A LEXICON OF KHMER MORPHOLOGY

K

κa /κα/. 1. to come into being, come about, arise, take place, occur. 2. to bring into being, bring about, make, create. Cf. -καρα.

[phka /phka/]

paňka /paŋkka/. to give rise to, cause, effect, produce, engender.

κκa /κκα/. to become hard or solid: to harden, solidify, congeal, coagulate.

khaka /khaak/ [For the semantic link cf. skaka]. 1. to miss, fail to obtain or achieve. 2. to fail in (plan, undertaking).

καμhaka /kamhaak/. act or fact of failing: failure.

paňkhaka /paŋkhkaak/. 1. to let (undertaking, opportunity) fail or miscarry. 2. to spoil, wreck, ruin, defeat (chance, plan).

καmŋaka /kamŋoak/. 1. act or fact of hardening: solidification, coagulation. 2. that which has hardened or become solid.

[phkaka /phkaak/]

paňkaka /paŋkkaak/. to cause or allow to harden.

skaka /skaka/. 1. (of grain and the like) to have become hard and dry; to dry up or out. 2. to turn out to be futile, prove vain. 3. (of persons) to have failed to achieve (goal), be balked, thwarted, frustrated.

samkaka /samkaak/. 1. to cause to fail or miss; to hold up or back, delay. 2. (that which is allowed to become hard and dry) standing rice or maize allowed to dry up.

κιν ka'ka /κινκα/. 1. to water liberally, drench, soak. 2. to wash (head hair), shampoo. 3. shower, sprinkler.

[phka'ka /phkak/]

paňka'ka /paŋkkaak/. 1. to pour (consecrated water) over
the head (of person, image) for purification, benediction or expiation. 2. to perform any lustral or expiatory rite, esp. to make an offering of atonement (to midwife).

kāna /kānə/ [OK kān /kənə/]. 1. to be circular, ring-shaped. 2. circle, ring. 3. to ring, encircle; to clasp with both arms. 4. circlet, ringlet, armlet, bracelet, anklet, necklet; circumference, periphery; numeral classifier for armloads. Cf. ka’na, kuña, koña, goña.

trakaña /trakoña/. 1. to pick up (e.g., sleeping child, load of fuel) gingerly in both arms. 2. numeral classifier for armloads.

[phkaña /pkoña/]

pañkaña /baŋkoña/. 1. prawn, shrimp. 2. crayfish, lobster.

ka’ña /kənə/. 1. ring-shaped formation: circle, ring (e.g., of playing children); ring, round slice; numeral classifier for slices of fish. 2. wheel; (by synecdoche) bicycle. Cf. kaña, kuña, koña, goña.

kpa’ña /kbaña/. to cup the two hands in order to dip up (water, grain or the like).

kampa’ña /kamboña/. 1. the adžali, the two hands joined into a cup. 2. numeral classifier for handfuls.

[phka’ña /pkoña/]

pañka’ña /baŋkoña/. 1. ring, hoop. 2. (circular or other) stripe, as on zebra, tiger.

ka’ta /kətə/. 1. to mark, make a mark or impression. 2. to mark, note, jot down. 3. to remark, observe, mind.

kamna’ta /kamnətə/. 1. to note, keep (bear) in mind, remember. 2. (that which is noted down) note; message, letter; direction, instruction, rule, order.

[skə’tə /skətə/]

sākna’ta /sənkətə/. 1. (mark, stroke) the breve (‘). 2. (to impress) to press down on, apply pressure to. 3. to pressure, employ threats; to oppress.

-κα’ta /-kətə/ [OK kət /kət ~ kətə/]. to cut. Cf. -kāta, kā’ta, -kuta, -gā’ta.

‘aṅka’ta /qoṅkətə/. piece of wood; billet, log.
-κα'να /-καν/. to score, notch.

khna'na /knan/. 1. (of snake's skin, raccoon's tail, and the like) to be ringed. 2. (of human belly or forepart of neck) to have successive creases or folds.

'taṃka'na /tanka/. to make successive parallel cuts into (meat, fish, vegetables) without severing completely.

κα'πα /kaap/ [OK kəp ~ kaup /koɔp/ 'to seize, possess oneself of, appropriate; to be in possession of']. 1. to own, possess, be in possession of; to be possessed of, endowed with. 2. to have good fortune: to be blessed, happy, successful, prosperous. Cf. -ka'pa, -kwpa.

prakapa /prakaap/ [OK prakap /prakoɔp/]. 1. (to cause to be possessed of) to give, confer, bestow; to add on to. 2. (reciprocal) to be happy together; to go well together, get on well together, suit one another. 3. (= kapa) to own, possess.

OK ckop /kkoɔp/ [Pre-Angkorian (A.D. 674)]. 1. to fasten, fix, tie, bind. 2. to exact (duty, tax), levy, impose.

OK camkop /camkoɔp/ [Pre-Angkorian (A.D. 664)]. that which is exacted or levied: tax, impost, duty, special fee.

κα'πα /kap/ [OK kap /kɔp/]. 1. (tr.) to hide in the ground or other cover; to bury, cache. 2. (intr.) to hide, be hidden, be out of sight, disappear, vanish.

khna'pa /knap/ [OK khnap /knɔp/]. 1. (anything hidden in ground) cache. 2. (place where something is buried) cache. 3. (archaic: place where corpse is kept pending cremation) crypt.

kamma'pa /kamnap/. that which is buried in ground; buried treasure.

[phka'pa /pkaap/]

paṃka'pa /paŋkop/. 1. (tr.) to hide, conceal. 2. kind of small sheath knife carried at waist and made invisible by magic.

-κα'πα /-kɔp/. to be happy, blessed. Cf. kapa.

ska'pa /skap/. 1. to be content(ed), pleased. 2. to have slept one's fill.

κα'γα /-kaaj/. to be straight, upright, prominent. Cf. kuya, kwya.
chkaya /ckoaˈj/. 1. to stand straight up or out (e.g., dog’s tail). 2. to straighten out, stiffen. 3. to act resolutely, heedless of the opinion of others. Cf. chkuya.

camkaya /camkəˈj/. 1. (tr.) to straighten up or out, set up (right). 2. to hold out (arm), carry (umbrella, etc.) so as to impale passers-by.

-ᴋᵠ -kara /-ˈkaːɾ/. to come or bring into being. Cf. ka.

kramara /ˈkrəmaːɾ/ [Anomalous expansion of *khmara]. 1. crust formed by desiccation; scab. 2. worthless or trivial object.

kakara /ˈkkaːɾ/ [OK krakar /krəˈkær/]. 1. sediment, dregs, lees, deposit. 2. detritus, débris.

srakara /ˈsrəkaːɾ/. 1. (intr.) to form a whole, make up a unit. 2. to be joined together, united. 3. group, body; generation, time. 4. one of a married couple: mate, spouse.

'aṅkara /ˈaŋkəɾa/ [OK (A.D. 655) raṅko /raŋkə/; presupposing *rko /rko/ 'to be worked, processed']. Husked but uncooked rice, as opposed to srūva.

kala /ˈkaːl/ [Cf. Skt/P kalā 'art, trick; skill, ingenuity']. 1. trick, ruse, strategem; pretext, cause, reason. 2. deceit, deceptive appearance; illusion. 3. trap, ambush.

*kammala /kəmˈmaːl/ [MK kammaˈla /kəmˈməl/]. scheme, plan; (clever) idea.

*makala /ˈmaːkəl/ [MK makala /mkaːl/ (RSP 2643)]. 1. for what reason? why? 2. in the event that.

kaˈla /ˈkaːl/. 1. to raise, elevate. 2. to raise in order to level or steady (boat, furniture, etc.) by placing a support underneath: to underpin, chock up, wedge, prop. Cf. -kāla, kila, kāla, -kola, -gāla, -gāˈla, gola.

khnaˈla /ˈkhaːl/. 1. (device for raising or steadying) chock (as under wheels of cart). 2. cushion (for head or feet), pillow; footstool.

kammaˈla /kəmˈmaːl/ [OK kamnál /kəmˈnɔl/]. 1. (means of up-lifting or steadying) chock, wedge, prop. 2. (means of escalating) offerings made to shaman or sorcerer.

thkaˈla /ˈθkaːl/ [Cf. OK thkval /θkuˈal/ 'to be raised on high']. to be immovable, steady, firm, stationary. Cf. thkola, thgola.
tamka'la /tamkal/ [OK tamgal /tæŋɡal/; tamkal /dæɡkol/]. to install (sacred object) in or on a high place with a view to veneration.

*traka'la /trakal/ [MK trakala /trakol/]. = trakâla.

praka'la /prakal/. to place one thing on top of another.

kāka /kaak/. 1. dross, dregs, residue. 2. sediment.

khāka /khaak/. 1. (tr.) to blow out forcefully. 2. (intr.) to spit, expectorate.

kamhâka /kamhaak/. 1. spit, spittle, sputum. 2. mucus, phlegm, glair.

kāna /kaan/. [OK kān /kaan/]. 1. (intr.) to spread out to the sides, extend laterally. 2. (tr.) to spread out, open, lay out, display. Cf. gāna, hāna.

khāna /khaan/. side, flank; side (of watercourse).

mkhāna /mkhaan/. 1. one side. 2. træya mkhāna: far side or bank, opposite shore. 3. on one side, on the one (other) hand.

chkâna /ckaan/. [OK crakân /crêkaan/]. 1. to place or lay crosswise; to spreadeagle. 2. to crucify.

camkâna /camkaan/. intensive of chkâna.

kāca /kaac/. 1. to be bad, evil; to be harmful, dangerous, vicious, noxious; to be ill-natured, mischievous, spiteful. 2. to be strict, stern, severe, harsh.

kamnâca /kamnaac/. 1. to be bad, etc. (consistently, characteristically or by nature). 2. one who is characteristically bad, etc. 3. (act or fact of being bad) badness, harmfulness, ill-nature.

kā'ca /kac/ [OK kac /kac/]. 1. to break off, snap; to break up (into pieces); to bend, flex. 2. to break, detach, interrupt; to draw a broken or irregular line; to draw or trace (figure). 3. to ruin the reputation of; to slander, vilify, calumniate; to break the will of, tame, dominate; to bully, browbeat; to run (machine), operate.

khnâ'ca /knac/. 1. (archaic) broken-off or cut piece of wood. 2. (archaic) piece of wood or bamboo cut part-way through, used as a counter; measuring-stick.

kpā'ca /kbac/ [OK khpac /kbac/]. 1. drawing, tracing, figure: any decorative motif or design; mudrā: hand-position, gesture, pose (of body), posture. 2. counter;
counting instrument, abacus.
kramā'ca /kramac/. [Anomalous expansion of *khmā'ca]. 1. one who 'breaks' or distorts his face: one who makes a wry face, grimacer. 2. (one who provokes laughter by grimacing) clown, buffoon, comic.

kammā'ca /kammac/. 1. piece, fragment. 2. portion, section.

[phkā'ca /pkac/]

paṅkā'ca /paṅkac/. 1. to sully the reputation of. 2. to vilify, slander (deliberately).

prakā'ca /prakac/. 1. to contort oneself. 2. to writhe, twist; to be convulsed.

[rakā'ca /rkac/]

ramkā'ca /rumkac/. 1. (wood, metal) shavings, chips, cuttings, turnings. 2. ramkā'ca manussa: colorless (mousy) person.

kā'na /kān/. 1. (archaic) to count, reckon, calculate, compute. 2. to husband (resources), use sparingly or grudgingly. 3. to mull, ponder, weigh carefully.

knā'na /knān/^[1] [OK khnañ /knān/ ~ chnañ /cnān/ (high number, probably) 'four thousand'. Note the possibility of influence from knā'na^[2].] 0. to grudge, begrudge. 1. to harbor ill-will, be disaffected, disturbed. 2. ill-will, disaffection.

kamnā'na /kamnān/. 1. to be mean, stingy, niggardly. 2. niggard, pennypincher.

-kā'na /-kān/. to twist; to bend, fold. Cf. kuña, -kwna, -kōνa.

khmā'na /kmān/. (of cordage) to be twisted up, tangled.

[kakā'na /kkan/]

*kaṅkā'na /kaṅkān/ [MK (RSP 3349)]. wrinkle; wave, undulation. Cf. 'aṅkā'na ~ kaṅkā'na.

'aṅkā'na /aṅkān/ ~ kaṅkā'na /kaṅkān/. to fold or crease (cloth) with the fingers.

-kāta /-kaat/. to cut. Cf. -ka'ta, kā'ta, -kuta, -gā'ta.

khnāta /knaat/ [OK khnāt /knaat/]. 0. piece (of wood). 1. measuring stick, rule, ruler.
kā'ta /kat/ [OK kat ~ kāt /kat/]. 0. to cross; to cut. 1. (tr.) to penetrate, pass through; to cut (through), slice, sever; to divide, detach, separate. 2. (tr.) to cut across, bar the way, intercept; to cut short, cut (break) in on, interrupt; to settle (question), decide (case at law). 3. (of fire: to pass from match or spark to combustible material) to catch, light, start, ignite. 4. (of cattle, poultry, plants, etc.) to be crossed, hybrid; (of humans) to be of mixed blood. Cf. -ka'ta, -kāta, -kutas, -gā'ta.

kamnā'ña /kamnät/ [OK kammat /kammat/]. 1. cutting: any cut piece or length (as of cloth); fragment. 2. any textile material; dry goods.

[phkā'ta /pkat/]

pāṅkā'ta /pāṅkat/. 1. (tr.) to light, ignite (combustible material). 2. to cross (cattle), interbreed. 3. (that which bars the way or intercepts) kind of large net for game animals.

skā'ta /skat/ [OK skat /skat/]. 1. to cut in front of, in order to block; to cut off, intercept. 2. to cut in on, interrupt.

saṅkā'ña /saṅkät/ [OK saṅkat /saṅkat/]. section; district.

-kāna /-kaan/. to hold. Cf. kā'ña.

kpāna /kpaan/. holder, container, vessel; cāna kpāna: china (ware), dishes and plates, crockery.

thkāna /tkaan/. 0. to bear toward, head for, be bound for. 1. to, towards. 2. with regard to, respecting.

kā'na /kan/. 1. to hold in the hand, grasp, clutch, grip, hold or hang on to. 2. to hold up, bear, support, sustain; to hold up (under adversity), withstand, suffer; to hold (stick, cling) to, keep, observe, profess (religious principles); to hold (office), be responsible for. Cf. -kāna.

khmā'na /kman/. 1. one who bears a weapon: bowman, crossbowman, lancer, etc. 2. one who has charge: soldier assigned to tend horses, elephants or the like.

kamnā'ña /kmanät/. 1. person in charge, incumbent. 2. (one to whom one clings?) favorite, pet.

OK phkan /pkan/ [K.470: 12, A.D. 1327]. (tr.) to assign to the charge of.

pāṅkā'ña /pāṅkan/. 1. (that which one holds on to) railing (of stairway), handrail, banister. 2. (that
which keeps or is kept) memorandum; bill, invoice.

prakā'na /prakan/. 1. to hold fast to (idea), be obsessed with. 2. to bear a grudge against. 3. to charge with an offense, indict, arraign.

'āṅkā'na /qankan/. rice to which hulls still cling after initial pounding.

kā'pa /kap/\(^1\) [OK kap < kāp /kap/]. 1. to hack, slash, chop. 2. to put to death, execute, slaughter. Cf. -ga'pa. prakā'pa /prokap/. to hack at one another.

kā'pa /kap/\(^2\) [OK kap /kap/, < Chinese (CLK, item 168)]. to hold, occurring only in kā'na kā'pa: to hold down (post), be in charge, direct, manage. Cf. kiapa, -ga'pa, gāpa.

thkā'pa /tkap/. to grasp, pick up, or hold as with tongs or pincers. Cf. thkiaapa.

tāṅkā'pa /dankap/. tongs; pliers. Cf. tāṅkiapa.

kābya /kaap/ [Skt kāvyā (cf. P kābba) 'coming from or uttered by a kavi (sage, seer, singer), poetic; song, ballad, poem']. 1. poetic composition, poem, esp. metrical work. 2. (of words) to rhyme.

camnābya /kammnap/. 1. art or activity of composing metrical work: poetry. 2. poem.

* kāya /kaaj/. 0. to rub, polish; to be bright, appear. 1. to scrape, scratch; to scoop (hollow) out, burrow. 2. to plow or dig up, unearth (bone).

khnāya /knajaaj/ [OK knāy /knajaaj/]. (of boar) tusk.

kpāya /kbaaj/. to be clear, distinct, occurring only in kpoḥ kpāya. Cf. kpoḥ.

* khāya /kaaj/. intensive of kāya.

kamnāya /kamnajaj/. act or fact of digging, burrowing; excavation.

kakāya /kkaaj/. to scratch lightly and rapidly.

phkāya /pkajaaj/ [OK pkāy /pkajaaj/]. luminary: star, planet, comet, meteor.

kāra /kaar/ [OK kār < kar /kaar/]. 0. to make ready, prepare. 1. to defend, protect, guard. 2. to shield, screen.

khnāra /knaar/\(^1\) [OK k(h)nar /knaar/]. 1. (means of protection) type of crossbow. 2. (means of shielding) earth
embankment around pond or tank; (by synecdoche) pond or tank with embankment.

kampara /karnaar/. magical protector: charm, amulet, talisman.

chakara /ckaar/ [OK cka /ckaar/]. 0. to make (land) ready for cultivation. 1. to clear (land). 2. to sweep with the arms, as in operation of clearing.

camkara /cumkaar/ [OK camka /cumkaar/]. 1. cleared land or field; clearing. 2. (cleared) field under cultivation, dry field, ladang.

[pkara /pkaar/]

pakara /pakaar/. 1. to take protective or preventive measures, provide, against; to forestall attack, famine, etc.). 2. in case of (want), in anticipation of (need), against (sinister eventuality).

kala /kaal/. [Skt/P kāla]. 1. time; period, interval; term, season; while. 2. (time at or in which) when, while. Cf. -kā'la.

makaal /mkaal/. 1. one time, once. 2. once in a while, now and then, occasionally.

-kala /-kaal/. to raise. Cf. ka'la, kila, kœla, -kola, -gala, gā'la, gola.

trakala /treakaal/ [OK trakāl /treakaal/]. 1. to be high, elevated, exalted. 2. to be above (all) others, excellent, eminent, noble.

kala /kal/. 1. to cut close to the root or flush with the ground. 2. to even (up), level. Cf. -kila, -kiara, -kera, -kēla, kora.

-kala /-kal/. time. Cf. kāla.

'ankala /gqkaal/. 1. (at or in what time) when? 2. (time at or in which) when, while.

kava /kaaw/. [Chinese (CLK, items 178, 172)]. 1. to hook; to seize, pick up, or snare with a hook or fork. 2. earring. Cf. kiava, keva.

kasa /kaah/. to push back against the sides. Cf. goh gah.

kiha /kên/. 0. to be hard, stiff. 1. (of house roof) to
be tiled or shingled, not thatched. 2. (of roof of ox-cart or automobile) to be fixed, solid, not convertible. Cf. kiña, -kena, -kamha, ga'ha, gāmha.

kìta /kèt/. [OK kit /kit/]. 1. to rub hard with (sth.). 2. to stick close to, dog the tracks of. Cf. kūta, kwta, -kiata.

khnìta /knèt/. [OK knit /knit/]. thin slip of wood used to wipe anus after defecation.

kakìta /kkèt/. to rub lightly and rapidly.

prakìta /prakèt/.. to follow each other around, dog one another.

kìna /kòn/. 0. to press hard. 1. to crush, grind. Cf. kwna, kæna, gwna, -gæna.

[phkìna /pkòn/]

paṅkìna /paṅkèn/. 1. to crush or grind, as with a roller. 2. to slander, defame.

[skìna /skòn/]

saṅkìna /saṅkèn/. 1. frequentative of kìna. 2. to press, squeeze. 3. to press upon, beset; to crush (subjects), oppress.

kìla /kòl/. to move or propel oneself on hands and feet, without leaving ground. Cf. ka'la.

kakìla /kkèl/. to edge forward on one's buttocks (e.g., as a baby).

[phkìla /pkèl/]

paṅkìla /paṅkèl/. (tr.) to move, shove or slide along the ground.

[rakìla /rkèl/]

raṅkìla /rumkèl/. (tr.) to move or convey horizontally (e.g., as coffin, object of veneration).

-kìla /-kòl/. to cut close. Cf. -kà'la, kiara, -kera, -kèla, kora.

kpìla /kbèl/. to cut off at the root, down to the root. Cf. krapèla.

*kiña /kỳn/. 1. to be hard, stiff. 2. to be harsh, severe, strict. Cf. kiña, -kèña, -kamha, ga'ha, gāmha.
khīṇa /khīṇə/. [OK *khiṅ /khiṅ/, > Thai ถ้า /kʰɔŋ/.] 1. to be angry. 2. to get angry. Cf. kheṇa.

kamhiṇa /kamhiṅ/. anger, ire, wrath, fury.

chkiṇa /chkiṅ/. to stand stiff and upright (e.g., as a ram-pant cobra); to hold oneself straight (as soldier at attention).

prakṣiṇa /prakṣiṅ/. to be harsh, severe, uncompromising, intransigent.

raṅiṇa /raṅiṅ/. (of a collectivity) to stand straight up, either in rows or in random cluster.

chkiṅ /chkiṅ/. 0. to scratch, scrape. 1. to signal by scraping or scratching with forefinger. Cf. -kæh, kiasa, keh, kosa, -kν, gūsa.

caṅkhiṅ /caṅkhiṅ/ ~ caṅkæh /caṅkæh/. 1. stick (for scraping). 2. chopstick(s).

kuka /kok/. 1. to stand or sit stock-still, be motionless. 2. to stand or sit in a daze or trance. 3. egret.

[sku ka /skok/]

saṅku ka /saṅkoka/. 1. to stand motionless, head bowed, giving no sign of life; to stand as if transfixed. 2. to vegetate (as in post beneath one's capacity), stagnate.

kuṅa /koŋ/. 1. (intr.) to bend, curved; to be bent (back), curved, crooked. 2. (tr.) to bend, flex, turn. 3. to divert (funds), misappropriate. Cf. kaṅa, ka'na, koṅa, goṅa.

[phkuṅa /phkoŋ/]

paṅkuṅa /paṅkoŋ/. 1. to make (road) bend or turn, open a détour. 2. to send (s.o.) around the long way, on a side-trip.

kuṅa /koŋ/. 1. to be shortened or made smaller, as by folding or turning up. 2. to be compressed, packed together, made compact. Cf. -kā'ha, -kwā, -kæṅa.

[khuṅa /khōŋ/]

saṅkhuṅa /saṅkhoŋ/. 1. to press, beset, beleaguer. 2. to push (s.o.) to the wall, back into a corner, give an ultimatum.

[kuṅa /kgōŋ/]
kaŋkuña /kaŋkɔŋ/. to flex the limbs, esp. in sleeping.

'ahkan /ʔaŋkɔŋ/. = kaŋkuña.

-ŋkata /-kɔt/. to cut. Cf. -ka’ta, -kata, kā’ta, -gā’ta.

[kputa /kɔt/]
kamputa /kɔmbot/ [OK kamput /kɔmbut/]. to be cut short, docked, truncated.

kuna /kɔn/ [Thai นุ /kon/, probably < OK *kal /kɔl/ > kala, qu]. 1. trick, ruse, stratagem. 2. delusion; illusion, unreal image. 3. motion picture, cinema.

prakuna /prakɔn/. 1. (tr.) to cause to be vain, futile, useless, meaningless. 2. (tr.) to bring about the failure of; to wreck or spoil (project), undermine or sabotage (undertaking).

skuna /skɔn/. 1. [MK (RSP 2112)] omen, augury, portent. 2. evil omen; danger, obstacle, impediment. 3. (intr.) to fail in an affair because of an obstacle.

kuya /kɔj/. 0. to be straight, upright; pointed excrecence. 1. rhinoceros horn. Cf. -kaya, kwyə.

chkuya /ckɔj/. 1. to grow (shoot) straight up or out, point straight up or out. 2. to move forward without wavering, dash forward. Cf. chkaya.

-kusa /-kɔh/. to be pure. Cf. -gusa, guŋ.

tapa /kɔh/. (of white) to be pure, spotless.

kūka /kɔk/. [Cf. Old Mon kok /kɔk/ 'to call, summon']. exclamation used in hailing, and replying to hailing, over a certain distance.

[pkūka /pkɔk/]
pankūka /bɔnkɔk/. to go /kɔk/, utter a /kɔk/; to give a hail, call out.

kūta /kɔt/. 1. (tr.) to rub or scrape back and forth; to scour, whet (razor, knife). 2. to play (violin). Cf. kita, kwta, -kiata.

chkūta /ckɔt/. 1. intensive of kūta. 2. to scull (boat). Cf. chkwta.

caŋkūta /caŋkɔt/. 1. rudder; helm, tiller. 2. controls (of motor), handlebars (of bicycle), steering wheel (of automobile).
kūra /kòor/. 1. (tr.) to stir, mix. 2. kind of small cake made of flour, water and sugar.

kakūra /kkòor/. 1. frequentative of kūra. 2. kind of sāmā
(qv) made of fish, various vegetables and spices.

-kūra /-kòor/. to draw a line. Cf. -kwna, gūra.

kpūra /kbòor/. (that which is drawn) design, motif. Cf. kpwna.

kwca /kùuєc/. 1. to twist together, esp. to make a knot by twisting with fingers of one hand. 2. to knot, tie, attach, splice, fasten. 3. eddy, swirl, whirlpool; whorl; whirlwind.

khwca /knùuєc/. 1. (material for twisting) ties, withes (of bamboo, palm-rib, rattan) for binding rims of baskets. 2. roof battens.

[kpwca /kbùuєc/]

krapwca /krabùuєc/ [Anomalous expansion of *kpwca]. to bring the ends or corners of (piece of cloth) together and knot them (around a bundle).

khwca /khùuєc/. 1. (whorl) dimple. 2. (archaic) small vial formerly used for cosmetics, so called because of its shape. Cf. krahwca.

krahwca /krahùuєc/ [Anomalous expansion of khwca]. (of open mouth of the young of birds, human babies, and the like) to be funnel-shaped.

kamnawca /kamnùuєc/. 1. act or fact of twisting, knotting, tying. 2. (result) twist, knot, tie.

-kwā /-kùuа/. to twist; to bend, fold. Cf. -kā'ña, kuña, -kæña.

[kakwā /kkùuа/]}

kaŋkwā /kaŋkùuа/. 1. to clench (fist) or draw back (arm), in readiness to strike. 2. (of elephant) to coil (trunk), in order to gore with tusks. Cf. 'aŋkwā.

trakwā /trakùuа/. to twist (threads) together.

'aŋkwā /qaŋkùuа/. = kaŋkwā.

kwta /kùuə/. 1. (tr.) to rub hard, wear down; to chafe, irritate. 2. to smooth and soften (cotton or silk thread)
before weaving, by rubbing around a stake. Cf. kita, kūta, -kiata.

khwta /knùuat/. (rubbing device) stake for softening thread.

chkwta /ckùuat/ [OK chkvat /ckuuet/]. 0. to be irritated, excited. 1. (intr.) to be in a passion or frenzy; to have a passion (for), be crazy (about). 2. (intr.) to be (pathologically) mad; (by trope) to be mad, foolish, senseless. Cf. chkūta.

camkwta /camkùuat/. 1. intensive of chkwta. 2. act or fact of being mad; madness, passion, folly, lunacy, idiocy. Cf. caṅkūta.

prakwta /prakūuat/. 1. to rub against one another. 2. to compete, rival, vie, emulate; to contend, struggle with one another.

[skwta /skuuet/]

saṅkwta /saṅkùuat/. to whet, hone, sharpen (weapon, tool). Cf. saṅkiata.

kwa /kùe/. 0. to press hard. 1. to be hostile, belligerent, aggressive. 2. to be malignant, antagonistic, virulent. 3. to storm, rave. Cf. kina, gwna.

*knawma /kranùe/ [Anomalous expansion of *khwnma]. 0. ill-will, evil design. 1. [MK (RSP 175)]. to harbor evil designs, intend foul play.

-kwma /-kùe/. to draw a line. Cf. -kūra, gūra.

kwpma /kbùe/ [Thai นิยม /krabu/, < OK khpvar /kbuuer/ 'design; map']. 0. drawing, design. 1. sketch, outline; plan (of action), procedure, strategy, method, technique. 2. (written) method, manual, handbook, textbook; formulary, (technical) treatise. 3. rule, standard, model, example; principles, rudiments, elements. 4. (drawn line) line, train, procession, suite. Cf. kpūra.

-kwpa /-kùe/. to meet, join; to strike. Cf. ga'pa, gā'pa, gwpa, also kapa, kā'pa.

khwpa /khùue/. (meeting of years) one exact year, anniversary.

*kwyä /kùe/. 0. to be straight, upright, prominent. 1. acute angle of elbow. 2. elbow. Cf. -kaya, kuya.
[chkwyə /kùùəj/]

canhkwyə /caŋkùùəj/. 1. sharp angle of elbow or shoulder. 2. sharp, curving tips of crossbow.

-kwyə /-kùùəj/. to take, pick up. Cf. koya.


ʔən koənə /kaaŋə/. 1. (archaic) to be high, lofty. 2. (obsolescent) to shoot forward, make swift progress.

thkəənə /tkaaŋə/. 1. to be lofty, towering, imposing, stately. 2. to be exalted, great, noble, of high station, eminent, illustrious; to be glorious, splendid. 3. to be of eminent worth, worthy, estimable.

tamkoənə /tamkkaaŋə/. 1. [MK (RSP 4064)] to elevate, exalt, hold on high; to honor, glorify, venerate. 2. to have high regard for, value, esteem.

-ʔən -koənə /-kaaŋə/. to fold up. Cf. -kā'ṇa kuña -kwənə.

[khoənə /khaaŋə/]

kaŋkhoənə /kaŋkhaaŋə/. 1. (tr.) to double up or clench (one's fist); to threaten to strike. 2. (tr.) to roll up, turn or tucked up (garment), gather up.

*saŋkhoənə /saŋkhaaŋə/. to crouch down and look fierce, in readiness for offense or defense.

ʔən koətə /kaaʃtə/ [OK kət /kəʊtə/]. 1. (intr.) to emerge, issue (forth), come out or into existence; to be born; to arise, appear; (of sun) to rise. 2. (tr.) to bear, be delivered of (child, young), give birth to; to yield. 3. (intr.) to gain, profit, win out, succeed; to be possible; to be able, capable. 4. (quarter of sun's rising) east.

khnoətə /knaaʃtə/ [OK k(h)net /knaətə/]. 1. the śukla, i.e. fortnight of the waxing moon. 2. to be profitable or possible.

kammətə /kəmnaaʃtə/ [OK kammnet /kəmnətə/]. 1. act or fact of coming into existence: birth, genesis, origin; source. 2. act or fact of being profitable: profit, utility, use, usefulness. 3. that which is gained: gain, profit; success.

[phkətə /pkaaʃtə/]

paŋkoətə /paŋkkaaʃtə/ [OK paŋket /paŋkətə/]. 1. to give birth to, bear, beget (child, young); to produce,
create, engender; to cause. 2. to be related by blood; (of parents) to be real, natural (as opposed to adoptive).

käña /kænə/. 1. to move forward, advance. 2. (by trope) to make progress, improve. Cf. -gäna, -gëna.

kampäña /kämnaänə/. act, fact or result of moving forward: progress, advancement, growth.

[phkäña /pkaanə/. Cf. phgäna.]

pañkäña /bäŋkäänə/. 1. (tr.) to advance, promote. 2. (tr.) to enlarge, augment, increase.

käya /kæjə/ [OK ˈkey /kæj/ 'to rest one's head on', > Thai หน /kæj/ 'to run aground']. to lay one's head down on, pillow one's head with. Cf. häya.

khnäya /knäąjə/. (head-rest) pillow, cushion.

[phkäya /pkaąəj/]

pañkäya /bäŋkääjə/. 1. (tr.) to rest on, be touching, very close. 2. (distance between head and pillow?) very short distance; numeral classifier for very short distances.

käla /kæələ/. to be brought to a halt by a raised obstacle (e.g., shore, roadway between ruts), run aground on (rock, reef, sandbar, etc.). Cf. ka'la, käla, -kola, -gäla, gä'la, gola. Cf. also kiaña.

[phkäla /pkaałə/]

pañkäla /bäŋkääla/. to haul (boat, cart, etc.) up onto a raised place to park it, raise it or steady it.

-koeh /-kaəh/. to scratch, scrape. Cf. ki'h, kiasa, ke'h, kosa, -ko'h, gü'sa.

[chkoe'h /ckaəh/]

canhoe'h /caŋkaəh/ = caŋki'h.

kiaña /k'yanə/. to be brought to a halt, unable to go on, bogged down; to go (run) aground. Cf. käla.

[phkiaña /p'yanə/]

pañkiaña /bäŋk'yanə/. 1. to bring (boat) to a standstill. 2. to raise (boat) up on chocks.
kiaka /klia:k/. (tr.) to grip under one arm, hold against the side. Cf. -gāka.

kriaka /kriia:k/. (tr.) to attach to the side of (tree post or the like).

paṅkriaka /paṅkriia:k/. (tr.) to tie up (animal, human) so as to prevent escape; to hold, keep (in place), detain.

kliaka /kliia:k/. armpit.

prakiaka /prakia:k/. to press up against one another's side; to stand (sit, walk) side by side, be close together.

[rakiaka /rkliia:k/]

raṅkiaka /ruṅkia:k/. (tr.) to hold sideways and shake, in order to get sth. in or out of sth.

kiha /kia:p/. to gather (people, animals) in toward a central point, round up. Cf. kiara, kēha, gara.

prakiaha /prakia:p/. 1. to flock in, gather together. 2. to jostle, elbow or shove one another in congregating.


[skiata /skiia:t/]

saṅkiaata /saṅkia:t/. 1. (tr.) to rub hard against sth. else; to gnash, grate (teeth). 2. (intr.) to scrape, grate, rasp. Cf. saṅkwta.

kiapa /kia:p/ [OK kyea /kia:p/, < Chinese (CLK, item 168)] to press or hold (as) in a vise. Cf. kā'pa, -ga'pa, gāpa.

thkiapa /tkia:p/. (tr.) to pick up or hold lightly with pincers, pliers or the fingers. Cf. thkā'pa.

taṅkiaapa /taṅkia:p/. 1. pincer, claw (of crab, etc.).
2. pincers, tweezers; clothespin, hairpin. Cf. taṅkā'pa.

-kupa /-kia:p/. to scratch, scrape.

skiapa /skiia:p/. 0. to scratch, scuff. 1. (intr.) to be scratchy, itchy, irritating; (by trope) to be irritating. 2. [Semantic link, if any, uncertain] to be enough, suffice.

'aŋkiama /qəŋklíaŋ/. (tr.) to chew, munch, champ, masticate.

kiara /kliər/. 1. to gather in from the outskirts toward a central point. 2. [MK] to muster (troops). Cf. kiaña, kēna, gara.
khniara /knliər/. any implement used in gathering in.
kamniera /kəmnliər/. act or fact of gathering in to center.

[phkiara /pkliaə/]
paŋkiara /bəŋklíaə/. (tr.) to gather in the whole of, muster or round up completely.

-kíara /-kliər/. to scrape. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiala, -kera, -kēla, kora.
[skiara /sklíər]
saŋkiara /saŋklíaə/. (intr.) to feel an intolerable grating in the teeth, or a like irritation in the ears or flesh.

-kíalə /-kliəl/. to scrape. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiara, -kera, -kēla, kora.
chkiala /cəklíaə/. (tr.) to dig or scrape out the interior of, with a stick, finger, curette, knife or the like; to hollow out.
caŋkiala /caŋkliəl/ any implement used in scraping or hollowing out.

kiava /klíəw/ [Probably through Thai ถิ่น /klaw/ 'to hook', < Chinese (CLK, item 172)]. 1. (tr.) to hook, seize with a hook or hook-like instrument; to hook (one's feet) around. 2. to hook (animal) by the feet, fetter, trammel. Cf. kāva, keva.
[khnia /knliəw/]
kaŋtiava /kəndliəw/ [Conjecturally, ifx /-n- > -d- after intrusion of /-w-/]. sickle, reaping-hook.
kamniva /kəmnliəw/. act of seizing with leg(s).

kiasa /kliəh/. (tr.) to scrape out, remove or extract by thrusting outward. Cf. kih, -kah, keh, kosa, -koh, gūsa.
khniasa /knliəh/. any implement used in scraping out.
kpiasa /kbliaŋ/. 1. signal made by flicking the fingers.
2. the mūsikadanta, a diacritic analogous to the diēresis.

kammiasa /kamniə/. act or operation of scraping out.

chkiasa /ckliə/. 1. intensive of kiasa. 2. (by trope) to excite, incite, esp. to urge or encourage by good counsel.

cakkiasi /caŋkliə/. any implement used in scraping out.

rakiasa /rklia/. 1. (intr.) to be irritated by a minute foreign body (e.g., the eye with a mote). 2. (by trope) to be slightly irritated, vexed, hurt, dissatisfied, disappointed.

-[kə]-kera /-kɛər/. to scrape, cut close. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiara, -kēla, kora.

kakera /kkɛər/. (tr.) to gnaw, nibble; to nibble, pick at (one's food).

kəva /kɛw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 172)]. to pin, hook, fasten with a pin or hook; to shape a banana-leaf into a bowl or cone by fastening its folded sides with a pin. Cf. kāva, kiava.

keh /kɛh/. to scrape or scratch with the finger or fingernail(s). Cf. kīh, -kæh, kiasa, kosa, -koh, gūsa.

kamnēh /kamnē/. act of scratching with finger or nails.

kakeh /kkɛh/. frequentative of keh.

kō /kaæ/. [Perhaps through Thai ɯn /kɛ/, < Chinese (CLK, item 175)]. 1. (tr.) to correct, rectify, cure (illness); to mend, repair, fix. 2. (tr.) to change, alter, modify, revise, transform.

kamnāfa /kamnæ/. 1. act or operation of correcting, repairing, changing. 2. fact or result of correction, cure, repair, change.

kēka /kaæk/. (intr.) to bend out at midpoint; (of horns, arms, etc.) to be incurvate. Cf. kēhā.

[phkēka /pkaæk/]

paṅkēka /baŋkkaæk/. (tr.) to bend or thrust outward, give an angular form to.

prakēka /prakkaæk/. 1. to diverge from one another; to
hold unlike opinions, differ, disagree. 2. (intr.) to dispute, protest, object.

кеña /καας/. 1. (intr.) to form or present a sharp angle, bend sharply. 2. elbow; angle. 3. (joiner's) square. Cf. keka.

khēha /κηαας/ [Presumably ifx /-n- > -η-/ by attraction of the final]. to have one or both arms twisted by deformity.

khnēha /κηαας/. sprouts on the surface of tubers; any of various excrescences on tree branches or the like.

[chkēha /κκαας/]

camkēha /καμκαας/. to stand with arms akimbo (deemed arrogant or unseemly). Cf. camkhēha.

-κηα /-καας/. to be hard, stiff. Cf. kiña, kiña, kāmha, ga'ha, gāmha.

khēha /καας/ [OK *kheñ /κηεν/, > Thai ฅี /kheñ/ 'to be hard, firm, strong, stiff']. 1. to be strong, powerful, vigorous, mighty. 2. to be bold, doughty, valiant, intrepid. 3. to be commanding, imposing; to be awesome.

kamkhēha /καμκαας/ [OK *kamheñ /καμηεν/, > Thai ฅαη /kamkheñ/ 'to be bold'; distinguish pre-Angkorian kañheñ /καηεν/ 'high-born lady' (K.9: 9, A.D. 639), = Angkorian kañhyañ]. 1. to be awesome, formidable, terrible (in battle); [MK (RSP 1925) epithet of heroes: he who is terrible, mighty. 3. to threaten, menace; to oppress, bully, terrorize.

*camkhēha /καμκαας/. to assume a haughty or threatening stance, with arms and legs apart. Cf. camkēha.

кеña /καας/. (tr.) to gather together; to levy (corvée); to recruit, muster (troops, helpers). Cf. kiaña, kiara, gara.

kampēha /καμπαας/. 1. act or fact of gathering together, levying, recruiting. 2. (men or matériel levied) levy, animals and provisions requisitioned, equipment.

-κα /-κας/. to cut close. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiara, -kera, kora.

[kpēla /κπαας/]

krapēla /κραπαας/ [Anomalous expansion of *kpēla]. to cut off at the root or base. Cf. kpila.
koña /kaaoŋ/. 1. (intr.) to follow the arc of a circle or ellipse: to be curved, bent, bowed, arched. 2. (by trope, to act as if bending over another) to be haughty, arrogant, rude. Cf. kaña, ka'ña, kuña, kēña, gaña, goña.

kamnoña /kamnnaaŋ/. curve, curvature.

chkoña /chkaaoŋ/.
camkoña /camkaaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to bend the body, bow down, stoop. 2. (intr.) to be condescending, put on airs of superiority.

phkoña /phkaaoŋ/.
pañoña /bankaaoŋ/. (tr.) to bend, curve.

kota /kaaot/. 1. (tr.) to fear, stand in awe of. 2. (tr.) to stand in awe of, respect, admire. Cf. kona.

kamnota /kamnnaaot/. awe, respect, admiration.

kona /kaaoŋ/. 1. (tr.) to yield before, submit to. 2. (tr.) to seek the protection of. Cf. kota.

kamnona /kamnnaaŋ/. act or fact of seeking protection.

-koma /-kaaom/. to be grouped. Cf. kum, -kam, -kām, gumba, -gum, -gām, -gām. Note also roma, rump, etc.

chkoma /chkaaom/.
cañkoma /cañkaaom/. (things grouped together) cluster, bunch.

koya /kaaoj/. to take, pick up, esp. with a cup, ladle, bowl or the like. Cf. -kwa.

khmoja /kmaaŋ/ [MK *khmoja /kmooj/, > Thai హము (హుము) /khamooj/ 'thief; to steal']. = khmaaŋ.

kora /kaaar/. (tr.) to shave (face, head, etc.). Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiara, -kera, -kēla.

kamnora /kamnnaaor/. act or operation of shaving.

-kola /-kaaol/. to raise. Cf. ka'la, -kāla, kil, kāla, -gāla, gā'la, gola.

thkola /thkaaol/. 0. to raise, increase. 1. enlarge, magnify, exaggerate. 2. to bring out, point up (failings, defects). Cf. thka'la, thgola.
kosə /kəaoh/. 0. to scrape, rasp. 1. to grate (e.g., coco-nut). Cf. kɨh, -kəə, kiasa, keh, -koə, güə.

khnoə /knaaoh/. scraping tool, rasp, file.

kaməoə /kamnaaoh/ [OK kamos /kəmnoə/]. 1. act or operation of scraping, filing. 2. cuts or marks made by scraping or filing.

kakosa /kəkaaoh/. to scrape or grate for a long time, esp. uselessly or carelessly.

koə /kaoh/. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, elevate; to raise (crossbow) with a view to aiming. 2. to raise in order to isolate or insulate, esp. to place (food) in a receptacle surrounded by water, to keep ants away; [for ɬi koə: land raised above water] island, holm. 3. (by trope) to call up, summon (as to court), order to appear; (of dogs) to raise (game) by yelping, baying, etc. Cf. gə́sa, -goə.

koə /kaoh/. 0. to be raised up, clearly visible. 1. to be clear, distinct, conspicuous, outstanding. 2. koə kpayə: (of speech, style, etc.) to be clear and distinct, full of contrasts, well-modulated.

kaməoə /kamnaaoh/. 1. act or fact of calling up, summoning: summons. 2. one who or that which is called up: person issued a summons, game raised.

prakoə /prakaoh/. to call up or summon one another (to court, to answer charges, etc.).

-koə /-kaoh/. to scrape, rasp. Cf. kɨh, -kəə, kiasa, keh, kosa, güə.

khmoə /kmaaoh/. 1. to cause or bring on hoarseness.

kum /kom/. 0. to be grouped. 1. to flock together, swarm. Cf. -koma, -kəm, -kəm, gumba, -gum, -gam, -gəm. Note also roma, rum, etc.

-kəm /-kəm/. to be grouped, compacted. Cf. -koma, kum, -kəm, gumba, -gum, -gam, -gəm. Note also roma, rum, etc.

kpam /kəm/. (of lotus bud, female breast, bamboo shoot, horn, etc.) to be round and firm.

[chkam /cəkam/]

canəkam /canəkəm/. (round formation) ring or flange around edge of basket, bowl or the like; (metal) collar, ferrule, sleeve.
kām /kam/. 1. projectile, missile, arrow, dart, bolt, shot; (by metonymy) spine, quill, spike, sting. 2. (by trope) streak, flash, flare, rocket; ray, beam; spoke (of wheel), round, rung (of ladder), bar, step; line, dash, stroke; line, rope, hawser.

prakām /prakam/. buffalo-hide strap for hobbled elephant.

-kām /-kam/1. to be grouped, compacted. Cf. -koma, kum, -kām, gumba, -gum, -gam, -gām. Note also roma, rum, etc.’

'aṅkām /qąŋkam/ [OK 'aṅkām /qąŋkam/]. any kind of bead used in jewelry, embroidery or the like.

-kām /-kam/2. to bite. Cf. -kiama, -gāma.

khām /khām/. 1. (tr., to clamp or cut with teeth or jaws, pierce with teeth or stinger) to bite. 2. (tr.) to gnash (teeth).

paṅkām /paŋkham/. 1. (tr.) to force or allow (animal) to take sth. in the mouth; to make (tool) grip or pick up. 2. bit (of bridle).

prakām /prakham/. 1. to bite one another. 2. (of animals) to fight, battle.

-kām /-kam/3 [Probably same item as -kām2]. to be raw, sore.

rakām /rakam/. 1. (of eyes) to be sore, irritated. 2. (of heart, spirit, mind) to be vexed, annoyed.

skām /skām/. 0. (of mouth) to be raw from eating. 1. (by trope) to have had enough, be sated. 2. (of heart, etc.) = rakām.

-kāmā /-kya/. to be hard, stiff. Cf. kīna, kīna, -kēna, ga'na, gāmna. Note also rāmna, etc.

thnāmna /tnaŋ/ [Alteration of 'khnāmna /knaŋ/ (cf. OK kli > modern thlai)]. knuckle, joint; node (of bamboo).

khmāmna /kmaŋ/ [OK khmāh /kmaŋ/]. 1. to take up a firm position against, oppose; to be hostile, aggressive. 2. opponent, adversary, enemy, foe. 3. (by trope) variety of hot chili.

khāmna /khāŋ/. 1. to bar the way, block, obstruct, stop. 2. to keep, hold back, detain, restrain.

paṅkhāmna /boŋkhaŋ/. 1. to halt, bring to a standstill; to bar, obstruct. 2. to keep, prevent; to
detain, confine.

[skāmha /skəŋ/]

samkāmha /samkaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to remain stock-still for a moment. 2. magic spell to confuse an enemy momentarily. 3. brief rest-period (esp. for elephants), breather.

ksānta /ksaŋ/ [Skt ksānta 'borne, endured; patient']. 1. to be calm, quiet, tranquil, undisturbed. 2. to be happy, fortunate, benign. Cf. sānta, srānta.

kī rasānta /kī rsaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of ksānta]. 1. to be at peace. 2. to be prosperous, flourishing.

kamsānta /komsaŋ/. 1. (tr.) to calm, quiet, pacify, appease, placate, mollify, distract. 2. (intr.) to divert oneself, relax, take it easy.

kākā /kqaak/. onomatopoeia for loud bursts of laughter.

kakā /kkqaak/. frequentative of kākā.

k'wta /kquət/ [Presumably onomatopoeic]. (intr.) to vomit.

kam'wta /komquət/. 1. act of vomiting. 2. vomitus; anything spewed or ejected from the mouth.
KH

khāta /khaat/. 1. to lose, fail to keep, suffer the loss of. 2. to waste, squander, fritter away. 3. to ruin, damage, injure.

kamṭāta /kamhaat/ [OK kamḥāt /kamhaat/]. act, fact or result of losing; loss.

paṇkhāta /baṅkhaat/. 1. (factive) to lose, waste, dissipate. 2. (causative) to cause to incur loss.

khāna /khaan/. 1. (tr.) to lose or miss (opportunity); to fail (to do). 2. (tr.) to omit, skip (over), let slip by, neglect.

kamṭāna /kamhaan/. 1. act or fact of missing; miss, failure. 2. lost opportunity.

paṇkhāna /baṅkhaan/. to cause to miss, fail, allow to fall through.

raṃkhāna /rumkhaan/. 1. (intr.) to be disappointed, dismayed. 2. (tr.) to disappoint, dismay; to annoy.

-ṣṭa /-khot/. to hold, fasten, secure. Cf. ga’ṭa.

prakṣṭa /prakhot/ [Thai  vara /prakhot/, < MK *pragata /prakot/ = MK and OK paṅgat /baṅgot/]. Ṛa’ṭa prakṣṭa: cloth sash used by monks to secure robe at waist or over chest.

khupa /khop/. to be hollow, sunken, concave. Cf. -ghupa, -ghwpa.

paṇkhupa /baṅkhop/. (tr.) to turn up the tip of, so as to form a beak or snout.

khusa /kho/. 1. (intr.) to be or go contrary, miss, err, go wrong; to be at fault, mistaken, in error. 2. mistake, error; fault, defect. Cf. hwsa.

kamṭusa /kamho/. fact or result of erring: mistake, error, fault.

paṇkhusa /baṅkho/. 1. to cause to make a mistake. 2. to lead into error, mislead, lead astray.

khē /khaac/. [OK khe /khe/]. 1. moon. 2. lunar month, cāndramāsa; (by extension) solar month, sauramāsa. 3.
(series of months) season, time of year.
*kañhē /kaŋhāac/. season.

khoka khaaok/. 1. (tr.) to strike (with fist), buffet. 2. to whack, thwack, wallop (with light solid object).
kamboka /kamhaaok/. blow (of fist, stick, rattan, rolled-up newspaper or the like).

khaḥ /khaḥ/. 1. (intr.) to dry up or out, evaporate completely. 2. (intr.) to dry until hard, wither.
paṅkhah /paŋkhaḥ/. 1. (tr.) to let evaporate. 2. (tr.) to dry out.

khcaka /kcōak/. to limp, hobble.
kañcaca /kancoak/ [OK kamcōok /kœncōok/]. (derogatory) to be lame, crippled, halt.

khcī /kcēaj/ [OK kci ~ khcī /kciːi/]. 1. (of plants, animals) to be young; (of plants) to be green, fresh. 2. (by trope) to be green, callow, raw, inexperienced.
kamcī /kamcēaj/. derogative of khcī.

khcau /kcaw/ [OK kcau /kcəw/]. 1. species of snail with spiral shell. 2. spiral, helix, whorl; any spiral motif. 3. (joiner's, mechanic's) screw. Cf. -khyau.

khjā'ka /kcēek/. to spit out (from mouth), spew, expel.
kañjā'ka /kancēek/ [OK kamjāk ~ kanjāk /kœŋjāk/]. any matter spit from the mouth.

khjila /kcil/. to be lazy, shiftless, indolent.
kamjila /kamcil/. 1. fact, state or result of being lazy: laziness, sloth. 2. one who is lazy by nature: lazy person, (derogatory) drone, parasite, slough, idler, loafer, do-nothing, lie-abet, etc.

khba'sa /kpuh/ [OK kavos ~ khvas /kʰɔːh/]. 1. to be high, tall, elevated. 2. to be eminent, grand, stately.
kamba'sa /kampaugh/. 1. state, quality or result of being high: height, elevation, altitude. 2. stature, emi-

khmaw /kmaw/ [OK kmaw /kməw/]. to be black.
kramau /krmaw/ [Anomalous expansion of khmau; cf. OK kəməu /kəməu/, male slave name (K.357: 9, 14; A.D. 578-677)]. (of red, blue, green) to be dark.

-ropsychyau /-kjaw/. spiral. Cf. khcau.

krayau /krajaw/ [Anomalous expansion of *khyau]. whorl (of head hair, skin on fingertips).

khlau /klaw/ [cf. late and modern Mon klau /klaw/ 'to be dumb']. to be foolish, stupid, ignorant.

kamlau /kəmlau/ [cf. Old Mon kamlau /kəmlau/]. 1. state, quality or result of being foolish: folly, stupidity, ignorance. 2. intensive of khlau.

khəsəta ksat/ [Perhaps < Skt ksata (= P khatana) 'hurt, injured, broken (down), impaired, diminished', with reference to fortune or estate]. 1. to be poor, in want, indigent, impoverished. 2. to be miserable, wretched, melancholy.

kamsəta /kamsət/. 1. fact, state or result of being poor: poverty, distress, indigence, misery. 2. (of story, sound, etc.) to be sad, melancholy, mournful, doleful.
\textbf{G}

\textit{ga'ka /kuk/}. 1. (tr.) to strike (as with clenched fist), hit, beat; to beat (clothes, do (laundry). 2. cubit (from elbow to fist).

\textit{gamma'ka /kumruk/}. 1. action or impact of striking: blow.
2. operation of beating clothes: laundering.

\textit{gaga'ka /kkuk/}. frequentative and intensive of \textit{ga'ka}, occurring in \textit{gaga'ka ura}: to beat one's breast (in anguish or other strong emotion).

\textit{[dhga'ka /tkuk/]}

\textit{daha'ka /tuŋkuk/}. 1. to knock, buffet, jostle, collide with. 2. knock, buffet, shock, collision.

\textit{gaña /koŋ/} [OK goň /goŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to set above or down upon, place over or on top of; to cross (legs); to stand or pass over the head of. 2. (tr.) to offend, affront; to oppose, clash with. Cf. \textit{kona}.

\textit{ghnaña /knoŋ/} [OK gnaň /gnoŋ/]. 1. (member which passes over ground?) rail (of fence). 2. (intr.) to be offensive, insolent, impudent, unruly.

\textit{gamnaña /kumnoŋ/}. act or fact of placing one thing over another, as arm over brow, one leg over another.

\textit{chgaña /ckoŋ/} [OK cgoň /cgnoŋ/]. 1. [MK] to be unseemly, improper, indecent, rude. 2. to be disrespectful, contumacious, perverse, wanton. 3. to be clumsy, awkward, ungainly, blundering.

\textit{phgaña /pkoŋ/}. 1. (tr.) to place, locate, set up; to set, fix, adjust, make ready. 2. (intr.) to get ready, prepare oneself; to be ready, prepared.

\textit{pañaña /pakoŋ/}. 1. place for birds or bees to alight or stay: perch, roost. 2. wooden rails or stringers used to hold sth. (e.g., boat) above the ground.

\textit{pragaña /prakoŋ/}. 1. (tr.) to set down on each other; to stow (cargo), load. 2. (intr.) to be set down on top of, lie or be resting on.

\textit{gaña /kuŋ/} [OK gaň /goŋ/; cf. Old Mon goň /goŋ/ 'to be brave']. 0. to be hard, stiff. 1. to be firm, steadfast, stalwart, invulnerable; to endure, be durable, stable. 2. to be definite, certain, assured. 3. (of royalty, monks)
to stay, abide, be. Cf. kiňa, kiňa, -kōňa, -kāmña, gāmña.
gamña'na /kumnum/. 1. fact or state of being stable: stability, durability. 2. fact or state of being saved: salvation.

phga'ña /pkuŋ/. [OK phgaŋ /pgoŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to keep, provide for, preserve, take care of, look after, maintain; to supply. 2. (tr.) to keep, adhere to (precepts and the like), observe, follow, practice.

ga'ta /kut/. [OK ('g)at /got/]. 1. to be true, precise, exact, accurate; to be even, flush. 2. to be fit, in good state, whole, entire. 3. to be secure, proof (against). Cf. -khuta.

phga'ta /pkuŋ/. 1. (tr.) to true, adjust, match, adapt. 2. (tr.) to keep, hold, fasten, secure; to outfit, supply.

paṅga'ta /bąṅkut/. [OK paṅgat /bęṅgot/, > MK (RSP 335) paṅgata /bęṅkot/]. girdle, sash, belt around waist to hold up the sampot. Cf. prakhuta.

sraga'ta /srakut/. to be composed, possessed, reserved.

g'aña /kun/. 1. (tr.) to watch, view, observe. 2. (tr.) to examine, scrutinize, study.

gamna'na /kumnun/. act or fact of observing, examining, or the like.

g'a'pa /kup/. 1. (tr.) to join, unite; to meet with, see or visit often, frequent. 2. (tr.) to strike or beat with a mallet or club; to throw at. 3. kind of mallet or club. Cf. -kwpa, gā'pa, gwpa, also kapa, kā'pa.

gamna'pa /kumnup/. 1. act or fact of meeting, practice of seeing often. 2. act of beating, clubbing, etc.

-ga'pa /-kup/. to squeeze, press, crush. Cf. kā'pa², kiapa, gāpa.

*raṅga'pa /ruŋkup/ = 'aṅga'pa.
'aṅga'pa /qoŋkup/. 1. pitfall, trap. 2. caltrop, punti stake.

gama /koom/. to be hunched (over), bent (as with age).

gamnama /kumnoom/. 1. to be hunchbacked ~ humpbacked. 2. hunchback.
gara /koor/ 1. (tr.) to heap (up), pile, stack, accumulate. 2. (intr.) to gather, collect, assemble. Cf. kiaha, kiara, kena.

ghnara /knocor/. 1. heap, pile, stack; accumulation; store, hoard. 2. hill, hillock, knoll, mound.

gamnara /kumnocor/. 1. (result of heaping) heap, mound. 2. (result of accumulating) accumulation, lot.

[phgara /pkoor/]

paṅgara /baṅkoor/. (tr.) to heap, gather, amass, accumulate.

pragara /prokocor/. (tr.) to stack one on top of the other, into a large heap or pile.

gara /koor/ 2. onomatopeia for dull, booming sounds.

phgara /pkoor/. 0. to make a dull, booming sound. 1. thunder.

sgara /skoor/ [OK sgar /sgoɔr/]. drum (generic designation).

-ga'la /-kul/ [cf. Old Mon kii ku l k el keil /k̩l/ 'to give, confer, assign']. to give. Cf. -gena.

praga'la /prakul/ [OK pragalba /prɔgɔl/]. (tr.) to give, confer, bestow; to hand over, deliver.

-gaka /-kiasek/. to hold against the side. Cf. kiaka.

tragaka /trokiasek/. 1. side, flank. 2. hip, haunch.

ga'ka /keas/. (of physical body) to be hollow or sunken in the back and prominent or bulging in front.

gamnawe /kumnesek/. (derogatory) one who has a hollow back and a bulging front.

gåna /kiase/. 0. to extend laterally. 1. to flare or be enlarged toward the top. 2. sides of the face. 3. hair or whiskers on the sides of the face in front of the ears: wisp (Javanese aṭi-ati), sideburns. Cf. kâña, ūña.

gnåna /kníase/. the cangue.

cragåna /crokiase/. to be disorganized, in confusion, taking up much space and getting in the way of others.

-gaca /-kiase/. to break (?). Cf. kâ'ca.
gagāca /kkīēc/. to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct.

gōṭa ā gādhā /kkīēt/. 1. to fasten securely, esp. to
tuck up the sāmpot and tie it tightly around the waist. 2.
to tie (hanks of yamn), with a tight band, in preparation
for dyeing. 3. hanks of yarn so tied.

gamnāṭa /kumniēt/. the sāmpot as tucked up and secured
around the waist.

gagāta /kkīēt/. 0. to have girt one’s loins. 1. to be
bold, resolute, plucky.


[ragā’ta /rkoēt/]

rangā’ta /runkoēt/. (tr.) to travel over in all direc-
tions, scour; to wander (about), err, move aimless-
ly or back and forth.

gāpa /kēiēp/ [OK *gāp /gaap/, < Chinese (CLK, item 168)].
0. to hold as between two sticks, in tongs or in a vise. 1.

ghnāpa /knīēp/. (hand-, screw-, cane) press; instrument
of torture.

gamnāpa /kumniēp/. 1. = ghnāpa. 2. press for sugar-palm
flowers.

pragāpa /prkīēp/. (of tree) fork, crotch.

gā’pa /koēp/ [OK gap /gap/]. 0. to meet, strike. 1. (tr.)
to fit, suit, match, agree, please. 2. (intr.) to conform
to the dharma, be good, right, proper, fitting, seemly, ap-
propriate, meet. 3. (intr.) to be pleasing, agreeable,
suitable, favorable; to be mannerly, well-mannered. 4.
to be pleased, content. Cf. -kwpa, ga’pa, gwpa, also kapa,
kā’pa.

gamnā’pa /kumnoēp/. 1. (fact or quality of being good)
propriety, suitability, seemliness. 2. (result of be-
ing good) good form, decorum, courtesy, respect. 3.
good (right) deed or action(s), proper conduct. 4. to
pay respect; to salute.

phgā’pa /pkoēp/. 1. (tr., factive) to make oneself agree-
able to, defer to. 2. (tr., factive) to comply with,
conform or adjust to.

paŋgā’pa /baŋkoēp/ [OK paŋgap ~ paŋgāp /bēŋgap/]. 1.
(obsolete) to cause to fit or be fitting. 2. (tr.)
to order, command, enjoin, direct, prescribe. 3. order, command.


thgāma /tkíəm/. molar (tooth).

-छ ग -gāla /-kíəl/. to raise up; to recognize. Cf. ka’la,

-काला, koel, -kola, gā’la, gola.

[rāgāla /rkíəl/]

ramgāla /rumkíəl/. 1. (tr.) to recognize, realize, understand. 2. (tr.) to observe, remark, note.

-पंग gā’la /koel/ [OK gāl /gal/]. 0. to raise up, exalt, honor; to give recognition to, acknowledge; to distinguish, recognize. 1. (tr.) to owe fealty or allegiance to. 2. (tr.) to attend, wait upon, have an audience with, serve. 3. (intr.) to come to or be present at court. Cf. ka’la, -kāla, koel, -kola, -gāla, gola.

OK gmāl /gmal/. court attendant.

gamnā’la /kumnoel/. 1. (act or fact of serving a lord) service, attendance (at court). 2. royal audience.

sgā’la /skeol/. to know, be acquainted or familiar with.

samgā’la /samoel/. 1. (means of recognition) sign, token, mark, brand, indication, symptom; (in school examinations) mark, grade. 2. (tr.) to note, observe; to recognize, distinguish.

-पंग gā’sa /koosh/. 1. to raise, lift, hoist. 2. to tear up or out, uproot, dig up, clear out, remove. Cf. koř, -goř.

ghnā’sa /knoosh/ [Cf. OK raŋgā /ræŋgah/]. 1. lever, crowbar. 2. jack.

-gamnā’sa /kumnoosh/. 1. operation of raising or removing by means of leverage. 2. (result of extracting) hole, cavity.

*rāhā’sa /qaŋkoosh/ = raŋgoř.

-शिष gita /kit/. 1. (intr., to exercise the mind) to think, reason; to consider, reflect. 2. (tr.) to think or be mindful of, consider, regard, deem; to recall; to have regard for, be thoughtful or considerate of. 3. (tr.) to think up, plan, conceive of.

gamnīta /kumnīt/. 1. (act or fact of thinking) considera-
tion, study, reflection. 2. (result of thinking) idea, thought, notion, opinion, view, judgment, plan.

gīka ḵyk/. onomatopoeia for loud, dull sounds (e.g., wind, water, crowds). Cf. gīka, ghīka.

gagīka /kḵyk/. intensive of gīka.

guka /kuk/, occurring only in guka-guka: onomatopoeia for loud sounds which are markedly dull or hollow. Cf. ghuka.

gaguka /kkuk/. to move in (violent) bursts.

gumba /kum/ [Wrongly attributed to P gumba (= Skt gulma), but same lexeme as gam /kum/]. 1. (intr.) to be grouped together, bunched, close-set. 2. clump (of bushes, grass), thicket; bunch, tuft, wisp. Cf. -koma, kum, -ka̱m, -kām, -gum, gam, -gām.

-guya /-kuj/. to sit, settle.

[phey̱ya /pkuj/]

paŋgya /baŋkj̱u/ [OK paŋgay /baŋguuəj/ 'to cause to settle (on land)']. 1. (act or fact of sitting) session, sêance. 2. (manner of sitting) seat, sitting position, posture when seated. 3. (place of sitting) seat, place, room for sitting down.

'ānggya /qaŋkj̱u/ [OK 'aŋgay /qaŋguuəj/ 'to settle down']. 1. (intr.) to take a seat, be seated, sit down. 2. 'ānggya tē: to pass one's time in (doing).

-gula /-kul/. to be glossy (?).

gagula /kkul/. 1. to be wet, quite damp. 2. to be white hot, incandescent.

-gusa /-kuh/. to be pure. Cf. -kusa, guh.

sgusa /skuh/ = sguh.

*guh /kuh/ [OK gus ~ guh /guh/, MK guh /guh > kuh/]. to be pure. Cf. -kusa, -gusa.

sguh ~ sgusa /skuh/. (of whites) to be pure, spotless.

kū /kuu/ [Probably through Thai ḵu /khūu/, < Chinese (CLK, item 188)]. 1. couple, pair, brace; married couple, husband and wife. 2. one of a pair, mate, partner, companion,
spouse, match. 3. (tr.) to go or form a pair with, match.

phgū /pkuu/. 1. (tr.) to pair (up, off) with; to mate, couple, breed. 2. (tr.) to pair up, match, compare. 3. (intr.) to match, agree, go (well) together.

*gağūda /kkuu/. diminutive of gūda.

gūra /kuur/ [OK gur /guur/, gvar /guuər/]. 1. (to represent graphically) to draw, sketch, make a drawing (sketch, picture, painting, portrait, etc.). 2. (to plot, diagram) to make an astronomical calculation, do an arithmetic operation; to ponder, reflect.

OK gnvar /gnuuər/. amount, quantity.

OK gmvar /gmuuər/. amount, quantity.

gamnūra /kumnuur/ [OK gamnvar /gmnuuər/, > Thai งหมก '/khamnuen/ 'to calculate; (loosely) mathematics']. 1. act or operation of drawing, etc. 2. (result of drawing, etc.) drawing, sketch; calculation, forecast.

*gu şu gusa /kuuh/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score, strike (match). 2. (tr.) to engrave (line), trace, plot. Cf. kīh, -kōh, kiasa, keh, kosa, -kōh.

ghnūsa /knuuh/. 1. (instrument for drawing lines) stylus, graver, burin, etc.; straightedge, ruler. 2. (result of scratching or drawing) scratch, mark; figure, design.

gamnūsa /kumnuuh/. 1. act of scoring, engraving, drawing. 2. (result of designing) paraph, flourish.

*gu şu gwna /kūuən/. to press hard, be hostile. Cf. kina, kwa.

[gagwna /kkūuən/]

gagwna /kugkūuən/. (intr.) to be vengeful, disposed to revenge, vindictive, unforgiving, rancorous.

gu şu gwpa /kūuəp/. 1. (tr.) to join, bring together, unite. 2. (tr.) to add on to, attach, extend. Cf. -kwpa, ga'pa, gā'pa, also kapa, kā'pa.

*ghnwpap /knuuap/. 1. (act or means of joining) union. 2. (that which is joined) unit.
gammwpa /kumnuap/. 1. (act or fact of) joining, jointure, uniting, meeting. 2. (result of joining) joint, union, junction, juncture.

phgwpa /phuap/. 1. (tr.) to join, connect, link, unite. 2. (tr.) to add on to in order to reinforce.

gwra /kuvær/ [OK gvar /guyær/]. 1. (tr.) to behoove to (do sth.); to be good, right, proper, fitting to (do). 2. (intr.) to be worthy, worth while.

gammwra /kumnuur/. 1. (fact or state of) being good, etc. 2. (result of being good, etc.) good form, propriety, civility, the social amenities; worth, rank, station.

[phgwra /phuur/]

paŋgwra /pankuvær/. 1. (intr.) to be well, better, advisable, acceptable, enough, worthwhile. 2. anything befitting or suitable.

-gœna /-keen/. to move forward, advance. Cf. kœna, -gœna.

phgœna /pkeen/ [MK (RSP 3912)]. 1. (tr.) to impose upon, take advantage of. 2. (intr.) to be disrespectful.

gœma /keem/. (intr.) to move heavily, lumber (along), drag oneself (as a tortoise).

gagœma /kkeem/. intensive of gœma.

ragœma /rkeem/. (of a collectivity) to move as a group (e.g., crabs) in a slow, ragged manner.

geca /keec/. 1. (tr.) to avoid (blow), dodge, duck. 2. (tr.) to avoid or shun (person), elude (pursuer).

[phgeca /pkeec/]

paŋgeca /pankeec/. 1. (tr.) to push out of the way; to hide, screen, harbor. 2. (tr.) to parry, turn aside, divert. 3. (by trope) to eliminate, remove, separate.

-gœna /-keen/. to move forward, advance. Cf. kœna, -gœna.

pragena /prakœen/ [MK pragena /prœeen > prœeën/, > Thai ภริษณ /prakhœen/ 'to present (to monk); cf. Old Mon pirg(i)n /pœrgin/ 'to present respectfully (to monk)']. 1. (tr.) to proffer, advance, tender to a monk. 2. (tr.) to offer (advice), give, present. 3. (benefac-
tile) for, for the sake of, on behalf of.

goka /kóok/ [Old Khmer gok /gook/, < Chinese (CLK, item 193)]. 1. dry land, terra firma; knoll, mound, hillock. 2. to be (high and) dry, not under water.

sgoka /skóok/. (of plants) to be dried up and partly exhausted.

samgoka /samkóok/. to be all dried up.

gōna /kóon/. 0. to be curved. 1. to bulge, jut, protrude, project; to be prominent. Cf. kāna, ka'ha, kuña, koña.

gola /koó/or [OK gol /gool/, wrongly attributed to Skt gola(ka) (= P golaka) 'ball, globe, sphere']. 0. pile, post (under house). 1. post, (boundary) marker; stake, picket. 2. principle on which policy or theory rests, evidence on which case rests; main line (of thought). Cf. ka'la, -kāla, kōla, -kola, -gala, gā'la.

[chgola /ckóóor/]

*caŋgola /cankóol/. dialectal form of paŋgola.

thgola /tkóol/. 1. (of smoke, clouds, steam, etc.) to rise (up) in a mass, billow up. 2. (of crocodile in water) to rise to the surface, loom up. 3. (of humans) to come into view in an impressive manner, loom. Cf. thka'la, thkola.

taŋgola /danjkóol/ ∼ daŋgola /tunjkoól/. (of smoke, vapor, etc.) to lie in a dense mass.

[dhgola /tkóol/ = thgola]

daŋgola /tunjkoól/ = taŋgola.

[phgola /pkóol/]

paŋgula /banjkóol/. 1. stake, post (for tethering animal, mooring boat, etc.). 2. (of palisade, dam) post, pile, stake.

goh /kohn/. to strike squarely, hit, smite, beat, knock. Cf. kāsa, gaḥ.

gmoh /kmohn/. large bronze gong without boss, used chiefly in wedding ceremonies.

gamnoh /kmohn/. 1. act of striking, beating (gong, etc.). 2. (result of striking) sound, din.

drangoh /trækohn/. (intr.) to be course, crude, uncouth.
[phgoŋ /pkóŋ/]

paŋgoŋ /baŋkóŋ/. (tr.) to knock (e.g., grain) out of (e.g., basket), spill by jostling.

-ŋōh /-kóh/. to raise, tear up. Cf. koŋ, gā'sa.

[rągoŋ /rkóŋ/]

raŋgoŋ /raŋkóŋ/ [MK raŋgoŋ /raŋgoŋ > rąkóŋ/]. (intr.) to be loose, loosely attached; to have come loose, worked loose, be on the point of separating; to be detached, disjoined; (of tree leaves) to fall.

gum /kum/. 1. (intr.) to be resentful, full of spite (malice, animosity, rancor, etc.). 2. (intr.) to carry a grudge, seek revenge.

gumnum /kumnunum/. 1. (fact or result of resenting) resentment, spite, malice, etc. 2. one who holds a grudge or seeks revenge.

-lē -gum /-kum/. to be grouped, concentrated; to flock, swarm. Cf. -koma, kum, -kaŋ, -kām, gumba, gam, -gām.

ghum /kmum/ [OK (K.451N: 8, A.D. 680) gmum /gmum/ 'honeybee; honey']. 1. (the swarmer) bee. 2. (probably, that which is concentrated or thick) honey. Cf. khāghum: bear, ursus ("honey beast", not "bee beast"). In this light modern di'ka ghumum 'honey' is not necessarily to be explained as "bee fluid".

[thgum /tkum/]

ṭaŋgum /donkum/ ~ daṅgum /tunkum/. large copse, grove.

[dhgum /tkum/]

daṅgum /tunkum/ = ṭaṅgum.

phgum /pkum/. (tr.) to put together, join, unite; to make up, compose, comprise.

-gam /kum/. 0. to be grouped. 1. = gumba. Cf. -koma, kum, -kaŋ, -kām, gumba, -gam, -gām, also -ham.

[phgām /pkum/ = phgum]

paŋgām /baŋgām/ [OK paŋgām /ɓoŋgām/]. 0. (tr.) to join (the hands) together. 1. (tr.) to salute (gods, kings, monks), by joining the flattened palms and raising them to the head; to pay respect to, venerate. 2. salutation, reverence.

pragām /prakum/. 0. (of orchestral instruments) to join,
perform together. 1. (of orchestra) to perform harmoniously. 2. (of orchestra) to commence playing, start. Cf. raṅgaṃ.

[raṅgaṃ /rkum/]
raṅgaṃ /ruŋkum/. (of heat, emotion, etc.) to be intense.
sraṅgaṃ /sroŋkum/. to be collected, composed, in control.

- gām /-koŋm/. to be grouped. Cf. -koma, kum, -kaŋm, -kām, gumba, -gum, gam.

phgām /pkʊm/ [OK (K.168: 15 and K.669C: 8, 12; A.D. 972) vagām ^ vagām /bgam/; MK (RSP 2468) phgām /pgam > pkam/]. strand (string, chaplet) of beads; rosary.

gāṃhā /keŋ/. 1. to be stiff and hard. 2. to be fixed, immobilized, stopped (short), arrested. Cf. kiḥa, kīha, -kēha, -kāṃha, ga'ha.

ghāṃha /kheŋ/. (tr.) to keep from (doing), stop, prevent, restrain.

sgāṃha /skeŋ/. 0. to be dried up, withered. 1. to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

samgāṃha /səmkeŋ/. one who is thin and sickly, emaciated.

gah /kəŋ/. 0. to push back, strike. 1. (tr.) to repel; to shove away (with arm), beat back, beat off; to kick away. Cf. kāsa, goh.

[raṅgaḥ /rkeŋ/]

*raṅgaḥ /ruŋkəŋ/ [MK (RSP 3813) raṅgaḥ /rəŋgəŋ > rəŋkah/]. to strike, buffet.


gagrā'ka /kkresk/. intensive of grā'ka.

*grāta /krɪət/ [OK grāt /graat/]. to be rough, uneven, rough-surfaced, rugged.

gagrāta /kkrɪət/. intensive of grāta.

grica /krɪc/, occurring only in grica-grica: expressive for the frequently undulating or twisting movements of a mass (e.g., crowd of milling people, swarm of maggots).
gagrica /kkric/. 1. intensive of grica-grica. 2. to be utterly filthy and disgusting.

-grīva /-kriiw/. spasm, convulsion.

gagrīva /kkriiw/ [Cf. Thai ภักด 2 /takhiw/ 'cramp']. muscular cramp; rheumatism.

pragrīva /prakriiw/. spasticity, esp. paraplegia and hemiplegia.

grīka /krýk/, occurring only in grīka-grīka: onomatopoeia for a teeming multitude.

gagrīka /kkryk/. intensive of grīka-grīka.

grīma /krým/, occurring only in grīma-grīma: onomatopoeia for the sound of drums. Cf. gruma.

gagrīma /kkrym/. intensive of grīma-grīma.

gruka /krūk/, occurring only in gruka-gruka: onomatopoeia for the sound of water boiling. Cf. grā'ka.

gagruka /kkruk/. 1. intensive of gruka-gruka. 2. expressive for teeming maggots. 3. to be disgusting, repugnant.

gruma /krum/. onomatopoeia for the dull sound of drums, thunder, waterfalls and the like. Cf. grima.

gagruma /kkrum/. frequentative of gruma.

grūka /krūk/. 1. onomatopoeia for the movement of water, as by suction or the operation of oars. 2. numeral classifier for the noisy lapping up of a liquid, as by a dog or cat.

gagruka /kkruuk/. frequentative of grūka.

grwpa /krūwpa/, occurring only in grwpa-grwpa: onomatopoeia for the sound of crunching or munching.

gagrwpā /kkruwpa/. frequentative and intensive of grwpa-grwpa.

greña /kréen/. onomatopoeia for the thunderous fall of a large, heavy object (e.g., tree, breaker).

gagreña /kkreēn/. intensive of greña.
**grotä /kroʊt/.** expressive for a coarse-textured, rough-coated or rugged surface.

**gagrotä /kkróot/.** intensive of grotä.

**grämna /kreŋ/.** onomatopoeia for the dull sound of falling or beating.

**gagrämña /kkreŋ/.** intensive and frequentative of grämña.
ghaka /khök/. (tr.) to scare, frighten, daunt, alarm.

gamhaka /kumhök/. (tr.) to shout at in order to cow or silence.

saṅghaka /saṅkhook/ [MK (RSP 3811) saṅghaka /saṅghook ñ > saṅkhook/]. intensive of gamhaka.

-ghara /-khoor/. to be bold, brazen.

grahara /krḥoor/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghara]. familiar term of reproach: scamp, rogue, rascal.

gaghara /kkhōor/. 1. (intr.) to be impudent, cheeky, full of nerve, saucy. 2. (intr., to talk much without fear or restraint) to bluster.

ghā'ata /khoēt/ [MK ghāta /ghat > khat/ ñ khāta /khat/].
(tr.) to keep from (doing), stop, prevent, restrain. Cf. -gā'ata, kā'ta.

gamhā'ata /kumhoēt/. (act or result of keeping from) prevention, restraint.

ghika /kh'yk/. (of laughter, sobbing, etc.) to be spasmodic, convulsive.

gaghika /kkh'yk/. intensive of ghika.

ghuka /khuk/¹. (of wind, sea, etc.) to rage, move or sweep violently.

gamhuka /kumhuk/¹. (intr.) to be impetuous, act with brute force.

-ghupa /-khup/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. khupa, -ghwpa.

grahupa /krḥup/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghupa]. 1. (of face) to be hollow-cheeked, gaunt. 2. (of cheeks) to be sunken, esp. because of missing teeth. Cf. grahwpa.

-ghwpa /-khuñ̄ap/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. khupa, -ghupa.

grahwpa /krḥuñ̄ap/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghwpa]. = grahupa.

ghora /khōor/ [Skt/P ghora 'frightful']. 1. (intr.) to be
frightful, dreadful, terrifying, formidable. 2. to be violent, furious, uncontrolled.

ghnora /knóor/. rage, fury, wrath.

ghlāna /klíian/ [Probably < Skt gilāna (= P gilāna) 'exhausted, emaciated, sick']. 1. (tr.) to hunger for, be hungry for (food). 2. (by trope) to be avid for.

gamlāna /kumlíian/. (state or result of being hungry) hunger; appetite.
ha'ka /ŋuk/. 0. to move the head. 1. (tr.) to nod (head) up and down; to toss, shake (head). 2. (intr.) to nod, doze. Cf. ṇāka, -ṅā'ka, -ṅuka, -ṅāka, ṅoka.

ña'ña'ka /ŋnik/. 1. (intr.) to keep nodding one's head, as symptom of senility. 2. (intr.) to seem to be dozing, remain in the same position for a long time. Cf. phṅa'ka.

kha'ka /ŋok/. (metaphorically, to move up and down) to be hook-shaped, crooked. Cf. ḱuka.

craṅga'ka /crṅok/. (intr.) to nod the head, doze.

jraṅga'ka /crṅok/. (intr.) to sit or stand with head bowed and in silence. Cf. jhhokā.


paphna'ka /ppṅok/. frequentative and intensive of phṅa'ka.

*raṅga'ka /ṛṅok/. 1. (intr.) to be unsteady on one's feet, tottering, staggering. 2. (by trope) to be tumbledown, ramshackle. Cf. raṅga'ka, raṅka.

-ṇā' -ṇa'na /-ṇuŋ/ [OK ḱan /ṇon/]. to be heavy.

dhaṅga'na /ṭuŋ/ [OK ḍhan /ḍon/ (K.3548: 10, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (intr.) to be heavy, hefty. 2. (by trope) to be weighty, grave, important, serious.

damṅa'na /ṭumṅun/ [OK daṁṅan /ḍamṅon/, female slave name (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713)]. 1. (fact or state of being heavy) heaviness, weight. 2. (intr.) to be gravid, pregnant.

hā'pa /ŋup/. 0. to be senseless, lifeless. 1. (intr.) to hold the head down by reason of blindness, chagrin, etc., let the head droop. 2. (intr.) to be blinded (by passion), obsessed. Cf. -ṅāpa, hā'pa, -ṅupa, also ya'pa, -ra'pa, lupa, ha'pa, etc.

jhṅa'pa /cṅup/. 0. to render senseless. 1. (intr., of perfumes) to be heavy, overpowering, intoxicating.

bhṅa'pa /pṅup/. 1. (tr.) to force (s.o.) to bow the head. 2. (tr., by trope) to cause (e.g., tree) to bend. Cf. phṅupa.

ṣa'pa /ṣṇup/ [OK čhap /cṇop/]. (intr.) to be motionless, still; to be quiet, calm, peaceful, silent. Cf. snāpa.
-ña'la /-ṇul/ 1. to be dark. Cf. ndata, -nula, -nwa.

cchina/ /cṇul/. 1. to be dazed, confused, (all) at sea.
2. to be taken aback, astonished.

sraña'la /-srcṇul/. (literally and figuratively) to reel, stagger; to be stunned, dazed, groggy.

-ña'la /-ṇul/ 2. Cf. 'ala.

raña'la /ṛṇul/. to be plentiful, abundant, voluminous.

ḥā /-ḥīə/ ~ *tā ḍā /ṭaa/ [Cf. Old Mon ḍāk /ṭaik/ 'baby']
0. to be tender, delicate; to be lovable. 1. (dialectal) kūna ḍā: infant, baby.

ḥha /pṛ́śə/ [OK ḍō /ṭaa/, > Thai /lists/ ḍhaajaa/ 'handsome, beautiful']. (tr.) to love, cherish, hold dear.

*baṃṇā ~ bhanā /baṃṇiə/ [OK vaṃṇā /baṃṇaa/]. (intr.) to be beloved, dear (to one's heart).

saṅā /saqaa/ [Backborrowing < Thai ḍāŋ /ṭaa' /qaajaa/ 'to be stately, majestic', < OK *s(a)ṅ /sqaa/ ~ current modern form saṅaḩā /sqhaajaa/ [With epenthetic /-h-/ for assimilation of saṅa /sqaa/ to Khmer word structure].
1. (intr.) to be propitious, auspicious, of good omen.
2. (intr.) to be elegant, magnificent, illustrious; to be stately, imposing, sumptuous.

