \text{ krai} \) to reply.

\( p\text{aw} \text{n} \) nq. pound. (Ult. from E., cf. B. )

\( p\text{aw} \text{t}^1 \) v. to register. RL. \text{paw} \text{ik} \ 'mark'?

\( p\text{aw} \text{t}^2 \) v. co \( p\text{aw} \text{t} \) to clean. (Shan ง 3c 'to rub', from B. ง, perh. from M. pot.)

\( \text{pe}^1 \) n. goat. (Pal. be:, RL. pe'; OM. bahe'.)

\( \text{pe}^2 \) pron. (158) you (three or more), your. (Lawa U pe 'you, he, they', Pal. pe:, RL. pe'; Khasi phi; OM. beh.)

\( \text{pe}^3 \) v. (ē- ka) to master, overcome, conquer. (Shan ง 5o.)
peh\textsuperscript{4} v. peh ti tik to spit out. (Cf. Pal. bęż 'to spit'.)

peh\textsuperscript{1} v. (8) (-- ka) to deceive. peh len to deceive, be deceitful: pwi peh pwi len 'hypocrites'; son sang chi peh chi len ki rawk bwan tom lang 'they make long prayers, in order to deceive'; yu ka maw son ang pwi sang pon peh pon len pe keh lut, rehn rawm ti ka heu-e 'take care that no one misleads you'. mu-an ti peh len to falsify. [Sing. bar 'false', etc., PMP \textsuperscript{2} 22(2)]

*\textsuperscript{660}[G]*/ peh\textsuperscript{2} n. pao peh friend; pao pu peh associate.

*\textsuperscript{677[?]}* peh\textsuperscript{3} v. to pluck, gather. (Pal. peh; OM. ṭas.)

peh\textsuperscript{4} pn. (2) even: peh mao kehp naw ang au keung nom ti ka 'I am not worthy to stoop and untie even the strings of his sandals'; pwi ti kau kaw ang pon hpyawk naw peh ka ceng 'no one could bind him, even with chains'; peh yamin au hoit krai ka pe 'I just now told you'. Cf. kaw\textsuperscript{3}.

peh-ak n. (1) pice. (Cf. Shan 괄 50 20, from B. 괄 괄, 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 brau nyeh pehang dui ot naw 'so they tore off the roof of the house above where he was'; ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; ki klawn pwi sau hkanki pehang ku hwet tan heu-e 'they carried the sick there on beds'; neh naw deu tai ti pehang kaw an heu-e 'asked him to lay his hands on the man'; naw nyot kaw an go pehang teh 'he threw Him to the ground'; prai vaik pehang haktehk kwam 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 kwam u-ik 'greatest, chief'; pa ang pwi sa ngawm pehang heu-e 'which no one had ever sat on'. ka pehang above, on, on to, at. (? )Lawk 괄, MB peh

pehn v. to increase. (Var. of pi-ehn.)

peht hpa v. to have sexual relations with. (Cf. Shan 괄 괄 'to meet together'.)

*\textsuperscript{100[?]}* peu-e\textsuperscript{1} n. shadow. pangpeu-e id. Syn. vui-i. (Cf. Lawa U rapoi.)
peu-e v. (1) to suck: bon pa taw kawn ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'. (Pal. bU:'breast, to suck'; OM. 'bow 'to suck'; cf. RL. p~kbu' 'to suckle'.)

pi n. reed pipe. pi lawk le flute: hplu pi lawk le 'to play the flute'. (Shan 2c.)

pi v. to sweep. pi(...) li to sweep out. (Pal. pi:r, RL. pa; M. kwOh, Srê pôs; 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 2c 2o 'to repeat', from B. (PM) ?) Lawa bl: kaw, v. pEH 'to become, grow'.

pingnya n. (1) wisdom. pingnya cuyi id. (Ult. from B. u~O, from P. pañña.)

pingnya n. & v? (4) commandment; to command, ordain (?). (Shan 4c 2o, ult. from P. paññapeti, cf. B. u~O.)

pla nq. (2) quantifier, coins, teeth: denari ti pla 'a denarius'. Cf. hpak. (cf. Shan 4c, from B. (PM.) pla:.

plai n. rice spirit. (Lawa U pla:i, BL pri:a, Mp ple:.)

plak 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. l umpik, cf. pak'.)

plak v. (1) to reveal: pa hoit yu keh glip ang kwe ti ceu kaw, pa tak ang plak keh sidawng 'there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed'. plak ji to reveal (ka to); plak ti ni nai to expound. (RL. plak 'to open', -lok 'to open, reveal, be revealed'; OM. lópok 'to draw back'.)
plang v. to be smooth.

plap v. plap ti laik (— ka dau) to rush into. hu plap ka to rush at.

plau v. plau... yum to kill: plau tokau ti yum 'to kill oneself'. (Causative of lau 'to be destroyed'.)

plaung. simao plaung crystal.

plawk. (2) pao plawk pao nyawm, paoplawk paonyawm neighbour.

plawng n. plawng tai arm. [cf. song. Belang, etc., PRMP A 133]

pleh. See plu pleh to roll.

pleh-ak¹ v. to be spotted, stained. pleh-ak ne to be stained. prui pleh-ak to be spotted.

pleh-ak². See pluk pleh-ak, puk pleh-ak to be transformed.

pleu-e n? (in case of) necessity.

pleung v. to tipple, get drunk. Cf. yo-ek.

pli n. & v. (28) fruit; to bear fruit: yam hoit kau pli 'when the fruit is ripe'; pli pli 'to bear fruit'; pli pliru 'to bear figs'. pliru (1), pli ru fig; pli si-eht grape. (Lawa ple, Pal. ple:, ple:h, RL. pl'e'; Sré plai.)

pli-a n. spear. (Lawa U phli:as; cf. Pal. le:ah, le:ar.) OM. bmas?

plo v. to be leavened, rise in baking. (Pal. prə:r, prə:r 'to flower, expand, swell')

ploi v. (32) to send, let go, dismiss, set free, to let down, to remit: naw bao ploi kawncau tang kau 'he then sent another servant'; hkai naw cao hoit ploi pwi hkanki 'after he had dismissed the people'; ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their nets in the lake'; ploi hpimap 'to remit sins'. ploi... hu to send, let go, send out, away: ki ploi keh hu heu-e 'they let them go'; au ploi kawncau au hu si-vo-e pakngai mai 'I am sending my servant before your face'; ploi pwi hu gen Yohan 'sent men to arrest John'; ploi pwi hu ka naw, ti kok naw heu-e 'sent someone to him to call him'; ploi ki hu ti cup ra kau, ra kau 'sent them out two by two'; ploi pwi hkanki hu heu-e 'sent the people away'.
to send on; ploi... hwet to send: kaw pa ploi au hwet 'he who sent me'; ploi... ing to send back: ploi naw ing heu-e 'sent him back'; ploi naw ing ka nyeh naw 'sent him home'; ploi(...) li to lower.  
plu-at ploi to forgive. (Shan 9c 'to send', cf. Pal. plou 'to let go'.)

plu-at v. (9) to forgive: plu-at hpimap 'to forgive sins'.

plu v. to rest [something]. (ka pehang on). (Causative of lui 'to rest'.)

plu-e n. surely. = plu v.

*po[2] v. po1 v. to fly. (Lawa U, BL pe:u, Mp po:i, Pal., RL. per; M. po.)

*po[2] 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 nawk caao ka lo tit ti heu-e 'no one dared ask him any more questions'. *dak pon to be qualified to. Cf. chi. (Pal. bo:n, RL. bon.)

pon² n. (3) *ponbo (9) evening: *yam hwert ponbo 'when evening came'; *yam hwert 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. bo:n 'time'.)

pon³ num. (5) four. Der. tipon 'forty'. (Lawa U, Mp paun, BL pa:y, Pal. pho:n, RL. pon; OM. pan.)

pong v. *taw pong to entrust, commend. (Shan θ to 'to put down')

pot¹ v. *raik... pot to break. (Pal. po:t 'to be broken'; M. pnt id.)

pot² v. *keut pot jun pot to hope; *rawk... pot to ask for something.

pot³ v. expletive in ot pot to persist.

pra v. (13) to leave: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall leave his parents'; *naw pra man vu-a *naw tan 'he left his blanket behind'; yum, *naw pra mo-eng ti hkaip ti 'dies leaving a widow'. pra bloi, pra gram id.; pra tik to leave, abandon. Cf. *gram². (RL. pras; M. prah 'to be scattered'?)

prai¹ n. (3) country: tang prai tang klawng 'abroad'. so prai wild dog. (Ult. from B. θ, cf. RL. pri'.)

prai² n. (3) sky, weather: prai vaik 'the sky was dark'; *yam ang prai ba mung rehang 'before it was light'. sinum prai thunder. Cf. raoma. (OM. brey 'rain'; cf. Lawa U nxum brè, BL nxum pre:i 'thunder'.)

prai³. (7) plak prai, plakprai (1) outside. (Lit. M. θ 'to be more than'; cf. Lawa U kaphre 'outside'.)
pra'i.  (1) kawn prai, kawnprai(6) child, offspring; daok dawn
kawn prai children.  (Cf. RL. kuan pli 'descendant'.)

prang n.  (1) prang nyeh housetop.  (RL. pliyan, U. pliy, MS pliyang 'roof')

prang See prangprang to be scattered.

praok 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 siveng tan 'throughout the
surrounding districts of Galilee'; ot praok siveh tan heu-e
'there were round the door'.  Cf. va'.  (praok 'shore'.  Cf.
Praok leate: 'earth leate'.)

praok2 chun praok to instigate.

prauk 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 rawn kra ciyang 'sentence'; kya prawng to try,
judge; caoprawng cao ca (1), cao prawng cao ca judges.  (Pal.
br~: 'to direct, arrange'.)

pre n. hail.  (Pal. pri:.)

pre v. to be plentiful.  (Shan c50 'to increase'.)

pre man pre silk.  (Pal. phre: 'silk'; MM. brer id.; cf. Shan
c50 40 'satin', B. 9 id.)

preh n. meal: preh bo 'supper'.  preh pruim food.  (Pal. bra:.)

preh v.  (1) to keep: ki preh ti hawt to hold to: ki preh ti hawt
lo an 'they complied with this injunction'; preh ti tawng to
keep in mind.  kya preh to take care of, administer.

preh n.  (2) reed: prehm ti gawng 'a reed'; gawng prehm 'the
reed'.

preng n. pest, plague: sau preng 'to suffer from contagious
disease'.  (Pal. (su:) br~: 'smallpox'; cf. M. paron id.)