-ñaka /-ṇiək/. 0. to move the head. 1. (intr.) to turn the head; (by synecdoche) to turn away. 2. (tr.) to turn one's back on; to turn (sth.) aside. Cf. ńa'ka, -ńa'ka, -ńuka, -ńeka, ēoka.

phńaka /pṇqək/. to fall over backwards. Cf. phńa'ka, phńa'ka, bhńoka.

srańaka /sratqək/. 1. (intr.) to be turned over backwards, be on one's back. 2. (by trope) to suffer a reversal or serious disappointment.

-ńək /-ńeək/. to move the head. Cf. ńa'ka, ńaka, ńuka, -ńeka, ēoka.

phńa'ka /pṇqək/, occurring only in phńa'ka phńeka: to rock, sway. Cf. phńa'ka, phńa'ka, bhńoka.

papńa'ka /pəpṇəqək/, occurring only in ōpńa'ka ōpńaeka: 1. frequentative of phńa'ka phńeka. 2. (intr.) to be all shaken up, as in an ox cart.

rańa'ka /rẹəqək/. 1. (intr.) to let one's head bob up and down while walking; (by trope) to saunter, amble, walk
aimlessly. 2. raṇā'ka raṇēka ~ raṇēka raṇā'ka: to be tossed about, badly shaken, nauseated because of tossing or shaking (as in ox cart), car-sick. Cf. raṇā'ka, raṇēka, raṇoka.

हँा /ṇaa/. expressive: stretched out at full length, rigid. Cf. kāṇa, gāna.

craṇāṇa /crṇaa/. (intr.) to be stretched across a path, block the way.

हँा /ṇaa/. expressive for the look or sound of baring and gnashing the teeth because of hunger, ferocity, anticipation, etc.

chā'ṇa /cṇa/. 1. (intr.) to be tasty, delectable. 2. (intr.) to relish one's food, eat with gusto. 3. (tr.) to try the flavor of, taste critically, sample.

हँ'ta /ṇeṭ/. to be silent.

sā'ṇa /ṣṇat/. [OK sāt /ṣṇat/.] 1. (intr.) to be silent, still; to be empty, deserted, isolated. 2. (intr.) to keep still, be silent or uncommunicative, avoid speaking or writing.

samā'ṇa /sṃṇat/. 1. (state or result of being silent) silence. 2. (that which is empty, etc.) solitude, wilderness. 3. (tr.) to silence, as by threats or violence. 4. (intr.) to be secret, undisclosed.

हँ /qien/ [OK *hān /ṇaan/, < Chinese (CLK, item 201)] goose.

kāṇa /kṇaan/. goose.

हँ /qiep/. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. ṇa'pa, ṇēpa, ṇupa.

sā'ṇa /ṣṇaap/. 0. to lose one's life-spirit. 1. to yawn. Cf. sā'pa.

samā'ṇa /sṃṇaap/. 1. yawning. 2. yawn.

हँ'pa /ṇeap/. [OK ṇap /ṇap/.] 0. to be senseless, lifeless. 1. (intr.) to die, be dead. 2. (by trope) to be unmoving or immovable, paralyzed; (of mechanical devices) to be inoperative, refuse to work; (of feelings, etc.) to be dead, gone, extinguished. Cf. ṇa'pa, -ḥāpa, -ḥupa.
rañ̄a'pa /ṛṇaep/. [OK rṇap /ṛṇap/.] (intr., of poison, epidemic, passion, crisis, etc.) to die down or out, wane, peter out, diminish in force.

ramā'pa /rumṇapa/. [OK rṃṇap /ṛṃṇap/.] 1. (tr.) to cause to diminish in force, destroy the power of, neutralize; to alloy, counteract. 2. [MK (RSP passim)] to put to sleep by a magic spell.

-ḥāra /-ṇīœər/. to lie face up.

phāra /pṇaar/. 1. (factive) to lie or be face up, supine; to lie on one's back. 2. (causative) to turn or set face up. Cf. bhāra.

bhāra /pṇiœər/. (intr., of sleeper) to roll over and wake up. Cf. phāra.

-ḥāla /-ṇiœəl/. to show. Cf. -hila, -ḥæla, -ḥola.

trañ̄aḷa /traŋaal/. 0. to bare, expose, reveal. 1. (intr.) to lose hair over the forehead. 2. (intr., of forehead) to be bulging, enlarged. Cf. trañ̄ila, traŋæla, traŋola.

rañ̄aḷa /ṛṇiœəl/. 1. (intr.) to be bald; (of wound) to be open and bloody. 2. (intr., of blood from wound) to stream, flow.

-ḥā'sa /-ņœəh/. to agitate. Cf. rā'sa, lā'sa, etc.

[rañ̄a'sa /ṛņœəh/]

ramā'sa /rumņœəh/. 1. (tr.) to boil, esp. to boil down, reduce by boiling; (by trope) to roast, revile, rake over the coals. 2. (intr.) to weep incessantly.

nīka ṇa'ka /nèk ṇok/. Alternant of ṇica ṇa'ka.

* nīka ṇa'ka /nèc ṇok/. 1. (intr.) to swing, sway; to mince, walk primly. 2. (by trope) to put on an affected air; to be hard to please. Alternant: ṇika ṇa'ka.

khica ṇa'ka /kŋœc kŋok/. (intr.) to be winding, sinuous, meandering; to be tortuous, twisted, twisting.

-ḥita /-ņit/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -ḥita.

khita /kŋœt/. (of complexion) to be dark, swarthy.

chñita /cŋœt/. 0. to dull the senses. 1. (of scents) to
be heady, exhilarating, strong.

prachhita /prac₇aṭ/. 1. syncope, fainting fit. 2. petit mal (mild form of epileptic attack).

-ṇīla /-ṇil/. to show. Cf. -ṇāla, -ṇāla, -ṇola.

-ṇi ḍī ḍāe /ṇii ṣe/. to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Alternate: Ṉe ḍāe.
liṅi lṅāe /lönii lṅe/. to be dull, obtuse, stupid. Cf. raṅe raṅāe.

-ṇī ṇita /-ṇīṭ/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -ṇīta.
ḥaṅīta /ḥṅīṭ/. 1. to be dark, dim, indistinct, obscure. 2. to be unable to see or recognize, (figuratively) blind, short-sighted, dull-witted, ignorant. 3. darkness, gloom.

*raṅīta /ṛṅīṭ/ ~ *iṅīta /lṅīṭ/ = ḍaṅīta.

-ṇu ka /-ṇuk/. to move the head. Cf. ṇa'ka, ṇāka, -ṇā'ka,
-ṇōka, ṇōka.

kṅuka /kṅok/ = kha'ka.

-ṇūpā /-ṇup/. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. ṇa'pa,
-ṇāpa, ṇā'pa.

phṅupa /pṛṇop/ = bhṅa'pa.

*ṇuyā /ṇuy/. to be sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, torpid.

āṇuyā /ṇuṇj/. intensive of ḍuṇyā.

jḥuṇyā /cṛṇj/. 0. to be soporific, intoxicating. 1. to be fragrant, aromatic.


-ṇula /-ṇul/ ~ ḍuṇ ḍula /ṇol/, occurring only in ḍula-ḥula.
0. to be dark. 1. voice timbre colored by nasalization; nasal twang. Cf. -ḥa'la, ṇura, -ḥwra, also ḍhwaṇa.

ḥaṅula /ṇul/. 0. to have the mind or senses dulled. 1. to walk along blindly, head down, oblivious. 2. to be
blinded (by drink, passions, etc.); (by trope) to be blind, incapable of discerning or reasoning.

\( \text{h}u\text{ta} /\text{h}\text{uut}/. \) 1. \( \text{h}u\text{ta} (\text{d}\text{ika}): \) to wash (in water), bathe oneself, take a bath. 2. (tr.) to bathe (child, invalid). 3. quantifier for rain.

\( \text{ph}h\text{h}u\text{ta} /\text{ph}\text{hoot}/. \) (tr.) to cause to bathe, give a bath to.

\( \text{h}u\text{va} /\text{h}\text{oow}/, \) occurring only in \( \text{h}u\text{va}-\text{h}u\text{va}. \) nasal sound of whining or pleading. Cf. -\( \text{h}u\text{la}, \) etc.

\( \text{ra}\text{h}u\text{va} /\text{ra}\text{oow}/. \) to ramble on in an indistinct, nasal tone.

\( \text{h}u\text{sa} /\text{huuh}/, \) occurring only in \( \text{h}u\text{sa}-\text{h}u\text{sa}. \) onomatopoeia for slow, hesitant murmuring.

\( \text{na}\text{h}u\text{sa} /\text{nuuh}/. \) to go on mumbling or muttering in a ragged, ambiguous manner.

\( -\text{nwca} /-\text{nuwec}/. \) onomatopoeia for pleading. Cf. \( \text{ho}ca. \)

\( \text{th}nwca /\text{thuuc}/. \) (of carabaos) to emit a plaintive cry, esp. in calling females.

\( -\text{hwta} /-\text{huwet}/. \) to be dry. Cf. \( \text{hwta}. \)

\( \text{swta} /\text{swuuet}/. \) to be (all) dried up, parched, arid.

\( *\text{samhwta} /\text{samhuuet}/. \) dryness, drought, aridity.

\( -\text{hwra} /-\text{huweer}/. \) to be dark. Cf. -\( \text{ha}la, \text{hu}ra, -\text{hu}la.

\( \text{kh}wra /\text{khuuer}/. \) 1. to have one's nose stopped up. 2. to talk through the nose, speak with a twang. Cf. \( \text{hu}la. \)

\( -\text{h}oeka /-\text{h}eeek/. \) to move the head. Cf. \( \text{ha}ka, \text{h}a\text{ka}, -\text{ha'ka}, -\text{huka}, \text{hoka}. \)

\( \text{ph}hoe\text{ka} /\text{phh}\text{eeek}/ = \text{phh}\text{a'ka}. \)

\( \text{ph}\text{h}hoe\text{ka} /\text{phh}\text{eeek}/ = \text{phh}\text{h}\text{a'ka}. \)

\( \text{bh}hoe\text{ka} /\text{bh}\text{eeek}/, \) occurring only in \( \text{bh}hoe\text{ka}-\text{bh}hoe\text{ka}. \) to toss the head continually while walking.

\( \text{rahoe\text{ka} /\text{ruh}\text{eeek}/, \) occurring only in \( \text{raha}ka \) \( \text{rahoe\text{ka}. \)}

\( \text{r}amo\text{e}\text{ka} /\text{rum}\text{eeek}/. \) 1. to walk about tossing the head.

2. to be dull, sluggish.

\( \text{s}hoe\text{ka} /\text{sq}\text{eeek}/. \) 0. to bob up and down. 2. to be light, buoyant.
-ʔaema /-ʔaem/. to sicken. Cf. -ʔema.
raʔaema /rʔaem/. 1. to be sickening, disgusting, revolting. 2. to be fatty, greasy, full of fat or grease. 3. to be thick, heavy, dense.

ʔaeya /ʔaey/. to raise or hold up the head. Cf. kæya.
chʔaeya /kʔaey/. (intr.) to hold one's head in an ungainly attitude, so as to appear awkward or rude.
phʔaeya /pʔaey/ = bhʔaeya.
bhʔaeya /pʔaey/. (tr.) to lift (s.o.'s head).
braʔaeya /pɾʔaey/. 0. to hold the head high, in disdain. 1. (intr.) to be indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic; to be (impudently) cool, calm, self-possessed.

-ʔæla /-ʔæel/. to show. Cf. -hala, -hila, -hola.
ńaʔæla /ńʔæel/. (intr.) to put up a front, affect an air of fearlessness or freedom from shame.
traʔæla /trʔaæl/. 1. (intr.) to have a prominent or bulging forehead. 2. (intr., of forehead) to bulge. Cf. trańhala, tranilha, trańhola.
draʔæla /dɾʔæel/ = traʔæla.

-ʔiaka /qʰiak/. to bend, turn.
kʰiaka /kʰiak/. 1. (intr.) to lean (over), be leaning. 2. (intr.) to be bent or twisted to one side.
raʔiaka /rʔiak/. 1. (of neck) to be limber, supple. 2. to sway or rock from side to side while laughing.

-ʔiama /-ʔiəm/. to be still. Cf. ńam, ńäm.
raʔiama /rʔiəm/. to be inert, torpid (esp. because of high fever or other illness), in a stupor, numb.
lńiama /lńiəm/ = rańiama.
śiama /sńiəm/. 1. to be still, unmoving, immobile; to be idle, inactive. 2. to be still, silent, quiet, soundless.

ɾ n ɾe ɾəe /ɾeʔe rəe/. to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Cf. ńî ńe.
raɾe raɾəe /ɾɾeʔe rəe/. 1. to keep rocking one's head. 2. to be dazed, bewildered. Cf. ńî ńe.
نبيح /جَهَب/، occurring only in نَبِيْحٍ-نَبِهِ. onomatopoeia for the yelping of dogs.

ثَنْبَح /تَحِب/. (tr., of dogs) to track down (tortoises).

نَحِي /نَجِ/ [Possibly a reduction of ثَنَحِي]. (colloquial and dialectal) sun; day.

ثَنَحِي /تَنَجِ/ [OK تُنَحِي يَنِ /نَجِ]. 1. sun. 2. day; day of the week. 3. daytime, daylight. 4. (days collectively) time.

نَحِي /نَنِ/. one day.

نَوَكَ /نَوُكٍ/. (intr.) to nod the head from drowsiness. Cf. نَأْكَة، نَاكَة، نُكَا، نُكَ، نَأَكَة، نَأَكَة.

جَنَّم /جَنَّم/. (intr.) to incline, bow, the head. Cf. جَنَّاةِ.

بَنَوَكَ /بَنَوُكٍ. (tr.) to bow or tilt (s.o.'s head). Cf. بَنَاكَة، بَنَاكَة، بَنَاكَ.

رَنَكَ /رَنَوُكٍ. (of many heads in a crowd, etc.) to be bobbing up and down, turning this way and that. Cf. رَنَكَةِ.

نَوَقَ /نَوُقٍ. occurring only in نَوَقَ-نَوَقَة. onomatopoeia for pleasing. Cf. نَوَقَ.

نُهَلَا /نُوُلٍ/. to show. Cf. نُهْلَة، نُهِلَة، نُهْلَة.

تَرَنَالْ /تَرَاَلْ. to be bare, bald. Cf. تَرَاَلِة، تَرَاَلِة، تَرَاَلِة.

نَعَ /نَوَ/ [MK نَعَ /نَوَ]. 1. (of hues of red) to be dark. 2. to be constant, brilliant, well-gilded. نَعَ /نَوَ. to be bright, brilliant, gleaming (as a mirror).

سَرَنَوَ /سَرَنَوَ. (of complexion) to be lustrous, glossy and radiant.

نَأْمَ /نَأْمٍ/. 1. (intr.) to be still, silent, motionless. 2. (tr.) to hold in (anger), restrain (emotions); (by trope) to hold (in) (heat). 3. pent-up anger; retained heat. Cf. نَأَمَا، نَأَمَ.

جَنَّم /جَنَّم/. to be utterly still or soundless.

بَنَكُنَ /بَنَكُنَ. 1. (tr.) to let (rice) stand for a time after boiling. 2. (by trope) to put off, defer.

[شَم /شَمٍ. Cf. شَمَا]
samḥam /samḥam/. 1. (intr.) to keep quiet, neither speaking nor moving. 2. (intr.) to lie down and shut the eyes, have a rest, try to sleep.

-raḥam /raḥam/. (of instruments in an orchestra) to blend well, be harmonious, not discordant. Cf. pragam.

-hām /hām/, occurring only in hām-hām. to mumble. Cf. -niama, ḫam.
caña /caŋ/ [OK caŋ /coŋ/, > Thai 但不限 /coɔŋ/ 'to tie (the phanung)']. 1. (tr.) to tie (cordage, cloth, etc.), knot, secure, attach by tying or knotting. 2. (tr.) to tie up (person, animal), bind (books), lay (bricks), make (net) by knotting. 3. (by trope) to compose (oral, written work), write; (to tie up karma, prevent its dissolution) to keep (evil) alive, compound (crime, guilt, etc.).

caṃña /camnaŋ/. 1. (that which ties, means of tying) tie, band, strap, bond. 2. (result of composing) composition, literary work.

'aṅcaña /qancaŋ/. (knotted device) small hand-held seine or drag-net.

cañha /caŋ/, [OK cañ /coŋ/, > Thai 但不限 /coɔŋ/ 'to desire, mean; optative and hortatory marker']. 1. (tr.) to want, wish, desire, hope for; to be willing to (do). 2. (tr.) to court, woo. 3. (deverbalisation) about to, on the point of. Cf. -ñaña -ña'ña.

cañahā /camnāŋ/. (act, fact or result of wanting) wish, desire; will, intention; fancy, whim.

tracañha /tracaŋ/. [For the semantic link cf. pañcañha]. to be radiant, resplendent, glorious.

phcañha /pcanŋ/. 0. to give or put will into. 1. (tr.) to care for, be concerned or painstaking with; to take care of, tend, look after. 2. (intr.) to care, apply oneself, work hard. 3. (deverbalisation) carefully, attentively.

pañcañha /bancanŋ/. 1. (tr.) to take (good) care of, keep beautiful. 2. (intr.) to be well-kept, beautiful, decorative.

[1caŋ /1caŋ/]

lañcañha /lumcaŋ/. variety of purple lotus.

cata /caat/ [OK cat aned cät /cɔat/, > Thai 但不限 /cɔɔt/ '(tr., intr.) to stop, pause; to land, moor, park']. 0. to stop, settle down. 1. (intr.) to come to a stop, halt (as for the night), land, pull in to shore, moor, anchor, make camp. 2. (tr.) to bring (troops, vehicle) to a stop, halt, park, moor, land (boat, aircraft); to station (troops). Cf. cā'ta.
campa‘ata /camnact/ [OK camnat /camnact/ 'settlement']. 1. (act or fact of) coming or bringing to a halt. 2. stopping-place, halt (as for the night), anchorage, port, station.

[scata /scact/]

samcata /samcact/. 1. (intr.) to halt overnight or for a good while; to pass the night. 2. halting-place, way-station, relay.

c‘a’ta /cat/. (intr.) to be tart, bitter, acrid.

campa‘ta /camnact/. tartness, astringency.

mca‘ta /mcat/ ∼ 'amca‘ta /qamcat/. astringent fluid used in dyeing.

-capa /-capa/. to take, hold, grasp. Cf. c‘a’pa, also cipa, etc.

chmapa /cmapa/. midwife, accoucheuse.

c‘a’pa /capa/ [OK cap ∼ cāp /capa/; cf. Old Mon cup, cip, cuip, cap /cpap/]. 0. to join. 1. to fold, crease, pleat. 2. to reach (the end of), arrive at, come to; to reach the end, be ended, done. 3. end, conclusion. Cf. cpapa ∼ jwpa, -copa, jā‘pa, jipa, jīpa, also ja’pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

khca’pa /kcapp/. (tr.) to wrap, pack, do up. Cf. khcopa.

ka‘nca’pa /kncapa/. packet, parcel, bundle.

[pncapa /pncap/]

pa‘nca’pa /pncapa/. (tr.) to bring to an end, conclude.

-ca’la /cal/. to collide. Cf. cāla, c‘a’la, ja’la, sa’la, sā’la.

rac‘a’la /rcala/. (of group, crowd) to be stirred up, excited, in a state of turmoil. Cf. racāla.

c‘a’ka /cak/. [OK cāk /cak/]. 1. (tr.) to pierce, puncture, perforate, lance, stab; to prick, jab, prod, poke, punch, hit (directly). 2. (by trope) to probe (hole), sound (depth), strike (roots), pick (teeth), thread (needle), insert (key), inject (serum); to goad, animate, tickle. 3. [Connection uncertain] to pour (liquid), throw out. Cf. cīka, sā’ka.

camm‘ka /camnak/. 1. (act or fact of) piercing, pricking; prick, injection. 2. mark (of blow), bruise.
pracā'ka /pracak/. (tr.) to stab or lunge at one another, fight with knives, lances, or the like; to fight savagely.

cā'ña /cān/. [OK cañ ∨ cāñ /cān/ (K.137: 19, A.D. 578-677, male slave name; K.233A: 2, A.D. 878-977, male slave name)]. 1. (tr.) to be unable to withstand or tolerate: to be defeated by, overcome (vanquished, beaten, bested, worsted) by; to be inferior to; to be allergic to. 2. (intr., of climate, places) to be unwholesome, insalubrious. *cāmāṇa /cāmān/. (avōhāto) defeat; check, failure.

phcā'ña /phcān/. 1. (tr.) to defeat, overcome. 2. (by extension) to take vengeance on, avenge oneself on. 3. (by trope) to confute, confound, refute; to convince.

cā'ña /cān/. [OK cañ ∨ cāt /cāt/ (K.76: 4, A.D. 578-677, female slave name; K.175E: 12, A.D. 878-977; K.956: 44, A.D. 878-977); > Thai ไถ่ /cāt/ "to arrange"]. 1. (tr.) to arrange, dispose of, settle, order, command. 2. (tr.) to divide (up), distribute, sort, classify; to assign, appoint, relegate, consign; to send, dispatch. 3. (tr.) to manage, control; to run, manage, operate. Cf. kata.

khcā'ña /khcān/. 1. (intr.) to disperse, scatter, spread, be scattered. 2. confused flight, stampede, rout.

kamcā'ña /kamcān/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, put to flight. 2. (by trope) to dissipate, squander, be prodigal or lavish with.

-cānā /-caan/. to be able, skilled. Cf. jāna, jāṇa.

cānā /cān/. [< Thai ผ่า /cān/, < Old or Middle Khmer jaṃnāṅa(a)]. modern alternant of jaṃnāṅa.
cā'pa /cap/ [OK cap ~ cāp /cap/]. 1. (tr.) to take in the hand, hold (onto), grasp, grip, clutch; to lay hold of, lay hands on, seize, catch; to take into custody, seize, arrest, apprehend; to take or seize by conquest; to help oneself to, pick, choose. 2. (tr.) to take up, undertake, start, begin, commence, set to; to compose (literary work). Cf. -capa, also cīpa, cwpā, jā'pa, -jāpa, jīpa, -jīpa.

cpā'pa /cbap/ [MK cpāpa /cbap/]. 0. (social) constraint. 1. precept, prescription, principle, rule; (collectively) customary law, tradition. 2. literary composition, esp. one of a genre of short metrical works for the inoculation of good conduct: code of conduct, homiletic treatise, ethical or gnomic text.

*crapā'pa /crابap/. [Anomalous expansion of cpā'pa].

(tr.) to come to grips, grapple, with.

campā'pa ~ campā'pa /cəmbap/. 1. (intr.) to come to grips, engage in hand-to-hand combat; to tussle. 2. hand-to-hand combat; tussling, horseplay.

camnā'pa /camnap/. 1. (act, fact or result of taking) seizure, capture, arrest, detention. 2. (manner of taking) grip, hold (in wrestling). 3. (one who is taken) detainee, prisoner, hostage. 4. (tr., to have grasped, mastered) to be good, adept, clever, at. 5. (intr.) to be outstanding, remarkable.

pracā'pa /pracap/. 1. (reciprocal) to lay hold of one another, struggle, fight, contend. 2. (causative) to have (s.o.) arrested; to charge, accuse.

kracā'pa /kʀəcap/ [OK krcap /kərcap/]. 1. Trapa biocmis: water chestnut, water caltrop. 2. claws (of jewel mounting).

cāya /caaj/ [MK cāya /caaj/]. 1. (tr.) to give out, scatter, disperse, issue; to lay out, spend, use, consume. 2. (intr.) to be scattered, dispersed; to circulate, be in circulation, be current. Cf. -hāya, sāya, -sai, -soya.

chāya /cəaja~/ [OK chāy ~ c怀疑 /cəaja~/]. 1. (intr.) to be separated, apart; to be different. 2. (intr.) to be far, far-off, distant, remote.

camhāya /caməaja~/ [OK camhāy ~ camhāy /caməaja~/]. 1. separation, space between. 2. distance, remoteness.

camnāya /camnaaj/. (act, fact or result of) spending, expense, disbursement, outlay, expenditure.
cacāya /ccaaj/ [MK cacāya /ccaaj/, regularization of OK cicāy /ci(i)caaj/, itself an anomalous expansion of *cacāy /ccaaj/]. 1. (archaic, frequentative) to distribute; to spend, squander. 2. (intensive) to scatter, destroy.

khcāya /kcaaj/. 1. (intr.) to be dispersed, separated, disunited; to spurt, squirt, shoot, gush. 2. (tr.) to scatter, strew.

kamcāya /kmcmaaj/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, shatter, smash; to spread, reveal, divulge. 2. (surging or tumbling water) fall, cascade.

cāra /caar/ [OK car ~ cār /caar/]. 1. (intr.) to make or draw a (straight) line; to engrave or write (on prepared palm-leaf ॅ) with an iron stylus. 2. (tr.) to plant (trees, shrubs, etc.) in rows, set up (hedgerow). Cf. cūra, also -c̄wra, ciara, cera, jara, ḷara, jora, -jola, swra, -siāna, siara, sera.

cpāra /cbaar/ [OK chpār /cbaar/]. 0. plantation, orchard. 1. flower bed. 2. pleasure garden, pleasance, park.

OK canpār /combaar/ [K.184: 15, K.682B: 15, both A.D. 921]. place where trees or other plants are planted.

camnāra /comnaar/ [OK camnār /comnaar/]. 1. (act or operation of) writing with a stylus. 2. (result of) engraving, inscription. 3. hedgerow, enclosure, fence.

cāla /caal/. 0. to collide, be checked. 1. (intr.) to be chastened, chastised, made better, corrected, set aright. 2. (intr.) to be contrite, repent, mend one's ways, turn over a new leaf. Cf. -ca'ła, cā'la, ja'la, sa'la, sā'la.

*camnāla /comnaal/. 1. (act, fact or result of being chastened) betterment, correction, reform(ation). 2. (act, fact or result of repenting) contrition, repentance.

phcāla /pcaal/. (tr.) to chasten, chastise, punish, correct, set right, reform. Cf. paṅcāla.

*paṅcāla /boncaal/ = phcāla.

*racāla /rcaal/ [MK (RSP 4584)]. (intr.) to be totally defeated, subdued. Cf. raca'la.

cā'la /cal/. 0. to collide, clash. 1. (intr.) to be obstructed, checked, stopped, balked, thwarted, foiled. 2. backwater, eddy. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, ja'la, sa'la, sā'la.
chnā'la /cnal/. (of cock, etc., fighting instrument) spur.
camnā'la /cmanal/. (of tide, water level) swift rise.

[phcā'la /pcal/]

pañcā'la /bancal/. (tr.) to cause (water) to back up or mount; to set up (eddvy-current) by obstructing flow.

camnā'sa /cmanah/. 1. (fact or state of being old) (old) age, seniority. 2. (intr.) to be aging, middle-aged.

[khā'la /kcal/]

kañcā'sa /kancah/ [OK kañcas /kacah/]. (derogatory) to be old, decrepit.
mcā'sa /mcah/ ~ 'amcā'sa /qamcah/ [OK 'amcas /qacah/]. 1. lord, master. 2. master, owner, proprietor; boss.

-cā'la /-cah/. to be clear, bright. Cf. cēsa -cah, also -cesa, cēh.

cpā'sa /cbah/. 1. to be clear, visible, distinct. 2. to be evident, apparent, obvious; to be sure, certain.

-cita /cēt/ [Chinese (CLK, item 140)]. to cut, slice, trim.
camnitita /cmmēt/. cut, slice; piece.

-cita /-cēt/1. to be near. Cf. jita.

chīta /chēt/. 1. to be just touching, near enough to touch, within reach. 2. to be nearly alike.
pañchīta /banchēt/. 1. (tr.) to cause to touch, brush or graze. 2. (factive, by trope) to touch upon, refer to.

-cita /-cēt/2. heart/mind. Cf. cītta.

phcita /pcēt/. 1. (tr.) to give or apply one's heart/mind to, put one's heart or mind into. 2. (intr.) to apply one's heart/mind, care. Occurring only in phcita phca'na: (tr.) to apply one's heart and will to, (in-tr.) to apply oneself, be painstaking, pay attention.
citta /cèt/ [Skt/P citta]. heart/mind, spirit, feelings, emotions; will, intention; nature, character. Cf. -cita.

pracitta /pracèt/. (factive, to apply one's heart/mind) to care, be concerned; to be uneasy, worried, anxious, apprehensive.

cī /-cēj/ [OK cya /cīa/]. to eat. Cf. Ǯ, also soya.

chī /chēj/. (arohaic) to eat, partake of.

cannī /camnēj/ [OK cannya /cannia/]. 1. (that which is eaten) food, victuals, edibles, comestibles. 2. stores, groceries, rations. 3. (occasionally) dessert.

pracī /pracēj/. 1. (causative) to lure (fish); (by trope) to allure, attract. 2. fishing line.

ći /ścijk/. 1. (of birds) to peck. 2. (of snakes, insects) to bite, sting. Cf. cā'ka.

cacīka /ccyj/. (of fish) to nibble.

pracci̇ka /pracyjk/. (reciprocal) to peck one another, fight by pecking.

ci̇pa /çyp/ [Probably phonesthetic diminutive of cā'pa]. 1. (tr.) to pick or take up between thumb and forefinger, to pinch. 2. pinch (of salt), tuft (of cotton, etc.). Cf. -caca, cā'pa, cnpa, jā'pa, jā'pa, jīpa, jīpa, -jīpa.

cripa /cyp/ [OK crip /cryp/]. 1. (tr.) to pick at (one's food). 2. (tr., to cut with the end of scissors or with a short, quick movement) to snip.

mci̇pa /mcyp/. one pinch (as of salt).

-cima /-cym/. to increase. Cf. cīma, -cēma.

[cacīma /ccyym/]

ći̇ncīma /cèncyym/ [Anomalous expansion of *cahcīma]. 1. to sustain as with nutriment: to raise, rear, keep, bring up, nurture, foster. 2. to furnish with nutriment: to feed, nourish, maintain, support.

[phcīma /pcyym/]

OK pâmcyaŋ /banciəm/ [K.125: 2, A.D. 1001]. 0. (intr.) to be reared by a surrogate parent. 1. foster-child.

cīma /cyym/. [OK *cyām ~ cyām /ciəm/]. 0. to increase, ex-
tend. 1. (tr., to increase the power or prosperity of, as by ritual) to anoint (the brow) over the eyebrows. 2. [cf. chnaemä] (of women) to be shrewish, sluttish. Cf. -cima, -caema.

ćuka /cok/ 1. (tr.) to stop up, plug, block, obstruct. 2. (intr.) to cram, tuck in; ća cuka: (regionalism) to eat. 3. (intr.) to have a pain, twinge or sharp localized pain (in back, stomach, etc.). Cf. ŋuka, ŋaka, -suka.

chnuka /cnok/. (device for stopping up) stopper, plug, bung, cork, cap.

cammuka /cammok/. (that with which one stuffs oneself) food, grub.

phćuka /pcok/. (tr.) to stuff, cram, force (in).

pańcuka /bancok/. 1. (causative) to force-feed; to feed. 2. (factive) to swallow, gulp (down). Cf. pracuka.

*pracuka /pracok/ = pańcuka.

ćuňa /coń/. [OK cuň /cun/.] farthest point, final (highest, lowest, outermost) point: end, tip, extremity; top, peak, apex, nadir; limit, edge.

phćuňa /pcoon/. (tr.) to put an end to, bring to an end.

Occurring only in phćuňa phćeema: to do (sth.) from beginning to end, be thorough, take great pains.

ćuca /coc/. 1. (tr.) to pick; to pick out, select (one out of many or severals); to point out, point at. 2. (tr.) to press, poke or jab with the fingertip.

cpćuca /cboc/. 1. (tr.) to gather up with the tips of the fingers. 2. (tr.) to gather together (the four corners of a wrapping cloth), knot them, and make a bundle.

crapuca /craboc/ [Anomalous expansion of cpćuca]. silk veil scarf originally worn by Muslim Cham women, made by gathering up warp and woof threads into small buttons and dyeing them individually.

cammuca /cammoc/. 1. point, spot, speck, dot. 2. (punctuation) period, full stop. 3. tender or sensitive point (in heart or mind).

phćuca /pcoc/. (tr.) to question insistently regarding a specific point.

ćuň /coh/. [OK (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) cuň /cun/; cf. Old
Mon cis /kəs/ 'to come/go down'. 1. (intr.) to move downward, go or come down, descend, get down (from mount), get out (of vehicle), dismount; (of rain) to fall, (of watercourse) to run, flow; to drop, decrease, diminish (by trope) to give in or up, yield, submit, comply. 2. (tr.) to let down, lower, put down; to write down, inscribe, register, note; to relax, unstring (bow), release, have (diarrhea). 3. (tr., of receptacles) to hold, have a capacity of. Cf. juh.

camnūh /kamnɔh/. 1. (act of descending) descent, fall, drop, collapse. 2. (act or state of yielding) submission, vassalage, dependence, tutelage. 3. (collectively, those who have yielded) dependents, clients; suite, retinue. 4. (that which is held) contents, capacity; (of vessel) burden, tonnage.

[phcuh /ˈpcoh/]

paṅcuḥ /ˈpəncuʃ/ [OK paṅcuḥ /ˈpəncuʃ/]. 1. (tr.) to lower, bring down, sink (boat); (to cause to yield) to make propaganda for submission, to subdue, subject, repress; to take a purgative; (vulgar) to wolf (one's food), eat ravenously. 2. (tr.) to set up or down, locate, fix, establish (relic, boundary-marker). 3. (by trope) to humble, humiliate, demean, debase, degrade.

cūka /ˈkɔk/. (tr.) to lift with a tool; to scoop up or remove (earth), esp. with spade or shovel.

cpūka /ˈkbowk/. 1. (archaic) scoop for lifting fish. 2. trident for lifting fish.

cūra /ˈkɔr/1 [OK cur /ˈkur/]. (tr.) to score, engrave, inscribe (line), with stylus, fingernail or the like. Cf. cūra, also -cwra, cira, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, siana, siara, sera.

camnūrā /ˈkamnɔrɔ/. 1. (act or fact of) inscribing. 2. (result of inscribing) inscribed or engraved line.

cūra /ˈkɔr/2. preverbal exhortation marker. Cf. cūla.

cūla /ˈkɔl/. [OK cval /ˈkuvɔl/]. 1. (tr.) to enter, penetrate, go/come into; to approach, draw near, go/come up to, reach (make, touch) (land); (of animals) to couple; (of spirits) to enter, possess, take possession of. 2. (tr.) to enter into or partake of, take part in, subscribe or contribute to (project, fund); to agree with, please. 3. (tr.)
to take in as revenue, save (money). Cf. cūra[^2^], -ja'la, jula, sula, sūla, also swra.

cāmpūla /cammòol/. 1. (act or fact of) going in, entering: entry, entrance, penetration, landing, landfall. 2. (that which is taken in) income, revenue; gain, profit, benefit. 3. that which is liked or appreciated; liking, fondness, taste for.

[phecūla /pçòol/]

pañcūla /bancòol/ [OK pañcol /bœncool/ (K.427: 10, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to introduce, insert, drive in, usher in. 2. (tr.) to win over to (cause, faction, view). Cf. pracūla.

*pracūla /pracòol/ = pañcūla.

ųg -cūva /-ćow/. to flatter, cajole.

chūva /chòow/. to pump, worm or wring (secret, information) out of.

camhūva /camhòow/. act or fact of eliciting information by guile or intimidation.

cēcūva /caascòow/ [Anomalous expansion of *cacūva; MK cicū /ci(l)cuu/ to serve as go-between']. 0. to wheedle, haggle. 1. (intr.) to serve as a marriage broker or go-between; to arrange a marriage. 2. (intr.) to gossip, tell tales, tattle.

cwna /cûuàn/ ~ cû jwana /cûuàn/. 1. (tr.) to meet, esp. by chance; to encounter, fall in with, stumble upon; (by trope) to meet, match, correspond, accord, rhyme with. 2. (intr.) to be met with, be found; to befall, happen, occur, come about; (to be matched, doubled) to be repeated or tiered, mount or add up. Cf. -jāna, jā'na.

chnwana /cnûuən/[^1^]. 1. (that which is laminated) slate. 2. blackboard.

*camnwana ~ camnwana /camnûuən/. 1. amount, quantity, total. 2. correspondence, rhyme.

pracnwana /pracûuən/ ~ pra jwana /pracûuən/. 1. (reciprocal) to duplicate one another. 2. (causative) to make (lines) rhyme; to rhyme.

cwpa /cûuæp/ ~ jwpa /cûuæp/. 0. to join. 1. (intr.) to meet, come together, encounter. Cf. ca'pa, -copa, jā'pa, jipa, jīpa, also ja'pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

*camnwpa ~ camnwpa /camnûuæp/ ~ jamnwpa /cumnûuæp/. 1. (act
of) meeting, encounter; interview, audience. 2. (a coming full circle) revolution, periodic return.

pracwpa /pracwpa/ = prajwpa /prajwpa/. (reciprocal) to meet one another, run into each other.

คำ caeka /caeka/. (of women) to be of easy virtue, fast, unchaste.

cacanka /cacaen/. (archaic [e.g., RSP 901]) to be indecent, immodest.

คำ caena /caena/. (archaic [e.g., RSP 1502]) to be impertinent, saucy.

chnaena /cnaena/\(^1\). to be rude; to be vain, proud.

cacanena /cacaena/. (archaic [e.g., RSP 200]) to be arrogant and pretentious; to be worked up, fired up, excited, exercised.

-คำ -caema /-caem/. [OK cem /ceem/]. to increase, go over or beyond. Cf. -cima, cîma.

chnaema /cnaema/ [OK cnem ～ chneem /cneem/, female slave name (K.809N: 5, A.D. 879-87; K.878: 4, A.D. 898)]; cf. Thai คาณี /chaleem/ 'to increase, anoint the brow, celebrate, be surpassing'. 1. (intr.) to be superior, excessive; to be more, better, worse; (by restriction) to be flagrantly evil, abominable. 2. (tr.) to outdo, surpass, excel.

[cacanema /cacaema/]

cañcaema /cañcaem/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañcaema; OK cañcem /concaem/]. 1. eyebrow(s). 2. (by trope) sidewalk along paved road.

คำ ciama /ciam/. 0. to wait, watch, keep. 1. (tr.) to be mindful of, keep in mind, be aware or conscious of. 2. (tr.) to be disposed or ready to (do). Cf. câm.

camiama /camniam/. readiness, preparedness, disposition.

คำ ciara /ciar/. (tr.) to cut along a line or edge, trim.

Cf. cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera, also cûra, cûra.

chniara /chniar/ [OK *chnyar /chniier/, > Thai ฉันษ /chëan/ 'edge of a pond, bank of a river']. bank (of watercourse); shore, edge (of sea). Cf. chnara.

*camniara ~ camniara /camniler/. 1. line along which one
cuts. 2. (that which is cut lengthwise) long, thin strips, shreds, ribbons, tatters.

*ćiasa /ćiiah/  ~ *ćiisa /ćiiah/. 1. (tr.) to turn (away) from, turn one's back on, forsake, give up, abandon, quit, renounce. 2. (tr.) to shun, avoid, eschew; to dodge, elude, escape (from).

*camniasa  ~ *camniasa /camniiah/. 1. (act or practice of) avoiding; avoidance, dodge; fleeing, flight, escape.

[phciasa /pciiah/]

pañciasa /bancićiah/. 1. (tr.) to turn or thrust aside, deflect, parry. 2. (by trope) to avoid direct reference, speak of deviously, hint, insinuate.

ceña /ćeēn/ [OK cuñ /cun/]. 1. (intr.) to move outward, go or come out, exit, emerge, leave, quit. 2. (tr.) to lay out (money), spend, disburse. 3. (tr.) to derive (profit), gain, earn; to save (money).

*camneña /camnēēn/. 1. (act or fact of) going or coming out, emergence, leave-taking, departure. 2. (that which is derived) profit, good, advantage, benefit. 3. to be (characteristically) economical.

[phceña /pćeēn/]

pañceña /bancēēn/. 1. (tr.) to take or bring out, send or drive out, remove, expel; (by trope) to express, utter, reveal; to show off, display. 2. (tr., by further trope) to swell, enlarge, develop; to increase; to embroider (story), exaggerate.

*cera /ćeēr/ [OK cer /ceer/ (K.49: 17, A.D. 664)  ~ cyar /ｃｉｉａｒ/ (K.720b: 31, A.D. 1006)]. 0. to lie or move along a line. 1. (intr., of space) to be long, far; (of objects in space) to be far (away, off), distant, remote; (of time) to be long, protracted, drawn-out. 2. (intr.) to leave, depart, be gone; ritual word (cf. begone!) uttered by shaman as he throws out grains of rice or other offerings, in driving out evil spirits. 3. (tr.) to depart or deviate from; to break (rule), go against, flout, violate, transgress (order, law). 4. (intr.) to occur later, afterwards. Cf. ciara, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera.

chnera /chēēr/ = chniara.

camnera /cammirər/ [OK camnyar /camniër/ (K.208: 64, K.450: 27, K.521N: 5, all A.D. 978-1077)]. (of time) to go
on, continue, be long.

[phëra /phèer/

pañcera /phëer/. (tr.) to drive out (evil spirits), exorcize.

-cesa /-çëh/. to know. Cf. ceñ, also -cä'sa, cësa, -cah.

caçesa /ccëh/. 1. (intr.) to be a know-it-all, wiseacre; to pretend to more knowledge than one has, be pretentious. 2. (intr.) to be obstinate out of overconfidence.

cën /cëh/. 1. (intr.) to be knowing, enlightened, learned, proficient. 2. (tr.) to know, have knowledge of, be acquainted or familiar with; to know how, be able, to do; to recognize, distinguish. Cf. -cesa, also -cä'sa, cësa, -cah.

camnèh /camnëh/. 1. knowledge, acquaintance, familiarity, 2. learning, education, attainments. 3. ability, competence, proficiency, aptitude; experience.

[phën /phëh/

pañceñ /phëh/. 1. (tr.) to inform of, acquaint with (of); to advise, counsel. 2. (tr.) to enable, show how. 3. (tr., by trope) to urge, egg on, incite, instigate; to corrupt, suborn (witness). 4. (act or fact of inciting) incitement, instigation.

cëka /caæk/ [OK cek /cekk/, > Thai ฉกก /cekk/ 'to divide into parts and give a portion to each']. (tr.) to apportion, divide (up), allot, share (out); to give (hand, pass) out, distribute, issue. Cf. jëka, ñëka.

cheñ /chaæk/. 1. (intr.) to be divided, split, cleft, forked, bifurcated; to be notched, indented, toothed, serrated, scalloped. 2. (tr.) to split, notch, indent (cloth, etc.). 3. (result of dividing) slit, notch; indentation; nock (of arrow).

camñëka /camnaæk/. piece split off, splinter.

caññaæk/. (result of dividing) part, portion; section, division; compartment, space.

cëna /caæn/ [Thai ฉน /cekn/, ฉน /cekn/ 'to be clear; to make clear']. 1. (intr., archaic) to be bright, light, clear, distinct. 2. (tr.) to make clear or known, tell, report, relate, narrate. Cf. cämha.
[caceňa /ccaatŋ/]

ciňcėňa /cönücaatŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *caňçeňa].
    (intr.) to be bright, luminous, resplendent; to be glorious, illustrious, noble.

-cōňa /-caatŋ/. to lose out.

chnēňa /cnæaatŋ/. 1. (of fisherman) to fail to catch anything, end up empty-handed. 2. (by trope, of woman) to fail to find a husband.

camnēňa /camnaaatŋ/, occurring only in pa'ňa camnēňa: (tr.) to cause (woman) to fail to find a husband by casting a spell upon her.

česa /caatŋ/ [OK *ces /cës > čeh/, > Thai ฉ่า /cët/].
    1. (intr.) to be bright, distinct, visible; to be evident, obvious, manifest. 2. (intr.) to be brilliant, intense; to be absolute, utter. Cf. -cā'sa -caň, also -cesa, čeh.

cota /caoot/. (intr.) to be high and steep, sheer, abrupt, precipitous.

chota /chaoot/. 1. (intr.) to be emotionally high or excited; to be mad, crazed. 2. (intr., by trope) to be silly, inane, simple, senseless, foolish, stupid.

kaňchota /konchaoot/. 1. intensive of chota. 2. to be simple, easily deceived, gullible.

paňchota /bonchaoot/. (tr.) to fool, make a fool of, deceive, trick, dupe, gull.

camnota /camnaaatŋ/. 1. height, steep, abruptness. 2. steep slope, cliff, precipice, bluff.

[khotta /kcaoot/]

kańcota /koncaaatŋ/. to have one or both feet rigid, with the heel(s) raised by by deformity.

phcota /pcaaatŋ/. 1. (causative) to make steep or sheer. 2. (factive) to look down upon from a high place, esp. to sight or shoot downward.

-cōta /-caaatŋ/. to ask, question. Cf. coda.

chnota /cnæaatŋ/. 1. (act or process of) drawing lots; draw, drawing, raffle, lottery. 2. (by trope) lot, chance, fortune.

coda /caatŋ/ [Skt coda(na) 'impelling', < √cud 'to impel,
urge, press, importune'; cf. Thai นิรุ /cót/ 'to be im-
pelled, incited; to bring charges against; problem (in a-
ithmetic)'.

1. (tr.) to ask, question, interrogate; to pose a problem or riddle to. 2. (by restriction, to ques-
tion fate) to draw lots. 3. (tr.) to interpellate, charge, accuse. Cf. -cota.

cámõnoda /cömnaaot/. 1. (that which is asked) question, in-
quiry; problem, riddle, enigma. 2. (means of charging) (bill of) indictment, statement of charges.

-ćiŋ -cōpa /-cōaop/. to join; to fold. Cf. ca'pa, cwpā ~ jwpa, jā'pa, jīpa, jīpa, also ja'pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

khcōpa /kcaaaop/ = khca'pa.

kañcōpa /kancaaaop/ = kañca'pa.

ćiŋ comā /cōaom/ [OK com ~ com /coom/]. 1. (tr.) to sur-
round, encircle, invest. 2. (tr.) to follow the contour of, trace, model. Cf. -cum, cam, jum.

chōma /chaaaom/. 1. to be shapely, well-favored, ravishing.
2. contour(s), silhouette; (shapely) form, figure; beauty, comeliness.

camnoma /cömnaaom/ [OK camnom /cəənom/]. 1. (act or fact of surrounding) encirclement, investment.
2. (that which is circled) circle, set (of associates), group, crowd, herd; (public) assembly.

pracōma /prcaaaom/. 1. (reciprocal) to rush around in a
group. 2. (factive) to surround, encircle.

ćiŋ cora /cōaor/ [Skt/P cora, > also Thai นิร /coon/ 'robber,
armed bandit']. 1. thief, robber, brigand. 2. rogue, ras-
cal, knave, scoundrel; term of abuse, 'ā cora for males, me
cora for females.

[phcōra /pcaaaor/]

pañcōra /bancōaor/. 1. (tr., to make s.o. out to be a
scoundrel, etc.) to vilify, revile, slander, denigr-
rate, insult. 2. (by restriction) to call (woman) by an obscene name.

ćiŋ cola /çaaol/. 1. (tr.) to throw, cast, hurl, fling. 2.
(tr.) to throw out or away, cast aside, reject, refuse (to ac-
cept). 3. (tr.) to leave, quit, forsake, repudiate.

*camnola /cömnaaol/ [Neologism]. 1. (act of) throwing,
casting, etc. 2. (result of throwing) length of throw, dis-
tance thrown.
cōh /caoh/ [OK *cōh /coh/, > Thai แจ้ง /จ้อง/ 'to make a hole']. 1. (tr.) to make a hole in or through; to bore, pierce, perforate; (by trope) to point to, indicate, pick or single out. 2. (tr.) to pass through; to cross, traverse. Cf. jō, also cā'ka, cāka.

chboh /cpón/ [Probably early MK orthographic alternant of c(h)poḥ /cboh/]. 0. to be point (straight) at, directed toward. 1. (deverbalisation) straight at, toward, to.

campōh /campōh/. 1. (tr.) to point, direct, aim, address, orient; (by trope) to mean, intend, destine (sth.) for. 2. dedication (of book, etc.; honor, sake; goal marker) (expressly) for, to.

campnaoh /campnāoh/. 1. (act of) piercing, perforating, puncturing, breaching. 2. (result of piercing) opening, hole.

khcoh /kcaoh/. 1. (intr.) to have a flaw, be defective; to be wrong, mistaken, in error. 2. gap, omission; flaw, defect.

- cum /-com/. to be grouped together. Cf. coma, cam, jum.

[khcum /kcom/]

kañcum /kancom/. cluster, bunch; cluster-like formation.

cam /cam/. 0. to group, unite. 1. (tr.) to bind (the edges of), edge, border (garment), attach binding or edging to (mat, etc.). Cf. coma, -cum, jum.

*chnm /chnm/ [OK chnam /cnm/]. binding, edging; border.

cām /cam/ [OK cam ~ cām /cam/]. 1. (tr.) to watch over (animals, etc.), keep, tend, guard, keep watch (guard, vigil), be on watch or lookout. 2. (tr.) to watch for, lie in wait for, await, expect. 3. (tr., by trope) to keep (bear) in mind, retain in memory, remember, recall; to know by heart, memorize, be able to recite. 4. (intr.) to wait, be expectant, bide one's time. Cf. ciama.

chnm /cnm/. (period of time waited out) year.

chnm /cnm/ [OK cmān /cnm/]. (archaic) watch(man), sentinel, guard, warder, custodian.

camnām /camnam/ [OK camnām /camnam/]. 1. (act or state of) waiting; (rare, period of waiting) wait, expectation. 2. (that which is kept) observance, tradition, custom.
3. (that which keeps) reminder, memento; testimony, evidence. 4. (tr.) to take note, (re)mark, observe.

\[ \text{phcām} / \text{pcam}/ \]
\( \text{pañcām} / \text{bancam}/ \) [OK \text{paṃcām} / \text{bancam}/]. 1. (tr.) to have (sth.) kept: to consign, entrust. 2. (by restriction) to pawn, pledge; to give as security.
\( \text{pracām} / \text{pracam}/ \). 1. (reciprocal) to watch or wait for one another; to wait for, expect. 2. (causative) to be kept or reserved (for special use).

\( \text{cān̥a} / \text{can}^{1} \). 1. (intr.) to emit a bright light, shine, gleam, reflect. 2. (intr.) to be reflected, echo, resound, reverberate. Cf. cēṇa.

\[ \text{phcāṁa} / \text{pcan}/ \]
\( \text{pañcāṁa} / \text{bancan}/ \). 1. (tr., of mirror, etc.) to reflect, cast a reflection of. 2. (tr., of a source of light) to project (image, beam), screen (cinema).

\( \text{cān̥a} / \text{can}^{2} \). 1. (tr.) to dress (wood, stone), rough out; to trim, square. 2. (tr.) to dress or prepare (ground), work (earth), as with pick or mattock; to smooth, scrape, rake, hoe.
\( \text{cān̥a} / \text{can}/ \). (result of dressing) shavings, turnings, chips, etc.

\( \text{-caḥ} / -cah/ \). to be clear, bright. Cf. -cā'\text{sa}, cēsa, also -cesa, ceḥ.
\( \text{tracah} / \text{tracah}/ \). (of stars) to be bright, brilliant.

\( \text{cnai} / \text{cnaj}/ \) [OK \text{cnai} / \text{cnaj}/, possibly a resultative ('to cause (gem) to give off light') derivative of \text{*cai} = \text{cāya}].
1. (tr.) to cut (gems); to polish (gems), by scouring in a jeweler's tumbler. 2. (by trope) to polish, refine or develop (ideas), by turning them over in the mind.
\( \text{carānai} / \text{caranaaj}/ \) [Anomalous expansion of \text{cnai}; cf. Thai \text{iānu} / \text{ciaranaaj}/ 'to cut or burnish precious stones']
1. cut and polished gemstones. 2. crystal, glassware. 3. term of endearment.
chā'ka /chak/. [Chinese (CLK, item 159); but cf. cā'ka]. (sewing, etc.) to do open work.

chnā'ka /cnak/. 1. [MK] embroidered panels for horses and elephants. 2. flat piece of wood used as template in making nets.

chā'na /chan/. [Thai ฉัน /chän/]. (of monks) to ingest, consume: to eat, drink, smoke, take.

cāhäuserna /cõ̂nhañ/. [MK caññarña /cə́gñarña/]. (that which is eaten by monks) food collected by or for monks.

chā'pa /chaap/. [Thai ช่วย /cháap/]. 1. (tr.) to brush hard against, graze forcefully, knock. 2. (tr., of bird) to swoop down upon (prey), pounce upon. 3. (tr.) to sharpen (handsaw).

pañchāpa /banchaap/. to cause (sth.) to knock against sth. else.

chuka /chok/. [Chinese (CLK, item 163); but cf. –huka]. 1. (intr.) to take a false step, have a mishap, run into trouble. 2. (intr.) to have one’s plans fall through; (of an undertaking) to miscarry, fail, come to naught. 3. (intr.) to blunder, err, make a mistake.

pañchuka /banchok/. 1. to cause (s.o.) to take a false step or blunder. 2. to cause (sth.) to fail or abort.

chuha /choy/. [Chinese (CLK, item 164), > also Thai ช่ /choy/ and ถัง /sōng/]. (tr.) to pour boiling water over (dry tea leaves); to infuse, brew, steep.

chbuha /chùną/. [Probably early MK orthographic alternate of *chpuha /cbuŋ/]. (intr.) to prepare an inhalation (for treatment of respiratory complaints with curative vapors).

chēva /chaaw/. 1. (intr.) to deviate from a straight course. 2. (intr.) to be out of line or alignment; to be crooked.

kañchēva /kanchaaaw/. derogatory form of chēva.

pañchēva /banbhaaw/. 1. (factive) to go or move diagonally, along a path other than straight; (by trope) to de-
part from the straight and narrow path, go wrong. 2. (tr.) to cut in front of (s.o.).

chāmhā /chān/. 1. onomatopoeia for the sound of metal striking or of explosions. 2. (tr.) to clash with (s.o.), out of jealousy or spite.

prachāmhā /prachān/. 1. (reciprocal) to clash, struggle or contend with one another. 2. (tr.) to compete with, rival, emulate.

ch'ina /cqēn/. [OK cha'in /cqin/]. 1. (intr.) to be cooked through, thoroughly cooked. 2. (by trope) to be full-fledged, fully developed.

cam'ina /camcqēn/. [OK cam'in /camqin/]. 1. (tr.) to cook (rice) by steaming. 2. time required to steam rice.

ch'īna /cqīn/. bone.

cam'īna /camcqīn/. (intr.) to be bony, gaunt.

ch'ērah /cqaaër/. 1. (tr.) to smoke (fish, meat), smoke-dry, cure in smoke. 2. (tr.) to grill, broil.

can'ērah /cqaaër/. wattle stand or patform for smoking or drying.

ch'ēh /cqēh/. [OK ca'es /cqeh/]. 1. (intr.) to reek of stale urine. 2. reek, stench (of urine, toilet, or the like).

cam'ēh /camcqēh/. 1. reek, stench. 2. (that which reeks) place that reeks of stale urine, foul place. 3. (intr., of discourse) to be foul, filthy, obscene.

ch'ēta /cqaaēt/. 1. (intr.) to be gorged, engorged, full, saturated, sated, satisfied. 2. (by trope) to be fed up with, sick (tired) of.

cam'ēta /camqaaēt/. 1. (causative) to sate, satisfy. 2. (state of being full) satiety, surfeit.
ja'ka /cuk/. 1. (tr., to take or draw in with the mouth). to sip, suck, inhale, smoke (tobacco, opium). 2. (tr., by trope) to draw inward, absorb; (of sail, kite) to take in (wind).

[jaja'ka /ccuk/]

jañja'ka /cuncuk/. 1. (tr.) to suck (away) at. 2. (intr.) to suck away, suckle; to make a sucking click.

[phja'ka /pcuk/]

pañja'ka /bancuk/. 1. (causative) to let (s.o.) smoke, press or force (s.o.) to smoke; to cause (sail) to take in (wind). 2. (by trope) to make (s.o.) infatuated.

[sja'ka /scuk/]

*sañja'ka /sancuk/. (intr.) to make a sucking click.

ja'ña /cun/. 1. (tr.) to impale (foot, etc.) on a thorn, nail, caltrop, stake, or the like. 2. (bamboo or other stake driven into ground to impale enemy, animals or large birds) stake, punji stake. Cf. -jañña.

bhja'ña /pcun/. to cause (animal, bird) to impale itself, cause (human) to impale himself or tread on a caltrop.

ja'ca /cuc/. 1. (tr.) to break without separating, bend, fold (rattan, creepers, or the like). 2. (intr., by trope) to stop short. 3. cylindrical fish-trap made of rattan or creepers. Cf. juca, jüca.

[phja'ca /pcuc/]

pañja'ca /bancuc/. 1. (tr., factive) to break without separating, bend. 2. (intr., causative) to have (elephant) kneel down. 3. (intr., causative) to halt, arrest.

jata /coot/. 1. (intr.) to sink (in, down), fall; to bend or lean over, stoop, bow; to be sunken, settled. 2. (by trope) to flag, lose strength, abate; to be weak, soft.

[phjata /pcoot/]

pañjata /bancoot/. 1. (intr.) to let fall or drop,
lower. 2. (intr.) to pack or shake down (earth), tamp.

ja'na /cun/. 1. (tr.) to flood, inundate, cover. 2. (by trope) to shower, deluge. 3. (intr.) to be plentiful, copious.

jamna'na /cumnun/. flood, inundation.

ja'pa /cup/. 0. to touch, join, cling; to be held fast. 1. (tr.) to exert suction on, suck (at). Cf. -jäpa, jä'pa, jipa, jîpa, -jîpa, also -capa, cä'pa. jha'pa /chup/. 1. (intr., to check oneself) to stop, halt, pause. 2. stop, halt, pause.

pañjha'pa /banchup/. 1. (tr.) to stop, halt, bring to a stop; to check, arrest; to station (troops), post (guard). 2. (tr.) to bring to an end, terminate; to dismiss or suspend (official).

ja'pa /cup/. [Cf. Thai ภู /sóp/ 'to bend or hang the head (as in grief or prayer), rest one's head or face on sth.']. to hang the head.

jra'pa /crup/. (intr.) to hang the head.

[khja'pa /kcup/]

kañja'pa /kancup/. (probably by irony) to be slow in repaying (debt).

[sja'pa /scup/]

sañja'pa /sancup/. (intr.) to sit or stand with bowed head, because of sorrow, contemplation or the like.

jara /coor/. 0. to be straight. 1. stripe, streak, ornamental line or stripe. 2. embroidered border or edging (of garment); open work, lace. Cf. cïara, cera, jwra, jora, jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera, also cära, cūra.

jhara /choor/. 1. (intr.) to stand, be standing, upright, erect, straight, vertical. 2. (intr.) to be fixed, stationary, immobile. 3. (tr.) to stand surety for; to stand for (election); to occupy the chief administrative post of (district, province).

jamhara /cumhoor/. 1. (act of) standing, being on one's feet. 2. height (of one standing), stature. 3. stand, stance.

pañjhara /banchoor/. 1. (tr.) to set (s.o.) on his
feet, (sth.) on its feet, set up, pick or stand up (from ground or floor), straighten up. 2. (in-tr.) to be fixed, unmoving.

jāra /coer/. sap, resin, (vegetable) gum. Cf. sā, -sāra.

bhjāra /pcoer/. (tr., to apply gum to) to join or fuse (parts), with or as with resin, gum or the like. Cf. phsāra.

ja'la /cul/ [OK jal /ʒɔl/ 'to fight']. 1. (tr.) to clash or collide with, crash or bump into; (by trope) to stumble upon, hit or come upon, meet by chance. 2. (intr., of animals, birds) to clash, butt, fight. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, cā'la, sa'la, sā'la.

*jamma'la /cumnul/ (act or event of fighting) fight, combat (between animals).

OK phjal /pʒol/ = pañja'la.

pañja'la /bancul/. (intr.) to cause or allow (animals) to fight; to loose (animal) against (human, another animal).

praja'la /pracul/ 1. (reciprocal) to fight one another. 1. (factive) to bring (two animals) face to face, for combat.

ja'la /cul/ 2. 0. to insert. 1. (tr.) to plait (palm leaves). Cf. cūla, jula, sula, sūla, also swra.

bhja'la /pcul/. (tr.) to plait (esp. leaves of the Corypha palm) into roofing or bagging.

praja'la /pracul/ 2. (tr.) to stitch (two pieces) together.

jā /ćiə/ [OK jā /ʒaa/]. 1. (intr.) to be good, real, actual; to be worth, equivalent to; to be (introducing predicate nominative). 2. (intr.) to be good, well, hale, in good estate or health; to be free, safe; to be well-off, in good circumstances; to be recovered from indisposition). 3. (by deverbalisation, introducing attributives) in the condition, form or manner of, as.

jamnā /cumnīə/ [OK jamnā /ʒəmnaa/]. 1. (state of being good, etc.) goodness, worth; health, good condition, comfort, freedom, well-being. 2. (state of being real, etc.) reality, actuality; being, existence.

[phjā /pcīə/]

pañjā /bancīə/ [OK pañjā /bəŋəa/]. 1. (intr.) to
bring about, give rise to, produce; to order, command. 2. order, command.

prajā /prəˈjɪə/, occurring in pratuha praža: to keep up or in good condition, maintain.

-jā /-jǐə/. See -jī -jā.

jā'ka /ceək/. 1. (intr.) to be sure, certain, assured. 2. (intr.) to be true, accurate, exact.

[pjhā'ka /pceək/]

paŋjā'ka /banceək/. 1. (intr.) to make sure, assure, ascertain; to affirm, confirm, verify. 2. (intr.) to clear up, clarify, explain, elucidate.


jamnāna /cumniian/. skilled work, craft, art; trade, occupation.

jāna /ciion/. (intr.) to be able, skilled, experienced. Cf. -cāna, jāna.

jamnāna /cumniian/ [Thai ทะนำ /chamnaan/, < OK *jamnān /jomnaan/]. 1. (obsolescent) skill, ability, experience. 2. skilled craftsman, master, expert. Cf. camnāna.

-jāta /-ciit/. birth; family, station. Cf. jāti.

[khjāta /kciiit/]

kaŋjāta /kociiit/. mean birth; humble family, low station.

jāti /ciit/. [Skt/P jāti]. 1. birth, rebirth. 2. (mode of birth) origin, genesis; descent, lineage, family; condition, station, status as determined by birth or family; rank, quality. 3. (collectivity determined by descent) kind, class, species, genus, family, race, nation. Cf. -jāta.

jā'ta /coet/. (tr.) to drain or strain off excess water from (rice or the like).

[jajā'ta /coet/]

jahnā'ta /cuncoet/. 1. (intr.) to catch fish in a basket strainer. 2. (by trope) to call back the vital breath (e.g., of an invalid) by capturing it in a basket strainer.


jhāna /chīən/. to step, take a step, stride, pace.

jamhāna /cumhīən/. step, stride, pace.

jā'na /coən/ [OK jān /jan/]. 1. (tr.) to step on, tread or trample on, walk or stand on top of. 2. (tr., by extension) to pound (grain) in a mortar with a foot-operated pestle. 3. (tr., by trope) to strike over and over again; (of male animals) to mount (female); to repeat; (recurrent) time. 4. to administer, govern (district). 5. (of spirit or any evil influence) to possess (s.o.). 6. floor, story (of building); stage, degree, level. Cf. cwna, -jana, jwna.

jhnā'na /cnoən/. 1. treadle, pedal. 2. foot-rest; stirrup.

jamnā'na /cumnoən/ [OK (K.561: 16 (A.D. 681) jamnan /jəmnən/ 'footprint(s), track(s), trace; beaten path']. 0. repetition, recurrence. 1. generation.

[jajā'na /ccoən/]

jañhā'na /cuncoən/. to stamp repeatedly with the feet, trample.

khjā'na /kcoən/, occurring only in khjā'na khjā'na: (of a voice, cry) repeated(ly).

[phjā'na /pcoən/]

pañjā'na /bancoən/. 1. to cause to tread on or trample underfoot. 2. to cause (by rite) a spirit to possess a body.

prajā'na /pracoən/. 1. (reciprocal, as of a file of men) to follow on one another's heels. 2. (tr.) to follow on the heels of (another).

-jiā -jāpa /-cīəp/. to take in, suck. Cf. ja'pa, jā'pa, jā'pa, jipa, -jipa, also -capa, ca'pa, cā'pa, cipa, cwpa, jipa.

jrapa /cəfip/ [OK *jrap /jraap/, > Thai ทร้าว /chrāap/ and หู /səap/]. 1. (tr.) to soak up, take in or up, absorb; (of liquid) to soak or seep into, penetrate, percolate, infiltrate. 2. (by trope) to absorb or imbibe
(data), learn, know, recognize, be informed (apprised, aware) of.

jamrāpa /cumrīəp/. 1. (tr.) to inform, advise, tell, acquaint, notify. 2. (by restriction) to address respectfully.

[jajāpa /ccỉəp/]

jaŋjāpa /cuncỉəp/. (tr.) to taste with pursed lips; to sip, suck.

šuni jā'pa /cooəp/ [OK jap /jap/]. 1. (intr.) to touch, join, meet; to stick, cling, adhere; to be stuck, held fast, secure, caught. 2. (tr.) to be joined (fastened, attached) to, connected (linked) with; (by trope) to be preoccupied (involved, engaged) with. Cf. ca'pa, cwpa, -copa, jipa, jipā, also -capa, ca'pa, cipā, ja'pa, -jāpa, -jipā.

jamnā'pa /cumnoəp/. (collective, of prémontagne) lowlands fertilized by soiled washed down from adjacent hills.

khjā'pa /kcooəp/. 1. (intr.) to be tight, secure, firm, fast. 2. (by trope) to be serious, in earnest. Cf. khjā'pa khjwna.

kaŋjā'pa /kconoəp/ ~ *kamjā'pa /koncooəp/ [OK kaŋjap /konjap/]. 0. to make fast; to confirm, certify. 1. kamjā'pa bākya: 'seal of the word', designation of ring given bride by bridegroom.

[phjā'pa /pcooəp/ = bhjā'pa]

paŋjā'pa /bancooəp/. 1. (tr.) to join (two separated parts), rejoin, join anew. 2. (tr.) to clinch or cinch (affair).

bhjā'pa /pcooəp/. 1. (tr.) to join, connect, link, fasten (parts). 2. (tr.) to bring (parts) into line, fit, adjust, set (machinery).

praŋjā'pa /prconoəp/. 1. (reciprocal, intr.) to be stuck together; to be close (together). 2. (tr.) to follow closely, dog.

-shun -jā'pa /-cooəp/ [Probably same lexeme as jā'pa above]. to suck. Cf. ja'pa, -jāpa, jipa, jipā, also -capa, ca'pa.

[jajā'pa /ccooəp/]

jaŋjā'pa /cunconoəp/. 1. (tr.) to suck; (of bees) to gather (honey). 2. (intr., of birds) to feed, forage.

jita /cit/ [OK jit /jit/]. 1. (tr.) to be near (close) to,
on the point of, almost, about to. 2. (intr.) to be close, close-set, thick, dense. Cf. -cita.

jamnita /cumnit/. 1. (fact or state of being near) nearness, closeness, proximity; familiarity, intimacy. 2. (one who is close) intimate, favorite.

[phjita /pcit/ = bhjita]

*pañjita /bancit/. (tr.) to place, bring, draw (sth.) near or nearer.

bhjita /pcit/. 1. (tr.) to bring near, draw up (chair). 2. (tr.) to set (two or more things) together, join, attach, unite; to apply.

jipa /cip/. (tr.) to purse the lips in tasting or testing, sample (with pursed lips), sip. Cf. -japa, also -capa, çâ.pa, cîpa, cwpa, ja'pa, jâ'pa, -jâ'pa, -jîpa, jîpa.

*jîpa /-cip/ [Probably same lexeme as jîpa above]. to touch, join, meet. Cf. ca'pa, cwpa, -copa, jâ'pa, jîpa, also -capa, çâ'pa, cîpa, ja'pa, -jâ'pa, -jîpa.

[sjîpa /scip/]

*sañjîpa /sancip/. 1. (intr.) to be stuck, tight, fast. 2. (tr.) to stick, be attached, to.

jih /cih/ [OK jih /jih/; cf. Burmese cîh /sfi/, presumably < Mon]. 1. (tr.) to straddle, sit astride on, get up on, mount, ride on (animal, cart, motor vehicle, etc.). 2. (by trope) to bully, browbeat, abuse.

jammîh /cumnîh/. 1. (act of) mounting, riding, etc. 2. mount; vehicle, conveyance.

[phjih /pci'h/]

pañjih /bancih/. 1. to order (troops) to mount up; to carry (child, burden) on both shoulders. 2. to load (cargo) onto (vehicle).

-jî -jî -cii -cîa/. to be random.

khjî khjâ /kcii kciia/. (intr.) to be in disorder, helter-skelter, ill-regulated, ill-managed, untidy, sloppy, careless, reckless.

[rajî rajā /rcii rciia/]

ramjî rámjâ /rumcii rumcîa/. (intr.) to talk without rhyme or reason, to no purpose; to talk nonsense, banter, chaff.
jīka /ciik/. [OK jyak /jiik/]. 1. (intr.) to dig, delve, labor with spade or the like. 2. (tr.) to dig (earth), excavate; to dig up, unearth, disinter, (by trope) uncover. 3. (tr.) to harass with questions, importune.

jranıká /cronik/. [Expansion of *jhníka /cnik/; MK jranika /crniki/ 'hoe']. generic term for various digging instruments: pick, pickax, mattock, etc.

jamnıká /cumnik/. [OK jamnyak /jəmniək/]. 1. (act or fact of) digging, excavation. 2. (result of digging) hole, pit, trench, excavation; cut, canal, etc.

-jīña /-ciŋ/. [OK jyaŋ /jiŋ/, < Chinese (CLK, item 148)] to weigh. Cf. -jīña.

[jajīña /ccīŋ/]

jañjīña /cuncīŋ/. [OK jañjyaŋ /jəŋjiŋ/]. scales, balance.

jīpa /ciip/. (tr.) to pleat, fold by pleating. Cf. ca’pa, cwpa ∼ jwpə, -copia, jā’pa, jipa, also -capa, ca’pa, cīpa, ja’pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

-jīva /-ciw/. to be wrinkled.

jrīva /criw/. to be badly wrinkled.

kañjrīva /kncrrīw/. derogatory form of jrīva.

grajīva /krɔriw/. (intr.) to be terribly wrinkled; to be dry and leathery.

-jīña /-cyn/. to weigh. Cf. -jīña.

[jajīña /ccyn/]

jañjīña /cuncyn/. [MK jañjinya /cancyŋ/]. (tr.) to weigh in the mind, ponder, mull (over).

[sjīña /scyn/]

sañjīña /scyncyn/. 1. (tr.) intensive of janjīña. 2. (intr.) to be absorbed in meditation, wrapped up in (gloomy) thoughts.

-jīpa /-cyp/. to purse, contract. Cf. -jāpa, jipa, also -capa, ca’pa, cīpa, cwpa ∼ jwpə, ja’pa, jā’pa, -jā’pa, and jīpa.

khjīpa /kcyp/. 1. (tr.) to draw (lıpa) together, purse, pucker. 2. (tr.) to close by gathering together, con-
tract, mend by puckering. Cf. phjipa.

*phjipa /pcyP/ = khjipa.

juca /cuc/ = ja'ca. Cf. ja'ca, jüca.

[pjhuca /pcuc/]
pañjuca /bancuc/ = pañja'ca.

*rajuca /rcuc/. (intr.) to be folded over, bent back (upon itself), doubled, as bundled rattan.

jula /cul/. 0. to insert. 1. (tr.) to stitch, sew, mend, darn. 2. (by extension) to interweave, plait, braid; to net, make netting; to lace. Cf. cula, ja'la, sula, sūla.

jhnula /cnu/. 1. (instrumental) large netting needle. 2. (resultative) seam or stitching along junction of matting or cloth pieces.

mjula /mcul/ = 'añjula /qancul/ [OK 'añjul /qanjul/].

juh /cu/. 0. to drop. 1. (intr.) to defecate. Cf. cuh.

jüca /cuuc/, occurring in valli jüca (juca), literally 'the fish-trap vine': Parameria barbata (Apocynaceae), a creeper used in making a distinctive type of cylindrical fish trap. Cf. ja'ca, juca.

juna /cuun/ [OK jon /joon/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611), jvan /jvaun/ (K.124: 6, A.D. 803); > Thai จุ่ม /chuan/ 'to urge, persuade, influence, induce; to ask, invite, exhort, entice']. 1. (tr.) to bring forward, convey, lead, guide, drive; to see (s.o.) off; to accompany, escort. 2. (tr.) to bring forward for acceptance, bring (take, hand) to, offer, present.

OK jmon /jmoon/ [K.44B: 4, A.D. 674]. one who or that which offers, presents, bestows, etc.

OK *jhnvan /jnuun/ [Cf. Thai (จู)จุ่ม /pen/ chanuun/ 'to lead to, cause, be the prime cause']. (tr.) to be the instrument of bringing (forward).

jamnuña /cumnuun/ [OK jamnoon /jmoon/, jamnvan /jmuun/]
1. (act of) bringing forward: offer, presentation. 2. (that which is brought) offering, present, gift.
[jaɲuna /ccuun/]

jaɲuna /cuncuun/. 1. (tr., frequentative) to make repeated trips in transporting (sth.). 2. (tr.) to carry, convey, transport. Cf. 'aɲjuna.

[phjuna /pcuun/]

paɲjuna /bancuun/. (to cause or order to be brought or carried) to send (back, off), have fetched.

*'aɲjuna /qancuun/ = jaɲjuna.

jura /cuur/ [OK jur /juur/]. 1. (intr.) to be sharp to the taste, tart, sour, acrid, bitter. 2. (by trope) to be sour, glum.

graɲura /krocuurn/. 1. [MK (ESP 1438)] to flare up in anger. 2. (of facial expression) to be dour, frowning, crabbed.

mjura /mcuur/. preparation of tart fruits (e.g., tamarind, green mangoes) used as condiment.

jw /cůuə/. 1. (intr.) [MK] to be low, base, mean, common. 2. (by extension) to be vulgar, coarse, uncouth, unmannerly, unrefined; to be disrespectful, insolent.

[khjw /kcůuə/]

kaɲjw /kancůuə/. intensive of jw.

jwna /cůuəŋ/. (intr.) to be a trader, merchant, be in business; to deal, traffic, (in).

jhmwna /cmůuəŋ/. trader, merchant, businessman.

janaɲna /cumnůuəŋ/. (act or practice of being in) trade: commerce, business, traffic.

jwta /cůuət/. (tr.) to encircle or wrap (the head) in a length of cloth in the manner of a turban.

jhnwta /cmůuət/. 1. (means of wrapping the head) headcloth. 2. (by trope) crown, crest, summit (of hill or mountain); lord, ruler.

jwna /cůuən/. See cwna.

prajwna /pracůuən/ = pracwna.

khjwna /kcůuən/. (intr.) to occur repeatedly, be persistent; to be consistent. Cf. khja'pa khjwna: to be firm, fast, steadfast.
jwpa /cúuæp/. See cwpa.
  jamnwpa /cumnuæp/= camnwpa.
  pra jwpa /pracúuæp/= pracwpa.

jwy /cúuæj/ [OK (K.682A: 11, A.D. 921) jvay /jnuæj/, toponym; > Thai jw /chua/]. 1. (tr.) to help, aid, succor. 2. (tr.) to rescue, save, come to the rescue of.
  jamnwy /cumnuæj/ [OK *jamnvay /jmnwæj/, > probably Thai jw /chua/ (otherwise through an unattested OK *jrvay /jnuæj/= *jnvay /jnuæj/)]. (act, fact or result of) helping: help, aid, assistance; service; monetary support.

-jwy /-cúuæj/. to shake.
  jrw /crwæj/. (tr.) to stir up, agitate.
  [jdw /ccwæj/]
    jañjwy /cuncwæj/= rañjwy.
  [rañw /rcwæj/]
    rañjwy /rcuncwæj/. 1. (intr.) to be shaken (up), agitated, unsettled, staggered. 2. shake, jolt.
  [sjwy /scwæj/]
    *sañjwy /scuncwæj/. intensive of rañjwy.

jwra /cúuær/ [OK (K.56C: 27 (A.D. 878-977) jor /joor/]. 0. to run along a straight line, flow. 1. swift current, of watercourse; rapids. 2. (straight) line, row, rank; furrow; (by trope) series, sequence, succession; cycle; lineage, degree of kinship. Cf. ciara, cera, jara, jora, -jola, swra, -swla, -siana, siara, sera, hūra, 'ūra, also cūra, cūra.
  [jwra /cbwær/]
    jampwra /cumbwær/= cambwra /combwær/. lineage; ancestors.
    *j除了 /cumnuær/. 1. (fact or state of running along a straight line) alignment. 2. (that which so runs) line, row.
    bhjwra /pcwær/. (to make furrows) to plow, till.

jwla /cúæl/ [OK jval /jval/]. 1. (tr., to receive for pay the temporary services or use of) to hire, engage, rent; to
to employ, take on (gardener, etc.). 2. (tr., to loan out one's own property for pay) to let out for hire, rent.

*jhwna /cnúúal/ [OK jinval /jnúul/]. 1. (medium of hire) pay, wages, fee, rent. 2. hired hand, hireling; domestic.

*jamnula /cumnúul/. 1. (fact or practice of renting land) tenant farming. 2. (condition of renting land) tenancy. 3. (medium of renting) rent.

*jwsa /cúúuh/ [OK *jwás /cúuh/]. 1. (tr.) to change places with, replace, substitute for. 2. (tr.) to replace, make up for, make amends for, make good; to indemnify, compensate, repay.

*jamnwsa /cumnúüh/. 1. (act or fact of) changing places with, replacement, repayment. 2. (one who replaces) replacement, substitute, deputy.

*pra{jwsa /pracúüh/. (to exchange places) to overlap.

*jæna /-cọẹŋ/. to meet, join.

bhjæña /pcọẹŋ/. (to join, bring together) to stitch two vertical edges of the sampot together into a (tubular) sarong.

*añjæña /qonçẹŋ/ [OK 'ańjẹn /qonẹẹŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to go to meet, go up to or toward, join. 2. (by restriction, to make an approach or overture to) to invite. 3. (by extension, honorific preverb: to join formally in doing) to be pleased to (do), deign, condescend.

*jẹpa /cẹẹp/. (intr.) to be agitated, excited.

rajẹpa /rcẹẹp/. (intr.) to throng or swarm excitedly; to mill about.

*jia /cụya/ [Chinese (CLK, item 139)]. 1. (tr.) to buy or sell on credit. 2. (tr.) to have faith in, trust, believe in.

*jamnja /cumnụya/. 1. (act or fact of) believing: belief, trust, reliance, faith, credulity. 2. (that which is believed) belief, beliefs (collectively).

*jiplina /cịnjẹ/. 1. (tr.) to introduce, insert (sth.), into, stick into, squeeze into or onto, add (sth. omitted). 2. (intr., to insert oneself) to squeeze into or through a narrow passage. Cf. siata, also liata.
jriata /crííst/ = jiata.
pra-jriata /pracrííst/. (reciprocal) to press (up) or squeeze up against one another, stand or sit close together; to jostle one another.

jiava /cíðw/. (of group) to be loud, noisy, shrill. Cf. -ñaava, also -riava.
*jriava /críðw/. to be brisk, quick, animated.
kañriava /kancríow/. 1. (intr.) to be high, keen, shrill, piercing; (of monkeys) to vie in howling or screaming.

jasă /cíw/. See cisa.

jera /céer/. 1. (tr., to find fault with) to blame, criticize, chide, rebuke, reprove, reproach, reprimand, censure; to scold, (be)rate, inveigh against, excoriate. 2. (tr., to speak to or of with contempt) to abuse, insult, offend, affront, rail against; (to invoke evil upon) to curse, damn.
*jaméera /cumnéer/. 1. (act of) blaming, etc. 2. (fact or result of blaming, etc.) rebuke, censure, opprobrium.

jeh /céé/. 1. (tr., to find fault with) to blame, criticize, chide, rebuke, reprove, reproach, reprimand, censure; to scold, (be)rate, inveigh against, excoriate. 2. (tr., to speak to or of with contempt) to abuse, insult, offend, affront, rail against; (to invoke evil upon) to curse, damn.
*kañjeh /kancéh/. 1. (tr.) to peel carefully. 2. (tr.) to pound (small amount of unhulled rice) quickly or carelessly; to husk just enough (rice) for one day.

jeka /céék/ [OK (K.41: 7, A.D. 578-677) jek /jéék/, toponym]. 1. (tr.) to part, divide, separate. 2. (tr.) to clear (a way, passage). Cf. cêka, ñeka.

jreka /créék/. (tr.) to force one's way into; to enter deeply into, plunge into, penetrate.
jamréka /cumréék/. 1. (act of) penetrating, etc. 2. (result of forcing into) split, crack, cleft, fissure.

jajéka /ccéék/. 1. (intr.) to be divided, take opposing sides; to argue, dispute, contest, protest. 2. (intr.) to talk, discourse, chat.
*jañjéka /cuncéék/. (intr.) [MK] to be parted, split.
*prajēka /pracēk/. (reciprocal) to contest, e.g., right of way.

[sjēka /scēk/]
* sañjēka /sancēk/. (of chasm, cavern) to gape, yawn.

jēna /cēn/¹ [Chinese (CLK, item 131)]. (intr.) to struggle, wrangle, strive, contend; to compete, vie, rival, emulate.

prajēna /pracēn/. (reciprocal) to compete.

jēna /cēn/². 0. to extend from the sides. 1. (of elephant) flank(s).

khjēna /kcēn/=. 1. (tr.) to place or hold (arms, legs) a-part, open, spread, extend. 2. (intr.) to rise up on or along the sides, as waves alongside a boat.

[rajēna /rccēn/]
ramjēna /rumcēn/. to be surging or breaking violent-ly.

jēh /cēh/. See jeh.

joka /cók/. 1. (intr.) to be soaked (with water), saturated (with drug); to be soaking, drenched, dripping. 2. (by trope) to be immersed (in faith), steeped (in knowledge), obsessed (with passion).

[phjoka /pcók/]
pañjoka /bancók/. 1. (tr.) to soak, saturate, drench. 2. (by trope) to cause to be blinded (by passion or the like).

jora /cóor/. 1. (intr., of sea, rivers) to be in flood: to flow, rise, mount, rush, pour; to be full, high, big. 2. (by trope) to be full, overripe; to hold oneself in high esteem, be appreciative of flattery. Cf. ciara, cera, jara, -jola, swra, -swla, -siana, siara, sera, hūra, 'ūra, also cāra, cūra.

jamnora /cumoór/. 1. (act of) rising: mounting, rise, in-flux. 2. (that which rises) rising water, flood, tide.