-preng 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 *reue-e, cf. Shan 3c 'to suspend'.)
  Pal. ru: la and

prim v. (3) to be old: kraung cuip pa prim 'an old garment'.
  Opp. hkrac. (Pal. pri:m; cf. RL. trim; OM. tinrem.)

pro. ngu pro torch (syn. rup ngu).
pro-e v. to be burnt up, consumed. Lawa Bl. pu:ue 'to burn (v.t.).'

prom v. to assemble: pa prom ti tan 'who were assembled there'.
  (Causative of rom 'to associate'.)

*prum

pru1 n. pru vu-a blanket, cloak. Lawa Bl. U. pu:ue, MS kau? 'b.'

pru2 v. to be dazzling. jeht pru id.

*prum

pru-at v. pru-at roik to be scattered. (ru-at 'to scatter'.
  Cf. Pal. phrat; phrat 'to scatter'.) hurakt

prui v. prui pleh-ak to be spotted. kawp prui to be stained.

*prui

prui-ik n. wing. (Lawa U pruit.)

pruiim. preh pruim food.

pruning. (5) hu pruning to go, pass, through.

pruit v. to extinguish. pruit ti tik to erase; pruit(...) yuit
  to extinguish. (Causative of yuit, cf. Pal. pyit '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 hkan ki 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 50 50; cf. M. kran kran 'to wander about'.)

pu1 n. (12) younger sibling. puai: puai (8) brothers: kwe puai:
  ali-a kau 'there were seven brothers'; puai kawn kui-ing
  family, close kin; puke (2) elder brother; pu-o, pu o
  elder (?) sister. (Lawa Bl. phu: 'younger sibling'; M. mu, mu
  parent's younger brother', Khmer pu 'paternal uncle'; cf. RL.
  sembo' 'younger sibling'.) [these are: Lawa U po 'mother's elder brother']

pu2 v. (-- ka) to carry on one's back. (Pal. ba:r, bo::)

(1214)
*\[^{00}\]*\?\] pu^3. pao pu peh associate.

pu-a v. (1) to wrap, swathe, to fold: pu-a naw ka man paing an 'wrapped his corpse in the white cloth'. Cf. vu-a. (OM. pur 'to bind round'.) RL pu

*\[^{23}\]*\发布会上 pu v. to support, bear. Lu kw (glown) 'burden'. (Pat. tsi: 'to carry on one's back'.) RL pö: 'on head' ~ M yopshi, yopshi 'to pick up' pu-i-k v. (1) to take off: ki pu-i-k kraung pa rao klai hkaing nai: khi cuip kraung ceh nai: 'they took the purple robe off him and dressed him in his own clothes again'. (Lawa U poic, Pal. puṣṭ, RL. puic.)

*\[^{8}\]*\?\] pu-ing v. to fight. (M. pon, < pu, 'to rebel'.) Or OM. pōi '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 paman 'froth'.)

puk pleh-ak v. to be transformed. pukpleh-ak lunglehang to sway, waver. (Var. of pluk pleh-ak.)

pum n. & v. heap, lump. pum sau to heap. v (Shan 2c 'to gather together'.)

*\[^{12}\]*\?\] pungpehang si-ya n. moth. (Cf. Lawa U muŋ bu:anŋ, BL buŋ baiŋ 'butterfly'; Pal. (songs) pa:ngpa: id.)

pup v. to draw, dip [water]. Cf. kī1.

*pui n. (441) person, people: ki bloi 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 hkwaw u-ik 'all the people of the town'; pwi hkwaw 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'. pwi cau, pwi cau servant. Cf. kaw1. (Lawa U phu:ii, Pal. bi:; cf. RL. phri 'being, creature (?)'); Khasi briw 'human being'.)

*\[^{15}\]*\?\] 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.

ra³ num. (40) two. (Lawa la-a; cf. Pal. a:r, RL. ar; OM. ṣār? Conn. tinga 'twenty'.)

ra⁴. rawmra, rawm ra snow. (Chinese Shan ჩ 2c 'snow'.)

ra⁵ v. prung prang rai ru-at hu to be scattered. Var. roi. Der. grai 'to be lost, strayed'. (Pal. hra:ai '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 ვ 40 to be broken, to break') laiw u. rai, M9 ṣ (HL. wāk)

rak rawm v. to have convulsions.

ralai, ra lai pv. severally.

ram v. si-um ram to decay. (Pal. ra:m 'to decay'.)

ran v. (-- ti) to do first.

rang¹ n. (1) tooth: naw gruū-ik rang ti 'he grinds his teeth'. (Pal. hra:ng, RL. raŋ.)

rang² n. (1) rock: dau si-mui-ik, pa hoit saik ka dau rang 'a tomb which had been cut in the rock'. (RL. r'om '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 kλai, raokλai to be purple; rao rawt to be scarlet; rao uim to be smoky yellow. laung rao copper. (1244)
**Wa Vocabulary**

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. praiz (ma, cf. Lawa U, BL malorj 'sky'). raoma [ke][ra], V. krai, mp sau 'about'.

rau v. (4) to be deep, to sink, fall: maw hkeu ang teh rau tan 'for there was no depth of soil there'; rawmmaw in keht rau tete 'this well is really deep'; graw grawng pa rau 'deep matter, abstruse fundamental fact'; rau ka dau rawm sigrit sigra 'to sink into the sea'; sim-u-ing hkanki tak sang rau hkaing raoma 'the stars will fall from the sky'. rau nu to be abstruse; rau sen to fall down; rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. Cf. cot, go1. (RL. tsru 'to be deep'; OM. rjuh id.)

rau2 pv. particle of limited or conditional assertion.

rau3. (1) bawk yam rau summer, hot season.

rauk rum grum hproik v. to assemble (intr.).

raw1 n. & v. rust. haoktai raw to rust. (Shan cs1 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 nau 'prayed that that hour might pass from him'. rawk maing id.: mai: rawk mai: maing ka nau, neh nau yu awm pa sa yu nau 'asked him to do as he had before'; rawk... pot to ask for something. Cf. hkyo. (Cfom. Lawa U khruumaw, 'to cry out'.)

& v.

rawm1 n. (45) 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 nau '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': rawm ang (1254)
rawm leu lo bon an heu-e 'he was unwilling to refuse her'.

rawm ri, rawmri (1) id.: ting rawm ting ri 'to be proud, puffed up'. awwrawm awwri to be humble; borrawm, borawm bori, borrawm 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; hkawrawm ti (1) to have difficulty in; hkawrawm hkari/to have, cause, trouble; hkawrawm hkawri (1) to be pleased; hkirawm (hkir) (9) to be anxious; mawrawm to be kind; ngehrawm to have peace of mind; nyawmrawm 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; tukrawm tukri to be miserable; yumrawm (yumri), yum rawm to believe; yu ti dara rawm to neglect.

rawm2 n. (46) water, body of water, liquid: kin rawm 'to draw water'; pa taw pe nyau rawm ti kawf 'who gives you a cup of water to drink'; rawm Yawdan 'the Jordan'; hu plak to rawm heu-e 'crossed to the other side of the lake'. rawmbui, rawm hi-ya honey; rawm keut spring; rawm klawng stream; rawm klawng ting 'river'; rawm la sweat; rawm leh rain; rawmrawm well; rawm nammeuk ink; rawm rawng lake: praok rawm rawng '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.)

rawm. See rak rawm to have convulsions.

rawng n. chasm. (Shan $g_5^G$ 3c 'gully'.)

rawp rim n? banks (?). (Q. Shan $g_5^F$ 4c 'seaw'.)

rawt1 v. to gird, to fasten rope round: mao rawt (nyoi) 'girdle'. Der. (mao) grawt (nyoi) 'girdle'. Var. naut. (Cf. RL. ret, Shan $g_5^G$ 5c 'to gird'.)

rawt2. rao rawt to be scarlet.

re. See dong re forehead.

reh1 v. (1) to be emphatic, vehement, harsh: raw bao krai lo keht reh a nin 'he said again most emphatically:...'. reh a to protest, boast; reh htehang to advance a contention; reh sa to
murmur, grumble.