[phjora /pcóór/]
pañjora /bancóor/. (tr.) to flatter, fawn upon, toady to.
rajora /xcóor/. 1. (of sea) to be high, restless. 2. (of crowd) to be restless, agitated, in an uproar.

-jóla /-cóol/. to flow, rise. Cf. ciara, cera, jara, jora, swra, -swia, -siana, siara, sera, hūra, 'ūra, also căra, căra.

khjola /xcóol/. 1. (of sea, boiling water, etc.) to be bubbling (up). 2. (by trope, of speech) to well up; to gush forth or out.

jóh /cóh/. 1. (tr.) to pick (out), remove, as with a needle. 2. (tr.) to prick as with a needle or pin, give a (hypodermic) injection to. Cf. cóh.

[phjóh /pcóh/]

pañjóh /bancóh/. 1. (tr., factive) to sting, nettle, irritate, as with words. 2. (intr.) to be irritating, offensive, impertinent.

jum /cum/ [OK jum /jum/]. 1. (tr.) to ring, encircle, surround, encompass, circumscribe; (by trope) to include, embody, group together, unite, assemble. 2. circuit, orbit, tour, turn, lap, rotation, revolution; numeral classifier for necklaces and bracelets. 3. (by deverbalization) around, about. Cf. coma, -cum, cam.

jamnum /cumnum/. 1. (act or fact of) grouping together, assembling, gathering. 2. (result of grouping together) meeting, assembling, council; group. 3. (by extension) conference, deliberation, discussion; advice, counsel, judgment.

bhjum /pcum/. (tr.) to group together, assemble, unite.

pra jum /pracum/. 1. (reciprocal: to join, connect one to another) joint (of body), articulation. 2. (attenuated reciprocal) to collect (various things) together, gather, assemble. 3. collection; gathering, assembly; convocation.

*rajum /rcum/. to be gathered together, assembled.

jám /coem/. 1. (intr.) to be discolored, bruised, black-and-blue, livid; to be dark, dusky, blackened, brown; to be blemished, spotted, stained, soiled. 2. (intr., to be darkened by water, etc.) to be wet, soaked, impregnated, permeated; (by trope) to be soaked, steeped, (in); to be absorbed (in).

[jajám /ccoem/]
*jañjām /cuncoem/. 1. to be (very) dark. 2. to be full of black spots.

khjām /kcoem/. 1. to be wet and dirty, as leaves under trees. 2. to be littered (with).

*kañjām /kancoem/. (intensive) to be all littered.

grajām /kroem/. 1. to have dark spots all over (face, skin of fruits, etc.). 2. to be completely immersed in water; (by trope) to be utterly ruined.

bhjām /pcoem/. (tr., of cloth in dye, of wood in resin for torch) to soak.


[jajāmā /cceen/]

jañjāmā /cunceen/. (that which stands upright) up-right section or panel, inner wall, partition.

jāh /ceeh/. (tr.) to throw (liquid, grain, etc.) from a container; to scatter, spread; to splash.

khjāh /kcceh/. 1. (tr.) to squander (money, property); to throw away. 2. (intr.) to be untidy, messy, sloppy.

kañjāh /knceeih/. 1. (to be a squanderer by nature) to be extravagant, wasteful, lavish, prodigal. 2. bondsman or slave (because of debt).

jrau /crw/. [OK jrau /3raw/]. to be deep, profound.

jamrau /cumrāw/ [OK jamrau /3mrāw/]. 1. (state of being deep) depth, profundity. 2. (depth of keel below water line) draft (of vessel).
**jhama /chöm/. (tr.) to face, confront. Cf. sama.**

**jaghamma /cumhöm/. 1. (tr., to face consistently, persistently) to regard intently, gaze at fixedly; to hover around (food, in hope of getting some). 2. (intr.) to be greedy, avid.**

**prajhama /prochöm/. (reciprocal) to face one another, be face-to-face, facing, in the presence of.**

**jhāña /ch’y/. 1. to be dark, silent. 2. to be intense, absolute, complete, perfect. Cf. siña.**

**trajhāña /troch’y/. 1. to be thick, dense, deep. 2. (of foliage) to be thick, luxuriant, cool.**

**jhā /ch’y/ [Possibly 'to be eaten or consumed (sc. by evil spirits, worms, pain or the like)']. 1. (intr.) to ail, be sick, unwell, indisposed. 2. (intr.) to ache, hurt, suffer, be sore or painful. Cf. -cī, Śī.**

**jamhā /cumh’y/ [reflecting unexplained shift of /h/ to /y/] 1. sickness, disease. 2. pain, suffering.**

**pañjhā /banch’y/. (tr.) to make sick, cause sickness or pain to, poison.**
 nhận ha'ka /nâk/. See nîka nh'ka.

 nhận ha'na /nôon/. 1. (intr.) to be graceful, comely, attractive, charming; to be gracious, affable. 2. (intr.) to be mannered, affected. Cf. ca'ha, -na'na.

 [nh'na /nôon/]

 lamnh'na /lumnôon/. (of woman) to be graceful, slender, willowy.

 -nh' -na'ha /-nun/. to be graceful. Cf. ca'ha, nh'na.

 khnh'ha /knôon/. (colloquial) to be utterly beautiful, stunning, ravishing.


 rana'ma /nôom/. 1. (intr.) to be bested, vanquished. 2. (of leaves, ears, etc.) to be limp, flaccid.

 nh'ara /nôer/. (intr.) to tremble, quake. Cf. -nh'ara, -nh'la.

 nhnh'ara /nôoer/. (intr.) to a-tremble, keep quivering.

 nh'alâ /nul/. (tr.) to jog, touch gently, nudge.

 bhnh'alâ /bnul/. (factive) to dab, pat, touch lightly.

 -nh'kahka /nh'kisk/ ~ nh'nhakaka /nâak/. (intr.) to flinch, wince; to retreat out of cowardice; to fear for one's skin.

 khnh'ka /kônak/. (intr.) to be all a-tremble, quake out of fear.

 nh'ka /neek/. 1. (intr.) to have a muscular spasm, jerk, start, move spasmodically or abruptly. 2. (intr.) to quiver, shiver, shudder, shake, tremble. 3. (tr.) to twitch, shrug (shoulder), jerk, tug (lead rope of animal); (by trope) to walk (animal), lead (s.o.) by the nose. Cf. -nâka, nhâka.

 nhnh'ka /nînek/. 1. to shiver, shudder, quiver, quaver. 2.
to squirm, fidget, twist (oneself).

bhā'ka /pneak/. 1. (factive) to give a start, be started, jump up. 2. (intr.) to wake up, awake; (by trope) to wake up, come to one's senses. 3. (tr.) to awake to, become aware or conscious of.

braṇā'ka /prneak/ [Not an anomalous expansion of bhā'ka, but pfx bra- /pne- with causative value]. (intr.) to make wince or flinch; to startle.

rā'pa /nop/ [OK ṣyāp /nep/]. 0. to tremble, shake. 1. to be quick, rapid, fast. 2. (intr.) to make haste, hurry, speed; (of rate, pace, etc.) to be accelerated, redoubled.

praṇā'pa /prnap/ [For *phā'pa /pnap/]. 1. (factive) to hurry, rush, make haste, press forward. 2. (intr.) to be pressing, urgent.

sā'pa /nap/. (intr.) to shake, quake, tremble; to quake in one's boots, be frightened, terrified.

-ṛava -nāya /-nǐeaj/. to scatter. Cf. cāya, sāya, -sai, -soya.

praṇāya /prnaaj/. 1. (attenuated reciprocal, of children, chicks, etc.) to scatter in all directions. 2. (factive, tr.) to dash toward, rush up to.

*raṇāya /rniēaj/ ~ *raṇāya /ṛnaaj/. (of a collectivity) to have scattered; to have dashed in all directions.

-ṛava -nāra /-nǐer/. to tremble. Cf. nāra -nā'la.

khāra /knaar/. to be a-quiver, agitated.

-ṛava -nā'la /-noel/. to tremble. Cf. nāra -nāra, also nīla.

khā'la ~ *khāra /knaal/. 1. (intr.) to whirl, spin fast. 2. (intr., of royalty) to flare up, be angry.

praṇā'la /prnal/. (factive, intr.) to be all a-twitter, on edge, nervous.

raṇā'la /ṛnal/. (of a collectivity) to be seething with excitement.

rā'na sa /nosh/ [OK ṣas /nah/]. (of birds, reptiles) to be hatched, leave the egg.

bhā'na sa /pnoosh/. 1. (tr., of hens) to hatch, brood, sit on
(eggs). 2. (by trope) to quicken, awaken (student); to rouse, make intellectually aware.

Hīka hā'ka /nāk pāk/. (of girls and young women) to be of delicate manner, dainty (with or without affectation).

Mānika hō'ka /mpāk pāk/. (of girls and young women) to be pleasant, pleasing in manner, nice.

-ñīna /- nip/. See -nēna and neña.

Shīna /ṣāṣ/. See sēña.

Hila /nēl/. 1. (qualifying verbs of movement) in a quick-tempered or hot-headed manner: impetuously, angrily, ab-ruptly, brusquely. 2. (of foods) to be intolerably hot. Cf. ḡā'la.

Khīla /kāl/. expressive for quick, easy turning.

Rānīla /rāl/. expressive for members of a group (e.g., birds) constantly turning this way and that.

Hī /nī/. 1. (tr.) to rub, scrub (clothing). 2. (tr.) to crumple, rumple.

Krānī /kranē/. (tr.) to rough up, tousle, bruise.

Rānī /ranē/. (tr., of a collectivity) to pounce on avidly and dispute possession of.

Hika /nīy/. (intr.) to be close up against, nearly touch-ing.

Grānīka /kranī/. (tr.) to press, push; to urge.

Prānīka /prānī/. 1. (tr.) to press hard upon, beset, har-ry. 2. (intr.) to be pressing, urgent.

Rānīka /nīy/. 1. intensive of ḡīka. 2. (intr., by trope) to be hard pressed, beset, by urgent matters.

Hīma /nym/. (intr.) to smile, grin.

Hānīma /nym/. (intr.) to smile, be smiling.

Huka /nok/. 1. (intr.) to be crammed full, blocked up.

2. (intr.) to be very tight or compact. Cf. cuka, šaka, -suka.
s_nhuka /snok/. (intr.) to be crammed, stuffed, chock-full.

  sũura /snor/ = sũula.

  krañula /kqnpol/. (intr.) to curl up into a ball.
  sũula /spol/ ~ sũura /spor/ ~ sñora /sqnaor/. (of birds) to
  be balled up and trembling, as with cold or disease.

ũuh /nuh/. cry or exclamation to incite dogs to pursue or
  attack. Cf. yuh.

-ŋũva /-ŋ`ow/ [OK ŋu /nuw/]. to crumple.
  khũũva /kq`ow/ [OK khũu /knuu/]. (intr.) to be crumpled,
  rumpled, crushed, tousled.
  krañũva /kqndow/. (intr., of facial expression) to be
  scowling, frowning.
  rañũva /kq`ow/. (intr.) to grouse, whine.

-ũwra /-ũwër/. to beat, pound. Cf. ŋara.
  ŋaũwra /nuwër/. hammer, mallet.

-ŋõe /-ŋ`e/. to move, change position. Cf. ræ, -ræra,
  re, -rë, -le, -lë.
  phũõe /pfææ/ [OK phyæ /phææ/; cf. Middle Mon phyau /phayw/
  'to bring, take, send home']. 1. (tr.) to send, dis-
  patch, forward, transmit. 2. (tr.) to give up or over
  to, deliver (up) to, leave in care of; to entrust
  or consign to; to trust (leave it up) to (s.o. to do). 3.
  (benefactive marker) for, for the sake or profit of, on
  behalf of.
  pañũõe /banfææ/. 1. (that which is sent) message,
  dispatch, transmission, shipment. 2. (that which
  is entrusted) consignment; (act or fact of entrust-
  ing). 3. anything given in token of esteem, etc.

ũæca /næc/. to contract slightly. Cf. ŋoca.
  khũæca /kæææc/. (intr.) to limp, hobble, by reason of
  having one leg shorter than the other.
  ghũæca /kœæc/. (intr.) to contract suddenly.
-💬 -ʔænə /-nəŋ/. to show the teeth. Cf. -nũnə, ŋeŋa.

[kʰn̩ænə /kŋaaŋ/]

kamˈn̩ænə /kam̩aam̩/. 1. (intr.) to bare the teeth or fangs in order to threaten. 2. (tr.) to threaten with violence, menace; to frighten.

_reply_ ʔæpə /n̩ervoir/, occurring only in ʔæpə-ʔæpə. expressive for advancing slowly or softly out of fear.

sʔæpə /sŋaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to shudder from fear. 2. (intr.) to horripilate, have gooseflesh.

-_reply_ -ńiwa /-ńiəw/. to be loudy, noisy. Cf. jiwa.

kʰńiwa /kŋiəw/. (intr.) to swarm noisily.

rańiwa /rńiəw/. 1. (of a collectivity) to be in a state of noisy commotion, move or mill about (as a group of chicks) quickly and noisily. 2. (intr.) to have an itching sensation traveling over a large area of the body.

_reply_ ᲅeca /n̩ece/. (tr.) to press, pinch or crush with the fingers.

*крањeca /kɾæŋẹc/. 0. to be as if squashed. 1. (intr.) to be stubby, squat.

graŋeca /kɾæŋẹc/. (tr.) to squeeze or crush vigorously in the arms.

_reply_ ŋeŋə /n̩eŋ/. 1. (intr.) to bare the teeth. 2. (tr.) to gnaw, nibble. Cf. -ńũnə, -ńænə.

*ńænə /ńeŋ/. (of baby) to look glum, sullen.

краŋṇə /kɾæŋ̩əŋ/. 1. (of fleshless face) to be shrunken, wizened. 2. (intr.) to be stunted, dumpy.

šn̩əna /sŋ̩eŋŋ/. 1. (intr.) to open the lips and show the teeth out of shame or fear; to grimace. 2. grimace, wry face.

*sn̩ænə /sŋ̩eŋŋ/. 1. intensive and derogatory form of šn̩əna. 2. (intr.) to be shameful, cowardly.

_reply_ ħeka /n̩eŋk/. (tr.) to part, separate, divide; to clear (way). Cf. cěka, jũka.

kʰńeŋka /kŋaŋk/. (intr.) to be sundered, disunited, separated from each other.
-њēha /-њēem/. to shake.

graњēha /крањеем/. 1. (of body, shoulders, etc.) to shake by reason of cold or rage. 2. (intr.) to be in the grip of shivering or shuddering, have the shivers.

sњēha /спснаем/. 0. to tremble in fear. 1. (intr.) to be awed, cowed. 2. (intr.) to be overcome by awe, amaze- ment, admiration, shame, prostrated by fear.

-њēma /-њааем/. exclamation used mostly by children vaunting what they are eating or tasting. Cf. њам.

[phњēma /фпсааенм/]

paњēma /парпсааенм/. (intr.) to eat with conspicuous enjoyment, in order to arouse the envy of others.

-њोca /-њооц/. 1. (intr.) to draw back suddenly. 2. (intr.) to bend or curve inward. Cf. њоeca.

њоњoca /њпооц/. (intr.) to have a tendency to draw back out of timidity, be shrinking.

*гњоca /кпооц/. (intr.) to flinch, wince.

-њомa /-њоом/. 1. [MK] emancipated slave assigned to monastery service. 2. (collective) congregation. 3. appellative ('servant') used by monk to laymen of his own circle, esp. to his own parents. Cf. -њum.

-њora /-њооp/. to contract. Cf. -њura, -њula.

sњora /спнаор/ = њula.

-њum /-њум/. slave. Cf. њомa.

khњum /кпом/ [OK kњum /кпум/ (K.557/600: 1, A.D. 611) and khњum /кпум/ (K.878: 1, A.D. 898)]. 1. slave, serf, bondsman. 2. servitor, servant. 3. first person pronoun, singular and (occasionally) plural.

-њom /-њоом/. 0. to take up in the hands. 1. (tr.) to mix, blend (various things) together, mingle, jumble. 2. kind of salad consisting of vegetables with meat, seafood, eggs, and the like. Cf. њам /њам/. 1. (delicate term) to eat, partake. 2. њам to be confused, complicated. Cf. њēma.

khњam /кпам/. 1. (tr.) to grasp with both hands. 2. to
clutch or swipe at in order to scratch or claw.

*krāṇām* /krənəm/. (of birds, large animals) claws, talons.

*raṇām* /rənəm/. 1. (intr.) to be all tangled up. 2. (by trope) to be confused in one's mind; to be confusing, complicated, intricate, difficult to distinguish.
T and T

† tā /tā/ [OK tā /tɔɔ/]. 1. (tr.) to adjoin, abut on, be contiguous or adjacent to; to follow, continue, succeed. 2. (by extension) to be set against, go or react against, resist, combat, contend, dispute. 3. (causative) to join, fit together; to place end to end, butt (timbers). 4. continuation, sequence, series, suite; succession, generation, degree of kinship, step; sequel, (recurrent) time. Cf. -tāra.

[thpā /tbā/. pair, couple.]

tāmpā /dāmpā/ [OK tāmpar /dāmpɔɔr/]. (collective) set of pairs, i.e. two pairs.

tamā /tamāa/. 1. (act or fact of) joining or fitting together, assembly. 2. (act or fact of following) continuation, continuity, descent; future. 3. (manner of joining or fitting) joint, fit.

[phta /ptā/]

panta /panta/. 1. (tr.) to join, connect, link; to join end to end, extend, lengthen, prolong, continue. 2. (tr.) to send or pass on.

[sta /sadā/]

santa /sandā/. planking to raise freeboard of boat.

-† tā /tā/ [Cf. Thai สะ /tɔɔ/ 'stump, snag']. to be stunted, stubby.

sta /sadā/. 1. (of fruit) to be stunted, atrophied. 2. (of elephants) to be tuskless.

† taka /daak/. [OK tok /dɔɔk/ (K.9: 22, A.D. 639)]. (tr.) to pull or wrench out, uproot.

tamāka /damāak/. (act or operation of) pulling up or out, uprooting, removal, extraction, eradication, extirpation.

raṭaka /rdaak/. 1. (intr.) to be pulled or torn out, taken out, removed, dislocated (from socket or support). 2. (by extension) to be loose, poorly seated, unsteady.

[staka /sadāk/]

santa /sandaak/. 1. (intr.) to be loose, disjointed, improperly secured; to have a bone out of joint. 2. (of flowing water) to ebb, withdraw, recede.
1. (intr., of water) to lie or be left in a hole or hollow so as to form a puddle or pool. 2. (tr.) to put away or keep in a hollow or pocket, as in the fold at the waist of the sampot. Cf. ʧeka.

2. (locative) hollow, hole, cavity, depression. 2. (instrumental) recess or pocket formed by knotting the sampot.

1. (act or fact of) stowing, storing or caching in a hollow or pocket. 2. (that which lies in a hollow) trapped water, small puddle.

[kta'ka /kdao/]

kanta'ka /kandak/. small cup-shaped hole in ground (3 to 6 cm in diameter) capable of holding water.

trata'ka /traddak/. 1. (tr.) to set (money, etc.) aside, lay away. 2. several species of stork.

1. (intr.) to drip. 2. onomatopoeia for the sound of dripping.

tamna'ka /tamnak/. 1. (that which drips) drop. 2. (by trope) dot, point, period, full stop.

phta'ka /ptak/. 1. (tr., artillery) to lob or loft (projectile) on a target. 2. (tr., in game of 'aŋguña) to let (one seed) drop straight down on (another).

panta'ka /bantak/. 1. (intr.) to let drip. 2. (tr.) to let drop on, right on top of. 3. diacritic corresponding to the breve.

1. (OK toñ /diq/). 1. (tr.) to dip up (water, as from a stream), draw (water, as from a well); to catch (fish) in a scoop- or landing-net. 2. (apparently by trope, from action of drawing water) (one) time, (two) times, etc. Cf. -tūña.

thnaña /tnana/ [OK tnoñ /tnan/ (K.149: 8, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. scoop-net; square dip-net.

mtaña /mdana/. one time, once.

2. (OK toñ /diq/). 1. shaft, stock, shank. 2. staff, pole, rod; mast; haft, handle, grip. 3. line, axis, course (of river), chain (of hills), stretch or expanse (of forest). Cf. -tš′aŋa, -tōha, daŋa, da′ŋa, -duña, -duña, dūña, dūña.

[tpaña /tboñ/]
 tampāṇa /damboʊŋ/¹. stick, staff; club, cudgel, bludgeon; baton, wand.

thaña /thaʊŋ/ [cf. OK toŋ /dʊŋ/ 'to play a percussion instrument', probably verbalization of toŋ 'shaft']. 1. (tr.) to beat (drum) with elbow. 2. (tr.) to strike with a blow of arm. Cf. dūṅa.

-ʂn -ta'nā /-dʊŋ/. stock, stem. Cf. ṭaṇa, -toṇa, ḍaṇa, ḍa'nā, -duṇa, ḍūṅa, dūṅa.

[stɑ'nɑ /sdʊŋ/]

santɑ'nɑ /sɑndʊŋ/. (of fruit) peduncle.

ta'nɑ /tɑŋ/ [MK -tana /-ton/]. 1. to be tender, gentle. 2. to be small and dear. Cf. da'na, -dona, -lana, -lɑ'nɑ.

-ʂn -tɑ'nɑ /-tɑŋ/. to be solid. Cf. -tiṇa, tɑ'nɑ.

ktɑ'nɑ /kdɑŋ/. (intr.) to be noticeably firm and compact.

-ʂt -tandā /-tantīa/. to chastise. Cf. danda.

phtandā /pɑntīa/. 1. (tr.) to chastise, chasten, punish. 2. (tr.) to wish evil of, wish (s.o.) to be destroyed.

-ʂp -tɑpɑ /-dɑʊp/. to fold (over). Cf. -ta'pa, -topa, tapa, -sapa, -sā'pa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

OK thnap /tnɔʊp/ [K.345: 12 (A.D. 878-977)]. cloth, stuff, material.

[ktapa /kdaʊp/]

kaŋtapa /kɑndaʊp/. 1. wooden round over which palm-leaf matting is folded for stitching. 2. numeral classifier for palm-leaf mats.

-tɑ'pa /dɑp/ [OK tɑp /dɑp/ (K.76: 10; K.357: 11; K.388C: 5; K.389b: 1, all of A.D. 578-677), < Chinese (CLK, item 117)] ten.

[ʈata'pa /ddɑp/. ten by ten, ten at a time.]

-ʂ* tɑnta'pa /-dɑntɑp/ [OK dɑntap /dɛntɑp/; cf. CLK, item 118]. 0. set of ten. 1. ten-series, -teen (bound form occurring only in the formation of numerals from eleven to nineteen).

-ʂp -tɑ'pa /-dɑp/. to enfold. Cf. -tapa, -topa, tapa, -sapa,
[ṭaṭa'pa /dādap/]

ṭaṇṭa'pa /dandap/. (intr.) to wrap oneself up, as in blankets; to cover oneself.

[sta'pa /sdaṇṭa/]

saṇṭa'pa /sandap/. (colloquial) = ṭaṇṭa'pa.

ṭaṇṭa'pa /ṭaṇṭa/ 0. to clench the fist. 1. (tr.) to strike with the fist. Cf. -ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, -ṭopa, -sapa, -sā'pa.

prata'pa /pratap/. (reciprocal) to strike each other with clenched fists, engage in fisticuffs.

ṭaṇṭa'pa /ṭaṇṭa/ 1. (tr.) to do or go without, deny or deprive oneself of, abstain from, forgo; to give up, renounce, refrain from. 2. abstention, taboo.

ṭhnaṇa /ṭhaṇṇa/ [OK *ṭhnam /ṭhnaṭha/, > Thai น้อย /thanong/].

1. (tr.) to use sparingly, nurse or husband one's resources, conserve, skimp, be stinting or frugal with.
2. (tr.) to be careful of, treat cautiously or gingerly; to touch lightly on (sensitive topic); to care for, treat attentively or with affection, love dearly, dote on, pamper.

ṭranaṇa /ṭranṇaṇa/ [Anomalous expansion of ṭhnam]. 1. abstention, abstinence, self-denial, temperance, continence; fast; diet, régime. 2. taboo; seven-day period of treatment by sorcerer.

[phtama /pṭaṇṭa/]

pantama /pantaṇṭa/. 1. (tr.) to order or have (s.o.) abstain or refrain from, deprive of. 2. (intr.) to place on a diet.

-ṭaṇṭa /-daṭṭa/. to be adjacent, follow. Cf. ta.

ṭhnaṇa /ṭhnaṇṭa/. to be contemporary, of the same age or generation. Cf. तंत्राला.

[ktara /kdaṭṭa/]

kaṇṭara /kaṇṭaṇṭa/. 1. (archaic) to be a follower, dependent, client or retainer of a person high rank. 2. (archaic, dependents collectively) suite, retinue. 3. (tr.) to follow, go (along) with, keep company, accompany, escort.

ṭraṭara /ṭraṭaṇṭa/. (intr.) to continue with difficulty; to move painfully forward.
ta'la /dol/ [OK tal /dol/ (K.388B, 11, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to go/come as far as, reach, arrive, gain. 2. (deverbalization) to, up to, as far as; to, for.

thna'la /tnal/ [OK tnal /tnol/ (K.910: 10, A.D. 651) and thnal /tnol/ (K.56A: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. 0. means of access. 1. access, access road raised above level of surrounding land, elevated road or path, causeway. 2. embankment, dike.

pta'la /pdol/ [OK ptal /pdol/ (K.809: 6, A.D. 878-87)]. 1. (intr.) to bring to an end, complete, terminate. 2. (tr.) to give, confer.

'anta'la /qandol/. See 'anta'ka.

tā /daa/. 1. rock mass, esp. large flat rock or flat-topped boulder; (any) rock or boulder. 2. large quantity or number. Cf. -tāra, tāla, also -dā, -dāra, dāla.

[ptā /pdāa/. to mass]

pantā /bandāa/ [OK pantā /bendaa/ (K.152: 16, A.D. 878-1077; but cf. C V: 193 note 8)]. (that which is massed) mass, aggregate, collectivity; the whole of, all of.

-tāka /-taak/. to be too big, overabundant.

[trāka /traak/]

kantrāka /kontraak/. (of garments) to sag or droop in an unbecoming manner, by reason of being too big or too loose.

pratāka /prataak/. (intr.) to have large spots or blobs of color, be splotched.

ratāka /rtaak/. (intr.) to hang out/down all around, be sloppy, slovenly.

ramtāka /rumdaak/. (intr.) to sag lamentably, be flabby or flaccid.

tā /dak/ [OK tak ~ tāk /dak/]. 1. (tr.) to put (down), set, deposit, impose; to fix (sth., s.o.) on/in, assign; to locate, settle, lodge, station; (by trope) to deal a blow to, strike, smite, hit hard. 2. (intr.) to be hard hit, down on one's luck; to suffer a setback; to be unwell, feel nauseous. Cf. ðuka, ðeka, duka, -sā'ka, also ða'ka, -ðoka, toka.

thnā'ka /tnak/. 1. (locative: place for putting things down on) shelf, niche used as shelf; (by extension)
titer, step, flight (of staire); level, stage, degree, quality; grade, class (in school). 2. reversal of fortune, setback; accident, disaster, calamity; cf. groh thnā'ka: planet (Skt graha) which induces misfortune. Cf. snā'ka.

tranā'ka /trənək/. [Anomalous expansion of thnā'ka]. 1. (intr.) to be smitten, bruised, wounded; (by trope) to be uneasy, concerned, anxious. 2. uneasiness, worry, concern; annoyance, vexation.

ṭamnā'ka /dəmənək/. 1. (act or fact of) putting up for the night, lodging. 2. (locative) lodging, esp. overnight shelter, halting-place for the night, resting-place, way-station; (by trope) shelter, hospitality. 3. (by restriction) lodge, residence of a prince. Cf. samnā'ka.

phtā'ka /pədək/. 1. phūda phā'ka: to give (girl) in marriage. 2. phtā'ka phtīta: to be sick.

panṭā'ka /pəndək/. 1. (tr.) to place or install at intervals; to sell on time. 2. (intr.) to work in relays, as in village cooperation. 3. sale by instalments, on time.

praṭā'ka /prədək/. 1. (facitive, of misfortune) to strike, visit. 2. (intr.) to be stricken by misfortune, down on one's luck.

raṭā'ka /rdək/, occurring in raṭā'ka raṭupa. to have numerous ups (raṭupa) and downs (raṭā'ka), to be rough, bumpy.

'anṭā'ka /qandək/, occurring in 'antā'ka 'anta'la. (of fortune) to shows heights ('anta'la) and depths ('antā'ka), be changeable but usually adverse, be full of vicissitudes.


traṭāňa /traďdənə/. (tr.) to stretch out (cloth, wings, or the like), extend.

tāňa /tənə/. 1. (tr.) to draw out, stretch. 2. (by trope) to draw out, prolong, lengthen, extend. Cf. -tāňa, tāṁha, tāňa, -dāňa, -dāna, dēňa, -dāmha.

tāňa /tənə/. 1. (tr.) to take the place of, replace, substitute for; to represent. 2. stead, replacement; in place (lieu) of. Cf. saňa.
tamṣāna /tamnaan/. 1. (act or fact of replacing) replacement, substitution; succession; representation, delegation. 2. (one who or that which replaces) replacement, substitute; representative, delegate, delegation.

तङคา /taac/. (regionalism) to be torn. Cf. ता'ca, -ता'ta, -тика, -तेका, -तोका.

[ktāca /kdaac/]


ता'ca /dac/ [OK tac ~ tāc /dac/]. 1. (intr.) to be broken off, detached, separated; to be torn off or apart; to be cut off, interrupted; (of time) to end; to be ended, done, terminated; to be extreme. 2. (by trope) to be firm, resolved, determined; to be pledged, ready, committed to (do), ready to sacrifice (sth. dear). 3. (as predicate attribute) extremely; firmly, positively, clearly, conspicuously. Cf. ताचा, -ता'ta, -тика, -तेका, -तोका.

tamṇāca /damnaac/. 1. (point or fact of ending) end, conclusion, termination. 2. (archaic: that which is pledged) pledge, contribution (for religious purposes, as alms or offerings to monks), share.

[ktā'ca /kdaac/]

कान्ताचा /kandaac/. intensive and derogatory form of ताचा. Cf. कान्ताचा.

phṭā'ca /pdac/. 1. (factive) to break off, sever; (rarely) to bring to an end, conclude. 2. extremely, exceedingly.

panta'ca /bandac/. 1. (factive) to break or cut off. 2. end, tip, limit, extremity; the most.

raṭā'ca /radac/. 1. (intr.) to be broken, loose; to be separated, apart. 2. (intr.) to occur at intervals, be spaced. Cf. रातोका.

-तृण -ताण /-daap/. to be tangled. Cf. -त्रणा, -ताणा, -ताण, साणा, -साणा, also दाणा, -दाणा.

praṭāṇa /pradaap/. (reciprocal) to be (all) tangled up together, entangled, intergrown.

-तृण -ताण /-taap/ [OK taṇ ~ tān /taan ~ daap/ 'personal name' (respectively, K.138: 5, A.D. 620, and K.557/600: 3, A.D.
611}. to weave. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -ṭā'na, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

tpāña /tbaʔn/: [OK tpañ /tbaʔn/ 'male slave name' (K.138: 22 A.D. 620)]. 1. (tr.) to weave on loom. 2. (tr.) to plait (mats, baskets, etc.).

tampāña /tambaʔn/: 1. (act or operation of) weaving. 2. (apparatus for weaving) loom, shuttle, and related equipment.

[ptāna /pdaʔn/]

paṇṭāṇa /bandaʔn/: 1. woven material, web, mesh, matting, tomentum. 2. (by trope) network, mesh, grid.

-ṭā'ña /-daʔn/. to be tangled. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

[ktā'na /kdaʔn/]

kaṇṭā'ña /kondaʔn/. to be (all) tangled up, in a tangle.

-ṭā'ña /-taʔn/. to weave. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -ṭāña, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

[tpā'ña /tbaʔn/]

trapā'ña /trabaaʔn/ [Anomalous expansion of *tpā'ña]. 1. (tr.) to twist or plait (threads) tightly together. 2. (intr.) to run or flow precipitately.

-ṭā'cta /-dat/. to be out of the ordinary. Cf. ṭāca, ṭā'ca, -ṭica, -ṭeca, -ṭoca.

ktā'cta /kdaʔt/: [MK ktāta /kdaʔt/ ~ ktita /kdiʔt/ ~ ktaʔta /kdaʔt/; cf. Thai ḏʊʔ /kr(μ)at/ 'to stand out or up, be too high']. (predicate modifier) outstandingly, noticeably, remarkably, conspicuously; extremely, extraordinarily; very.

ṭā'na /tanaʔ/. 1. (intr.) to be solid, firm or hard on the inside. 2. (intr.) to be filled up or out, well packed. Cf. -ṭiāna, -ṭa'na.

ṭaʔpa /daʔp/: 1. (intr.) to be lowly, humble, base, mean. 2. (intr.) to be wretched, miserable, hopeless. Cf. -ṭīpa, -ṭiapa, dāpa.

[stāpa /sdaʔp/]

saṃṭāpa /sandaʔp/. (intr.) to be exhausted, dead-beat,
after violent effort.

**tāpa /daap/**. 1. (tr.) to follow closely, close in on. 2. (intr.) to be close (together), close-set, in close order; to be in order, arranged, (all) ready, well prepared. Cf. -tā'pa, -tipa.

**tāpa /taap/**. 1. (intr.) to soak, steep in liquid. 2. (by trope) to be soaked, bathed (in sweat, etc.), drenched. Cf. -tā'pa.

**tā'pa /dap/**. 1. (tr.) to drive a hole through, perforate, pierce; to drill, bore; (by extension) to lance, stab; to broach, break into, force one's way into, penetrate; (by trope) to reprimand sharply. 2. (tr.) to hollow out, dig or scoop out, carve, chisel.

**tamna'pa /damnap/**. recess, slot; mortise.

**-tā'pa /-dap/** [OK tāp /dap/]. to follow closely; to be close, in order. Cf. tāpa, -tipa.

**ktā'pa /kdp/**. 1. (tr.) to close, clench (hand, fist); to hold in the fist, clenched, grip, squeeze. 2. (tr.) to finish (basket) by binding edges.

**kanē'pa /kndap/**. 1. fist. 2. fistful; bunch, sheaf. 3. edging, binding (in basketry); edge, rim, lip (of bowl).

**prațā'pa /prdap/** [OK pratāp /predap/**]. 1. (tr. causative) to make ready, prepare, fix, set up. 2. implement, utensil, tool.

**rațā'pa /rdap/**. (intr.) to be in close alignment.

**raṇtā'pa /rudp**. 1. preparations (for religious or social event). 2. (tr.) to prepare (food or offerings).

**lāmtā'pa /lmdap/** [OK lantāp /lndap/**. 1. order, series, succession; lāmtā'pa noḥ: thereafter. 2. section, group.

**stā'pa /sdp/** [OK stap /sdap/** (K.353S: 17 and K.343S: 9, A. D. 878-977) "stāp /sdap/** (K.878: 14, A.D. 898)]. 1. (to follow closely with the ear) to give ear, lend an ear, heed, hearken, listen. 2. (by extension) to give heed, hear, mind, understand, obey.

**saṇtā'pa /sndap/** [OK saṇtāp /sndap/ 'female slave
name' (K.109: 20, A.D. 655) ~ santāp /səndap/ 'female slave name' (K.713: 11, A.D. 893) ~ samtap /səndap/ (K.354S: 9, A.D. 878-977) ~ santāp /səndap/ (K.198A: 15, A.D. 966)]. 1. (hearing) dra'ha brah santā'pa: (royal) to give ear, listen. 2. (that which is heed'd) order, instruction, command; teaching(s), words of wisdom, (good) example; good order.

'antā'pa /qandap/. 1. order, succession. 2. (intr.) to follow, come next, succeed; to be secondary. 3. = ran-ṭā'pa.

-ṭa' /-tap/. to soak. Cf. tāpa.

tamnā'pa /tamnap/. fruit cooked in heavy syrup.

-ṭa'ya /-taaj/1 [OK tai /təj/]. woman; wife. Cf. -tai, -sai.

mtāya /mdaaj/ [MK mtāy(a) /mdaaj/ (IMA 4B: 29, A.D. 1566), < particularizing /m-/]. mother.

-ṭa'ya /-taaj/2. to be long and loose. Cf. sāya.

ratāya /rtaaj/. (of a collectivity) to hang down in long threads.

[stāya /sdaaj/]

santāya /sandaaj/. (of eggplant, female breast, etc.) to be long and soft, pendulous.

'antāya /qantaaj/. to be long and dragging, trailing.

-ṭa'ra /-daar/. (intr.) to open, spread out, be flat. Cf. tā, -ṭāla, -tula, -tūla, also -da, -dara, dala, -dura, dula, etc.

[tpāra /tbaar/]

tampāra /dambaar/. 1. [MK (RSP 2462)] flat surface of abdomen. 2. metal plate, lamella. 3. (intr.) to be large and robust.

ktāra /kdaar/ [OK khtår /kdaar/ 'toponym' (K.421, 1 and 15, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (tr.) to bore or drill (hole) with a gimlet; auger bit or the like; to drive a hole into or through, pierce, perforate. 2. wooden plank, board; planks, planking, board flooring.

kaṇṭāra /kandaar/. gimlet, auger.

-ṭa'la /daal/ [OK tāl /daal/]. 1. (intr.) to spread out from
a center, grow, increase; (of fire, heat, anger) to increase suddenly, flare up. 2. (by trope) to be transmitted (as from the past), handed down. Cf. ṭā, -tāra, -tula, -tulā, -dā, -dāra, dāla, -dura, dula, dūra, dwālā, -del-

 thai /tnaal/. (place for propagation) nursery for wet rice, seed bed, banked-up strip for seedlings.

ṭamnāla /dṁnaal/. 1. (act or process of) transmission, development, propagation; tradition; time, generation. 2. (tr.) to tell, narrate (story). 3. (intr.) to be of the same age or era, occur at the same time. Cf. thnara.

[ktāla /kdaal/]

kaṇṭāla /kndaal/ [OK kantāl /kondaal/]. 1. flat, open space. 2. center, middle; mean, medium.

[ptāla /pdaal/]

pantāla /bndaal/. 1. [MK (RSP 15)] to spread, scatter, disperse. 2. to give rise to, produce.

ṭā'la /dal/. 1. (tr.) to strike squarely. 2. (by restriction) to pound, bray (rice).

tpā'la /tbal/. mortar (for husking rice).

praṭā'la /pradal/. 1. (reciprocal) to box. 2. boxing, pugilism.

-tāva /-taaw/. to be long and thin. Cf. dāva.

ratāva /rtaaw/. 1. (intr.) to be long, elongated. 2. (intr., of limbs, paws, etc.) to be outsized, ungainly, disproportionate.

ṭāsa /daah/ [OK tās /daah/]. 1. (tr.) to spread, lay out to spread (sth.) over (sth. else), cover (as with paper, cloth, leather, silver). Cf. -ṭā'sa, dāsa, dā'sa.

phtāsa /pdaah/. 1. [MK] to be widespread, common, undistinguished, ordinary. 2. to be undistinguished, indiscriminate, vulgar, unrefined; to be simple, mindless.

-tā'sa /-dah/. to spread, loose. Cf. ṭāsa, dāsa, dā'sa, also ṭwsa, ṭoh, -doh.

[ktā'sa /kdaah/]

kaṇṭā'sa /kndaah/. (intr.) to sneeze.

sraṭā'sa /srdaah/. (intr.) to be separated by intervals, have some distance between.
-tāsa/-taasaa/. slave; barbarian. Cf. dāsa.

phtāsa/pdāasa/. 0. to make (s.o.) out to be a slave or barbarian. 1. (tr.) to curse, call down imprecations on.

pantāsa/bandaasa/. curse, malediction, imprecation.

-tica/-dēc/. See -teca.

ktica/kdēc/. See kteca.

tica/tēc/. 1. to be little (not much), small in amount, size or extent. 2. to be few (not many), small in number. Cf. tūca twca, -dīka, dūca, -deca, 'uca, 'wca.

[phtica/pṭēc/]

pantica/bantēc/. small amount: a little, bit, dash, dab, jot, modicum, drop, pinch, mite, whit, tittle, soupçon.

tītā /dēt/. 1. (tr.) to stick or cling to, adhere to; (by extension) to soak up (water, dye, etc.); to be saturated, imbedded or covered with. 2. (by trope) to touch, be touching, in touch with; to be intimate, close; to join, adjoin, be adjoining; to meet.

thnita/tṇēt/, occurring in thnita thnama. 1. (intr.) to stick together, be close, intimate. 2. (tr.) to cling to, care for with love or affection.

phtita/pḍēt/. 1. (tr.) to stick together, join; to blot up (ink), print (from photographic negative). 2. (tr.) to touch, feel, finger.

pratita/prdēt/. 1. (reciprocal) to be touching, close. 2. (factive) to press up to.

-tipā/-dāp/. to follow closely. Cf. ṭāpa, ṭā'pa.

[ptipā/pḍāp/. to cause to comply, instruct]

pantipā/bandāp/. [MK pantāpa/bendap/; for the vowel alteration cf. kṭā'ṭa]. instruction, direction, order, advice, recommendation

-tī/-dēj/. to carry (?); to bear word. Cf. -dai.

stī/sḍēj/. 1. (intr.) to say something, speak (up). 2. (tr.) to speak to, address, be on speaking terms; to say, utter, declare; to tell, inform, voice, express, pronounce, announce; to propose, ask a favor; (by re-
striction) to ask for a girl in marriage. 3. (tr.) to speak out against, blame, censure; to scold, reprimand, reproach, rebuke.

samtī /sandəj/ 1. (that which carries?) broken pod (of sesame, etc.), husk or chaff (of rice). 2. (that which is spoken) speech, words, utterance; discourse.

sratī /srədəj/ [MK sratiy /srədii/ (K.261C: 16 (A.D. 1639)]. 1. (intr.) to speak, say something. 2. (tr.) to speak against, speak ill of.

țika /dỳk/. 1. (tr.) to lead (domestic animal) by the halter; to lead, guide, drive. 2. (by extension) to carry, esp. by ox cart, convey, cart, transport; (by trope) to draw (line) with a ruler. 3. contents of ox cart; measure for grain.

thîka /tnỳk/. 0. halter; animal led by halter. 1. (intr.) to be tame, tractable, amenable; to be trained, broken in.

triška /trỳk/. 1. (tr.) to guide by means of a halter or reins. 2. (by trope) to lead (as troops), conduct.

*ṭamnîka /damnỳk/. 1. (act or fact of) leading: guidance, conduct, leadership. 2. cartage, conveyance, transportation.

raṭîka /rdỳk/. (intr.) to be drawn up in line or file; to be aligned side by side.

țiña /dỳŋ/ [OK tyaŋ /dỳŋ/, K.649: 13 (A.D. 968)]. 1. (tr.) to know through familiarity, have knowledge of, be acquainted with, be familiar or conversant with, versed in. 2. (tr.) to know by having learned, understand, comprehend, be informed or aware of. 3. (tr.) to recognize, acknowledge, perceive. Cf. -țiña.

ṭamnîña /damnỳŋ/. 1. (act, fact or state of) knowing, knowledge, awareness, recognition. 2. report, information, intelligence. 3. learning, lore, science. 4. (archaic: one who knows) witness, expert.

[ṭatîña /dỳŋ/]

ṭantîña /dandỳŋ/ [OK taṭtyaŋ /dəndỳŋ/ (K.878: 7, A.D. 898) ~ tamtyaŋ /dəndỳŋ/ (K.344: 33, A.D. 985), desiderative]. 1. (archaic) to ask, question, query, inquire. 2. to ask for the hand of a girl.

ptîña /pỳŋ/ [OK phtyaŋ /pəŋŋ/ (K.569: 13, A.D. 1011)]. 1. (tr.) to inform, notify, advise. 2. (by restriction)
to sue, bring (legal) action against, lodge a complaint against. Cf. phtiaňa.

pantša /bandyŋ/. (act, fact or result of) suing, action at law, suit, indictment.

ştır /týŋ/. [OK tyaň /tyəŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be tight, taut, tense, stretched, strained; (by extension) to be stiff, rigid, firm, braced; to be hard, tough, unbending, unyielding, inflexible. 2. (by trope) to be harsh, stern, strict; to be refractory, recalcitrant. Cf. -tāňa, -tāmňa, tāňa, -təňa, -tiaňa, -daňa, -diňa, -dena, -dāmňa.

tiňa /tɔŋ/. (intr.) to be disinclined, reluctant, recalcitrant.

tamša /tɑmGyŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 1563)] to stand up to (s.o.), hold one's own against, withstand. 2. to refuse to yield (submit, give in, comply, oblige).

*tamša /tɑmGyŋ/. (fact or state of) being tense, etc.: tenseness, tension, rigidity.

ktşa /kɗyŋ/ [OK ktiň /kɗyŋ/ (K.910: 13, A.D. 651)]. 0. to be bound, obliged. 1. to be in debt, indebted, owe money.

kamša /kɑmGyŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 589)] tie, bond, fetter (in Buddhist sense); worry, anxiety. 2. debt, obligation. 3. to owe, be indebted or encumbered.

[phtša /ptyŋ/]

pantša /bantyŋ/. 1. (intr.) to tighten, stiffen, harden, stretch; to be severe, demanding; (of duties) to be urgent, pressing. 2. type of fowling net.

stĩa /sqyŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be drawn out, stretched tight, extended; to be elongated, long; (by trope) to be protracted, protracted. 2. length of bamboo used to stretch fabric to be embroidered.

samša /samGyŋ/. 1. (tr.) to stretch tight, spread so as to be rigid or taut. 2. (intr.) to stretch out to full length, lie stiff.

-sti -tipa /-dɔŋ/. to be small, undeveloped. Cf. tāpa, -tiapa, dāpa.

ktipa /kɗyŋ/ [OK khtip /kɗyŋ/ (K.99N: 23, A.D. 922), female slave name]. 1. (of fruit) to be rudimentary, just taking shape. 2. fruit bud.

*kanśa /kɑŋGyŋ/. (intr., of persons, buildings, etc.) to be small and low.
-tima /-tym/. to adorn. Cf. -dima.

[khtima /ktym/. to be decorative, ornamental]

kantima /kantym/. 1. (of young women) to be small and delicately formed. 2. (of young women) to sit in an attractive, decorous manner, without sprawling.

Tuca /dok/. 1. (tr.) to beat, pound, hammer. 2. (by trope) to importune, dun, plague. Cf. tā'ka, duka, -sā'ka.

-tuca /-tok/. to weigh down, be heavy. Cf. -toka, toka, also tā'ka, tā'ka, tuka, tūka, teka, duka, -sā'ka.

ktuka /kdok/. 1. (intr.) to fall heavily, drop with a thud or thump. 2. (by trope) to have a heavy heart, have a weight or burden on one's mind; to have a sudden sinking feeling, have one's heart in one's mouth.

kantuka /kanqdok/. 1. (intr.) to be weighty, heavy, burdensome, onerous. 2. (intr.) to carry a heavy burden of affliction.

Stuka /sdok/ [OK stuk /sdük/ (K.79: 16, A.D. 639)]. 1. (intr.) to be heavy, ponderous, massive. 2. (by trope) to be massed, thick, dense; to have substance, wealth, affluence. 3. dense grove; thicket, brake, bush.

Tuña /dony/ [Skt/P tuṅga 'high, lofty, prominent']. (intr.) to be high, tall and slender, towering, imposing.

*tratuna /tron/. (intr.) to be remarkably high and majestic.

*phtuna /pdon/. 0. to hold on high. 1. (tr.) to hold up, support, sustain. 2. (by trope) to inspire with strength or vigor.


Thuca /thoc/. 1. [MK (RSP 4961)] to come to an abrupt halt before an obstacle. 2. (imperative) halt!

Panthuca /banthoc/. [MK (RSP 4098)] to bring (enemy) to an abrupt halt.

Tuña /tqn/. to be arrested, stunted. Cf. da'ña -duña.

[khtuna /ktqn/]

Kantuña /kantqn/. (intr.) to be short in stature, esp. stocky, thickset, squat.
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1. ṭuta /dot/ [OK tut /dut/ (K.265N: 7, 8, A.D. 959)]. 1. (tr.) to fire, as iron in a forge; to burn (rubbish, etc.). 2. (tr.) to cook over fire: to grill, toast, roast.

ṭputa /tbot/ 1. 0. twin sticks for holding meat, fish, and the like over a fire. 1. (tr.) to hold (meat, fish, etc.) in cooking-sticks.

ṭamputa ~ ṭamputa /dambot/. cooking-sticks.

2. ṭuna /don/. 1. (intr., of elephant) to back up, move backward. 2. (by trope) to be brought low by reversal of fortune or failure, be in reduced circumstances. Cf. -ṭūna.

[ptuna /pdon/]

pañtuna /bandon/. 1. (tr.) to order (elephant) to back up. 2. (by trope) to reduce (s.o.) to penury.

*ṭupa /top/. (tr.) to place on top of, temporarily, casually, or by inadvertence. Cf. ṭupa.

chtupa /cdop/. (intr.) to be out of place, typically lying on top of sth. or standing out on a flat surface.

[phtupa /ptop/]

pañtupa /bantop/. (tr.) to put down out of place, misplace.

raṭupa /rdop/. 0. to be as if misplaced. 1. (intr.) to occur or crop out at irregular intervals. Cf. raṭā'ka.

-tula /-tol/. to be big, full. Cf. dula.

[khtula /ktol/]

kantula /kantol/. 1. (intr.) to be stout but short. 2. (intr., of eggs) to be infertile.

*stula /stol/. (intr.) to be swollen, puffy; to be distended, inflated.

*samtula /samtol/. derogatory form of stula.

1. tusa /doh/. 1. (tr.) to rub, scour, grind. 2. (by extension) to chafe, graze.

ṭamusa /damoh/. 1. (act or operation of) rubbing, scouring, grinding, chafing. 2. (that which is rubbed or grazed) rubbed or chafed place, mark of grazing.

ṭatusa /ddoh/. (tr.) to rub frequently or repeatedly on.

traṭusa /tradoh/ = ṭatusa.
tı́h /doh/. 1. (intr.) to grow, sprout, spring up, shoot. 2. (by trope) to increase, improve. 3. (by trope) to arise, appear, emerge.

tamn-toh/. (act or process of) growing; growth, development, emergence.

*pı́h /poh/. 1. (tr.) to sow, plant. 2. (tr.) to transplant.

pań-toh/. 1. (tr.) to plant, grow (crops); (of rain, sun) to sprout, germinate (seeds), cause to grow. 2. (by trope: to implant virus or immunizing serum) to vaccinate, inoculate. 3. (by trope) to cultivate, educate, train, instruct. 4. sprout, shoot, seedling.

tı́h /tö/. 1. (intr.) to be dull (not bright), dim, overcast, murky. 2. (by trope) to be dull-witted, dim-witted, thick-headed, dense; to be dazed, in a stupor.

[pı́h /pö/]

pań-toh/. 1. (tr.) to cast into the shade, eclipse, overshadow. 2. (by trope) to shame, abash, humiliate, mortify. 3. (by trope) to daze, stun, stupefy.

-tüka /-ook/. to stretch out. Cf. teka.

rań-tüka /raok/. 1. (intr.) to be stretched out (e.g., on the ground), lying flat. 2. (of a collectivity of certain plants and fruits) to spread (out), lie in great number.

stüka /sdöok/. 1. (intr.) to be stretched out, extended, reclining, recumbent. 2. (intr.) to be stiff, rigid (while lying flat).

santenka /sandöok/. 1. (tr.) to extend (arms, legs). 2. (intr.) to be extended.


tpı́ña /tibon/. [OK tbvñ /tboon/ (K.688: 6, A.D. 719)]. 1. (archaic) head of humans, animals, etc. 2. (ritual orientation of human head in sleeping) south. 3. (by trope) head, source; precious stone, gem; (measure of cloth) ten cubits.

tapınıña /damboon/. [OK tampınñ /dambon/ (K.388C: 2, A.
D. 578-677) ~ tampvañ /tæmˈvəːnə/ (K.158B: 26, A.D. 925)]. 1. start, beginning, outset. 2. source, origin.

-ᵠ-ᵠ-ᵠ /-dːon/. [OK tvoŋ /tɾwəŋ/, > Thai tøŋ /tɾøŋ/ 'to measure the volume of, by dipping up in a container']. to draw water. Cf. čaṅa.


Ṛ ṛuca /dɔ̀ːc/. (tr.) to resemble, be like (alike), similar, as. Cf. ṛeca.

tamṛuca /damnɔːc/. likeness, similarity, resemblance.

pratṛuca /pradɔːc/. 1. (reciprocal) to be like one another, alike. 2. (tr.) to liken, compare.

Ṛ ṛuca /tɔːc/ [OK toc /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) and tuc ~ tuc /tuuc/ (K.299, 17, 18, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (intr.) to be little, small. 2. (by trope) to be humble, mean. Cf. ticə, twca, dika, dũca, -deca, #wca.

tamṛuca /tamnɔːc/. 1. [MK (RSP 3461)] littleness, smallness, small size. 2. (condition or time of being small) childhood.

[phtṛuca /ptɔːc/]

paṇṛuca /bantɔːc/. 1. (tr.) to make smaller, reduce, diminish, contract, minimize. 2. (by trope) to humiliate, mortify.

-ᵠ-ᵠ-ᵠ /-tɔːŋ/. to moan. Cf. dwña.

t'ũña /tqɔːŋ/. (intr.) to moan, groan; to grumble, complain.

tam'ũña /tamqɔːŋ/. 1. moaning, complaining; moan, complaint. 2. grumbler, (constant) complainer.

-ᵠ-ᵠ-ᵠ /-dɔːŋ/. to back up, be low, hang down. Cf. ṛuna.

[ṭuña /dəːdəŋ/]

*ṭaṇṭuña /tandɔːŋ/ = saṇṭuña.

[pṭuña /pəːdɔːŋ/]

*pantuña /bandɔːŋ/. 1. plumb-line. 2. pendulum.
[stūna /sādōon/]

santūna /sandōon/. 1. (tr.) to dangle, suspend. 2. (tr.) to sound (depth). 3. weight; ballast.

-ṣūṇā /tūmāna /dōonmiōn/. to train, teach. Cf. dūnmāna.

[tpūnāna /tōonmiān/]

tampūnāna /damboonmiān/. 1. training, teaching. 2. self-discipline, self-control. 3. instruction, exhortation, guidance, counsel.

tūpa /tōop/. 1. temporary shelter, hut, bothy. 2. temporary shop, (florist's, etc.) stand, booth. 3. miniature shrine. Cf. -tūpa, tupa.

[khtūpa /ktōop/]

*kantūpa /kantōop/. 1. shelter, cabin. 2. stand, kiosk.

[mutu /dōor/. [OK *tor /dōor/ ∼ tvar /duvar/ (K.255: 3, A.D. '978)]. (tr.) to trade, exchange, swap, barter.

thenūra /tnōor/ [OK tnr /tnoor/ (K.76: 11, A.D. 578-677; K. 78: 23, A.D. 668-677) ∼ thnv /tnuvar/ (K.56C: 35, A. D. 878-977)]. 1. (medium of exchange) market price, purchase or selling price, exchange premium. 2. (that which is exchanged) goods acquired by trade. 3. (act or fact of) trading: trade, truck, swap.

*thanūra /damnoor/. (process or practice of) exchange.

ptūra /pōoor/. 1. (tr.) to trade for. 2. (tr.) to change, replace.

-ṭūlā /-dool/. head; to bulge. Cf. -dura, dula, -dūra, dula, dlā, -dela, -dēla.

[tpūlā /tbdōl/]

tamplūla /dambōol/. 1. top, crest. 2. roof.

-ṭūla /-tōol/. to grow out from a center. Cf. ūla, -ṭāra, ūla, also -dā, -dāra, āla.

[ptūla /pāool/]

paṇtūla /bandōol/. 1. pith; heartwood. 2. core.

-twca /duuac/ [Possibly allomorph of twca]. 1. (of small or unobtrusive things, intr.) to form (as dewdrops), come into
being or view, crop up or out, appear. 2. (by trope) to be on the point of arriving.

tamnwca /dámìùıc/. 1. (tr., to bring to the point of) to press, urge, incite (s.o. to do s.th.). 2. (that which forms) any small formation, such as a pustule or beading tear. 3. [MK (RSP 848)] point of origin; place, spot.

phtwca /pùùıc/. 1. (tr.) to bring into being (for the first time), begin. 2. (intr.) to come into view (unexpectedly).

twca /tùùıc/ [Cf. twca. OK toc /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) ~ tvoc ~ tvuc /tuùıc/ 'male and female slave name' (557/600 E: 6, 7, A.D. 611)]. 1. (intr.) to be little, meager. 2. small amount, a little. Cf. tica, tūca, -dika, dūca, -dea, 'wca.

*tammwca /támìùıc/. 1. (fact or condition of being small) smallness, littleness, meagerness (of resources), slenderness (of income). 2. small person or creature.

[phtwca /pùùıc/]

pantwca /bantùùıc/. small amount, bit, a little.

stwca /sùùıc/. (intr.) to be slight, spare, slim.

-twna /-tùùen/. to repeat; to insist. Cf. -dwna.

thwna /thùùen/. See dhwna.

prathwna /pratùùen/. See pradhwna.

tw1a /dùùal/ [OK tol /dool/ 'male slave name' (K.127: 8, A. D. 683) ~ tv1al /duùal/ in toponym (K.873: 11, A.D. 921)]. 1. (intr.) to fall (down), drop. 2. (by extension) to collapse; to fall in battle, be slain.


tamnwla /dámìùuəl/. (act or fact of dropping) fall, drop.

ktw1a /kdùùal/. low spirits, dejection, depression, melancholy; sadness, sorrow.

phtw1a /pduùal/ [OK *phtval /pduuəl/]. 1. (tr.) to fell, knock down, topple, overthrow. 2. (by extension) to fall in battle, slay.

*pantw1a /bantduuəl/. (tr.) to knock down, floor, fell.


twäl /dùuah/. 1. (tr.) to take off or away, remove part of; to draw off (water, etc.). 2. (tr.) to serve up (rice, etc.). Cf. ṭoh, -doḥ, also -ṭā'̂sa.

-tān̪a /-taaŋ/. to be tight, taut. Cf. -tāna, -tāmḥa, tāna, -tíaŋa, -dāna, =diŋa, deŋa, -dāmḥa.

stāna /sdaaŋ/. 0. to be stretched out, elongated. 1. to be thin, slim, slender. 2. to be slight, light.

samstaŋga /samdaaŋ/. derogatory form of stāna.

taęta /taaet/, occurring only in taęta-taęta. 0. to rise and fall. 1. expressive for a jerky or bumpy gait or progression. Cf. dąeta.

[chtąta /cta'aet/]

camtaęta /camtaaet/. 1. (tr.) to place on the highest level, elevate to the top or pinnacle. 2. (intr.) to set oneself above others.

[phtąta /pta'aet/]

pantąta /bonta'aet/ = pandąta.

taęna /taaən/. 0. to be alert, vigorous. 1. (of kings, monks) to awaken.

kałaęna /kařtaaən/. 1. (intr.) to be strong-limbed, powerful, firm, solid. 2. (by trope) to be eager, ardent, zealous.

-təpə /-daaəp/. to smell, be odorous.

thępə /thaəp/. 1. (tr.) to sniff (at), take a whiff of; (by restriction) to kiss by sniffing. 2. (by extension) to hold close, hug, embrace.

ṭamnəpə /dɔmnaaəp/. 1. (intr., of civet and species of grain) to be strong, strong-scented, pungent, heady. 2. (sruva) ṭamnəpa: glutinous rice.

təmə /daaəm/ [OK tem /ðəam/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611) ~ tem /ðəam/ (K.389B: 11, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. trunk, stock, stem, stalk; (by synecdoche, as generic headword) tree, plant. 2. (by trope) source, origin, genesis, cause; beginning, outset, inception; originator, author. 3. (by trope) principal part, substance; matter, subject, topic, res, case, facts, particulars; part, role, condition.
[tañœma /ddaaœm/]

tañœma /donnaœm/. 0. (desiderative) to strive to be first or to possess the main part. 1. (tr.) to fight or wrangle over, dispute, vie or contend for.
phtaœma /pdaœm/. (factive) to begin, undertake.

raññø tœya /taaej/, occurring in toh tœya. to be unconcerned, indifferent.

[khtœya /ktaaœj/]

kantœya /kantaaœj/. to be (brutally) indifferent; to be heedless, unfeeling, heartless, apathetic.

raññø ŋœra /daœr/ [OK *er /deœr/, probably allomorph of *er /deœr/ \*tir /diir/ 'to place one after the other, proceed one by one' (cf. modern ŋœra 'to sew'); > Thai ŋœn /daœn/ (presupposing *iin /daœn/) 'to go on foot']. 0. to put down one foot after the other, move step by step. 1. (intr.) to go on foot, walk, march, amble, stroll. 2. (by extension) to go (forth), move (ahead), proceed, progress, travel; (of machines) to go, run, function; (by trope, of an affair) to move along, make progress, develop. 3. (tr.) to run, operate (machine), drive, pilot (vehicle). Cf. ŋœra.

thœra /tmaœr/ [MK tumœra /tmœr/]. 1. walker, pedestrian; foot-traveler, wayfarer; thœra brai: courre de bois, hunter. 2. (by restriction) foot-soldier, infantryman.

ţamœra /damœr/ [MK t amore /dœmœr/, > Thai ŋœn /damœn/]. 1. (act or process of) walking, marching, moving, traveling, functioning, proceeding. 2. (fact or result of moving) walk, march, movement, travel, journey, progress, development. 3. (manner of moving) walk, gait, course, path, way, procedure; behavior, conduct.

[jhtœra /cdœr/. to move (step by step) along an inclined plane (?)]

jantœra /cundaœr/. 1. ladder. 2. (flight of) steps, stairs; stairway, staircase.¹

[ptœra /pdaœr/]

pantœra /bandaœr/. 1. (tr.) to walk (dog), take for a walk or stroll; to take, lead (as by arm or ear).

¹Jantœra is possibly a compound by origin; witness MK camma jœna ŋœra kā'cca (IMA 38: 51) 'guarding winding staircases'; < jœna 'leg/foot; stand, pedestal, support'.
2. (tr.) to go on or keep (doing), continue; (by deverbalization) while, at the same time.

-ത്യ തിയാ /-ത്യതിയാ/ [Cf. Thai ตี /diə/ 'to pound down'].
to pound (rice) in a mortar.

ktiāna /ktiyən/ [Cf. Thai ขัดย่า /kraiyən/]. type of large rice mortar.

-തിയ /-തിയ/ [Possibly allomorph of -തിയാ]. to glance sideways, look out of the corner of one's eyes.

*sraṭiāna /sradliən/. 1. (tr.) to look like, seem as if. 2. (tr.) to resemble to.

-തിയ /-തിയ/ [Cf. Thai ตี /diə/ 'to know', < OK tyaŋ /dyən/]. to know. Cf. tïha.

ptiāna /pðliən/ [OK pthyāŋ /pðyəŋ/ (K.569: 13, A.D. 1011)]. (clerical) to inform, by normal discourse or recitation of texts. Cf. ptiða.

-തിയ /-തിയ/. to stretch, tighten. Cf. -താ /-tha, -താ /-tha, -താ /-tha, -താ /-tha, -താ /-tha.

stīna /sdiən/ [MK stiuə /sdiən/, altered in modern to spiuə /sdiən/]. khsē spiaə: line or cord used by monks for drying laundry.

-തിയ /-തിയ/. to be solid. Cf. -താ /-tha, tâna.

ktiāna /kðliən/. (intr.) to be solid, firm, hard.

kaŋtiāna /kandliən/. (intr.) to be firm to the touch.

raŋtiāna /rdiən/. (intr.) to be solidly packed, pressed up one against the other.

-തിപ /-തിപ/. (intr.) to be of small stature, short, undersized. Cf. tāpa, -tïpa, dāpa.

ktiā /ktîp/. (intr.) to be runty, stunted, dwarfed.

-tiāla /-tiəl/. [OK *tyal /diəl/]. 1. (tr.) to find fault with, blame, criticize; to censure, rebuke, reproach, reprimand; to accuse, condemn. 2. (tr.) to abuse, insult, outrage; to scorn, scoff at, disdain, despise, revile.

*thamniəl /thamniəl/. [OK t GNU L /ðamnɪəl/ (K.879: 17, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (act or fact of blaming)
blame, criticism, etc. 2. (result of blaming) disdain, scorn, opprobrium.

 tekà /deęk/ [OK *tek /deék/ ~ tyak /diak/]. 1. to stretch oneself out, be recumbent, recline. 2. to lie down (to rest, to sleep), repose, sleep; to go to bed. Cf. tā'ka, also ta'ka, tuka, -toka, toka, duka.

tāmneka /dəmnèek/. 1. (act or fact of) lying down, going to bed; rest, repose; sleep, slumber. 2. sleeping-place.

pteka /pədeek/. 1. (tr.) to lay down, lay to rest, put to bed. 2. (intr.) to lie down, lay oneself down. 3. pteka pfita = to love tenderly.

* panteke /bandeek/ = pteka.

-teka /-dac/ [Cf. Thai เติ 'to be explicit, irrevocable']. to be broken off, detached. Cf. tāca, tā'ca, -tā'ta, -tica, -toc.

kteka /kidac/. 1. (tr.) to snap or flick off with the fingers. 2. (tr.) to pinch hard (with fingers). Cf. ktica.

steca /sddac/ [OK stac /sdac/ (K.560: 4, A.D. 578-777) ~ stac /sdac/ (K.872S: 10, A.D. 878-977); MK staca ~ steca /sdac/, > Thai สเดี้ยง /sadêt/]. 1. (intr., as preverb for action by royalty) to be supreme, absolute, royal. 2. (one who is supreme or absolute) royal person, lord, prince(ling), king, monarch, sovereign.

samteca /səmdac/ [OK samtac /səndac/ (K.340: 2, A.D. 778-877) ~ samtac /səndac/ (K.235D: 98, A.D. 1052); MK samtaca ~ samteca /səmdac/, > Thai สเดี้ยง /səmdêt/]. 1. (act or state of being supreme or absolute) (royal) highness, majesty; royalty, sovereignty. 2. (one who is supreme or absolute as by nature or position) royal person, lord, king.

-teca /-dēec/². to resemble, be like. Cf. tūca.


-teņa /deën/ 1. (tr.) to run after, chase, pursue, hunt; to drive (game) from cover, drive (enemy) out or away. 2. (by trope) to go after, pursue (matter), track down, look or check into, enquire; to test, question, bid (at auction); to dismiss, expel. Cf. -deņa.
tamneña /damneñ/. 1. (act of) chasing, hunting; chase, hunt, pursuit. 2. (act of) raising the price of.

cheña /cdeeñ/. clitoris.

*pteña /pddeeñ/. 0. to dismiss (from orders). 1. [Surin: /pddeeñ/] term of address for former monks.

panteña /bondeeñ/. 1. (tr.) to give chase to, pursue, hunt down. 2. (tr.) to drive out, expel.

prateña /prdeeñ/. 1. (tr.) to go after, pursue, track. 2. (by trope) to challenge insistently.

[iteññ /lddeeñ/]

*lan теña /lumdeeñ/. 1. (intr.) to be dogged, sedulous, assiduous, persevering. 2. (intr.) to be constant, regular.

tera /dëer/ [OK *ter /dëer/ ∼ *tir /dëir/]. 0. to put down one after the other, proceed step by step. 1. тера тësa: to be scattered in stages. 2. to stitch, sew. Cf. тëra.

thnera /tnerer/. 1. (act or fact of) stitching, sewing. 2. (result of stitching) stitch.

OK tipir /tbiir/ [Cf. Thai นิธิ /thabian/ 'record, register, catalogue, inventory', presupposing *ณร or ณร]. (cloth) record roll.

OK tmiir /tmiir/. sewer, seamster/seamstress.

tëña /daaen/. [OK teñ /deen/]. 0. to be present, immanent, in evidence, in view, visible. 1. derogatory term of address used by superiors to inferiors, always preceded by familiar headwords 'ā/gaa/ (for males) and me /mee/ (for females). Cf. -deña, ñëna.

ktëña /kdaaen/. 1. (of cry) to be shrill, keen. 2. cry of pain or grief. 3. to be painful, unbearable.

kaunteña /kandaan/. to be unhappy, forlorn; to be terrible, miserable.

[gtëña /kdaaen/. to be present]

gamteña /kumdaan/. 0. presence or person of an august being. 1. (of the Buddha or king) lord. 2. (of a husband of high station) lord.

OK mrateñ /mraadeñ/ [K.270N: 36 (A.D. 921), with mrateñ /mraadeñ/ (K.451: 1, A.D. 680), mratëñ /mradaan/ (K.
557/600S: 3, A.D. 611), and mroudx/n/mrdxaqf/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), all with pfx /mr-/ = particularizing /-m-/] 0. presence or person of a eminent person. 1. lord.

OK kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (sic) [K.818: 7 (A.D. 578-777) with kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.341N: 2, A.D. 700), kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.682A: 2, A.D. 921), kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.44: 10, A.D. 674), kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), kamratx/n/kamradaqf/ (K.493: 25, A.D. 657); secondary pfx /kvw-/ + mroudx/n/. 0. presence or person of an exalted emi-

nence. 1. high lord.

ste/n/a [OK ste/n/a (K.3888: 15, A.D. 578-677), ste/n/a (K.252S: 15, A.D. 942)]. 1. (intr.) to be clear, manifest, conspicuous, obvious, evident. 2. (intr.) to be wonderful, miraculous, admirable. 3. aug-

Gust presence, (noble) person, eminence. 4. (tr.) [Su-

rin: /sdcqf/] to make manifest, show, express, convey, display, represent (role), give (recitation).

samte/n/a + samte/n/a/sdamaqf/. 1. (intr.) to come into view, appear miraculously. 2. (tr.) to manifest, show, exhibit, evince.

OK kamste/n/a/kamsaqf/ [K.415: 3 (A.D. 877) and kamste/n/a/kamsaqf/ (K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977); pfx /kvw-/ 'super-

ior being']. arch-ste/n/a, high-ranking noble.

te/n/a/taeqf/ [MK te/n/a/taqf/, < (?) Thai แพร่ /tèt/. 1. (tr.) to dress, arrange, beautify, embellish, decorate, or-

nament, adorn; to compose (Literary work), write. 2. to set up, build, erect, establish, construct. 3. to order, dis-

pose, appoint; to control, manage, administer.

tamvo/n/a/tamaqf/ + tamte/n/a/damaqf/. 1. (intr.) to al-

ter one's appearance, change clothes. 2. order, ar-

rangement, disposition; charge, function, post; power, authority, jurisdiction; care, concern, trouble.

- ted -te/n/a/-daaqf/. to rise, float.

traqte/n/a/tradaaqf/. 1. (intr.) to rise up or stand high in the air. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty; to be sublime, superb, magnificent.

[pt te/n/a/pdaaqf/

pamte/n/a/bondaqf/. 1. (tr.) to float, set afloat or adrift. 2. (by trope) to let oneself go, fall into slovenly ways.
raṭēta /rdaaəst/. (of a flock of birds, insects, etc.) to rise up into the air.

'āntēta /qandaast/ [Cf. Surin /nɛɛt/]. 1. (tr.) to float or drift along the surface of. 2. (intr., by trope) to muse idly, daydream, gather wool.

ṭēra /dəaɛr/. 1. in the same way, in like manner; as well, also, too. 2. (intensive) indeed, all right, too. 3. all the same, even so, nevertheless. Cf. ṭēla.

ṭēla /dəaɛl/ [OK tel /dɔɛl/ (K.54: 8, A.D. 629)]. 1. (intr.) to be constant, unchanged, the same. 2. (intr.) to be handed down (unchanged), transmitted, passed on; to be left over. 3. (general relative) who, which, where, when. 4. at some (any) time, ever (in past). Cf. ṭēra.

ṭamnēla /damnəaɛl/. 1. patrimony, legacy, heritage. 2. remains, vestiges; monument; left-overs (food left by monks for acolytes).

ṭatēla /dəaəl/ [OK tatel /dɔɛl/ (K.341N: 3, A.D. 674?), perhaps for ta tel /dɔɛ dɔɛl/ [dɔɛɛl] with same meaning]. 1. (intr.) to be the same, unchanged. 2. (intr.) to be constant, continual.


OK kantai /kəndəj/. 1. woman of low station. 2. female slave or servitor.

toka /taaok/. 0. to hang (down), be low. 1. tēka toka: expressive for the movement of a pendulum. Cf. ta'ka, tā'ka, tuka, tekə, dukə, -sā'ka.

thoka /thaakə/ [Cf. P thoka 'little, insignificant, trifling']. 1. (intr.) to be low in price, low-priced, cheap. 2. (by extension) to be of little or no value, worthless, petty, inconsequential, paltry. 3. (by trope) to be cheap, common, vulgar.

kanthoka /kɔnthaaok/. 1. (intr., derogatory) to be cheap. 2. (by trope) to be low, vulgar.

panthoka /pɔnthaaok/. 1. (tr.) to make cheaper, lower the price of. 2. (by trope) to cheapen, debase.

*taṃpoka /tɔmnaaok/. cheapness, lowness; worthlessness.

trātoka /trədaaok/. bamboo or wooden bell suspended from neck of cattle.
[phtoka /ptaaok/]

pantoka /bantaaok/. 1. (tr.) to hang in the manner of a pendulum. 2. neck pendant.

pratoka /prataaok/. (factive, of humans) to have a roll of fatty tissue overhanging the hips.

ratoka /rtaaok/. (of a collectivity) to dangle in amorphous clusters or globules. Cf. ratoňa.

stoka /sttaaok/. (intr.) to hang head down (as a bat).

samtoka /smttaaok/. (intr.) to hang and swing inertly, dangle.

[toňa /taaq/. 1. (intr.) to hang or be suspended. 2. (tr.) to hang on to, cling to, grip, clutch. Cf. doňa.

ktoňa /kdqaq/. sail.

[phtoa /ptaaoq/]

pantoňa /btaaq/. 1. (tr.) to hang, suspend. 2. (tr.) to draw, drag, tow, tug. 3. neck pendant.

pratoňa /prtaaqq/. 1. (tr.) to swing or dangle from (sth. overhead). 2. (reciprocal) to grip one another, come to grips, grapple.

ratoňa /rtaaqq/. (of a collectivity) to hang thickly. Cf. ratoka.

[stoňa /sdqaq/]

santoňa /sndaqq/. (tr.) to haul or drag; to tow.

- toňa /-taaq/. stock, stem; stick. Cf. taňa, taňa, daňa, daňa, duňa, duňa, dwoňa.

omboň /tmaaqq/. stick, cudgel.

moňa /mooq/. [By reduction < tmoňa]. heavy long-handled club or bludgeon. ~ moňa /maaoq/ [Cf. Thai \t\m\o\h\ /mooq/. hour (of clock).


[oca /daaq/ [OK toc /dooc/]. (intr.) to be separated into parts or pieces, (all) apart, in pieces, loose. Cf. tća, tća, tća, tća, tća, tća.

[thmcqa /tmaaq/]

tramoca /tromaqq/ [Anomalous expansion of *thmcqa]. (intr.) to be all alone, friendless.
kantoca /kandaac/. 1. (intr.) to be all alone in an isolated place, solitary. 2. (intr.) to suffer from solitude or isolation, be lonesome, melancholy.

ratoca /rdaaoa/. 1. (perfective) to be separated from one's own group; to wander alone. 2. (of a collectivity) to be in pieces, falling apart. Cf. rațā'ca.

tota /dəaot/. [OK *tot /doot/.] 1. (tr.) to impale, run a skewer or spit through (meat, fish); (by extension) to run (thorn) into, drive (peg, nail) into; to goad, jab, egg on. 2. (by trope) to run a wire or string through: to thread or string (beads, coins, papers).

tnoota /tnaaoa/. [Cf. OK tuknott ~ tahnnot /dənnoott/ (K.9: 25, A.D. 639; K.341N: 3, A.D. 700) 'class or species of trees known as *tnot or from which *tnot are made'].
Borassus flabelliformis (Palmae), the fan or sugar palm.

*tnotoa /tnaaoa/. 0. impaling pole; skewer, spit. 1. wire or needle for holding papers, bills, and the like.

tranotota /tranaaot/. [Anomalous expansion of tnoota]. 1. small spit or brochette; spit with meat or bird on it. 2. withe or line for stringing (beads, coins, etc.); ligature of 600 zinc saxepes. 3. (derogatory) group of people.

phtota /pdaaot/. 1. (tr.) to plunge a knife straight down into; (of bird) to swoop straight down on (prey). 2. (intr.) to aim or sight straight down.

'antota /qandaaoa/. stake, pale.

tupa /daaop/. (intr., of flowers) to be folded up, closed, unopened. Cf. -tapa, -ta'pa, tapa, -sapa, -sā'pa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

ktopa /kdaaop/. 1. (of petals) to fold up or inward; (by trope, of arms and legs) to bend, double up. 2. variety of cabbage.

1Cf. OK tampon(h), unidentified botanical species (vid. C V: 24 note 6), probably 'the *tpō species', < *tpō 'to be tall and strong, imposing'; OK sanke 'the ske species', < ske 'Cembraceae or Verbenaceae'; and OK suhnāy 'the *snāy species', < *snāy = modern snāy 'Salvadora sp.; wedge (in wheel spoke). On the last vid. C V: 36, 38 and note 5.
toma /dāaom/. [Skt/P uttama]. (intr.) to be high, tall, imposing.

tratoma /trōdaaom/. (intr.) to be lofty, towering.

toya /dāojoj/. [OK toy /dooj/ (K.557/600E: 5, A.D. 611). 1. (tr.) to go/come after, follow, attend; (by trope) to act or be in accord with, conform to, comply with, yield or give in to, concede, (of woman) to yield to (importunities of man); (by deverbalization) following, according to, in conformity with, in pursuance of. 2. (by extension) to go/come through, by way of, by means of; (by deverbalization) through, by. 3. (tr.) to be followed or attended by; to be accompanied or escorted by; to be provided with, have (sth.) with one.

[ptoja /pdaaioj/]

pantoya /bāndaaoj/. [OK pantoy /bendooj/ (K.175E, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to go along with, tolerate, allow, be favorable to. 2. length, longitudinal dimension.

MK mtoya /mdooj/ [RSP 2821]. one side; on one side.

[ltoya /ldaaoj/]

lanṭoja /lumdaaaj/, occurring only in lanṭa'pa lanṭoja: order, sequence, succession.

'antoja /qondaaaj/, occurring only in 'anta'pa 'antoja. = lanṭa'pa lanṭoja.

tora /daaor/. 1. (intr.) to spread, swell. 2. (tr.) to spread over, overrun.

bitora /pidaaor/ [MK bīytor /pidoor/, expansion of factive 'ptora by attraction of Skt/P vi- 'apart, in different directions']. 1. (intr.) to be scented, perfumed, fragrant. 2. scent, aroma.

tola /daaol/. 0. to push back. 1. (tr.) to punt, propel with a pole. 2. (by trope) to hurl back (remark, recrimination), retort.

thnola /tnaaol/. punting pole.

pratola /prōdaaol/. 1. [MK pratola /prōdoool/ (RSP 4858)] to push each other back, push or shove one another. 2. (by trope) to engage in a battle of words, bicker.

-tola /-taaol/. to be alone. Cf. dola.
tramola /tramaaol/ [Anomalous expansion of *thmola]. (in-
tr.) to be all alone, all by oneself, solitary.

taô /daô/ [MK toô /dô/]. 1. (tr.) to loose (bonds), un-
do, untie; to disentangle, unravel; to take off (garments),
remove; to separate; (by trope) to explain, solve, clarify,
elucidate. 2. (by extension) to free (s.o., sth.), set
free or at liberty, disengage, release, extricate; to save,
rescue, redeem. 3. (tr.) to get or be free of, get rid or
quit of, leave, quit, vacate, forsake, abandon; to keep
away from, steer clear of, shun, eschew. 4. (tr.) to clear,
empty, unload. Cf. twsa, -dô, also -tô'sa.

tamnoô /damnaô/. 1. (act or fact of) loosing, etc. 2.
(result of loosing) release, relief. 3. explanation,
excuse, pretext.

traô /tradaô/. 1. (tr.) to unravel, disentangle. 2.
(desiderative) to try to break out of one's bonds.

*phtô /pdaô/. (rare) to free, release; to relieve.

pantoô /bandaô/. 1. (tr.) to allow to escape, let go
(secretly). 2. (tr.) to save, rescue, deliver.

raô /rdaô/ [MK ratoô /rdô/]. (intr.) to be freed, re-
leased, saved, esp. from the fruit of karma.

ramtoô /rumdaô/ [MK ramtoô /rmôô/]. 1. (tr.) to re-
lease, rescue; to spare, preserve; to relieve, ab-
solve, acquit, discharge, ransom. 2. (by restric-
tion) to save (from pain, sorrow, etc.).

stoô /sdaô/. (tr.) to spit (out), expectorate.

samtoô /smdaô/ [OK samtoô /smdô/ (K.904B: 1, A.D.
"713), female slave name]. spittle, sputum.

taô /daw/. 1. (tr.) to go to, direct one's steps toward,
make or wend one's way to, head or be bound for. 2. (tr.)
to point to, indicate; to direct (s.o.), pilot, steer. Cf.
dau, -lau.

[ptau /pdaw/. to lead, guide, instruct]

paôntau /bandaw/. riddle, conundrum, enigma (for in-
struction of children).

praôtau /prôdaw/ [Cf. Ok pradau /prôdaw/ 'to instruct']. 1.
'(tr.) to urge, drive, exhort, press. 2. (by trope)
to instruct, teach; to pose (riddle).

staô /sdaw/. (tr.) to go direct to, head straight for.

samtaô /smdaw/ 1. (intr.) to go direct, be headed
'tor bound (for). 2. (tr.) to go for an express pur-
pose, go (somewhere) on an errand or mission.

†taw /daw/. 1. (tr.) to burn, brand, cauterize, esp. to mark the skin (of humans or animals) by moxibustion. 2. (tr.) to mark, make a mark on; (by trope) to mark, underscore, stress, emphasize, accentuate, punctuate. Cf. -nau, -sau.

[tpau /tbaw/]

탕포우 /dombaw/. 1. mark or wound caused by burning. 2. ulcer, abscess, sore.

탕나우 /damnaw/. 1. (act or operation of) moxibustion. 2. (result of burning) moxibustion mark.

ktaw /kdaw/ [OK khtau /kdaw/; possibly also kto (K.78: 12, A.D. 668-77), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be burning, fiery, hot; (by extension) to be warm; (by trope) to be ardent, angry, furious. 2. heat, warmth, ardor, anger.

감타우 /komda/. 1. (state or quality of being hot, etc.) heat, warmth; ardor, anger. 2. (tr.) to heat up, warm up; (by trope) to animate, enthuse; to anger, infuriate.

[ратau /rdaw/]

묻타우 /rundaw/. 1. mark or pit made by burning. 2. (by extension) hole, cavity, cave, excavation.