*raa*<sup>2</sup> v. (-- ju) to be old, adult. (Perh. = prec.)

reh-ak v. (3) to cry, moan. reh-ak ngi-ya to groan; reh-ak yo to shriek. yehm reh-ak (yehm yo) to wail, lament. (RL. rāk 'to call, cry'; cf. OM. hi trāk 'to raise a shout'.)

rehang<sup>1</sup> 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 ง โ 'strength, to be strong', whence prob. Pal. rāng, Lawa U rā:ŋ 'to be strong'; cf. RL. kṛāṇ id.; M. krāṇ 'to be hard, firm'.)

rehang<sup>2</sup> 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 ง โ 'appearance'.)

rehang<sup>3</sup> n. account: sawn rehan~ 'to settle an account'. mau rehang, ngaw rehang wages. (Cf. Shan ง โ 'precipitous place'.)

rehang<sup>4</sup> v. (3) to be light, to shine: pa rehang 'light'. jān rehang, li rehang to shine; mung rehang 'to be light'. (Pal. ra:ŋ 'lamp'.)

reh jun n. (1) steepness, declivity: dui neh reh neh jun 'precipitous place'. (Cf. Shan ง โ 'precipice'.)

rehm<sup>1</sup> n? (1) num rip num rehm plants. (M. rēm 'copse'?)

rehm<sup>2</sup> n. iron. jím rehm 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. rehn.) Shan ṭīn.

*rae*<sup>1</sup> v. (14) (--, -- ka) to receive: dui maw ang a, pa ang rehp (1273)
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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-eht '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 ꙙ Ꙓ 5c 'to receive', whence Pal. rāp.)

rehp² v. (1) to approach, come to meet: rehp naw heu-e 'came to meet him'. (Prob. = prec., cf. Shan ꙙ Ꙓ 5c; but cf. OM. prāp, perh. from Sanskrit prāpta 'arrived at'.)

reng nq. (5) thousand. (Shan ꙙ Ꙓ 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 ꙙ Ꙓ 40.)

reu² v. to drag, sweep, away. reu... hu to take, force to go. Der. greu 'to drive'. (Perh. Shan ꙙ Ꙓ 30 '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 hoiit 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 ꙙ Ꙓ 1c.)

borawm bori to be envious;

rawmri (1)
songrawm songri,
song rawm song ri to be angry;

ri¹ n. (4) expletive in awrawm awnri to be humble;/cairawm cairi to be hungry; caorawm caori to be merciful; gaurawm gauri (8) to make glad; hkawrawm hkarawm hkar (5) to have, cause, trouble; hkawrawm hkwaw (1) to be pleased; hkiawrawm hkiawri (5) to be anxious, distressed; nyawmrawm nyawmri to be consoled; rawm ri/mind, heart;/tehmrawm tehmrri to be dejected; tuk hkarawm hkar to be tormented; tukrawm tukri to be miserable; yumrawm yumi (2) to believe.

ri². man ri linen. Cf. simao². (Shan ꙙ Ꙓ 3c 'jute'.)

*örü²

ri-a¹ n. (3) root, stem. (Lawa rt, Pal. riə:r, RL. riə:s 'root'; M. rəh, Khmer rūs id.)

ri-a² v. (1) to tear: ri-a kraung cuip ti 'tore his clothes'. Der. gri-a 'to be torn'. (Com. rl. triə,s eliə,s chiiə,chirə.)

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.

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(Shan ʃə 1c.)

rim². See rawp rim banks (?).  PL rim 'edge';  ʃə rim

 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).

 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 ʃə 2c.)

 roir v. to scatter. prung prang roir ru-at to be scattered. Var. rai.

 roi hka n. mark, imprint, weal. (Cf. Pal. rɔ:i 'imprint'.)

 roi hkai n. mark, imprint, weal. (Cf. Pal. rɔ:i 'imprint'.)

 roik v. (1) to fall, be shed. cot roik id.; pru-at roik to be scattered. (Pal. ruwat, ru:ti 'to leak'.)

 rom v. to be associated (tau mai: with). rom ti neu-e, rom ti sheh-ao to share. neu-e rom to join. Der. prom 'to assemble'. (Shan ʃə 3o 'to accompany, be together'.)

 rong n. pillar. ʃə ϱ hmya

 rop v. (-- ka) to surround. (Pal. rɔ:p.)

 ru¹ n. & v. clan; to originate. tiru, ti ru of one's own volition. (Pal. ru: 'village'; cf. RL pru' id.)

 ru². hkaoru (4), hkao ru fig tree; pliru (1), pli ru fig.

 ru-at v. (13) to sow broadcast: ru-at simeh 'to sow seed'. prung prang rai ru-at hu, prung prang roir ru-at to be scattered. Der. pru-at (roik) 'to be scattered'. (Shan ʃə 4o 'to throw [water]'?)

 ruik v. to uproot. (Pal. rəːt, ruːt; cf. RL truat 'to draw out'.)

 ruim. See kla ruim earthquake.

(1300)
ruip v. to drink: sawm ruip 'to eat and drink'. Cf. nyau.
(Pal. hru:p, hrü:p.)

rum. See rauk rum grum hproik to assemble.

*dray

rup n. (3) net: ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their 

rung n. horn. (Lawa U re:ŋ; OM. draŋ.)

rup n. (3) net: ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their 

rup1 n. (3) net: ploi rup ka dau rawm nawng 'letting down their 

rup2 n. rup ngu torch. Cf. ngu pro.

rup3 v. to catch fire (?)

rut v. (2) to tear, pull apart. rut... dut to break by pulling:

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

saik v. (1) to carve, hollow out, engrave: dau si-mui-ik, pa

saik2 v. (1) to carve, hollow out, engrave: dau si-mui-ik, pa

sak v. (4) to be sated, satisfied: i tom sak, sawm tom sak 'to

(Cf. Pal. hru:p, hrü:p.)

(Cf. Pal. hru:p, hrü:p.)
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 ง๐ ง๓, งุ งู 'witness, evidence', from B. ง๐ งุ, ult. from Sanskrit sākṣi prob. through M. sakse.)

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, sang 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. chτ, hsτ, chτ:ng; Lawa U sam, Pal. chτ:m; OM. s-, si-.)

sang2 v. se sang to be oppressed.

sang ngut n? wounds (?)

sangshi n. sivai sangshi lion. (Shan ง๐ ง๓ งุ งู ง๐ งุ ง๐ งุ; cf. B. ง๐ งุ งุ)

sanlun n. (3) 'olive' tree, elaeocarpus wallichii Kurz. (Ultz from B. ง๐ งุ งุ.)

sao. hkao sao paddle. (Conn. M. kςao2 id.)

sao sehang v. to stop, desist. (Cf. Shan ง๐ งุ งุ งู 'to come to an end'.)
sara n. (12) sara cao sau teacher. (Shan ကြား 2c 'teacher', from B. ဗိ, ult. from Sanskrit ācārya/P. ācariya.)

sat' n. spell (?). simuit sat sorcery.

sati n. caution: lo sati 'warning'. (Shan ဓါ.keras 5c 5c, ult. from P. sati, cf. B. ဓါ.keras.)

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 ganh 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 ဓါ.keras 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.)

-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 ဓါ.keras 2c.)

sawk² v. (10) to seek (ti to), look for: pwi hkawm u-ik sawk mai heu-e 'everyone is looking for you'; naw sawk bawk yam pa mawm yu ka maw, son sang pon taw naw cao ka ki heu-e 'he sought a good time to hand him over to them'; sawk ti len ti nyaw naw cao 'sought to trick him'. sawk li-ehm to search, search through, fathom. (Shan ဓါ.keras 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 sawm, Pal. hsö:m, RL. som; cf. Lawa Mp (1333)
ranha:um.)

sawm² v. (13) to eat: yam sawm ki 'as they were eating'; sawm
tom sak 'to eat one's fill'. Cf. i¹. (Lawa só:m, Pal. su:m,
RL. suam; OM. 'cim. ')

sawm¹ 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 ⁴ ¹ c.)

sawt. singo-e sawt noose (?). *sinm, 'to lie'.

se¹ v. se sang to be oppressed. caong ma se south. (OM. se
'to be low'; conn. Lawa kase 'below'.)

se². kawnse great-grandchild. (Lawa U (ku:an)se.)

seh. pwi seh eunuch.

seh-ak nq. piece broken off. (Shan ⁴ ³ c.)

sehang¹ n. sehang simao precious stone. (Shan ⁴ ¹ ⁰ .)

sehang². See sao sehang to stop.

sehn nq. hundred thousand. (Shan ⁴ ³ ⁰ .)

sehp v? sehp kwe to possess (?).

seht v. (1) geh... tom seht, kawm... tom seht 'to hold to,
adhore to'; tan seht to be formed.

sen. rau sen to fall down.

sheh-ao v. to be used; to share (ka, dau in). rom ti
sheh-ao to share.

si. See sigang si scripture.

si-ang, siang n. (1) bone: si-ang kaing 'skull'. (Lawa BL
sa-a:ŋ; cf. Pal. ka-a:ŋ.)