스타우 /sdaw/. 0. to mark across. 1. (tr.) to stitch the edges (of basket) temporarily, baste.

사우 타우 /saw da/. [Anomalous expansion of stau^2^. 1. (intr.) to be haphazard, random, chance. 2. to be without rhyme or reason.

상타우 /samda/. (tr.) to insist upon, emphasize.

*†tum /dom/. 1. (intr.) to be gathered into a small mass. 2. small mass, lump, clod, block, cake, piece, bit; cluster, clump, bunch, tuft; pack, packet, parcel, package, bundle, bale. 3. (by trope) group, category.

*ктum /kdom/. regionalism for phtum.

OK kantum /kəndum/. = phtum.

phants /pdom/. 1. (tr.) to form into a small mass, roll up into a ball, make into a cake, block, lump, etc. 2. to amass, group, collect; to unite, unify.

phants /pdum/. (act or fact of) gathering; collection; unification.
*mtum /mdm/. one lump, one cake, etc.
*ratum /rdm/. (intr.) to be massed, clustered, bunched.

थ तम /dam/ [OK tam /dám/]. 1. (tr.) to beat, pound, hammer.
   2. (by restriction) to beat with a tool, work (iron); to forge. Cf. ḍām.

तम्मा /damnām/. 1. (act or result of) beating, pounding, hammering; blow, knock; contusion. 2. (dull or sharp) pain.

प्रतम /pradám/. 1. (reciprocal) to beat one another, exchange blows, fight, scuffle; to bump or knock into one another, collide. 2. fight, fray, mêlée; clash, collision.

[raṭam /rdam/]

raṇtam /rundám/. (intr.) to rattle, clatter (against each other); (of teeth) to chatter.

-ऩ-तम /-dam/. to be dark. Cf. ḍam, -dam.

[stam /sdam/. to dull or deadden the senses]

saṇtam /sandám/. 1. (tr.) to put to sleep by enchantment. 2. (by extension) to hypnotize.

ढ तम /dam/1 [OK tām /dam/]. (tr.) to boil (water, rice), esp. to cook (rice).

[ṭatām /ddam/]

ṭantām /dandám/ [OK tantām ~ tamtām /dandám/ (K.124: 14, 21, A.D. 803)]. (regionalism) to cook (rice).

ण तम /dam/2 [OK tām /dam/]. 1. (tr.) to plant (single seeds) in the ground, sow; (by extension) to grow (crops). 2. (by further extension) to set (gems), inlay. 3. (by trope) to set afoot, set up, establish, found.

thnām /tnam/. 0. plant. 1. (by restriction) medicinal plant: herb, simple, drug; medicine, remedy. 2. tobacco.

तम्मा /damnām/ [OK tāmān /dāmnām/ (K.904B: 2, A.D. 713), male slave name, ~ tamnām /dāmnām/ (K.299: 18, A.D. 1078-1177)]. plantation, land under crops; farm, garden.

phtām /pdm/ [OK phtām /pdám/ (K.380E: 27, A.D. 1038)]. 1. [MK] (tr.) to seat or fit (arrow into bowstring); (by extension) to loose, release, shoot, discharge; to send
(message), transmit, convey. 2. (tr.) to implant, inculcate, prescribe, enjoin; to lay down (law), order, command.

pantuṃ /bondam/. 1. (act or operation of) gem-setting, inlaying. 2. (act or result of implanting) instruction, prescription, direction; (verbal) order of sovereign, royal will. 3. message.

stāṃ/ /sdam/. [OK stam /sdam/ (K.138B: 2, A.D. 620), male slave name, ν stāṃ /sdam/ (K.827: 3, A.D. 1178-1277)]. 1. (intr.) to be upright, honest, straightforward; (by trope) to be straight, direct. 2. right hand or side.

OK 'antām /qandam/ [K.238B: 9 (A.D. 949), with 'antam /qandam/ (K.54: 17, A.D. 629)]. = ṭamnāṃ.

-तम/ -tam/. to be attentive. Cf. dāṃ.

thāṃ /tham/. (intr.) to be grasping, niggardly.

ताम /taṇ/. 1. (tr.) to fix, set up (in or on ground), correct, establish, found, institute. 2. (by trope) to begin, start, commence, set out (to do), open, launch; (by deverbalization) from, since. Cf. -ṭāṇa, tāṇa, tiṇa, dāṇa, -diṇa, deṇa, -dāṃṇa.

tamnāṇa /tamnaṇa/. stake; bet, wager.

ktāṃṇa /ktan/. 1. (intr., to be fixed, of food) to be hard and dry, encrusted, crusty. 2. crust, esp. rice encrusted on bottom of cooking-pot.

-तम/ -tām/. unit of capacity.

thāṃṇa /thāṇa/ [Possibly same item as thāṃṇa /thāṇa/ 'bucket, tub', attributed to Chinese (CLK, item 108)]. unit of capacity equal to about 40 litres.

[khtāṃṇa /ktan/]

kantāṃṇa /kantaṇa/. unit of capacity equal to about 10 litres.

trā /traa/ [OK trā /traa/ (K.181B: 12, A.D. 962)]. 1. (tr.) to make an identifying mark or note; to mark, seal, note; (by extension) to take note of, remark, observe. 2. seal, stamp.

tamrā /tamraa/. 1. notes, jottings; notebook, handbook. 2. seal (on letter, document), impress, brand.
TH

thaya /thɔːj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 114), possibly through Thai ทะยอย /thɔːj/]. 1. (intr.) to ebb, recede, fall back. 2. (by trope) to decrease, diminish, lessen.

panthaya /banthɔːj/. 1. (tr.) to move or pull back. 2. (by trope) to decrease, diminish, lessen.

thā'pa /thap/ [Thai ถ่าย /tháp/, < OK ดาป /dap/]. (tr.) to overlay, superimpose, esp. to place cut-out paper over colored paper in order to make the design stand out. Cf. -dapa, da'pa, dāba, dā'pa, diapa.

prathā'pa /prothap/ [Thai พระถ่าย /prathāp/, < OK *pradap /pradap/]. 1. (tr.) to press, exert pressure on; (by restriction) to impress, imprint, affix (seal). 2. (by trope, of royalty) to seat oneself, install oneself, take up (temporary) residence.

thkā'ta /tkat/. (archaic) to ail, be unwell.

tamkā'ta /tamkat/. (archaic) ailment, illness, indisposition; languishment.
\begin{itemize}
\item Da'ka /tuk/. 1. (intr.) to be beaten, battered, bruised, rumpled. 2. (by trope) to be repeated, reiterated.
\item Khda'ka /ktuk/. (intr.) to be rumpled, crumpled.
\item Kanda'ka /kantuk/. (tr.) to repeat, harp on; to impor-
tune, insist.
\end{itemize}

\[ dhma'ka /tmuk/ \]

Drama'ka /trɔmuk/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhma'ka]. 1. (intr.) to trail, drag oneself, flag. 2. (by trope) to be languid, listless.

\begin{itemize}
\item Sda'ka /stuk/. 1. (intr.) to be pounded, thrashed, beaten to a pulp. 2. (by trope) to be shapeless and inert.
\end{itemize}

Samda'ka /samtuk/. intensive and derogatory form of sda'ka.

\begin{itemize}
\item Dāna /tɔŋ/. 1. stem, (short) stalk, leafstalk, petiole, peduncle. 2. base part: lobe (of ear), alæ (of nose). 3. course, process. Cf. ṭaṇa, ṭa'ṇa, -toṇa, da'ṇa, -duṇa, duṇa, ḍvna.
\end{itemize}

Dāmnāṇa /tummɔŋ/. 1. course, process; development. 2. order, succession; method, logic. 3. Dāmnāṇa jā: ap-
parently, evidently.

\begin{itemize}
\item Raidāṇa /ritoŋ/. (intr., of fingers, beans, etc.) to have the form of a slender cylinder, be columnar.
\item Sdaṇa /stɔŋ/. 1. stem, stalk (of bananas, rámie). 2. (intr.) to be long and slim.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Andaṇa /qantɔŋ/. 1. (tr.) to stretch, draw (out), drag, tow; (by trope) to coax, cajole, wheedle, inveigle. 2. (tr.) to mount (loom) by running warp back and forth around beams.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Da'ṇa /tʊŋ/ [OK dān /dɔŋ/]. 0. pole, staff (for flag). 1. standard, ensign; flag, banner, pennant. 2. (tr.) to ex-
\item Khd'ṇa /ktʊŋ/ [OK kdaŋ /koŋ/]. 1. beam (of boat), cross-
piece; transverse beam or girder; bridge (of nose). 2. plot, lot (of land). 3. division, section; group, cat-
egory; head, chapter.
\end{itemize}

OK Kandāṇi /kəndoŋ/ [K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713)]. (Counta-
ble) plot or lot of land.
[chda'ha ~ jhda'ha /ctun/]

camda'ha /camtuŋ/ ~ jama'da'ha /cumtuŋ/ [OK camdoñ /cəmdoŋ/. adolescent, younger.

prada'ha /pratuŋ/. (reciprocal) to tug one against the other; to contend, vie.

sda'ha /stuŋ/. 0. to stretch (line) down into water. 1. (tr.) to sound (depth). 2. (by trope) to sound, explore, probe, weigh, assay, gauge. 3. sounding weight.

sama'da'ha /samtuŋ/. (act or operation of) sounding.

'anda'ha /qantuŋ/ [ Cf. OK dāndañ /dəndɔŋ/]. eel.

da'ca /tuc/. (intr.) to stop short, come to an abrupt halt. Cf. -tuca.

[phda'ca /ptuc/]

panda'ca /bontuc/. 1. (tr.) to stop short, bring to an abrupt halt. 2. (by trope) to inconvenience; to embarrass (in public).

da'ña /tun/. 1. (intr.) to be halted, arrested, checked, blocked, balked. 2. (by extension) to collide (with), run, butt or knock (into). 3. opposition, resistance; reaction. Cf. -tuña, -duña.

damna'ña /tumnuŋ/. 1. (act, fact or state of) being blocked, blockaded, obstructed, impeded; blockage, ob-

struction. 2. (that which is arrested) water backed up or impounded behind dam.

phda'ña /ptun/. 1. (tr.) to halt, check. 2. (by trope) to put a stop to, squelch, suppress, quash.

danda /toen/ [Skt/P danda]. 1. stem (of tree), wooden stick; staff, pole, rod; (by metonymy) chastisement, pun-

ishment; penalty, fine; guilt, blame, fault. 2. order, command. Cf. -tandā.

da'na /tun/ [OK dan /dɔn/]. 1. (intr.) to be soft, supple, pliant, pliable, flexible, lithe, lissome; (by extension) to be yielding, tender, gentle, kind. 2. (intr.) to be weak, spent, inert, lifeless, worn out, dull. Cf. ta'na, -dana, -lana, -la'na.

*trada'na /tratuŋn/ = srada'na.

[dada'na /ttun/]

*danda'na /tuntun/. (intr.) to become soft or slack, die down.

[phda'na /ptun/]

panda'na /bantun/ [OK pandan /bɔndɔn/ (K.726B: 12, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (tr.) to make soft, tender, or gentle; to soften, make supple or flexible. 2. (tr.) to lessen, diminish, deaden.

sda'na /stun/. softened piece of wood or bark, used for cleaning or picking teeth.

srada'na /srutun/. 1. (intr.) to be soft, supple; to be gentle, mild, mellow. 2. (intr., of sky) to darken. Cf. trada'na.

-ḍa -dapa /-tcoop/ [OK dop /dɔp/ (K.370: 10 (A.D. 978-1077))]. (tr.) to place over or up against in order to cover, support, or halt. Cf. thā'pa, -da'pa, dāba, dā'pa, diapa.

[dadapa /ttcoop/]

dandapa /tunrtcoop/. (intr.) to walk jerkily, as if held back.

khdapa /ktcoop/. (tr.) to place (one member) against another in order to support it.

kandapa /kntcoop/. 1. loincloth. 2. (contemptuous term for any cloth) rag.

sdapa /stcoop/. (tr.) to place next to or over; to cover, envelop.

sradapa /sratcoop/. sheath around trunk of banana plant.

-ḍa da'pa /tup/ [OK dap /dɔp/]. 1. (tr.) to close (opening), cover, occlude; to block, obstruct. 2. (tr.) to hold back, retain, withstand; to hold up, proper, support, sustain. Cf. thā'pa, -dapa, dāba, dā'pa, diapa.

dhma'pa /tmup/. (that which obstructs or does harm) black magic, witchcraft, sorcery.

*drana'pa /tronup/ = damna'pa.

[dha'pa /thup/]

sandha'pa /santhup/. 1. (tr.) to close (large opening) tightly. 2. (by trope) to quash, stifle.

damna'pa /tumnup/ [OK damnap /dɔmnɔp/ (K.689A: 14, A.D. 578-777)]. 1. (act, fact or result of obstructing) obstruction, blockage, blockage. 2. (that which obstructs) barrage, dam; obstruction, obstacle.
khda'pa /ktup/. 1. (tr.) to obstruct, block, close, shut, cover; to stop up, plug; (by trope) to block, impede, keep from, prevent. 2. (intr.) to be obstructed, shut, blocked, etc.

phda'pa /ptup/. 1. (intr.) to bar the way, stand in the way. 2. (tr.) to hold up, support, maintain (as with props). 3. (intr.) to be leaning or propper against, huddled or nestled against; to be driven back against, be at bay.

panda'pa /bantu/. [OK pandap /bantap/ (K.381: 5, A.D. 1024)]. 1. enclosed space, reserved place. 2. room, chamber.

*prada'pa /pratup/. 1. (reciprocal) to oppose one another, be at odds (loggerheads), hold one another at bay. 2. (tr.) to hold (enemy), withstand, resist.

sda'pa /stup/. 1. (tr.) to prop or hold up; to sustain. 2. (tr.) to prop, lean or rest against.

daba /toop/. [Wrongly attributed to P dava 'course, exercise'; overcorrection of *'(sc. bala) dā'pa (vid. -dā'pa), probably in sense of 'opposing forces']. armed forces, troops, army; (by metonymy) military installation, fortified place, stronghold, enceinte.

daya /tōoj/. 1. (intr.) to jut (out), protrude, bulge; (by restriction) to be steatopygous. 2. (by trope) to be prominent, conspicuous. Cf. -duya, -dwa.

[chdaya /ctooj/]

camdaya /camtooj/. (intr.) to stick out one's rump (in defiance or wantonness).

dara /toor/. 0. to beat (drum), sound. 1. [MK (RSP 3675)] to beat, pound; to clout. 2. (slang) to wolf, bolt (one's food). 3. (slang) to administer a verbal drubbing, a sound scolding. Cf. -dāra, dāra.

khda'ra /ktōor/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to echo, bounce off, reverberate, resound. 2. echo, reverberation.

kamdara /kamtoor/. 1. (tr.) to make (one's voice, a noise) resound. 2. (tr.) to fill with sound.

[phdara /ptoor/]

pandara /bantoor/. 1. to accompany singing by clapping the hands or striking clappers. 2. to sing short accompanying refrains.
pradara /protoor/ [MK (RSP 4074)]. (reciprocal) to strike one another, exchange blows.

- squads dāra /-toer/. to beat, sound. Cf. dara, dāra.
  dadāra /ttoer/. (intr.) to quiver all over, have convulsions.
  khdāra /ktoer/ = khdara.

da'la /tul/. 1. (tr.) to prop or shore up, support; to secure, fix, hold; (by trope) to bear, sustain, withstand. 2. (intr.) to be blocked up, congested; to be constipated. Cf. da'la.

[dnha'la /tnul/]
  *drana'la /trunul/ [Anomalous expansion of *dnha'la]. stout pole used for propping up collapsing huts and houses.

[chda'la /ctul/]
  canda'la /cantul/. 1. support, stay, pole, prop. 2. pile, pier.
  phda'la /ptul/. 1. (tr.) to hold (shore) up, buttress. 2. phda'pa phda'la: to strengthen, reinforce.
  prada'la /pratul/. 1. (reciprocal) to face each other, be facing, opposite, in front. 2. (intr.) to touch, join, meet, be contiguous.
  sda'la /stul/. 1. (tr.) to hold up, support. 2. (tr.) to lean or rest against.

da'sa /tuh/. 1. (tr.) to bar, obstruct. 2. (tr.) to dam (stream) by means of hurdles and branches. Cf. da'sa, daesa, daḥ.
  dhna'sa /tnuh/. weir of hurdles and branches, for channeling fish into nets.

[khda'sa /ktuh/]
  *kanda'sa /kantuh/. (tr.) to oppose, resist, block.

dā /tīia/ [OK ('')dā /daa/]. 1. duck. 2. uncouth or doltish person of low condition.
  dadā /tīia/. partridge.
  kra ḍā /kratīia/. (of armored warrior, stage yakṣa, or the like) to waddle, lumber.
- Finn dā /tīia/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -dāra, dāla, also tā, -tāra, ᵗāla, -tūla.
sdā /stīia/. 1. (intr.) to spring aside. 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, do one's utmost, strive.

Finn dā'ka /teək/. 1. (tr.) to capture with a snare or net: to trap (animals, fish), snare, net, catch (fish), hook. 2. (by trope) to (en)trap, snare; to entangle, confuse.
dhnā'ka /tneək/. 1. snare, noose, trap. 2. lure, decoy.

[dpā'ka /tbək/ = tpā'ka /tbak/]
trapā'ka /trəbək/ [Anomalous expansion of *tpā'ka].
(tr., of animals) to snap at; to snap up.¹

[dhmā'ka /tmeək/]
dramā'ka /trəməek/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhmā'ka. OK dalmāk /dəlmək/ (K.105: 29, A.D. 987)]. 1. hunter, trapper. 2. (by restriction) mahout, elephant keeper.

[drā'ka /treak/ =] *trā'ka /trak/. 1. (tr.) to take or catch in a trap or snare, entrap, capture. 2. (by trope) to catch, snatch, snag, snap up/at.¹

*kandrā'ka /kantresk/² ~ kantrā'ka /kantrak/. (tr.) to snatch (violently), jerk (up/away), grab.¹
dmnā'ka /tumneək/. (act or operation of) trapping, etc.

pradā'ka /prateək/. 1. (intr.) to be snared, get caught or hooked. 2. (intr., to form a net) to crisscross, intersect, intertwine.

sdā'ka /steək/. 1. (tr.) to catch or capture by interception or ambush; (by trope) to stop, halt, cut into (conversation), interrupt. 2. (intr.) to be halting, falter, hesitate.

'andā'ka /qanteək/. 1. noose, snare. 2. trap.

- Finn -dāha /-tīia/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -tāha, -tāmna, tāha, tiha, -tāeha, -tiha, -dīha, dēha, -dāmha.
sradāha /srotīia/. (of arms, legs, etc.) to be spread.

¹ The forms trapā'ka, trā'ka and kantrā'ka ought to have been carried under a -tā'ka allomorph of dā'ka.
² Vid. PRBK, II.12. For the reference as well as the form we are indebted to Judith M. Jacob, A Concise Cambodian-English Dictionary (London: Oxford University Press, 1974), 4a, and a personal communication of 3 March 1979.
dāña /tíaŋ/. 1. (tr.) to pull, tug, draw, haul; (by extension) to stretch, strain, tighten. 2. (by trope) to attract, allure, captivate. Cf. -dāña, also -tāña, etc.
damnāña /tunmíāŋ/. (act, fact or result of) pulling; attraction, allure, pull.
[chdāña ~ jhdāña /ctíaŋ/]
camdāña /camtíāŋ/ ~ jamdāña /cumtíāŋ/. 1. (intr.) to open or stretch out the limbs, resting them on some support in an indecorous manner. 2. pa'ña camdāña: to lean on sth. indecorously, so as to open or extend an arm, as in sitting.
pradāña /prátíāŋ/. (reciprocal) to pull one another about.
sdāña /stíāŋ/. (intr.) to be much expanded or enlarged; to be distended, dilated.
samdāña /samtíāŋ/. derogatory form of sdāña.

-ṛ ṣa /-tīat/. to kick. Cf. ṣa'ta¹.
khdāta /ktíat/. 1. (intr.) to jump or fly back, bounce, rebound, ricochet. 2. (by trope) to reflect, mirror, redound.

da'ta /toet¹ [Chinese (CLK, item 102)]. 1. (tr.) to kick, propel with point of foot. 2. (by trope) to kick out, expel. Cf. -dāta, also dhā'ka.
phdā'ta /ptoet¹. 1. (tr.) to tap, rap, pat, slap slightly; (by extension) to strum, thrum; to flick. 2. (intr., of loose footgear) to flap, flop.

da'ta /toet², occurring in diaṅa ṭa. 1. (intr.) to be accurate, precise, exact, correct; to be true, straight. 2. (by extension) to be punctual, reliable.
phdā'ta /ptoet², occurring in phdiaṅa phdā'ta and phdā'ta phdiaṅa. 1. (tr.) to verify, check. 2. (tr.) to make straight, straighten.
pandā'ta /bantoet/. 1. length of string used as ruler; (wooden, plastic) ruler, straightedge. 2. ruled line; straight line. 3. model, pattern.
sdā'ta /stōet/. 1. (intr.) to be accurate; to be reliable. 2. (by extension) to be skilled, gifted, clever.

dā'na /toen/ [OK dan ~ dān /dan/]. 1. (tr.) to hit (mark),
strike; to reach, attain, catch (up with), come up with/to, join, overtake. 2. (intr.) to be to the point, timely, op-
portunity, appropriate.

damnā'na /tumoən/. 1. (tr.) to coincide with, occur at
the same time as. 2. generation.
[dadā'na /ttuoən/]
dandā'na /tuntoən/. (intr.) to be lined up in close
order, stand in serried ranks.
phdā'na /ptoən/. (tr.) to catch (s.o.) in error; to bring
(s.o.) up short by a convincing charge.
pandā'na /bantoən/. 1. (tr.) to rush (sth., to finish
sth.), speed up (work, in order to make a deadline).
2. (tr.) to keep up with, keep pace with.

 Yug dāpa /tfwp/. 1. (intr.) to be low, low-lying, depressed;
to be below, beneath. 2. (by trope) to be low, inferior,
humble, common, mean. Cf. ðapa, ːapa, ðapa.

OK dnāp /dnaap/ [K.235D: 56 (A.D. 1052), in toponym]. low-
land, depression.
damnāpa /tumniəp/. 1. (state of being low) lowness. 2.
(act or process of becoming low) lowering, subsidence.
3. (that which is low) low place, lowland, depression, dip,
hollow.
*dadāpa /ttfwp/. 1. (intr.) to lower, drop, fall. 2. (by
trope) to humble oneself.
*dandēpa /tuntifiap/. 1. (intr.) to sink, fall, decline;
to ebb, abate; (of values) to lower, depreciate.
2. (by trope) to demean oneself, stoop; to be low-
ly, self-effacing, modest, unassuming, unobtrusive;
to be discreet, quiet.
[phdāpa /ptfiap/]
pandēpa /bantifiap/. 1. (tr.) to lower, drop. 2. (by
trope) to degrade, debase.
*srdēpa /srətiəp/. (intr.) to prostrate oneself, fall to
the ground.

-To -dāpa /t-fwp/. to be near. Cf. tha'pa, -dapa, -da'pa,
daba, -dā'pa, diapa.
sdāpa /stiəp/. (tr.) to touch, feel.

-To -dā'pa /t-oəp/ [OK dap /dap/, > Thai ːu /thaap/]. 1. (tr.)
to be next or contiguous to, (up) against, facing. 2. to follow closely, come immediately after. Cf. thā'pa, -dapa, -da'pa, dāba, -dāpa, diapa.

dhnā'pa /tnørp/. order, succession.

dranā'pa /trørp/. [Anomalous expansion of dhnā'pa]. 1. anything placed next to or beneath (e.g., pillow-slip, underclothing); (by restriction) anvil. 2. (intr.) to be of medium build, trim.

drā'pa /tørp/. [OK darāpp /drəp/ (K.257N: 12, 13, A.D. 994) 'cloth, mat, carpet']. (tr.) to place or spread (any flat object, such as a mat or saucer) under sth.

[dhā'pa /thørp/. (tr.) to press against (e.g., wall) as if at bay.]

sandhā'pa /santorp/. 0. to bring to bay. 1. to roar in order to silence (s.o.). 2. (intr.) to be formidable, intimidating, huge.

phdā'pa /ptørp/. 1. (tr.) to place next to or against; to lean or prop against. 2. (tr.) to hold up, support.

padā'pa /bantorp/. 1. (tr.) to come immediately after or behind, follow in the wake of. 2. (tr.) to be next to, take second place after.

*sndā'pa /størp/. 1. (tr.) to be close to, up against; to be sticking or stuck to. 2. (tr.) to lean against.

sradā'pa /srtørp/. 1. layer, covering; bed, stratum. 2. overlap.

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OK phañey /pdaaj/ [K.566B: 14 (A.D. 978-1077)]. (intr.) to support or base oneself (on), depend or rely (on).

pandäya /bantíiəj/. 0. refuge. 1. stronghold, fortress, citadel. 2. enceinte, walled town.

dära /tíiər/ [OK dār /daar/ (K.79: 9, A.D. 639)]. 0. to call, sound, cry. 1. (tr.) to call or clamor for, urge vociferously. 2. (tr.) to claim, demand, require, exact, levy (duty); to claim back, reclaim, demand in return or exchange, press for repayment, dun. Cf. dara, -dāra.

OK dmär /DMAér/ [K.79: 10 (A.D. 639)]. claimant, one who demands or exacts (re)payment.

[khādāra /ktoíər/]

kamdāra /komtǐiər/. (of certain mammals and birds) to emit a harsh cry; to caterwaul.

[sdāra /stíiər/]

samdāra /samtǐiər/. (of elephants) to trumpet.

-dāra /-tǐiər/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -dā, dāla, also tā, -tāra, tāla, -tūla.

dadāra /ttǐiər/. 1. (intr.) to be more wide than high or tall. 2. (of roof) to be low-pitched, low and spreading.

phdāra /ptiər/. 0. to split as with wedges. 1. (tr.) to saw or cut up (lumber).

pandāra /bantįiər/. thickness (of lumber).

dāla /tǐiəl/. 0. to stretch, be wide. 1. (intr.) to be dull, blunt. Cf. -dā, -dāra, also tā, -tāra, tāla, -tūla.

[phdāla /ptiəl/]

pandāla /bantįiəl/. 1. (tr.) to take the edge off, to dull or blunt (knife, etc.). 2. (by trope) to unman, unnerve, cow, awe.

[radāla /rtǐiəl/]

randāla /runtįiəl/. 1. (of light) to spread, be glaring, dazzling, blinding. 2. (of source of light) to shine, beam, be radiant, brilliant, vivid.

dā'la /tool/ [OK dāl /dal/ (K.774: 5, A.D. 989)]. 1. (intr.) to be held fast, powerless to move, blocked. 2.
(tr.) to be short (out) of, at the end of; to be pressed for (money, space, etc.); (by deverbalisation) up to, as far as. Cf. da’la, also ta’la.

damnā’la /tumnoel/. obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

*kradā’la /kraetoel/. 1. (intr.) to be sated, unable to swallow more food. 2. (by trope) to be fed up, sick.

[chdā’la /ctoel/] = sdā’la

candā’la /cantoel/. implement for stretching web on loom.

phdā’la /ptoel/. 1. (tr.) to oppose, obstruct; (by extension) to lean against, stand close to. 2. (by trope) to be close (to oneself), personal, intimate.

pandā’la /bontoel/. 1. (that which supports) evidence, proof, testimony. 2. (one who supports) witness.

pradā’la /pratoel/. 1. (tr.) to hug (wall), keep close to. 2. impasse; (by trope) stalemate, deadlock.

sdā’la /stoel/. 1. (tr.) to close (hole, opening). 2. to stretch (web) on loom. Cf. candā’la.

*ṇā dāva /ṭiəw/. 0. to be elongated, spindly. 1. (intr., with personal names) to be young, adolescent. 2. (by extension) to be pretty, bonny. Cf. -tāva.

sdāva /stīw/. (of animals) to be half-grown, not yet mature.

sāva dāva /saaw tīw/ [Anomalous expansion of sdāva]. species of large lobster.

daśa /tīsh/. 1. (intr.) to spring out of the way; to rebound, bounce. 2. (tr.) to be or go against; (by trope) to stand apart from, differ from. Cf. tāsa, -ṭā’sa, da’sa, dā’sa, dāsa, dah.

dadāsa /ttīsh/. (intr.) to zigzag in walking; to stagger, reel.

[chdāsa /ctīsh/]

candāsa /cuntīsh/. 1. [MK (RSP 3450)] snapping of fingers, finger-snapping. 2. kind of small tweezers. 3. cotter pin (securing wheels of ox cart to axle).

pradāsa /pratīsh/. wattle, hurdle; wicker screen. Cf. pradā’sa.

radāsa /rtīsh/. (of a collectivity) to withdraw or flee in all directions, scatter to the winds.


1. non-Aryan, barbarian. 2. slave, serf, servant. Cf. -tāsā.

1 (by trope) to cross, thwart, foil; to gainsay, contradict, deny, object to; to be at odds with, on bad terms with. 2. (intr., esp. of pregnant woman) to suffer from undernourishment or malnutrition. 1. Cf. tāsa, -tā'sa, da'sa, dāsa, dēsa, dah.

damnā'sa /tūmnoeh/. 1. (act or fact of opposing or being opposed) difference, divergence (of views), objection. 2. (result or state of opposing) difference, disagreement.

khdā'sa /ktoeh/. (tr.) to fasten with a pin, brooch or the like.

*kandā'sa /kantoeh/. 1. (tr.) to oppose; to object to, protest; to deny, contradict. 2. (intr.) to be contradictory, paradoxical.

[chdā'sa ~ jhdā'sa /ctoeh/]

candā'sa /cantoeh/. bar, bolt (on door).

camdā'sa /cumtoeh/ ~ jamdā'sa /cumtoeh/. (tr.) to oppose, be opposed to, stand in the way of; to hinder, hamper, impede.

*phdā'sa /ptoeh/. (tr.) to create opposition to; to set (s. o.) against.

*pandā'sa /bantoeh/. 1. (tr.) to oppose, block; to dam (field). 2. (tr.) to check, halt, bring to a halt or standstill.

pradā'sa /pratoeh/. (probably reciprocal: to set one against another) to weave, plait (basketry). Cf. pra-dāsa.

-dika /-tik/. to be small, short. Cf. tica, tūca, twca, dūca, -deca, 'wca.

*phdika /ptik/ [OK phdik /pdik/ (K.413B: 6, A.D. 1361]. to make shorter, shorten.

dica /tic/. (of insect, reptile, plant) to sting; to bite, nip, pinch, prick. Cf. -dūca, -deca.

1But cf. VK (1967), I: 423a, and Headley, I: 381a.
[dhnic /tnic/]

*damnic /tmmic/. 1. (place stung or bitten) sting, bite. 2. (result of stinging or biting) sting, bite.

дина /тпн/ [OK дуñ /дуп/ (K.22: 34 and K.424B: 6, both A.D. 578-677; attested until K.366C: 1, A.D. 1139)]. (tr.) to buy, purchase, acquire by exchange.


[ддина /тпн/]

dandiña /tuntip/. (intr.) to engage in petty trade, be a peddler or hawkar.

-дима /-тим/. to adorn. Cf. -т ima.

dhina /tnim/ [OK thnim /tnim/ (K.239N: 13, A.D. 966), Thai нн /т нн/]. royal ornaments including crown, jewels, clothing and various accessories but not what what are usually designated regalia.

-дира /-тиг/. to be unclean. Cf. -дил, -дил.

[khdira /ktir/]

*кандира /кмтн/, occurring in kmdira kamdāra. [MK]
	to be soiled (chiefly in spiritual sense), sullied, polluted.

-dila /-тил/. to be unclean. Cf. -дира, -дил.

[dhila /thil/]

'andhila /qanthil/ = 'andila.

[phdila /ptil/]

mandila /muntil/ [Alteration of *pandila]. 1. impurity, taint, stain; dirt. 2. (intr.) to harbor doubt or suspicion, be doubtful or suspicious.

sdil /stil/. (of mucous membranes, moist flesh, burst fruit, etc.) to be slimy, repulsive, seemingly unclean.

'andila /qantil/. (esp. of wet semisolids having a gelatious texture) to be repulsive. Cf. 'andhila.

-дии /-тиг/. to burst; to exude. Cf. -дуñ, -деñ.
khdi frequ. coconut milk.

diŋa /tiŋ/. (intr.) to tumble head first; to do or turn a somersault.

phdiŋa /tiŋ/. 1. (tr.) to turn upside down. 2. (by trope) to run or work at full speed, for all one's worth.

dika /tyk/ [OK dik /dyk/ (K.54: 15, A.D. 629)]. 1. water. 2. liquid, fluid.

OK dmik /dmyk/ [K.109: 16 (A.D. 655)]. 1. waterman, one in charge of water for irrigation. 2. male slave name.

dadika /tyk/. (intr.) to be (all) wet, damp, soaked.

-dia /tyŋ/. to spread, stretch, extend; to be tight, taut, stiff.


dhmīna /tmvn/. (intr.) to stand rooted to a spot, to be transfixed.

dramiŋa /tmvn/ [Anomalous expansion of dhmēna]. intensive form of dhmēna.

dhīna /thyn/. 0. (intensive) to be taut, firm. 1. niña dhīna: to be calm, composed, collected.

dámhina /tmhvŋ/ 1. tension, force. 2. capacity.

sandhīna /sntmvŋ/. (intr.) to lie (out) at full length; to stretch out, extend.

dadina /ttvŋ/ [OK dadiŋ /dvŋ/ (K.175N: 3, A.D. 878-977) and, probably, tadiŋ /dtyŋ/ (K.878: 9, A.D. 898)]. 1. (intr.) to lie crosswise, bar or block the way; to be wide, broad. 2. width, breadth.

dandina /tvntvŋ/ [OK *dandin /dntvŋ/ and, probably, tandin /tndvŋ/ (K.138: 11, A.D. 620), in female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to lie in wait for, watch for the arrival of. 2. (by trope) to await news of.

sdīna /stvŋ/ [OK cdi(n) /cdvŋ/ (K.44B: 2, A.D. 674), attested until K.754: 5 (A.D. 1308); > MK sdiŋa /stvŋ/, > Thai (rare) ล้ำห /sathvŋ/ �-thr̥hə /sathvŋ/ �ทร̥ร /sathvŋ/]. 0. channel, affluent. 1. watercourse, river.

dina /tym/ [OK *dem ~ dem /deem/ and *dyam ~ dyam /dim/]. 1. (tr.) to place (two domestic animals) side by side: to yoke, hitch; (by extension) to place (any two things) side
by side or abreast, align. 2. (intr.) to stand side by side, on the same level. Cf. -diama.

\( \text{dānīma} \) /\text{tny mà}/ \([\text{OK} \ dnem \sim dnem \ /\text{dnem}/ \ (K.389B: 10, A.D. 478-577; K.505: 24, A.D. 639) \text{ and } \text{ānyam} \sim \text{ānyam} \ /\text{dnììom}/ \ (K.845: 14, A.D. 878-1077; K.352N: 19, A.D. 878-977)\].

1. yoke (for draft animals); (by synecdoche) yoke, team or pair (of yoked animals), whence, by reduction of initial, nīma /ný mà/: yoke, team. 2. (by extension) yoke (for humans), shoulder-pole. 3. (by trope) tie-beam, stringer, tie, binder.

\( \text{dāmnīma} \) /\text{tumny mà}/. 1. comparison; proverb. 2. order, disposition, arrangement; usage, custom; tradition. Cf. dāmnīma.

[dadīma /\text{ttý mà}/]

dandīma /\text{tuntý mà}/. (intr.) to stand abreast, side by side, in line; to be in line, even, flush, on the same level.

\( \text{phā́mà} \) /\text{ptý mà}/. 1. (tr.) to compare, liken, equate, draw a parallel between. 2. marriage rite in which bride and groom stand side by side to receive benediction.

\( \text{ṣdīma} \) /\text{stý mà}/. 1. (tr.) to be or stand in line with; (by trope) to measure up to. 2. (tr.) to make even or flush; to level.

\( ^{-\sim} -\text{dǐla} /-\text{tý ł}/. \) to be unclean. Cf. -dira, -dīla.

[\( \text{dhīla} /\text{thý ł}/\)]

' \text{andhīla} /\text{ganthy ł}/. See 'andhila and 'andila.

\( ^{-\sim} \text{duka} /\text{tuk}/ \) [\( \text{OK} \text{ duk} /\text{duk}/ 'to put down, lay by' \ (K.44B: 7, A.D. 674), 'to set out or leave (as an offering)' \ (K.125: 11, A.D. 1001), also 'to set words to meter, compose']. 1. (tr.) to set (in place), put, place. 2. (by extension) to set aside, lay by, put away, keep, leave, save, reserve, preserve, conserve. 3. (by extension) to keep, leave, let alone, let grow. Cf. tā'ka, tuka, ōka, -sā'ka, also ōa'ka, -toka, tokā.

\( \text{damnuka} /\text{tumnuk}/ \) [\( \text{OK} \text{ damnuk} /\text{dəmnuk}/ \ (K.697B: 16, A.D. 878-977)\]. 1. reservation, reserve; preservation, protection, retention. 2. metrical work, song, composition; content or plot (of narrative).

\( \text{phduka} /\text{ptuk}/. \) (tr.) to put in place; to load (up).

\( \text{panduka} /\text{bantuk}/. \) 1. load, burden; cargo. 2. care, responsibility, onus.
dukkha /tuk/. [P dukkha (= Skt duḥkha)]. sorrow, woe, anguish, affliction.

*damnukku /tumuk/. sorrowing, sorrow; grieving, grief.

[phdukka /ptuk/]

*pandukku /bantuk/ = pradukkha

pradukkha /protuk/. (tr.) to sadden, aggrieve, distress.

-duña /-tun/. stem, stalk. Cf. tāṇa, tā'ṇa, -toṇa, daṇa, da'ṇa, dūṇa, dwāṇa.

[dnunuṇa /tnuṇ/]

dranuṇa /tronuṇ/ [Anomalous expansion of *dnunuṇa]. spinal column, backbone.

-duṇa /-tun/. to be arrested, checked. Cf. -tuṇa da'ṇa.

dhuṇa /thun/. 0. to be utterly satiated. 1. (by trope) to be sick and tired, fed up. 2. (by extension) to be disgusted, provoked, vexed.

-duya /-tuṇ/. to jut, protrude. Cf. daya, -dwyā.

[dadya /ttuj/]

dīduya /tiituj/ [Anomalous expansion of *daduya, referring to its prominent eyes]. owl.

[khduya /ktuj/]

kanduṇa /kantuj/. (of animal, bird, etc.) tail.

phduya /ptuj/. 0. to intrude in front of. 1. (by trope) to cross, thwart, oppose. 2. (by extension) to contrast with, differ from.

*sduya /stuj/. 1. (intr.) to bulge excessively; to move ponderously or roughly, lumber. 2. (by extension) to be rough, vulgar, unrefined. Cf. sdwyā.

-du ara /-tur/. head, top; to bulge. Cf. -ṭula, dula, -dūra, dūla, dwla, -dela, -dēla.

phdura /ptur/. roof, canopy (of ox cart).

dula /tul/ [Cf. Old Mon tūl ~ tul /tul/ 'on, above', antul ~ 'antul /ntul/ 'top, upper part, head...']. 0. head, top. 1. to bulge, push out. 2. (of fish) stomach. Cf. -ṭula, -dura, -dūra, dūla, dwla, -dela, -dēla.
[dhnula /tnul/]

dranula /trnul/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnula 'bul-ger']. potter's tool used in shaping the inside of vessels.

*dhula /thul/. (intr.) to be pudgy, chubby, roly-poly.

kandhula /kanthul/. (derogatory) to be beefy, tubby.

[phdula /ptul/]

pandula /bantul/. (tr.) to cause to bulge, protrude or show.

sdula /stul/. (intr.) to bulge excessively.

-duh /-tuh/. to burst; to exude. Cf. -diḥ, -deḥ.

khduḥ /ktuh/. pus, suppuration (from wound, pimple, etc.).

*phduḥ /ptuh/. 1. (intr.) to burst, break, shatter, crack; to crackle, sputter. 2. (by trope) to explode in anger, flare or blaze up.

raduḥ /rtuh/. (perrefactive) to be peppered with spots, etc.

sdḥ /stuh/. 0. to burst up. 1. (intr.) to jump up, give a sudden leap; (by trope) to shoot up, grow rapidly. 2. (by extension) to put on a burst of speed; to leap, spring or bound forward, shoot ahead.

samduḥ /samtuh/. 1. burst; leap, spring, bound. 2. (by trope) flash, instant, brief moment.

dū /tuu/. 1. (intr.) to moan, groan. 2. (intr.) to murmur, complain, mutter, grumble. Cf. -dūra.

radū /rtuu/. (intr.) to grumble, grouse.

dūna /tuun/. 0. stem, stalk. 1. = dwāna. Cf. taṅa, ta'ha, toṅa, daṅa, da'ha, -duha, dwāna.

dradūna /trstūn/. 1. (intr.) to raise the arms straight over the head. 2. measure of length equivalent to the height of a person with arms so raised.

sdūna /stuu/. (tr.) to transplant (irrigated rice).

sandūna /santuun/ = samduña.

samduña v samdūna /samtuu/. 1. (act or operation of) transplanting, transplantation. 2. (that which is transplanted) newly transplanted rice, seedlings.

dūca /tuuc/. (intr., colloquial) to be tiny, wee, bantam,

-ญา -dūca /-tuucc/. to sting, nip; to hook. Cf. dica, -deca.

dadūca /-tuucc/. (tr.) to nag, scold; to tease, wheedle.

sāda /-stuucc/. 1. (intr.) to angle, fish with hook and line; (by trope) to try to get by wile, angle or fish (e.g., for invitation). 2. (tr.) to fish up; to raise with a lever, pry up.

sandūca /-sontuuc/. 1. pole, hook and line for fishing.

2. lever, peavey, crowbar.

*dünma /tuunmaen/ [ < premodern Thai */dōonmaan/, corresponding to modern 馁 /thooraam/ 'to tame, pacify (as passions) by self-control, repress; to torture, torment'; < Skt/P damana 'taming, subduing, mastery']. 1. (tr.) to tame, subdue, bring under control; to train, discipline. 2. (by trope) to guide, direct, exhort, instruct. Cf. -tūnmaa.


dadūra /-tuuur/. (intr.) to cover the head as with blanket.

[phdūra /ptuur/]

*pandūra /bantuur/. (tr.) to raise, heighten, elevate.

sdūra /-stuur/. (intr.) to be tall and slim, lofty, towering.

-ญา -dūra /-tuuur/. 2. to moan, murmur. Cf. dū.

[dadūra /-tuuur/]

dandūra /-tuntuur/. 0. to murmur as a prayer. 1. (tr.) to recite rhythmically.

*dūla /tuul/ [OK dval /duu nl/; vid. dwla]. 1. (tr.) to carry or have on the head. 2. (by restriction) to lift (object or empty hands) to the head in token of reverence; (by trope: to lift words to the head) to address (sovereign) with humility. Cf. -tūla, -dura, dula, -dūra, dwla, -dela, -dēla.

[dhnūla /tnuul/]

dranūla /trnul/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnūla]. burden carried on head.
daṇṇula tumnuul/. 1. (act or fact of carrying to head) uttering to royalty. 2. (that which is carried to head) utterance to royalty, supplication, plea, petition.

[pbdūla /ptuul/]

pandūla /bantuu/ [OK pandval /bendwul/ (K.72: 4, A.D. 878-977), pandul /benduul/ (K.414: 5, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. (archaic, to cause (ministers and subjects) to hear with humility) to speak, command (of sovereign only). 2. to convey sovereign's command. 3. divine/royal utterance, command.

dwā /tūu/ (tr.) to beat (drum). Cf. taṇa, -ṭa′ṇa, -toṇa, daṇa, da′ṇa, -duṇa, dūna, also thāna.

dwā /tūu/ (intr.) to moan, groan. 2. (by extension) to wail, lament. Cf. -tūṇa.

daṃwa /tumnuu/ 1. moaning, wailing. 2. moan, wail.

[dadwā /ttu/]

dandwā /tuntu/ (intr.) to keep moaning, go on wailing.

dwā /tūu/[OK *dvani(n) o dvani(n) /đuun/]. 0. to repeat, insist. 1. [MK] to bear down, be energetic. 2. mwna dwna: to be strong, vigorous, solid; to be serious, earnest, confirmed. Cf. -twṇa.

dhwan /thūu/. 1. to repeat, insist, be insistent. 2. to be persistent, scrupulous. Cf. thwṇa.

pradhwa /prathūu/ (tr.) to supplement, add on. Cf. prathwṇa.

phdwa /ptu/. 1. (tr.) to repeat several times. 2. to be reiterated.


sdwā /stūu/. 0. to be repetitious, redundant. 1. to be superfluous, in the way, unwelcome, not wanted.

-dwā /-tuu/. to stand out, be uplifted. Cf. daya,

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1Cf. Cpa'pa vidhūrapandita, 35c,  "to rub hard."
-duya.

khąwyā /ktúuəj/. species of small grey scorpion. Cf. camdąya.

[chąwyą ə jhąwyą /ctúuəj/]

camduyą /camtuəj/ ə jamduyą /cumtuəj/. 0. to exalt.  
1. (by trope) to dofe on (child); to spoil, pamper.

dradwąya /trotuəj/ [MK (RSP 1760)]. (intr.) to be bowed, arched, curved.

sdwąya /stuəł/. 1. (tr.) to carry or hold in the upraised hands, lift up, raise overhead. 2. (by trope) to exalt; to amplify, exaggerate. Cf. sduyą.

ďwąla /túuəl/. [OK dąvəl /důuəl/ 'knoll' (K.457: 9, A.D. 893)]. 
0. to carry on the head in token of respect. 1. knoll, hillock, mound. Cf. -tula, -dua, duła, -dūra, dūla, -dela, -dēla.

damwąla /tumnuəl/. rise (in ground), eminence.

dąwąla /ttúuəl/. 0. to receive ceremoniously by lifting to head. 1. (tr.) to receive, accept, take. 2. (by trope) to own, acknowledge, admit.

[khąwąla /ktúuəl/]

kandwąla /kontúuəl/. (intr., of ground) to be rough, bumpy, uneven, broken, rugged.

OK chdvąl /cduəl/ [K.669C: 10, 17 (A.D. 972), K.263D: 11, (A.D. 984)]. 1. (of surfaces) to be deeply incised or worked. 2. (conjecturally) type of chain having links twisted so as to fit into each other.¹

ďęná /teŋə/. [OK deŋ /deŋə/ (K.174: 3, A.D. 947) ə 'deŋ /deŋə/ (K.444C: 7, A.D. 974); > Thai iñə /thąŋə/ 'to be large, bulky, gawky; stripling']. 0. to swell (up), be swollen. 1. (intr.) to be swollen with desire or ambition; to be exultant. 2. (tr.) to desire, feel like (doing).

damnęńęa / tumnęŋə/. 1. [MK (RSP 3456)] desire, ambition; will, volition. 2. unbridled or frantic desire: lust, passion, avidity.

[dądęńęa /ttęŋə/]

dandęńęa /tuntęŋə/. 1. (intr.) to be grand, imposing. 2. (by trope) to be proud, haughty.

¹But cf. C I: 182 and note 10, 184; C IV: 137 and note 1.
[phææna /ptœø/]

pandæna /bantœø/ [Thai บันทึก /banthæø/]. 1. (intr.) to rejoice, be glad, joyful, full of glee, exultant. 2. (tr.) to indulge, spoil (child, pet, spouse). 3. [MK (RSP 3516)] warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, joy, rapture.

sdæna /stœø/. 1. (of elephant or the like) to be huge, enormous. 2. to be magnified, amplified, exaggerated.

-ʒøø -dænæ /-tøø/. to pull, stretch. Cf. dænæ, also -ťøønæ, etc.

[khææna /ktœø/]

kandæna /kantœø/. intensive of sdæna.

sdæna /stœø/. 1. (of lips) to be turned up abnormally; (of teeth) to project, protrude. 2. (by trope) to rise or loom up to a considerable height.

samdæna /samstœø/. intensive of sdæna.

ʒøø dæta /tœø/. 0. to rise. 1. (tr., by trope) to stand up to, hold one's own against. Cf. tœta.

khæta /ktœø/. 1. (intr.) to rise and bend stiffly. 2. (by trope) to be presumptuous; to be very angry.

[chdæta ~ jhæta /ctœø/]

camdæta /camtœø/ ~ jamdæta /cmtœø/. (intr.) to stand or walk of tiptoe. Cf. camtæta.

[phdæta /ptœø/]

pandæta /bantœø/. (tr.) to raise or place sth. in such a way that it is unsteady or shaky. Cf. pantæta.

sdæta /stœø/. (intr.) to have one end raised or curving upward.

'andæta /qantœø/. (of sth. too light for its height) to be unsteady and on the point of shifting.

ʒøø dæpa /tœøp/ [OK dep /dœøp/, female slave name (K.137: 8 and K.149: 24, both A.D. 578-677), 'then' (K.726A: 8, A.D. 678-777)]. 0. to occur first, before or recently. 1. (by deverbalization) (and) then, next.

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1Cf. VK (1968), II: 1444a, and Headley, II: 1224b.
damnœpa /tumnœp/ [OK damnep(ra) /dammœp (raa)/ (K.341N: 4, A.D. 700)]. 0. one who occurs first (cf. Skt -adi); firstly, primarily, chiefly, notably. 1. (intr.) to be of recent date, modern, up-to-date.

dae /tœər/ [OK der /dœər/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620)]. 1. (tr.) to place on a supporting surface (e.g., shelf); to stow or store (e.g., in a granary). 2. (intr.) to be held, stuck, fixed, retained, detained, jammed; (by trope) to be stopped at midpoint, interrupted; (archaic) to occur at midpoint, go/come half-way.

dhna /tnœər/. 1. support, rest, holder, stand; shelf, (set of) shelves, rack, bracket. 2. garner, granary, storehouse, storeroom, repository.

dra /trœər/ [Anomalous expansion of dhna]. 1. stand, rack; shelves. 2. (wicker) tray for fruit or the like.

dadœ /ttœər/]

didœ /tiitœər/ [Anomalous expansion of *dadœ]. to be unable to make up one's mind: to vacillate, be hesitant or indecisive.

[cdœ /ttœər/]

candœ /cmœər/ ~ jamœ /cmœər/. (of things) to be of medium size.

*pbothœ /ptœər/ = pandœ.

pandœ /buntœər/. (tr.) to set on (top of).

sdœ /stœər/. 1. (intr.) to be medium, middling, median, intermediate. 2. (by restriction) to be incomplete, inadequate, not up to standard. 3. (tr., by trope) to be short of (e.g., death); (by deverbalization) almost, not quite.

dœ /tœəh/. 1. (tr.) to meet with (obstacle), bump into, collide with, be stopped by; (by deverbalization) up to, as far as, until. 2. (intr.) to be hampered, hindered, impeded. Cf. da'sa, dā'sa, daḥ.

danœ /tunœəh/. 1. (act or fact of) being stopped or impeded. 2. (that which stops) opposition; obstacle, impediment.

dadœ /ttœəh/. (tr.) to block, thwart, balk.

[chdœ /ctœəh/]

camœ /cmœəh/. (tr.) to hinder, oppose.
pradaesa /pradjəː/ 1. (reciprocal) to be or get in the way of each other, interfere with one another. 2. (tr.) to get or stand in the way of, hinder.

diaña /tjəːŋ/ 1. (intr.) to be true, accurate, correct, right. 2. (intr.) to be truthful, honest; to be regular, punctual. 3. (intr.) to be sure, certain, fixed, definite.

phdiaña /ptjəːŋ/ 1. (tr.) to correct. 2. (tr.) to verify, confirm.

diata /tjɪət/ [OK *dyat /djiət/; cf. Biat dyet /jɛt/ 'encore' and mūi dyet /məj jɛt/ 'un autre']. 1. more, further; still, yet, again. 2. (intr.) to be other, different.

[khdiata /ktjɪət/]

*kandiata /kəntjiət/. (intr., regionalism) to be from outside, strange, alien, unrelated.

diapa /tjɪəp/. 1. (tr.) to be near or close to. 2. (by extension) to be about to, on the point of; (by deverbalization) nearly, almost. Cf. thā'pa, -dapa, -da'pa, dāba, -dāpa, -dā'pa.

dhiapa /thiəp/ [Cf. OK thāp /thaap/ 'near, by']. 0. (tr.) to put side by side, close. 1. (tr.) to compare. Whence, by reduction of initial, hiapa /hliəp/ 'to be close, on the point of'.

damniapa /tumniəp/. 1. (that which stands close) detached house or cottage; pavilion, summer-house. 2. (by extension) villa, chalet, country house.

-diama /-tiəm/ [OK *dyam ~ dyam /diəm/]. to yoke. Cf. dima.

damniama /tumniəm/ [OK *damnyam /dəmniəm/, > Thai ที่นำม /thamníam/]. 1. order, disposition. 2. usage, custom, tradition. Cf. damnīma.

dee /tɛe/. 1. (intr.) to be absolute, utter, final; terminal emphasis marker. 2. (intr.) to be naught, null, void, empty; terminal negation marker. Cf. -dera.

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1E. Hoeffel, Lexique franco-biat (Saigon: Imp. de l'Union Ng. van Cua, 1936), 67, 15. The form may be a loan from Khmer.
dade /tēé/. 1. (intr.) to be empty, unoccupied, vacant, void. 2. (intr.) to be free, idle; to be useless, futile, vain, bootless. 3. (intr.) to be free of charge, gratis; to be bare (of feet, head, etc.), half-naked. 4. (intr.) to be alone, (all) by oneself.

-đēña /-tēen/. to loom up. Cf. -teña.

[dadeña /ttee/]

dandeña /tuntēen/. (intr.) to appear or move as a towering, swaying, awesome figure.

sdeña /stēen/. (intr.) to be conspicuous by reason of mass or dimension.

-đēca /-tēec/.¹ to be small, little. Cf. tica, tūca, twca, -dika, dūca, 'wca.

[khdeca /ktēec/ [OK kdic /xdic/ (K.140: 5, A.D. 676), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be reduced to bits, be in small pieces (particles, crumbs, morsels). 2. (by trope) to be smashed, crushed, demolished, in ruins; (of garments) to be in shreds, in tatters.

[kamdeca /komtēec/ [OK kandec /kandec/ (K.904B: 8, A.D. 713), female slave name; kandic /kandic/ (K.352S: 3, A.D. 878-977), female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to reduce to bits, crumbs, ashes or the like; to pulverize. 2. (by trope) to ruin utterly, demolish. 3. small pieces, bits, crumbs, fine débris, dust.

pradeca /prateec/. 0. to belittle, set at naught. 1. (tr.) to treat with contempt or insolence; to insult, revile, damn.

*sdeca /stēec/. 0. to be petty, disposed to fuss over trifles. 1. (of women) to be troublesome, forward.

-đēca /-tēec/.² to sting. Cf. dica, -dūca.

[khdeca /ktēec/]

kandeca /kantēec/. 1. species of hairy poisonous worm, contact with which causes serious burns. 2. species of stinging nettle.

-đēña /-tēen/. to run after, chase. Cf. teña.

[dadeña /ttēen/]

dandeña /tuntēen/. (tr.) to repeat rapidly or continuously; to rehearse, learn by heart or rote.
radeña /ɾtεen/. 0. to follow closely. 1. (of footsteps) to be short and quick; (of words) to be clipped, choppy.

sdëna /stεen/. (intr.) to have a low but persistent temperature.

 DER -derra /tεer/. (intr.) to slope, incline, tilt.
[phderra /ptεer/]
pandera /banteer/. (tr.) to tilt, tip up.

-DE -deh /-tëh/. to be empty, idle. Cf. de.
damnera /tumneer/. 1. (act, fact or state of being empty or idle) emptiness, vacancy; idleness, inactivity, leisure, repose. 2. (intr.) to be empty, vacant; to be idle, inactive.

phderra /ptεer/. (tr.) to empty (container).

[khdela /ktεel/]
kandela /kanteel/ [OK kandel /kandeel/ (K.713B: 27, A. D. 893), in toponym]. (that which is spread down) mat.

radeh /ɾteih/ [OK rædeh /ɾdeh/ (K.44B: 7, A.D. 674), radeh /ɾdeh/ (K.749: 6, A.D. 717), ræst /ɾdeh/ (K.542: 12, A.D. 978–1077)]. 0. to be set in rapid motion. 1. cart, wagon, esp. two-wheeled ox cart. 2. vehicle, conveyance.

*randeh /runteh/ [MK (RSP 1292)]. (tr.) to set in rapid motion, press, urge, incite; to excite.

*DE -dëka /tεek/. (intr., of animal horns) to sweep outward, toward the tips.

[dhëka /θεe̯k/]
kandhëka /kantθεe̯k/. 1. (intr., of legs) to be spread, set (wide) apart, separated. 2. (tr., of legs) to open, spread.

[khdëka /ktεe̯k/]
kandëka /kantεe̯k/ = dëka.
דֶהָה /טְכֶה/. (intr.) to be clear, distinct, bright. Cf. דֶהָה.

dəha /tsek/. 1. (intr.) to extend sideways. 2. (tr.) to stand in the way of, block, bar. Cf. דָהַ, דָּמְהַ, דָּהַ, דָּהַ, דָּהַ, דָּהַ, דָּהַ.
dadəha /tsek/. (tr.) to obstruct, hinder.

[chdəha ~ jhδdəha /ctce/.]

camdəha /cmcsc/. ~ jamdəha /cmcsc/. 1. (intr.) to walk with the legs wide apart. 2. (intr.) to stand with hands on hips, arms akimbo.

radəha /rtce/. (intr.) to have both arms full.

דֶהָה /טְכֶל/. head, top; to bulge, spread. Cf. ד, דָּה, דָּה, דָּה, מִדָּה, מִדָּה, מִדָּה.

[dməle /the/.]

*kandəla /kanthel/ = kandəla.

[kδdəla /kcel/]

*kandəla /kabel/. (of human beings) to be big, large, heavy-set, stout, bulky, stocky, hefty, massive. Cf. kandəla.

sdəla /stcel/. (of belly) to bulge, protrude.

samdəla /samcel/. 1. (tr.) to throw out (belly). 2. (intr., of belly) to be prominent, protrude.

דֶהָה /טָּק/. [OK dai /dəj/ (K.54: 10, A.D. 629) ~ daiy /daj/ (K.54.12)]. to be other, different.

[dadai /ttəj/]

didai /tiitəj/ [OK didai /diidəj/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177)], anomalous expansion of *dadai. 1. (intr.) to be different, distinct, separate. 2. severally, respectively.

sdai /stəj/. (tr., to separate grain from chaff) to winnow.

sandai /santəj/. (of aunts) to be distant or related only by marriage.

דֶהָה /טָּק/. [OK *dai /dəj/]. to bear, support. Cf. דָּּאָה, also -תל.

phdai /ptəj/ [OK pdai /pəj/ (K.904B: 23, A.D. 713) ~ pdey /pəj/ (K.753: 5, A.D. 704) ~ pdiy /pəj/ (K.134: 24,
A.D. 781) ṭhḍai /pədəj/ (K.105: 3, A.D. 912) ṭhḍaivy /pədəj/ (K.669C: 1, A.D. 972)]. 1. burden; weight, mass; (as calque of Skt/P bhāra) burden of royalty, responsibilities of rule; realm, territory, land; (by restriction) (burden of) pregnancy. 2. (vaulted) surface (of sky, earth); (by extension, flat) surface (of cloth, ceiling); stomach, abdomen.

-ṭo /-tō/. to tip, list. Cf. dora.

[ḥḍo /ptōo/]

pando /bantōo/. (tr.) to unburden oneself of (sorrow, anger, tension), unload; to discharge, eliminate (fecal matter). Cf. pandora.

ḍoña /tōo/. swing (for ritual use or children's exercise). Cf. toha.

-ḍona /-tōon/. to be soft. Cf. tāna, da'na, -lana, -la'na.

[ldona /ltōon/]

lamdona /lumtōon/. 1. (tr.) to soften, make supple or pliant. 2. (intr.) to bend, flex; (by trope) to be modest, deferential, discreet.

ḍo /tōor/. 1. (intr.) to lean heavily to one side, tip, tilt, list. 2. (by trope) to be in a stupor, drunk; to be easily controlled or manipulated. Cf. -do.

[ḥḍora /ptōor/]

pandora /bantōor/. (tr.) to discharge, emit; phleka pandora: lightning bolt.

ḍol /tōol/ [OK dol /dool/ (K.56C: 35, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (intr.) to be situated by oneself, at a distance from others, (a)lone, lonely, solitary. 2. (intr.) to stand out, be remarkable. Cf. -tola.

[chdola /tōo/. to turn upwards].

candola /cantōol/. upswept leading end of oxcart shaft or plow beam.

ḍoṣa /tōo/. [OK dos /dooh/ (K.447: 24, A.D. 657)], in male slave name; < Skt dosa (= P dosa)]. 1. lapse from righteousness, transgression, sin, vice; error, fault, crime, of-
fense. 2. evil consequences of transgression: harm, hurt, damage, injury; guilt, blame; penalty, pain, punishment.

[phdosa /ptōh/]

pandosa /bantōh/. 1. (tr.) to attribute guilt to: to find fault with, chide, tick off, rebuke, reproach, reprimand, reprove, esp. to scold, upbraid, tongue-lash, bawl out, (be)rate, excoriate. 2. (tr.) to attribute sin or crime to: to blame, charge, accuse; to implicate, inculpate; to charge falsely.

-τόν: -δόν /-tōn/. to take off, remove, strip. Cf. τώσα, τός, also -τα'σα.

[phdōh /ptōn/]

pandōh /bantōn/. 1. (tr.) to strip, cut (bamboo, rat-tan or the like) into long strips. 2. strip.

sān /sōn/. 1. (tr.) to peel, strip. 2. (by restriction) to remove (tree bark) with a kām pita pandōh 'stripping knife'.

τώο/ [OK τώο /tōw/ (K.451S: 13, A.D. 680)]. 1. (tr.) to go to, move or progress toward (goal); (by deverbalization) to, toward. 2. (intr.) to go on/forth, move forward, continue, advance, progress further; (by deverbalization) on, forth, further. 3. (intr.) to go away/off, be gone; (by deverbalization) away, off. Cf. -ταω.

τύμ /tum/ [OK τύμ /dum/ (K.933: 8, A.D. 1012)]. 1. (intr.) to be ripe, mature; to ripen, mature. 2. (of colors) to be dark. 3. (of human beings) to be elderly. Cf. -ταμ, -δαμ.

[phdum /ptum/]

pandum /bantum/. 1. (tr.) to ripen (fruits, etc.), let mature. 2. (to darken, i.e.) to paint or lacquer (nails). 3. (by trope: to cause one's merit to ripen or reach maturity) to attain perfection.

τύμ /tum/ [OK *τύμ /dum/]. 1. (intr.) to alight; to perch, roost; (archaic) to take a seat. 2. (by trope) to settle, take up residence.

[dhnām /tnum/]

dranām /trōnum/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnām; OK dra-nām /dronām/ (K.256A: 15, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. 1. perch. 2. seat; residence; refuge.

phdam /ptum/ [OK phdam /pḍām/ (K.72: 9, A.D. 878-977)]. (royal) to repose, sleep.
pandām /bantum/. 1. (tr.) to cause or train (bird) to perch; (by extension) to train (plants, silkworms) to climb. 2. (by trope) to install (hunter) in a tree. 3. (royal) sleep.

sdām /stum/. 1. [MK] to perch; to settle, abide. 2. (of abdominal or other pain) to be dull and continuous.

-ṭām /-tum/. to be ripe, dark. Cf. -ṭam, dum.

sradaṃ /sratum/. 1. (intr.) to be or become dark, darken; to be dim, gloomy, obscure. 2. darkness, gloom.

ḍām /toom/. [OK ḍām /dam/ (K.134: 23 (A.D. 781), in female slave name]. 0. to pound, beat, hammer. 1. (tr.) to deal repeated blows; to repeat. 2. (intr.) to receive repeated blows, be battered or bruised; (by extension) to bear, suffer, sustain; (by trope) to have the repeated experience of: to be used to, wonted, habituated. 3. (intr., of illness) to be persistent, chronic. Cf. ṭam.

drām /trome/. (tr.) to support patiently, bear, brook, endure, tolerate, put up with.

damrām /tumrōm/. 0. to hide one's time, wait until. 1. (by deverbalization) until; by then.

khḍām /ktoom/. (intr.) to be cracked all over; to be battered, tousled, rumpled.

radām /rtoom/. (intr.) to mumble the same thing over and over.

ʿandām /qantoom/. 1. (tr.) to chew up, masticate. 2. ʿandām slā: period of time equivalent to the duration of a betel quid.

ḍām /toom/². 1. (intr.) to be attentive, solicitous, careful. 2. (tr.) to care for; to do with care.

[dadām /ttoom/]

dandām /tuntoom/. (intr.) to rise to one's feet gracefully and decorously, in a supple, undulating movement.

-ṭām -dāṃṭa /-teṇ/. to be stretched, strained, stiff. Cf. -ṭāṇa, -ṭāṃṭa, āṭa, -teṇa, -ṭiṇa, -dāṇa, -diṇa, dēṇa.

dhmāṃṭa /ṭmeṇ/. (of ears) to stand out from the sides of the head.
dramān̥a /trımēn̥/ [Anomalous expansion of dhmān̥a]. 1. (of elephant's ears) intensive of dhmān̥a.

[dhmān̥a /teh̥n̥/]

kandhmān̥a /kanтеn̥/. (intr.) to open the legs immoderately.

*khmān̥a /ktn̥n̥/. (intr.) to bar the way.

kradhmān̥a /krtēn̥/. (intr., of flat surface) to become dry and hard.

[chdām̥a ~ jhmān̥a /ctēn̥/]

camān̥a /cmtn̥n̥/ ~ jmadhmān̥a /cumtn̥n̥/. (intr.) to stand upright with legs apart.

phdām̥a /pten̥n̥. broad, flat surface; panel.

pradhmān̥a /prtn̥n̥/. 1. (reciprocal) to oppose one another, thwart or cross one another. 2. (intr.) to raise objections; to object, protest.

*sdām̥a /steēn̥/. (intr.) to bridle, be rankled, react with scorn.

† dah /teh/. 1. (tr.) to oppose, be or go against, block, confront; to clasp (hands). 2. (tr.) to strike with open hand, slap, cuff, box (ears). Cf. da'sa, dā'sa, dæsa.

dhn̥h /tnēn̥. (place of ambush?) hunter's shelter built in tree or on piling.

*damān̥a /tunmēn̥/. clapping; plaudit, applause, ovation.

dadah /tēn̥/. (tr.) to beat (wings), flap.

khdmah /ktn̥n̥ /['implement for stir-frying' (cf. 'andah 'to toss about'); cf. Thai nūn̥ /kathq /'frying pan, skillet']. a wok type round-bottomed cooking vessel.


pandah /bontēn̥/. 1. (of lumber, meat, etc.) thin, flat piece. 2. numeral classifier for same.

pradah /pretn̥n̥/. (tr.) to meet by chance, run into, come across.

[radah /rteēn̥/]

randah /runtēn̥/. [OK randah /rōndh̥/ (K.484: 5, A.D. 1178-1277)]. 1. thunderbolt, clap or peal of thunder. 2. (by extension) loud burst or roar (of voice, firearm, etc.).
sdaḥ /steesh/. 1. (tr.) to bar (way), obstruct, stop up, block; to close, shut; to cut off, intercept, capture. 2. (intr.) to choke (on food, etc.)

sandaḥ /santesh/. 1. any flat piece or member which serves to close an opening: cover, lid; cap, bonnet (of valve); fastening on any notch-like formation of garment, e.g. collar, cuff. 2. (joinery, carpentry) bar, block.

'andaḥ /qandeh/. (intr.) to move nervously, toss about, be agitated, struggle; to fidget, wriggle, wiggle.

druh /truh/ [Skt dṛuḥ]. 1. (tr.) to hurt, harm, seek to injure. 2. (by extension) to betray; to deceive.

dadruḥ /ttruh/. 1. (intr.) to be consistently hostile, impudent, insolent; to be obstinate, mulish, uncompromising, intransigent. 2. (by extension) to be coarse, vulgar, crude.
dhā'ka /theæk/. [Chinese (CLK, item 107)]. 1. (tr.) to kick, stomp (with sole of foot). 2. (by extension) to operate (machine) with foot or feet; to pedal. Cf. dā'ta.

dadhā'ka /ttheæk/. (tr.) to kick lightly and repeatedly.

pradhā'ka /pratheæk/. (reciprocal) to kick each other.

dhā'ta /thoet/. [Cf. Old Mon dirhat /dərhot/ 'strength, magnitude']. (intr.) to be fat, obese, stout, portly.

damhā'ta /tumhoet/. 1. (fact or state of being fat) fatness, obesity, heaviness. 2. (great) weight, size.

kandhā'ta /kanothoet/. derogatory form of dhā'ta.

pandhā'ta /banthoet/. 1. (tr.) to make fat or fatter: to fatten (up), be fattening. 2. (of garment, light, color) to give (s.o.) the appearance of being fat or heavy.

dhāra /thíir/. [Skt dhāra]. 1. stream, torrent, flow, current, flood, shower. 2. plenty, abundance.

dhnāra /tníir/. 1. [MK (RSP 458)] watercourse, torrent. 2. channel (of water), path (of wind), much-frequented way or route.


\[ N \text{ and } N \]

-\text{\text{naka}} /\text{-nook}/. to think of. Cf. \text{nika}, -\text{lika}.

\text{bhna\k}a /\text{-nook}/. (tr.) to think of or recall suddenly. Cf. \text{bhl\k}a.

-\text{\text{n\k}a}/-\text{nook}/. hindquarters. Cf. \text{lo\k}a.

\text{khna\k}a /\text{kna\k}a/. 1. (of humans, animals, etc.) back, dorsum. 2. (by trope) back, rear (of building); (of water) surface, face; any humped formation or convexity. 3. numeral classifier for houses.

\text{m\k}a /\text{mek}/. numeral classifier for persons. Cf. \text{\k}a.

\text{mn\k}a /\text{mnek}/. one person.

\text{\k}a /\text{n\k}ie\k}/. (intr., of tide) to ebb, flow out, fall. Cf. \text{-r\k}a, -\text{l\k}a.

-\text{\text{n\k}a}/-\text{nap}/. to afflict, annoy. Cf. -\text{ne\k}a, \text{l\k}a, \text{le\k}a, also -\text{l\k}a.

\text{kn\k}a /\text{nap}/. 1. (intr.) to be annoyed, irritated, disgruntled, cross. 2. annoyance, irritation.

\text{\k}a /\text{nan}/. (intr.) to be close-set, thick; to be full, chock-full, packed. Cf. \text{\k}a.

\text{khna\k}a /\text{knan}/. 1. (intr.) to be filled up, packed tight, congested, glutted. 2. (by trope) to be cluttered, encumbered.

-\text{\text{n\k}a}/-\text{nah}/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. \text{\k}a, -\text{nah}

\text{chn\k}a /\text{cnah}/. (of female animals and women) to be vicious, fierce, ferocious.

\text{tn\k}a /\text{tnah}/. 1. (intr.) to be extreme; (by deverbalization) extremely, terribly. 2. (tr.) to be on the verge or brink of, about to; (by deverbalization) nearly, almost. Cf. \text{tnah}.

\text{\k}a /\text{nah}/. 0. to be extreme, excessive. 1. (by deverbalization) extremely, excessively; very. Cf. -\text{\k}a, -\text{nah}.
nika /nýk/  [OK nik /nyk/  (K.2395: 34, A.D. 1007), in personal name]. 1. (tr.) to think about, consider, ponder, mull; to reflect upon, recall. 2. (tr.) to consider anxiously, suspect, doubt. Cf. -naka, -lika.

*[dhnika /tnýk/]

*damnika /tumnyk/. thought, consideration, reflection.

nĩña /nýn/. 1. (intr.) to be fixed, set, firm, steady, im-mobile, stable. 2. (intr.) to be balanced, poised, in equilibrium. Cf. riňa, riňa, -reňa, reňa, rämňa, -lãňa, liňa, -liňa, -lāmňa.

*praniňa /pranyn/. 0. (reciprocal) to fasten together. 1. fastener, clasp, buckle; waistband, girdle, sash, belt.

sniňa /snyn/.  [OK *sniň /snyŋ/]. post or stake for holding an animal, and formerly for holding a prisoner.

-nuňa /-nunj/. to cross, penetrate; to dig. Cf. -laňa, laňa, luňa, -lwña, -lõña.

knuňa /knony/  [OK *knuň /knunŋ/, > kaľnuň /kaľnuŋ/  (K.417: 7, A.D. 877); cf. modern kaľnuňa]. 1. cavity, interior, inside. 2. (by denominalization) in, inside, among.

-nijaňa /-nįŋ/. to be or stand to one side. Cf. riaňa, -liaňa.

chniaňa /cniffany/  [Cf. Thai เชียง /chaiŋŋ/]. veranda, balcony (along side of house).

-neňa /-néŋ/. to allict, annoy. Cf. -nāňa, laňa, leňa, also -lwña.

mneňa /mnejŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be afflicted, distressed, aggrieved, filled with sorrow; to be annoyed, vexed. 2. affliction, distress. Cf. 'amneňa.

'amneňa /qamneŋŋ/ = mneňa.

nēna /naeŋŋ/  [> Thai เม่น /něn/]. 1. (intr.) to be solid, dense, compact. 2. silver ingot. Cf. nā'na.

creňėna /cranaeŋŋ/. 0. to feel congested. 1. (by trope) to be envious, jealous.

nau /now/  [OK 'nau /now/  (K.427: 4, A.D. 578-677), 'anau ~ nau /now/  (K.127, 9, 11, A.D. 683)]. 1. (tr.) to be in/at; (by deverbalization) in, at. 2. (intr.) to stay, continue;
(by deverbalization) still, yet. 3. (tr.) to live in, inhabit. Cf. -lau.

-ŋəh -nau /-nəw/. to mark, brand; to copy. Cf. ūau, -lau.
khnau /knəw/. (rare) mark left on skin.

[snau /snəw/]

samn̄au /səm̄nəw/. dialectal variant of samn̄au.

samn̄au /səm̄nəw/ [> Thai ด้วย /dəm̄nəw/]. 1. copy, transcription, duplicate, reproduction; document, text, version. 2. (tr.) to copy, make a copy of, duplicate, transcribe.

nłam /noəm/ [OK nām /nam/ (K.56C: 37, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to take, lead, guide, conduct. 2. (by extension) to carry, convey, transport. Cf. -lām².

[phnām /pnəm/. to take charge or command]

pamn̄ūm /bəmən̄m/ [OK pamn̄ūm /bəmən̄m/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 0. self-command, self-control. 1. indifference, unconcern, disinterest, apathy. 2. conduct, carriage, bearing, behavior, action, performance.

-ŋə -nah /-nəə/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. -nāsa -nā'sa.

jhnāh /cənəəh/ [OK jnāh /tnāh/ (K.348: 4, A.D. 904)]. 1. (tr.) to win (battle, game, case at law); to win over (enemy, opponent), beat, defeat, best, worst. 2. (intr.) to win, prevail, be triumphant.
jamnāh /cəmənəəh/. 1. victory, triumph. 2. (intr.) to win out, prevail.
thnāh /tnəh/ [OK tnāh /tnəh/ (K.74: 3, A.D. 697), in personal name]. = thnāsa.
paka /baak/. 1. (tr.) to peel (fruit), strip (bark), skin (animal). 2. (by trope) to retrace one's steps, return. 3. numeral classifier for short journeys. Cf. saka.

trapaka /trabaak/. 1. petal. 2. eyelid.

rapaka /raaak/. 1. (intr.) to come off in flakes, peel or flake off, scale off; to come off, work loose, break off; (by trope) to be peeling, dilapidated, in disrepair. 2. (intr.) to skin or graze oneself. 3. (tr.) to take off, remove, release, disengage.

[spaka /sbaak/]

sampaka ~ sampaka /sambaaak/. 1. cortex: skin, rind, peel, bark; (by extension) pod, husk, shell (of egg, nut, oyster). 2. (by trope) any empty container (e.g., bag, bottle).

pa'ka /baak/ [OK pak /baak/ (K.989B: 31, A.D. 1008)]. 1. (tr.) to shake, stir, agitate, wave, wag; to blow away, fan, winnow. 2. (intr., of wind) to stir, blow.

papa'ka /baaak/. 1. (tr.) to fan, esp. out of affection; to soothe, stroke, caress, pet. 2. (by trope) to fan, stir up, awaken, excite.

paña /baaŋ/ [OK poñ /boon/ (K.137: 6, A.D. 578-677), probably to be identified with more usual pre-Angkorian poñ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611) ~ poññ (K.561: 23, A.D. 681)]. older sibling or cousin, male or female.

cpaña /cbaaŋ/ [OK cpñ /boon/ (K.557/600E: 6, A.D. 611), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be older, senior. 2. (by extension) to be chief, superior. 3. [MK (RSP 4316) to take precedence, come first.

campaña ~ campaña /camboaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be oldest. 2. (by trope) to be supreme, more than any other; (by deverbalization) extremely.

[tpaña /tbaaŋ/]

tampaña /dambaaŋ/² [OK tampoñ(ī) /damboon/ (K.505: 19, A.D. 639; K.44: 11, A.D. 671) 'wood of an unidentified botanical species'¹]. 1. (intr., of human be-

¹Vid. C II: 11 note 3.
ings) to be tall and strong, imposing. 2. species of giant tiger; species of rattan.

*paña /paŋa/ [OK pañ /boṣa/ (K.502: 7, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to desire, want, wish for. 2. (by extension) to intend, purpose, mean.

pamña /bamnaŋ/ [OK pamnāŋ /bemnnaŋ/ (K.713:26, A.D. 893)]. desire, wish, hope; pleasure, liking; will, intention.

paña /boŋ/ [OK pañ /boŋ/ (K.22: 24, A.D. 578-677)\(^1\)]. 1. (tr.) to throw, cast, fling, toss, chuck; (by extension) to waste, dissipate; to lose, abandon; to pay out (fee, tax). 2. (by restriction) to deep-dry; to season.

[phmaŋ'/ phman'/] pramā'ha /pramana/ [Anomalous expansion of *phma'ha]. 1. (net caster) fisherman, hunter. 2. (by trope) species of hawk.

[papa'ha /baŋ/]

pampa’ha /bambaŋ/. 1. (tr.) to drive out, expel, banish, exile. 2. (tr.) to waste; to lose.

-va' -pa’ha /-baŋ/. to cover, hide. Cf. pāmha, bāmha.

phnā’ha /phnaŋ/ [OK pnaŋ /phnaŋ/ (K.505: 22, A.D. 639); cf. OK p(h)naŋ]. 0. screen, panel, partition; covering, facing. 1. flap, strip, esp. of salt-cured pork fat.

spa’ha /shoŋ/ [MK spaŋ /shoŋ/ (IMA 27: 15, A.D. 1671); cf. Old Mon sirpuh ~ sirpūn /sarphō/ 'waist-cloth']. the antaravāsaka or monk’s robe.

pa’ta /bat/ [OK pat /bot/ (K.208: 41, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. (tr.) to bend, fold; to crease. 2. (intr.) to bend, turn, veer. 3. bend, turn, curve (in road, etc.). Cf. ba’ta, bāddha, -bā‘ta, vatta, vāta, vā‘ta.

phnā’ta /phnta/ [OK pnt /pnta/ (K.357: 13, A.D. 578-677), female slave name\(^2\)]. fold, crease, pleat; furrow.

*papa’ta /bbat/. 1. (intr.) to bend or turn sharply, wind, coil, have many turns; to be winding, sinuous. 2. sharp bend, dog-leg, bay (in coastline), winding (of route), coil (of snake). Cf. prapa’ta.

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\(^1\) Vid. C III: 146 note 3.

\(^2\) The unidentified phnāt in K.598B: 46 (A.D. 1006) appears to be a different item; cf. BEFEO, XXVIII (1928): 78.
* pampa’ta /bambat/. (tr.) to cause (cart, etc.) to turn or veer.

* prapa’ta /prabat/ = papa’ta.

rapa’ta /rbat/. 1. (of river, etc.) winding, meandering. 2. (of snake) coil.

-pee -pana /-pana/ [< Thai โภ /pon/. (tr.) to feed by introducing premasticated or other food into the mouth of (infant, chick, etc.).

[papa’na /ppa’n/]

pampa’na /bampa’n/. 1. (tr.) to force-feed, cram (poultry). 2. (by trope) to feast, feed lavishly.

pa’na /ban/ [Cf. Thai ผู /bon/ 'to make a vow (e.g. to a god)']. 1. (tr.) to vow, pledge. 2. (by extension) to pray for.

pampa’na /bampa’n/. 1. (act or fact of vowing) vow, pledge, oath. 2. (that which is vowed) votive offering, ex-voto.

-pee -pa’n /-ban/. to group together. Cf. -pa’la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā’la.

[thpa’na /tnan/ = OK t(h)pal]

tampana /damban/ ~ tampna /tamban/ [Old Thai (A.D. 1412) ตําปзван /tambon/ 'group of houses, village', > modern ตําปzan /tambon/ 'tambon, subdivision of an ตําปzan'; < OK tampal /dambol/ (K.713: 18, A.D. 893), 'group, cluster; district']. district, region, zone, sector.

*papa’ /-baaq/. [Cf. Old Mon ฝ /pop/ 'to give way to' and Thai ผู /bop/ 'to be weak, worn out, run down']. to be beaten, subdued, routed.

[papapa /bbaaq/]

pampapa /bambaaq/. 1. (tr.) to crush (opposition); to smash or break down (resistance), suppress, quash. 2. (by extension) to master or subdue by harsh discipline; to discipline.

para /ba’ar/ [Probably akin to Stieng /paar/, Kuoy /paal/, Biat /mpar/, Souei /pal/, etc., 'voler, planer']. 1. (tr.) to drive before one, chase (game), pursue; (by trope) to urge, goad, incite, impel. 2. (by extension) to take, con-
duct, lead; to drive (vehicle).  
[papara /bbaar/]

pambara /bambaar/. 1. (tr.) to urge on, goad, drive (animals). 2. (by extension) to drive out or away, get rid of, expel, banish.

-pa'la /-bal/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

[phma'la /pmaal/]

pramāla /pramal/ [Anomalous expansion of *phma'la]. 1. (intr.) to be all mixed up, confused, agitated. 2. emotional turmoil or tempest; torment, anguish.

crapa'la /crabal/. (intr.) to mix and stir (salad, etc.).


-pā /-baa/. to be agitated.

[phmā /pmaa/]

pramā /pramaa/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmā]. sudden alarm or fright.

[spā /sbaa/]

sampa' /smbaa/. blaze of anger, frenzy.

-paka /-baak/¹ [Back-formation < bipaka /pi-baak/ 'to be difficult, miserable', < Skt/P vipāka]. to be difficult.

[lpaka /lbaak/]

lampāka /lumbaak/. 1. (intensive of bipaka) to be most arduous or tiresome; to be in most wretched circumstances. 2. difficulty; suffering.