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 ⁴ ⁰ ⁰ ⁴ ⁰ ⁰ 'to melt'.)
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siawp n. (19) siawp sibrawm power, authority: kaing pa ting siawp sibrawm 'mighty works'; hkai hoit taw naw siawp sibrawm ka kawncau naw hkanki 'after delegating authority to his servants'; taw siawp sibrawm ka ki pehang hpi pa sui-ing pa brai hkanki heu-e 'gave them power over unclean spirits'; taw ki siawp sibrawm son sang chi co jawm sau jawm ngi-ya moi 'gave them the power of curing diseases'; pa kwe siawp sibrawm 'authoritative'. ahkwang siawp sibrawm authority. (Cf. perh. Shan boro 'to rule' - whence Pal. up, RL. up - from B. ṣe.)

siba n. cheek. (Lawa sapa; M. ṣapa 'flat surface') lawa ṣapa?

sibawk n. magic. sibawk simuit id.

sibawm v. (6) to lack food: prai tak sang sibawm 'there will be famines'. sibawm siya to be famished. hot sibawm to be poor; kin sibawm to lack food.

sibe n. (4) coat, upper garment: cuip sibe 'to wear a coat'. Var. sibeh. (Lawa u aphi, BL ape.) RL the? 'woman's u.g.' sibeh n. upper garment. (Var. of, or error for, prec.) sibeh v. to be generous.

siblo-e v. siblo-e... hu to sweep away. (Conn. lo-e 'to snatch'.)

siblu-at v. to shake out, off.

sibrawm n. (19) power, might. siawp sibrawm power.

sibrehm v. to grumble, complain (ka to). bra ble bra sibrehm id.

sibri-ak n. scale. (Cf. Pal. greį, griš.)

sibro-e sibrok n. refuse. (Cf. M. ḫaprak ḫaprui 'to be unkempt') 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...
'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. hsətə, RL. səntə 'tail'; cf. OM. birtə id.)

sida\textsuperscript{3} v. to encounter. (Conn. OM. kuta 'to face').

sidai num. eight. Der. tisidai 'eighty'. (Ləwa U səte, BL səte, Mφ. cf. RL tu, puδ. 'sandə.)

sidaing\textsuperscript{1} v. to reach, to be fully: sidaing caong [his robe] reached down to his feet'; hoit sidaing tuim heu-e 'are fully ripe'.

sidaing\textsuperscript{2} v. sidaing ku-wa (--) to dare to.

sidau v. (1) to launder: pwi sidau kraung 'washerman'. (RL. saktu'; cf. Pal. du:z 'to rub'; M. taoh 'to cleanse by rubbing'.)

sidawm v. sidawm sidu to be level (mai: with).

sidawng v. (7) to be apparent, open, distinct: pa hoit mo ang kwe ti ceu 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 20, from B. 20?)

sideh v. (46) to preach, proclaim: ploi ki hu sideh 'sent them out to preach'; nyeh sideh 'synagogue'; sideh graw grawng buin baptis 'preached baptism'; naw hoit sideh lo hpektem an ka graw grawng ki 'he had related that parable about them'.

sideh gau to teach, preach: lo sideh lo gau 'teaching, doctrine'; sideh gau ka ki heu-e 'taught them'; sideh gau ki tom neh ceu 'taught them many things'; sideh gau lo bwan gaurawm gauri 'preached the gospel'; sideh jui to argue; sideh ngoik nge (--) to admonish. jui sideh to exhort. (deh (gau) 'to teach'.)

sidehn v. (1) to stop, to resist: keh kawn nyawm eh-ak hkanki hwet ka au, paw vi sidehn ki 'let the little children come to me, do not stop them'. keh sidehn ka to restrain.

sidehp\textsuperscript{1} v. to be opposite to.

sidehp\textsuperscript{2} v. nyap sidehp to labour.
sidim\textsuperscript{1} n. /expletive in sida sidim medicines.

sidim\textsuperscript{2} num. (2) nine. (Lawa U, Mp sataim, BL satain; cf. Pal. thi:m, RL. tim; OM. dincit.)

sido n. (1) locust.

sidu\textsuperscript{1} v. (--- mai:) to be equal to. sidu kwe to share equally.

sidu\textsuperscript{2} v. (2) expletive in sida sidu hwet to come finally.

sidu-\texttt{at} v. (1) to wake (intr.). so... sidu-\texttt{at} to wake [someone].

sidu-\texttt{ing} v. (4) (--- caong ti) to stumble.

si-\texttt{eht}. (12) pli si-\texttt{eht} grape.

sigang si. (4) hpuk lai sigang si 'passage of) scripture'.

sigehp v. expletive in sikhawp sigehp to be narrow. (Conn. Shan)

sigi-ak n. (1) immature ear of grain. Cf. sigluim.

siging n. balsam.

sigluim n. (2) cluster, ear of grain: sigluim ngoca 'ears of grain'. Cf. sigi-ak.

sigra\textsuperscript{1} v. to wash. sigra... luan to wash away. Cf. hko-ek, hpak\textsuperscript{3}. (Cf. perh. Pal. kru:'to rinse'; M. krao id.)

sigra\textsuperscript{2}. 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-\texttt{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 constants 'to stir up'.)
sihkawp v. to be narrow. sihkawp sige hp id. sikh ehp sih kawp to be niggardly.
sihehp v. sihehp sih kawp to be niggardly.
sihko v. to throng.

si-im. klai si-im to be verdant green. (Conn. Pal. (nye:r) am 'dark (green)' )

sija n. (1) truth; oath; sija muheu covenant. (Ult. from B. 'true'.)

sijung. cong sijung to be firm; cung cong sijung, cung sijung, kau cung sijung to stand firm. (jung 'to stand erect'.)

sika v. (1) 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 hkr ao 'they will speak in new languages'. Cf. a', krai'. (Cf. OM. kinkal 'to declare', or perch. ga 'to say'.)

sikao n. day after tomorrow. (Pal. akui.)

sikau n. (2) dove. (Pal. akau, v. ra'adu. Conn. TB 'akaw (m-term); B. berul.)
sikau n. to discern.

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 (?)
sileh n. (3) household servant. sileh cawng slaves. Cf. kawncau. (RL. tsla')
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sileh-ak n. glass.

*sim

sim n. (2) bird. (Lawa saim, Pal. hsi:m, shi:m, RL. sim; Khasi sim; cf. OM. kiñcem.)

sim a v. to fight. sima simaing to be contentious, to riot. (Conn. OM. tinma 'enemy, enmity'.)

~*tina?

conn. *tjagv

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 ṭic 'to strike'.)

simao1 n. (13) stone: dui hao simao 'stony place'; tui-i simao duim kaing naw sau 'knocked hâm on the head with a stone'; naw plu pleh simao mai: hto maw-eng dau si-mui-ik an heu-e 'he rolled a stone up against the opening of the tomb'; kawng simao plaing 'white stone flask'. simao cuit lime; simao plaung crystal. sehang simao precious stone. (Lawa samo, Pal. mo:; cf. OM. 'tmo'.)

simao2 n. linen. Cf. man ri.

simawk n. mist. tao simawk id. (Conn. Shan ṭic 'cloud'.)

simawt v. (--) to mention. (Conn. Pal. mo:t 'word'.)

~*too?

*[q-.r-.w[?]

sime1 n. (7) man, male: sime tak pra meh kui-ing ti 'a man shall leave his parents'; sime mai: bon 'male and female'; kawn sime 'son'. sime maing male. Cf. kaw1. (me 'husband', q.v.)

sime2 n. (1) total. sime geh id.: pwi pa i hkaomun an sime geh kwe hpwan reng heu-e 'the number of persons who ate the bread was five thousand'. Cf. buin2. (Conn. M. kəmːəh?)

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 (kə tə): 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

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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 ruler. (OM. smiʰ 'king'.)

simi v. (1) simi ti yao to look, search: simi ti yao vungvehang naw, son sang yao pwi pa hoit yu ceu in 'looked round him to see who had done it'. yaok ti simi to look up. (OM. cirmil 'to watch for'.)

simin v. (1) to count: hoit simin naw tau mai: pwi pa yu pa ang hkaw ang jeht hkanki heu-e 'he has been numbered among the criminals'.

si-mui-ik n. (10) tomb. dau si-mui-ik id. (Cf. Lawa U rambic 'to bury', to ramot 'grave'.)

sim-u-ing n. (1) star. sim-u-ing grehang morning star. sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U, Mp samčin, BL sabœ, Pal. samiːŋ, RL. sœkmœn; lit. M. œœ.)

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. sinas.)

sinaw n. young man. Cf. kuwat. (naw 'he'.) RL. handsome

sineh, nyo sineh visitor, foreigner.

sineh-ak n. (1) sinew: sineh-ak dak naw dui ga 'the sinews of his tongue were loosened'. (Pal. hsœná 'muscle'.)

sineht v. to transgress, (-- ti) to do intensely. (neht 'to do with zeal'.)

siga 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. hsɔŋgaː; cf. RL. sŋam 'to be clean', perh. by paronymic attraction of Shan c 4o '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 (t) daytime. (ngai 'day', q.v. Lawa U saŋi, BL saŋeː, Mp saŋeːi, Pal. hsɔŋgiː, RL. sŋiː.)

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 hkaeo 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 saŋiː, Pal. hsɔŋgiː; M. hɔa < OM. *jñey.)

singao n. pomp. ((sin) ngao 'riches'.)

singgaong v. to be clear, transparent.

singe v. (7) expletive in singa singe to be holy.

singeh. yehn singeh to be completely hushed.

singeu v. to clasp [hands].

singi. klai singi to be blue. (Lawa U saŋiː, BL saŋeː, Mp saŋeːi 'to be yellow'.)

singoe-e n. snare. singoe-e sawt noose (?).

sinum n. & v. (7) to be loud: kōk lo sinum 'cried out in a loud voice'. sinum prai thunder; sinum siao to make a din. (Pal. hsŋəm 'noise, thunder, to be noisy'; cf. Lawa U nəum bre, BL nəum prai 'thunder'.)

sinyek sinyek n. increasingly. (Pal. saŋe 'to be fruitful'.)

sinyup v. to attack.
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si-o-e bau v. to be fragrant: pa si-o-e bau 'scent'. (Cf. M. ui, lit. 'to be putrid', whence prob. Shan 4c 'to stink'; M. mò < OM. *mal 'to be fragrant'.)

sipao v. to put aside, reserve, to send as a contribution.

sipaung v. (2) to bury: hu deu, hu sipaung naw dau si-mui-ik heu-e 'went and laid him in the tomb'. (Cf. Lawa U rapa-ŋ, BL apa-ŋ, Pal. kərpoŋ.)

sipawk v. (3) to be leprous: pwi sipawk 'leper'; jawm sau sipawk 'leprosy'.

sipeh n. conformity. hkeu sipeh on account of. (Pal. kəmə: 'to hold hands'?)

sipeh-ak n? hkeu sipeh-ak on account of. (Conn. OM. bak 'to follow'.)

sipuim n. (11) garden, plantation: yu sipuim 'to cultivate a garden'. (BL. Lawa U raphu:m, Pal. kərpu:m.) Bl raphu:m 'fence'; Pal. kərpu:m 'garden'.

sipup v. (1) to meet, come towards: pwi pa veh aw rawm ti kau tak sipup pa heu-e 'you will meet a man carrying a water-jar'.

si-to-e v. to be welded, made a whole. (Conn. Pal. kərtə:i, kərtu:i 'to join [wood, cloth]').

si-u v. to be healthy (?), warm. nyawm ot si-u kwe to enjoy good health. (Conn. Pal. ka-u:r, ka-u:r 'to be warm, to warm up'.)

si-u-ing n. (1) snake. (Lawa U sa-ya:n, BL. sa-x:ŋ; conn. Pal. hə:n, RL. hə:n.)

si-uit v. si-uit si-ao to be hot. (Conn. Kus ədə 'warm'? Lawa BL la-pəwak 'hot'.

si-um v. to decay, si-um ram, cu si-um id; lau si-um to fall into decay. (Conn. Pal. ə:m.) *n-ŋ-ram

sivai n. sivai sangshi lion; sivai sim-u-ing leopard. (Lawa U rawi:a, BL awi:a, Mp rawi: 'large felid', Pal. rava:i 'tiger'.)

sivawk n. (1) sickle: tui-i sivawk vawk 'takes his sickle and reaps'. (vawk 'to reap'.) *[r-ŋ-]w[ə]/*[ŋ]wə/*[ŋ]wə(ŋ)ə.

siveh1 n. (9) around: ngawm siveh naw cao 'were sitting round
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*siveh* n. (5) door, doorway. (Cf. Lawa U, Mp rawmā, BL awā, RL kārwa' 'door'; Pal. vū 'to open'; Stieng uak id.; B. 390 'opening'.)

*siveh* 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 bū 5c, whence Pal. fēt, kērft.)

*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 kērve '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 bū 2c.)

*sivo-e* n. (19) in front (of), ahead (of), before, beforehand: hu sivo-e cui-i 'went on a little way'; ki pa hu sivo-e, mai: ki pa hawt hkai hkanki 'those who went in front and those who followed behind'; yaong pa kwe sivo-e pa 'the village in front of you'; go gup sivo-e naw 'fell down before him'; li hu sivo-e ngai pwi hkawm u-ik 'went out in sight of them all'; singai sivo-e singai twa 'the day before the fast day'. sivo-e ka before: au hoit gru krai ka pe graw grawm ku ceu sivo-e ka sang maw heu-e 'I have foretold everything to you before it happens'. ka sivo-e ahead of. Cf. ka¹. (Cf. Pal. kērvūt 'above, before'.)

*sivo-ek* v. to strike: sivo-ek ka vait 'to strike with a sword'. (Conn. Shan bū 4c.)

*siya* v. (— ti) to be famished. sibawm siya id.

*si-ya¹* mao si-ya cord. (Shan ṣo to '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:γ; cf. Pal. pəryə:ng.)

siyawng² n. dragon.

siyeh¹ n. (65) God. yeh siyeh goddess.

*prya\n
siyeh² nq. (6) hundred: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Ult.

from OB. ryā, cf. Pal. pəria:h, RL. pərya:.)

siyehp n. (1) siyehp jui lips.

siyo v., pn. & pcs. to differ; moreover. tang siyo to differ.

*cs\n
so¹ n. (2) dog. sola wolf; so prai wild dog. (Lawa sə, Pal.

gə:; Srə so.)

so² v. (1) so(...) kao to rouse; so... sidu-at to wake: ki so

naw sidu-at 'they woke him'. sigweh ti so to reawaken. (Cf.

Pal. rahsə:h 'to wake (intr.)'.)

soi. (1) mau soi pay; pwi cau pwi soi servants.

*sak\n
sok. simeh sok tau klao ti mu 'a grain of mustard seed'. RL -tək 'seed'.

som v. (4) to lose, be deprived of: som ju 'to lose one's life'.

som grai to fail to appear; bwan son, ceh naw tak ang som ang

grai heu-e 'he will not miss his reward'; som nai to be lost;

som nai nawk to be squandered away. (Shan ʃə 4c 'to lose, be

beaten', from B. qə ʃə.)

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 simeh hang 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 nawn ang ke heu-e 'it would be

better for that man if he had never been born'; au hwet son

ceu in heu-e 'that is what I came for'; (yu ka maw) son sang,

rarely son... tak 'in order to, in order that'; haok ka gawng

son sang rawk bwan heu-e 'went up the hill to pray'; pwi pa

maw cao mi nu son sang laik ka dau meung siyeh meh ding heu-e

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'how difficult it is for anyone who is rich to get into the kingdom of God!'; 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 qn. (7) share, repeated quantity: ti siyeh son 'a hundredfold'. (Prob. = prec., cf. RL. pun.)

* cag

song¹ v. to bolt, lock. (Pal. səŋg 'to shut'.)

song² v. to be bitter, resentful. songrawm (4), songrawm songri, song rawm (song ri) to be angry (ka with). (Lawa U sɔŋg, Pal. haŋg 'to be bitter',)

song³. (7) kuwat song elder. (Shan ဗို '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 ဗို 3c.)

sui⁴ v. to pour: sui rawm 'to water'.

sui-ing v. (17) sui-ing brai to be unclean: hpi pa sui-ing pa brai 'unclean spirit'; tai pa sui-ing pa brai, pa maw tai ang hko-ek 'unclean, that is, unwashed, hands'. yu ti sui-ing to detest. Opp. singa.

suksak n? constantly (?).

suksehp v? (to be) slander(ous?), idle gossip.

sum v. (5) to plant, to institute, establish: sum sipuim pli si-eht ti da, mai: sum hkao veh vung vehang sipuim an,... mai: sum nyeh laong ti lang 'planted a vineyard, and made a fence round it,... and built a tower'; sum ceukau 'to confer a
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name. (Pal. sə:m, σα:m 'to plant'; M. cam 'to make holes for planting'; cf. RL. pekəm 'to plant'.)

sung sang v. (1) (--- rawm) to be seriously depressed. (Shan 4c 4c 'to be spent, exhausted', from B. 4c 4c.)

susai1 n. (4) yeast.
susai2. rehang susai vision.
susi v. susi gluing to be seared.
sut v. (1) sut ti i to eat up: sim hkanki hwet sut ti i simeh hkanki heu-e 'the birds came and ate up the seed'. (RL. sut 'to collect up'; or Shan 4c 4c 'to come to an end'.)

swat v. to prick, pierce. (Conn. Shan 2c 'to thrust through')

ta1 n. (2) grandfather: ta yeh meh kui-ing 'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. ta du ancestors. (Lawa U ta, Pal. ta: 'grandfather', RL. ta' 'master, husband'; M. ta 'father'.)

ta2 v. (3) to spread. ta hu id.: lo graw grawng naw cao ta hu ku da ku dui 'his fame spread everywhere'. (OM. cqaḥ 'to be separated', Srê da 'to spread'.) lawa U thi:ā, BL ti:ā '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 ktī; OM. tey.)

tai2 n. flower. tai siyak lily. (Lawa U thi:ā, BL ti:ā.)

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. tōk.)

taing1 v. (6) to throw, to swing [sickle]: hpi an hoit taing naw
taing taw v. (-- ka) to meet: taing taw ka pakngai "to meet face to face". (Cf. Shan ကြာ '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 kawn cairawm ki, ki tak hkrup rawm hawt kra heu-e 'if I send them home while they are still hungry, they will faint on the road'; e tak taw leh? Hpan ang maw nan, e tak ang taw leh? 'are we to pay it or not?'; au tak yu ka maw, son sang pon au ju lui-ing ju lui-ing hpan? 'what must I do to achieve eternal life?'; mai tak mo pao plawk pao nyawm ti awm mo tokau ti heu-e 'you shall love your neighbour as you love yourself'; kaw pa map ka meh ka kui-ing ti tak keh naw yum tete heu-e 'he who offends against his parents shall certainly be killed'.
tak sang particle of definite future assertion: e tak sang haoj hu ka veng Yerusalehm 'we shall go up to Jerusalem'; cao sipuim pli si-eht tak sang yu ka maw? 'what will the owner of the vineyard do?'; au tak kawn sang ot mai: pe meh greung? 'how much longer must I be with you?' Cf. sang'. (Shan စင် 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. (←, conn. perh. Shan ၬေ 3c 'place'; an 'that'.)
**Wa Vocabulary**

**wa**

- **wa** 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 40.)

- **wa** v. tan seht to be formed.

- **tang** v. & num. (30) to diverge, differ, to be other; other: mo-eng tang kau 'another wife'; buin tang ceu 'others rules'; reu tang reu tibla 'some other boats'; tang da tang dui 'elsewhere'; pwi tang ceu tang cat hkanki 'foreigners'. tang gweh to divide: tang gweh ti 'fell into dissension'; tang siyo to differ; tang ti-ya (-- hkaing) to separate from; tang to to run in different directions. gweh ti tang ot to separate, live apart; yum tang to lay down one's life. (Shan 20.)

- **tang** n. substitution, behalf, on behalf of. (Shan 10.)

- **tang** pv. once and for all: tang yu ti i 'to do for a living'; tang kwe 'to possess'. (Cf. Shan 5c 5c 'permanently'.)

- **tao** n. & v. smoke. taongu, tao ngu smoke; to smoulder; tao simawk mist. r.