-paka /-baak/². to split. Cf. pā'ka, pēka, pēka, -bēka, vēka.

[phnāka /pnaak/]

pranāka /pronaaak/ [Anomalous expansion of *phnāka]. cutter for areca nut.

(K.l: 20, A.D. 578-777]). 1. (intr.) to break, come or fall apart, part, separate, give way, burst, shatter. 2. (by trope) to give way in disorderly retreat, be routed. Cf. -pĕka, pĕka, pĕka, -bĕka, vĕka.

pamnă'ka /bmnak/ 1. (broken place) break, crack, fissure.

[papă'ka /bbak/]

pampă'ka /bmbak/. 1. (tr.) to break, smash, demolish. 2. (by trope) to break the resistance or morale of.

[kpă'ka /kbak/]

kampă'ka /kmbak/. (derogatory) to be broken, smashed.

pā'ka /pak/. 1. (tr.) to enlace, entwine. 2. (by restriction) to embroider, make (tapestry).

pamnă'ka /bmnak/ 2. 1. (act or fact of) enlacing, stitching together. 2. (that which is enclosed) stitch, seam.

-ū -ūnā /-puan/. to swell, open. Cf. -ūnā, ūnā, -pūnā, -pūna, baṅa, ba'ha, bāṇa, bīna, buṅa, būna, bēṇa, boha, bāmaṇa, also -piṅaṇa.

[khūnā /kpaan/]

kanpānā /kampaan/. 1. (intr.) to be open, spread out, flat, broad. 2. (of flowers) to be fully opened.

pāca /baac/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew, sow. 2. (by extension) to litter, clutter.

/prapāca /prabaac/. intensive of pāca.

pā'ca /bac/ 1. (tr.) to take trouble or pains in (doing), to care about, be concerned over. 2. (intr.) to be necessary.

pammā'ca /bmmac/. 1. trouble, pains, bother, care, effort. 2. (compensation for trouble) remuneration, compensation; cost, worth, merit; (by denominalization) on account of, on the grounds or basis of. 3. (result of trouble) product, output, creation; masterpiece.

[spā'ca /sbac/]

sampā'ca /smbac/. 1. recompense, remuneration. 2. legacy, patrimony.

pā'ca /bac/ 2. 0. to squeeze, pack. 1. bundle, fagot (as of firewood), bunch, sheaf, truss. 2. quantifier for ten lig-
atures of sapêques. Cf. pica, pica, peca.
crapā'ca /crapāc/. 1. (tr.) to press or squeeze with the
fingers. 2. (by extension) to knead, massage, rub. Cf.
cpica, cripica, trapā'ca.
trapā'ca /trabāc/ = crapā'ca.

पा'ना /pān/ [OK pañ /pañ/ (K.484: 5, A.D. 1178-1277; possi-
ibly as early as K.493: 27, A.D. 657, in ka vrah pañ)]. 1.
(tr.) to loose (arrow, etc.), shoot, discharge, release. 2.
(by extension) to fire (rifle, etc.), explode (dynamite,
etc.). 3. (loosely) to aim at; to hunt (game).

[p翰n /man/]
pramā'na /praman/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmn'na].
bowman, spearman, lancer; rifleman; hunter.

पा'ता /pātā/. (reciprocal) to shoot at one another.

पा'ता /pātā/. [Probably influenced by Skt/P pāda 'foot, bot-
tom', etc.]. 0. to press, flatten. 1. flat (of hand, of
foot). 2. bottomland, depression, basin; bottom (of pond,
river, pot, bottle, etc.). 3. (by trope) fundament, rump,
bottocks. Cf. ātā, ātā.

tpāta /tbaat/. 0. to press down. 1. (tr., of invaders,
marauders, etc.) to oppress (populace).

spāta /sbaat/. 0. to be dense, thick. 1. (of forest) to
have impenetrable underbrush. 2. impenetrable under-
brush.

पा'ता /pātā/. 0. to be flattened, flat, thin. 1. (tr.) to
thin out as by spreading. 2. (tr.) to grind down (blade);
(by trope) to berate. Cf. pāta, ātā.

[khpāta /kpaat/]
kanpāta /kampaat/. (intr.) to be flat and thin. Cf.
kampāta.

[kspāta /spaat/]
sanpāta /sampaat/. 1. (tr.) to flatten. 2. (intr.) to
be flattened, thinned out; to be ground down. Cf.
sampāta.

पा'ता /pātā/ [OK pāt /bat/ (K.143D: 1, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1.
(intr.) to disappear, vanish; to perish. 2. (intr.) to be
lost, gone, departed; to be ruined, destroyed.

[papa'ta /bbat/]
pappā'ţa /bombat/ [OK pampat /bombat/ (K.51: 17, A.D. 578-677) ∼ pampat /bombat/ (K.352N: 39, A.D. 878-977), ∼ pampat /bombat/ (K.650B: 18, A.D. 878-977)].

1. (tr.) to get rid of, dispell, eliminate, allay (hunger), beguile (tedium). 2. (tr.) to deprive of; to bulk out of, cheat, hoax, gull, swindle.

pāna /baan/ [MK pāna /baan/ (K.261C: 19, A.D. 1639), reduction of OK 'ampāna /qembaan/ (K.956: 16, A.D. 878-977; attested down to K.413B: 50, A.D. 1361); probably for *mpān /mbaan/, < ifx /-b-/ + mān /maan/ 'to have']. 1. (tr.) to come to have, get, obtain, acquire. 2. (intr.) to come to be, become, happen, occur. 3. (postpositively) to be good, right, proper, to be able.

*pampāna /bambaan/ [MK (RSP 3275)]. gain, profit; benefit, advantage; victory.

[papāna /bbaan/]
pampāna /bambaan/. (tr.) to put in possession of, enable to get.

pāpa /baap/ [Skt/P pāpa]. 1. evil, sin, wrongdoing. 2. (intr.) to be evil, sinful, wrong.

[kpāpa /kbaap/]
kaṁpāpa /kambaap/. (inveterate) sinner, wrongdoer.

-pāpa /-paap/. to be low. Cf. -bāpa, biapa, also pāta, pāta, pēta.

srapāpa /srapaap/. (intr.) to be flattened out; to be flat and wide (as a tortoise), squat, depressed. Cf. sraṁpāpa.

-pāma /-baam/. to hold, grasp. Cf. piama, bama, bāma, bām, also -pœma, -bœma, -buṁ, -muma, -muṁ.

cpāma /cbaam/ = chbāma.

crapāma /crobaam/. 1. (tr.) to take up in the hand, grip, wield. 2. (tr.) to take by the handful.

-pāya /-paaj/. to be scattered. Cf. -pái, bāya.

raṇpāya /rpaaj/ = rābāya.

pāra /baar/. (tr.) to scrape, scuff, rake; to scour bottom of (pot or other receptacle).
tpāra /tbaar/. (tr.) to scrape out, pick or clean (a small orifice, as ear or nostril).

tampāra /tambaar/. any implement (e.g., ear-pick) used to scrape out a small orifice.

-_gpu -pāla /-baal/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pula, pora, bura, -bula, būna, bula, bora, -mā'la.

srāpāla /srabaal/. 1. group; generation. 2. era, period, epoch; time.

'ampāla /qambaal/ [OK 'am̄pāl /qam̄baal ~ qam̄bal/ (K.697B: 1, A.D. 878-977), with 'am̄pal ~ 'am̄pāll ~ 'am̄pāl, all probably /qam̄bal/ (K.49: 13, A.D. 664; K.127: 12, A.D. 683; K.340: 8, A.D. 778-877)]. 1. group, collectivity, aggregate. 2. all, the whole, totality.

Pāwa /paaw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 8), perhaps through Thai]. (tr.) to beat, sound (gong); to announce or hawk by beating a gong; to cry (wares), publicize. Cf. bāva.

Pāsa /baah/. (intr.) to rise up, rebel. Cf. pah.

*Pica /bēc/. (tr.) to pinch with the fingertips, nip. Cf. pā'ca, pica, peca.

cpica /cbēc/. (tr.) to take or pick up in tiny pinches or tufts, as out of fear, delicacy or disgust. Cf. crapā'ca crāpica.

prapica /prabēc/. (tr.) to take up in the hand lightly and repeatedly.

Pica /pēc/. 0. to be pinched together. 1. (intr.) to bud, come out (in bud), shoot, burgeon, grow. 2. (as term of endearment) bud; sprout, young shoot.

[khāpica /kpēc/]

*kmāpica /kmāpēc/ = crāpica, but with familiar or condescending association.

*crāpica /crāpēc/ [OK crapid /crapic/ (K.873: 15, A.D. 921)]. (intr.) to be the smallest of a set; to be tiny, puny.

-Pita /-bēt/. to press; to close, cover. Cf. pīda, piata, bita, -biata.

[papita /bbət/]

*pampita /bəmbət/. (tr.) to hide, conceal; to screen, mask, veil.

spita /sbət/1. 0. to press close to (?). 1. (by trope) to be fond of, like; to be attracted by.

pida /bbət/ [OK pit /bit/ (K.155A: 3, A.D. 578-777); wrongly attributed to P pida-, stem of pidahati]. 1. (tr.) to shut, close; to seal. 2. (tr.) to cover (over), hide, conceal. 3. (by extension) to apply over: to coat, paint, smear on. Cf. -pita, piata, bita, -biata.

puka /bok/. 1. (tr.) to pound, bray (rice), tamp (earth); to drive (pile, stake) into the ground; (by trope) to implant, set up; (by extension) to beat or hammer from the side: to buffet, knock into, collide with. 2. (by trope) to crush as with grief, grind or oppress (population).

lpuka /lbok/. 0. rice-pounder, pestle. 1. lpuka to 'great pestle', type of short cudgel.

'amppuka /qambok/. glutinous rice harvested before maturity, then pounded and roasted.

-puka /-bok/. to be putrid. Cf. -ba'ka, buka.

*phuka /phok/. viscous mixture. Cf. bha'ka.


-ppuña /-poon/. to swell, open. Cf. -pāna, ṭeṇa, -poṇa, -poṇa, baṇa, ba'ha, bāna, bīna, buṇa, bōṇa, bēna, boḥa, -bāmna, also -piṇa.

[khipuña /kpoon/]

kaṃppuña /kampon/. 1. tube. 2. (cylindrical) metal canister, tin.

-puta /-bot/. to be false. Cf. buta.

*tputa /tbot/2. (intr.) to be deceitful, deceptive, false, misleading, artful.

pula /bol/ [OK pul /Bul/ (K.233A: 15, A.D. 878-977)]. (tr.) to lend or borrow (commodities, money) at 100% or otherwise usurious rates of interest.
paṃṇula /bəmnɔl/. loan (at high interest); debt.

phūka /bəʊk/. 0. swelling, mass. 1. (of ox, etc.) hump.
Cf. baka, -būka, bwka, -boka.

phnūka /pnɔːk/. 1. heap, pile. 2. mound, dune, hill.
paṃṇūka /bəmnɔːk/. 1. mass, accumulation. 2. heap, mound.
crapūka /cra보k/. 1. to heap onto, pile on. 2. to add
to; to mix with.
[tpūka /tbɔːk/]
ṭampūka /dəmbɔːk/. 1. hump, hillock, mound, knoll,
esp. conical hill. 2. anthill.

phūka /bəʊk/² [Chinese (CLK, item 52)]. (tr.) to cover with
a thick layer: to paint, plaster, smear. Cf. -boka.

pūna /bɔːŋ/. (intr.) to push out the lips, pout. Cf.
-mūna.

crapūnā /craবʊŋ/. (intr., of face or mouth) to protrude,
jut out, be advanced or pushed out. Cf. srapūnā

*srapūnā /srɔbɔŋ/ = crapūnā.

pūta /bɔːt/. 1. (tr.) to pass the hand over in order to de-
tach: to strip (leaves), shell (peas), bone (fish), slip
(ring from finger). 2. (tr.) to slip off, undo, unfasten.
cpūta /cboːt/. (tr.) to stroke, caress.
rapūta /rbɔːt/. 1. (intr.) to slip off or away, slide out,
loose or free, escape. 2. (tr.) to remove by sliding
or slipping off.

-pūra /-bɔːr/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la,
-pāla, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, bula, bora, -mā'la.

phnūra /pnɔːɾ/ [OK vnur /bnuɾ ~ bnuɾ/ (K.926: 8, A.D.926),
presupposing MK *bhnūra /pnuɾ/]. 0. heap, mound. 1.
grave, tumulus, tomb. 2. sand dune.

'ampūra /gəmbɔːɾ/. 1. family group, clan. 2. line, line-
eage.

phūla /bəol/. 0. to utter, recite. 1. (tr.) to pronounce
(spell, formula, incantation); to conjure up (spirit), in-
voke, raise, summon. 2. (tr.) to bespeak, betoken, augur,
portend, foretell, presage; (of crows) to presage (a visit)
by cawing in a distinctive way. Cf. -pwa, bola.

PHNUL /Pnôô/ . omen, augury; auspices.

PRAPHNUL /PraPnôô/ . 1. (intr.) to have a
premonition. 2. portent, omen.

PWA /Buôô/. (tr.) to do up (hair) in a knot.

PHNW /Pnôô/. knot (in hair), bun, chignon, coil.

-PWA /-Buôô/ . to utter, recite. Cf. PUL, bola.

PAPWA /Buôô/. 1. (tr.) to invoke, call to, appeal, ex-
hort, urge, encourage. 2. PAPWA GNA: to exhort each
other; to act in concert.

PWSA /Buôôh/ [OK POS /Booh/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) ~ PVAS
/Buuh/ (K.720: 36, A.D. 878-977) ~ PVAS /Buuh/ (K.341N: 6,
A.D. 700); > Thai รูป /Buôôh/]. (intr.) to be consecrated,
ordained as a monk; to enter orders. Cf. POSA.

PHNWSA /Pnôôh/ [OK PNOS /Pnooh/ (K.163: 9, A.D. 578-777) ~
PHNOS /Pnooh/ (K.352N: 7, A.D. 878-977) ~ PHNVS
/Pnvw/ (K.444: 23, A.D. 974)]. religious orders,
monkhood.

OK PAMNOS /Bamnooh/ [K.44B: 8, A.D. 596; also PAMNOS /Bam-
nooh/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) ~ PAMNOS /Bamnuouh/ (K.124:
14, A.D. 803) ~ PAMNOS /Bamnvooh/ (ibid.) ~ PAMNOS
/Bamnuuuh/ (K.341S: 4, A.D. 674)]. 1. (act, rite or
fact of) entering orders, ordination. 2. orders, monk-
hood.

[PAPWSA /Buôôh/]

PAMPWSHA /Bamwûôôh/. 1. (tr.) to introduce into orders,
have (son) become a monk, enable (youth) to be or-
dained. 2. (tr.) to consecrate (ritual objects for
ceremonial use).

PAXA /BaaX/ [OK PEK /Bek/ (K.940: 9, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.)
to open (up), loosen (bonds), free, release, turn
loose; (by trope) to ease, relax. 2. (by extension) to
open the way for, give access, permit, grant; to issue, re-
lease, give or hand out, distribute; to raise (sail), get
under way; to pilot (vessel), steer, drive (cart, au-
omobile).

RAXA /RbaX/. 1. (perfective) to be opened, partly
open, ajar. 2. (perfective) to be pulled out of joint,
detached, dislocated.

* * *

\[ pæka /baæk/ \], occurring only in \pæka-pæka. expressive for the slight movement or vibration of a thin plate, metal leaf or sheet which is not fastened down securely.

sra\pæka /srāpaæk/. 1. (or small objects or processes not securely attached, e.g. hangnail) to be loose. 2. (by trope) to be like a leaf in the wind, i.e. without resources and living off others' bounty.

'anford/ /qompaæk/. (intr.) to be homeless, on the loose, unattached, without a roof over one's head.

\[ pa\næna /paanə/ \]. 1. (intr.) to be blown through the air or driven by the breeze; to float, drift, glide. 2. (by trope) to be driven out or away, be sent packing.

[cpæna /cbaaæn/]

camppæna /combæna/. straw, chaff.

[\pæpa\næna /ppaænə/]

*parm\næna /bompæna/. (tr.) to drive out or away, send packing.

\-pæma /-baaæm/. to sicken. Cf. -bæma, -\'æma, also pisma, bama, bāma, bān, -buŋ, -muma, -muŋ.

cpæma /cbaæm/. (intr.) to hesitate to act through dread of contact or by reason of disgust. Cf. ch'æma.

spæma /sbaaæm/. 1. (intr.) to feel dread or terror; to be petrified with fright or awe. 2. horror, dread, revulsion.

sampaæma /sambiaæm/. (intr.) to be revolting, horrifying, terrifying, frightful.

\-piæna /-bliaŋ/ [Cf. Biat, Chrau, Srê, Stieng /piiaŋ/, Old Mon pūn ꞎ pūh /puŋ/]. cooked rice. Cf. -pæna, -puña, pæña, etc.

spiaæna /sbliæŋ/². food; edibles, comestibles, victuals, rations; groceries.

\-piata /biat/. 1. (tr.) to be near, close to; to come or draw near or up to; to bring near; to press upon, squeeze. 2. [By blend with OK piide /piide > piida/ (?)(?)(K.340: 12, A.D. 778-877) ꞎ piida /piida/ (K.356N: 24, A.D. 980) ꞎ piida /piida/ (K.235D: 58, A.D. 1052); < Skt vpiḍa to molest, be-
set, oppress, annoy. Cf. -pita, pida, bita, -biata.

*papiata /bliat/.

pampiata /bambliat/. (tr.) to press hard against.

*kraipiata /krebliat/. (tr.) to squeeze or hold tightly under the arm or between the legs.

tpiata /tbliat/. 1. (tr.) to hold in a vise, tongs, pincers, between the fingers or under the arm. 2. (tr.) to press one against the other.

tampiata /tambliat/. tongs; pincers, tweezers.

prapiata /prabliat/. (reciprocal) to press up against each other, crowd or huddle together.

*spiata /sbliat/. (tr.) to rub together.


piama /bliaom/. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pama, bama, bama, bama, also -poema, -boema, -bovea, -buw, -muma, -muw.


peña /pen/. (intr.) to be swollen, full to bursting, inflated, distended, bloated. Cf. -pawoa, -pawoa, -poña, -poña, bawa, ba'ha, bawa, bawa, buña, bawo, boña, bawo, -bawo, also -piawo.

[khpeña /kpew/]

kampêña /kampew/. (intr.) to be swollen and bulging at the sides.


peh /bêh/ [OK peh /beh/ (K.299: 29, A.D. 1078-1177) ~ paih /beh/ (K.470: 23, A.D. 1327)]. 1. (tr.) to pick, detach in small bits, pluck. 2. (tr.) to press, be close to; peh pida: (tr.) to resemble closely, be quite like.

prapeh /prabeh/. 1. (attenuated reciprocal) to detach (a number of things) one after the other; to pick, gather. 2. (tr.) to be very close to, on the brink of.

rapeh /rbheh/. 1. (perfective) to be detached, come or work loose, break off, separate. 2. (intr.) to fall apart, disintegrate, collapse; to be undermined.


peka /baeek/ [OK pek /beek/ (K.940: 9, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (intr.) to break, burst, split, crack; to be broken, split,
cracked, open(ed); to be out in the open, revealed; to break apart, burst, explode; to break up, separate, divide, branch off, diverge, depart; (by trope) to grow, increase, expand, multiply. 2. (tr.) to break out in (sweat), exude, emit (steam, blood), throw out or off (sparks), shoot, squirt. Cf. -pēka, pā'ka, pēka, -bēka, vēka.

phnēka /phnēk/ [OK phnek /pnēk/ (K.352N: 27, A.D. 878-977)]. fragment, piece, part, portion; section, category. Cf. bhnēka.

pranēka /pranēk/ [Anomalous expansion of phnēka]. (broken) piece, shard, chip, flake, splinter.

pamēka /bomēka/. piece, fragment.

[papēka /bbaaek/]

pampēka /bombaek/. 1. (tr.) to break, smash, shatter; to break up, separate, divide. 2. (tr.) to increase, multiply.

[kpēka /bbaaek/]

kampēka /kombaek/. (derogatory) to be (all) broken, smashed (and worthless).

prapēka /probaaek/. 1. (reciprocal) to separate one from the other, break up, divide. 2. separation, bifurcation; fork, crossroads, confluence.

pēka /paaek/. 1. part, division, section. 2. party, group, faction. Cf. -pēka, pā'ka, pēka, -bēka, vēka.

rapēka /rpaaek/. (perfective) to be divided, separated, scattered.

pēna /baen/ [OK pein /been/ (K.878: 8, A.D. 898), toponym]. 1. (tr.) to divide, split, separate, part, disunite, uncouple, set apart; to divide up, share; (of flies, etc.) to release, deposit (eggs, as on offal). 2. (intr. of Viṣṇu) to be manifested as an avatar.

[papēna /bbaaen/]

pampēna /bombaen/. (tr.) to divide (up), separate, share.

[cpēna /cbaaen/]

campēna /combēna/ [OK campeñ /cambēn/ (K.561: 27, A.D. 681), male slave name]. 1. (intr., by trope) to be divided or torn (between alternatives). 2. (intr., by trope) to be preoccupied, obsessed.
trapēña /trabaːnə/ [Cf. Thai พระษี ventured from พระ/Prabā /trabā / 'to wear across the shoulder']. 1. (tr.) to bind together with twisted cordage; to bind and constrict with a tourniquet; to mend (object, part) with a splint or stay. 2. splint, bar, lever.

[speña /sbaːnə/]

sambēña /sombaːnə/. 0. to set apart. 1. pīdāh sampeña: private house, separate ménage.

'ampēña /qambaːnə/ [OK 'ampeñ /qəmbənə/ (K.352N: 34, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. shard, potsherd, broken piece, fragment; débris. 2. earthenware frying-pan, usually consisting of half of a broken pot.


[khpeña /kpaːnt/]


[spēta /spaːnt/]

sampēta /sampaːnt/. (intr.) to be flattened, flat. Cf. sampāta.

-bēpa /-baaəp/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. bepa, -vēpa.

[kbēpa /kbaaəp/]

kampēpa /kambaːpə/. (of lips) to be thrust outward yet with corners retracted.

cpēpa /cbaaəp/. 1. (of lips) to protrude in a pout. 2. (intr.) to pout, look sulky or glum. Cf. spēpa.

spēpa /sbaaəp/ = cpēpa.

-běra /baaər/ [OK per /bēr/ (K.149: 20, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. 1. (intr., to change direction) to turn, move to one side, alter one's course, deviate, diverge, veer. 2. (by extension) to step aside, sidestep, avoid; to turn around, go back, return; to turn over, be inverted; to turn or develop into, turn out to be, become. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vīna, vīla, viala, ven, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[papaṛa /bbaaəɾ/]

pampaṛa /bombaːrə/. 1. (tr.) to turn, change the direction of; to lead out of the way, mislead, divert. 2. (tr.) to turn over (onto side or back).
kpē /kbaːr/. [MK kpē /kbaːr/ (Lpœka 'aṅgaravatta 127a, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (Abrupt change of direction) brink, verge, rim, lip; (by extension) side, flank; edge, border skirt (of field, forest, hill, etc.). 2. (by denominalization) beside, at the side of, by.

*prapē /probaːr/. (tr., attenuated reciprocal) to be at or along the side or edge of, be beside.

-ṭṭ-pai /-baj/. to hang loosely. Cf. -ṭṭa, bāya.
rapai /rbaj/1. 1. any dangling ornament. 2. bride's headgear, adorned with fringe.
spai /sbaj/ [MK spai /sbaj/ (Lpœka 'aṅgaravatta 76a, A.D. 1620)]. 1. a type of woman's shawl, passed across the breast, thrown over left shoulder, and left hanging at back. 2. tulle.

põe /bāo/. 1. (tr.) to beat or knock against. 2. (tr.) to do (laundry).

[phtmoka /pmao/.]
pramoka /prmao/. [Anomalous expansion of *phtmoka]. 1. (tr.) to beat, pound or drub repeatedly. 2. (by restriction) to beat (silk) before weaving, in order to soften it up and give it gloss.

-ṭṭ-poña /-bāo/. to swell, expand. Cf. -ṭṭa, -ṭṭa, ṭṭa, ṭṭa, baña, ba'ña, bāna, bīna, buña, boença, bēna, boña, bāṁna, also -piña.

[proña /praio/. to be extensible.]

kamproña /kmaio/. basket or bag of woven bamboo, rattan, leather, or the like, used for shopping and keeping light objects.
spoa /sbao/. sack, bag or pouch made of rush or palm-leaves.

põe /pia/. (intr.) to swell, blow or puff up, bulge, fill; to bloat, distend. Cf. -ṭṭa, -ṭṭa, ṭṭa, -poña, baña, ba'ña, bāna, bīna, buña, boença, bēna, boña, bāṁna, also -piña.

[ṭṭpoña /ptaio/]
pampaona /bmaio/. (tr.) to inflate, blow or puff up.
[khpoña /kpiao/.]
kampha /kampha/. (intr., derogatory) to be swollen, puffed up, puffy, bloated, bulging; to be fleshy, beefy, fat, enormous.

poca /boc/. 1. (tr.) to tear up, rip out, by the fistful. 2. (by extension) to pull up/out, pluck.
prapoca /pra'boc/. (tr.) to tear up repeatedly or quickly.
rapoca /raboc/. (perfective) to be ripped out, broken off, undone, loose.

poya /boc/ [OK poy /booj/ (K.560: 3, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. 0. to dangle, wave. 1. (tr.) to signal or beckon by waving (hand). 2. (tr.) to swing (arms) in walking. Cf. pōya.

[phmya /mamoc/]

pramoya /pramamoc/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmya].
trunk (of elephant).

pōya /poc/. 0. to dangle, hang loosely. 1. large hank of yarn or thread. Cf. poya.

[khōya /kamoc/]

kampha /kampha/. 1. queue (of Chinese), pigtail; braid (of hair). 2. (by extension) tuft of hair.
rapōya /rapoc/, occurring only in rapōya-rapōya. (of a collectivity) to float or wave continuously.

pora /baoc/. 1. (intr.) to swell up, rise, bulge; (of wood) to swell, warp, buckle. 2. (by trope) to rise, rebel. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

[papora /baboac/]

papora /bapoc/. 1. (tr.) to cause to swell, warp or buckle. 2. (by trope) to incite to rise up, instigate a rebellion.
rapora /raboc/. 1. (perfective) to be swollen or warped. 2. (by trope) to be crooked, shady, dishonest.

poła /baol/. (of quadrupeds, to move at any quicker gait than normal) to run, whisk, scuttle, scurry, scamper; to rush, race, clip, sprint, dash; to spring, bound, canter,
lope, gallop; to dart, bolt.

[papola /bbaaol/]

pampola /bambaaol/ 1. (causative) to run (horse) at a gallop, make (ox) race. 2. (factive) to run, race, speed, etc.

cpola /cbaaol/ 1. (tr.) to hurry over or rush through, so as to miss details by inadvertence; to skim (text); to clip (one's words). 2. (by extension) to skip (alternate things in series); to skip, pass over, leave out, omit.

posa /baaoh/ 1. (tr.) to sweep (up, out, away), brush. 2. (tr.) to scrub, scour, clean.

paposa /bbaaoh/ 1. (tr.) to sweep or brush rapidly or frequently; to rub lightly or quickly. 2. (by trope) to pat, pet, stroke, fondle; (by extension) to wheedle, coax.

*pamposa /bambaaoh/ (tr.) to sweep or brush aside (objections, etc.), spurn, dismiss, reject, set at naught.

'amposa ~ 'amposa /qambaaoh/ broom, brush, whisk, duster.

poh /baoh/ [OKpas /bɔh/ (K.46B: 10, A.D. 578-677)] 0. to drive (as a dibble) down into the ground. 1. (tr.) to thrust (down) into, insert, plant, seed (ground), sow. 2. (by extension) to sow broadcast; to cast, fling, toss. 3. (tr.) to drive or fix (as a stake or pile) into the ground; to implant, set up; to post, locate, station. 4. (by extension) to drive or thrust (sth.) down upon (sth.), crush (sugar cane), pass (cotton) through a mangle-type gin; to impress (as a seal), stamp, affix.

phnoh /pnaoh/ cotton gin.

cpoh /cbah/ 1. stake, post, pile. 2. (hinge-) pin, pin.

'amphoh /qamboah/ 0. cotton batting (after ginning). 1. spun cotton. 2. cotton textile.

pau /baw/ [OKpau /bɔw/ (K.748: 10, A.D. 613)] (tr., of infant) to suck (milk, breast).

[papau /bbaw/]

1vid. C VI: 36 note 3.
pampau /bombaw/. 1. (tr.) to suckle. 2. (by trope) to graft.

paṁha /ban/. [OK pān /baṅ/ (K.451N: 5, A.D. 680), probably pān /baṅ/ (K.374: 16, A.D. 1042)]. 1. (tr.) to cover with a view to hiding: to conceal, cover over, hide, bury, secrete, mask, veil; to cut off (line of sight). 2. (tr.) to cover with a view to protecting: to shield, screen, protect, guard; (by extension) to bar, stand in the way, defend, guard. Cf. -pa'ha, bāṁha.

OK pnāṅ /pnāṅ/ [K.723: 5, A.D. 578-777] ꞌ phnāṅ /pnāṅ/ [K.262N: 16, A.D. 968; > Thai ผนัง /phanāng/ 'screen, blinders (for horses); partition, inner wall; dam'. Cf. phnā'ha]. 1. screen; blind. 2. inner wall, partition, panel. 3. covering, facing, flap, strip.

[phnāṁha /pnāṅ/. to withstand, resist.]

praṇāṁha /prāṅv/. [Anomalous expansion of *phnāṁha]. 1. (reciprocal) to compete, race. 2. competition, match, joust; contest, combat.

[papāṁha /bbaṅ/]

pampāṁha /bambāṅ/. 1. (tr.) to hide, conceal. 2. (tr.) to make invisible by supernatural power. 3. (tr.) to blind, prevent from seeing.

kpaṁha /kpaṅ/. projecting, protective upper part of various things, e.g. visor, fender, decorated upper part of armoire, cup or guard of sword; a kind of headdress or diadem.

kampāṁha /kämpaṅ/ [OK kampaṅ /këmbaṅ/ (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713) ꞌ kampaṅ /këmbaṅ/ (K.134: 2, A.D. 781), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be covered, hidden, invisible, out of sight. 2. (intr.) to be covert, secret, mysterious.


campāṁha /cёмbaṅ/. [OK campaṅ /cёмbaṅ/ (K.140: 5, A.D. 676), male slave name, ꞌ campāṅ /cёмbaṅ/ (K.292: 10, A.D. 1011)]. fight, combat, battle; war.

srapāṁha /sraṅbaṅ/. 1. (intr.) to be overcast, dim, dull; to be obscure, veiled, indistinct, vague. 2. (reciprocal: to cover one another?) to be of nearly the same height.

Uţ paṅ /bhaṅ/. 1. (intr.) to rise, tip up (through imbalance).
2. (by trope) to rise up, rebel, revolt. Cf. pāsa.

[papāḥ /bbah/]

pampāḥ /bambah/. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, tip up. 2. (by trope) to incite to revolt.

rapāḥ /rbah/. (perfective) to be uplifted, tilted up.

Ṇā ṁ /pah/. 1. (tr.) to hit, strike, knock (into), collide with; to hurt, injure, wound. 2. (by trope) to reach, encounter, meet. Cf. baḥ.

pāpāḥ /ppah/. to provoke a clash.

pampāḥ /bampah/. (factive) to bump into or deliberately jostle.

Ṇā ṁ /pah/ [Chinese (CLK, item 19)]. 1. (tr.) to patch or piece (garment). 2. (by extension) to mend, fix, repair, overhaul.

pamāḥ /bammah/. 1. patch, piece; mend, repair. 2. (intr.) to be patched, mended.

pāpāḥ /ppah/ [tr.] to add small bits onto.

prāsa /praah/ [Skt prāsa 'casting, throwing', probably for prāṣa 'banished, expelled']. 1. (intr.) to leave for a long time or forever; to part. 2. (tr.) to be parted or separated from, bereft of.

pārāsa /baaraah/ [Anomalous expansion of prāsa]. 0. outcast, exile, vagabond. 1. (by trope) stray animal, recently captured but not yet tamed.

pamrāsa /bomraah/ ~ pāmrāsa /bongraah/. (tr.) to separate or sunder by force.

prima /prám/ [Skt premā 'love, fondness']. 1. (intr.) to be dear, beloved. 2. (by extension) to be lovable, lovely, comely, charming, delightful.

paprima /pprám/. intensive of prima.

preta /praect/ [Skt preta 'dead body, corpse; ghoul']. preta, one of a class of disembodied spirits.

*kampreta /kampraect/ [MK (RSP 888)]. (intr., derogatory) to be preta-like, i.e. abject, ghoulish.
PH

พ่าย phāya /phaaj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 40)]. (intr.) to gallop, go at a gallop.

paṃphāya /bāmphaaj/. 1. (tr.) to gallop. 2. gallop.

พ合作社 phita /phèt/. [< Thai นิส /phèt/]. (intr.) to be false to one's spouse, commit adultery.

kaṃphita /kamphèt/. term of opprobrium for an adulterous wife.


Ba /pōa/. 1. (tr.) to hold or carry in the arm(s). 2. (by trope) to bear, suffer, endure. Cf. -bara.

[pāba /ppea/]

*pāmba /bampōa/. (tr., factive) to hold or carry in one arm or on one hip.

khba /kpōa/. 1. spathe or involucre of areca palm or coconut palm. 2. (by trope) stem- or stern-post of boat.

[baka /pōk/ [OK vok /pōk/ (K.357: 20, A.D. 578-677), slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be swollen; to bulge, protrude. 2. bump, hump; knobby excrescence (on tree); goiter. Cf. pūka, -būka, bwka, -boka.

babaka /ppek/. 0. to be puffy. 1. cloud.

[khba /kpōk/]

kambaka /kampōk/. derogatory form of baka.

*ba'ka /puk/. (intr.) to burn and smoke without flame, smolder. Cf. va'ka.

bhna'ka /pnuk/. banked or covered fire.

[paba'ka /ppek/]

pambuka /bampuk/. (tr.) to bank (fire).

-ba'ka /-puk/¹. to be putrid. Cf. -puka, buka.

bha'ka /phuk/. mud, ooze. Cf. phuka.

braha'ka /prahuk/ [Anomalous expansion of bha'ka]. = prahuka.

babha'ka /pphuk/. (intr., of ground) to be wet and muddy.

-ba'ka /-puk/². to hook. Cf. bā'ka.

thba'ka /tpuk/. 1. (tr.) to hang (up) on a hook; to hook, couple, fasten (belt, chain, etc.). 2. (tr.) to pick (fruit from tree) with a hook. 3. hook; peg.

tamba'ka /tampuk/ ~ *damba'ka /tumpuk/. 1. hook, peg, buckle, clasp. 2. fruit-hook consisting of a long pole with a hook at one end.
ba'ña /pɔɔŋ/. 1. (intr.) to swell, be swollen; to be round, distended, spherical, globular. 2. various spherical formations, e.g., egg, blister, testicle. 3. (tr.) to lay (eggs). Cf. -pāña, -puña, āena, -poña, -poña, ba'ña, bāña, bīña, buña, bēña, boña, -bāṇa, va'ña, also -pāña.

[paba'ña /ppɔɔŋ/

pamba'ña /bampɔɔŋ/. (tr.) to toast and puff (pork rind, rice, other grain).

kraba'ña /kropɔɔŋ/. kind of cake made of rice toasted and puffed, then caramelized.

[raba'ña /rɔɔŋ/

ramba'ña /rumpɔɔŋ/. 1. (intr., of sound) to swell, increase in volume. 2. (by extension) to resound.

ba'ña /pʊŋ/ [OK vañ /βɔŋ/ (K.904B: 25, A.D. 713), female slave name]. 1. (intr., of pustules and the like) to swell up. 2. (intr., of peacocks) to spread its tail. 3. (by trope) to strut, swagger, put on airs. Cf. -pāña, -puña, āena, -poña, -poña, ba'ña, bāña, bīña, buña, bēña, boña, -bāṇa, va'ña, also -pāña.

[bhna'ha /pnʊŋ/]

brana'ha /pronʊŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *bhna'ha]. heavy club, bludgeon.

[paba'ña /ppʊŋ/]

pamba'ña /bampʊŋ/. 1. (tr.) to inflate, distend. 2. (intr.) to be inflated, swollen up, hollow. 3. tube, pipe, cylinder. Cf. 'amba'ña.

khba'ña /kpnʊŋ/. 1. summit, peak. 2. khba'ña khba'sa; to be high-topped, i.e. high, lofty.

kaamba'ña /kampʊŋ/ [OK kaŋvañ /kəmʊŋ/ (K.9: 14, A.D. 639), possibly 'place where the bottom rises']. 0. shoal, shallow place. 1. beach, landing-place.

[1ba'ña /lpnʊŋ/]

lama'ña /lumpʊŋ/. sprout, sucker, young shoot.

*amba'ña /qampʊŋ/ = pamba'ña.

ba'ta /pʊt/. 0. to encircle, surround. 1. (tr.) to twist, turn, bend; (by trope) to tame. 2. (intr.) to turn or open out, stretch oneself. Cf. pa'ta, bāddha, -bā'ta, vatta, vāta, vā'ta.

[paba'ña /ppʊt/]
pamba'ta /bamput/. 1. (tr.) to turn, twist, bend. 2. (tr.) to train, instruct. 3. (intr.) to swing the body, walk gracefully.

[raba'ta /rput/]

ramba'ta /rumput/. 1. (intr.) to be twisted along the whole length. 2. fact or state of being twisted, bent, gnarled, as of trees or horns.

[sba'ta /sput/. to gird, wrap, envelop (the body)]

samba'ta /samput/. the sampot or Khmer sarong; (by extension) length of cloth; cloth, material.

buddha /poet/ [Indianized respelling of *bā'ta, wrongly attributed to Skt/P baddha]. 1. (tr.) to go around, encircle, surround. 2. (tr.) to tie on or around, gird. Cf. pa'ta, ba'ta, -bā'ta, vatta, vāta, vā'ta.

bāndha /poan/ [Indianized respelling of *bā'na, wrongly attributed to Skt/P bandha]. 1. (tr.) to hold by encircling, hug, clasp, embrace; to entwine, coil around, wrap. 2. (tr.) to tie, attach. Cf. -bā'na, bena, bēna, vānṭa vāṁda, vā'na, -vina, viana, vena.

bāpa /-pap/. to touch, reach, meet. Cf. -ba'pa, bēpa, bopa.

khbapa /kpap/. 1. (intr.) to climb a tree by hugging the trunk. 2. pond left by retreating floodwaters between old shore and newly built alluvial shore. 3. alluvial deposits, silt, alluvium, sediment.


[khba'pa /khpap/]

kamba'pa /kmapup/. (tr.) to knock over (vessel) and spill its contents; to tip over, spill.

[chba'pa ∼ jhba'pa /cmapup/]

camba'pa /campup/ ∼ jamba'pa /cummapup/. (tr.) to knock into, collide with by chance or accident.

bama /poom/. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pāma, piana, bāma, bān, also -poema, -bēma, -vēma, -baṃ, -muma -mup.

[pabama /ppoom/]

[Note: The text contains a mix of Khmer and Pali words with some Pali phonetic respellings. The text is a dictionary entry for various Khmer words.]
pambama /bampoom/. (tr.) to cause, have or force to hold or keep (sth.) in the mouth.

bara /poor/. (tr.) to coat with pitch or wax, to make sth. impermeable.

[bhmara /pmoor/]

bramara /prəməor/ [Anomalous expansion of *bhmara]. compound of lac and beeswax.

-bara /-poor/. to hold or carry in the arm(s). Cf. ba.

[bhnara /pmoor/]

branara /prənəor/ [Anomalous expansion of *bhnara]. 0. carrier, i.e. (bamboo, wicker) back-basket or pack-basket. 1. (tr.) to pack, carry on the back. 2. load carried on the back.

-ba'la /-pul/. to whirl; to be busy. Cf. -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vēla, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[khba'la /kpol/]

*kamba'la /kompol/. 1. serious concern, anxiety. 2. (tr.) to be anxious over, preoccupied with. Cf. kañva'la.

[raba'la /rpul/. See rava'la]

*ramba'la /rumpul/. (tr.) to worry, cause anxiety to; to trouble, bother.

'amba'la /qompul/ [OK 'aqmal /qəməol/ (K.748: 6, A.D. 613)]

1. [MK] (tr.) to be encumbered or loaded down with; (by extension) to be provided with. 2. (tr.) to cause care or trouble to; to worry, distress. 3. care, concern, anxiety; trouble, bother, pains.

-bā /-pía/. to step on, crush. Cf. bāra, biara, also bāna.

krabā /kropiə/. species of crocodile.

[dhba /tpiə/]

dambā /tumpiə/. (tr.) to chew, masticate.

[rabā /rpīə/]

rambā /rupiə/. 1. prey, quarry; (by extension) partly devoured carcass, remains; (by trope) human object of lust. 2. beast of prey, carnivore. Cf.
'abhāra.

बङ्का /peek/. 1. (tr.) to hang, hook, suspend; to put on, wear (upper garment, hat, shoes, jewels). 2. (tr., of cattle) to mount (female). 3. (by trope) to take upon oneself, assume; to learn upon, rely on. Cf. -ba'ka.

भनाका /nēnēk/ [OK vnāk /βnāk/ (K.557/600E: 6, A.D. 611) ∼ vnak /βnāk/ (K.713: 2, A.D. 893) ∼ bnāk /βnāk/ (K.347E: 19, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. support, prop, stay; (hand-) rest. 2. agent, official.

ब्राण्यका /proneık/ [Anomalous expansion of bhāka]. 1. carrier, porter, bearer. 2. (tr.) to carry on the shoulders or the back of an animal.

बम्नाका /pumneık/. 1. (that upon which sth. leans) support, prop. 2. (that upon which one relies) shelter, protection; refuge, retreat, asylum, sanctuary.

[pabā'ka /peek/. See babā'ka]

पम्बाका /bampeık/. 1. (tr.) to clothe, dress. 2. upper garments and certain other articles of dress.

बबाका /peek/. (tr.) to place one on top of the other, stack, pile up. Cf. prabā'ka.

*चबाका /cpeık/. (intr.) to be snarled, tangled; to be badly confused.

फम्बाका /campeık/ ∼ jaṃbā'ka /cumpeık/. 1. (intr.) to be hooked, snared, snarled; to be tied up, bound, entwined, intertwined; (by trope) to be obligated, in debt. 2. tie, bond, snare (esp. in Buddhist sense).

prabā'ka /propeık/ = babā'ka.

बाह /pīṇṇ/. 0. to swell, be distended. 1. large jar, urn. Cf. -pañña, -πuña, πeṇa, -pōna, -poña, baña, ba'ña, bīha, buña, bēna, boha, -bāmha, also -piha.

[khāha /kipiṇṇ/]

कम्बाह /kampiṇṇ/. 1. (intr.) to be more wide than high. 2. (intr.) to be opened out or up, wide-mouthed, splayed, flaring.

-बात -ba'ta /poept/ [Vid. bāḍḍha. Probably OK vat /βat/ (K.713: 3, A.D. 893)]. to ring, encircle, enfold. Cf. pa'ta,

\[1\]Cf. C I: 29 note 4 and K.420: 48 (C IV: 166).
ba'ta, bāḍāha, vatta, vāta, vā'ta.

brātra /prōaṭ/ [For *brā'ta, wrongly attributed to Skt va- ratrā]. (that which encircles) strap, thong, girth.

[pabā'ta /ppōaṭ/]

pambāḍāḍha /bamppōaṭ/ [For *pambā'ta]. 1. (tr.) to cause to encircle or enfold, train to interlace. 2. (by trope) to encircle, surround, beleaguer.

krabā'ta /krōpōaṭ/,. 1. (tr.) to cross (arms), hold (handās) behind the back. 2. rope passed around body of elephant and under tail to secure howdah.

[rabā'ta /roaṭ/]

rambā'ta /rumpōaṭ/. whip, lash.

bāna /pīiən/,. 1. (tr.) to walk or step on (over, across); to tread or trample on; to climb up onto; (by extension) to walk about in, wander in, roam (forest). 2. (by trope) to run or barge into, come or chance upon, come up against, meet with. Cf. -bā, bāra, biara.

bhāna /pnīən/,. 1. (means of crossing) plan, strategem, strategy, program. 2. ambition, will to win; wish, hope, aspiration.

[pabāna /pπiən/ = babāna]

pambāna /bampiən/,. 1. (tr.) to walk on deliberately, beat down with the feet, trample, stomp. 2. (by trope) to trample, grind (populace) underfoot, ride roughshod over, oppress.

babāna /pπiən/ = prabāna.

prabāna /prpüiən/. (reciprocal) to step or climb up onto each other, pile up.

sbāna /sp̪iən/ [OK svān /sβaana/ (K.254B: 16, A.D. 1129)]. 1. footbridge, ganplank; (any) bridge. 2. landing stage, wharf, pier.


*mbā'na /mpoən/. one thousand.


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1But cf. C VI: 64 note 2.
bándha, bëna, bëna, vānta ~ vānda, vā'na, -vina, vi'ana, venä, also bhā'na.

[pabā'na /pbounding/
  *pambā'na /bounding/. 1. (tr.) to entwine, embrace. 2. (intr.) to be girded, clasped, embraced.

prabā'na /probounding/. 1. (reciprocal) to be entwined in one another; to be piled up one on top of the other. 2. (intr.) to be entwined, intertwined, tangled, tightly tied.

-bāpa /-phiap/. to be low. Cf. -pāpa, biapa, also pāta, pāta, pēta.

srabāpa /srapping/. 1. (intr.) to be flattened out, flat-tish, low and wide (e.g., an uncommonly low hut); to be squashed. 2. (by trope) to be crushed, prostrated. Cf. srappinga.

bāma /picking/ [OK *vām ~ vām /betaam/]. 0. to open the hand. 1. fork, bifurcation. 2. confluence of watercourses. Cf. pāma, piama, bama, bām, vāma, also -pāma, -bāma, -pāma, -bu'a, -mama, -mu'm.

chbāma /chpicking/. (tr.) to take hold of, with fingers out-spread like teeth of fork. Cf. cpāma.

cambāma /campicking/. (of tree, etc.) fork, crotch. OK 'amvām /qēqaam/. confluence, (river) fork.

bāya /picking/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, strewn, lying in disorder. 2. (by trope) to be decimated, wiped out (as by epidemic or battle). Cf. -pāya -pai.

bnāya /pning/. 1. (that which is strewn across the sky) the Milky Way. 2. (intr.) to be out of square, lop-sided, distorted; to hang unevenly; to bulge, project, jut, hang unevenly, overhang.

bhāya /phitting/. 1. (intr.) to spring up or out, shoot, fly up or out, spurt, gush; to spill or run over, spread. 2. (intr.) to blow gently, waft; to breathe, exhale.

rambhāya /rumpthing/. 1. (intr., of wind) to blow gently; to be cool, refreshing. 2. (tr.) to cool, freshen. 3. flounce, fringe.

babāya /pthing/, occurring only in babāya-nāya [For the *[bâ:ni-nâ:ji] reduplication cf. 'ambāva-nāva]: (intr.) to cry one's wares.
[khbāya /kpíēj/]

kambāya /kampíēj/. ground strewn with hummocks thrown up by insects, moles or the like.

rabāya /rpíēj/. 1. (perfective) to be strewn, scattered. 2. (of a collectivity) to lie here and there. Cf. rājāya, 'āmbāya.

sbāya /spíēj/. (tr.) to carry or wear crosswise over the shoulder, sling across one's back.

sambāya /s amplified spíēj/. object or burden carried over the shoulder or across the back.

*'āmbāya /qpíēj/ = rabāya.

bāra /píēr/. 1. (tr.) to step, walk or tread on, trample. 2. (by extension) to crush; to pound, hit, batter, knock. 3. (by trope) to pounce upon; to prey upon, kill for food. Cf. -bā, -biara, also bāna.

[pabāra /ppíēr/]

pambāra /bampíēr/. 1. (tr., factive) to attack as by premeditation. 2. (tr., frequentative and tendential) to look for (prey); to be prone to attack, be aggressive. 3. (by trope) to be bold, brazen, insolent; to walk all over (others), trespass on the rights of.

babāra /ppíēr/ [Semantic connection uncertain]. hood of cobra.

*'ambāra /qampíēr/. 1. = rambā. 2. = 'ambiara.

bā'la /poel/. 1. (tr.) to feel, finger, touch. 2. (tr.) to handle; to try out, test.

bhna'la /pnoel/. 1. (means of trying one's luck) wager, bet. 2. (tr.) to wager, bet; to gamble. 3. (act of) gambling, gaming.

bāva /píēw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 8)]. (intr.) to cry one's wares. Cf. pāva.

bhāva /phiēw/. 1. (intr.) to be diluted, thin; (of color) to be light, pale. 2. bhora bhāva: to be far-flung, extensive; to be overabundant.

[pabāva /ppíēw/]

pambāva /bampíēw/. (intr.) to cry at the top of one's voice, proclaim.
'ambāva /qampīzw/. 1. (intr.) to shout, bawl, bellow into the distance. 2. (tr.) to shout or cry out to in order to summon. 3. 'ambāva-nāva [For the *[baṭu-naṭu] re-duplication cf. baṭu-ya-naṭa]. to shout, bawl.

bāsa /pīis/. 1. (tr.) to cover, overlay; to line, protect, upholster, overspread; (by trope) to be plentiful, copious, abundant. 2. (intr.) to be above or overhead. Cf. bā'as, vāsa, vā'as.

bhānāsa /pniis/. hide or skin covering.

bhāas /pniis/. 1. (intr.) to occur in great quantity, be abundant. 2. plenty, abundance.

'ambāsā /qampīz/. 1. (intr.) to exist in great quantity, be plentiful. 2. (by trope) to be available everywhere, be widespread, general, common, ordinary.

-bā'sa /-pōs/. to overlie, traverse a wide field, curve. Cf. bāsa, vāsa, vā'as.

[chbā'sa /cpos/]

cambā'sa /kampos/. curved fork; curved grip of implement.

[labā'sa /lpos/]

lambā'sa /lumpos/. 1. curve, curvature; the curving configuration of carabao horns or the like; bifurcation, fork. 2. pliability, flexibility.

-bica /-picas/. to blink the eyes. Cf. -beca, mica, -meca, vica, -veca.

brica /pricas/. (intr.) to blink or bat the eyes rapidly.

babrica /ppricas/. (intr.) to flutter the eyelids.

bita /pit/. 1. (tr.) to press heavily against, push, shove. Cf. -pita, pida, piata, -biata.

bita /pit/² [OK vyat /pīiś/ (K.353S: 17, A.D. 878-977) vyatta /pīiś/ (K.690N: 27, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. (intr.) to be true, real, actual, genuine; to be sure, certain, positive, definite; to be accurate, exact; to be honest, truthful, sincere. 2. (tr.) to inform, make known to (monk); to denounce, slander.

bamnīta /pumnits/. 1. (fact or state of being true) truth,
truthfulness, certainty, accuracy, honesty.  2. [MK (RSP 3767)] good faith, loyalty.

[pabita /ppit/]

*pambita /bampit/ [OK paṃvīt /bō̆ṇ̃hīt/ (K.233A: 12, A. D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to verify, confirm, corroborate. 2. (tr.) to swear to the truth of.

-bīla /-pil/. to go round. Cf. -ba'la, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viāla, vena, vera, -vela, -vēla, also -pa'la etc.

babila /ppil/ [OK valvel /βαlβεil/ (K.121: 6, A.D. 716) ~ valvyal /βαlβειλ/ (K.348: 24, A.D. 954)]. leaf-shaped metal ritual utensil with handle, used to hold candle, passed clockwise around objects and individuals to be blessed.

bī /pi/. 1. from, out of, of; since. 2. in (past time, e. g. childhood, the beginning), at (daybreak). 3. in someone's name, on behalf of, for. 4. of, about, concerning.

'ambī /gmpi/. [OK 'amvi /qoqšii/ (K.79: 8 (A.D. 639) ~ 'am-vī /qoqšii/ (K.56C: 27, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. from, out of; since. 2. of, on, about, concerning.

bīha /piq/. 0. to be swollen, pot-bellied. 1. big-bellied earthen water pot (about 30 cm high). 2. bīha bāha: common spider. Cf. -bāha, -buha, -pēha, -poha, -pōha, ba'ha, ba'ha, buha, bōha, beha, boha, -bō̆ha, also -piha, -miha, mēha.

[khīna /kipi/]

kambīna /kampi/ [OK kamvūni /kaṇ̃hīn/ (K.31: 5, A.D. 1019), in toponym]. of coconut and the nuts of other palms meat, kernel.

*thbīna /tpi/. (intr.) to be big-bellied, pot-bellied, have a large paunch. Cf. trabīha, sbīha.

*trabīha /tropi/. = thbīha.

rabīha /rpi/. species of fat edible spider.

sbīha /spi/. 1. intensive of thbīha ~ trabīha. 2. (intr., of drowned animal or the like) to have a distended belly.

sambīha /smpi/. (intr.) to be excessively swollen.

bīna /py/. [Chinese (CLK, item 20)]. 1. (tr.) to depend or rely on. 2. (tr.) to appeal to for help, have recourse to,
resort to, take refuge in.

bamśiha /pumnyŏ/. 1. refuge, asylum; shelter, protection.
   2. protector.

[rabšiha /rpyŏ/]

ramśiha /rumpyŏ/. 1. (tr.) to have recourse to; esp.,
   to take refuge in (the Buddha and the Dharma). 2.
   (by extension) to meditate on, between two parts of
   a prayer; to meditate on, ponder, consider.

*bila /pyŏ/. 1. (intr., of eyes) to be dazzled by a bright
   light; to be dim, unseeing. 2. (by extension, of prospect)
   to be dim, indistinct, blurred. Cf. -bila, etc.

bríla /pryŏ/. = srabila.

rabšiha /rpyŏ/. 1. (intr., of light) to be dim, not bright
   enough, dark. 2. (by extension, of objects) to be dim,
   indistinct, barely distinguishable; to be vague, con-
   fused.

srabšiha /srpyŏ/. (intr.) to be blurred, indistinct.

-bi-fi /-pyŏ/. to stand up or out. Cf. -bæsa.

chbi-fi /cphŏ/. = chbæsa.

buka /puk/.1 [Probably OK vuųk /buk/ (K.8: 4, A.D. 578-777),
   male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be rotten, spoiled. 2.
   (intr.) to be putrid, stinking from decay, foul, tainted.
   Cf. -puka, -ba'ka.

buka /pruk/. (intr.) to decay, crumble from rot.

[khbuka /kpuk/]

kambuka /kampuk/. intensive of buka.

buka /puk/.2. onomatopoeia for the sound of fruit or the
like hitting the ground.

khbuka /kpuk/. expressive for fruit or the like hitting
the ground with a thud or thump.

rabuka /rpk/. (intr., of a collectivity) to fall with a
thud.

buha /pun/. [Perhaps OK vuų /bun/ (K.137: 8, A.D. 578-677),
in personal name; > Thai ṇ /phun/ 'belly']. 0. to bulge,
swell. 1. boh buha: (exterior contour of) belly, abdomen.
2. buḥa boḥ: belly, abdomen. Cf. -pāḥa, -puṇa, āpeṇa, -poṇa, -poṇa, baṇa, baḥa, bāḥa, bīṇa, bāṇa, bōṇa, bāḥa, boṇa, bāṃha, also -piaṇa.


kaṃbuṇa /kamuṇ/. 1. (intr.) to be full and distended; to bulge, protrude, jut out. 2. marker of progressive action. 3. outburst (as of passion), outbreak, fit, attack, bout (of illness, disease).

būta /puta/. 1. deceit, guile, falseness; pretense, hypocrisy; imposture, imposition; sham, dissembling. 2. deceitful act or behavior. Cf. -puta.

bura /pur/. 0. to swell up; to overflow, brim over. 1. (intr.) to break out in swellings (pimples, pustules, boils or the like). 2. (intr., of the flesh of humans and fruit) to be soft and shapeless. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

babura /ppura/. (intr.) to be all swollen up, broken out.

khbura /kpur/. 0. to spew, spit out. 1. (tr.) to rinse (mouth) by taking in water and ejecting it. 2. (intr.) to rinse the mouth; to gargle.

sbura /spur/. (intr., of human flesh, fruit, etc.) to be puffy and soft. Cf. sbula.

bula /pul/. 1. (intr.) to be poisoned, intoxicated, sick (from contaminated food, consumption of areca, opium, tobacco, or other toxic substances); (by extension) to be addicted; (by trope) to be obsessed. 2. (intr.) to be poisonous, toxic, venomous, infectious; to be contaminated, polluted; (by extension) to be noxious, unhealthful. Cf. -ba'la, etc., and bīla.

[pabula /ppla/]

pambula /bampul/. (tr.) to poison.

krabula /krapul/. 1. (intr., of odor) to be intoxicating; to be sickening, repulsive. 2. (intr.) to be intoxicated, infatuated.

-bula /-pul/. to swell. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

sbula /spul/ = sbura.
buḥ /puh/¹ [OK vwah /βuəh/ (K.196: 2, A.D. 1005)]. 1. (tr.) to cleave, rive, rend asunder, split in two; to hack open, slash, gash; to cut, dissect. 2. (by extension) to break open, stave in, batter in, smash, broach; to demolish. Cf. beḥ, boḥ, -bah, -vesa, veh, -voh, vaḥ.

[chbuḥ /cpuh/]

cambuḥ /campuh/ [OK camvuh /καμβυή/ (K.143C: 16, A.D. 978-1077), male slave name]. (of bird) bill, beak.

buḥ /puh/². 1. (intr.) to boil, seethe. 2. (by extension) to bubble, fizz, froth, foam.

*bamnuḥ /pumnuh/. (act or fact of) boiling, bubbling.

babuḥ /ppuh/. 1. (intr.) to foam, fizz. 2. foam, lather, froth.

[rabuḥ /rpuh/]

rambuḥ /rumpuh/ = 'ambuḥ.

'ambuḥ ~ 'ambuḥ /qampuh/. 1. ebullition, bubbling, effervescence. 2. boiling time; while.

-būka /-puuk/. mass, mound, group. Cf. pūka, baka, bwka, -boka.

bamnūka /pumnuuk/. heap, pile; stack, rick (of hay).

babūka /ppuuk/ = babwka.

[khbuṅka /kpuuk/]

kambūka /kampuuk/. mound, pile.

[chbuṅka /cpuuk/]

cambūka /campuuk/. 0. group, grouping. 1. section (of literary work), chapter.

būja /puuc/ [Alteration of Skt/P bIja]. 1. seed; (by extension) seeding, sowing. 2. (by trope) seed, offspring, descendants, children; birth, breed, stock, species; family, house, line. 3. (by restriction) good birth or breeding.

[khbūja /kpuuc/]

kambūja /kampuuc/. low birth, base origin; humble family.

būta /puut/. 1. (tr.) to roll in hands, between hand and thigh, in rollers, etc.). 2. (by extension) to press,
squeeze, wring; to express. Cf. bwta.

bamnuța /pumnuut/. wad, pellet, ball (of mud, rice, paper, lichen, or the like).

thbũtə /tpuut/. 1. (tr.) to wring, twist; to splice (corde). 2. (tr.) to form into a mass.

bũnə /puuh/ [OK vvani ~ vvanni /βuuen/ (K.760: 18, 26, A.D. 978-1077)\(^1\)] 1. (tr.) to amass, accumulate. 2. (by extension) to heap, pile, stack. Cf. -pa’na, -pa’la, -pala, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, bũla, bora, -mā’la.

babũnə /ppuun/. (intr.) to come together, gather, form a mass. Cf. prabũnə.

*prabũnə /prapuun/ = babũnə.

rabũnə /rpuun/. (perfective) to be piled up in a disorderly heap.

bula /puul/. mass; heap, pile. Cf. -pa’na, -pa’la, -pala, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, bũla, bora, -mā’la

[khpũlə /kpuul/. to raise up]

kambũlə /kampuul/. 1. top, summit. 2. chief.

bwka /půuək/ [OK *vok /βook/ ~ *vvak /βuuək/]. 0. group, mass, collectivity. 1. group, party, company. Cf. puka, baka, -bũka, -boka.

OK vnok /βnook/ [K.904B: 10 (A.D. 713)] ~ vnvak /βnuuək/ [K. 713: 4 (A.D. 893)]. group, company, troop.

babwka /ppůuək/. 1. area, field, domain. 2. group, party. Cf. babũka.

[chbwka /cpůuək/]

cambwka /campuəək/. class, category, group.

bwta /půuət/. (tr.) to press down on and rub; to chafe. Cf. bũta.

bamnuța /pumnůuət/. (wooden or bamboo) fire-maker, fire-sticks.

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\(^1\) Vid. C V: 117 note 6.
bwna /púən/. (intr.) to hide, be hidden.

bamwna /pumnuən/. 1. hiding-place. 2. (by extension) refuge; retreat, sanctuary.

[pəbwna /ppúən/]

pambwna /bampuən/. 1. (causative) to hide sth. 2. (factive) to hide oneself. 3. kind of cake made of glutinous rice wrapped in caramel.

bwrə /půər/. cable, hawser, line.

[khbwə /kpůər/]

kambwə /kampuər/. (of normally slender and shapely formations) to be massive and shapeless.¹

bəe /pəə/. 0. to do, make, form. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend. Cf. -vəe.

'amboe /qampeə/ [OK 'amve /qəməə/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D. 611) < 'ambe /qambeə/ (K.413D: 7, A.D. 1361); > probably Thai ด้วย /qampheə/ (for ด้วย /qamphəə/) 'that which is formed [sc. out of a whole] subdivision of a จังหวัด or province']. 1. bidding, prompting, dictates (of heart); feint, pretense, sham; spell, enchantment; evil, harm, injury. 2. act, deed; action, performance; effect, result; fact, matter; state, condition.

bækə /pəək/. 1. (intr.) to be listless, languid, enervated; (of objects) to be inert, weightless, buoyant. 2. dense mass of flotsam. Cf. məka, vəka.

[rabækə /rpəək/]

rambækə /rumpəək/. 1. (intr., of sea or land) to heave or swell slowly. 2. (by trope) to be deeply moved, in the grip of strong emotion.

bəənə /pəən/. 1. (intr.) to bulge, protrude, be convex; to have a big chest. 2. (by extension) to be swollen, warped, curved. 3. mountain shelter built under rock ledge. Cf. -pəna, -pəna, -pəna, -pəna, ba'na, ba'na, bəna, bəna, bu'na, bo'na, -bəməna, also -pia'na.

[pəbənə /ppəən/]

¹But cf. Headley I: 54b.
pambœna /bampœŋ/. (tr.) to cause to swell or bulge, thrust out (chest).

[khboena /kpœŋ/]

kambœna /kampœŋ/. derogatory form of bœna.

crabœna /crapœŋ/. (intr.) to jut or project far out.

raboena /rpœŋ/. (intr.) to stand out or up. Cf. rabaeta.

bœta /pœt/. 0. to rise up. 1. (intr.) to start involuntarily, give a start or jump. 2. (intr., of pain) to shoot, throb; (by extension) to have a shooting pain.

[pabaeta /ppœet/]

pambœta /bampœt/. (intr.) to draw oneself up (to full height), jib.

rabaeta /rpœt/, occurring only in rabaeta raboena: 1. (intr.) to be continually rising or standing up. 2. (by trope) to be disrespectful, offensive, rude.

bœpa /pœp/ [MK bœpa /bœp > pœp/]. (tr.) to meet, run into, collide with. Cf. -bapa, -ba'pa, bopa.

[chbœpa /cpœp/]

cambœpa /cumpœp/. 1. (intr.) to be encountered for the very first time. 2. (by trope) to be fresh, new, agreeable.

-bœma /-pœm/. to sicken. Cf. -pœma, -'œma, also pāma, -bun.

khboema /kpœm/. 1. (tr.) to feel aversion to, revulsion for. 2. disgust, repugnance.

-bœsa /-pœsh/. to stand up or out. Cf. -bīh.

chboesa /cpœsh/. (intr.) to form a protuberance or bulge. Cf. chbīh.

crabœsa /crapœŋ/. (intr., of teeth, etc.) to stick out, jut; to be protruding, prominent.

biaca /píac/. (intr.) to be dented, made concave by a blow. Cf. viaca.

[pabiaca /ppíac/]

pambibiaca /bampíiac/. 1. (tr.) to pound in in order to
hollow out. 2. (tr.) to pound down in order to eliminate a bulge.

-biata /-píət/. (tr.) to press, enclose, be close to. Cf. -pita, pida, piata, bita.

-bniata /pníət/. 1. pen or paddock for elephants. 2. (by trope) numeral classifier for eight elephants. 3. low ground contiguous to a man-made pond.

-sbiata /spíət/. (intr.) to be packed tight, squashed, crushed, flattened.

-sambíata /samplíət/. 1. (intr.) to be squeezed or crowded; (of garments or the like) to be too tight or too small. 2. kind of flat bag or pouch made of plaited palm leaves or rush.

-biapa /píəp/. 0. to be low. 1. (intr.) to be unnaturally low, heavy or deep; to be depressed, touching bottom. 2. (by trope, of illness) to be critical, grave. Cf. -papa, -bapa, also pata, pata, pata.

-biara /píəɾ/. [P vera (= Skt vaira), properly 'heroism, manly quality', but more often 'hostility, sin']. 1. hostility, enmity, animosity, hatred, antipathy; ill-will, malevolence, vindictiveness, spite; hostile action, revenge, grudge, quarrel, feud. 2. sin, transgression. 3. punishment, retribution, atonement; suffering, torment.

-bamniara /punníəɾ/. the baleful consequences of revenge.

-biara /-píəɾ/. to step, walk, tread. Cf. -bā, bāra, also bāna.

-'ambiara /qompíəɾ/. 1. (tr.) to walk gingerly and watchfully along (path, etc.). 2. (intr.) to move furtively, sneak, skulk. Cf. 'ambāra.

-beca /péec/. 1. (tr.) to take away, withdraw, remove, subtract; to filch, purloin. 2. (tr.) to place out of danger, hide, shield, protect, preserve. Cf. veca.

-thbeca /tpeec/. (tr., to disentangle fibers) to whip or card (cotton) with a bow.

-tambeca /tampéec/. carding bow.
-beca /-péec/. to blink. Cf. -bica, mica, -meca, vica, -veca.
[rabeca /rpéec/]
rambeca /rumpéec/ [MK (RSP 3265)]. wink.

beña /péen/ [MK beña /been > peen/ (K.261C: 1, A.D. 1561; K.261B: 3, A.D. 1578-1677)]. 1. (intr.) to be full, replete, complete, sufficient; to be satisfied, satied, surfeited. 2. (tr.) to fill up or in; to cover up.
[pabeña /ppéen/]
parambeña /bampéen/. 1. (tr.) to fill; to fill out, complete. 2. (by trope) to fulfill, accomplish.
ibeña /lpeen/. (intr.) to be full, plump, portly.

bena /péen/. 1. (tr.) to coil, wind, twist, wrap; to turn up (in, back), double, fold. 2. (intr.) to coil up, curl (into a ball). Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bēna, vānta ~ vānda, va'na, -vīna, viana, vena.
bhnena /pneen/. 1. any coiled formation. 2. coil (of snake). Cf. bhāna.
[pabena /ppeen/. Cf. babena and prabena].
pambena /bampéen/. (tr.) to coil up, roll, wind.
*prabena /prpéen/. = babena.
babena /ppee/. 1. (tr.) to coil or roll up. 2. (tr.) to fold (up) together. Cf. prabena.
*rabena /rpéen/. (of a crowd or swarm) to turn or drift to one side.
rambena /rumpéen/. 1. (intr.) = rabena. 2. (intr.) to turn or sweep now to one side, now to the other.

bepa /péep/. (intr.) to thrust out the lower lip, pout. Cf. -pēpa, -vēpa.

-bēka /-pēek/. to part, be open. Cf. -pāka, pā'ka, pēka, pēka, vēka.
bhnēka /pneek/ [OK vnek /bneek/ (K.70: 12, A.D. 878-977) 'eyes; in front; ladleful (cf. vēka)']. 0. opening, aperture. 1. eye, both eyes; before the eyes: in front of, in the future. 2. (by trope) eye-like bud or blemish on fruits and vegetables. Cf. phnēka.
thōka /tºɛk/: [OK tvek /tºɛk/ (K.480: 10, A.D. 578-677) female slave name]. 0. to be open, uncovered. 1. (intr.) to be bare, smooth. 2. (by restriction) to be bald, hairless.

tambio /taºɛk/: [OK tamvek /taºɛk/ (K.352S: 27, A.D. 878-977), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be (definitively, characteristically) bald. 2. one who is bald-headed.

bēna /peɛ:/ cup, mug. Cf. -pāna, -puṇa, -peṇa, -poṇa, -boṇa, baṇa, ba'ṇa, bāṇa, buṇa, boṇa, bōṇa, also -piṇa.

-bēna /-peɛ:/ to describe a circle, turn, rotate. Cf. va'ṇa, vaṇa, viṇa, viṇa, viāṇa, -veṇa, vēṇa, vāṇa.

[khōna /kpeɛ/]

kambēna /kampeen/ [OK kamveh /kαƞβεɛ/ (K.56A: 26, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. circular wall, encompassing rampart. 2. (by trope) lip and wall of tobacco-pipe bowl.

[lbēna /lpeɛ/]. to throw overhand.

lambēna /lumpetɛ/ [OK lamveh /lαƞβεɛ/ (K.669C: 27, A.D. 972)]. spear, lance, javelin.

bōṇa /peɛn/. (intr.) to assume the padmāsana, sit tailor-fashion with legs crossed in front of one. Cf. bāṇa, -bā'ṇa, bena, vānta ~ vāṇa, vā'ṇa, vēṇa, vēna, vēna.

bhnēna /pneen/. 1. the padmāsana; 'aṅguya bēna bhnēna, to sit in the padmāsana. 2. lap formed by the legs folded in front of one. Cf. bhnena.

-bēh /-peh/. to part, open. Cf. buḥ, boḥ, -baḥ, -vesa, vēḥ, -voh, vah.

*chbēh /cepɛh/ = sbēh.

sbēh /spɛh/. thick, pendulous lip.

sambēh /sampɛh/. derogatory form of sbēh.

-bai /-pai/. to be animated, able. Cf. vai.

prabai /propej/ [OK pravai /pr̩vəj/ (K.393S: 33, A.D. 1055 (?))]. 1. (intr.) to be good, estimable, endowed with excellent qualities. 2. (by extension) to be of great
worth, valuable, worthy.

[rabai /rpój/]

rambai /rumpój/. 1. (intr.) to be alert, watchful, vigilant. 2. (tr.) to watch closely, observe attentively, scrutinize.

-boka /-póo/: 1. swelling, protuberance. Cf. pūka, baka, -būka, bwka.

traboka /trapol/. buttocks, breech.

-boka /-póok/² [Chinese (CLK, item 53)]. to smear. Cf. pūka.

[paboka /ppóok/]. Cf. baboka.

pamboke /bampóok/. (tr.) to plaster thickly.

baboka /ppóok/. (tr.) to give several coats of plaster or the like.

boña /póon/. 1. knobby protuberance on either side of elephant's head. 2. bell-shaped buoy. Cf. -pāna, -puña, pēna, -poña, -pōña, baña, ba'na, bāna, bēna, buña, bēna, bēna, bāma, also -piāna, -moña.

rabona /rpóon/. (of a collectivity) to drift one after the other; to be adrift.

[sboña /spóon/]

samboña /sampón/. 1. (intr.) to be swollen, puffed up, bloated. 2. (by trope) to be bulky, voluminous.

bopa /póop/. 1. (tr.) to lie prone on, stretch oneself out on. 2. (by extension) to overlie, cover. Cf. -bapa, -ba'pa, bəpa.

bora /póor/. 1. (intr.) to fill, be full; (of water) to well up, rise to the top; beña bora, to be brimful, full to overflowing. 2. (of river) to be swollen. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, -mā'la.

[pabora /ppóor/]

pambora /bampóor/. (intr.) to cause an overflow, create an overabundance.
sobra /spōər/. (intr., of human face) to be full and bright.

bola /póol/. [OK vol /bʊol/ (K.208: 53, A.D. 978-1077) 'to tell off, detail, order']. 1. (tr.) to tell, mention (details) one by one, recount, relate, narrate; to make known, report, give an account of; to reveal or disclose (events), repeat (words). 2. (tr.) to recite (text), pronounce, declaim; to utter.

bannola /pʊmnóol/. 1. tale, story, account, relation; name of a meter. 2. recitation (of text); utterance; talk, speech.

boh /pɒh/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. internal organ; (by restriction) stomach. 2. inner wall. Cf. buh, -bēh, -baḥ, -vesa, veḥ, -voḥ, vaḥ. Note also krabah.

-bum /-pum/. to be closed (up), unopened. Cf. muma, -mum.

krabum /krɒpum/ [OK klavom /kləʊəm/ (K.357: 7, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. 1. (intr., of flowers) to be unopened, still closed. 2. bud; (by trope) bud-like formation.

bam /poʊm/. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pama, piama, bama, also -pæma, -bæma, -'æma; -bum, -muma, -mum.

[babam /pɒɒm/]

pambam /bɒmpoʊm/. (tr.) to make or let take in the mouth.

bāmna /peəŋ/. (tr.) to stand or place oneself in front of in order to conceal or protect; to shield, screen, hide. Cf. -pa'na pāmna.

bhāmna /pekt/. 1. (intr.) to have a mental lapse: to go blank; to black out, lose consciousness, swoon, faint. 2. (by trope) to be stunned, staggered, stupefied, bewildered, dazed; to be shocked, astonished, amazed; to gape, stand gaping; to be intent.

[pabamna /pætea/]

pambamna /bɒmpet/. 1. (tr.) to block or cut off the view of, screen, veil, mask. 2. (tr.) to block, stop up, caulk.
-ḇaŋ -bəm̃hə /-peŋ/. to swell. Cf. -pəna, -puña, pēna, -poña, -poña, baña, ba'ña, bəhə, buña, bəhə, bəhə, boňə, also -piaňə.

[dhbəm̃hə /tpeŋ/]

dambəm̃hə /tumpesŋ/. 1. sprout, shoot. 2. (by restriction) bamboo shoot.

bəh /peh/. 0. to touch, meet, join. 1. (tr., archaic) to bump or knock into, collide with. 2. (tr.) to meet by chance, run into, stumble across. Cf. pəh.

[sbaŋ /speŋ/]

sambəŋ /sampeŋ/ [But cf. Old and modern Javanese, Malay, Ngaju Dayak səmbah 'eerbewijs, eerbiedige buiging, huile'; Cham sambah 'Adoration, hommage, culte; salut, révérence'; Toba Batak somba'; Tagalog sambá 'to adore, worship']. (intr.) to execute the praṇāma, to bow while joining the hands palm to palm and raising them to the brow in token of reverence or respect.

-bəŋ /-peŋ/. to part, be open. Cf. buŋ, -bəŋ, boŋ, -vesə, vəh, -voŋ, vah.

krabəŋ /krapeŋ/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. stomach. Cf. boňə.
bhāya /phāj/ [Skt/P bhāya]. 1. fear, fright, alarm, dread, terror. 2. (intr.) to be afraid, scared, frightened.

pambhāya /bamphāj/. (tr.) to scare, frighten, intimidate, strike terror into.

bhāra /phōor/. (intr.) to lie, fib, prevaricate.

kambhāra /kamphōor/ [OK kambha /kæm'bha/ (K.669D: 46, A.D. 972), female slave name]. (intr.) to be an inveterate liar, delight in lying, be deceitful by nature.

pambhāra /bamphōor/. (intr.) to lie deliberately, tell a lie.

bhā'na /phōen/. 1. (intr.) to be confused, in error. 2. (intr.) to make an error in reckoning, miscalculate. Cf. -bā'na.

pambhā'na /bamphōen/. 1. (intr.) to cause confusion, create a misunderstanding. 2. (intr.) to cause to make an error or to miscalculate.

bhita /phit/ [Skt/P bhīta]. (intr.) to be frightened.

pambhita /bamphit/. (tr.) to scare, frighten.

bhūta /phuut/. 1. (intr.) to lie, depart from the truth. 2. (by extension) to be false, untrue. Cf. hūta.

kambhūta /kamphuut/. liar; cheat, impostor.

pambhūta /bamphuut/. 1. (intr.) to tell a lie. 2. (tr.) to mislead, deceive.


mbhāi /mphēj/. 0. one score. 1. twenty.

bhlæ /plēa/ [Skt/P bala]. (intr.) to be foolish, senseless, silly, inane.

babhlæ /pplēa/. intensive of bhlæ.
ma'ṭa /mut/. 1. [MK (RSP, passim)] (intr.) to be firm, strong. 2. (tr.) to confirm, strengthen; to agree upon in advance. Cf. मेता, muta.

dhma'ṭa /tmut/. (tr.) to bear patiently, put up with, endure.

मान्या /man/. to be instant, immediate. Cf. मिना, मेना.

मण्डन /qampan/ [For मण्डन /mban/, < ifx -b- + मण्डन] literary equivalent of ममिना; मण्डन मिना, only a moment ago, just now; that very moment, (in) that split second.

माँ /mat/. 1. (of humans, animals) mouth; (by trope) maw; opening, entry; speech, tongue, talk. 2. edge, side, bank, skirt. 3. (tr.) to mouth, utter; (intr.) to utter a sound, talk, say something, call out. न माँ /mat/ 1. mouthful. 2. word; numeral classifier for words.

थमाँ /tmat/. (tr.) to fold up (out areca nut and betel leaves) into a quid.

माता /mat/. (intr.) to be firm, solid, sure; to be real, authentic. Cf. माता, muta.

चमाता /cmat/ [Cf Old Mon cmat /cmot/ 'to be true']. 0. to be solid, entire, in good order. 1. uncastrated animal.

OK canmat /canmat/ [K.748: 15 (A.D. 613)]. 0. one of a class of uncastrated animals. 1. uncastrated bull.

मया /miəj/ [Skt/P मया]. 1. illusion, phantom, apparition. 2. dream; idle thought. Cf. मई.

ममया /mmiəj/. 1. bad dream, nightmare. 2. mental anguish.

माल /miel/. (intr.) to be dear, beloved, cherished.

मन्नाल /mniel/. 0. dear one, darling. 1. appellative in literary (mostly religious) texts: my dear.
-mā'la /-mool/. to group together; to mix. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora.

kramā'la /kramal/. 1. large bundle, cluster or packet. 2. (by restriction) numeral classifier for thirty lengths of bamboo.

-kh mā'sa /-mīsh/. to be shameful. Cf. -mā'sa, -mah.

khmā'sa /kmaah/ [OK kmas /kmaah/ (K.451N: 9, A.D. 680), female slave name, kmā's /kmaah/ (K.430: 1 and K.719: 2, A.D. 578-677), female and male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be ashamed, shame-faced, sheepish, embarrassed; to be shy, modest. 2. shame, embarrassment; modesty; (by restriction) the pudenda.

-kh mā'sa /-mah/. to be shameful. Cf. -māsa, -mah.

'mā'sa /qaa mah/. 1. (intr.) to be shameful, contemptible, disgraceful. 2. (by extension) to be low, vile, abject.

mica /mic/. (intr.) to wink by way of signaling. Cf. -bica, -beca, -meca.

*mīnha /min/ [Cf. Surin Khmer /map/ '(to have) just, a moment ago']. 0. to be instant, immediate, without gap or interval. 1. (intr.) to be fresh, recent; to be momentary, instantaneous. 2. (by deverbalisation) a moment ago, a few minutes ago, just (now); in a moment, at once. Cf. -mā'na, -meňa.

'am mīnha /qam mīn/. at the very moment in the past. Cf. 'am pā'na, 'am meňa.


ramila /rmil/. (tr.) to view, regard, consider. Cf. ramila.

mīna /mīn/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. younger sister of either parent: aunt. Cf. mīña, -meña.

-mīnha /-mīn/. to be big. Cf. mæña, also bīna, etc.
dramīna /trəmiːnə/. (intr.) to be too big, oversized, out-size.

mīna /mɪnə/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. second-person pronoun, derogatory. Cf. mīna, -meha.

mīla /mɪlə/. to look at. Cf. mīla, mæila.
ramīla /rmɪlə/ = ramila.

muca /mʊcə/. to dip the head. Cf. muja ~ mujja.
pramuka /prɔmʊkə/. (causative) to oblige (s.o.) to dip or bow his head.

muja ~ mujja /mʊjə/ [Relationship with P mujjati doubtful]. 1. (tr.) to dip (the head) in order to pass under. 2. (tr.) to dip or immerse (the head) in water.
jramuja /jrɔmʊjə/. (causative) to make (s.o.) plunge (his head) into water.

muta /mʊtə/ [OK mut /mut/ (K.451N: 6, A.D. 680) 'to damage, mar, mutilate']. 1. (tr.) to cut, stab, slash, wound. 2. (intr.) to cut oneself, be cut, have a cut or wound; (of a bladed or pointed instrument) to cut (well), be sharp, cutting, piercing, keen. 3. (by trope) to be brave, bold, intrepid, stalwart, staunch. Cf. ma'ta, mā'ta.

muma /mʊmə/ [OK mʊm /mʊm/ (K.726B: 12, A.D. 678-777; K.904A: 17, A.D. 713) 'bend (in road, river, etc.)']. 0. to close, join. 1. intersection of two lines; crossing. 2. angle, corner. Cf. -bum, -mum.
pramuma /prɔmʊmə/. 1. (tr.) to join two lines or families. 2. (tr.) to gather into a corner.

mula /mʊlə/. to be round; to roll (up). Cf. mūra, mūla, -mʊra, mʊla.
mamula /mʊmʊlə/. (intr.) to crouch as in passing through a narrow opening. Cf. pramula.
tramula /trɔmʊlə/. (intr.) to have the form of a flattened sphere, be oval or ovoid.
pramula /prɔmʊlə/. (intr.) to gather oneself in, make one-
self smaller in order to pass. Cf. mamula.

*muh /muh/ [OK muh /muh/ (K.426: 2, A.D. 578-677), muh /muh/ (K.212A: 8, A.D. 1027)]. 1. nose. 2. [MK] muh hni [Cf. OK mu(h) hni /mu(h) nii/ (K.353S: 16, 17, A.D. 878-977) and modern muna /mun/, which probably developed from it]. before, earlier.


-muña /-muŋ/. to push out the lips, pout. Cf. pũña.

cramuña /cramoch/ = crapuña, srupuña.

mura /muur/. 1. (tr.) to roll, coil up; to wrap, envelop. 2. (intr., by trope) to be excessively shy. Cf. -mula, mūla, -mwra, mwla.

*mamura /mmuur/. 1. (intr.) to stoop, cower, crouch. 2. (intr.) to move furtively, slink.

khmura /kmôor/. 1. (intr.) to be rounded, semicircular, bent, curved; to be curled, cockled, shriveled up. 2. (by trope) to be shrinking, self-effacing, excessively shy, skittish.