- **tao** v. (11) to save: tao ju 'to save someone's life'; tao tokau mai 'save yourself!' (Conn. dao 'to be saved'.)

- **taong** v. to hold out.

- **taong** v. to dupe.

- **tap** n. ramparts. (Shan 50 'large fort'.)

- **tap** v. (2) to strike, beat, flog: tap toi, kla tap to beat. Syn. siveht; cf. deh3, duim, kla, simang. (Shan 20.)

- **taul** n. (48) together: ki keut tau 'they reasoned together'; pa hoit kleuk siyeh tau 'what God has joined together'; tau mai: together with: pwi pa ot tau mai: naw 'those who were with him'; yu kaing tau mai: ki 'worked with them'; laik ka dau reu, tau mai: kawncau naw hkanki 'got into the boat together with his disciples'; sida neh pa hoit klao tau mai: muran 'vinegar mixed with myrrh'.

- **taul** n. (1) herb: tau ki dill; tau ki la cumin; tau klao (1540)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mustard; tau pak haw mint.</td>
<td>(Pal. tu: 'edible leaf'.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau² v. (2) (--) ti</td>
<td>to do ever; tak ang tau ti pon ti laik tan heu-e 'will never be able to get in there'. Cf. lai², sa³.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tauk v.</td>
<td>to be tired, exhausted. tauk-mao id.; tauk nyap to be troubled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>taw¹ v. (82)</td>
<td>to give, hand over; neh ki taw naw pa i pa un heu-e 'told them to give her something to eat'; taw ahkwang ka ki 'gave them permission'; taw lo mu hkeu 'to promise'; pa taw pe nyau rawm ti kawk 'who gives you a cup of water to drink'; bon pa taw kawn ti peu-e 'a woman suckling a child'; ki tak taw pe ka cup 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, command (ka to); taw ti yao to offer: ki taw ti yao sida neh... ka naw cao 'they offered him vinegar...'; taw... yaok, taw yaok yaing to lend. lawk ti taw to give grudgingly; tan taw ka to dedicate to; teh-ak ti taw to measure out; tik taw to betray; to-e ti taw to hand down; tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out; tui-i ti taw to hand over; yaok taw to assign.</td>
<td>[G. ta ta &amp; cognates, PRMP G 31]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taw². See taing taw to meet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawk¹ n. (2) tray, platter.</td>
<td>(Lawa tawk² = 'tawk² = tray, platter'.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawk² v. (9)</td>
<td>to affix, nail: ki tawk naw cao pehang hkaolak 'they nailed him to the cross'. (Shan รก. 2c.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawm¹ n. (4) tawm tai, tawmtai (1) (grasp of?) hand: tak sang taw kawn kawn pwi ka dau tawm tai kawn kawn 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?)</td>
<td>[Song tawm 'finger', &amp;c., PRMP # 15]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawm² n. egg. (Lawa tawm, Pal. kəɛ:m.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawm³ v. (9) (--) lo</td>
<td>to command, order: tawm lo ka ki tom neh, paw keh pwi ti kau kaw tawng graw grawg 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</td>
<td>(1549)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tawm v. (2) to strew, spread. ni ti tawm id.

tawng n. (2) copper: tawng ra bli-a eh-ak 'two small copper coins'. tawng leung brass;' (Shan 0c 4c.)

tawng n. (1) kleng tawng bowls. (Lawa U, Mp ndorj, BL taj 'pot', BL toj, M day 'tube'.)

tawng 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 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'. chau 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 0c 4c 'to remember'.)

* tawp nq. fathom. (Pal. tāp.)

tawp v. (1) to cover: tawp pakngai naw cao '[they] covered his face'. tawp hkuim to conceal. hkuim tawp to veil. (Pal. dāp 'to shut [door, shutter]', dāp, dāp 'to cover'; OM. tip, tuip 'to bury', or conn. M. kētāp 'to brood, hatch'.) RL dāp

* deh n. arrow. (Lawa U, Mp the:, BL te:)

* te n. to warn, remind.

teh n. (12) earth, ground: ngawm pehang teh 'sat on the ground'; dui mawm teh 'where the soil was good'. teh klo clay; tehlan, teh lan mud. dingteh earth rampart; hakteh (21)
world, land, territory; hpaung teh dust; klawn teh island.  
(Lawa U, Mpe te, BL te:i, Pal. kate:, RL kte'; Khasi khyn dew, 'dew; OM. ti, ti', Khmer de.) ~ *W?.

**teh** v. (3) (dui --) to turn back. teh a (-- ka) to gainsay, refute; teh cu ci to be riotous; teh htang to turn to face; teh htwi (dui -- dui --) to rebel; teh hwet (dui --) to turn back; teh lo to be transformed; teh ti li hu to withdraw.

fuin teh to rebel; teh p teh to resist. Cf. ing, vui. (Conn. M. hteh to 'reverse, be reversed'. X) Lawa BL 'to return'

**teh** v. to be sweet, fresh. (Lawa U nde:.)

**teh** v. teh tawng to be acquainted with, versed in.

**teh** pv. really, wholly.

**teh** v. (1) man teh curtain.

teh ak 1 n. (14) forest: dau teh-ak 'in the forest'; rawm hi-ya teh-ak 'wild honey'. teh-ak tu id. (RL. lone 'grass'.)

teh ak 2 n. place, tract. teh ak meung district.

**teh-ak** v. (3) to measure. teh-ak krai to estimate verbally, reckons: tom ang chi teh-ak chi krai 'more than one can say, in the extreme'; teh-ak ti taw to measure out; teh-ak ti yao to measure, to study. cheu teh-ak ti yao to test; tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out. Der. deh-ak 'measure'. (Shan 30.)

**teh-ak** v? to be proverbial (?): lo teh-ak 'proverb'.

**teh-ak** v. (3) tuk teh-ak to harass; tuk teh-ak tuk te, tuk teh-ak tuk to persecute. (Shan 31.)

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'.

**teh** v. (31) to write: tehm lai 'to write'; hoit tehm a nin 'it is written:...'. tehm ti deu to write, put down in writing. (Shan 30.)

**tehm** v. to be low, rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down; yuin...

tehm to depress, humble, tehm rawm teh mri to be dejected. (Shan 20.)

**tehm** v. to work by beating: cee tehm tawng rap 'coppersmith'. (1573)
tehn v. to be suited. tawn RL taw '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 tem 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'.

teu-e v. to hang, depend. (Shan ʃə ʒc.)? qi RL tay toe; M ang
teung pv. extremely. lang teung extremely; to be severe.

* ptis

* ti1 n. (1) fungus. (Pal. ti:r, ti:ɛr, 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
kehr 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 nau
ciao, neh nau 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.)

* de[ŋ]

ti3 v. (32) ceu ti what; meh... ti [not] many; pa ti, what; tit
[not] anything. (Conn. Pal. nɛ: 'thing', RL. nɛ: 'what,
anything'.)

ti4 v. (1) to fix (?): tom yam ja siyeh ti va ma la rawm 'since
first God fixed the boundaries of land and water'.

(1586)
ti₅ num. (177) one, a: ka dau pe ti kau 'one of you'; pwi sipawk ti kau hwet ka naw cao 'a leper came to him'. tibla (24), ti bbla some: tibla a maw Eliya 'some say you are Elijah'; pwi tehmlai 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.)

*di*₅

**ti*₆ 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'; hkarwm ti 'to have difficulty in'; chi ti heu e 'we can'; often in fixed phr.: hkrawm ti tui-i 'to gather to take, to gather up'; rehp ti tui-i 'to grasp to take, to receive'; tui-i ti taw 'to take to give, to hand over'. (Pal. di:, RL. dɔi, future particle.)

*day*

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 rążklis, BL rążkrç, Mp ḃkle:.)

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.
Wa Vocabulary

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 tiktik 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. tē, tēh 'to throw'.)

tin n. (11) here: naw ang ot tin 'he is not here'; yaong hkan ki pa kwe siveh siveng tin 'the villages round here'. Cf. tan'; ka dui in. (t- as in tan 'there', q.v.; in 'this'.)

(ult.4?)*lung

*{d}ung

*{d}lya

ting1 n. harp. (Shan 2c; cf. M. toţŋ '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 pingn yap 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; Srē dōng.)

*{d}ung

*{d}lya

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 rapaŋ.)

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. hédai 'to prise apart'.)

to1 n. (2) animal: to teh-ak to tu 'wild beasts'. tokau (44)
| to² n. (1) end, tip: sau ka to gawng prehm 'put it on the end of a reed'. |
| 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, Sre du id.) |
| to⁴ v. to reflect, refract. |
| to⁵ v. to exert oneself. (Cf. Pal. to: hɔ '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 bi to 'to continue, onward' |
| 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 bawm 'to breathe'.) |
| 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, twai: 'that', RL. tui 'further'.) |
| toi² v. expletive in tap toi to beat. (Shan ɔ² 2c 'to rap'.) |
| tok¹ v. (5), tok... hu to carry off, take forcibly: geh naw, mai: tok naw hu mawm mawm 'seize him and get him away safely'; tok naw cao hu ka brawk nyeh dui ot pwi naing 'took him to the
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'.

*tok³ v. to burn: tok nyawng bawng 'to burn incense'. (Pal. to 'smoke'.) Loan. 泰文 'to burn, be on fire'? + M. Con.

tok⁴ v. to be fastened together. (Pal. tō, tok 'to fasten together'.) No. RL 'tak '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. to felt'.)

*tom⁲ 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 hwa 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'. (Rev. tom 'moment'.)

ton n. mound, hillock.

tong¹ v. (2) tong teh-ak ti taw to measure out. (Shan to 'to measure'.)
Wa Vocabulary

*t[a]g tong² v. to broil. (Pal. tong, ) loan u. tong 'to burn, be alight'.

*tu¹ n. (5) expletive in teh-ak tu forest.

*tu² n. belly: sak tu 'to fill one's belly'. vaik tu id. Cf.  
vaik¹. [Pal. wakul 'to fill - 'eat'] *dul

*tu³ v. to be few. (Pal. te:)

*tu⁴ v. to be split.

*tu⁵ n. & v. to flash: tusu lightning. loan u. tusu v., tusu ma? tusu ta? 'to  
flash', tu- to be involved (in)'. (Pal. tu- 'to receive'?)

*tu⁶? See teh tu to swear.

tu-at v. tu-at siveht to be in severe pain. (Shan 2c 'to  
set on fire'.)

*tui¹ n. breast, chest. rawmtui milk. (OM. toh 'breast', cf.  
hewa U, Mphdwar lai '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 50, from B. 52).

*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';  
kui tui-i naw mai: tap naw 'they took him and flogged him';  
aw tui-i meh kui-ing kawn nyawm an, ... mai: laik ka dui ot kawn  
nyawm an heu-e 'he took the child's parents... and went in  
where she was'; tui-i kawk in hkaing au leh-ak 'take this cup  
away from me'; tui-i tai kawn nyawm an 'took the child by the  
hand'; tui-i kraung it ti li hu 'picked up his bed and walked  
out'; paw keh naw duing ti tui-i kraung cuip ti heu-e 'let  
him not go back to fetch his clothes'; tui-i ka 'to catch  
fish', tui-i... hu to take, take away, aside: tui-i Petru...  
hu tau mai: naw 'took Peter... with him'; tui-i naw cao hu  
'took him aside'; tui-i... li to take down; tui-i... li hu to  
take, lead, away; tui-i ti mo-eng to marry, take as one's  
wife; tui-i ti taw to hand over (ka to): tui-i ti taw Yesu.

(1635)
son sang siveht naw 'handed over Jesus to be flogged'; tui-i ti tuim to take in one's arms; tui-i ti yaok to pick up; tui-i... yum to kill, put to death. breh ti tui-i to misappropriate; caik ti tui-i to pluck; geh ti tui-i to seize; hkrawm ti tui-i to gather up; lauk ti tui-i to choose; len ti tui-i to obtain by fraud; rehp ti tui-i to receive, accept; rim ti tui-i to take by force; rut ti tui-i to snatch. Cf. geh¹, veh². (Pal. dū: e 'to bring', or to: e 'to capture'.)

tuim¹ v. (2) to help. tuim coi id.; tuim hkan to assist, render service; tuim ku to help; tuim kum tuim a to advise. (Conn. Shan oo* 1o?)

tuim² v. to gather. tui-i ti tuim to take in one's arms. RL. tuim 'to make a) bundle'.

tuim³ v. to be ripe. Cf. kau⁴.

tuin v. to accumulate. hao tuin to abound.

tuit n. horn: hplu tuit 'to blow a horn'.

tuk v. (6) tuk hka to harass; tuk hkrawm 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 oo⁴ 'to beat; to tease'.)

tum v. to lodge, settle, alight. it tum to lodge for the night. (RL. tum 'to ride-in'; OM. dum 'to lodge'.)

tut v. (3) tut rim to rob: pwi tut pwi rim 'robbers'. Cf. lak³.

tu-wa v. kaik tu-wa to be dishonoured.

twa v. (18) to fast: twa pa i pa un 'to fast'; singai twa 'fast day'. twa klaung to observe [law].

u v. (5) to crow: i-ya u heu-e 'the cock crowed'. (Cf. Lawa U ra-; RL. k'ok.)

ui-e v. (1) to raise, bring up: ui-e kawn ceucat 'to raise posterity'. ui-e... ting to bring up. [MM ui 'to see to, dispose of']

u-ik v. & ps. (82) to expend, use up; completely: mai u-ik chi yao ti ceu ceu leh? 'can you see anything yet?'; u-ik sang, u-ik de sang 'to be on the point of, almost'; tom reu an u-ik sang naok heu-e 'till the boat was almost full'. u-ik grum
perfectly. hkawm u-ik everything, everyone, all, completely; hkawm u-ik hkawm lui-ing all. [blend of RL hae and OM 'ub']

uim. rao uim to be smoky yellow.

uin v. (5) to lay, deposit, to hold that: dui uin tokau yum naw cao 'the place where his body was laid'; uin rawm ka 'to rely on'; pwi pa uin rawm ka sin ngao ti 'those who rely on their wealth'; pwi hkawm u-ik uin Yohan maw cao jai tete heu-e 'all the people held that John was a true prophet'. uin sawn to hold that. gweh ti uin to set apart. Cf. deu², sau¹. (Pal. u:n 'to put'.)

un v. (14) expletive in i un to eat.

u-wa v. (--, -- ti) to swell. (Cenn. Pal. pwa-, poa?)

va¹ n. (2) border (?): tom yam ja va ma la rawm di 'since first the boundaries of land and water were fixed'. Cf. praok¹. (RL. wwar 'edge, shore'; cf. Pal. kān-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 become']

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. vag 'to live, lend, borrow'.

vai² v. (1) to row: vai reu 'to row a boat'. (Pal. va:i 'oar', RL. vwoi 'to row'; cf. Shan GetComponent(3,1) 'to row', 4o 'to row, fly', 0¹ 1c 'to wave'; M. hāwbi '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. vč, včk.) RL. vāc 'intestines'

vaik² v. (2) to be dark: prai vaik pehang hakteh hkawm u-ik 'darkness fell over the whole land'; singai tak vaik 'the sun will be darkened'. Lawa jāk

vait n. (3) sword: lawt vait ti 'drew his sword'. (Lawa U vi:t, BL wi:k, RL. vwac.)

vak v. to bear, sustain. tu vak to be involved (be in).
van v. to plant. (Shan ლ 2o 'to sow broadcast'.)

vang¹ n. weeds. Der. pang ( sak) 'thorny plant'.

vang² nq. week. (Pal. vo:ng 'few days'.)

vaö¹ v. (5) hpi:vao to have irregular sexual relations. (Pal. va:u 'to be bold in bad deeds'.)

vaö² v. ting rawm vai ti to be conceited; ting vai to be arrogant. (Shan 64 'to be vain, boastful'.)

vat. nyeh vat temple. (E. Shan 6c 5c 'monastery hall'.)

vawk¹ v. (1) to reap. Der. sivawk 'sickle'. (Lawa U w:kk 'grass-cutting knife', Pal. v5 'to reap'.) *w[wrw]/wawt/wawt.*

vawk². See kawk. vawk 'to be crooked.

ve¹ nq. coil. (Shan 5.)

ve² v. ( -- ka) to visit. (Shan 5o.)

ve³. See veht ve off course.

veh¹ n. (2) hkao veh fence; yaong veh neighbouring places. Der. siveh 'around'. (RL van 'nun', so. *wath(-?))

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; klawn.

veh³ v. to be wide. (Pal. va:h, RL. vwas.) *wath(-?)

veh⁴ v. (1) expletive in neh veh to get worse.
**veh-ak** n. worm. Cf. *kawng*\(^1\). (Pal. *vä*.)

**vehang**\(^1\) v. to be jealous ([ka of]). *bak vehang *ti to threaten to.

**vehang**\(^2\) pcs. & pn. (114) (usu. —... *kaw*) though; (pn., = — *maw*) even: *vehang ki ang tawng duy 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 ka *hkawn u-ik *lau rawm kaw, au tak ang lau rawm heu-e* 'though they all lose heart, I will not'; *vehang maw kaw nan, vehang maw nan* 'though it is so, even so, but'; *kwe rawm *ti sang pa nau 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 yao kaw nau duy co keh mong* 'he has restored the hearing even of the deaf'; *vehang baung mai: rawm nawng kaw ngeh lo nau heu-e* 'even the wind and the lake obey him'.

**vehang**\(^3\). See *ving 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 *sö m 4c* 'to be awry', *sö m 30* 'to go aside'?.) *but see vi, ving.* (Com. perh. *viket*.)

**veng** n. (36) town: *hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkawn u-ik* 'from all the villages and towns'; *veng Jerusalem* 'Jerusalem'. (Shan *8m 4m*.)

**veu** v. *hkuim veu* to be guileful.

**vi**\(^1\) v. to visit. (Var. of *ve*\(^2\).)

**vi**\(^2\) pv. (12) *paw vi* prohibitory particle.

**ving** v. to prise open.
Wa Vocabulary

vit¹ v. (2) vit kro hu to wither: ki yao hkaorl an hoit vit hoit kro hu hkwam u-ik ja tom ri-a naw heu-e 'they saw that the fig tree had withered completely, from the root up'. (Pal. fišt, RL. vwiël.)

*swiœt

vit² v. hklai vit to be crushed; pa... ma hpawng vit to shatter. (Shan  sóc, sóc 4c, sóc 2c 'to break into pieces (tr.).')

*swiœr

vi-ya v. to turn away (hkaing from). (Shan  sóc 3o 'to avoid'.)

*swiœt/ *swiœr

voi v. (1) (rawm ti) to lose one's composure: naw hkiraωm hkiri voi rawm ti 'he was distressed and dismayed'.

vong nq. while, period. (Shan  sóc 3o 'interval'.)

*swiœ/ *swiœr

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. wür 'that which surrounds', wiñ wür 'to surround'.)

*vul?/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

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. vwiœl 'to turn round'.)

*vuii n. & v. (2) shadow: gruím vui-i naw 'in its shadow'. hkuim vui-i to cast a shadow. Cf. peœ-e¹.