*pramura /prarmôor/. roll: coil, ball; hank, skein, twist, spool; scroll. Cf. pramūla.

ramura /rmuur/. 1. (intr.) to be rolled up, wrapped up. 2. roll; pack, bundle. Cf. ramūla.

mula /muul/. 1. (intr.) to be round, circular, spherical, globular; (of voice) to be full. 2. (by extension) to be compact, solid; to be whole, entire, complete, undivided. 3. (tr.) to sum up, state or restate in round terms.

chmula /cmool/. 1. (tr.) to form into a compact mass: to wrap, pack, bundle. 2. (tr.) to crush, crumple; to rumple, crease.

cramula /cramool/. (intr.) to be tangled, confused.

pramula /pramool/. 1. (tr.) to bring together into a compact mass, unite. 2. (by extension) to amass, gather, collect, accumulate. Cf. pramūra.

ramula /rmuul/. (intr., apparently by trope) to have gastric distress because of hunger or emotion. Cf. ramūra.

sramula /sramool/. (intr.) to be entangled, embroiled. Cf. cramula.
-mrORTH -mural /-múuər/¹. to be round. Cf. -mula, mūra, mūla, mula.

*mamural /mmūuər/ (intr.) to be round, rotund, roly-poly, corpulent.

*khrural /kmūuər/¹. species of worm that attacks books and cloth.

-mrORTH -mural /-múuər/². to be dark. Cf. -mula, -mola.

khrural /kmūuər/². (intr.) to be stale, musty.

mla /múuəl/. 1. (tr.) to roll and gather into a center.
2. (tr.) to twist, wrench, screw (in, down); (by trope) to twist (factual), skew, distort; to slander. 3. (twisting of bowels) dysentery.

khrural /kmúuəl/¹. 1. (intr.) to be twisted or wrung, with pain or anger. 2. abdominal cramps and attendant pain of dysentery.

ramural /rmúuəl/. 1. twisting, writhing, contorsion. 2. (muscular) cramps.

-mla /-múuəl/. to be dark. Cf. -mural², -mola.

khrural /kmúuəl/² [OK kmval /kmuual/ (K.457: 10, A.D. 893), 'cloud', in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be cloudy, overcast, dark, blighted. 2. [MK (RSP 3053)] to be as black as a cloud.

mæka /mæk/. 1. (intr.) to move with extreme slowness, be sluggish; (by trope) to be enervated, irresolute, lacking in will power. 2. (intr.) to be soft in the head, vapid, silly. Cf. bæka, væka.

mamæka /mmæk/. 1. frequentative of mæka. 2. intensive of mæka.

mæna /mæn/. (intr.) to be big, strikingly large. Cf. -mĩña, also bĩña, etc.

chmæna /cmänəŋ². (intr.) to be proud, haughty, arrogant.
But cf. chmæna¹.

dhmæna /tmän/. (intr.) to be strikingly large.

drmæna /trmän/. (intr.) to be huge, enormous, colossal.
sramaeha /sramaeha/. (intr., to look large by reason of much hair?) to be shaggy, covered with hair.

mela /melə/ [OK mel /meel/ (K.175:11, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to direct the eye to: to look (gaze) at, view, regard, examine, scrutinize. 2. (by trope) to direct the mind's eye to: to consider, view; to regard, deem, take as. Cf. -mila, -mila.

pramela /pramaelə/. 1. (tr.) to look down on from above; to sound, speculate upon. 2. (by trope) to look coldly at, view dispassionately or with apathy.

miaha /miiaŋ/. (tr.) to turn and look towards, turn to gaze at.

chmiaha /cmiiaŋ/ [Cf. Thai มี/หน้า /kramiaŋ/]. (tr.) to see or look at from the side, out of the corner of one's eyes.


kmeka /kmēekə/. relative by marriage, parent-in-law.

-meña /meena/ [OK meñ /meen/ 'child' (K.134:17, A.D. 781)]. (intr.) to be inferior in age or status. Cf. miña, miña.

kmeña /kmēena/. 1. child, youngster, tot. 2. knave, page, servant.

OK kanmehn /kañmehn/ [K.9:14 (A.D. 639; K.44B:1 (A.D. 674)] ~ kanmyah /kañmiyaŋ/ [K.352N:35 (A.D. 878-977)]. 1. children as a class, or a member thereof. 2. pages as a class, or a member thereof.


dhmeca /tmecə/. (tr.) to shut (the eyes).

-meña /meena/ [-meena/]. to be instant, immediate; to follow in rapid succession, be close-set. Cf. -ma'ña, miña.

*chmeña /cmēena/. 1. (intr.) to be in serried ranks, in unbroken series, thick-set (colloquial form of smeña). 2. (intr.) to race, speed, dash.

dhmeña /tmēena/. tooth ~ teeth.
drameña /trəˈməːnə/ 0. to be compact, well-knit. 1. (intr., mainly poetic) to be small and shapely, dainty, graceful, girlish.

rameña /rəˈmeːnə/ (intr.) to be placed in a row without intervals.

smeña /sˈmeːnə/ (intr.) to be or stand in serried ranks. Cf. chmeña.

-urator -meh /-məh/. to be sour.

khmeḥ /kˈməh/. 1. (intr.) to be sour, acid, tart. 2. dīka khmeḥ, vinegar. 3. (by trope) to be sour, sullen, acidulous, glum. 4. (intr.) to be trivial, paltry.

srameḥ /srəˈmeːh/. (intr., of facial expression) to be penitent, contrite, remorseful.

mēka /məˈkə/ [OK mek /mək/ (K.484: 2, A.D. 1178-1277)]. 1. branch, bough, limb, twig; (by trope) numeral classifier for elephant tusks. 2. (by extension) line, lineage. Cf. -meka.

mai /mæj/. (tr.) to suppose, conjecture, imagine; to suspect. Cf. māya.

mamai /məˈmæj/. 1. (intr.) to be wistful, dreamy. 2. (tr.) to dream sadly of.

sramai /sˈraməj/. (intr.) to daydream, gather wool.

-moka /-məʊk/. to be useless, worthless. Cf. mogha.

mamoka /məˈməʊk/. bog formed by decomposition of vegetal material.

smoka /sˈməʊkə/. 1. dense, tangled undergrowth. 2. (intr.) to be unclean, dirty in filth

mogha /məʊk/ [Skt/P mogha]. 1. (intr.) to be useless, good-for-nothing, shiftless, happy-go-lucky; to be dissolute, disorderly; to be uncouth, coarse, ill-mannered. 2. (in folktales personal name or epithet common given youths characterized as useless, lazy or footloose. Cf. -moka.

-moña /-móʊnə/. knob, bump. Cf. boña.

tramoña /trəˈmoʊnə/ [Cf. modern Mon kmɔ̃ /kʰəʊŋ/ 'forehead
of elephant'). (intr.) to have a knobby or bumpy head, like an elephant's. But cf. tramoña¹.

-mola /-móol/. to be dark. Cf. -mowra, -mwla.

srəmola /srəmaoal/ [OK srəmol /srəmool/ (K.18: 19, A.D. 726), slave name]. 1. shade, shadow; image, reflection. 2. shade, spirit, esp. ancestor spirit.

moh /móh/. 1. dirt, filth, foulness, impurity. 2. stain, blot, blemish; stigma, imperfection.

khmoh /kməoh/². 1. (intr.) to be foul, putrid, stinking. 2. (intr., of odors) to be acrid, pungent, powerful.

mum /mum/ [OK mum /mum/ (K.904A: 17, A.D. 713)]. 0. to close, join. 1. (intr.) to be closed, unopened. 2. angle, corner. Cf. -bun, -muma.

kramum /krəmum/ [OK kləmum /kləmum/ (K.24B: 12, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. virgin, maiden. 2. (by extension) unmarried female, girl of marriageable age.

mōm /məm/. 1. (intr.) to be strongly built, stout, sturdy, strapping, solid, robust, hefty. 2. (by extension) to be weighty, serious, important.

kramōm /krəməm/. 1. (intr.) to be strong, vigorous. 2. (intr.) to be stout, thick.

-mah /-məh/. to be shameful. Cf. -māsa, -mə'sa.

tmah /tmaah/ [OK t(h)mās /tmaah ~/tmah/ (K.24: 1, A.D. 578-677; K.99N: 6, A.D. 922), slave name]. 1. (tr.) to shame, put to shame, make ashamed; to disgrace, debase, disgrace, demean. 2. (tr.) to hold in contempt, scorn, despise.
y

ya'pa /jup/ [OK yap(p) /jap/ (K.56B: 30, A.D. 878-977; K. 521S: 4, A.D. 978-1077)]. hours of darkness, night. Cf. yāpa, -rāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropā, la'pa, la'pa, lāpa, lā'pa, lāpa, lāpa, lāpa, ha'pa, ha'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nāpa, -'ipa, -'āpa.

-yama /-jcom/. to bow. Cf. ūama ~ ūama.

srayama /srajoam/. (intr.) to hang down, sag, droop listlessly; to wilt.

ya'la /jul/ [OK yal /jol/ (K.560/739: 8, A.D. 578-777), slave name; (K.233B: 7, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to see, perceive with the eye; to see (look) to, attend to, tend, care for. 2. (by trope) to see or perceive with the mind, grasp, understand, comprehend.

yopa'la /jōbol/ [Anomalous expansion of OK yapal /jbol/ (K.144: 11, A.D. 1178-1377)]. view; opinion.

[bhya'la /pjul/]

banya'la /punjul/. 1. (tr., to cause to see) to show, demonstrate. 2. (tr., to cause to understand) to teach, explain, elucidate; to convince.

-yā /-jaa/. to hang down. Cf. -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, yura, yona, yola.

rajā /rjaa/. 1. pendant, festoon, (wall) hanging; pendant (for ears). 2. the nodding flowers of genus Fuchsia. Cf. rayāna, rayāla.

*yāka /jīek/. (intr.) to hang down in a confused or unsightly manner.

rayāka /rjīek/. (intr.) to be old and worn out, on the verge of collapse, rickety, ramshackle, tumbledown.

ramyāka /rumjiiek/ = rayāka.

[syāka /sjaak/]

samyāka /samjaak/. (tr.) to suspend at a good height and in disorder.
yāna /jaan/. [Chinese (CLK, item 240)]. 1. kind, sort. 2. way, manner, mode. Cf. rāna.

myāna /mjaan/. 1. one kind (sort). 2. one way (mode, manner). 3. (by denominalization) in one way; on the one hand.


drayāna /troyjíian/. 1. (intr.) to hang in large, deep festoons. 2. (tr.) to festoon.

rayāna /rjíian/. 1. (intr.) to be hanging down, dangling. 2. (intr.) to be festooned. Cf. rayā, rayāla.

-지요 -yāpa /-jíiaap/. to cover over. Cf. ya’pa, -rāpa, -ra’pa, -rupa, rwpā, -ropa, lapa, la’pa, lāpa, -lā’pa, ḫipa, lupa, ḫupā, ha’pa, ḫa’pa, ’a’pa, ’āpa, ’ā’pa, also ha’pa, -ḥa’pa, ḫa’pa, -hapus.

[syapa /sjaap/]

samyāpa /samjaap/. overhang, eaves (of roof); veranda roof.

yāma /jíiom/. [Skt/P yāma]. 1. night watch of three or four hours. 2. (intr.) to stand watch.

myāma /mjíiom/. 1. one watch. 2. (by extension) one time, turn, shift; once.

yāra /jíier/. 1. (intr.) to hang down, dangle, droop, sag; (of time) to lag, drag, be long. 2. (tr., in combat) to stretch out (limbs), lunge. Cf. -yā, -yāna, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

[bhyara /pjíier/]

banyāra /punjíier/. 1. (tr.) to hang down, suspend, dangle. 2. (tr.) to stretch, extend, protract.

-지요 -yāla /-jíiel/. to hang down; to stretch. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

rayāla /rjíiel/. 1. device for driving birds from fields, consisting of a main line from which bits of twisted
cord or strips of palm leaves are suspended, activated by the wind or by an operator's pulling on a secondary line. 2. (intr.) to be stretched out, extended, prolonged; to be opened out, dispersed at wide intervals. Cf. rājā, rājāna.

srayaḷa /srajaal/. 1. (intr., of space or time) to be extremely long, long and drawn out; to be remote, far-off. 2. (intr., of pain) to be spaced, intermittent.

yīta /yīt/. 1. (tr.) to bend (branch, bow in order to string it); to pull or tug on (line, stalk). 2. (by trope) to reprove severely, chastise. Cf. yīta.

brayīta /projīt/. (tr.) to draw to oneself or bend with great effort.

yīta /yīt/. 1. (intr.) to draw out, be extensile. 2. (intr.) to be slow, late. Cf. yīta.

[bhyīta /pjīt/]

banyīta /punjītyt/. 1. (tr.) to stretch; to deprive of elasticity, make loose or slack. 2. (tr.) to make late, delay.

rayīta /rjītyt/. (intr.) to be uncommonly slow.

yīna /jīyn/. (intr.) to last, be long-lasting, keep for a long time.

[bhyīna /pjīyn/]

banyīna /punjīyn/. 1. (tr.) to make last long. 2. (by extension) to cause to be permanent or eternal.


brayuha /proju/. (tr.) to hang on to with much effort.

[syuha /sjo]/

samyuha /samjou/. (intr.) to hang or swing by (feet, tail, hands).

-yuta /-jut/. to fall or cave in, slump, sag. Cf. ruta, luta, -lūta, also la'ta.

srayaṭa /srajoṭ/. 1. (intr.) to be prostrated as by fear, grief, or the like. 2. (intr., of limbs, body) to be faint, limp, sapless, spent, doddering, decrepit.
sāya yuta /saaj jut/ [Anomalous expansion, with loss of postinial /r/, of srayuta; > Thai แยงยุต /sāaj jut/]. Desmos chinensis (Annonaceae), a climbing plant with fragrant yellow flowers having drooping petals.

ywya /juj/. exclamation to startle or frighten. Cf. yūya.

[bhyya /pjuy/]

banyuya /punjuy/. 1. (factive) to go "/juj/!"; (causative) to frighten by crying "/juj/!" 2. (by extension) to frighten by showing a cause of fear.

yura /jur ~ jul/. (of tree branch, wrinkled flesh, etc.) to hang limp or loose. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yula, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.


[bhyyula /pjul/]

banyula /punju/. (tr.) to cause to hang loose, bend (tree branch) earthward.

yuh /juh/. cry to incite dogs to pursue or attack. Cf. ṅuḥ.

[bhuyh /pjuyh/]

banyuh /punjuh/. (factive) to cry "/juh/!"; (causative) to incite to pursue or attack.


trayūṇa /traːjʊoŋ/ [OK trayoŋ /traːjoŋ/ (K.877B: 15, A.D. 578-777), trayvaŋ /traːjuuŋ/ (K.200B: 3, A.D. 1145)]. banana flower.

yuyya /juuŋ/ = yuya.

yūra /juur/. (intr., of time) to be long, slow. Cf. -yā, -yān, -yāna.

\[^1\]But this OK trayvaŋ could be an alteration of trayvaṅgam (K.697B: 7, A.D. 878-977; K.366C: 3, 7, A.D. 1139), name of an unidentified cult object.
-yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, ywra, yona, yola.

prayūra /prajuur/. 0. to extend in series. 2. [MK (RSP 1557)] genealogical line, lineage, family.

ywra /júuar/. (tr.) to carry suspended in the hand as by a string. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, yona, yola.

bywra /pjúuer/. 1. (tr.) to let dangle. 2. (tr.) to hang, suspend. 3. (by trope) to put off, postpone, defer.

-yeḥ /-jēh/. to separate. Cf. -yēh, yah.

[syeḥ /sjēh/]

samyēh /samyēh/. (tr.) to wear (a lower garment) so as to expose the belly. Cf. samyēh.

[syēḥ /sjēχ/]

samyēh /samjaeh/ = samyēh.

yōna /jōoŋ/ [Cf. OK yōn /jooŋ/ in toponym (K.9: 20, A.D. 639) and female slave name (K.505: 5, A.D. 639)]. 1. (tr.) to draw, drag, haul; to lead (cattle), guide, take. 2. (tr.) to draw (as water from a well) by means of a rope or the like; to hoist (sth. heavy); to lift, raise; (by trope) to raise, relieve, improve. 3. (by trope) to pull out of a difficulty, extricate, come to the aid of, help; (to bring up or out into the light of day) to throw light on, clarify, confirm. Cf. -yuha, -yūna.

brayōna /projooŋ/. (intr.) to pull or tug at one another.

rayōna /rjōoŋ/. (intr., of a collectivity) to be hanging down.

yona /jōoŋ/ [Thai ṭuu /joon/, < MK yola /jool/]. (intr.) to hang, swing. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yola.

rayona /rjōon/. (intr., of a mass) to be dangling.

yola /jool/ [OK yol /jool/ (K.134: 18, A.D. 781) 'to be suspended, teeter']. 1. (intr.) to hang, swing, dangle.

2. (tr.) to let dangle. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura,
yula, yūra, ywra, yona.

prayola /praʝaːol/. 1. (carpenter's, joiner's) plumb line. 2. (intr.) to be situated out of reach, too far away. Cf. srayaλa.

[bhyola /pjóol/]

banyola /punjóol/. (factive) to swing steadily; (causative) to swing steadily, impart a steady swinging motion to.

[rayola /rjóol/]

ramyola /rumjóol/ [Cf. MK ramyvala /rəmjuaːl/ (K.413B: 24, A.D. 1361)]. festoon; tassel, fringe.

yam /jum/ [OK yam /jɔm/ (K.393N: 18, A.D. 1055?)]. 1. (intr.) to weep, cry, wail; to moan, lament. 2. (intr., of birds, etc.) to cry, chirp, cheep; (of crows, frogs) to caw, croak.

yopam /joːɔbɔm/ [Anomalous expansion of OK *yapam /jɔɔm/]. act or fact of weeping, crying; cry, wail.

rayam /rjum/. (intr., by trope) to be drooping, festooned as with moss or creepers.

yə: yaḥ /jeəh/. (tr.) to separate, spread (arms, legs), open wide. Cf. -yeḥ, -yəḥ.

[bhyəḥ /pjeəh/]

banyəḥ /punjeəh/. (tr.) to separate, spread, open.

rayəḥ /rjeəh/. (intr.) to be separated, split, cleft.
-ra /-rcə/1. to seek; to find. Cf. raka, -rara.

  kra /kra/ [OK kra /kra/ (K.192: 13, A.D. 956), female slave name; otherwise K.144: 4 (A.D. 1178-1377)]. 1. (intr.) to be hard to find, scarce, rare, uncommon. 2. (intr.) to be poor, in want, indigent. 3. (intr.) to be hard, difficult, arduous.

  kamra /kama/-. fact or state of being hard to find, poor, or difficult.

-ra /-rcə/2. to hold up, support. Cf. raña, -ra'ña.

  dra /drə/-. (tr.) to support from below, hold up, uphold, bear.

  *damra /tərmə/-. anything serving to hold sth. up: holder, stand, support; receptacle.

-raka /rəkə/ [OK rok /rəkə/ (K.357: 19, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to seek, look (search, hunt) for; to try, endeavor; (by deverbalisation) to, for. 2. (by extension, to try to find) to find, get. 3. (tr.) to look up, see, visit. Cf. -ra, -rara.

-raka /-rəkə/-. to thrust down, cover from above. Cf. -ra'ka, ruka, -huka, also rə'ka.

  craka /craəkə/-. 1. (tr.) to insert, introduce, thrust into, shove into, stuff, cram, load; to slip (ring onto finger). 2. narrow passage.

  camraka /camraəkə/-. 1. (intr., of river) to enter and flow through high banks. 2. (space into which sth. is inserted) narrow passage, lane, path, (mountain) pass, defile, corridor, gully, gorge. 3. (that which is inserted) stuffing, wadding, plug, packing, padding; numeral classifier for loads stuffed into sth. 4. (implement for inserting) loading tool, crammer, packer, ramrod.

  pañcraka /bancraəkə/-. (faeactive) to force (sth.) into, pack into, stuff.

jraka /cgə/k [OK jrok /crgək/ (K.163: 7, A.D. 578-777), female slave name; cf. Old Mon (c)r(u(k) /crgək/ 'to take refuge or shelter in' and cinrūk /cənrʊk/ 'shelter, refuge']. (intr.) to get under cover, take shelter, take
refuge or asylum. Cf. jruka, sruka.

jajraka /ccrook/. (intr.) to wince, flinch, cringe.

sraka /sraak/. 1. (intr., to go down) to fall, drop, sink, lower; (of swelling) to go down. 2. (intr., to go back) to ebb, withdraw, retreat, retire. 3. (by trope) to abate, decline.

samraka /samrook/. 1. (tr.) to bring down, lower. 2. low water, low tide. 3. moment at which river begins to drop.

-3ā′ -ra'ka /-ruk/. to fall, be low; to cover from above. Cf. -raka, ruka, -huka, also rā'ka.

[kra'ka /kruk/. See gra'ka and 'ā kra'ka].

gra'ka /kruk/. 0. to be low, debased. 1. (intr.) to be worthless, good for nothing, bad. 2. (probably by trope) to be unclean, dirty, offensive.

gamra'ka /kumruk/. 1. (intr.) to be worthless by nature; to be consistently offensive. 2. (intr.) to be ugly, frightful, hideous, ghastly.

gagra'ka /kkruk/. intensive of gra'ka.

pra'ka /prak/ [OK prok /prok/ (K.989B: 32, A.D. 1008)]. 0. to cover over. 1. (tr.) to protect from above; to roof (house, etc.). 2. (by trope) to administer, direct the operations of (major festival).

sra'ka /srok/. 1. (intr.) to drop, drip, trickle. 2. to drain, flow off or out; to run, pour.

samra'ka /samrok/. 1. (tr.) to let fall in drops or tears; to drip. 2. (tr.) to drain (land).

*sasra'ka /ssrak/. (intr.) to be constantly dripping or draining; to seep, trickle.

'ā kra'ka /qaa krak/ [Anomalous expansion of *kra'ka]. 1. (intr.) to be bad, low in quality or character. 2. (intr.) to be ugly, unsightly, offensive to the eye.

raksā /reksaa/ [Skt raksā (cf. P rakhā); OK raksā /rak-saa/ (K.749: 9, A.D. 717)]. (tr.) to watch (over), guard, protect. Cf. -lā'ksā.

raña /roog/. 1. (tr.) to hold up or upright, support from below or from the sides; to hold, bear. 2. (by trope) to stand, bear, support, tolerate, endure; to suffer, undergo, experience. Cf. -ra, -ra'ha.
ranaḥa /ɾnɔŋ/. 1. horizontal line from which multiple fishing lines are suspended. 2. (fishing) line in general.

sraṇa /sɾɔŋ/¹. 1. (of humans) neck; sraṇa (ka), (of cattle) dewlap; (by trope) collar, ruff (of garment). 2. (intr., of cattle) to have the neck swollen during rut.

*suraṇa /sɔɾɔŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of sraṇa]. 1. [MK (RSP 2716)] neck. 2. (rājasabda) neck.

raṇa /ɾɔŋ/² [Cf. Old Mon 'arāṅ /əʁɔŋ/ 'to glitter']. 0. to be light, bright. 1. (intr.) to be or become clear. 2. (tr.) to clear up, clarify; to clarify (liquid) by precipitation or filtration, to filter, screen. 3. sediment, deposit, lees. Cf. -raṇa, rśaṇa, -roṇa, -rāmṇa, -laṇa, -la'ha, -loṇa, -lāmṇa.

traṇa /tɾɔŋ/. 1. (tr.) to screen, strain, filter, percolate, leach; to purify, cleanse, refine. 2. (by trope) to collect, receive (advice, instructions).

tamraṇa /tʌmɾɔŋ/. screen, strainer, filter for liquids.

kantraṇa /kɔntɾɔŋ/. large strainer of plaited bamboo.

[praṇa /prɔŋ/]

'papraṇa /pprɔŋ/. (tr.) to dip up carefully so as not to raise sediment.

[braṇa /prɔŋ/. See broṇa]

pambraṇa /pamprɔŋ/. (intr., of countenance) to be beaming, radiant.

'ā raṇa /qaa rɔŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of raṇa]. alembic.

raṇa /ɾɔŋ/³. 0. way; line. 1. row or bed of vegetables in garden. 2. gutter under eaves for leading off rainwater. Cf. -laṇa, -luṇa, -loṇa.

raṇa /ɾɔŋ/⁴ [Probably same item as raṇa¹]. 0. to rise up, bar the way. 1. (tr.) to shield, screen, protect, cover, give cover to. 2. (intr.) to cover or shelter oneself; to hide. Cf. -rāṅa, -ruṇa, -rāmṇa.

rapaṇa /ɾbɔŋ / [OK rapañ /ɾbɔŋ/ (K.256A: 21, A.D. 984)]. barrier; fence, enclosure.

graṇa /ɡɾɔŋ / [OK grañ /ɡɾɔŋ/ (K.155B: 15, A.D. 578-777), in toponym]. 1. (tr.) to protect, cover, shelter; to cover up, wrap around; (by trope) to tend, take care
of, look after; to govern, manage, direct, rule, reign, hold sway over. 2. (intr., of monks) to cover oneself with a garment. Cf. kraña, kruña.

gamraña /kunmroŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) protecting, protection. 2. (act of) donning monastic robes.

-raña /-roŋ/. to plait, braid. Cf. reña.

kraña /kraŋ/. 1. (tr.) to plait or twist (e.g., flowers into garlands, braid, weave. 2. (by trope) to compose (literary work). Cf. kruña, graña.

kamraña /kamroŋ/ [Perhaps OK kamraŋ /kəmroŋ/ (K.133: 17, A.D. 678-777), female slave name]. 1. plait, braid; garland. 2. composition, literary work or (collective) works.

-ra'ña /-ruŋ/. to hold up, support. Cf. -ra, raha.

kra'ña /kraŋ/. 1. shelter, hutch, cage (for birds); leaf granary. 2. (by trope) cage-like seat for infants.

tra'ña /traŋ/ [OK *traŋ /tɾoŋ/, > MK traŋ /tɾoŋ/ (K.261B: 32, A.D. 1578-1677)]. 1. (intr.) to be straight (up or out), direct, upright, vertical; (by trope) to be direct, straightforward, forthright, frank, candid; to be upright, honest, just, equitable. 2. point, spot, destination, goal; (by denominalization) in point of, in the matter of, with respect to, regarding; to, at.

tamra'ña /tamroŋ/ [OK tamraŋ /təmroŋ/ (K.388B: 15, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to straighten, right (helm), true (wood); to make or put right, correct, rectify, redress. 2. (tr.) to point, aim, direct, bring to bear (on).

dra'ña /draŋ/ [OK dраŋ /droŋ/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) ~ draň /droŋ/ (K.44A: 14, A.D. 674)]. 1. (tr.) to hold, bear, carry, support; to wear; (by trope) to hold, have, possess, be endowed with; honorific pre-verb for divine/royal beings. 2. bearing, carriage, aspect, look, appearance; person, body. 3. (tr.) to have the form or shape of, have the look or appearance of.

drana'ña /tronuŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *d̪na'ña; cf. OK dñaŋ /dɾoŋ/ (K.438: 14, A.D. 578-677), in toponym]. 1. bearing, esp. royal bearing, solemnity, gravity, dignity, majesty. 2. (tr.) to carry or wear upon the person, be equipped or armed with. 3. (intr.) to be proud, arrogant. 4. (Possibly: one who is arrogant, vicious or unprincipled) rogue, knave, scoundrel.
damra'ña /tunryn/ [OK damrah /dɔnron/ (K.693B: 6, A.D. 1003)]. 1. form, shape; look, appearance, aspect. 2. (rajasābda) any article of accoutrement such as a weapon or ornament, esp. a ring.

ra'ña /runy/. 1. (tr.) to push, shove, thrust, prod. 2. (intr.) to be squat, stubby. Cf. -riña, ruña, ōruña, ruвиña, reña.

jra'ña /cruny/. chopping block.

ra'ta /roct/. (runner) sleeper, supporting floor joist. Cf. ra'ta, rūta. Cf. also ranūta.

ra'ta /ruti/. [OK rat /roct/ (K.809: 18, A.D. 878-887)]. 1. (intr.) to move swiftly: to run, dash, dart, speed. 2. (by extension) to run away, flee, escape. 3. (intr., by trope) to be fast, fluent. Cf. rata, rūta.

rama'ta /rmuta/. 1. fugitive, escapee. 2. (by extension) renegade, deserter, turncoat.

[jra'ta /crut/]

*jamra'ta /cumrut/ = bañra'ta.

*pri'at /proct/ [OK parat /proct/ (K.178: 11, A.D. 994)]. 1. (intr., archaic) to be fast, fleet. 2. (by everbalization) speedily, quickly, in a trice.

*pampri'at /bamprot/. (intr., archaic) to put on speed, make haste, rush.

[bra'at /prut/]

bañra'na /punrut/. 1. (intr.) to let (s.o.) run away, or escape, let loose, free. 2. (by extension) to carry off, abduct.

-ra'na /-run/1. to exert oneself. Cf. ra'na, riana, also la'na, etc.

sra'na /sran/. 1. (tr.) to (make) better, improve, ameliorate. 2. (by restriction, of ailments of which one asks the cure through offerings and prayer) to lessen, attenuate the severity of.

samra'na /samran/. (tr.) to bring about an improvement in or prevent any aggravation of (ailment).

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- să' -ra'na /-run/². to shake. Cf. -runa, -rwna.

[gra'na /krun/. See gruna].

gagra'na /kkrun/. (intr.) to be in the grip of severe shuddering (from cold).

*dra'na /trun/, occurring only in dra'na-dra'na, (intr.) to be humble and tremulous in demeanor or attitude. Cf. truna.

damra'na /tumrun/. (intr.) to adopt or exhibit a weak, spineless or lanquid attitude.

*dadra'na /ttrun/. intensive of dra'na-dra'na. Cf. tatruna.

'ahrna'na /qarun/. (tr.) to shake, e.g. tree branch in order to get fruit. Cf. 'ahrwna.

ʃʊ rapa /roop/. (tr.) to order, arrange, make ready. Cf. -ra'pa, rāpa, rā'pa, riapa.

rapa /roop/. 1. (manner of ordering or being ordered) order, arrangement, lay-out, disposition. 2. (intr.) to be well-ordered or well-disposed; to be on good terms, get along well; (by trope) to be mannerly.

prapa /praop/. 1. (tr.) to be disposed next to, against, parallel with. 2. (intr.) to be near, close. Cf. priapa.

srapa /sroop/. 1. (intr.) to be parallel with one another. 2. (intr.) to match, rhyme, agree.

samrapa /samroop/. 1. (tr.) to make parallel. 2. by extension) to arrange symmetrically or harmoniously; (by trope) to bring about agreement between, to reconcile.

ʃʊ -rapa /-roop/. to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lāpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

krapa /kroop/ [OK karap /kroop/ (K.21: 4, A.D. 578-677)]. cover; covering, blanket; frame(work).

grapa /kroop/ [OK garop /groop/ (K.415: 4, A.D. 877)]. 1. (tr.) to cover, cover over, close the top of; (by extension) to hide, conceal. 2. cover, lid, top.

gamrapa /khroop/. cover, covering.

paŋgrapa /bangroop/. 1. (tr.) to cover (over, up) with effort or deliberately. 2. (by trope) to bear
down on, keep under (tight) control, supervise.

-šu -ra'pa /-rup/\(^1\). to order, arrange, make ready. Cf. rapa, rāpa, rā'pa, riapa.

gra'pa /krup/\(^1\) [OK grap /grap/ (K.239N: 13, A.D. 966)]. 1. (intr.) to be complete, full, entire. 2. entirety, all, the whole.

gamra'pa /kumrup/. 1. (tr.) to complete, bring to completion. 2. completion; totality, entirety, whole. 3. (intr.) to be complete, sufficient.

paṅgra'pa /baṅkrup/. (tr.) to complete, make up.

-šu -ra'pa /-rup/\(^2\). to cover. Cf.: ya'pa; yāpa; -rapa; -rupa; rwpa; -ropa; lapa; la'pa; lāpa; -lā'pa; lupa; ha'pa; hā'pa; 'a'pa; 'ā'pa; also ha'pa, -hā'pa, -hā'pa, -hā'pa.

gra'pa /krup/\(^2\). (tr.) to cover, protect (from above). Cf. saṅgrupa.

crā'pa /crap/. 0. to peer down on from above. 1. (intr.) to fish in shallow water with a trident.

canra'pa /caṇrap/. iron trident for spearing fish or eels in shallow water.

sra'pa /srap/. 1. (intr., of elephants) to seek shade, repose under trees. 2. (by trope) to cool off, refresh oneself, repose, relax.

ṛa mā /ṛoṁ/. 1. (intr.) to follow in order after others, come after or later. 2. (by trope) to be secondary, subordinate, minor. Cf. -rīma, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lām, lām.

[jrama /croṁ/]

kañjrama /kaṇcroṁ/. (intr.) to be subdued, cowed, intimidated.

drama /troṁ/. (tr.) to be weakened, enfeebled, debilitated; to listless, enervated. Cf. droma.

damrama /tumroṁ/. weakness, debility, decrepitude. Cf. damroma.

dadrama /ṭroṁ/. (intr.) to be chronically weak, show constant lassitude, be anaemic. Cf. dadroma.

kandrama /koṇtroṁ/. 1. (intr.) to be weak, sickly, frail, feeble, wan, puny. 2. (by trope) to feel helpless or impotent, be in the grip of fear.
-挹 -rama /-room/. to be united, one with. Cf. rāma, rwma,
-riama, roma, run, -ram, -loma, -lum, ñuma, -hum, -ham, al-
so rām, -lêm.
brama /-room/ [OK bram /Brom/ (K.177: 6, A.D. 1278-1477),
but cf. vrama /-room/ at K.299: 26, A.D. 1078-1177].
1. (tr., to be one with) to go along with, in company
with; to accompany, follow, be with at the same time.
2. (tr., to be one with) to go well with, suit, match,
harmonize; to be of one mind with, see eye to eye, be
in accord, agree, approve, assent, consent. 3. unani-
mity, agreement.

rapara /-rur/ [Cf. raka öi 'to seek to eat, = gain one's
livelihood']. occupation, trade, profession.

ElementsBy 8
ra/a /-ool/. 0. to cut roughly, block out. 1. (intr.) to
be cut off square or straight. 2. (by extension) to be
squarish; to be solid, compact. Cf. ra'la, -rola.
ranala /-nool/. (intr.) to be square-cut, heavily-built,
stocky. Cf. ranola.
[grala /-ool/]

gamrala /kumrool/. 1. (intr.) to be roughly cut, un-
finished, roughly cut; (by trope) to be rough,
course, crude. 2. dugout, pirogue cut from tree
trunk. Cf. kamrola.
[drala /-ool/]
kandrala /kantool/. (intr.) to be stocky, thick-set,
squat, dumpy.
[brala /-ool/]
bañrala /puqool/. (tr.) to give a straight, squarish,
or rough form to.

ElementsBy 9
ra'la /-ul/. 1. (intr.) to be thick-set, squat. 2.
(intr.) to be compact. Cf. rala, -rola.

-挹 -ra'la /-ul/. to move with a jerk. Cf. rula.
tra'la /trul/. (weaver's) shuttle.

ElementsBy 10
ra'sa /ruh/ [OK 'aras /grob/ (K.557/600E: 6, 9, A.D. 611),
male and female slave name, ʼras /qroh ʼroh/ (K.726C: 15, A.D. 678-777; K.352N: 29, A.D. 878-977), female slave name and 'to live'; ṢMK ʼras /roh/ (K.261C: 10, A.D. 1639), 'to live'. 1. (intr.) to exist, live; to be alive, quick. 2. (by trope) to be lively, full of life, alert, aware; to be gay, merry. Cf. rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, also rāh.

rapa'sa /rbah/. 1. thing, object. 2. property, belonging; possessions, stock, capital, wealth. 3. (rarely) = 'amra'sa.

pra'sa /prah/. 1. (tr.) to keep alive; to keep, raise (animals), nurture. 2. (tr.) to revive, resuscitate. Cf. prosa.

sra'sa /srāh/. 1. (intr.) to be alive, living; (by trope) to be brisk, keen, animated. 2. (intr.) to be fresh, new, recent; (by trope) to be fresh, pretty, bright, gay, vivacious.

samra'sa /samraḥ/. 1. freshness; comeliness, charm; smartness, chic. 2. (intr.) to be fresh, new.


rahāsa /rāh/. [Back-formation < Skt ramhas 'speed, quickness, velocity', > Khmer ramhāsa]. 1. (intr.) to be quick, lively, brisk, alert, bright, keen. 2. (intr.) to be fast, swift, rapid, speedy, prompt. Cf. -rahāsa.

ramhāsā /rumhā/. [False derivative; see above]. 1. alertness. 2. quickness, speed, rapidity.

-rahāsa /-rahā/. to be swift, impetuous. Cf. rahāsa.

*prahāsa /prahā/. [MK (RSP 332)]. violence, impetuosity.

ra /ría/. [OK rā /raa/ (K.397: 21, A.D. 1109), in female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to part, spread, separate; to open, unfold. 2. (by restriction: to spread the arms) to bring to a halt by extending the arms or by holding care against a boat's momentum; to bar the way, block, hinder, hamper, obstruct, impede. 3. (by trope) to depart from, deviate from (straight course), leave (path); to change (plan, undertaking), give up. Cf. lā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -rialu, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.
rapā /rbəa/. 1. (act, fact or result of explicating) narration, narrative, account, chronicle. 2. unfolding (of tale, plot), development. Cf. īpā.

trā /traː/². 1. (intr., to bar the way) to intervene; to supervise, occur; bum trā spāya, 'without there occurring [any] let-up, = without surcease'. 2. (intr.) to stretch, extend; to be widespread, scattered.

brā /príːə/ [Cf. English cleaver and Middle Mon mra /mraʔ/ 'dah, machete'; > Thai mra /phraː/ 'jungle-knife']. a class of all-purpose but mainly agricultural implements consisting of a curving iron blade, usually ending in a bill-hook, set into a round wooden handle, and held fast by a ferrule: bolo, parang, machete.

bahrā /puŋrīːə/. 1. (intr.) to cause to waver or hesitate. 2. (tr.) to wreck, ruin, doom (plan, enterprise).

kambrā /kaprīːə/ [OK kambrā /kənɔːraː/ (K.99N: 16, A.D. 922)]. 0. to be separated, cut off. 1. (intr.) to be all alone, without company, solitary. 2. (by restriction) to be bereft of one's parent(s), orphaned.

rākā /rīːək/. 1. (tr.) to eject from the body, pass, discharge (urine, eggs, etc.). 2. (intr.) to have diarrhea. Cf. rā'ka, also -raka, -ra'ka, ruka, -huka.

ramāka /rmīːək/ [Commonly altered to /rmīːst/]. (intr., of infant) to have diarrhea.

[trāka /traːk/]

*kantrāka /kontraːk/². (intr.) to be clad in filthy rags.

[brāka /príːək/]

bahrāka /puŋrīːək/. (intr.) to induce elimination or discharge, bring on diarrhea.

-rāka /-rīːək/. to pause. Cf. -riaka.

srāka /sraaːk/¹. 1. (intr.) to pause (as in work), rest, or take a break; to pause, let up, calm down. 3. (intr.) to be quiet, calm, at ease; to be rested, refreshed, relieved. Cf. sriaka.

samrāka /somraaːk/¹. 1. (tr.) to relieve (mind), alleviate (anxieties), assuage (woe). 2. (intr.) to refresh oneself, rest, relax; to be restful.
ra'ka /reək/¹. 0. to let fall, drop. 1. (intr.) to be shallow, of little depth. 2. (by trope) to be shallow, superficial, not profound. Cf. rāka, also -raka, -ra'ka, ruka, -huka.

[brā'ka /preək/]

bahrā'ka /puŋreək/. (intr.) to make shallow.

srā'ka /srak/, occurring only in srā'ka-srā'ka, (intr.) to drip or trickle abundantly.

sasrā'ka /ssrak/. (tr.) to be dripping with, soaked in (sweat), bathed in (tears).

ra'ka /reək/² [MK *rāka /rak/, < Thai ṣn /rák/ 'to love', < Skt rāga 'passion']. 1. (tr.) to love, be fond of or devoted to; to desire, lust after. 2. (intr.) to be loving, affectionate, tender. 3. the flower of Calotropis gigantea (Asclepiadaceae), symbolic of love among the Thai.

*brā'ka /preək/ = mrā'ka.

mrā'ka /mreək/. females bound by special ties of friendship, close friends.

raṇa /rīaŋ/¹. 1. body build, form, figure, shape, cut. 2. size, dimension(s); height, stature. 3. bearing, (womanly) beauty. Cf. -raṇa, also yāṇa.

graṇa /krīaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be misshapen, deformed, ill-formed, unshapely; to be shapeless, formless, unformed, half-formed, amorphous. 2. kind of large basket used for drying grain and other products.

cangraṇa /caŋkrīaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be unshapely, big and ugly. 2. (intr., euphemism) to have the limbs open while reclining or sleeping.

brāṇa /prīaŋ/¹. 1. (tr.) to represent the shape of: to sketch (plan, outline, lay-out), design; (by trope) to sketch out, make a rough draft. 2. (by restriction) to fake, falsify, counterfeit.

mrāṇa /mriiŋ/ = āmrāṇa /mraŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 622)] in what manner? how? 2. [MK, passim; presupposing 'in some way, somehow'] probably, most likely.

raṇa /rīaŋ/². 1. (intr.) to profit (from failure, by experience); to have learned a (good) lesson (from ordeal). 2. (tr.) to have no desire to repeat (experience).
[braha /príiən/]

bañraña /puɾíiən/. (intr.) to teach (s.o.) a lesson.

-raña /-ríiən/1. to be light, bright. Cf. raña, riaña, -roña, -rámha, -laña, -la'ña, -loña, -lámha.

braha /príiən/2. 1. (intr.) to grow light (after dark). 2. (intr.) to be dim (as during first light of day), indistinct, obscure.

pambraha /bampríiən/. (intr., of moon) to shed a pale light; (of daybreak) to pale, brighten.

srāha /sraaŋ/. 1. (intr., of first light of day) to be dim, faint, weak. 2. (Possibly to be indistinct, indistinguishable) to be of virtually the same shape or size. Cf. srámha, slómha.

-raña /-ríiən/2. to rise up, bar the way. Cf. raña, -ruña, -rámha.

crāha /craaŋ/. (intr.) to stand up straight or stiff; to bristle. Cf. crámha, jrámha.

prāha ~ prāŋa(na) /praan/ [Wrongly attributed to unattested Skt *prāṅga and to Skt prāṅgaṇa 'fore-court, courtyard, court, yard'; OK praŋ /praan/ (K.79: 24, A.D. 639)]. high tower as an architectural form, tower sanctuary.

rāca /ríiəc/. 1. (intr.) to fall or run out/over, spill. 2. (tr.) to spill or spread over, cover, scatter, disperse, strew. Cf. nāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

brāca /príiəc/. 1. (tr.) to splash, spatter; to sow broadcast. 2. (intr., of water) to spread over great distances.

pambrāca /bampríiəc/. (tr.) to splash, squirt, spurt (water, blood, etc.)

-rāca /-ríiəc/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. nāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, -lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

[raña /ʁíiəc/. See lña]

ramña /ʁamnía/ [OK lamnāc /ləmŋaac/ (K. 133: 14, A.D. 678-777), male slave name]. (tr.) to
pull partially burned wood from (fire) in order to reduce its flames and heat.

-รกะ -รกะ /-รกะ/. to stand up, be stiff. Cf. -รกะ, รกะ.
  รกะ /รกะ/. resistance; strength, force, energy, vigor.

 kraka /kraka/. (intr.) to refuse to budge, be stubborn.

 kra /kra/. 1. (intr., of hair, etc.) to bristle, stand up, be bristling (as with fright). 2. (of fruit) to be prickly.

 sraka /sraka/. 0. (intr., of emotion, fever) to mount. 1. (by restriction) to have the preliminary shivering of fever. Cf. sasraka.

-รกะ -รกะ /-รกะ/. to stand up, be stiff. Cf. -รกะ, รกะ.
  รกะ /รกะ/ [OK tara /tara/ (K.9: 18, A.D. 639)].
  1. stand of Imperata cylindrica or the like, grassland, savannah; (by trope) outland, outlying region.
    2. glade, clearing.

[sraka /sraka/. See sraka]

  Sasraka /sasraka/. 1. (intr., of tide) to mount, be high. 2. (intr., of young plants) to thrive, be vigorous. 3. (by trope) to be seething with excitement, be overstimulated.

รกะ rata /rata/. 0. to be spread out, extended. 1. (intr.) to range, patrol, wander about. 2. (intr.) to make a raid, foray, incursion. Cf. rata, rata, lata, also lata -iwata.

 ranata /ranata/. 1. bamboo bedstead. 2. (by trope) boat-shaped percussion instrument with wooden or metal resonators: the Khmer xylophone or metallophone.

 brata /brata/. (tr.) to spread, scatter, disperse; to radiate.

 babrata /pbrata/. (intr.) to sparkle, glitter, scintillate.

-รกะ -รกะ /-รกะ/. to turn or peel back. Cf. lata.

 krat /krat/. (intr., of garment) to slip off or down.

 'krat /qaa krat/ [Anomalous expansion of krat].
1. (tr.) to allow (garment) to slip off or ride up; to take off, doff, remove. 2. (intr.) to be in a state of undress; to be bare, naked, nude.

srāta /srāat/. 1. (intr.) to remove one's own clothes, undress, strip. 2. (intr.) to be undressed, unclothed, bare.

samrāta /samrāat/. 1. (tr.) to undress. 2. (intr.) to disrobe, take off one's own clothes.

रात rā'타 /rōt/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, strewn about, in disorder. 2. (intr.) to be scattered, sundered, parted, separated. Cf. rāta, -reta, lāta, also lūta, -lwta.

rarā'타 /rroet/. (intr.) to be scattered all over, lie in utter disarray, lie every which way.

[prā'ta /prat/ = brā'타]

*pambrā'た /bamrā'ta/ = pambrā' та.1

brā'타 /proet/2. 1. (tr.) to part, divide, separate. 2. (intr.) to be separated from, lose.

baḥrā'た /pūrroet/ = pambrā' та.

pambrā' та /bomproet/. (tr.) to separate (e.g., man and wife) by force, sunder, tear apart.

kambrā' та /komproet/. (intr.) to be miserably isolated, forlorn.

रात rāна /rían/. 0. to advance and spread out. 1. (intr.) to overrun, make an inroad (incursion, raid, foray); to enter virgin land in order to clear for cultivation or settlement. 2. stall, stand, display, platform. Where wares are spread out and offered for sale. Cf. -rēna, la'na, lāna, luna, lūna, -lēna, -lēna, līna, līna.

crā'на /craan/. 1. (tr.) to drive before one, push, propel, impel. 2. (tr.) to push back, repel, drive off.

[drā'на /trīen/]

[dadrā'на /trtrīen/]

dandrā'на /tuntrīen/. (tr.) to overrun by force of arms, invade.

brā'на /prīen/ [Probably by ellipsis for brā'на brai, 'one who ranges the forest']. hunter, huntsman.

1Pambrā' та occurs, for example, in the रूपालक, 60a.
1. (tr.) to urge on (animal), press, overwork, wear out. 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, strain (eap. in moving the bowels), drive or overtask oneself. Cf. -ra'na, riana, also la'na, etc.

grā'na /kroen/. 0. to reach the limit. 1. (intr.) to suffice, be enough or sufficient; to be satisfactory. 2. (by deverbalization) only; hardly.

drā'na /troen/. (tr.) to weary of, be tired (sick) of; to have had enough of.

*pdralā'na /trloen/ [Anomalous expansion of drā'na, with dissimilation of -rvn- > -rvi-]. (tr.) to have had enough of (the aire or talk of s.o.).

pandrā'na /bantroen/. (tr.) to sicken, wear out the patience of.

rāpa /frīap/. 0. to be regular, orderly. 1. (intr.) to be even, smooth, level, plain, flat; (by extension) to be low, low-lying; (by trope) to be humble, self-effacing. 2. plane surface. Cf. rapa, -ra'pa, rā'pa, riapa.

ranāpa /rnīiap/. 1. flooring of split or crushed bamboo. 2. floor, planking.

krāpa /kraap/. 1. (intr.) to flatten oneself in obeisance, prostrate oneself, lower oneself or drop to the ground; to squat, crouch. 2. (intr.) to nestle, sit on eggs, brood; (by trope) to cover up, conceal. Cf. krā'pa.

kamrāpa /kamraap/. (tr.) to repress, subdue, subjugate.

paṅkrāpa /boṅkraap/. 0. (tr.) to flatten, bring down. 1. (by restriction) to reduce the swelling (of a boil) by applying a local plaster. 2. (by trope) to subdue, master.

crāpa /craap/. 1. prostrating panic. 2. (intr.) to quake, shiver, shudder. Cf. criapa.

țarāpa /dooraap/ [Anomalous expansion of OK ta rāp /dā raap/ (K.219: 13, A.D. 1050)]. 0. regularly, continuously, for as long as. 1. always, ever. Cf. trā'pa, triapa.

drāpa /trīiap/. 1. (tr.) to bring down (prey), capture by pouncing upon, fell. 2. (intr.) to be flattened, crushed.

prāpa /praap/ [OK parap /pra(a)p/ (K.376: 12, A.D. 878-1077), female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to even, smooth, level out, plane down, flatten. 2. (by trope) to reduce to obedience, tame, master; to quell, repress,
overcome. Cf. briapa.

pamrāpa /bamrap/. 1. (tr.) to flatten, smooth, even up, equalize. 2. (by trope) to crush (revolt), repress, put down.

[brāpa /prīap/. See prāpa]

baṁrāpa /purnīap/. 1. (tr.) to smooth (out), tidy up; to equalize. 2. (by trope) to tame, master.

rāpa /rap/ [OK rap /rap/ (K.391W: 18, A.D. 1082)]. 0. to order, arrange. 1. (tr.) to count, number, tally, enumerate, tell. 2. (by extension) to figure, reckon, calculate, compute; to rate, value, consider, esteem. Cf. rapa, -ra'pa, rāpa, riapa.

krā'pa /krap/. (intr.) to form a flat, hard crust.

trā'pa /trap/. 1. (tr.) to conform to, pattern upon, model after, follow. 2. (by extension) to imitate, copy, ape.

tamrā'pa /tamrap/. 1. pattern, model, example. 2. acquired habit, practice.

prā'pa /prap/. 1. (tr.) to tell, recount, relate, narrate. 2. (by extension) to inform, advise, announce; to say, utter, state.

pamrā'pa /bamrap/. advice; information.

srā'pa /srap/. 1. (intr.) to be ordered, arranged, disposed, prepared, ready; to be final, definitive. 2. (by trope) to be predisposed, inclined, fit, apt, appropriate. Cf. sriapa.

samrā'pa ∼ samrā'pa /samrap/. 1. (number or series of things of same kind) set, suit, suite, service; the hierarchy of "houses" (eka, do, trī, catvā) of the mandarinate. 2. (tr.) to be calculated or intended for (a certain use), used, meant or destined for; to serve the purpose of.

rāma /ríaam/ [Cf. modern Mon rām /rəm/ 'copse, patch of woodland']. 0. to gather, be clustered. 1. gallery forest. 2. inundated forest along watercourse. Cf. -rama, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -ram, -loma, -lum, huma, -hum, al-so rām, -lām.

ranāma /rníaam/ [OK rnanām /rnaam/ (K.165N, 21, A.D. 952)]. dense forest in low-lying areas along marshes and watercourses.

krāma /kram/. rock-sugar, sugar-candy. Cf. kriama.
[srāma /sraam/]

saṃrāma /samraam/. 1. ground under scrub, tract of undergrowth; twigs and dry leaves littering ground. 2. midden (under house), refuse (food scraps, dirt, dust, sweepings, trash) from inside house; garbage.

राम /-rīm/\(^1\). to beat. Cf. rām.

*grāma /k्रीm/. (of thunder, waterfall, collision) roaring or reverberating sound. Cf. grām.

gamrāma ~ gamrāma /kumrīm/. 1. (tr.) to roar, shout, or the like, in order to cow; to cow, awe, intimidate, bully, menace, move by threats, force. 2. (intr.) to be intimidating, awesome.

राम /-rīm/\(^2\). to halt. Cf. hāma.

prāma /praam/. 1. (tr.) to prohibit, forbid. 2. (by extension) to issue (prohibition or warning), announce, warn, advise.

pamrāma /bomraam/. 1. (act or fact of) prohibiting, prohibition. 2. (that which prohibits) prohibiting, warning, advisory.

राय /-rīaj/. 0. to mix, melt. 1. (tr.) to break up, break down, scatter, disperse; to strew, spread, sow, disseminate; (by trope) to divide up, deal out, parcel, dole, distribute, retail; to change (currency), alternate (prose and verse). 2. (intr.) to be broken, scattered, strewn, straggling; to reach out, stretch, extend. Cf. -ræya, roya, lāya ~ zāya, lai.

rapāya /rbaaj/. 1. (painting) to mix colors. 2. to paint in various colors; to alternate colors.

rarāya /rrīaj/. (intr.) to be scattered all about, strewn all over; to lie in disorder, be haphazard.

jrāya /cjīaj/. 1. (intr.) to be thin, diluted, watered down, watery. 2. (by trope) to be limp, soft, slack, lax, flabby.

*drāya /trīaj/. 1. beauty of costume or presence, splendor or magnificence of aspect, fine appearance. 2. shafts (of ox cart).

prāya /praaj/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew, sow esp. by the handful. 2. (intr.) to be talkative, voluble, glib. 3. bird-shot. Cf. brāya.

brāya /prīaj/. 1. (tr.) to bestrew, litter, stud, span-
gle. 2. (intr.) to shoot up or out, spurt, squirt, spout, gush; to emit sparks, sparkle, glitter, radiate.
3. spark, flash. Cf. prāya.

baṅrāya /puṇrīaj/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew. 2. (intr.) to be scattered about, jumbled up. Cf. baṅnarāya.

baṅnarāya /puṇnarīaj/ [Anomalous expansion of MK baṅrāya /baṇraaj > pāṇraaj = baṅrāya by attribution to P vāṇa (= Skt vāna) 'color, appearance, kind' + rāya]. 1. (intr.) to be blazing, glittering, dazzling, brilliant. 2. (by trope) to be glorious, splendid, illustrious, distinguished; to be thriving, prosperous.

babrāya /pūrīaj/. 1. (intr.) to scatter in all directions, radiate, be radiant or brilliant, glisten. 2. (by trope) to be smiling, all smiles, beaming.

srāya /srāaj/. 1. (tr.) to undo (knot, etc.), untie, unfasten, loose, detach, take off, let down; to untangle, unravel. 2. (by trope) to solve, elucidate, clear up, clarify, interpret (dream), comment on (Pāli text).

sārāya /saaraaj/¹ [Anomalous expansion of srāya]. species of edible marine or freshwater algae.

samrāya /saṃraaj/ [OK samrāy /saṃraaj/ (K.772: 14, A.D. 878-977), male slave name or 'manumitted']. 1. solution, explanation, clarification; commentary. 2. (language of the commentaries) vernacular text, language.

-रय -rāya /-rīaj/. to cut; to afflict. Cf. -rī, rai ~ rai.

krāya /kraaj/. 1. name of a species of venomous snake. 2. name of a large fish. 3. name of a large tree: xyloptia vielana or pierreti (Annonaceae). Cf. krai.

trāya /traaj/. (tr.) to cut or clear (trail).

tamrāya /tamraaj/. trail cut through forest.

rāla /rīal/. 1. (intr.) to spread, stretch, extend; to develop, increase; to be spread, distributed, propagated. 2. (tr.) to lean or incline toward, favor. Cf. -rā, -rā'la, -rāla, -rīla, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

rapāla /rbaal/. 1. evil spirits, collectively. 2. epidemic.

rampāla /rumbaal/ = rapāla.
krāla /краа/ [OK krāl /краа/ (K.374: 21, A.D. 1042)1]. 1. (tr.) to spread out, extend, lay out, display, develop. 2. (intr.) to be swollen, expanded, distended, dilated. Cf. krā'la.

kamrāla /камраа/ [OK kamrāl /кенраа/ (K.129.2, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. carpet, mat; sheet, cover, doily, etc.

crāla /краа\}/. (intr., of large fire) to spread, increase in size or intensity. Cf. crāla2, jrāla.

jrāla /кряа/ (.intr.) to lean, slope, incline; to be inclined or inclining, sloping, shelving. Cf. crāla1.

jamrāla /камриаа/. 1. (tr.) to tip, incline. 2. incline, slope, declivity.

drāla /дриаа/. 1. (intr.) to sprawl on one's belly, wallow. 2. underwater depression formed by rolling of fish.

brāla /бряа/. 1. (tr.) to spread, extend; to emit, shed (light). 2. (intr., of light) to be diffused, faint, pale, dim.

bahrāla /бахраа/. 1. (intr.) to cause (fire) to spread. 2. (by trope) to exacerbate (dispute).

*babrāla /бряа/. (intr.) to glitter, glisten, sparkle, gleam.

srāla /сраа/. 0. to be diffused, dissipated. 1. (intr.) to be light, buoyant, weightless, imponderable. 2. (by trope) to be slight, of no gravity or consequence, unimportant, trifling. Cf. srā'la.

samrāla /самраа/. 1. (tr.) to lighten, relieve, alleviate, unburden. 2. (by restriction) to give birth to, be delivered of. Cf. samrā'la.

-INDOW -rāla /-риаа/ to burn. Cf. 'āla.

crāla /краа/2. (intr.) to be red-hot; to be fiery red.

-indow' -rā'la /-риаа/ to spread; to favor. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rāla, -rialā, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

krā'la /краа/. reddish area surrounding local infection. Cf. krāla.

srā'la /srul/. (tr.) to take the pick of, select. Cf.
srāla.

*samrā'la /smral/. 1. (intr.) to be picked, selected.
2. (by trope) to be select, choice, élite. Cf.
samrāla.

vāva /vīw/. 1. (intr.) to feel one's way, grope. 2.
(by trope) to be wary, cautious, tentative; to proceed war-
ily.

jrāva /crīw/. 1. (tr.) to grope for. 2. (by trope) to
investigate, examine; to do research on.

brāva /prīw/. 1. (tr.) to do by guesswork, as a shot in
the dark, take a stab at. 2. (by trope) to guess.

vāva /vīw/² (of liquids) to be thin, watery, weak, di-
luted, watered down. Cf. riava, -liava, -hiava.

-rās /rīsh/. to scrape, scratch, scuff. Cf. rā'sa,
-rīsa, rūsa.

krāsa /kraah/ [Usually attributed to krāsa /kraah/ 'tor-
toise shell' (cf. Thai krá /krā/), < Austronesian; OK
krās /kraah/ (K.229: 7, A.D. 978–1077), in toponym, and
krās /kraah/ (K.413B: 22, A.D. 1361) 'to sweep, clean',
> Thai krá /krá/ 'long-handled broom, etc.']. comb.

crāsa /craah/ [OK crās /craah/ (K.258A: 46, post A.D. 1107)
in toponym']. 1. (tr.) to scrape or brush against; (of
horses, etc.) to graze or cut (ankles) in trotting; to
brush, curry, sweep. 2. brush. 3. (by trope) to go
against, contrary to; (of hen or the like) to put up or
ruffle feathers against (danger).

camrāsa /camraah/ [OK camrās /cmarah/ (K.350: 14, A.D.
978–1077), female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to graze
against, prick oneself on (thorn, needle). 2. (tr.)
to rake, hoe.

pañcrāsa /pañcraah/. 1. (factive) to bristle, put up
(cheeks, quills, neck fur). 2. (by trope < caus-
ative) to go the wrong way.

vāva /vīw/. 1. (tr.) to scrape, scratch, scuff. 2. (by
restriction) to rake, hoe, harrow. Cf. -rāsa, -rīsa, rūsa.

¹Note also K.248A: 83 and C IV: 182 note 1.
ranā'sa /rnoəh/. 1. scraper. 2. rake, harrow.

ramā'sa /rmoəh/. 1. (that which one scratches) itch, pruritis; itching. 2. (intr.) to itch, be itchy; (by extension) to tickle, be ticklish.

-ra'h1 -ra'sa /-roəh/. 1. to be bright. Cf. ra'h1.

*crā'sa /crah/. [MK] (intr., of stars) to be of dazzling brightness or luster.

*camrā'sa /camrah/. [MK (RSP 4507)] (intr., of stars) to sparkle, twinkle.

trā'sa /trah/ [MK (RSP 3441, passim) trās ~ trass /trah/]. 0. to brighten, illuminate. 1. (tr., of the Buddha) to explicate, expound, preach; (of the Buddha or a sovereign) to announce, declare, state. 2. (intr.) to attain Enlightenment, be enlightened, become a Buddha.

tamrā'sa /tamrah/. (of the Buddha or a sovereign) utterance, words, speech, discourse; religious exhortation.

-ra'h2 -ra'sa /-roəh/. 2. to close, cover, bar the way. Cf. ra'h2.

krā'sa /krah/. 0. to be firm, solid. 1. (intr.) to be thick, thickset, heavily built.

kamrā'sa /komrah/. thickness, solidity.

srā'sa /srah/. (tr.) to close off or in, enclose, as by a fence, enceinte, moat or abatis.

samrā'sa /somrah/. enclosure, barrier.

rica /ric/. 1. (intr.) to fall or run out, spill, escape, slip away. 2. (by trope) to be worn out. Cf. ūnca, -rāca, -rūca, rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crīca /crèc/. (intr.) to trickle out in a thin, intermittent stream. Cf. crūca.

pañcrīca /bancrēc/. (tr.) to let trickle, pour out in a thin or intermittent stream. Cf. pañcrūca.

-ra'nā -ri'nā /-rin/. to be little, scant. Cf. ra'na, ru'nā ~ ru'nā, rw'nā, re'nā.

pri'nā /prēn/, occurring only in pri'nā-pri'nā. (intr., of liquids) to be very small in amount.
 práña /prən/ = práña.

-ɾíta /-ritic/. to clench, constrain. Cf. ríta, -ríta, -hita.

príta /prət/. 1. (tr.) to make tight, taut, stiff, rigid; to tighten, fasten, fix. 2. (by trope) to be strict, severe, exacting.

-ɾíma /-rmaid/. to be lower, after. Cf. rama, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma, also lāma, lāma, -līma, -lām, lām.

sríma /srəm/. 1. (intr.) to sink slowly into water or the like, drop slowly out of sight. 2. (by trope) to lose steadily in an undertaking. Cf. samriama.

-ɾila /-rild/ ɾīla /rol/. 1. (intr.) to flow, slide, glide; (by trope) to be fluent, voluble; to speak well or glibly. 2. (tr.) to recite from beginning to end. Cf. rīla, -rēla, -hila, -īla, also hūra, etc.

ra'īla /rqəl/. 1. (intr.) to be slippery, slick, smooth. 2. (intr.) to slip; to slide, glide. 3. (by trope) to be smooth tongued, glib.

ram'īla ɾam'īla /rumqəl/. 1. (tr.) to slide, drag along a smooth surface. 2. internal or external viscous matter.

crīla /crəl/. 1. (intr., esp. of children) to scoot forward, shoot or dart by without colliding. 2. (by trope) to be fluent, speak fluently.

prīla /prəl/. (intr., of infant learning to walk, chick learning to fly, etc.) to move rapidly without bumping into obstacles.

paprīla /pprəl/. frequentative of prīla.

srīla /srl/. (intr.) to be smooth, slippery; to be shiny, polished, bright.

samrīla /smarəl/. (tr.) to polish (black object).

ɾiḥ /rih/. 1. (intr.) to think, ponder, reflect. 2. (tr.) to think over/through, ponder, mull, consider. 3. [Connection uncertain] to mock, deride.

*triḥ /trəh/. (tr.) to think upon, ponder, weigh.

tamṛiḥ /taməh/. 1. (act or fact of) thinking: consideration, thought, reflection, cogitation, study. 2. 
mind, intellect, sense, intelligence; ability, competence, skill.

\[\text{-riḥ /-rih/} \text{. to stain, sully.}\]
\[\text{[griḥ /krih/} \text{. to be foul, filthy].}\]
\[\text{gamriḥ /kumrih/} \text{. (intr.) to be black with filth, be grimy.}\]
\[\text{gagriḥ /kkrih/} \text{. (intr.) to be bathed in sweat and covered with blackish grime.}\]

\[\text{-rī /-rii/} \text{. to afflict; to cut. Cf. -rāya, -rī, rai \sim\ rai.}\]
\[\text{krī /krēej/} \text{. 1. (tr.) to nip, cut or pinch off with fingernails; to prune, trim, cut up (bush, wood). 2. kra krī: (intr.) to be in straitened circumstances, in want or misery.}\]
\[\text{kramī /kramēej/ [Metathesis of *kamrī /kamrēej/]. 1. anything unclean, disgusting or probably noxious. 2. germ, microbe.}\]

\[\text{rīka /riik/} \text{. 1. (intr.) to open out, blossom, broaden, expand. 2. (by trope) to refresh oneself; to enjoy oneself. Cf. -rika, -reka, -līka, also rēka.}\]
\[\text{brīka /priik/} \text{. 0. to spread, increase, intensify. 1. (intr., of black) to be intense, shiny, jet-black.}\]
\[\text{bahrīka /purgrik/} \text{. (tr.) to open out, spread, enlarge, expand.}\]
\[\text{mrīka /mriik/} \text{, occurring only in mrīka-mrīka. Expressive for the rapid and repeated opening and closing of butterfly's wings or the like, and for irregular sobbing.}\]

\[\text{rīha /riih/} \text{. 1. (intr.) to be dry, dried up. 2. (by trope) to be wasted away, fleshless, bony, gaunt. Cf. nīha, riha, -reha, rēha, rāmha, -lāha, līha, -līha, -lāmha.}\]
\[\text{[brīha /prιh/. to dry out].}\]
\[\text{bahrīha /purgrih/} \text{. 1. (tr.) to dry out. 2. (by trope) to dry up, use up, consume (all), exhaust; to ruin (s.o.), corrupt, despoil.}\]

\[\text{-rūn -rūn -rūsa -rūsa /-riih -ruuh/} \text{. to rasp, grate. Cf. -rāsa, rā'sa, rūsa.}\]
*grǐsa grūsa /kriih kruuh/. Expressive for grumbling or complaining in an abrasive manner.

gagrǐsa gagrūsa /kriih kkruuh/. intensive of grǐsa-grūsa.

-řika /-rỳk/. to open out, blossom. Cf. rīka, -rēka, -līka, also rēka.

brīka /prỳk/. 1. opening, start, inception. 2. dawn, daybreak; morning.

riña /rỳṅ/. 0. to be dry, dried up. 1. (intr.) to be hard; to be rough, coarse, tough. 2. (by trope) to be stubborn, hard-headed. Cf. niña, riña, -reña, rēña, rāmña, -lāña, līña, -liña, -lāmña.

rapīña /rbỳṅ/. 1. hardness, toughness. 2. (intr.) to be firm, obstinate, obdurate.

crīña /cṛỳṅ/. 1. (intr.) to harden. 2. (presumably by trope) to sprint, run at top speed.

camrīña /cāmrỳṅ/. iron or wooden bars (over window or the like), grill, grating.

drīña /trỳṅ/. 0. to fix, implant. 1. (intr.) to be fixed, firm, fast, rigid; to be unable to move, immobilized.

damrīña /tumrỳṅ/ [OK dāmṛīṅ /dāmrỳṅ/ (K.557E: 3, A.D. 611) 'act or fact of planting (trees, etc.) for cultivation; stand of trees or other plants, plantation, orchard']. 1. (intr.) to stand fast, stock still; refuse to budge. 2. (by trope) to stand firm, hide one's time, decline to continue, answer, act.

prīña /prỳṅ/ [OK priṅ /prỳṅ/ (K.24: 9, A.D. 578-677), female slave name; cf. K.254B: 13, A.D. 11291]. 0. to harden, stiffen. 1. (intr.) to strain, exert oneself; to strive, try hard, endeavor, do one's utmost.

pamrīña /pāmrỳṅ/. 1. effort, exertion; endeavor. 2. resolution, determination, will.

[brīña /prỳṅ/. See priña].

bāhṛīña /pūṛỳṅ/. (tr.) to harden, stiffen; to let get hard or stiff.

kambrīña /kāmṛỳṅ/. (intr.) to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

sṛiṇa /sṛyṇ/. (intr.) to be dried up, parched, arid, desiccated.

samṛiṇa /samṛyṇ/. 1. (tr.) to harden, let harden. 2. (intr.) to harden, set, become firm or stiff.

-ṛiṇa /-ṛyṇ/. to swing, roll. Cf. rēṇa, -lēṇa.

'añṛiṇa /qoṛyṇ/. hammock.

rīta /rīṭ/. 1. (tr.) to press, squeeze, twist, wring; to clench, clasp, hug; to grip, grasp, clutch; to tighten, fasten, strengthen. 2. (tr.) to increase; draw out, stretch; (by deverbalization) increasingly, more and more. Cf. -ṛīta, -rīṭa, -hīta.

[brīta /prīṭ/. to step up, accelerate].

bañṛīta /puṇṛyṭ/. (tr.) to gallop (horse).

ripa /rīp/. 0. to swallow, gulp. 1. (tr., by trope) to plunder, pillage, despoil. 2. (by extension) to take possession of, seize, appropriate, confiscate, sequester. Cf. -ṛūpa, -ṛēpa, lepa, ḫūpa.

rapīpa /rēpy/. 1. (act or fact of) seizing: seizure, confiscation, sequestration. 2. (that which is seized) confiscated property. 3. one whose property has been confiscated.

crīpa /crēpy/ [OK crīp /crēpy/ (K.726A: 8 and B: 10, A.D. 678-777)¹]. (tr.) to snap or bite off; to snip, trim; to claim for oneself, appropriate, reserve a small portion.

trīpa /tryp/. (tr., of bees) to suck (flowers), gather (honey).

rima /rim/. [OK *rim /rym/, > Thai ริม /rim/]. edge, brim, brink, verge, rim, lip; side, bank, border, margin, skirt, hem, edging.

trima /trīm/. 1. (tr.) to be in line or even with, equal or up to, flush with, abreast of; (by deverbalization) up to, as far as. 2. (intr.) to be exact, accurate, precise, correct; to be true, honest, decent.

tamrīma /tamṛy/. 1. (tr.) to even up, bring into line with, adjust, equalize. 2. (intr.) to be even or

equal, proportionate, commensurate, in equal measure.

rīla /rỳl/. 0. to slide, glide. 1. (tr.) to wear down or away, erode, abrade; to dull, blunt (knife). 2. (intr.) to be dull, blunt. Cf. rīla ̃ rīla, -rēla, -hīla, -rīla, also hūra, etc.

[grīla /kryl/. to be worn down, dull].

gamrīla /kumryl/. 1. (intr., of knife, derogatory) to be blunt. 2. (by trope) to be squat, dumpy, lumpish.

[prīla /pryl/. to wear down, dull].

pañrīla /boñryl/. (tr.) to wear down, abrade, dull. Cf. bañrīla.

[brīla /pryl/ = prīla].

bañrīla /puñryl/ = pañrīla.


brī /pryly/ [Cf. OK varī /bryy/ (K.127: 9, A.D. 683) 'custodian, steward' as well as modern prai /praj/ 'to be strong, corrosive, salted, pickled' and krai /kraj/ 'to be formidable; chief, leader']. (intr.) to have gooseflesh, horripilate.


grīta /kryt/, occurring only in grīta-grīta. 1. onomatopoeia for the sound of teeth gnashing or of sth. being dragged. 2. (optative) to feel an urge to squeeze or pinch out of affection.

gagrīta /kkryst/. (intr.) to show hostile intentions, be threatening.

ruka /ruk/. 0. to fall, drop, go down into; to be covered from above, take shelter. 1. (tr.) to stuff or cram into a narrow passage as with a ramrod. 2. (tr.) to pierce or penetrate forcibly, invade (territory). Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rā'ka, -laka, lā'ka2, -lika, lika1, luka, -lukā2, -lōka -huka, also rāka.

rapuka /rbk/. ramming tool, rammer, ramrod, prod.

ranuka /rnuk/. (sliding) bar, bolt.
*jruka /cruk/ . shelter; refuge, asylum, sanctuary.  Cf. jraka, sruka.

jaňruka /cuţruck/ . 1. storehouse; granary, garner.  2. storeroom, attic, loft.

sruka /srok/ [OK sruk /sruk/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), probably in proto-Khmer 'shelter, place of security, as opposed to forest']. 0. settled or inhabited land, settlement. 1. village, hamlet. 2. land, territory, (feudal) domain or fief; (by extension) canton or district, the primary division of the province. 3. (by trope) homeland, home village, native place.  Cf. jraka, jruka.

samruka /samrok/ [OK samruk /sœruk/ (K.21: 3, A.D. 578-677) 'to ram out, hammer in relief']. 1. (tr.) to drive or force into, introduce forcibly; (by trope) to press (enemy), drive back, repel. 2. (intr.) to rush headlong into a narrow passage.

-ʂŋ -ruka /-ruk/.  to sell.  Cf. la'ka².

rapuka /rbok/².  (act or fact of) selling; sale.

ʂŋ ruňa /run/ [OK ruň ~ 'ruň /run/ (K.505: 31, A.D. 639; K.420: 2, A.D. 878-977)¹]. 1. (intr., archaic) to be big, tall, grown-up, adult. 2. (intr., by trope) to be great, grand, imposing, stately, mighty. 3. (by extension) to be magnificent, pre-eminent, splendid, glorious, illustrious.  Cf. -ruña, -rœña, -roňa, -rämña, læ, læña ~ ṣœña, -loňa, -lâmña.

rapuňa /rbon/. 1. size, measure, dimension, magnitude. 2. strength, power, force; number, amount, quantity.

[gruňa /krun/.  to be unpleasantly big].

can-gruňa /caŋkrun/. 1. (intr.) to be uncommonly big or tall, imposing. 2. (by restriction) to be wide open.

cruňa /croň/. 1. (tr.) to raise up, re-establish, put s.o. back on his feet, help out. 2. (tr.) to restore, repair (esp. cutting tools, as by straightening and sharpening); to improve, correct.  Cf. cruňa.

camruňa /camroň/. 1. (tr.) to restore, re-establish, keep up, maintain. 2. = pamruňa.

pruňa /pron/. 1. (tr.) to make bigger: to enlarge, magni-

¹On the form 'ruň vid. C III: 8 note 2.
fy, amplify, augment, increase, add to; to develop, expand. 2. (by trope) to make stronger: to strengthen, invigorate, reinforce; to steady, brace. 3. (tr.) to put into good state or order: to arrange, adjust, prepare, make ready; to be ready or prepared to (do sth.).

pamruña /pamroŋ/. 1. (tr.) to keep, maintain, support, raise, nurture. 2. (tr.) to be ready to, have the intention of. 3. (intr.) to prepare, make preparations to meet future needs. Cf. camruña.

sruña /sroŋ/. 0. to be big, full. 1. (intr., of garment) to fall all the way to the ankles or floor, hang low. 2. (by trope) to be complete, entire. 3. (tr.) to run the whole length of, cover completely.

samruña /samroŋ/. 1. (of garment) fall, length; part or piece which is too long at bottom. 2. (tr.) to lengthen, make (garment) longer at bottom.

OK 'amruña /qonruŋ/ [K.79: 9 (A.D. 639)]. 0. bigness. 1. magnitude, measure, size, dimension; extent, area.

-ruña /-ruŋ/. to rise up; to shield, screen, protect, cover. Cf. raña, -rāña, -rāmāña, also rīña, rēña, -roña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -loña.

kruña /krōŋ/ [OK kuruŋ /kruŋ/ [ku'ruŋ ~ kəruŋ] (K.4515: 2, A.D. 680)]. 1. (tr.) to cover, shelter, protect, pen (animals). 2. (by trope) to manage, administer, govern, rule. 3. rule; realm, kingdom; (royal) seat, capital; ruler, king, prince. Cf. kra'ña, graña.

druña /truŋ/. 1. pen, cage, coop for birds or animals. 2. (by trope) lock-up, jail, prison. Cf. druña.

ruña /ruŋ/. 0. to press, compress. 1. (tr.) to push, prod, thrust. ~ ruña /roŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be compact, thick-set. 2. (by restriction) to be squat, stubby, dumpy.

rapuña /rəqoŋ/. 1. small stick used to push piles of rice in the blade. 2. rapίña rapuña: (intr.) to be pushy, nosey, aggressively inquisitive; to be double-dealing, scoundrelly.

sruña /sroŋ/. 0. to be pressed inward or shortened. 1. (intr.) to have the limbs or neck pressed inward, under a burden. 2. (by trope) to run short, run out.

samruña /samroŋ/. 1. (tr.) to push inward or backward; to shorten, shrink. 2. (by trope) to cause to run short or run out, exhaust.
ruāta /rut/. 0. to drop, slip, sink. 1. (tr.) to put down upon, cover or envelop from above. 2. (by restriction) to catch (fish) by posing a basket-net down upon them; (loosely) to nab, capture. Cf. -yuta, luta, lūta, also la'ta.

drūta ~ drūda /trut/. [Wrongly attributed to Skt vāruṇa]. 1. (intr.) to sink, subside, collapse, cave in. 2. (by trope) to sink, worsen, decline.

damrūta ~ damrūda /tumrut/. 1. (tr.) to let sink, allow to collapse, cause to cave in. 2. (by trope) to humble; to domineer, have the upper hand over.

srūta /srot/. 1. (intr.) to sink, settle, drop, subside, fall away, give way, cave in; to break up, crumble. 2. (by trope, of elephants) to die. Whence āmuṭa /smut/, by deformation of srūta, occurring only in āmuṭa drūda /smut trut/: (intr.) to be abject, in wretched circumstances. Cf. sṛayuta.

samrūta /samrot/. 1. (act or fact of) sinking: subsidence, slippage, fall, collapse. 2. (tr.) to cause to or let slip, sink, etc.

'āhrūta /qaqrut/. conical hand-held basket-net for fish.

-śa -runa /-runa/. to shake. Cf. -ra'na2, -rnāna.

gruna /kruna/. 1. (intr.) to shake, tremble, quake, quiver, shudder, shiver (with or as with fever). 2. the shakes, fever.

[gagrūna /kkruna/. See gagra'na].

trūna /tron/ = pruna.

tatruṇa /ttron/ = ṭaprūna.

prūna /pron/ ~ trūna /tron/, occurring only in prūna-prūna or trūna-trūna. Expressive for a bearing marked by trembling and humility. Cf. dra'na.

ṭaprūna /ppron/ ~ tatruṇa /ttron/. (intr.) to be all atremble, be in the grip of severe shuddering.

-śa -rupa /-rupa/. to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rpa, -ra'pa, rwpa, -ropa, lapā, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupā, hā'pa, a'pa, āpa, ā'pa, also ha'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

[grupa /krupta/. See grapa].

saṇgrupa /saṇkrupa/. (tr.) to pounce upon.

ru'yā /ruj/. fly (Musca). ~ ru'yā /roj/. 1. (intr.) to
move around irregularly, dart here and there, move by fits and starts. 2. (intr.) to be thinly distributed, tattered, wispy (as fine rain or sparse hair). Cf. -rwya.

gruya /kruj/. (intr.) to proceed slowly, move indolently.

gagruya /kkruj/. intensive of gruya.

pruya /proj/. (intr., of rain) to be fine and light. Cf. bruya.

'papruya /pproj/. intensive and frequentative of pruya.

bruya /pruj/. 1. (intr.) to dart or fly away one after the other. 2. long tufted feathers (of peacock); fringe.

rabuya /rpui/ [False derivative by metathesis of bruya] = bruya.

-руя /-ruj/. to jut out, be salient. Cf. -rwya, -roya, laya.

truya /troj/. (tr.) to mark (off) with stakes, guideposts, pegs, beacons, or the like; to stake out, peg out.

tamruya /tamroj/. mark, marker, stake, peg, signal.

рула /rul/. (intr.) to lurch forward, move with a jerk, make a sudden start. Cf. -ra'la.

jrula /crlul/. 1. (tr.) to pass (by), go too far, miss, go by without seeing; to be too late for. 2. (tr.) to go too far in doing s.th., overdo (unexpectedly).

jamrula /cumrul/. 1. (intr.) to set out or proceed resolutely. 2. (tr.) to cause s.o. to overshoot his goal; to carry too far, overdo, push to an extreme.

brula /prul/. 1. (tr.) to startle. 2. (intr.) to be startled, give a start. 3. (intr.) to be excessively long, excessive, extreme, intense.

bahrula /puqrlul/. (tr.) to urge forward, press or push on.

pambrula /bamprul/. (tr.) to cause (fire) to flare up; to stoke up.

-руса /-ruh/. to space, intersperse. Cf. -ruh, ræsa, -re⁷h c rôh, -la'sa, -le⁷h c -léh, lo⁷h, la⁷h, also -roh.

[brusa /pruh/. to strew].

sambrusa /sampruh/ = sambruh.
ruḥ /ruḥ/ [OK ruḥ /ruḥ/ (K.723: 5, A.D. 578-777)]. 1. (in-
tr., rare) to fall, drop. 2. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock
down; (by trope) to demolish, wreck, ruin, destroy; (by re-
striction) to undo, unravel. Cf. -luḥ.

jruḥ /cruḥ/. (intr.) to fall, drop; to fall off, break or
work loose, come off or apart.

jamruḥ /cumruḥ/. 1. (tr.) to let fall. 2. (tr.) to
knock down, knock over, overturn.

-ruḥ /-ruḥ/¹. to space, intersperse. Cf. -rusa, raesa,
-reḥ /rēḥ/, -raḥ /-raḥ/, -la'sa, -leḥ /-leḥ/, iḥ /iḥ/, alḥ, also -roḥ.

cruḥ /croḥ/. (tr.) to space or place in close succession,
plant or set up close together.

camruḥ /camroḥ/. 1. (intr.) to be interspersed, mixed.
2. (intr.) to be grouped close together, be close-
set, thick-set, dense.

pruḥ /proḥ/. 0. to be dispersed, shine. 1. (intr., of
'light') to be bright, radiant, luminous; (by trope) to
be bright, brilliant. 2. beam or patch of light.

[bruḥ /pruḥ/ = pruḥ].

babruḥ /ppruḥ/. (intr.) to be spotted, dotted, stud-
ed, spangled.

sambruḥ /sambrusa /samruḥ/. (intr.) to be covered or
speckled with small white spots.

-ruḥ /-ruḥ/². to pierce. Cf. -lḥ, luḥ.