*vul/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

vukveht v. (1) to shake, sway: vukveht kaing ti 'shook their heads'. (Cf. M. hâwâk 'to wave, wag, shake', kâwâk 'to wave'; Pal. vêt 'to shake, to be shaky'.)

*vul/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

vung v. vung vehn to fasten (ka on). kri vung vehn to entangle.

*vul/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

vung vehang, vungvehang pn. (4, 1) round: ki jak vung vehang kî 'they looked round them'; sum hkaω veh vung vehang sipuim an 'made a fence round the garden'. (Cf. OM. wiñ wür 'to surround', mod. wâŋ 'to be, go, round'; Shan sóc 4c 4o 'to surround'.)

*vul/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

vut¹ nq. while: ti vut: 'a while'. vut cu id.: ti vut ti cu 'a while'. tivut (3) = ti vut: kixkamxkixxëmxg=zivmxkxmbxng

*vul/ *swiœ/ *swiœr

vut² v. (6) to turn away: vut ti hu 'to turn to go'. do tik do vut to reject; htehâng ti tik ti vut to deny, repudiate; taing vut to throw out; tik vut to abandon.

vuveh v. to grope. q pûpi.
vuví n. reflection.

*[ga]*·yaa[y] 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 (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 nawaung '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 new li hkaing dau rawm dom maw dom an 'the moment he emerged from the water'; yam maw ang a, yam cung pe ti rawk bwan 'whenever you stand to pray'; tom yam eh-ak au 'ever since I was small'. yam kwat

winter; yam rau summer. bawk yam time; dom yam (at the) moment (of). (Shan u 4o 'time'.)

yam² v. to spare. deu yam ka id.

yam³. See nap yam to respect.

yang pv. [not] yet. (Var. of nyang.)

yaoo¹ v. (92) to see, observe, find: nay dui chi yao 'his sight was restored'; ki hkwam 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 hkwam u-ik 'they saw that the fig tree had withered completely'; Yesu yao kra yumrawm ki 'Jesus saw their faith'; sawk mai sakse graw grawn g

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. yu; cf. RL. yl.)

yaoo² v. (2) to be bewildered. yao lat id. (Pal. yu: 'to be
alarmed, dismayed'.

*yaok* 1 n. (9) ear: *luit yaok* 'to be deaf'. (Lawa U, BL su:ak, Pa
Pao yok, Pal. hy.)

*yaok* 2 v. (5) to lift up, raise: *tui-it tai nai mai: yaok nai*
'took his hand and raised him to his feet'. *yaok... kao to
help to rise; yaok ti jak to look up (cf. maong); yaok ti jung
to hold fast to; /yaokyaw/ (3), *yaok yaw* to praise: *yaokyaw*
siyeh 'praised God'; *yaokyaw bwan son* 'to give thanks'. *tui-i*
ti yaok to pick up. (Lawa U yu:ak, Pal. j, jk; OM. yuk,
mod. yak; cf. Shan 5c.)

*yaok* 3 v. (1) *yaok taw* to lend, hire: *mai: yaok mai: taw vai ka*
pwi pa yu sipuim pli si-eht 'and leased it to vinedressers';
yaok vai to lease; *yaok yaing* to borrow. *taw... yaok, taw
yaok yaing* to lend.

*yaong* 1 n. (16) village: *hkaing yaong hkaing veng hkaing u-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:)

*yaong* 2. 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).
*yakkyaw* (3), *yaok yaw* to praise. (RL. tso 'to raise'; OM.
yil, mod. 3 'to place on one's head'.) 3c y?

*yay* v. to assume [form], assume the form of. (Shan 3c 3o 'to
imitate'?)

*yawk* v. (2) (— ti) to be quiet, still. *nao yawk ti id.; yehn
yawk ti* to calm down.

*yawn* v. to lack, fall short: *yawn min plakngai* 'to be
dishonorable'; *yawn ti tai hkaing* 'less one'. (Shan 3c 'to
decrease'.)

*yawn* v. to go backwards: *ki dui yawn plak hkaig* 'they fell back'.

*yeh* 1 n. (2) grandmother, husband's mother: *ta yeh meh kui-ing*
'parents and grandparents, forefathers'. *yeh kuwat woman of
dergeration; yeh siyeh goddess. (Lawa U yu:, Pal. ya: 'grandmother', RL. ya' 'wife'; M. yai (ta?) prob. by false
Wa Vocabulary

analysis of *yaʔiʔtaʔ 'parents'. Cf. Shan ဗ 3c 'grandmother'; OB. maya '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. yáa 'to lift up, raise'; in sense 'to destroy' from Shan ဤ 5c.)

* yeh⁵ v. (5) to be easy: yeh ti a leh? 'is it easier to say,...?'

yeh⁶ to rest from work: bawk yam pa yeh pa hkaw ti ngai 'a holiday'. (Lawa ḳuJa RL. yo'โม)

yehang. See yung yehang to be shaken!

yehm v. (5) to weep. yehm grai to wail; yehm reh-ak (yehm yo) to wail, lament. (Lawa ḳuJa, Pal. yám, RL. yam; Khasi iám; OM. yám.)

* yaam[v?] yehm 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 ḳəē 1m.)

yeung v. (1) to have patience (ti to, ka with). gun yeung to bear with.

* y[v?]⁷. 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 cuýi cumbersome.

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

(1735)
yì-ak v. to expect (ti to), to intend, to conclude. yi-ak bak
to intend, design. keut yi-ak to intend.

*y[p]*
yìp 1 v. to wave. (Pal. yìp yìp 'to shake up and down'.)

? *[p]*yìp

*y[p]*
yìp 2 v. to close: yìp ngai 'to close one's eyes'. (Shan uS 40
'to blink')?

yo v. (15) to cry out: naw neh bao yo a nin, "Kawn Dawit eu-e,
caorawm ka au leh-ak" 'he cried out all the more, "Son of
David, have pity on me"'. yo ti krai to shout out. kok yo to
cry, cry out; reh-ak yo to shriek; yehm reh-ak yehm yo to
wail, lament.

*[y]*
yo-ek v. to be drunk (ka on). Cf. pleung. (Lawa U yuic, BL
yut.) R tâ

yoi v. to go away. yoi ti keh kwe to leave alone. nyuin... yoi
to push aside.

yot v. (1) to be mad. (Rl. hsh? ?)

yu 1 v. (194) to do, make, to cultivate, to cause to: ang pe sa
hpap graw grawng pa yu Dawit 'have you never read what David
did?'; ang keh pon yu 'she had not been able to'; nay yu awm
sang luan hu hkaing ki heu-e 'he made as if to pass them'; ki
hoiit yu ka nay 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 kee pa yu mai: mai ceu pa
ti? 'what have I to do with you?'; pa hoiit yu ka t'ai '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 hgeh-so 'to dance'; yu alo pa hka paw rawm
siyeh 'to do the will of God'; yu cup yu caw 'to form groups';
yu sipim 'to cultivate a garden'; yu kra nau rà sui heu-e
'make his path straight'; yu... lau 'to destroy'; hpan yu nan
'if he does so'; yu nin 'thus'; a kà 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 kàw nau
yu ka maw? 'how can he be his son?'; ki kum kawng... graw
grawng ki sang pon ti yu naaw caw 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 htuiw naw tom tip 'so that they should not
crush him'; tawn lo ka ki, yu ka maw son ang ki krai ka pwi ti
ciuaw sae 'forbade them to tell anyone'; pa ka la in yu ka maw?
'why are you untying that donkey?'; yu ka maw ang e pon ti greu hpi an li? 'why could not we drive that spirit out?'; e bao lo mai sakse yu ka maw? 'what more evidence do we need?'; lo yu ka maw, leu yeh ti a 'which is easier to say?'; so pa yu ka maw 'what, which, how'; lo pingnyap pa yu ka maw 'which commandment?'; pwi pon ti tui-i pa yu ka maw 'what can a man take?'; au tak yu pa ti ka 'what shall I do with...?'; so yu pa ti 'why'. yu keh to cause to: yu keh gliip 'to hide'; yu ti daram (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 yu: R ku: yu)  

yu2. See (kuwat song) nong yu elders.  

yuim n. (1) yuim hkaao bush. (Shan k'p c 'clump of bushes'.)  

yuin v. to press down, to oppress. yu... tehm to depress, humble. rau yuin gut... tehm to crush down. ber. yuim 'to push'.  

*yuis* yuis v. (5) to be quenched: ngu pa ang chi yuis 'unquenchable fire'. pruit(...) yuis to extinguish. Der. pruit 'to extinguish'? (Lawa yut 'to quench', Pal. yat 'to be quenched'.)  

yum1 v. (60) to die, be dead, to have [something] paralysed: hoit yum 'is dead'; pwi yum hkaniki '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 yum, Pal. ya:m, RL. yam; Khasi iap; cf. M. pyoa pyam 'to persecute', < * p-yam.)  

*yum* yum 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 k'p 2c 'to believe', from B. n'  

yung1 n. (4) sheep.  

yung2 v. (1) tawng yung to understand. lawa yug 'to learn'.
yung\(^3\). kwat yung to be cold, wintry.  *(Cf. Pal. rayajng ‘winter’?)*

yung yehang, yungyehang v. (1) to be shaken, stirred up: ssiawp sibrawm pa kwe ka dau raoma hkanki tak sang yung yehang heu-e ‘the powers in heaven will be shaken’. *(Shan ဗိုလ်ဗား 3c ‘to be jumbled together’.*

yungyi, yung yi v. (4, 1) (-- ka, --) to honour.

yut v. yut ti kaok to stop. *(Shan ဗွာ 4o ‘to dry up’.*

(1755)

[1765]

4

[1775]

4

1848