[pruḥ /proḥ/. to pierce, perforate].

paḥruḥ /baṣroḥ/. (tr.) to bore or drill through. Cf.
banluḥ.

rū /ruu/¹ [Probably same item as rū². OK ru /ruu/ (K.557/
6008: 3, A.D. 611) ∼ rū /ruu/ (K.664: 12, A.D. 578-777),
in slave and other personal names]. 1. (intr.) to be good-
ly, comely, fair, winsome. 2. (by extension) to be well,
good, proper, just, right. Cf. -rūva, rau.

rū /ruu/² [Probably same item as rū¹. OK ru /ruu/ (K.3415:
5, A.D. 673) ∼ ruv /ruu/ (K.70: 3, A.D. 878-977) ∼ rūv
'manner, like, as; to be']. 0. way, manner, mode, fashion.
1. (archaic, by denominisation) in the manner of, like,
as.
-ruu /-ruun/. to rise up, be tall. Cf. ruña, -raña, -roha, -rāṇha, lā, lāṇa ~ loha, -loha, -lāmha.

crūṇa /crōon/. (intr.) to stand straight up, be upright, pointed, bristling. Cf. cruña.

camrūṇa /camrōon/. upright stakes or pickets. Cf. camruṅa.

-ruu /-ruun/. to shield, protect. Cf. raña4, -raña, -ruña, -rwāṇa, -rāṁha, also rīḥa, rēha, -roha, -la'ha, lāha, -līha, -loha.

drūṇa /truun/ [OK drōn /droon/ (K.78:16, A.D. 677) ~ drvān /druuna/ (K.809N: 9, A.D. 878-887), in slave name; cf. also K.196: 2, A.D. 1005]. 0. rib-cage, thorax. 2. chest, breast.1

-ruca /-ruuc/. to spill. Cf. hāca, -rāca, rica, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā’ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crūca /crūcc/. 1. (intr.) to flow in a thin stream, from or as from a spout or faucet. 2. onomatopoeia for this flow. Cf. crica, crwca.

paṅcrūca /bancrōcc/. (tr.) to cause to flow or pour out in spurts. Cf. paṅcrica.

prūca /prōcc/. Expressive for the spurring of liquid from a narrow opening.

Ḍaprūca /pprōcc/. (intr.) to issue from a narrow opening in short, quick spurts.

rūta /ruut/. (intr.) to slide, glide, swish. Cf. rata, ra’ta.

ranūta /ruunt/. (runner) stringer, joist.

crūṭa /crōot/ [OK crvät ~ crvatt /cruuot/ (K.181A: 8, 181B: 11, A.D. 962)]. 1. (tr., to cut with a reaping-hook, sickle or scythe) to reap, harvest. 2. (by extension) to cut close, mow, trim. 3. (by trope) to extirpate.

camrūṭa /camrōot/. 1. (act or fact of) reaping, harvesting, gathering in. 2. harvest, crop.

srūṭa /srōot/. 1. (intr.) to slip, slide, skid. 2. (by trope) to move swiftly, hurry, rush.

samrūṭa /samrōot/. (tr.) to let oneself slide, as down a rope, pole or tree.

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-รก -rūpa /-ruup/. to ingest. Cf. rīpa, -repa, lepa, hupa.

srūpa /srōop/. 1. (tr.) to swallow, gulp down, drink, sip, quaff, slurp, gobble, wolf. 2. (by trope) to drink in, imbibe, absorb, soak or suck up; (by extension) to be porous, absorbent. 3. (by trope) to draw, lure, attract, fascinate.

samrūpa /samrōop/. 1. (act or fact of) drinking, imbibing, absorbing. 2. (intr.) to be soaked.

- lombok -rūva /-ruuw/. to be goodly; to be well. Cf. rū1, rau.

trūva /trōow/ [OK taru /truu/ (K.109: 17, A.D. 655), male slave name, ṛ tru /truu/ (K.383B(VI): 37, A.D. 1121), male slave name, ṛ trū /truu/ (K.484: 6, A.D. 1178-1277); > Thai ṛw /ruuu/ 'to be beautiful']. 1. (intr.) to be good, right, proper, suitable, fitting, meet. 2. (tr.) to hit (mark), reach, attain, apply to, affect, concern; to square (jibe, agree, tally) with. 3. (intr.) to be affected or concerned with, have to do with. 4. (tr.) to be affected by, suffer, sustain.

tamrūva /tamrōow/ [OK tamru /dənruu/ (K.480: 11, A.D. 578-677) ṛ tamrū /dənruu/ (K.133: 11, A.D. 678-777), female slave name]. 1. (fact or state of being good, etc.) rightness, suitability, propriety, fitness. 2. (tr.) to make good, right, proper; to fix, adjust; to decide, determine.

[srūva /srōow/. OK *sarū ṛ sarū ṛ srū /sruu/, to be good, seemly. Possibly dialectal form of taru ṛ tru ṛ trū].

's rūva /qaa srōow/ [MK, reflecting reanalysis of OK 'asaru /qaasruu/ (K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611) ṛ 'asaru /qaasruu/ (K.66A: 10, A.D. 578-677) ṛ 'assarū /qaasruu/ (K.816: 2, A.D. 678-777), female slave name, as if < Skt/P a- 'alpha privative' + *sarū ṛ sarū ṛ srū]. 1. (intr.) to be bad, not good, ill-disposed, unrighteous, wrong, reprehensible, evil, wicked. 2. (intr.) to be unclean, impure, vile; to be ugly, unsightly.1

rūsa /ruuh/. 1. (tr., to wear down by abrasion) to file, rasp, grate, grind. 2. (by extension) to smooth, polish. Cf. -rāsa, rā'sa, -rīsa -rūsa.

'aḥrūsa /qaBruuh/. file, rasp.

-🇷 wrongdoing -rúaŋ/ to hold up, support. Cf. -ra, raha, -ra'ha.

[OK *drvāḥ /druṣṭ/ ≈ drōn /drōŋ/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) 'domain, holding'].
[OK *kradrvāḥ /krēḍruṣṭ/ > Thai krāphā /krāṣṭ/, > by back-borrowing modern Khmer krāswā /krāṣṭ/, department of public administration, ministry of government.]

rwca /rūuac/. 0. to come to an end or point. 1. (intr.) to be finished, done, completed, over with. 2. (tr.) to put an end to; to rid oneself of, be freed from, released from; to escape, slip away, from. Cf. reca, -lwca.

crwca /crūuac/. 1. (intr., archaic) to be sharp, pointed. 2. (by trope) to be high, keen, shrill, piercing.

cranwc /crūuac/ [Anomalous infixation of -n-/ into a secondary wordbase on the pattern of -rvn-/ + *cwca]. pointed instrument: spit, skewer, brochette.

OK trvac ≈ trvāc /trūuac/ [K.72: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.231: 3, A.D. 958-967; > Thai trūat /trūat/]. 0. to complete. 1. (tr.) to inspect, examine, check; to verify, clarify.

OK tamrvac ≈ tamrāc /dēṛruuac/ [K.420: 14 and K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977; > Thai dēṛatu /tamruat/ 'police']. (one of a class of Angkorian official) inspector.

srwca /srūuac/. 1. (intr.) to be pointed, sharp-pointed, sharp, fine. 2. (military) point, vanguard.

samrwca /samruuac/. 1. (tr.) to sharpen, put a sharp point on. 2. (tr.) to complete; to make ready (to do sth.).

-ʀ wrongdoing -rúaŋ/ [Probably same item as rwca]. to spurt, shoot. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crwca /crūuac/². 1. (tr., esp. of liquid) to eject, shoot, squirt. 2. (by trope) to pour as a libation. Cf. crica, crūca, jrwca, sroca.

*jrwca /jruuac/ = crwca.

kañjrwca /kancruuac/ [Probably reduction of MK kāma

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crūca /kam cruuc/ 'shooting missle'; vid. kām]. 1. rocket, flare; (by trope) pump, syringe. 2. fireworks, pyrotechnics.

brwca /prūuc/. 1. (intr., of liquids) to issue in a single stream or jet. 2. expressive for a flash or pang of emotion.

rwāa /ruuān/. 1. (intr.) to draw together, shrink, contract, become smaller (shorter, narrower, tighter). 2. (by extension) to shrivel (up), wrinkle, pucker; to curl, bend, fold. 3. (intr., of hair) to be curly, wavy, crinkled, crinkly, woolly. Cf. ra'ānā, -riṇā, ruṇā ∼ ruṇā, reṇā.

krwāa /krūuān/. 1. (intr.) to shrivel up; to double up, gather oneself in, crouch. 2. (by trope) to cringe.

jrwāa /crūuān/. 1. (intr.) to be shriveled, wrinkled, rumbled, crumpled. 2. (by extension) to be gnarled, corrugated. Whence by reduction of complex initial, jwāna = jrwāa.

prwāa /prūuān/. 1. (causative) to make smaller, etc., reduce, condense, abridge; to shorten, tighten. 2. (fac-tive) to get smaller, etc., shrink, shorten, curl up, contract.

paṁrwāa /baṁrūuān/. 1. (tr.) to shorten, condense. 2. (tr.) to cause wrinkling; to curl (hair).

-rwāa /-ruuān/ [Probably same item as rwāa]. to come to an end or point, be pointed. Cf. -lūna ∼ ḫūna, -lwāna, also la'ānā, -luṇa.

brwāa /prūuān/. arrow, bolt, shaft; dart.

rwta /ruuēt/ [OK rvēt /ruuēt/ (K.845: 11, A.D. 878-1077) rvēt /ruuēt/ (K.70: 11, A.D. 878-977) rvveēt /ruuēt/ (K.158B: 32, A.D. 1003) rvveēt /ruuēt/ (K.413B: 22, A.D. 1361)]. 1. (intr.) to be placed one on top of the other, piled or stacked (up). 2. (by trope) to be tiered, stepped, layered; to rise in banks or benches. 3. pile, stack. Cf. -lwēta.

trwta /trūuēt/. 1. (tr.) to place one on top of the other, pile, stack, superimpose. 2. (tr., by trope: to be on top of) to be in charge of, manage, direct, supervise.

tamrwta /tamrūuēt/. 1. pile, stack. 2. (intr.) to be in a pile or stack.
prwta /pru'wat/ [OK prvot ~ prvət ~ prvət /pru'wat/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 898; K.2655: 24, A.D. 959; K.2408: 7, A.D. 979), personal name, and prvət /pru'wat/ (K.91D: 3, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 0. to pile up. 1. (intr.) to group together, gather, assemble, meet. 2. (by extension) to combine, unite for some common purpose; to help one another, cooperate.

-ʁ̥wəna /-ʁ̥u'ənə/. to shake. Cf. -ra'na, -r̥una. 'aⁿr̥wəna /qaŋr̥u'ənə/ = 'aⁿra'na.

ʁ̥wpə /ʁ̥u'wpə/. 1. (tr., of hën) to cover; to gather (chicks) under herself and cover. 2. (by trope) to gather in, collect. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'a'pa, also ha'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

[pʁwə /pʁu'wə/]

pahɾwpə /paŋr̥u'wpə/. 1. (intr.) to join with one another, foregather, assemble, meet. 2. (tr.) to condense, concentrate, summarize.

ʁ̥wə /ʁ̥u'wə/. 1. (tr.) to concentrate, put together, combine, pool, have or place in common; to reduce, make smaller, boil down. 2. (intr.) to be concentrated, compact, dense, solid; to be bound together (by ties of affection, etc.); to reduce, shrink, contract. Cf.: -rama, rāma, -riama, roma, rum, -rām, -loma, -lum, huma, -hum, -haṃ, al-so rām, -lām.

prwə /pru'wə/. 1. (tr.) to contract, purse (lips); to reduce (the volume of), make smaller. 2. (tr., of thin or slender objects) to pare down, trim. Cf. brwə.

pahɾwə /baŋr̥u'wə/. 1. (tr.) to put together, combine. 2. (tr.) to reduce, condense, shorten.

pamprwə /baŋpr̥u'wə/ = prwə.

brwə /bru'wə/ = prwə.

[sr̥wə /sr̥u'wə/]

saŋr̥wə /saŋr̥u'wə/. 1. (tr.) to condense, summarize, abridge; to unite, reunite, reconcile. 2. (intr.) to retire within oneself, be introverted, reserved, in control of one's senses; to be circumspect, discreet.
rwa /rùuaŋ/. 0. to be weak. 1. (intr.) to be weary, tired (out), fatigued. Cf. rāya.

trya /trùuaŋ/. (of trees) tender young leaves.

brwa /prùuaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be careworn, aggrieved, afflicted, distressed, tormented; to be troubled, worried, anxious; to be sad, dejected, melancholy. 2. care, woes, trouble, worry, anxiety.

srwa /srùuaŋ/. (intr.) to be fragile, delicate; to be easily broken, breakable, friable.

*samrwa /samrùuaŋ/. fragility, delicacy.

-rwa /-rùuaŋ/. to jut out, be salient. Cf. -ruya, -roya, laya.

brwa /prùuaŋ/. fin (of fish); flipper (of seal, etc.).

-rwa /-rùuaŋ/. to dart back and forth. Cf. ruya.

srwa /srùuaŋ/. species of horse-fly.

rwla /rùual/. (tr.) to boil quickly; to cook, grill. Cf. rola.

rapwla /rbùual/. pot with perforated bottom for steaming food.

jrwla /crùual/. 0. to be aboil. 1. (intr.) to be in commotion, in an uproar, in disorder. 2. (by trope) to be troubled, upset. Whence by metathesis, *rajwla /rcùual/ = jrwla. Whence:

ramjwla /rumcùual/. 1. (tr.) to stir up, agitate, disturb, roil, cause trouble to. 2. (intr.) to be upset, disturbed, unsettled. 3. stirring (of wind); roughness (of sea); restlessness, unsettled conditions.

pawl /prùuel/. (intr.) to be agitated, disturbed, unsettled, in an uproar. Cf. prē pawl 'to go through a revolution, undergo a radical change. Cf. brawla.

brwla /prùuel/. 0. to be agitated, quickened. 1. (tr.) to do in a hasty, superficial manner: to scamp. Cf. prwla.

-rwla /-rùuel/. to spread. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la,
-rialā, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

crwə /crūwə/. 1. link (of chain). 2. (by trope) chain, irons, fetters, shackles, manacles.

brwə /prūwə/. 1. light hurdle placed in a watercourse to trap fish. 2. plaited bamboo splint for fractured bones.

srwə /srūwə/. 0. to be open, unrestrained. 1. (intr.) to be free of care or restraint; to be carefree, gay; to enjoy oneself, have a good time; [MK (RSP 3840) and rājasabda] to rejoice, make merry, laugh. 2. (by extension) to be pleasing, pleasant, cheerful, agreeable; to be easy, not difficult; to be simple, plain, unconstrained.

samrwə /samrūwə/. 1. (tr.) to ease, relieve; to make (conditions, etc.) agreeable, improve; to reconcile (litigants). 2. (rājasabda) dra'na braḥ samrwə, to laugh.

*panseə /bansrūwilə/. (tr.) to smooth (the way, difficulties); to settle, resolve (differences).

rwsə /rūwə/. 1. (intr.) to be quick, prompt, fast, rapid, swift; (by trope) to be brisk, keen, eager, sharp, smart; to be brief, concise. 2. (intr.) to be friendly, affable, nice. Cf. ra'sa, -rosa, -lāsə, lā'sa, -losa, -loḥ, also riḥ.

rapwsə /rbūsə/. 1. living flesh; open wound. 2. (intr.) to be injured, wounded. 3. wounded person, casualty.

trwsə /trūwə/. 1. (tr.) to do sth. quickly with the intention of doing it again carefully; to skim over, attending only to the main points, highlights, major problems, etc.; to read over rapidly, scan. 2. turn or time in which sth. is done quickly.

brwsə /prūwə/. (tr.) to eject (liquid) from the mouth in a rapid spray.

-ʂə /rwsə/-rūwə/. to go beyond. Cf. ḫta, -lēta, lēsa, lwə, hwsə.

jrwsə /crūwə/. 1. (tr.) to overshoot, miss one's goal by going too far. 2. (by trope) to pass, surpass, outdo, exceed.

prajrwsə /pracrūwə/. (reciprocal) to cross paths without meeting each other.
The text is a dictionary entry for a word in a language that appears to be a close relative of Latin or Greek. The page contains definitions, translations, and usage examples for the word related to movement, change, and direction. The text includes various conjugations and usages, such as "to move, change the position of, shift," and "to send, as on an errand or commission." It also provides etymological notes and comparisons to other words.

The text contains phrases like "to work one's way upward in bed," "to struggle upward, to free oneself," and "to grow worse, increase." It also includes notes on related words, such as "-rā, -rāra, -rā, -rā, -ī, -ī, also -rāka."
kandrēna /kontrēŋ/: 1. [MK (ESP 215)] (intr.) to be insolent, arrogant, insulting. 2. (intr., of hair) to stand or grow straight up, be stiff.

-rog -rēta /-rēt/: to move suddenly. Cf. rē.

drēta /trēt/: Expressive for an up-and-down quaking motion.

dadrēta /ttrēt/: frequentative of drēta.

brēta /prēt/: Expressive for an involuntary start or jump.

babrēta /pprēt/: 1. frequentative of brēta. 2. (intr.) to give a sudden start.

-rog -rēna /-rēn/: to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. rana, rē, la'na, lāna, luna, lūna, -lēna, -lēna, liana, liana.

krēna /kraēn/: 1. (tr.) to move ahead or up, impel, propel, promote. 2. (tr.) to drive, encourage, urge, exhort, press. Cf. kēna.

crēna /craēn/ [OK cren /creno/ (K.809: 11, A.D. 878-887), > Thai ไพร /craen/]. 0. to progress, develop, increase. 1. (intr.) to prosper, proliferate, occur in great quantity or number. 2. great quantity or number: much, many; (by denominalization) mostly, usually, often.

camrēna /camraēn/ [OK camren /cenreno/ (K.451N: 10, A.D. 680), > Thai ผัง /camrean/]. 1. (tr.) to cause to increase, make prosper. 2. (intr.) to progress, develop, improve; to prosper, thrive, proliferate, increase, grow, multiply. 3. (tr.) to perform or celebrate (rite, for some auspicious purpose); to practice (religion).

rēpa /rēp/: 0. to move, advance. 1. (intr.) to progress at a slow rate. 2. (by trope) to recover one's strength or regain lost weight little by little. Cf. rē.

[krēpa /kraēp/]

kamrēpa /komraēp/. (intr.) to revive after a period of calm, resume, be stirred up.

srēpa /srēp/. (intr.) to be quickened, stirred, stimulated, excited, enthused; to be impressed. Whence by metathesis, rasrēpa /rsēp/, to be ticklish.
samræpa /samraəp/. 1. (tr.) to excite, stimulate, fill with enthusiasm; to attract, allure, entice. 2. enthusiasm, pleasure, gladness, joy; allure, charm.

-raæma /-ræm/. to move, be in motion. Cf. ræ, also ræm ~ ræ, -lam ~ la, -læm.

groæma /kroæm/. 1. (intr.) to be rough, uneven, bumpy, rugged. 2. (by extension) to be coarse, rough-coated, shaggy.

gagroæma /kkroæm/. intensive of groæma.

jroæma /cræm/. 1. (intr.) to move around, keep moving; to be restless, in motion. 2. (by trope) to be agitated, excited, eager.

broæma /præm/. 1. (intr.) to move (around), be in movement. 2. (by trope) to be stirred up, excited.

babroæma /ppræm/. 1. frequentative of broæma. 2. intensive of broæma.

-raeya /-raej/. to be spread, separated. Cf. ræya, rïa, roya, lëya ~ la, lai.

træya /traæj/ [OK trey /traæj/ (K.149: 10, A.D. 578-677), male slave name; cf. K.168: 15 (A.D. 972) and K.262S: 28 (A.D. 983)]. 1. (of watercourse or body of water) shore, bank, side, edge. 2. (by restriction = træya mkhāna) further shore, opposite bank, other side; (calque of Pali pāra) the Further Shore, i.e. place of sanctuary, salvation, nirvāṇa.

-raæra /-rær/. to move; to bring food up. Cf. ræ.

rapæræ /rbaaer/. 1. stomach contents regurgitated by a corpse. 2. (presumably, time taken for food to be regurgitated by corpse) short time, while.

-raæla /-rael/. to be dull, blunt. Cf. -rilæ /-rila, rila, -hila, -'ila.

bræla /præl/. 0. to be dull. 1. (intr., by trope) to be dull, obtuse, doltish. 2. (by extension) to blunder about, play the fool.

kambræla /kampræl/. dolt, dunce, blockhead, ass.
raesa /rəəh/ [OK res /reəh/ (K.444A: 14 and K.868A: 8, A.D. 974)]. 0. to separate, detach. 1. (tr.) to pick, pluck, pull, gather, collect; (by trope) to choose, select, elect, opt.; to sort; to pick up, find. 2. (intr.) to be choosy, selective, finical; to be willful, arbitrary. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, -reh ~ -rēh, -la'sa, -leh ~ -lēh, loh, lah, also -roh, -lā'sa.

rāpaesa /rbaaəh/. 1. (act or fact of) picking: choice, selection, election, finding. 2. foundling; stray animal or lost property reverting to Crown.

jrāesa /crəəh/. (tr.) to pick or choose carefully, select with care or forethought.

jamraesa /cumrəəh/. pick, choice.

*jajrāesa /cərəəh/. (tr.) to go here and there picking or gathering (flowers, berries, shellfish, etc.).

draesa /trəəh/. 1. (intr.) to be out of the ordinary, uncommon, unusual, special, outstanding; (by trope) to be great, grand, of high rank, noble, powerful. 2. (intr.) to be willful, arrogant.

damraesa /tumrəəh/. 1. (tr.) to spoil (child, etc.). 2. (intr., of child, etc.) to be spoiled.

*andrāesa /qanrəəh/. (slang) bigwig, big-shot.

[sraesa /sraaəh/]

*samraesa /samraaəh/ = jamraesa.

riāya /ryəjej/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai รัก /ryəej/ `continuously', < allomorph of OK *rāy (cf. -rāya) 'to be spread out']. 1. (by deverbalization) at a constant rate: steadily, regularly, continuously. 2. (by extension) slowly, leisurely; now and then, occasionally; often. Whence riāya-riāya [Cf. Thai รัก], frequentative and intensive of riāya. Cf. rāya, -rāya, roya, lāya ~ lāya, lai.

riaña /ryənəj/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai รัก /ryən/], < OK ruñ ~ 'ruñ /ruŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be brilliant, radiant, glorious, splendid, resplendent, magnificent, illustrious. 2. (by concretization) to be bright, glowing, dazzling, gleaming; to be light, luminous. Cf. ruña.

priāña /prənəj/. 1. (intr., of colors) to be light, pale. 2. (intr.) to be dim, indistinct.

-riāka /-rīək/¹. to pause. Cf. -rāka.
- srāka /sriːk/ [MK (RSP 4132)]. = srāka.

- riaaka /-rīak/². to tear, rip. Cf. hēka, hoka.

crika /criːk/. 1. (tr.) to tear, strip, shred. 2. (by extension) to cut lengthwise, split, cleave, rive.

camriaka /camrǐək/. 1. slice, slab, section. 2. unit of measurement: half-breadth of a finger.

riaña /rìən/. 1. (tr.) to order, arrange; to line up, align, place side by side or in series. 2. (intr.) to be in order, series, sequence; to be continuous, consecutive, unbroken, uninterrupted; to be regular, steady, constant. 3. series, row, line, rank; each one (of series or set). Cf. -niaha, -reha, reha, -liaña.

rapiña /ribliən/. 1. order, series, succession; continuance, continuity; perseverance. 2. (continuation, extension) veranda. 3. balustrade, railing, handrail.

briña /priːn/. 1. near surroundings, immediate neighborhood, vicinity, environs. 2. neighbors collectively.

- riaha /-rīa/. to raise, lift (?). Cf. laṣha, etc.

criha /criən/ [OK creṇ /creen/ (K.9: 19, A.D. 639), cryaṃ /ciːn/ (K.659: 17, A.D. 968)]. 0. to raise the voice. 1. (intr.) to sing, intone.


riana /rìən/ [OK ryaṃ /riən/ (K.868A: 5, A.D. 974) and ryyaṃ ~ ryyaṃ ~ ryyaṃ /riən/ (K.444A: 8, A.D. 974; K.342W: 14, A.D. 1008; K.413A: 56, A.D. 1361)]. 0. to exert oneself. 1. (tr.) to apply the mind to, study, endeavor to learn; to drill, practice. 2. (tr.) to acquire knowledge of, learn. Cf. -ra'na, rā′na, also la′na, etc.

rapiana /ribliən/. 1. (act, fact or habit of applying the mind) application, study, practice. 2. learning, knowledge, science, lore; (by restriction) knowledge or art of magic, supernatural attainments. 3. spell, charm.
priana /priːIan/ [OK paryyän ~ paryyan(n) ~ paryyan /priːIan/ (K.444B: 11, A.D. 974; K.444B: 10 and K.1755: 5: A.D. 987); K.868A: 22, A.D. 974)]. (tr.) to teach, school, instruct, train, drill.

pañriana /pañrliːIan/ [OK *paṃryān /BaṃriːIan/ 'to be a teacher']. 1. (intr.) to teach, instruct. 2. (tr.) to teach, instruct.

raŋja riapa /raŋja riːiap/. [OK rgyāp ~ rgyap /riːiap/ (K.57A: 11, A.D. 889; K.349: 10, A.D. 954)]. 1. (tr.) to order, organize, bring order to, regularize, put in order, arrange, dispose; to dress, fix (hair, attire), adorn; to prepare, make preparations or arrangements for, make (get) ready; (by restriction, to set forth in order) to recount, relate, tell. 2. (intr.) to be in order, orderly, neat and tidy. Cf. rapa, -ra'pa, rāpa, rā'pa.

rapṣa /rapṣa/. 1. (operation or manner of ordering, being ordered) order, method, lay-out, arrangement, disposition, organization. 2. (result of regularizing) formality, discipline. Cf. rapapa.

criapa /criːiap/. 1. (intr.) to be calm, quiet, tranquil, subdued, peaceful. 2. calm, quiet, tranquillity. Cf. crāpa.

triapa /triːiap/. (intr., of troops) to be in an orderly, aligned mass.

tamriapa /tamrliːiap/. 1. (tr.) to dispose in lines or rows; to line up, align (troops, plants); to lay (rows of tile, brick, flagstone), pave. 2. (intr.) to be arranged in order, disposed in line.

priapa /priːiap/. 1. (tr.) to place (two objects) side by side: to weigh (one) against (the other), compare. 2. comparison, analogy; verbal image; (by denominalisation) by analogy, figuratively. Cf. prapa, briapa.

briapa /brɪiap/. 1. (intr., of water) to rise all the way to the top (of bank) or brim (of vessel). 2. (intr., of depression, receptacle) to be brimful. 3. expanse of water filling a depression; water filling a vessel to the top. Cf. prāpa, priapa.

babriapa /pbrɪiap/. intensive of briapa.

*sriapa /srɪiap/, occurring only in srā'pa sriapa. (intr.) to be all ready, all done.

*samriapa /samrliːiap/, occurring only in samrā'pa sam-riapa. various parts, elements, requisites.
-riama/-ríəm/¹. to be solid, hard. Cf. -rama, rāma, rūma, roma, rum, -raṃ, -lama, -luma, -hum, -haṃ, also rām, -lām.

kriama/kṛiəm/ [OK *karyam/kṛiəm/, < Thai นิริม/kṛiəm/]. 1. (intr.) to be dried up or out, parched, desiccated, arid, scorched; to be crusted over. 2. (by trope) to be gaunt, haggard, from sorrow or suffering.

kamriama/komrliəm/. anything dried out or encrusted.

-riama/-ríəm/². to be later, lower. Cf. rama, -rima, -roma, -lama, -loma.

triama/trliəm/. 1. (intr.) to wait, rest, bide one's time; to make ready, be ready or prepared. 2. (tr.) to cause to wait or rest; to make ready, be ready for.

*tamriama/tamrliəm/. 1. (tr.) to make ready for, make ready to receive or welcome. 2. preparations, arrangements.

[sriama/srliəm/. See srima].

samriama/samrliəm/. (tr.) to do slowly or deliberately.


[raniələ]. Whence by assimilation, naniala/nniələ/. (intr.) to sprawl, lie irregularly on one's back.

ramiala/rmiəl/. 1. (intr., of ball, bottle, etc.) to roll. 2. (intr.) to snake, slither. Cf. pramiala.

[priələ/]

praniələ/prromiəl/ [For *praniəl; anomalous expansion of *prialə on pattern of /-rən/-/ + *piala]. 1. (tr.) to barge into (s.o.) out of playfulness. 2. (tr.) to sprawl all over (s.o.), cling to.

pramiala/promiəl/ [Anomalous expansion of *prialə on pattern of /-rəm/-/ + *piala]. (tr.) to roll. Cf. ramiala.

riawa/riəw/. 1. (tr.) to diminish, decrease, reduce, lessen. 2. (intr.) to decrease, taper (off), be tapering; to be slim, slender, narrow-waisted, svelte. Cf. rāwa, -liava, hiava.

gamriava /kumˈrɪiəw/ ~ kamriava /ˈka.mrɪiəw/. 1. (intr.) to be gelded, castrated. 2. gelding, castrated animal.

sriava /ˈsri.iəw/. (intr.) to be small-boned and slender.

-ɾə̝ -riava /-rɪiəw/. to cry, sound. Cf. -reva, also jiava.

*driava /ˈtrɪiəw/ [MK (RSP, passim). (intr., of birds) to twitter, warble.

† † † re /ˈrɛe/ [OK *re /ˈræe ~ rœa/]. 1. (intr.) to move, stir; to change course or direction, turn, veer, tack, turn aside (away, over, around). 2. (intr.) to come and go, go back and forth; to change sides, be indecisive, hesitate, vacillate, waver. Cf. -rœa, rœ, -rœa, -rē, -le, -lē.

jre /ˈcrɛe/ 1. (intr.) to turn down, tilt, slope, decline; (of sun) to go down, set. 2. (intr.) to be tilted, inclined, sloping.

*jamre /ˈkʌm.rɛe/. 1. (act or fact of setting) decline, setting (of sun). 2. slope, declivity, incline.

[bre /ˈprɛe/]

bahrə /ˈpuŋrɛe/. (intr.) to move from one side to the other, shift.

-ɾə̝ -reka /-rɛek/. to refresh oneself, enjoy oneself. Cf. rīka, -rīka, -līka, also rēka

*treka /ˈtriək/. 1. (intr.) to be glad, joyous, pleased, delighted, elated. 2. (tr.) to rejoice or delight in, enjoy.

tamreka /təmˈrɛek/. 1. joy, delight; (by restriction) passion, immoral pleasure, lust. 2. (tr.) to delight, wallow, in.

sreka /ˈsrɛek/. 1. (tr.) to thirst or lust after. 2. (intr.) to thirst, be thirsty.

samreka /ˈsamrɛek/. thirst; thirstiness.

-ɾə̝ -rēna /-rɛen/³. to be ordered, continuous, unbroken. Cf. riaha, rēha.
breña /préeq/ [OK preṁḥ /prɛeq/ (K.256W/3°: 32, A.D. 984) vreñ /brɛeq/ (K.297, A.D. 1278-1377)]. 0. to be continuous, unbroken. 1. (intr.) to be handed down from ancient times; to be ancient, traditional. 2. (Cf. Skt śruti) tradition; antiquity, the past.

-τιὲ -reña /-réeq/. to dry up. Cf. niña, rīña, riña, reña, rāmha, -lāña, līña, -līña, -lāmha.

rapeña /rbèeq/. 1. small fish imprisoned in pools which have gone dry. 2. (drying up of lungs) tuberculosis.

[sreña /srèeq/]
saḥreña /saqrèeq/. (intr.) to become gaunt, grow haggard, as a result of pain or sorrow.
samreña /səmreeq/. 1. (tr., of land) to drain, reclaim. 2. (by trope) to use up, empty, exhaust.

 rekca /réec/ [OK rac /rac/ (K.155: 6, A.D. 578-777), in male slave name]. 0. to come to an end or point. 1. (intr.) to be worn, ground down, scraped, filed down; to be smooth. 2. (by extension) to be worn out, shabby, threadbare. 3. (by trope) to be bare (of leaves), devoid or divested (of beauty). Cf. rwca, -lwca.

[greca /kréec/]
gamreca /kumréec/. (intr.) to be worn out.

[preca /prac/. See breca].

*pamreca /bomrac/ [MK (RSP 2740)]. (tr., of elephant) to kill.

breca /préeq/ [OK vrac /brac/ (K.154: 14, A.D. 684)]. (tr., of elephants) to kill, destroy, by trampling or by ripping with tusks.

baḥreca /puqréeq/. 1. (tr.) to wear out. 2. (tr.) to

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1Cf. G. Coedès, "La date d'exécution des deux bas-reliefs d'Angkor Vat," in JA, 1962: 237. Note also K.235D: 112 (A.D. 1052), where vnam vreh may be a toponym (as Coedès takes it) or 'range, chain, of hills'; cf. BEFEO, XLII (1943-1946): 93 and 133. The form vreh also occurs as a personal name in K.79: 11 (A.D. 639) and K.155: 18 (A.D. 578-777), as a female slave name in K.561: 24 (A.D. 681), K.22: 20 (A.D. 578-677), and K.129: 6 (A.D. 578-777). In K.790: 16 (A.D. 578-677) the tree name tem vreh (possibly corresponding to modern ṭaṇa brīña) occurs in a toponym. Whether these are all the same form remains to be seen. For preṁḥ vid. BEFEO, XXXVII (1937): 395 and note 5, 396.
destroy, demolish, wreck, ruin.

sreca /sraç/ [OK srac ◕ sarac /sraç/ (K.557/600E: 8, A.D. 611; K.904A: 16, A.D. 713)]. 1. (intr.) to be ended, finished, done. 2. (intr.) to be (all) ready, complete, prepared.

sûreca /sòorac/ [Anomalous expansion of sreca]. (intr.) to be complete, brought to a conclusion.

samreca /samrac/ [OK samrac /səmrac/ (K.447: 25, A.D. 648-657), in female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to end, terminate, conclude, finish, complete; (by restriction) to attain or achieve (final deliverance or arahant-ship). 2. (intr.) to end, be ended; to attain, achieve, one's goal, be successful; to reach a decision, make up one's mind; to achieve final deliverance or arahant-ship.

rëñá reña /rëen/. (intr.) to be very short or small: to be arrested, stunted, dwarfed; to be runty, stubby, squat. Cf. ra'ñá, -riñá, ruñá ◕ tuñá, ruñá.

[prená /prëen/].

papreña /ppreñ/. (intr., of plants) to be stunted by heat. Cf. papriñá.

[breñá /prëen/].

*bahreña /pùpréen/. 1. (intr.) to be too short, stunted, dwarfed. 2. (intr.) to be worn out, ground down by overuse, exhausted.

mreña /mrêen/. diminutive spirits which protects domestic and wild animals.

-ţęñ -reta /-réet/. to move, turn. Cf. -ñæ, ræ, -raëra, re, -rë, -le, -lë, also -raëka, -raëta, -raëna, ræpa, -raëma.

dreta /trëet/. (intr.) to lean, tilt; to be leaning, tilted.

damreta /tumrëet/. 1. (tr.) to tilt, incline; to bend. 2. (intr.) to recline, repose, lie down.

pandreta /bantrëet/. (tr.) to cause to lean or tilt; to cause to shake or wobble.

-ţęñ -repa /-rëep/. 0. to swallow, gulp; to suck. Cf. rîpa, -rupa, lepa, hîpa.

krepa /krëep/. 1. (tr.) to sip. 2. sip. Cf. trîpa.
- rela /-réel/. to spread, extend. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rāla, -rēla, rola, hāla.

ranela /rnéel/. wooden rollers, for moving logs, etc. Cf. ranēla.

drela /tréel/. 1. (intr.) to spread, flow; (of grain or the like) to run or leak out. 2. (intr.) to lie, rise up or stand in a shapeless heap. 3. shapeless heap.

damrela /tumrél/. 1. (tr., to cause to spread) to scatter or knock down (a neat heap).

-reva /-réew/. to cry, sound. Cf. -riava.

kreva /krēew/. (intr., of a crowd) to roar.

reh /réh/. 0. to separate, detach. 1. (tr.) to cut with short, careful strokes; to tap in cutting out (metal, hard-

wood, etc.). 2. (by extension) to tamp (earth) down. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, roesa, reh, -ia'sa, -iēh ~ -iēh, loh, lah, alsos -lā'sa.

creh /crēh/. 1. (tr.) to dress (wood) with light, careful

strokes; to level (ground) by careful tamping. 2. (tr., of watercourse) to eat into (bank), undermine, e-

rode. Cf. crēh, jreh.

camreh /camrēh/ [Cf. OK camraih /cenreh/ (K.873: 9, A.D.

921), in toponym]. land or area which has been
dressed or leveled; eroded or caved-in place.

preh /prēh/. 1. (intr.) to crack, split. 2. (intr.) to crackle, crunch, creak.

-re /-rec/. to turn, revert, convert. Cf. -ńoe, rōe,

-rorsa, re, -le, -lē.

prē /praas/. 1. (tr.) to turn around or back, change, alter,
modify, vary, transform; to turn or convert into;
to translate, interpret (language), comment on (text).
2. (intr.) to turn around, face the other way, change
direction or position; to return, go back, revert, turn into, become. Cf. preē.

*pamrē /bamraace/. 1. (act or fact of) turning: change,
conversion, alternation, variation; return, reversion.
2. variety; phase.

srē /sraac/. [OK sre ~ sare /srē/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D. 611;
K.493: 20, A.D. 657), perhaps originally 'land cleared
for cultivation, dry field cleared by fire']. 1. wet
or irrigated ricefield, sawah; riceland. 2. 'naka srē:
rice cultivator, (loosely) farmer, peasant. 3. bwka srē: the Srē (Srē), a Mon-Khmer-speaking people of Central Vietnam, cultivators of irrigated rice.

samrē /somraē/ [OK sanre ~ *samre /sanre/1 'numeral classifier for savah']. 1. (archaic) group, cluster, of ricefields. 2. bwka samrē: the Samrē (Samrē), a people of the highlands of Cambodia, tillers of ladang. 3. (intr., of certain animals) to be striped, have dark stripes like those of a zebra.

* rēka /rēk/1. 1. (intr.) to cry, call (out), vociferate, shout, shriek, squeal, squall, scream; (of birds, animals) to emit a characteristic sound or cry, to call. 3. rēm rēka: to dance and sing, make merry, have fun. Cf. rīka, -rēka, -reka, -lēka.

srēka /sraēk/. (intr.) to cry (out), call (out), shout, exclaim.

samrēka /somaēk/. 1. (act or fact of) calling, etc. 2. (result of crying) cry, call, shout.

* rēka /rēk/2. 1. (tr.) to carry (divided burden) on a shoulder-pole; (by trope) to undertake (two tasks) at once; to be partial, biased. 2. burden divided for carrying on a shoulder-pole, load carried on a pole. Cf. lēka ~ iēka.

brēka /breēk/ [OK vrek(Ⅲ) /brēk/ (K.844: 6, A.D. 878-1077; K.618: 40, A.D. 1026)]. 1. (intr.) to divide, branch. 2. branch, offshoot (of river), esp. small intermittent affluent or other waterway: creek, stream, channel, canal, arroyo.

*mrēka /mrēk/ ~ *amrēka /qmreēk/ [OK 'amrek /qmreēk/ (K. 265N: 6, A.D. 959), in toponym]. numeral classifier for loads carried on shoulder-pole.

[srēka /sraēk/].

sahrēka /saqraēk/. rattan or other lines attaching

1The forms sanre and sare occur only in the pre-Angkorian inscriptions while *samre has not been reported. Sanre occurs in six inscriptions of the period, sare in sixteen. The former is a normal collective derivative of sre, the latter merely an orthographic variant of sre. My form *samre represents a few cases of sare (e.g. K.493: 20, A.D. 657; K.18: 5, A.D. 726) where the latter functions as sanre, which entitles us to suppose than an anusvāra over the first syllable has not been recognized and transcribed.
paniers to each end of shoulder-pole.

reña /reːnə/. 1. (tr.) to weave or plait (crawi, lattice, wall, grating, mat, net, etc.) out of split bamboo or the like; to tie (split bamboo lath) together to form a support. 2. (by extension) to retain with bamboo or wattle siding. Cf. rāna, -rēna, ruṇa, riṇa, -roṇa, rāṃṇa, -la'ha, lāna, -līṇa, -loṇa.¹

ranēna /rrñaːnə/ [Backborrowing < Thai รวนะ /ranɛn/, < MK *ranēha /r̥ñən/ or OK *r̥ñ(n)ən ~ r̥ñ(n)ən /r̥ñɛn/].

(wooden or bamboo) lath, slat, batten, esp. roof batten.

rapēna /rrbənə/. woven or plaited work, basketry.

crēna /краːnə/ = kaṇcrēna.

kaṇcrēna /краːcraːnə/. broad-meshed basket.

reña /reːnə/. 2. 0. to shake, winnow. 1. (tr.) to sift (rice, sand, flour, etc.). Cf. -rēṇa, -lēṇa.¹

rapēna /rrbənə/. riddle, screen; sieve, sifter, strainer.

reña /reːnə/. 3. 0. to be ordered, regular. 1. (tr.) to do often or habitually; to have the habit of (doing), make it a practice to (do), be used (accustomed, addicted) to. Cf. riṇa, -reṇa.¹

ramēna /rmēnə/. 1. (tr.) to be prone (apt, wonted) to (do);
(by deverbalization) customarily, habitually, usually, always. 2. (by extension) to be bound or determined to (do), bent on (doing).

reña /reːnə/. 4. 1. (intr.) to be stiff, rigid, hard. 2. (by extension) to be firm, strong. Cf. niṇa, riṇa, riṇa, -reṇa, rāṃṇa, -la'ha, līṇa, -līṇa, -lāmṇa.¹

ra'ēna /r̥qaːnə/. (intr.) to be stiff or paralyzed with awe, i.e. show a respectful fear.

ram'ēna /rmqənə/. (intr.) to inspire with awe, fear, respect.

krēna /краːnə/ [OK kren /krɛn/ (K.76: 6, A.D. 578-677)],

¹Note the possibility that reña¹ and reña⁴ are semantic developments of reña³, and that reña² is a backformation of ra-peña, itself from reña¹.
male slave name]. 0. to be stiff or rigid with fright. 1. (tr.) to fear, be afraid of, be petrified because of. 2. (by deverbalization) fearing, for fear that, lest.

jřēnā /crečn/. 1. (tr.) to hold or shore up, support, lean on (arms, etc.); to brace (legs, arms), i.e. stand firm with legs apart or hands on hips. 2. support, prop, stay, strut.

třēnā /traecn/ [OK treń /tręń/ (K.560: 3, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. reed.

prēnā /praecn/. 1. (intr.) to bristle, stiffen, tighten up, concentrate one's strength. 2. bristles (of pig, boar, etc.); (by trope) bristle brush.

mrēnā /mrečn/. (incrustation?) soot, lampblack.

*řēnā reța /rcst/. 1. (intr.) to be diminutive, undersized; to be stunted, dwarfed, puny, runty. 2. (of vegetation) to be scrappy, skimpy.

[drēta /tręst/]

kandrēta /kontręst/. 1. (intr., of vegetation) to grow close to the ground. 2. (by trope, of women) to be small and large-hipped, gracefully low and broad.

-řēně -rēla /-řrečl/. to spread, extend. Cf. -re, rāla, -rā'la, -wrēla, -riel, -rēla, rola, hāla.

ranēla /rneačl/ [Backborrowing < Thai *ţūcwā /rančn/, < MK *ranela /rnečl/ or OK *rn(n)el ~ nn(n)el /rneel/; (cf. modern ranela). (intr.) to be laid out side by side.

krēlā /kraačl/. (intr.) to be plentiful, bountiful, abundant, copious.

brēlā /prečl/. (intr., of thick liquid) to ooze, spread in waves.

řēh /reh/. See reh.

creh /creh/. 1. (intr.) to be eaten into (as by rust or acid). 2. rust, corrosion. Cf. creh, jřēh.

jrēh /creh/ = creh.

raí /rój/. 0. to pain, afflict. 1. (intr.) to suffer, be afflicted; rīhā raí: to have acute tuberculosis. 2. (tr.) to impress (men into corvée or military service); to requi-
sition, commandeer; (by trope) to club, pool, put into a common fund. 1. (tr.) 1. (tr.) to pain, hurt, afflicc, distress; to part, separate; to cut, trim. 2. (intr.) to be pained, hurt, afflicted; to suffer. 3. (intr.) to be painful; (by trope) to be difficult; to be fearsome, dreadful. Cf. -rāya, -rī, -rē.

rapai /rbaj/². 1. men impressed into corvée or military service. 2. property or provisions requisitioned by Crown.

krai /kraj/ [OK krāy /kra(a)j/ (K.76: 13, A.D. 578–677), in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be terrible, terrific, formidable; to be very big, extreme. 2. important person, chief, leader. Cf. krāya.

kamrai /kamraj/. 1. (impressment, oppression) bondage, servitude, subjection. 2. (part, portion) gain, profit; benefit.

*grai /krēj/. 1. (tr.) to cut with fingernail, nip. 2. cut or mark made by nail.

*crai /crēj/. 1. (intr.) to be painful, harmful; to be of ill omen; (of sounds) to be keen, shrill, piercing. 2. (intr.) to take pains, exert oneself; [MK (RSP 3398)] to move at top speed, as fast as lightning.

cānrai /cēnraj/ [OK camrai /cēnraj/ (K.557/600E: 2, A.D. 611), as toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be of ill omen, unlucky, sinister; to be harmful, deleterious. 2. ill omen; misfortune, disaster.

[trai /traj/. See trāya].

kantrai /kontraj/. scissors, shears.

pra /praj/. 1. (intr.) to be strong, corrosive. 2. (intr.) to be salty, brackish, salted, prepared or preserved with salt, pickled; (by trope) to be savory, good.

*pañrai /pañraj/. Medusa sp., jellyfish.

*paprai /ppraj/. (intr.) to be of exquisite charm, irresistible.

*paṃpra /paṃpra/. (tr.) to salt, sprinkle with salt.

brai /brēj/ [OK vraiy ~ vrai /brēj/ (K.79: 18, A.D. 639; K. 910: 10, A.D. 651), probably originally 'zone of danger']. 1. wilderness, forest, woodland, woods, bush. 2. (intr.) to be wild, savage, barbaric, uncouth; (of hair, teeth, etc.) to be natural.

paṃbrai /paṃbraj/. 1. (tr.) to let run wild, make uncivilized. 2. (by trope) to give a wild, uncultivated or bushy appearance; to make a mess of.
[srai /sraj/]

sahrai /saŋraj/. 1. (intr.) to be painful, grievous, hard, difficult. 2. (to be afflicted) to be wasted, withered, emaciated.

-raña /-róoŋ/¹. to be high, lofty. Cf. ruña, -rũña, -ræŋa, -ræmŋa, læ, læŋa ~ læŋa, -loña, -læmŋa.

ranoŋa /rñoong/. jack-rafter (of roof).

groña /krooŋ/. 1. (tr.) to raise (skyward), erect, build up; (by trope) to draw up (plans), design, plot, prepare. 2. (intr.) to be lofty, towering. 3. framework, framing (of building), frame, skeleton, shell.

gamroña /kumróoŋ/. (act or fact of) building up, working out, planning; preparation; plan, design.

cangroña /caŋkrooŋ/. (intr.) to be excessively high, gigantic, colossal.

croña /craaŋŋ/. 1. (intr., of dead animal) to lie with feet up. 2. (intr., of toppled tree) to lie with roots or limbs in air.

sroña /sraaŋŋ/. 1. (intr., of forest) to be high, lofty. 2. high forest.

-raña /-róoŋ/². to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rũña, ruña, rěañã, rẽŋa, ræmŋa, -la'ňa, lañã, -liña, -loña.

broña /prooŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be bright, brilliant, gleaming, glaring, blinding, dazzling. 2. (intr.) to be intensely white, pure or vivid white.

*babraña /ppróoŋ/. (intr.) to glitter, gleam, flash.

roca /róoc/ [OK roc /rooc/ (K.451S: 1, A.D. 680)]. 0. to withdraw, retire, decline; to spill. 1. (tr.) to withdraw or remove, take out or away; (by restriction) to pull (burning logs) from a fire in order to extinguish it; to extinguish. 2. numeral classifier for days of the kṛṣṇapakṣa. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rũca, -rwca, lāca, -lā'ća,  lica, -lũca, lvoa, leca, -hāca, -hũca, hoca.

ranoca /rnóoŋ/ [OK rn(n)oc /rnooc/ (K.562: 11, A.D. 578-677; K.809: 14, A.D. 878-887) ~ rn(n)oc /rnooc/ (K.832B: 2 and K.71: 18, A.D. 878-977) ~ rνnooc /rnooc/ (K.175E: 14, A.D. 878-977)]. the kṛṣṇapakṣa or fortnight of the waning moon.

OK rəm nuanced [K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611]. 1. sal-
vocation (from rebirth). 2. (intr.) to be saved.
3. one who is saved.

sroca /sraac/ [OK sroc /srooc/ (K.580: 23, A.D. mid-10th
century)]. 1. (tr., in moral and religious sense) to
save, redeem. 2. (tr.) to water, irrigate, spray (land,
growing vegetables, etc.), sprinkle, bathe, shower.

samroca /samraac/. 1. (act or operation of) watering,
sprinkling, irrigating. 2. irrigation water, rain,
shower. 3. irrigated land, watered fields or beds.

-ropa /-róa/. to cover, lie on top of. Cf. ya'pa,
yāpa, -rpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa,
-lā'pa, lipa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa,
-hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

dropa /tróop/. 1. (tr.) to cover or hold down by lying at
full length on top of; to pounce on. 2. (intr.) to lie
on one's belly.

damropa /tumróaop/. 1. (act or fact of) covering or ly-
ing on one's belly. 2. (tr.) to place or lay atop
or on the belly.

sropa /sraap/. (tr.) to cover or plaster with thin slabs,
plates, or gold leaf.

samropa /samraap/. 1. (act or process of) covering
with slabs, plates, or gold leaf. 2. thin metal
covering (for teeth, elephant's tusks, etc.).

roma /róa/ [OK rom /room/ (K.149: 22, A.D. 578-677), fe-
male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to mass, concentrate, com-
bine; to flock together, swarm. 2. (tr.) to mass around,
surround, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, rum,
-rām, -loma, -lum, hūma, -hum, -hām, also rām, -lām.

rapoma /rbaaom/. gadfly, cleg.

OK karom ~ karomm /kroom/ [K.9: 21 (A.D. 639; K.910: 13, A.
D. 651)']. casier, cluster or set of ricefields.

Pre-Angkorian Khmer has karom¹ 'casier' and karom² 'to be
below'. However, the earliest occurrence of the form is at K.
926: 7 (A.D. 624), where it is a male slave name. The earliest
occurrence of the variant krom is at K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611),
where it is a tree name. It is not yet known whether the per-
sonal name and the tree name have any connection with 'casier'
or 'to be below'.
jroma /cróom/. 1. (tr.) to gather together into a swarm, crowd, pack, flock, etc. 2. (intr.) to gather, band together; (by trope) to protect or help one another.

mroma /mróom/. species of bee-like insect without stinger.

sрома /sraom/ [OK sarom /sroom/ (K.263D: 6, A.D. 984)]. 1. pod, husk, hull, covering. 2. (by trope) slip, sheath, sleeve, case, casing, cover, wrapper, wrapping.

-рома /-róm/. to go down, sink. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -lām, lām.

kroma /kraom/ [OK karom ~ karom /kroom/2 (K.753: 5, A.D. 704; K.134: 25, A.D. 781), MK kroma /kroom/ (K.261/5*, A.D. 1578-1677)]. 1. (intr.) to move downstream, be situated below. 2. lower part, underside.

droma /tróom/. 1. (intr.) to lower oneself, squat, crouch, sit on one's heels; (of elephant) to kneel down. 2. (by extension) to sink, drop, subside, flop, cave in, collapse; (of leaves) to droop; to sag. Cf. drama.

damroma /tumróm/. 1. [MK (RSP 189)] to cause to tumble down or in, crumble, cave in. 2. (tr.) to order (elephant) to kneel. 3. (of elephants) act of kneeling.

*dadroma /ttóróm/. (intr.) to droop, flop, wither gradually. Cf. dadrama.

pandroma /bantróom/. 1. (tr.) to cause to droop or wither; to weaken, soften. 2. (tr.) to order (elephant) to kneel.

roya /róoj/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew, sprinkle. 2. (intr.) to be spread far and wide, be or become scarce; (of petals) to scatter, fall. Cf. rāya, -rāya, lāya, lai.

rapoya /rbaoj/. 1. diced vegetables scattered over serving of vermicelli; fruit at end of growing season. 2. (by trope) thinning crowd.

kroya /kraoj/ [OK kroy /krooj/ (K.765: 11, A.D. 687)]. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, grow scarce, dwindle; to come later, be hindered(most); to be after, later, next. 2. back, rear, backside; future.

-roya /-róoj/. to jut, protrude. Cf. -ruya, -rwya1, laya.

jroya /cróoj/ [OK jaroy /jrooj/ (K.211: 9, A.D. 1037), in
toponym]. 1. point, headland, promontory, cape. 2. peninsula.

roła /rööl/. 1. (intr.) [MK (RSP 3055)] to burn, blaze, roar; roła rāla: (of fire) to spread, grow, increase. 2. (tr.) to burn, scorch; to brown (meat); to heat over direct flame. 3. (intr.) to be burned, stung or irritated (as by nettles); (by trope) to burn, be inflamed (as with anger, pain, lust). Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, rwła, -rial, -rela, -rēla, hāla.

[kroła /kraaol/]

kamroła /komraaol/¹. 1. (intr.) to run amok, go berserk. 2. (by trope) to get excited, exercised, agitated.

[jroł /kroöl/]

kañjroła /kancroöl/ [Cf. khjola]. 1. (intr.) to be mad, crazed, frenzied, wild; (of cattle) to panic, stampede, rear, toss, buck; (by trope) to struggle frantically, flounder (as in water); to storm, rampage, rave. 2. (by trope) to rise up excitedly, spring to one's feet, jump about in impatience, eagerness, or the like.

droła /tröl/. 1. (intr.) to catch fire immediately, ignite. 2. (tr.) [MK (RSP 3056)] to set fire to (an entire district), destroy (a whole village) by fire. 3. (tr., by trope) to illuminate (room) with lamp, torch.

-rolley -rola /-rööl/. to be solid, of a single piece. Cf. rala, ra'la.

ranola /rnöl/. (intr., of female elephant) to be pregnant. Cf. ranala.

[kroła /kraaol/]

*kamroła /komraaol/². (intr., of pirogue) to be cut or hollowed out from a single log. Cf. gamrala.

-rossa /-rhoh/. to be alive, vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, -loh, also riḥ.

trosa /traaoh/. (intr., esp. of male carabao, monkeys, and cats) to be strong, vigorous, virile.

prosæ /praah/ [OK pros /prooh/ (K.299/36°, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (tr.) to let live, spare, keep alive; to be merciful towards, have pitty on; (rājasabda) to vouch-
safe, confer. 2. (tr.) to save (the life of), rescue, deliver (from danger, etc.); (of the Buddha) to save, redeem. 3. (tr., by trope) to set free, let go. Cf. pra'śa.

pamrosa /bamraah/. 1. (tr.) to spare the life of, allow to live. 2. (intr., to be allowed to live) to be banished, exiled. 3. (intr., by trope) to be freed, turned free, emancipated, manumitted.

-रः/roḥ/-róh/¹ to spread, scatter. Cf. -rusa, etc.

proḥ /praoh/ [OK proḥ /proh/ (K.299/8°, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (tr.) to cut up, dismember. 2. (tr.) to sprinkle (water) with the fingers.

broḥ /proḥ/¹ [OK stroḥ /broh/ (K.502: 10, A.D. 578-677) ◂ varah /broh/ (K.447: 26, A.D. 657)]. (tr.) to fling (seeds) into the air, sow broadcast.

bīroḥ /piiroḥ/ [Anomalous expansion of broḥ on model of Skt/P vi- 'away, apart, in different directions']. (intr.) to resound, be resounding, full, sonorous; to be sweet-sounding, melodious, harmonious.

bānroḥ /punroḥ/ [OK samraḥ /banroh/ (K.926: 10, A.D. 624)]. 1. (act or operation of) sowing broadcast. 2. seed which has been sown.

-रः/roḥ/-róh/² [Perhaps same item as -roḥ¹]. to flow off, drain.

kroḥ /kraoh/. 1. (intr.) to be dried up, desiccated, arid. 2. (by trope) to be devoid of taste or feeling.

kakroḥ /kkraoh/. 1. (intr., of food, etc.) to be flavorless, insipid, tasteless. 2. (by trope) to be vapid, unappealing, dull, pointless.

croḥ /crach/. 1. (tr.) to filter (water). 2. (tr., of water) to eat into, eat away at, erode.

camroḥ /camraoh/. erosion (of soil, riverbank, etc.).

pañcroḥ /bancraoh/. (tr.) to set off heavy seepage of (groundwater).

jroḥ /croḥ/. 1. mountain torrent. 2. gorge, ravine.

sroḥ /srach/. (intr., of watercourse, marsh) to be drained dry through seepage, be dried up.

samroḥ /samraoh/. 1. (tr.) to drain (land, pond). 2. (by trope) to drain, empty, strip.

[groh / kroh/ to be ill-mannered].

gamroh /kumroh/ (intr., of speech) to be blunt, cutting.

broh /próh/². 0. shape, condition. 1. cause, reason; (by denormalisation) because.


rum /rum/ [OK rum / rum/ (K.144: 10, A.D. 1178-1377)]. 1. (tr.) to wind, roll, coil, reel; to surround, encircle, envelop, wrap, wind (corpse). 2. (intr.) to wind, curl up or around, circle, wheel. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, -ram, -loma, -lum, ħuma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

rapum /rapuma /rbom/. ball, roll, coil, clew, reel.

-ram /-rum/¹. to surround, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -loma, -lum, ħuma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

*ram /crum/¹. 1. (intr.) to be surrounded, wrapped, enveloped. 2. (by trope) to be sheltered, protected.

jamram /cumrum/. light temporary shelter, lean-to.

bram /prum/. 1. (tr.) to form the border of (carpet, blanket), add edging to, hem (garment). 2. (archaic) ciama bram: hemmed carpet, whence by ellipsis modern bram: carpet. 3. border; boundary, frontier.

-ram /-rum/². to beat, repeat. Cf. rām.

kram /kram/¹. 1. (intr.) to be battered, as by repeated blows; to be bruised. 2. (by trope) to be ravaged.

cram /cram/¹. 1. (tr.) to pound down with repeated blows of the foot, kick in, tramp, trample. 2. (by trope) to touch upon repeatedly.

*jram /crum/² [Cf. OK jrum / jrum/ (K.299/12², A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (tr.) to pound lightly, as with a pestle, tap lightly; to cut into lightly and repeatedly, as
with a knife. 2. (by trope) jram crava: to row with fast strokes.\(^1\)

[tram /tram/ = cram].

[tatram /tttram/]

tantram /tantram/. (tr.) to kick forcefully.

OK vram /bram/ [K.598B: 42 (A.D. 1006)\(^2\); cf. K.832B: 42 (A. D. 878-977)]. (tr.) to sprinkle repeatedy.

pambram /bamprum/. 1. (tr.) to sprinkle or spray repeatedly with water. 2. (intr.) to run at a slow but steady pace.

sram /sram/. 1. (tr.) to rain blows on, strike again and again, pound with a stick or pestle. 2. (intr., of rain) to fall in torrents.

-\(s\) -ram /-rum/\(^3\) [Probably same item as -ram\(^2\)]. to unite; to weld. Cf. -rama, rama, rwma, -riama, roma, run, -loma, -lum, huma, -hun, -ham, also rām, -lām.

kram /kram/. (tr.) to alloy (metals).

\(s\)̃ rām /roam/ [OK rām ~ rām /ram/ (K.557/600E: 3, A.D. 611; K. 99N: 6, A.D. 922); > Thai rām /ram/]. 0. to beat, pound; to beat time, move rhythmically. 1. (intr.) to dance. ~

\(s\)̃ rām /ram/ [Thai rām /ram/ 'to repeat']. 1. (intr.) to be constant, constantly repeated. 2. (of illness) to be chronic, continuous, confirmed. Cf. -reema, -lām.

rapām /rbam/ [OK rapām ~ rapam ~ rpam /rbam/ (K.137: 8, A.D. 578-677; K.51: 4, A.D. 578-677; K.155: 9, A.D. 578-777]. 1. (act or fact of) dancing; dance performance, ballet, spectacle. 2. manner or style of dancing.


gram /kroem/. reverberating sound (of thunder, waterfall, collision, etc.). Cf. grāma.

gagrām /kkroem/. intensive of gram.

[crām /cram/. to hack].

[cacrām /ccram/. to hash].

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\(^1\)Headley, I: 264a.

\(^2\)Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII (1928): 68 and 78.
ciṅcrām /cöncream/ [Anomalous expansion of *caṅcrām; note attribution to Chinese (CLK, item 145)].
(tr.) to chop, dice, mince.

srām /sram/. (intr.) to be cracked in several places; to be cracked.

-śā -rām /-roam/. to be wet. Cf. -īmā³.

jṛām /croam/ [OK jṛām /jram/ (K.457: 9, A.D. 893)]. mud, esp. foul-smelling mud.

trām /tram/. 1. (tr.) to soak, steep. 2. (intr.) to soak (oneself) for a long time in water.

tamrām ñ tamrām /tamram/ [OK tamrām /daemon/ (K.949C: 6, A.D. '937)]. 1. (act or fact of) soaking, pickling; immersion. 2. anything soaked in water or brine, as rice or pickles.

brām /proam/ [Cf. OK vrām /bram/ (K.989B: 23, 37, A.D. '1008)]. foul greenish slime formed by decomposition of débris in water.

rāmāha /reen/. 1. (tr.) to bar (the way), block, obstruct, impede, hamper; to barricade, shut, close, lock. 2. (by extension) to bring to a standstill, stop, arrest; to hold back, keep, detain, restrain, prevent; to screen (impurities), strain, filter; to select. 3. (by trope) to keep safe, safeguard, protect; to keep, observe (religion, law). 4. (intr. of rain) to stop, cease, let up, leave off. Cf. niha, rīha, riha, reha, -īhā, -īha, -iha, -īmāha.

ranāmāha /rneen/. screen, curtain, blind, shutter.


rapāmāha /rban/. 1. (tr.) to block, cover, protect. 2. cover, protection; escort. Cf. pāmāha.

prāmāha /pran/ [OK prān /pran/ (K.262S: 28, A.D. 983)]. 1. (intr.) to be rainless, arid, dry. 2. (by trope) to be tight-fisted, miserly.

srāmāha /sran¹/. (tr.) to choose, select, pick.

samrāmāha /samran/. 1. (that which is selected) selection, choice, pick. 2. (tr.) to choose.

-śā -rāmāha /-roen¹ [Probably same item as rāmāha; cf. OK rān

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII (1937): 385 note 2 and 386.
/raŋ/ (K.353S: 34, A.D. 878-977]). to rise up, be stiff or strong. Cf. ruña, -rűña, -ræña, -roña, lœ, lœña ~ iœña, -loña, -lœña.

krāmha /kraŋ/ [OK krān /kraŋ/ (K.257S: 39, A.D. 994), in toponym]. 1. steep knoll, bluff or crag overlooking a plain. 2. kind of writing material stiffened with certain substances and folded accordion-wise. 3. (intr., of crocodile, rhinoceros, etc.) to come up onto land to lie in the sun. 4. (intr., of hides) to be stiff, hard and dry, tough.

[grāmha /kreŋ/. See krāmha].

gagrāmha /kkreŋ/². (intr.) to be hard, dry, rough to the touch.


jṛāmha /creŋ/. 1. (intr.) to stand up straight, bristle.
2. bristle-like formation in interior of jak fruit. 3. thrush, esp. Stomatitis parasitica, which leaves a bristle-like fungus on tongue.

[jajrāmha /ccreŋ/]

jañjṛāmha /cuncreŋ/. 1. stubble, bristles (in field, of head hair, etc.). 2. = jṛāmha of jak fruit.

-ʁəŋ -rāmha /-creŋ/². to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -raña, ruña, riaña, rēña, -roña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -loña, -lœña.

srāmha /sraŋ/². (intr.) to be pale, colorless. Cf. slāmha.

-ʁəŋ -rāmha /-reeŋ/³. body build, physique, shape. Cf. raña, also yāña.

[grāmha /kreŋ/. See grāña].

gamgrāmha /kumcreŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be missshapen, ill-formed, shapeless. 2. (by trope) to be rough, unfinished, crude, uncultivated.

ʁəŋ rah /creŋ/¹. 1. (intr.) to be bright, light, clear, visible. 2. (intr., of sun, stars) to come out, appear, rise (over horizon). Cf. -ʁā'sa.

jraŋ /creŋ/ [MK jraŋ /jraŋ > craŋ/ (K.261/3⁰, A.D. 1639)]. 1. (intr.) to be bright, shiny, sparkling, lustrous; to
be clear, fair, light. 2. (by trope) to be clean, pure.

1. (tr.) to clean, purify, to brighten, make lustrous. 2. (tr.) to review, revise, edit (text). 3. (tr.) to decide (case at law).

*brah /preah/ [OK vrah ~ brah /prah/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611; K.995: 1, A.D. 922), basically 'bright or shining one']. 1. celestial or holy being: god, demigod; the Buddha; image of the Buddha. 2. generic headword for beings and objects conceived as divine or royal.

*² rah /reah/². 1. (tr.) to strike or touch with a radial or traversing movement: to sweep; to trail, drag; (of weapon) to sweep, traverse; to cover (all exits); (by trope) to raze, demolish; to cover, stand surety for. 2. (intr.) to spread or issue radially or as from a center: to sweep, (of weapon) to fire radially; (by trope) to move or turn in all or various directions; to score or succeed in all quarters; to cover all points (in debate).

² Cf. -rusa, -ruh, -la'sa, lah, also rasa, reh ~ reh, loh, -leh ~ -leh, loh.

ranah /rneah/. 1. (result of demolishing) vegetal débris, dead leaves, stumps. 2. (means of delimiting) marker, stake, picket, peg, post; (limit) forest edge; open country abutting on forest. 3. (intr., (?), ready to strike on any side) to be bold, fearless.²

rapah /rbeh/². See 1pah.

praḥ /prah/ [OK prah /prah/ (K.650A: 13, A.D. 878-977)³ 'to broadcast, bestrew']. 0. to turn in various directions. 1. (intr.) to turn aside (to one side), turn sideways; to turn over (while sleeping), lie back (while sitting). 2. (by extension) to duck, dodge, leap aside.

paṁraḥ /boṁraḥ/ ~ pamraḥ /boṁraḥ/. 1. (intr.) to turn over and over in one's sleep, toss and turn; (by trope) to struggle frantically to free oneself. 2. (intr.) to lie on one's back and throw oneself about, flounder.

paṁraḥ /pprah/. 1. (tr., of long hair) to sweep (shoulders). 2. (by trope, of small boat) to move close along (shore).

¹Cf. Headley, II: 903ab.
-rah /-roh/. to exist, live. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa.

ΟΚ 'amraḥ ḫ 'amras /qrnroh/ [K.138: 12 (A.D. 620); K.502: 1 (A.D. 578-677)]. 1. living being, creature. 2. (one who nurtures) keeper, attendant; servitor, servant. Cf. 'amra'sa.
L and B

\textit{la} /ləʊ/. 1. (tr.) to try, endeavor, attempt, essay. 2. (tr.) to test, assay, experiment; to sound, probe. Cf. laḥa.

[jhla /cloʊ/]

\textit{janla} /cunləʊ/. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend, make a show of. 2. (tr.) to threaten, menace; [MK (RSP 1610)] to scare, frighten, intimidate.

\textit{laka} /lɔk/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score, cut into. 2. (by restriction) to groove, slot, flute. Cf. -lāka, lā'ka.

lpaka /lɔk/. 1. groove, flute. 2. (tr.) to groove, cut a groove or flute into. 3. groover, grooving tool.

chłaka /clɔk/\textsuperscript{1}. 1. (tr.) to cut out, gouge, carve, excise. 2. (tr.) to scrape or scoop out (e.g., inside of bamboo).

camłaka /camlɔk/. (slab out out) pork loin.

[bhlaka /plɔk/. to crop out].

banlaka /punlɔk/. 1. bud; sprout, young shoot. 2. (term of endearment).

-laka /-lɔk/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, -rā'ka, -la'ka, -lā'ka, -lūka, -lōka, huka, also rāka.

kraļaka /kraļɔk/. 1. (intr., of liquid in a vessel) to be agitated, splash, spill out; (by trope) to be agitated, upset, disturbed. 2. (tr.) to splash, spill.

chłaka /clɔk/\textsuperscript{2}. (intr., of fabrics) to have the color(s) run.

ralaka /rɔk/. 1. (intr.) to toss, be agitated, shaken up; (by trope) to be upset, shaken. 2. wave. 3. (intr., of hair) to be wavy; (of fabrics) to be watered, moiré. Cf. raiłka.

\textit{la'ka} /lʊk/\textsuperscript{1}. 1. (intr.) to sleep, be asleep. 2. (intr.) to fall asleep.

lp'aka /lbək/. 1. short sleep, nap, siesta, snooze. 2. short time, while, moment.

srapa'ka /srəbək/ [By reanalysis of lpa'ka]. moment,
instant; trice.

la'ka /luk/² [OK lak ~ lakk /lok/ (K.22: 25 and K.22: 24, A. D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to sell. 2. (tr.) to fine, impose a penalty or forfeit. Cf. -ruka.

*lala'ka /lluk/. 1. (tr.) to sell from place to place, peddle, hawk. 2. petty retail trade, peddling.

-la'ka /-luk/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, luka, -lūka, -loka, huka, also rāka.

jha'ka /cluk/. (tr.) to choke on (food, saliva, liquid, smoke, etc.).

jrala'ka /croluk/. 1. (tr.) to dip, immerse, soak, steep. 2. (by restriction) to dye.

bhla'ka /pluk/. 0. to dip into. 1. (tr.) to sample, sip; to taste, try (food, drink).

'ana'ka /qanluk/. vegetables served, or to be served, in a seasoned liquid.

la'na /loŋ/. 1. (tr., archaic) to try, essay. 2. (of supernatural beings) to test, defy, challenge (human); to visit. 3. (intr., of supernatural beings) to appear. 4. (intr., of places) to be haunted. Cf. la.

lpāna /lbong/. 1. trial, test, essay, experiment. 2. (tr.) to try, test.

pralāna ~ pra'da'na /proloŋ/. 1. (reciprocal) to test one another, compete, contend, vie. 2. (tr.) to test, take (test, examination).

-lāha /-loŋ/¹. way, path; to cross, pass. Cf. ra'na, la'na, -loña.

[khāla'na /kloŋ/. See khloña].

kanla'na /kanloŋ/ [OK kanloŋ /kənloŋ/ (K.1: 8, A.D. 578-777)¹]. 1. (tr.) to cross, traverse, straddle; (by trope) to trespass, transgress, violate; to go beyond, pass, exceed. 2. (intr.) to pass, elapse; to pass away, die, be dead; to be excessive, exceeding; to be chief, topmost, supreme. 5. transgression; excess; lapse of time, duration, period. Cf. kanloña.

¹Cf. C IV: 60 note 2 and V: 56 note 5.
OK *glañ ~ gloñ /glɔ{o}ŋ/ [*Thai คุ้ง /khloŋ/]. 1. way, path, passage, route. 2. channel, canal, watercourse. Cf. khloña.

ganlaña /kunlɔoŋ/ [Cf. OK ganloñ /gənlɔoŋ/ (K.175E: 2, A.D. 878-977), toponym]. 1. way, path, road, passage; track, trail. 2. (by trope) avenue, medium; means, method; moral path, principles; model, instance.

chlaña /clɔoŋ/ [OK cloñ /clooŋ/ (K.138: 11, A.D. 620); cloñ ~ chloñ ~ chlañ /clɔoŋ/ (K.878: 2, A.D. 898; K.349: 11, A.D. 954; K.229: 3, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. (tr.) to cross, pass over, traverse, reach the other side; (by trope) to answer, reply to; to carry into operation, open, begin, inaugurate. 2. (intr.) to be transmitted.

camlaña ~ camlaña /camloɔoŋ/ [OK camloñ /canlooŋ/ (K.464: 4, A.D. 968)]. 1. (tr.) to carry across, convey to the other side, ferry; (by trope) to communicate, transmit; to copy, duplicate, transcribe. 2. (tr.) to pass through, survive (disaster, etc.).

jralaña /crlooŋ/. 1. bed (of mountain stream); small valley. 2. vein, seam (of ore).

[thlaña /tlaɔŋ/. to cross].

танлаña /danloɔŋ/. 1. relationship by marriage, specifically between parents-in-law. 2. relatives by marriage, specifically parents of bride and groom.

ralaña /rlooŋ/ [OK raloñ ~ rloñ /rlooŋ/ (K.1: 13 and K.689: 16, A.D. 578-777) 'stream']. 1. (tr.) to go beyond or past, stand apart from; to exceed, surpass, overcome. 2. (intr.) to be excessive.

ramlaña /rumloɔŋ/ [Cf. OK ramloñ /ranlooŋ/ (K.1: 20, A.D. 578-777; K.708: 4, A.D. 1019)]. 1. (tr.) to go beyond; (by trope) to cross, break (law), violate, infringe upon (rights). 2. (intr.) to be or lie on the other side, beyond.

-laña /-lɔoŋ\(^2\). to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, riña, -roña, -rāmña, -la'ña, -loña, -lāmña.

'tanlaña /qanolɔoŋ/\(^1\). (intr., of blue or green) to be bright.

la'ña /luŋ/. 1. (tr.) to go past or beyond, surpass, outdo, exceed. 2. (intr.) to be long (in time). Cf. raña, -laña, -loña.

[lala'ña /lنظ/]}
lanla'ḥa /lunluq/. 1. (intr.) to be far off, remote, hard to reach. 2. (by trope) to be melancholy.

'anla'ḥa /qanluq/. space of elapsed time: period, interval; duration.

-aña' -la'ḥa /-luq/. 1. to fall into a hole or pit, sink out of sight; to fill, plug. 2. hole, pit; ring, circle. Cf. -nuḥa, -liḥa, -liḥa, luḥa, -luḥa.

kraa'ḥa /kraln/. 1. (intr.) to be perfectly circular or round. 2. (by trope) to be round and full, moon-faced.

OK graloḥ /graloq/ [K.257: 43 (A.D. 994)]. bracelet, armlet.

[jhla'ḥa /cluq/. to drive in, implant].

janla'ḥa /cunluq/. prop, support (for plants), stake.

thla'ḥa /tlaq/ [Cf. OK talaḥ /tlaq/ (K.259S/3°: 28, A.D. 878-977)] 1. (intr.) to be deaf, hard of hearing. 2. (intr.) to be deafening.

tamla'ḥa /tamlq ~ damlq/. 1. (state of) being deaf; deafness. 2. (intr., derogatory) to be deaf.

[pla'ḥa /plaq/. to be well-rounded, full].

kampla'ḥa /kamplq/. 1. (intr., of women) to be shape-ly, soft and curvaceous. 2. woman with shapely or full face.

prala'ḥa ~ prala'ḥa /praln/. 1. [MK (RSP 2731)] ruin, destruction. 2. (large) circle or ring; small ponds containing fish; more or less circular forest clearing.

[bhla'ḥa /pluq/. to sink, dip].

banla'ḥa /punluq/. (tr.) to dip, immerse, plunge.

sla'ḥa /sλq/. (tr.) to fill up (hole, cavity).

sanla'ḥa /sanλq/. (anything used for filling or stopping up a hole) filler, filling; plug.

'anla'ḥa /qanluq/² [Reduction of OK liňloḥ /liŋλq/ (K.178: 7, A.D. 994), in toponym, itself an anomalous expansion of *lanlaḥ /lunluq/]. 1. hole, trench, ditch; pit, pitfall. 2. whirlpool (in river).

-aña' -la'ḥa /-luq/. to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -raḥa.

riaña, -roña, -rāmña, -laña, -loña, -lāmña.

ghla'ha /klug/. leprosy.

gamla'ha /kumluŋ/. 1. (intr.) to have leprosy, be leprous. 2. leper.

rala'ha /rlug/. (intr., of eyes) to glisten, be bright with tears.

la'ňa /lun/. 1. (tr.) to turn (wood, etc.), spin; to roll (dough, etc.) with flat of hand. 2. (by extension) to round (wood), as on a lathe. Cf. -lūňa ~ ũňa, -lwña.

la'ta /lut/. 1. (tr.) to put out, quench, extinguish (fire, light). 2. (tr.) to quench (metals from forge).

lpa'ta /lbat/. 1. (act or operation of) tempering. 2. (degree of) temper.

[bhla'ta /plut/. to put out].

banla'ta /punlut/. (tr.) to put out (fire, light).

rala'ta /rlut/. (intr., of fire, light) to be out, extinguished.

ramla'ta ~ raml'a /rumlut/. 1. (tr.) to put out. 2. (by trope) to assuage (anger), extinguish (life).

-lana /-laon/. to be soft, tender. Cf. ta'na, da'na, -dona, -la'na.

sralana /srolaon/. 1. (intr.) to be supple, slender, willowy. 2. (in song) epithet of one's sweetheart.

la'na /lun/. 0. to move forward, advance. 1. (tr.) to pass, go beyond, exceed. 2. (intr.) to be exceeding; (by trope) to lose one's head, be disoriented. Cf. rāna, -rāna, lāna, luna, lūna, -lwña, -lāna, liana, liana.

[chla'na /clon/. See sla'na].

canla'na /canlon/ [MK (RSP 1291)]. (intr.) to be panic-stricken, cry out in terror.

pl'a'na /plon/. 1. (tr.) to attack unexpectedly, take (enemy) by surprise. 2. (tr.) to attack, assault, assail; to seize and loot.

sla'na /slon/. (intr.) to be panic-stricken.

-la'na /-lun/. to be soft, tender. Cf. ta'na, da'na,
-dona  -lana.

lma'na /lmun/. (intr., of women) to be supple, graceful.

drala'na /trolun/. (intr.) to be plump and soft to the touch.

bhla'na /plun/, occurring only in da'na bhla'na: to have a supple gait; a graceful walk.

lapa /loop/ [OK lap(p) /loop/ (K.3538: 10, 12, A.D. 878-977)\(^1\)]. 0. to cover oneself or one's movements. 1. (intr.) to move stealthily, steal, sneak, skulk, be furtive. 2. (by extension) to watch by stealth, spy. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -r̥apa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lipa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ḫa'pa, ḫā'pa, ḫupā.

*lalapa /lloop/. 1. (intr.) to be sneaky, furtive, watchful, constantly spying. 2. (intr.) to be inquisitive, curious.

khlapa /klaap/. 1. (intr.) to cower, cringe. 2. (by trope) to wilt; to droop, sag, dangle. Cf. slapa.

prakhlapa /praklaap/. Mimoso pudica L., the sensitive plant.

jhlapa /cloop/. 1. (intr.) to observe furtively, watch from cover. 2. (intr.) to listen furtively, listen in.

slapa /sloop/ = khlapa.

samlapa /smlaap/. (tr., of bird) to fold (wings).

-la'pa /-lap/. to cover, darken; to smear; to repeat. ~

lpa'pa /lbp/. 1. (intr.) to be stunned, dazed, dizzy, confused, mixed up. 2. (by extension) to waver, hesitate. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lipa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ḫa'pa, ḫā'pa, ḫupā.

lpa'pa /lbp/. 1. slime, sludge, ooze, mud, silt. 2. mixture of coal dust or soot with rice water, formerly used in surfacing blackboards. Cf. lpā'pa.

jhla'pa /clup/. (intr., of sky, etc.) to darken, become overcast; to be dark, gloomy, lowering.

tra'a'pa /tralap/. 1. (intr.) to go/come back (home), return. 2. (tr.) to turn (inside out, upside down); to

\(^1\)Cf. C V: 138 note 4.
be ready, willing, fain to (do).

[phla'pa /plap/. to confuse].

panla'pa /banlap/. 1. (tr.) to confuse, mix up; to distract, sidetrack. 2. (tr.) to silence, quash.

brala'pa /pralap/. dusk, nightfall, evening, night.

mia'pa /mlup/. shade; shadow.

[sla'pa /slap/]

sanla'pa /sanlap/. (intr.) to faint, swoon. Cf. sam-lā'pa.

srača'pa /srolap/. 1. [MK (RSP 155)] (tr.) to cover, fill a space, cast a gloom or pall over, darken. 2. (intr.) to grow dark, become twilight; to be dim, dull, somber, barely light.

-lama /-lōm/. to sink; to follow, be moderate. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -roma, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lām, lām.

lmama /lmoom/. 0. to be medium, mean, half-way between. 1. (intr.) to be satisfactory, sufficient, adequate; to be enough, passable, acceptable, ready.

laya /lōcj/. (intr.) to bulge, protrude, jut (out), be salient. Cf. -ruya, -rwyja, -roya, lōya.

bhlaya /plōcj/. (tr.) to blurt out.

bralaya /prlōcj/. (intr.) to jut (stick, stand) out; to run out (as an enclave of land), bulge, protrude.

laya /lōcj/. 1. (intr.) to float, drift, glide along. 2. (tr.) to set afloat, launch. Cf. luya, lōya, -loya.


rala'sa /rluh/. 1. (intr.) to fall in or down, cave in. 2. (by trope) to drop, diminish, grow less, thin out, become sparse.

ramla'sa /rumluh/. 1. (tr.) to reduce, diminish, alleviate. 2. (tr.) to pay off (debt).

lā /līja/ [OK lā /laa/ (K.523D: 6, A.D. 1118)]. 1. (tr.)
to part, open, separate; to unfold, extend, deploy. 2. (tr.) to part, depart, leave, quit; (by trope) to quit (doing), cease. Cf. rā.

*pā /lbaa/ [MK (JMA 38: 46c, A.D. 1701)]. 1. the act of renouncing sin, evil deeds, and their consequences. 2. the wish or resolution to renounce sin, etc. Cf. rapā.

lālā /līiio/. 1. (intr.) to be loose-tongued, talk nonsense, prate, babble. 2. (intr.) to be cocky, impudent.

līlā /līliio/ [Anomalous expansion of *lālā; not to be confused with līlā < Skt/P līlā 'sport, play, playfulness, coquetry; grace, charm']. (intr.) to part, take one's leave.

klā /kliaa/. 0. to be free of restraint. 1. (intr.) to be lively, merry, gay. 2. (intr.) to be dauntless, bold.

kamā /kamlaa/. 1. (tr.) to enliven, embolden. 2. (intr.) to pretend to be brave, put up a bold front.

kraī /kraīaa/ [OK kraīa /kraala/ (K.557/600E: 2, A.D. 611) 'court']. 1. [MK (RSP 909)] open space, uncovered area. 2. court, hall; chamber. 3. (by trope) rectangular design, check.

ghlā /ghīio/. 1. (intr.) to part, leave, go away; to be parted, separated. 2. (tr.) to leave, quit, forsake, vacate. 3. parting, separation; part of text between blank spaces, section, passage; sentence, clause.

chlā /cliaa/. (intr.) to dash headlong in all directions.

thlā /thlaa/ [OK thlā /thlaa/ (K.56A: 28, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be open, opened up. 2. (intr.) to be clear, transparent; (by trope) to be bright, cheerful; to be pure, limpid.

tamlā ~ tamīa /tumlaa ~ domlaa/. 1. (tr.) to clarify, clean, clear. 2. (intr.) to be clear.

dhlā /dīiio/ [Cf. OK daīa /daa (K.904B: 20, A.D. 713), female slave name or function; cf. also K.557/600S: 1, A.D. 611]. 1. (intr., of space) to be open, extensive, broad. 2. court, yard, grounds; space, place.

[phlā /plaαa/. to extend outward].

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1Cf. Headley, II: 923b. It is unlikely that either the vernacular or the loan form has such a meaning as 'to wind, twist, slither'. In the meter name bhujāga īlā (Headley, I: 695b), sometimes glossed 'the twisting serpent', īlā is most likely a verbalization of Headley's 'pleasing gait' and hence a development of the loanword.
panlā /banlāa/ [OK panlā /bənlāa/ (K.229: 5, A.D. 978-1077); cf. K.877: 7 (A.D. 578-777), slave name (?)] thorn, spine, prickle; bramble.

[bhlā /plīiə/ to spread, open out].

banlā /punlīia/ [OK banlā /βənlāa/ (K.974: 2, A.D. 1201) 'pavilion, road-post'] kind of large tent serving as temporary shelter for princes: tent, pavilion.

ralā /rlīiə/. (intr.) to be opened, open, unfolded, spread out.

ramlā /rumlīiə/. flood, deluge.

lāka /līiək/. 0. to part, separate. 1. (intr.) to part, depart, set out, leave.

jhlāka /clīiək/. (tr.) to desert, forsake, abandon.

ralāka /rlīiək/. (intr., of dead skin over wound) to come loose, be partly detached.

-łāka /-līiək/. to score, scar, cut into. Cf. laka, lā'ka1.

[bhlāka /plīiək/. to gouge].

banlāka /punlīiək/. chisel.

ralāka /rlīiək/. 1. (intr.) to be scored, scarred, irritated. 2. (by extension) to be raw, have a rash, be blistered.

ramlāka /rumlīiək/. scar from lesion.

*slāka /slaak/ [Not to be confused with slāka < P salāka]. mark, spot, splotch, blemish, scar.

samlāka /smələak/. mark, scar, wound.

lā'ka /leək/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score, groove, mark. 2. (tr.) to cut into, incise, gouge; to nick, notch. 3. (tr.) to cut, trim, clip, pare. Cf. laka, -lāka.

lpā'ka /lbaak/. 1. (act or operation of) cutting, incising, slotting, etc. 2. cut, incision; slot, notch. 3. (by trope) break in inclined plane, as landing of stairway.

[ghlā'ka /kleək/. to cut; to break].

ganlā'ka /kunleak/. 1. cut, notch. 2. bend, break; ham (back of knee), inside of elbow.

chlā'ka /clak/ [OK chlāk /clak/ (K.198B: 2, A.D. 966)].
(tr.) to cut into, incise, engrave, carve (up), chase, chisel.

camlā'ka ∼ camlā'ka /camlak/ [OK cmlāk /cmlak/ (K. 728: 4, A.D. 678-777)]. (act, operation, art, re-
sult of) carving; sculpture.

slā'ka /slak/. 0. to be gouged out (?). 1. (intr.) to choke on something, have something stuck in the throat. 2. (by trope) to be silenced, quashed, unable to answer.

sanlā'ka /sanlak/. joint, articulation.

lā'ka /leek/. 1. (tr.) to hide, conceal. 2. (intr.) to hide, be concealed; to be furtive, secretive. Cf. -liaka, -loka.

khlā'ka /klak/ [Cf. Thai นก /klak/]. small lidded tube, used as receptacle; small square or circular box of paper, bamboo, wood, ivory, etc., for pins, pills, matches or the like.

-lā'ka /-leek/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, -rā'ka, -laka, -la'ka, -lika, -līka, iuka, -lūka, -loka, huka, also rāka.

[klā'ka /klak/. to drop].

kaklā'ka /kkľak/. (intr., of liquid) to drip, trickle.

dhlā'ka /tλeek/. 1. (intr.) to fall, drop, tumble. 2. (tr.) to fail (examination).

danlā'ka /tunleek/. 1. (intr.) to fall, drop, cascade, pour (down). 2. waterfall, cascade.

damlā'ka /tumleek/. 1. (tr.) to let fall, dump. 2. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock down.

pralā'ka /pralak/ [Cf. OK pralāka [sic] /pralak/ (K.449B: 31, A.D. 1069), male slave name]. 1. (tr.) to soak or preserve in brine; to salt, preserve with salt. 2. (intr.) to be soaked, marinated, salted, coated; (by trope) to be smeared, spotted, stained, dirty.

[blā'ka /pleek/]

bablā'ka /ppleek/. (intr.) to be spotted, have patches of different colors.

ralā'ka /rleek/. 1. (tr.) to cause to fall by shaking; to shake down. 2. (intr.) to shake, be shaken, bounce or
bump along; (of blood) to fall in spurts, gush forth; (by trope, of melody) to rise and fall frequently. *raštā'ka /rašk/. 1. (intr.) to tumble or roll down. 2. (intr.) to trickle; to slaver, drivel, drool. Cf. ralaka, raloka.

*ramlā'ka /rumlāk/. 1. (tr.) to shake down or off. 2. (intr.) to shake while moving.

-la'ka /laek /-leak /-lēə/. to bob (?).

bhā'ka bhā'ë /bleek blōë/. (intr.) to be light-hearted, airy; to be frivolous, thoughtless, irresponsible.

babhā'ka babhā'ë /bleek plōë/. (intr.) to be giddy, unable or unwilling to think, understand, judge.

ralā'ka ralā'ë /bleek rlōë/. 1. (intr.) to be weightless, buoyant. 2. (by trope) to be silly, inane, vapid.

-lā'ksā /-leksaa/. to watch over, protect. Cf. raksā.

lā'ksā /lbakasaa/. 1. tutelary spirit. 2. ancestral spirit.

lāha /līə/. 1. (tr.) to wash in water, rinse; to wash away, clean, cleanse, clear away, wipe off. 2. (by trope) to purify, purge; to clear (of charges), sweep away, eliminate (abuses, opposition). Cf. -līha, also raña, etc.

[ralāna /rlēə/]

ramlāna /rumlīə/. 1. (tr.) to eliminate, destroy, do away with, kill; (by extension) to break open, penetrate, breach; to ruin, ravage. 2. (intr.) to be broken up; to disappear.

[slānā /slaanə/]

sanlānā /sonlaanə/. (intr.) to be clean, pure, immaculate, in mint condition; to be perfect, absolute.

-la'ha /-līə/. to be stiff, rigid, hard. Cf. nīna, rīha, rīha', -reña1, -reña2, -rēmha1, -līha, -liha, -lāmha.

philānā /plaaŋ/. 1. (intr., of animals) to be restive, refractory, unbroken. 2. (intr.) to jib, balk.

pamphilānā /baamplaaŋ/. (tr.) to make restive, alarm.

-lāca /-līəc/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. nāca,
-rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.


lāmāca /lāmācia/. ebbing (of tide); ebb-tide.

khāca /khaa/. 0. to fall back in fear, cringe. 1. (intr.) to be fearful, timid, apprehensive. 2. (tr.) to fear, dread, be afraid of.

kamlāca ~ kamla~ca /kamlaca/.

1. fear, fright, dread, terror; timidity, trepidation, funk. 2. (intr.) to be fearful, scared, faint-hearted.

[plāca /placa/]

panlāca /panlaca/. (tr.) to strike fear into, esp. by means of the supernatural.

-lā'ca /-lac/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

krača~ca /kraa/. (intr.) to turn or fall from a fixed or upright position; to rock, overturn.

lāna /līan/ [MK lāna /laa/ (IMA 16a: 29, A.D. 1631)]. 1. (intr., archaic) to be struck down, overthrown, ruined, destroyed. 2. (impregation) May (he, they, you, etc.) be destroyed! Cf. -nā'ha, -neña, leña, also -lwña.

phlāna /plaan/ [In process of replacement by pamphlāna]. 1. (tr.) to afflict, abuse, use roughly or brutally. 2. (tr.) to ravage, devastate, destroy, ruin, overthrow.

pamphlāna /bamplaan/ = phlāna. Cf. bnlāna.

[bhlaa /bliian/. See phlāna].

banlāna /punliian/ = pamphlāna.

*ralāna /rliian/. 1. (intr.) to be dissolute. 2. (term of opprobrium) debauchee, rake, roué.

-lā'na /-lan/. to be dear, held in affection.

[slā'na /slan/]

samlā'na ~ samla~na /samlan/ [OK samlna ~ samlaa /sanlan/ (K.344: 16, 19, A.D. 985), in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be loved, cherished. 2. friend.

srāla~na ~ srala~na /sralan/ [OK srala~na ~ srala~na /srulan/
(K.505: 9, A.D. 639; K.523C: 24, A.D. 1118)]. 1. (tr.) to hold in affection, have affection or tenderness for, be fond of, like, love. 2. (intr.) to be well-loved, dear.

lāta /láat/ [OK lāt /laat/ (K.904: 25, A.D. 713), in female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to spread out, display, expose, stretch, extend, unroll, unfold. 2. (intr.) to spread, extend, stretch; to be spread out, extended, spreading, widespread; to be flat, level, plain, uncovered, open, roofless, unforested. 3. (by trope) to be plain, without design, simple. Cf. rāta, rā' ta, -reta, also lūta, -lwta.

lpāta /lbaat/. 0. (act or fact of) moving along an extended course for purposes of observation or security. 1. patrol of one or more watchmen who typically walk through a village shaking a wooden bell; military patrol. 2. (intr.) to patrol, make one's rounds.

ghlāta /klīiät/. 1. (intr.) to be parted, separated, far away, remote. 2. (intr.) to part, separate, leave.

ralāta /rlīiät/. 1. (intr.) to be opened, open, uncoiled, undone. 2. (by restriction) to bloom, blossom, blow.

-lāta /-līiät/. 1. to turn back. Cf. -rāta, lā' ta.

plāta /plaat/. 1. (intr.) to bounce back, rebound, ricochet. 2. (intr.) to drop (pop) in for impromptu visit.

-chlāta /claat/ [< Thai ฉลาก /chalaat/, < MK chlāsa /claah/] See jhlāsa.

lā' ta /loost/. 1. (tr.) to turn, roll or pull up or back. 2. (tr.) to skin, peel. Cf. -rāta, -lāta.

bhlā' ta /ploost/. 0. to be rolled back, pulled up. 1. (intr., to slide unexpectedly and by accident) to slip; (to miss one's step) to trip, stumble; (to slide out of place) to slip, shift position; to be out of joint, be dislocated. 2. (by trope, to fall into fault or error) to slip, trip up, make a slip (of the tongue), blunder, commit a solecism; to fail.

banlā' ta /punloost/. 1. (tr.) to turn up or inside out. 2. (tr.) to skin, peel.
pambhla'ta /bamploot/. 1. (tr., to cause to slip) to release (trigger), make (bone) go out of joint. 2. (tr.) to cause to err or blunder; to confuse. 3. (tr.) to let slip, blurt out (secret, obscenity).

rala'ta /roloot/. 1. (intr.) to lose one's skin or bark; to shed, peel. 2. (tr.) to skin (knee), bark (skin); to scrape, rub, chafe.

*rambala'ta /rumloot/. 1. (tr.) to skin, flay, peel. 2. (tr.) to skin, scrape, chafe, graze.

lana /lìiən/. 0. to move forward, advance, press on. 1. (intr.) to be bold, daring, audacious, intrepid. Cf. rana, -ræna, la'na, luna, lūna, -lwana, -lənə, liana, liana.

jhlana /clíiən/. 1. (intr.) to press forward insistently or obtrusively; to be aggressive, self-assertive, disposed to encroach on others; jhlana bana: to ride rough-shod over others, be overbearing, ruthless. 2. (intr.) to go too far, exceed the limits of (decency, etc.); to be excessive, exaggerated.

lapa /lìiəp/. 1. (tr.) to cover, overlay, overspread. 2. (tr.) to smear, coat, daub, paint. Cf. ya'pa, yapa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa, -lə'pa, -læ'pa, lipa, lup, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'æ'pa, 'ɑ'pa, also ha'pa, -hæpa, hā'pa, -həupa.

ralapa /rliəp/. 1. (intr.) to be (thinly) coated; to be flat, level. 2. (tr.) to be close to the surface of, be flush or on a level with.

slapa /slaap/. 1. feathers, plumage; feather. 2. wing (of bird, insect, etc.).

srāla'pa ~ sra[t]a'pa /sralaap/. (tr.) to smear (oil, liquid medicament, etc.), rub, apply.

læ'pa /ləap/. 0. to cover, darken, smear. 1. (intr.) to repeat, recur, return. 2. (intr., to return to a previous state) to relapse; to grow worse, fail; to fall, succumb, topple. Cf. -la'pa ~ la'pa.

lpæ'pa /ləap/ [Learned form of lpa'pa]. silt, alluvium.

[lalæ'pa /ləoəp/]

lilæ'pa /liiloop/ [MK lela'pa /leelap/ 'retourner rapidement' (Saveros Pou, Etudes sur le Râmakerti....., 131, 174); anomalous expansion of *lalæ'pa. (intr.) to retrace one's steps, go back the way one came.
krața'pa /kralap/. 1. [MK (Lpœka 'aṅgaravatta, 390b, 531c, A.D. 1620)] (intr.) to return to one's point of departure (= traša'pa). 2. (intr.) to turn or roll over; to be overturned, turned upside down. 3. (tr.) to turn or roll over, overturn, turn upside down.

[thlā'pa /tlap/. unguent].

ṭanlā'pa /donlap/ [OK tanlap 〜 tanlāp /dənlap/ (K.54: 18, A.D. 629; K.262N: 11, A.D. 968)]. small ivory, wood or metal box for substances used in magic or for cosmetics. Cf. tralā'pa.

tralā'pa /tralap/ = ṭanlā'pa.

dhlā'pa /tloep/. 1. (tr.) to do frequently, be used to doing. 2. (tr.) to accustom, habituate.

damlā'pa /tumloep/. 1. custom, habit, usage, practice. 2. (tr., to cause to be accustomed) to get used to; to drill, train, discipline.

slā'pa /slap/ [OK slap 〜 slāp /slap/ (K.340: 7, A.D. 778-877; K.56C: 26, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (intr.) to die, pass away, expire, perish; (of machines) to die, stop. 2. (intr.) to be dead, lifeless; (by trope) to be dead, numb, senseless, paralyzed. Cf. sanlā'pa.

samlā'pa 〜 samālā'pa /samlap/ [OK samlap 〜 samlāp /sən- lap/ (K.353S: 19, K.650B: 19, both A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to kill, slay, take the life of, put to death, execute, dispatch, murder, assassinate; to slaughter, massacre; (by trope) to checkmate. 2. (tr.) to tan (hide). 3. (means of killing or canceling) diacritic corresponding to the diæresis.

lāma /līiom/. 1. (tr.) to make longer, lengthen, draw out, extend, prolong, protract. 2. (intr.) to flare, flame, flash. 3. extension; extension-cord.

[lalāma /līiom/. to be remote].

lanlāma /lunlīiom/. (intr.) to extend as far as the eye can see, stretch out of sight.

bhālāma /plīiom/. 0. to move like a flash. 1. (by deverbalization) immediately, at once; the next moment.

*banlāma /punlīiom/. (intr.) to be in the (far) distance; to extend as far as the eye can see.

babhālāma /pplīiom/1. (intr.) to gleam, glitter, glister.

-lāmā /-līiom/. to be bold, unafraid. Cf. -lām.
lalāma /llīiom/. 1. [MK (RSP 4904)] (intr., of thieves, hunters, etc.) to be bold, fearless, dauntless. 2. (by trope, of women who exploit their charms) to be bold, forward, self-assured. Cf. ralām.

*craīāma /cralaam/. (intr.) to be bold, shameless.

[bhlāma /plīom/. to be bold, confident].

babhlāma /pplīiom/². 1. [MK (RSP 4888)] intensive of lalāma. 2. (intr.) to be full of self-confidence, brazen, brassy.

lāya /līiaj/. [OK *lāy /laaj/; MK lāya /laaj/ (Lpæka 'añgam-ravatta, 15d, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (tr.) to mix, blend, combine; to mix up, scramble, confuse; to scatter, break up, destroy; to melt, dissolve, liquefy. 2. (intr.) to be liquid, flow. 3. ṭēy /lāy /laaj/. 0. to mix, combine. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, crossed, hybrid; to be lengthened, extended. 2. cross, mētis, half-breed; vein (in wood). 3. dāmha lāya: all in combination, all together. Cf. rāya, -rāya, roya, lai.

lpāya /lbāaj/. 1. mixed breed (of ox); mixture of clay and sand, mixed soil. 2. greying hair. Cf. rapāya.

klāya /klaaj/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, not pure; to be false, not genuine; to be modified (as by mixture), adulterated; to turn or change into, become. 2. (tr.) to alter, transform. Cf. kālai.

*ghlāya /kliiaj/. (intr.) to scatter, disperse in different directions; to straggle, extend in an erratic line; to trail (behind).

gaghāya /kklīiaj/. 1. (intr.) to have a long trail or wake. 2. intensive of 'anlāya.

dhūlāya /tliiaj/. [OK dlāy /dlaaj/ (K.99S: 16, A.D. 922)]. 1. (tr.) to shatter, dash to pieces, break up, smash; to break open/through, breach, pierce, stave in, puncture; (by trope) to reveal, let slip (secret). 2. (intr.) to be shattered, open, punctured, caved in, ripped, torn; to come or break off, snap, be loose.

dūlāya /tuulīiaj/. [MK dūlāya /duulaaj > tuulaaj/ (IMA 39: 31, A.D. 1747); anomalous expansion of dhūlāya]. 1. (intr.) to be open, broad, spacious, vast. 2. (by trope) to be open-handed, liberal, generous.

damīlāya ~ damliāya /tumliiaj/. (tr.) to break in, open, breach; to break up (down, apart), shatter, demolish.

plāya /plaaj/. (intr.) to be added to, be more, extra; to
to go beyond, surpass, exceed.

panlāya /bonlaaj/ [OK panlāy /bənlaaj/ (K.238A: 16, A. D. 949)]. 1. (tr.) to extend, prolong; (by trope) to defer, postpone; to expand or comment upon, ex-patiate on. 2. extension; extension-cord.

*pamlāya /bomplaaj/. (tr.) to magnify, exaggerate; to aggrandize.

praţūya /pralāaj/ [OK pralāy /pralāaj/ (K.56C: 30, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. small channel or gutter for run-off; drain. 2. (by trope) channel, direction (of thought, etc.).

mlāya /mlīēj/, occurring only in mlāya-mlāya: Expressive for slow, droning articulation.

ralāya /rlīēj/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, blended, merged, fused, dissolved; to melt, dissolve, vanish. 2. (in-tr.) to be assimilated, digested.

ramlāya /rumliēj/. (tr.) to mix, combine; to melt, dissolve, digest; to destroy.

'anlāya /qonlaaj/. 1. (intr.) to be runny, ropy, viscous, sticky, gluey; to be drooling. 2. (intr., of rope, tail, etc.) to be long and trailing.

-lōsa /-līēj/. to be quick, vigorous; to shake. Cf. -hā′sa, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, lāta, lā'sa, liasa, -losa, -loh, also riţ.

chlāsa /claah/. See jhūsa and chlāta.

craţūsa /crulaah/. (intr.) to be agitated, in movement; to be restless, unable to hold still.

jhūsa /clīēj/. 1. (intr.) to be alert, quick-witted; to be bright, keen, sharp, clever, cunning; to be knowing, adept, skillful. 2. (by extension) to be subtle, discriminating, penetrating. Cf. chlāsa.

lā'sa /loēh/. 1. (intr., of plants) to be quick, vigorous, alive; to sprout, burgeon, grow, develop. 2. (tr.) to agitate, shake; to shake off, get rid of. Cf. -hā′sa, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, lāta, -lāsa, liasa, -losa, -loh, also riţ.

lpā'sa /lbah/. 1. sprout, young shoot; (by trope) maiden, girl. 2. (intr.) to be young, tender.

kraţūsa /kralah/. 1. (intr.) to flinch, wince, jump back suddenly in order to dodge. 2. (by trope) to juggle or bandy words. Cf. graliāsa.

[ghlā′sa kloēh/]
ganlā’sa /kunlooh/. 0. to juggle. 1. (tr.) to play upon (words) by metathesis or inversion.

chlā’sa /clah/. (tr.) to jumble (up), put disparate things together; to alternate.

phlā’sa /plah/ [OK plas /plah/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) ~ phlās /plah/ (K.238A: 16, A.D. 949); > Thai พล่า /palāt/ 'deputy, adjutant, lieutenant'1]. 1. (tr.) to convey, transfer; to change, shift, move; to replace, take the place of, substitute for. 2. (intr.) to be changed, transferred, replaced.

panlā’sa /bənlah/ [OK panlas /bənlah/ (K.557/600E: 6, A.D. 611; K.127: 9, A.D. 683) ~ panlass /bənlah/ (K.79: 12, A.D. 639) ~ paniās(s) /bənlah/ (K.233A: 10 and K.233B: 9, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. replacement, substitute, successor; spare part. 2. change, replacement, substitution; numeral classifier for changes of clothes.

ralā’sa /rloosh/. 1. (tr.) to shake (fist), flap; to shake off, dislodge by shaking. 2. (by trope) to rid oneself of, get rid of; to give up, quit, abandon.

-ลัก -lā’sa /-loosh/. to attach (?).

klā’sa /klaah/. (tr.) to fasten with a peg, pin, clip, etc.

kanlā’sa /kanlah/. 1. (means of fastening) pin, dowel, peg, pintle, bolt; (by trope) spit, skewer; brooch. 2. (that which is fastened) panel of sewn palm-leaves, used as roofing.


plīka /plék/, occurring only as plīka-plīka: Expressive for the soft sound of waves plashing or lapping the shore. Cf. plēka.

ţaplika /ţplék/. (intr.) to be limp and yielding. Cf. ţaplika.

raţika /ratēk/, occurring only in raţika raţā’ka: to be giddy, light-headed, silly.

lica /lic/ [OK luc /lyc/ (K.688: 5, A.D. 719)]. 1. (intr.)

1Cf. C II: 90 note 1.
to sink out of sight, disappear under or into, dip, plunge, drop; (of the sun) to set; (by trope) to dwindle, decline, be ruined. 2. (tr.) to sink, plunge, immerse, cover with water, flood, inundate. 3. sunset; the west. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoča.

lpica /lβ̥oc/. ruse, strategem; hoax, fraud.

plica /plɔc/. 1. (tr., archaic) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to slip or skimp by, in the twinkling of an eye.

panlica /banlɔc/ = panleca.

paplica /pplɔc/. 1. (intr.) to be slippery, shifty, tricky. 2. (intr.) to be in constant movement, be moving, unstable; paplica ṣaplūca: to be never the same, ever-changing, erratic; to talk a great deal to no purpose; to be wily, elusive.

[phlica /plɔc/. See plica].

pamphlica /bamplɔc/. 1. (tr.) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to cause to sink or founder, scuttle.

[bhlica /plic/. See plica].

banlica /punlic/. 1. (tr.) to dip, immerse. 2. (tr.) to flood (land), soak, drown; (by trope) to wreck, ruin.

[ralica /rilic/]

ramlica /rumlic/. 1. inundated forest. 2. long pools adjacent to watercourses.

[slica /slɔc/]

samlica /samlɔc/. 1. (intr.) to act in secret, be surreptitious, clandestine, covert. 2. guile, trick, trickery, ruse; (counter-)espionage. 3. secret agent. Cf. samleca.

-ŋ -ḻ /-lii/. to hear. Cf. ḻ, -ḻ.

1p̱I /lβ̥e̊j/. (good or bad) reputation, fame, renown.

-ŋŋ -ḻka /-liik/. to open out. Cf. rīka, -rīka, -reka, also rēka.

*ghlīka /kliik/. (intr.) to be fat, sleek, and of a shiny black color.

ralīka /rliik/. 1. (intr., of skin, etc.) to be stretched to the bursting-point, ready to burst. 2. (intr., of black) to be intense, jet.
līña /liiŋ/. 0. to be dry, hard. 1. (tr.) to roast grain.
Cf. nīha, riṇa, riņa, reņa, reņa, rāmha, lāņa, liņa,
lāmha.

raIīña /rliiŋ/. 1. roasted grain or lotus seeds. 2. (tr.)
to fry (meat) quickly in order to brown and rid it of
grease.

'ānIīña /qanliiŋ/. light stick or spoon for stirring cook-
ing food.

līña /-liiŋ/. to clear, clean. Cf. raņa, etc., also
lāña.

raIīña /rliiŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be clean, smooth; to be
shiny, bright, polished, sleek. 2. (intr.) to be bare,
empty, vacant, void; to be bald, hairless.

raIīña /rliiŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be smooth,
polished. 2. (tr.) to lay waste, waste, squander.

dhIīña /tliiŋ/. (tr.) to shackle (elephant).

daniļīña /tunliiŋ/. heavy rattan fastenings for shack-
ing feet of elephants.

līka /-lyk/. to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka,
ra'ka, laka, lā'ka, lika, luka, lūka, loka.

plīka /ply̞k/ = plika.

ˈpaplika /ply̞k/ = ˈpaplika.

bhlika /ply̞k/. 1. (intr.) to lose consciousness momentar-
ily before death. 2. (by trope) to be terror-stricken.

banIīka /punly̞k/. (intr.) to be terrifying.

slika /sly̞k/ [OK slik /sly̞k/ (K.138: 30, A.D. 620), perhaps
= 'off-dropper']. 1. leaf. 2. (by trope) external
ear. 3. quantifier for 400 units.

sanIīka /sanly̞k/. 0. set or bundle of leaves. 1.
(countable) leaf, sheet. 2. numeral classifier for
flat objects.

-īka /-lyk/. to think of. Cf. -naka, nīka.

bhlika /ply̞k/. 1. (tr.) to think of, fix or focus the mind
on. 2. (intr., by trope) to be in a stupor, daydream;
to lose consciousness, swoon away.

ralika ♀ ralka /r lýk/ [OK risk /rlık/ (K.221N: 17, A.D. 1011), male slave name]. (tr.) to think (often) of; to long or yearn for, miss.

ramlika ♀ ramlka /rum lýk/ [OK ramlik /rɔn lýk/ (K.354S: 39, A.D. 878-977)]. (tr.) to call or bring to the mind or notice of, remind.

-lıña /- lýŋ/¹ [OK líň /lýŋ/ (K.79: 17, A.D. 639), unit of weight for gold, silver, etc.]. to be in balance, stable. Cf. níña, riña, ríña, -reña, reña, rámña, -lāña, -lıña, -lamña.

lamniña /lum nyŋ/. 1. balance, equilibrium, equipoise. 2. (neologism) stability.

kliña /k lýŋ/. 1. (tr.) to make firm or rigid, stay, prop, support. 2. (by extension) to fasten, attach, tie.

thlíña /tı lýŋ/. 1. (tr.) to weigh, determine the weight of. 2. (by trope) to weigh, ponder, deliberate. 3 (counterpoised well sweep used in irrigation) shadouf.

tamliña ♀ tamliña /taml lýŋ / dam lýŋ / [OK tamliň /dən lýŋ/ (K.41: 6, A.D. 578-677); cf. Vietnamese bằng 'tael'] 1. unit of weight: tael of 37.5 grams. 2. old monetary unit: tael of 4 pāda or silver ticals.

sliña /sl lýŋ/ [OK slín /slyŋ/ (K.140: 14, A.D. 676), female slave name; cf. K.374: 15 (A.D. 1042), unit of weight; > Thai สัน /salyŋ/ 'the sellung or 25-satang piece'].

1. old monetary unit equal to a quarter pāda or silver tical. 2. (intr.) to have one's eyes fixed, stare straight ahead. 3. (tr.) to stare at, watch fixedly.

sanliña /san lýŋ/. rope or liana under which a bar is passed and twisted to cinch up a pack.

samliña /sam lýŋ/. 1. (tr.) to stare at. 2. (tr.) to take aim at.

-lıña /- lýŋ/². circle, ring. Cf. -la'ña, -lıña.

kraţiña /kral lýŋ/. 1. (intr.) to go round, turn, spin, revolve. 2. (tr.) to turn (wood, etc.).

craţiña /cral lýŋ/. (intr., of body) to be roundish, well-rounded, but small.

lipa /lýŋ/. 0. to cover from above. 1. (intr.) to take cover, esp. to vanish suddenly under cover. Cf. ya'pa,
yāpa, -rāpa, -rā'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~
ia'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also
hā'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

bhliipa /plyp/. Expressive for a sudden disappearance or a
sudden going out of a light.

banliipa /puniyip/. (intr.) to cause (sth.) to disappear
suddenly.

ralīpa /rylp/. (intr.) to appear and disappear a number of
times in quick succession.

slīpa /slỳp/. (intr.) to be firmly seated in a socket, but
not completely closed or covered.

sralīpa /sralỳp/. (intr., of tree branch) to bend low,
droop, under its own weight.

lima /lym/. 1. (intr.) to be dark, obscure, dim; (by trope)
to be dim, unclear, indistinct, faint, blurred, vague. 2.
(intr.) to appear as through haze, loom (up). Cf. -līma ~
īma, -iām ~ iām, lām.

lhīma /lyhm/. (intr., of floodwater, etc.) to extend as
far as the eye can see.

lalīma /llym/. 1. (intr., of objects) to be barely visible,
too far away to make out. 2. (intr., of eyes) to be
barely open.

lanlima /lnlym/. (intr.) to be indistinct by reason
of distance, too far away to see clearly, nearly
out of sight; to be in the distance. Cf. 'anlima.

[phlima /plym/. See bhlima].

panlima /banlỳm/. (tr.) to show only a glimpse of.

kamphlima /kamplỳm/. (intr.) to show just a glimpse of
oneself.

bhlima /plym/, occurring only in bhlima-bhlima: 1. (intr.,
of light) to be dim, weak, faint; (by trope) to be in-
definite, uncertain; to be fugitive, evanescent. 2.
small weak flame.

babhlīma /pplỳm/. 1. (intr., of eyes) to be blurred,
bleary, barely open. 2. (by trope) to be unsure,
uncertain.

bralima /prolym/. 0. twilight. 1. dawn, daybreak.

raįma /rlỳm/. 1. drizzle, light rain. 2. (intr.) to driz-
ze, be drizzling.

[slīma /slỳm/]
sanlìma /sonlỳm/. (intensive of lanlìma) to be far away and nearly out of sight. Cf. sralìma.

sralìma /sralỳm/ = sanlìma.

'lanlìma /qanlỳm/ = lanlìma.

-ʔi -lìh /-lỳh/. to pass through. Cf. ruḥ, luḥ.

[glìh /kỳh/. to slide into a socket].

ganlìh /kunlỳh/. small bar or bolt.

-ʔi -lì /-lỳ/. to mark, remark, perceive, hear. Cf. -ʔi, ʔ.

[phlì /plỳ/. See bhli].

panlì /banlỳy/. (intr.) to make oneself heard, throw or project one's voice to a distance.

bhli /plỳ/. [OK vl /błyy/ (K.349: 23, A.D. 954)]. 1. (that which marks off a sawah) dike, embankment. 2. (intr.) to be marked, perceptible, clear, distinct, bright. 3. skin disease characterized by light blotches.

banlì /punlỳy/ [OK vanl /βənlỳy/ (K.56B: 29, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. light, brightness; burst (of light), flash. 2. flash (of time), moment, instant.

pambhli /bomplỳy/. 1. (tr.) to light, brighten, illuminate. 2. (by trope) to enlighten, throw light on, clear up, clarify.

ʔiʔta /lỳyt/ [< Thai ʔiʔ /lət/, < OK les /ləs/ 'to go beyond']. (intr.) to be pretentious, arrogant. Cf. -rwsa, lwsa, -ləeta, ləsa.

-ʔıma /-lỳym/. to be dim, unclear. ʔiʔma /lỳym/. 0. to appear dimly. 1. (intr.) to appear suddenly, then vanish; to show one's face for an instant. Cf. ʔìma, -ləm ʔaʔ, ləm, also lipa.

chìma /clỳym/ = craʃ̥ma.

craʃ̥ma /cralỳym/. (intr., of monkey) to make quick grimaces.

luka /luk/. 0. to fall, drop. 1. (tr.) to force one's way into, penetrate, invade. Cf. -raka, -raʔka, rāka, -rā'ka, ruka, -lαka, -lā'ka, -lēka, -loka.

graluka /kroluk/. 1. (tr., to force, do violence to) to
shake up, shake (in a closed space), jolt.  2. (by trope) to urge, impel, compel.

thluka /tloʊk/. 1. hole, pit. 2. pond, puddle.

lụnə /lʊnə/. 0. to fall, drop; to enter a hole; to plug up. 1. to make a hole, pit or cavity; to burrow, bore, scoop or hollow out, dig out, delve, excavate, mine, grub. Cf. -nuña, -la'ha, -lwənə.  

[khlụnə /klonə/. See knuña].

kamlụnə /kamlonə/ [OK kamlun /kəmlunə/ (K.54: 18, A.D. 629)]. 0. cavity. 1. interior space, inside. 2. (by denominalization) inside, (with)in, among; during. Cf. 'amluña ~'amluña.

dhluña /tlunə/¹. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping, yawning. Cf. dhlwənə.

pluña /plonə/ [MK pluña /pluŋ/ (IMA 32: 26, A.D. 1687);¹ > Thai striction /plon/]. 0. to drop (gift) surreptitiously. 1. (tr.) to give, offer or send anonymously, esp. to make an offering (to monks) by lot or without citing the donor or recipient.

panluña /banlonə/. anonymous offering (to monk), bearing no designation of specific recipient.

[rulunə /rlunə/]

ramluña /rumlonə/. 1. trench, ditch, excavation. 2. hole or pit for trapping animals or fish: pitfall, pit trap (for fish).

sluña /slonə/. 1. (intr.) to be stopped up, tightly closed, completely obstructed; to be impenetrable, impervious. 2. (by trope) to be completely absorbed, wrapped up in, obsessed with; to be unwavering, direct.

sanluña /sanlonə/. 0. post set into hole in ground. 1. stout post to which animal (e.g., bull to be castrated) is attached and held captive.

sraluña /sralonə/. (intr.) to be semi-conscious, owing to fever or the like.

'amluña ~'amluña /qamlonə/ = kamluña.

¹Cf. Lewitz, BEFEO LX (1973): 229 note 5. The modern form pluña, not accepted by the VK, occurs at PRBK, I.10: 58, line 15.
-luña /-luŋ/\(^1\). to be big. Cf. ruña.

*pраluna 有两种/praluna /prəlun/ (K.262N: 12, A.D. 968), with pralvah /prəluwŋ/ (K.669C: 15, A.D. 972) and pralvān /prəluŋ/ (K.178: 10, A.D. 994)\(^1\). extent, expanse, area; clearing.\(^2\)

raluña /rlun/. 1. (intr., of vessel) to be wide. 2. (of socket or other receptacle) to be too big, too loose.

-φ- -luña /-luŋ/\(^2\). to turn, spin, roll. Cf. la'ňa, -luña.

dhluña /tlun/. 1. (tr.) to twist (threads) together. 2. numeral classifier for twisted threads. 3. (intr., by trope) to be of one mind, see eye to eye. Cf. dhluña.

-φ- -luña /-luŋ/. to turn, spin, roll. Cf. la'ňa, -luña.

dhluña /tlun/. (tr.) to twist (threads) together, by rolling with flat of hand. Cf. dhluña.

luta /lut/. 1. (intr.) to fall (away), dip, drop, slope; to give way, cave in, sink, collapse, subside. 2. (intr.) to lower oneself, fall or drop to one's knees; (by trope) to bend or bow down, stoop, humble oneself. Cf. -yuta, rata, -lúta.

l'uta /lqut/ [MK l'uta /lqut/]. (intr.) to bow down, as a mark of veneration.

lam'uta /lmqut/ [MK lam'uta /ləmqut/ (Lpēka 'angara-vatta 16d, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (intr.) to stand bowing, be or remain in an attitude of humility. 2. (by trope) to be reserved, in token of respect or humility.

[bhluña /plut/]

banluña /punlut/. 1. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock down. 2. (tr.) to have (elephant) kneel; (by trope) to force (e. o.) to humble himself.

sluta /slut/ [OK slvät /slvst/ (K.175W: 8, A.D. 878-977), in toponym,  slut /slut/ (K.344: 16, A.D. 985)]. 1. (intr.) to cave in, collapse, slump, sag; (by trope) to break down out of fear, cave in by reason of fright, be prostrated. 2. (by trope) to be weighed down or over-

\(^1\)Cf. C I: 183 note 10.

\(^2\)Guessdon, II: 1100a, 1111a.
come (by afflictions, responsibilities, etc.)

samluta /samlot/: [OK samlut /samlut/ (K.571: 22, A.D. 969), toponym; samlvat /sanlut/ (K.353N: 35, A. D. 1046)]. 1. (tr.) to frighten, terrify, petrify. 2. (tr.) to cow, intimidate, browbeat.

luna /lun/. 0. to move forward, advance, press on. 1. (in-tr., of horse, etc.) to trot, canter, run in a race. Cf. rāna, -ræna, la'na, lāna, lūna, -ləna, -læna, lɪ'ana, liana.

[bhluna /plun/]

banluna /punlun/. (tr.) to put (horse, etc.) into a trot, canter or gallop; to run (horse) in a race.

lupa /lup/. 1. (tr.) to cover over, hide, mask, veil; to efface, obliterate, erase, wipe out, cancel, strike out, draw a line through; to fill in (hole); (by trope) to destroy (evidence), to wash or bathe (face). 2. (by trope, intr.) to exceed, be exceeding or surpassing. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -ræpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwp, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa, -la'pa, lāpa, la'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'āpa, also hā'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

ghlupa /klup/. 1. (tr.) to cover, envelop, wrap up (spherical body). 2. (intr.) to be overcast; (by trope) to be ill-omened. 3. cover, lid, hatch.

ralupa /rlup/. 1. (intr.) to be covered over, effaced, obliterated. 2. (by trope) to be faint, illegible, worn away (down).

ramlupa /ramlupa /rumlup/. 1. (tr.) to cover, hide, conceal; to rub out, blot (cross) out, obliterate, remove traces of. 2. concealment, effacement.

slupa /slop/. 1. (intr.) to be overcast, dark, gloomy. 2. (by trope) to feel giddy, about to faint.

luya /lu/. 0. to float, drift. 1. (tr.) to wade across, ford (stream). 2. (by trope) to cross into (alien territory), invade. Cf. laya, lœya, -loya.

[phluya /ploj/. to set afloat].

panluya /banloj/. 0. to float, launch. 1. (by trope, tr.) to make an insinuation against, let slip an innuendo concerning.

sluya / sloj/. 1. (intr.) to be long and hanging. 2. (by trope) to have mettle or pluck, be resolute.
samluya /samloj/. 1. (tr.) to let (lower garment) hang low, wear (sarong) hanging to the heels instead of tucking up the kpiña. 1. (intr., of garment) to hang to the heels, be long.

loth /luh/ [OK loh /loh/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674, to K.484: 11, A.D. 1178-1277); lvoh /luah/ (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700, to K.177: 18, A.D. 1278-1477); lvah /luah/ (K.457: 8, A.D. 893, to K.177: 3, A.D. 1278-1477); lvah /luah/ (K.190: 5, A.D. 895, to K.466: 14, A.D. 1015); lvoh /luah/ (K.388C: 4, A.D. 578-677, to K.235D: 79, A.D. 1051); lvoh /luah/ (K.989C: 20, A.D. 1008)]. 1. (tr.) to pass through, go or run (all the way) through, reach the other side; to pierce, perforate, penetrate; (by deverbalisation) as far as, (up) to, until, when, after. 2. (intr., by trope) to be persevering, dogged, bold, determined. 3. [Connection uncertain] to be subject to (the authority of). Cf. ruh, -l;h.

kluh /kloh/. 1. (tr.) to pierce (the septum of an animal) in order to run a line through it; to run a line through (the nostrils of a buffalo, etc.). 2. (by trope) to lead (s.o.) around by the nose.

kanluh /kanloh/. line or lead-rope through septum of animal.

cluh /cloh/. 1. (tr., of light) to pass through, be visible through; (of images) to show (up) through (water, smoke, mink, foliage, etc.). 2. (intr., of objects) to give off light: to shine, gleam, show up, be visible. 3. (tr., of subjects) to see through (window, etc.); to look at oneself in (mirror, water); to X-ray; (by trope) to see clearly (in mind or imagination).

canluh /canloh/. torch.

dluh /tluh/ [OK daluh /dluh/ (K.713: 8, A.D. 893), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be pierced, perforated. 2. (tr., by trope) to pass through; (by deverbalisation) through. 3. (tr., by trope) to be piercing, keen. 4. (of lathe) tail stock.

damluh /tumluh/ [OK damluh /damluh/ (K.809: 14, A.D. 878-887), male slave name]. 1. (tr.) to pierce, perforate, bore, drill, make a hole through, puncture, stab, run through. 2. (by extension) to pass through, break through, breach.

*pandluh /bantluh/. (tr.) to make a hole in, pierce.
[bhluh /pluh/]

*banluh /punluh/. (tr.) to convey through, across, all the way to the end; to deliver. Cf. pahruh.
raluh /rluh/¹. 1. (intr.) to be riddled with holes. 2. (by trope) to be brave, intrepid.

ramluh /rumluh/. 1. (tr.) to pierce. 2. open-work motif. 3. cut or breach in alluvial rim along river, for drainage of adjacent lowlands.

-luh /-luh/. to fall; to undo. Cf. ruḥ.

raluh /rluh/². (intr., of string and the like) to be undone, unraveled, loose.

lad /ləw laa/. (intr.) to talk in a loud voice, without reserve; to shoot off one's mouth.

ražū ražā /rləw rlaa/. frequentative of lažā.

luška /luuk/. 1. (tr.) to reach (hand) out as to take sth. 2. (by trope) to send out (settlers) to occupy territory. Cf. læka.

praršū /prələk/. 0. to lay hands on one another. 1. (reciprocal) to fly at or fall upon one another.

ralšū /rluuk/. (intr.) to be always reaching out to touch or tamper with property of others; to be light-fingered.

-luška /-luuk/¹. to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, luka, -loka.

bhlšuka /pluuk/. 1. (intr., of earth, bank, etc.) to collapse, fall in, tumble down; (of vehicle) to spill, fall over, overturn. 2. (by trope) to collapse, cave in, under pressure of fear, etc.

banššuka /punluuk/. 1. (act or fact of) collapsing or falling in/over. 2. (state of) prostration, agitation.

pambhlššuka /bompluuk/. (tr.) to cause to fall over, upset deliberately.

-luška /-luuk/². to group (?).

chluššuka /clək/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, intermixed. 2. (tr.) to plant (new crop on previously sown land).

cražššuka /crələk/. (intr.) to be mixed up, together with other things.
-lūca /-luuc/. to slide, glide. Cf. -nāca, nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, līca, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

plūca ~ phlūca /plōoc/. 1. (intr.) to slip through a passage, go/come in stealthily. 2. (tr., by trope) to let slip (remark), blurt out.

paplūca /pplōoc/. intensive of plūca.

bhlūca /pluc/. = plūca.

banlūca /punuuc/. (tr.) to slip (sth.) from its envelope or cover.

-lūha /-luup/. to be pointed. ~ jūha /lōon/. (regionalism, intr.) to have a long conical end or tip. Cf. -rwha, -lwha, also la'ha, -luha.

lūta /luut/. (intr., of plants) to sprout, appear, shoot up or out, get taller or longer, grow. Cf. -lwta, also rāta, rā'ta, -reta, lāta.

[bhlūta /pluu/]

banlūta /punuut/. 1. (tr.) to enlarge, augment; (by trope) to magnify, exaggerate. 2. (intr., to cause to emerge) to provoke a miscarriage, abort.

ralūta /rluu/. 1. (intr.) to appear unexpectedly, break loose. 2. (intr.) to have a miscarriage.

ramlūta /rumluu/. (intr.) to cause (mother) to have a miscarriage.

-lūta /-luut/. to be mild. Cf. -yuta, ruta, luta, also la'ta.

khlūta /kloot/. generic designation of members of the family Cucurbitaceae.

slūta /slōut/. 1. (intr.) to be mild, gentle; (by trope) to be kind, tender, good, pleasant. 2. (by extension) to be simple, unaffected, guileless.

samlūta ~ samlūta /samłōot/. 1. (state of) mildness, simplicity. 2. (tr.) to make milder or more agreeable.

lūna /luun/ [OK lon /loon/ (K.138: 16, A.D. 620), female slave name; lvān /luuun/ (K.809: 39, A.D. 878-887), female slave name; lvān(n) /luuun/ (K.340: 7, A.D. 778-877; K.354S:
42, A.D. 878-977);¹ and cf. lun /luun/ (K.2398: 25, A.D. 966), in toponym². 0. to extend, be elongated. 1. (intr.) to slide along on one’s belly, creep, crawl, slither. Cf. rāna, -rāna, la’na, lāna, luna, -lwa, -lōna, līana, līana.

[bhūna /pluun/]

banlūna /punluun/. (intr.) to oblige to creep or crawl.

ralūna /rluun/. 1. (intr.) to be long (of rice grains); to be drawn-out, oblong. 2. (intr., of a row of people) to be stretched out side by side, aligned.

lwā /luuŋ/. 1. (tr.) to caress, pet, stroke; to soothe, comfort, console, cheer up; to flatter, fawn upon, make much of; to coax, cajole, wheedle, inveigle. 2. (by trope) to beguile, gull, hoodwink; to allure, entice, fascinate.

lpwā /lbūŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) coaxing, fawning; ca-jolery, adulation; allure, attraction, fascination. 2. (tr.) to coax, lure.

lalwā /lūuŋ/. 1. (tr.) to caress, stroke. 2. [MK (RSP 1485)] to coax, wheedle.

lwca /luuŋ/ [OK loc /luoc/ (K.790: 10, A.D. 578-677); lvāc /luuoc/ (K.341N: 10, A.D. 700?); lvac /luuoc/ (K.299: 16, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (tr.) to take by stealth, steal, rob, thieve, purloin, filch. 2. (intr.) to move stealthily, steal, sneak, be stealthy or furtive. Cf. -nāca, nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā’ca, lica, -lūca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

lmwca /lmūuoc/. 1. (archaic) thief, burglar, robber. 2. theft, thievery, burglary, robbery.

lwca /luuoc/. to come to an end or point. Cf. rwca, reca.

gralwca /krolūuoc/. (intr.) to be sharp and high-pitched, shrill, piercing.

¹Cf. C VI: 82 note 2.
-lwā /-lūōŋ/. to be pointed. Cf. -rwā, -lūŋa ~ ūŋa, also la'ňa, -luňa.
OK jivān /jluuŋ/ [K.262N: 3 (A.D. 968)]. goad.
janlwā /cunlūōŋ/. pointed tip; goad, pike.
[pwlwā /pluōŋ/]
panlwā /banlūōŋ/. 1. point (of gimlet, etc.). 2. tenon. Cf. baniwā.
[bhlwā /pluōŋ/]
banlwā /pnuuŋ/ = panlwā.

-lwta /-luuŋ/. to get taller or longer. Cf. lūta, also rāta, rā'ta, -reta, lāta.
phlwta /pluūŋ/. (anterior of limbs) forearm, lower leg.
Cf. bhltwa.
bhlwta /pluūŋ/ = phltwa.
sralwta /srulūŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be tall and lean, slender. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty.

-lwā /-luuŋ/. to be elongated. Cf. rāna, -rāνa, la'na, lāna, luna, lūna, -lōνa, lōṇa, liana.
khlwā /kluūŋ/ [OK khlvān /kluun/ (K.240S: 2, A.D. 979) ~ khłvan /kluuən/ (K.195/1°: 1, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (human, animal, etc.). 2. (by trope) person, self; oneself.

-lwya /-luuŋ/. to scatter, break up. Cf. rāya, rwya, -roęa, roya, la'yā ~ ū'yā, lai.
ralwyā /rluūŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be rotten, spoiled, putrid, decayed, tainted. 2. (intr.) to rot, spoil, decay. 3. (tr.) to break down, decompose, digest.
*ramlwya /rmluūŋ/. 1. (tr.) to digest. 2. (intr.) to undergo decomposition, decay, putrefy.

lwśa /lūuŋa/. 1. (tr.) to go beyond, pass, surpass, outdo. 2. (tr.) to stretch, spread, draw (metals); to dress, trim, hew (stone); to prune, thin out, trim (plants). 3. drawn metallic wire. Cf. -rwsa, īťa, -lōta, lōsa, hwsa.
Jralwsa /crulūuŋa/. 1. (tr.) to overshoot, miss by passing or going too far; to miss (one's mark). 2. (by trope) to overstate (case), stretch (truth).
læ /læ/ [OK le /læ/ (K.22: 30, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. top, upper surface, upper part or point. 2. (intr.) to be in an upper position; (by deverbalization) up, above. 2. (tr.) to be on top of, move toward the top of; (by deverbalization) on top of, over; up in (sky, tree, etc.), overhead in, above (ground); up into, upward. Cf. -le, -læ.

*læ /læ/. See raæ.

raæ /rlæ/ [Dissimilation of laæ]. 1. (intr.) to be uppity (upish), supercilious. 2. (intr.) to go about with one's nose in the air, be disdainful.

'anlæ /qælæ/ [OK 'anlæ /qælæ/ (K.502: 13, A.D. 578-677)]. point, spot, site; place, location.

lækæ /lækæ/ [OK lek /læk/ (K.569: 16, A.D. 1304); but cf. K.149: 6 (A.D. 578-677), male slave name of same form]. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, stand (push, set) up, erect, elevate. 2. (by trope) to build, construct; to found, establish, create; to form, compose, comprise; to levy (troops, etc.); beat up (game), hunt; to perform or celebrate a (funeral) rite; to except, rule out, cancel. 3. time(s), -fold.

1pæka /1pækæ/ [MK 1pæka /1bækæ/ (1pæka 'ahgaravatta, 2f and 544a)]. 1. (act or fact of) raising, etc.; rise, elevation, building, construction, founding, creation. 2. composition, literary work. 3. certain distance covered in beating up game; hunting party. 4. kind of silk woven with geometrical lantern motif.

*lækæ /lækæ/ [MK (RSP 2852)]. (intr.) to give oneself airs, pose as a person of consequence.

plaæka /plækæ/, occurring only in plaæka-plæka: to be light and bouncy, springy, buoyant, lilting.

*plæka /pлюкæ/. (intr.) to move about lightly or restlessly, be constantly on the move.

*phlæka /plækæ/. (intr.) to be light, easy to lift.

*kaplæka /kamplækæ/. (intr.) to be featherweight or light as a feather, virtually weightless.

bhlæka /plółkæ/, occurring only in bhlæka-bhlæka: to hop, skip (in walking).

babhlæka / pplókæ/. frequentative of bhlæka.

[ralaæka /rlækæ/].

ramlæka /rumlækæ/. 1. (tr.) to uncover, expose, bare. 2. (by trope) to excori ate (as for ingratitude).

1Vid. also lëka ~ lëka.
laēna /løy/ [OK leē /lœy/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); but cf. K.149: 18 (A.D. 578-677), female slave name of same form]. (tr.) to uproot, tear up (by the roots), dig up. ~ ตำรรนนิเษ /laaøy/. 1. (intr.) to rise, mount, ascend, climb; to rise (to the surface), appear, emerge; (by trope) to rise or advance (in a hierarchy), pass (to a higher class), be promoted; to increase, grow, become more and more. 2. (tr.) to catch or contract (infectious disease), come down with (fever, etc.). 3. (tr.) to perform (propitiatory ceremony).

jhlœña cliøy/ [OK jleē /jloao/ (K.54: 13, A.D. 629), male slave name; cf. K.760: 20 (A.D. 978-1077) and K.897: 1 (A.D. 1178-1277); > Thai ขี่จล /chlewax/ 'crowbar'].

generic designation of various species of water leech.

thlœña /tlaao/ [OK cloē /tløo/ (K.451N: 6, A.D. 680) 'to raise, lift up out of']. 1. (intr.) to be insolent, overbearing, impudent. 2. (intr.) to be stubbornly disobedient, rebellious, comumacious.

tamœña ~ tamlaœña /damlaoao/. 1. (tr.) to lift up, raise aloft, hoist; to open (umbrella); to mount, string (bow), set (trap); to perform (propitiatory ceremony). 2. season of high water.

bhlaœña /pløo/ [OK vleē /βloəo/ (K.24: 4, A.D. 578-677), male slave name; pfx /p-/ + -leē /-loə/ 'to rise, mount, ascend' (cf. lahleē /lə̄oəəo/ 'to burn, roast'). fire, flame.

ralœña /rløy/. (intr.) to be uprooted, grubbed up; (by trope) to be extirpated, overthrown, destroyed.

ramlaœña ~ ramlaœña /rumləəo/. 1. (tr.) to tear up or out by the roots, wrench out. 2. (by trope) to bring down, topple, upset, overturn, overthrive; to demolish, ravage.

-thet/ -lœta /-lœet/ [Thai ไฉ่ /lọet/ 'best, top, superb, top, excellent, perfect'; < OK leē /lœo/ 'to go beyond']. to be raised, elevated. Cf. -rwsa, ḫta, lwsa, læsa, hwsa.

bhlaœta /pløet/. (intr.) to be higher than normal, too high; (by trope) to be proud; to be high-flew.

*bahbhlœta /ppløet/. intensive of bhlaœta.

slaœta /slaæət/. (intr., of eyes) to have the irises abnormally high; (by trope) to express astonishment or

1Vid. Headley, II: 1268a.
fatuity by having the pupils raised.

samlaeta /samlaæt/. 1. one whose eyes express astonishment or fatuity. 2. (intr.) to be slow to understand, dull, dense, obtuse.

- læna /-lœn/. to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. raña, la'na, lána, luna, liana, liana, also -ra'na¹, luna, -lwna.

*ghlæna /kloœn/. (intr.) to have an arrogant or insolent manner.

gaghlæna /kklœn/. intensive of ghlæna.

bhlæna /ploœn/. 1. (intr.) to be saucy, cheeky, impudent. 2. (intr.) to ride roughshod over others.

babhhlæna /ppliedœn/. intensive of bhlæna.

- læya /-lœy/ [OK ley /lœy/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D. 611), in male slave name; > Thai lœw /lœy/]. 1. to float, be buoyant. 2. to drift, be carried on/off. 3. to go on, continue (beyond). ~ ṭiñẹ læya /laæy/. 1. (by deverbalization: continuing on or beyond) on, more, onward, further; still, yet; ever, always; (how) in the world. 2. (not) at all, ever, anymore; absolutely (not).

*lmœya /lmœy/. 1. (intr.) to be languid, listless. 2. (by trope) to be soft, flabby. Cf. lmîaæya.

chlœya /clœy/ [OK chley /clœy/ (K.231: 8, A.D. 958-67); for the semantic development cf ṭololambauw 'to take up (from below); to take up (a word) and answer, to reply, rejoin']. 1. [OK and MK (e.g. RSP 547)] to speak to, address, apostrophize. 2. (tr.) to answer, respond.

camœya ~ camłœya /camlaæy/. answer, response.

craœya /crolææy/. (intr.) to overstep the line (esp. in speaking), go too far.

jhlœya /klœy/ [Cf. Old Mon jlu /jlu/ 'Captive carried off in course of military operations']. 1. prisoner of war, captive, esp. transportee. 2. (displaced alien > queer foreigner) strange, outlandish, queer person. 3. (intr.) to be strange, outlandish, grotesque, bizarre; to be absurd, silly, crazy.

jamœya /cumłœy/. 1. bizarre manner. 2. (intr.) to be (consistently or characteristically) bizarre.

bhlœya /ploœy/. (intr., of males) to wear the sarong with studied carelessness by letting the lower ends trail;
to give oneself a jaunty air.\footnote{Vid. also Headley, I: 707a.}

*mlœya /mle\=aj/, occurring only in mlœya-mlœya: Expressive for speaking with a drawl.

*’anlœya /qanle\=aj/. (intr.) to drawl.

\textit{lœsa} /l\=eo\=h/ [MK lœsa /l\=e\=oh/ (Lpœka ’aṅgaravatta 38d, A.D. 1620); cf. OK les /l\=e\=oh/ (K.153: 7, A.D. 1001), male personal name, and same form at K.698B: 17 (A.D. 578-777), in male slave name]. 1. (tr.) to go beyond, surpass, exceed; to trespass. 2. (by deverbalization), still more, any more, further; in addition. 3. the most, utmost. Cf. -rwsa, ī\=ita, lwsa, -læta, hwra.

\textit{lmosa} /lmo\=e\=oh/ [OK lmes /lmo\=e\=oh/ (K.393N: 14, A.D. 1055?)].
1. violator of order, lawbreaker, transgressor. 2. (act or fact of) violating order. 3. (tr.) to violate, break (law, rule).

crælœsa /crælaa\=eh/. 1. (tr.) to break (law, commandment).
2. (intr.) to go the wrong way, in the opposite direction.

phlœsa /pla\=e\=ah/. 1. (tr.) to add to, increase, amplify, magnify. 2. (tr.) to exceed, exaggerate.

\textit{pamphlœsa} /bompla\=e\=eh/ = phlœsa.

[\textit{bh}lœsa /pl\=e\=eh/. See phlœsa].

\textit{banlœsa} pun\=e\=oh/. 1. (tr.) to make an addition to, supplement. 2. (by trope) to embroider, embellish (story, report).

\textit{liana} /l\=yen/ [Thai \textit{li\=onj} /l\=yen/ 'to move (along), slide, shift', probably < MK *liana /li\=ion/]. 0. to press forward. 1. (intr.) to move ahead, advance. 2. (intr.) to be nimble, spry, quick, fast, fleet, swift. Cf. rāna, -ræna, la’na, lâna, luna, -læna, liana, also -ra’na\footnote{Vid. also Headley, I: 707a.}, lûna, -hwra.

\textit{lpi\=anj} /l\=by\=yen/ . quickness, agility; swiftness, speed.

\textit{-li\=aya} /-l\=y\=aj/ [A connection with Thai \textit{nu\=ojj} /n\=y\=aj/ 'slow-moving, listless' (> Khmer \textit{ni\=aya} /n\=y\=aj/ 'to be tired, worn out') is likely]. to float, drift. Cf. laya, luya, -læya \~ i\=aya.

\textit{lmi\=aya} /lm\=y\=aj/ = lmœya.
-lifäk/-liäk/. to move laterally (?). Cf. -leka.

phliäk /pliäk/. (intr., of fish) to rise suddenly to the surface for a moment.

panliäk /puniäk/. (act or fact of) suddenly appearing at surface; momentary surfacing. Cf. banliäk.

[bhliäk /pliäk/. See phliäk].

banliäk /punliäk/ = panliäk.

raliäk /rliäk/ [Connection uncertain]. species of small wild bamboo.

ramliäk /rumliäk/. 1. (tr.) to move over, move away, shift; to transfer, unload. 2. (intr.) to move over/away, change position.

-lläk/-lifäk/. to cover, conceal. Cf. län'ka², -loka.

[raliäk /rliäk/. to be covered, protected].

*ramliäk /rumliäk/. 0. to cover or protect oneself, through foresight. 1. (intr.) to be provident, prudent, sagacious, astute. 2. (by extension) to be canny, cagey, foxy.

sliäk /sliäk/. 1. (tr.) to cover (over, up), conceal, wrap; to clothe (lower body, from waist down). 2. (tr.) to put on or wear (lower garment).

*amliäk /amliäk/. lower garment.

-glia /gliä/. to move to one side. Cf. -niaä, riaä.

gliä /gliä/. 1. (tr.) to move out (from a center) to one side of; to turn away from. 2. (intr.) to depart, deviate (as from the truth); to be wrong, inaccurate.

[khliä /pliä/. side, flank].

kampliaä /kampliä/. 1. temples (of head). 2. blow of slap to side of face, box on ear.

raliaä /rliä/. 1. (intr., of humans and animals) to lean over, lean to one side. 2. (intr., of terrain) to fall away, slope.

ramliaä /rumliä/. 1. (tr.) to move, spread out, shift, transfer; to unload (cargo). 2. (by trope) to reduce, alleviate.

liä /liä/. (tr.) to insert into a narrow passage; to slip (sth.) between (two surfaces). Cf. jiä, siä.
khliata /kʰliːta/. See ghliata.

kanliata /kʰanliːta/. narrow space between (two surfaces), tight corner.

chiata /cʰiːta/. 1. (tr.) to squeeze into or pass through a narrow opening. 2. (by trope) to squeeze by, find a way through, manage to (do). 3. (intr.) to struggle through (to the end), do one's (level) best, persevere, persist.

liana /liːa/. 0. to advance, press forward. 1. (intr.) to issue, emerge; (of eyes) to bulge, pop or bug out; (of tongue, etc.) to hang out; (of blood, water) to pour forth, gush, stream. 2. (tr.) to slip, pass or remove (sth.) from beneath. Cf. rāna, la'na, lāna, luna, -læna, liana, also -ra'na¹, lūna, -iwna.

phliana /plɪiːa/. [intr.] to force (s.o.) out, order out; to rout, dislodge (enemy). 2. (tr.) to lay out (money, goods) for the sake of another.

- liava /-liːə/. to be thin. Cf. rāva, riava, hiava.

*chiava /cʰiːə/. (intr.) to be slender, slim.¹

camliava /camliːə/. (intr.) to be slender, willowy.

- liasa /-liːə/. to be quick; to agitate. Cf. -nā'is, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'is, -losa, also rih.

graliasa /kɾalifis/. 1. (intr.) to move quickly to one side, dodge, sidestep. 2. (tr.) to move or turn quickly or suddenly; (by trope) to change, alter. Cf. kraifisasa.

- le /-leː/¹. top, upper part. Cf. lœ, -lœ.

[dhle /tʰleː/ [Cf. Thai .INVISIBLE/ /thalee/ 'sea']. sheet, expanse, of water].

danie /tunleː/ [OK danie(y) /danlee/ (K.561: 17, A.D. 681; K.904A: 17, A.D. 713)]. 1. large body of water: (major) lake, sea. 2. large waterway, major river.

¹With thanks to Headley, I: 221a.
-ῆο -le/-lée/². to turn, wind. Cf. -ǹae, rae, -røra, re, -rê, -lê.

tale /rlesai/. (intr.) to snake, move sinuously, as through water.

-ías -leka/-léek/. to move laterally (?). Cf. -liaka.

traeka /tkralëek/. 1. (intr.) to look obliquely, glance.
2. side, flank; cf. cā'ka kraṭeka: to tickle (s.o., as in the ribs).
phleka /plëèk/. 1. (intr., of source of light) to emit a flash.
2. (intr., of light) to flash, flare, glance.

leha /léèŋ/ [OK leh /leen/; vid. lêñha]. 0. to release; to be released, free.
1. (intr.) to be free of work, pass the time idly and agreeably, have a good time; to amuse oneself, play, frolic, disport oneself; to joke, jest, chaff.
2. (tr.) to do (sth.) for pleasure, play (game, instrument), perform (drama, music); (by trope) to play upon (s.o.), deceive, gull.
3. (intr.) to come into play, work, operate, move.
4. (tr.) to bring into play, show off (one's beauty, strength, talents, etc.). Cf. lêñha.

*lałeña /lèleenn/. 1. (intr.) to frolic, gambol, caper, play together.
2. (intr.) to banter, tease.

pleña /plëèŋ/. (tr.) to execute s.o. by attaching a cannonball to his neck and drowning him.

pampleña /bampłeenn/. (intr.) to order (s.o.) to be executed by drowning.

bhleña /plëèŋ/. 1. (act or art of) playing musical instruments: performance, execution; (loosely) music.
2. musical instruments collectively: ensemble, orchestra.

-léña/-léeq/¹ [Perhaps same lexeme as leña above]. to swing, roll. Cf. -riña, rêña, -lêña¹.

gleña /kleeŋ/. 1. (intr., of humans) to lurch, wobble; (of watercraft) to pitch, roll; (by trope) to be overbearing.
2. (intr.) to be unsteady, unstable, shaky. Cf. gralêña.

-léña/-léeq/². to dry up. Cf. -reña², etc.

[khleña /klëeq/].

kanleña /kñlëeq/. (intr.) to be or grow gaunt (from grief, anxiety or the like). Cf. sañreña.
leca /léec/ [OK lec /leec/ (K.451S: 14, A.D. 680)].

1. (intr.) to come out (from hiding), emerge furtively, show oneself; (of water, etc.) to issue forth, leak, drain, filter; (by trope) to glide or flow through, slip out, filter past. 2. (intr., of porous materials) to be open or permeable, let filter through, absorb. 3. kind of growth or tumor. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, -hāca, hocca.

kralec /kralēec/. 1. (tr.) to dodge nimbly, elude. 2. (intr.) to change one's mind abruptly, be fickle. 3. (intr.) to be artful, scheming, full of guile. Cf. kralec krauca: to be shifty, slippery, slick; to be elusive, untrustworthy.

jheca /clēec/. 1. (tr.) to ply with questions, question, interrogate. 2. (by trope) to press, harass, assail.

[phleca /plēec/. See bhleca].

panleca /banlēec/. 1. (intr.) to let leak out, filter, strain. 2. (tr.) to squeeze out, express. 3. (intr.) to call or order out, bring forth. 4. point at which stream issues into lake. Cf. panlica.

bhleca /plēec/. 1. (tr.) to let slip from memory: to forget, lose recollection of; to omit, neglect, fail to (do) by oversight. 2. forgetting, forgetfulness, absence of mind, inadvertence.

pambhleca /bamlēec/. 1. (tr.) to cause to forget, make oblivious of. 2. (tr.) to put out of one's mind, forget (all) about, dismiss.

*raleca /rlēec/. 1. (intr.) to stand out, protrude. 2. (intr., derogatory) to show off; to be obvious, indiscreet.

ramleca /rumlēec/. 1. (tr.) to bring into view or prominence, bring out, show (point) up, emphasize. 2. (tr.) to variegate (design), mottle, fleck, sprinkle.

[sleca /slēec/]

samleca /samlēec/ = samlica.

leña /léen/. 0. to afflict, annoy. 1. (tr.) to tease, rag, josh, chafe. Cf. -nā'ňa, -neňa, lāña, also -lwňa.

[khleña /klēen/. See khneňa].

*kanleña /kanlēen/. (intr.) to grieve, be aggrieved.

[jhleña /clēen/]
janleña /cunléep/. (tr.) to tease repeatedly (without malice) in order to take s.o. down a peg.\

ɾɛpa /lēep/. 1. (tr.) to swallow. 2. (by extension) to gulp (down), devour, consume, wolf, bolt. Cf. ɾɪpa, -rũpa, -repə, hũpa.

[ralepa /rl̥ēep/]

ɾamlėpa /rumlěep/. (tr.) to cause or oblige to swallow or ingest.

-leva /-léew/. to be broad, capacious.

lheva /lhèew/. (intr.) to be huge, enormous, immense.

tlева /tlève/. (intr.) to be far-flung and without obstacle.

sraleva /sralev/. (intr.) to be beyond (out of) reach, virtually unattainable by reason of distance or height.

leḥ /lēh/. See lēh.

mlėh /mlēh/. 1. like this, in this manner, thus, so. 2. to this extent, so (much).

-leḥ /-lēh/. to separate, break up. Cf. -rusa, -ruḥ, rœsa, reḥ ∼ rēḥ, rah, -la'sa, -lēh, loḥ, laḥ.

craleḥ /cralēh/. 1. (tr.) to cut up, dismember. 2. (by trope) to break up, disorganize.

praleḥ ∼ praleḥ /pralēh/. (tr.) to separate or remove part by part, pick off or out one by one.

raleḥ /rlēh/. (intr.) to be separated, come apart; to be broken up, undone, loose. Cf. ralēh.

ramleḥ /rumlēh/. 1. (tr.) to take away, destroy. 2. plague, pestilence. Cf. ramlēh.

sleḥ /slēh/. 1. (tr.) to break off, interrupt, stop, suspend. 2. (intr.) to cease, desist.

samleḥ /samlēh/. 1. (tr.) to separate (meat) from bone, cut up. 2. (by trope) to butcher, kill by slow repeated blows of a knife.

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1But vid. Headley, I: 229b.
řěh ʒoa /lě̯h laoh/. (of speech or manner) to be airy, flighty, inconsistent, frivolous, thoughtless.

phle̯h phlo̯h /plě̯h plaoh/. to be flighty, irresponsible.
raie̯h raio̯h /rlě̯h rlaoh/. intensive of řeh ʒoa.

-ře̯h -lě̯ /-lɛɛ/\(^1\). to be mixed up. ُـ enqueue /læ̯ /laæ̯/. 1. (in- tr.) to be mixed up, muddled, confused, disordered; to be muddle-headed, foolish, mad. 2. (by restriction) to rant, rave; to babble.

*lpe̯ /lbaæ̯/. 1. confusion, disorder; mix-up. 2. foolish- ness, madness.
raie̯h /rlæ̯ /;læ̯ /læ̯/. intensive of lě̯.

-ře̯h -lě̯ /-lɛɛ/\(^2\). top, upper part. Cf. læ̯, -le.
phle̯ /plaæ̯ /plo̯h /plaæ̯/. cutting edge, blade.\(^1\)

-ře̯h -lě̯ /-lɛɛ/\(^3\). to turn. Cf. -næ̯, ræ̯, -raeræ̯, re, -ræ̯, -le.
plæ̯ /plaæ̯ / [Cf. Thai แพร /plaæ̯ / 'to translate, interpret' and แพร /pæræ̯ / 'to change, alter'; see præ̯], occurring only in plæ̯ pla'na: to turn about, turn on (joe).

panle̯ /bonlaæ̯ /plo̯h /plaæ̯/. 1. (tr.) to translate, interpret; to interpret (text), explicate, comment on. 2. (tr.) to distract (from gloomy thoughts), divert (the at- tention of).

-ře̯h -lě̯ /-lɛɛ/\(^4\). to come out, appear. Cf. -læ̯ra, -læ̯la.

*kræ̯e̯ /krolaæ̯ / = tle̯.

tle̯ /tlaæ̯ /. 1. (intr.) to stand out, project, protrude; to be outstanding, prominent. 2. (by trope) to be exorbit- ant, outrageous. Cf. dhlæ̯ra, dhæ̯la.

phle̯ /plaæ̯ / [OK ple / phle /plaæ̯ / (k.748: 5, A.D. 613; k. 684: 11, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. fruit; (by trope) any of various types of fleshy excrescence. 2. (intr.) to fruit, bear fruit.

panle̯ /bonlaæ̯ /fruit collectively; forest product. 2. any edible plant parts: vegetable.

\(^1\)But note Skt phala 'fruit; blade' and phle̯\(^2\).
slē /slaæ/. 1. moss, lichen; slimy fungus; slime. 2. (by trope) lewdness, obscenity, impurity.

*le̤kā /le̤k/. [OK lek /le̤k/; vid. læka]. 1. (tr.) to levy, set apart; to deduct a share (e.g., commission for one's self). 2. (by trope) to divide up into parts, apportion.  ῤε̤kā /laæ̤k/. 1. different parts of a whole, parts other than one's own, after apportionment. 2. lot, parcel, plot (of land). Cf. rēkā².

[chlēkā /claæk/]

cæ̤lmēkā /camlaæ̤k/. (intr.) to be odd, strange, queer, unusual, curious.

plēkā /plaæk/. (intr.) to be different, altered; to be strange, curious, bizarre.

ralēkā /rle̤k/. [OK rlek /rlēk/ (K.380W/4º: 30, A.D. 1038)]. (intr.) to be divided up, broken up, separated.

ramlēkā /rumlēk/. 1. (tr.) to divide up, apportion, deal or mete out, distribute, share. 2. (tr.) to draw off, pour out, tap, decant; to transfer, re-locate.

le̤nā /le̤n/. [OK len /le̤n/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); and cf. K.149: 18 (A.D. 578-677), female slave name; vid. le̤nā]. 1. (tr.) to leave (behind), forsake, abandon, renounce, reject, repudiate; to leave off, stop, quit, cease, desist from. 2. (tr.) to let go, loose, release, free, acquit; to give out/off, show, reveal, display.

lpēnā /lbaæ̤n/. pastime, amusement, recreation, diversion; game, play.

OK lampēn /læmbæ̤n/ [K.254B: 19 (A.D. 1129)]. (intr., of officiating priest) to exact or take no fee for the performance of a rite.¹

klēnā /klaæ̤n/. 1. (tr.) to trick, dupe, hoodwink; to disguise, get up (as). 2. (intr.) to be false, fake, sham, spurious, imitation.

[khle̤nā /klaæ̤n/. to be free, open].

kanle̤nā /kanlaæ̤n/. 1. open space, empty tract; territory, terrain, expanse. 2. locality, place.

jralēnā /croæ̤n/. breed of hybrid cattle characterized by great vigor and speed. Cf. banle̤nā.

thlēna /tlaaɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to let go, release, send out, give off; to let fly (missile), shoot; to aim, direct. 2. (by trope) to issue, emit, express (opinion), voice; to set forth, propound, offer, propose.

plēna /plaːɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend to (do). 2. to disguise, alter (voice, appearance); to counterfeit, imitate, simulate.

panlēna /banlaaɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to amuse, divert, entertain. 2. amusement, diversion, distraction.

kamplēna /kanplaæŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be comical, droll, farcical. 2. comedy, buffoonery, burlesque.

pamplēna /bamplaæŋ/. 1. (tr.) to change, alter; to disguise, mask; to forge (banknotes). 2. (tr.) to change into, transform, transmute, metamorphose.

phlēna /plaːɛŋ/. (tr.) to release (missile), shoot, fling.

pralēna ~ praiēna /praːlaaɛŋ/. (reciprocal) to play, romp, frolic together; to dally together.

bhelēna /pleɛŋ/. See phlēna.

banlēna /punleɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to loose, unleash; to run or let run at top speed. 2. (by extension) to hit, strike, assail; (by trope) to smear, vilify, abuse (in verbal attack).

slēna /slaːɛŋ/ [OK sleŋ /sleŋ/ (K.422: 1, A.D. 578-677); > Thai แสลง /sâlɛŋ/ 'to be harmful, irritating (to the body), bad for the health']. 1. (intr.) to induce vomiting, be nauseating. 2. ἰκνον vomica (either of two poisonous species of plants).


graiēna /kroaɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to move (vessel, esp. one containing liquid) from side to side: to rock, swing, sway. 2. (tr.) to turn or roll (pan) from side to side, as in making an omelette. Cf. ghleña.

ralēna /rleɛŋ/. (intr.) to sway, roll from side to side.

-लेत -lēta /-lɛst/. to be light, bright.

kraiēta /krolaæt/. (intr.) to be light, bright, clear; to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct, plain.

bhleṣṭa /plɛst/. 1. (intr.) to flash, appear suddenly; to be quick, sudden; (by deverbalisation) quickly, swiftly, abruptly. 2. flash, twinkling, instant, split second.
babhlēta /pllest/. (intr.) to scintillate, coruscate, twinkle, sparkle, glitter.

bralēta /prollest/. (intr., of colors) to fade, lose brilliance.

slēta /slaast/. (intr.) to grow pale, bleach out, blanch.

dhlēra /t1ēr/ = tlē. Cf. dhīlēla.

dhlēla /t1ēl/ = tlē. Cf. dhīlēra.


ऺेऺ -lēh /-lēh/. to separate, break up. Cf. -rusa, -ruḥ, rōsa, reḥ ɾ rēh, rah, -la'sa, -leh, loḥ, laḥ.

[plēh /plash/]

*caplēh /coplash/ [Reduction of *craplēh]. (intr., of lips) to be misshapen, pendent.

dalēh /r1ēh/. See raleh.

ramlēh /rm1ēh/. See ramleh.

[s1ēh /slash/]

samlēh /sm1as/ /sm1ash/. See samleh.

ऺेऺ lai /lāj/. 0. to mix, dilute. 1. (intr.) to be stretched out, drawn out; to be lean, slim. 2. (tr.) to put together, arrange, adjust, reconcile; to balance (figures), find the total by an arithmetic operation. Cf. rāya, -rōya, roya, lāya ɾ lāya.

lalai /llāj/. 1. (intr.) to be long drawn-out. 2. (intr.) to be towering, lofty.

*kralai /kralaj/ = kālai.

kālai /kaalaj/ [Anomalous expansion of kralai; cf. Thai กาล่า /kaalāj/ 'to plate (with metal), also กาแล้ /klaaj/ 'to change, convert', < Khmer kläy]. 1. (tr.) to disguise; to falsify, forge, counterfeit; (by trope) to devise a formula for, find a way to (do). 2. (tr.) to alloy (metals), plate with gold or silver.

thlai /tlaj/ [OK tlai(y) /tləj/ (K.138B: 7, A.D. 620; K.76: 4, A.D. 578-677)] thlai(y) /tləj/ (K.420: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.212A: 2, A.D. 1027)] thlai(y) /tlaj/ (K.233A: 16, A.D. 878-977; K.165N: 36, A.D. 952)] thlai(y) /tlaj/ (K.256E/2°: 51, A.D. 979)]. 1. medium of exchange. 1. cost, price; worth, value. 2. (tr.) to cost, be worth. 3. (intr.) to be costly, expensive; (be trope) to be dear, beloved.

tamlai /tmələj/ [MK tammlaiy /dəmləj/ (IMA 37: 8, A.D. 1700)]. 1. equivalence, cost, price. 2. value, worth; merit, quality.

[bhla] /pləj/)

pambhla /bəmpləj/. 1. (tr.) to arrange (music, etc.), contrive. 2. (tr.) to add on.

lo /lə̄o/. 1. (intr.) to advance, come forward; to lean forward. 2. (tr.) to throw oneself at; (by trope) to do (sth.) energetically or precipitously.

crajo /crəlaao/ [OK cralo /crələo/ (K.376: 7, A.D. 878-1077)] 'to advance (goods) to the State, pay taxes'. (intr.) to stand out, be striking or conspicuous.

dhlo /tlə̄o/. (intr.) to be immediately noticeable, at once plain or obvious.

slo /səlaao/. (intr., of eyes) to start from their sockets and have dilated pupils, out of fright.

-loka /-lə̄ok/. 1. to cover, hide. Cf. lə̄'ka2, -liaka2.

ploka /pləaako/. 1. pouch, purse, wallet, bag; bladder (of fish, pig, etc.); scrotum. 2. generic headword for various plants having a sac-like formation.

kamploka /kampləaako/. 1. handbag; (school) book sack.

sloka /səlaako/ [MK sloka /slook/ (IMA 37: 53, A.D. 1700)]. (archaic) bag in which monk's almsbowl is kept.

\(^1\) Vid. the useful comment by Cœdès at BEFEO, XVIII.9: 8.
-loka /-lóok/². to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, luka, -lūka¹.

raloka /rlóok/. (intr., of soil) to be saturated and very soft. Cf. ralaka, ralā'ka, rałā'ka.

sloka /slaok/². 1. (intr., of leaves, etc.) to be withered and drooping. 2. (by trope, of human face) to be shrunked, wasted, haggard.

ła /lón/ [Possibly same lexeme as -loha¹]. 1. hind-quarters (of quadruped), from waist down to knees. 2. (of humans) buttocks, rump. Cf. -naña.

-loha /-lóon/¹. to be high, lofty; to stand upright. Cf. ruña, -ruña, -rōna, -roña, -rā'ma, laña ~ iña, -lā'ma.

ghloha /klóon/ [Cf. Thai 才干 /khloong/]. 1. (intr.) to stand up straight, maintain one's balance, e.g. despite pitching of vessel; (by trope) to assume an air of grandeur. 2. rising movement (of waves). 3. designation of a poetic form.

ganloha /kunlóon/. poetic form of ghloha.

ploha ~ phloha /plaaon/. 1. (tr.) to launch or lob over a high barrier; to leap over (high barrier). 2. (act or fact of) leaping over a height in a single movement.

pamplloha /bamplaaon/. (tr.) to cause to leap over (high barrier).

*ralo /rlóon/¹. (intr., of water, tears) to rise, mount, well up; to spill, overflow.

ramloha /rumlóon/. high lowland forest, rainforest.

-loha /-lóon/². to cross, go beyond. Cf. raña, -laña, la'ña.

khloha /klaao/. [Cf. Thai วิทยา /khlóon/]. 1. (one who surpasses) leader, esp. of a herd. 2. (that which crosses or spans) vault (of archway), covered gateway.


¹Cf. PRBK I.3: 13, line 13.
-loña /-lóŋŋ/\(^3\). to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, ruña, rīña, rēña, -roña, rāmha, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -lāmha.

raloña /rlóŋŋ/\(^2\). (intr.) to shine, be shiny, have a sheen.

*loca /lóoc/. 1. (tr.) to burn, char, overcook. 2. (intr., by trope) to grieve, be sad.

[loca /lóoc/]

lanloca /lunlóoc/\(^1\). 1. (intr.) to be sad, dejected. 2. sadness, dejection, melancholy.

khloca /klaaoc/. 1. (intr.) to be burned, scorched; to be overcooked, overdone. 2. (by trope) to feel intensely, be sympathetic.

kamloca \(\sim\) kamloca \(\sim\) kamloca /kamlaaoc/. 1. (tr.) to burn, overcook. 2. (intr.) to be burnt, overdone; (by trope) to be of a sympathetic nature. 3. overcooked (scorched) rice, charred meat, etc.; one who feels things intensely.

-loca /-lóoc/. to withdraw, remove. Cf. roca, etc.

[laloca /llooc/]

lanloca /lunlóoc/\(^2\). (intr.) to be far removed, remote.

sralo /sralaaoc/. 1. (intr., of persons) to be isolated in a remote spot, far away from others, far off course. 2. (by extension, of places) to be far removed, remote, far out of the way, inaccessible, isolated; (of distances) to be very far, long, distant.

lota /lóot/. (intr.) to jump, leap, spring; (by trope) to bob, dance. Cf. lāta, etc.

*lalota /llóot/. (intr.) to jump or hop about, keep on bobbing up and down.

khlo /klaaot/. (intr.) to jut, bulge; (of eyes) to bug. Cf. tlota.

*kanlota /kanlaaot/. 1. (intr.) to cause (eyes) to bug. 2. bulge, protrusion.

kralo /kralaot/. (intr.) to be jutting out, standing out, projecting, salient.

cralo /cralaot/. (intr.) to leap up as in anger, give a leap or start.
tloota /tlaaot/ = khloota.
plota ∼ phlota /plaaot/. 1. (intr.) to give a leap or jump. 2. (by deverbalization) at one bound, briskly.
'paplot /'paphlota /pplaaot/. (intr.) to keep jumping about, hop around.
[bhloot /plóot/. See plota].
bunlot /punlóot/. 1. (intr.) to cause to leap. 2. (intr.) to make (horse) gallop [sio].

lobha /lóop/ [Skt/P lobha 'covetousness, greed']. 1. greed, avarice, cupidity; (by extension) envy, ambition. 2. (intr.) to be greedy, avaricious, covetous; (by extension) to be envious, ambitious.
lmobha /lmóop/. 1. one who is greedy or intemperate: miser, glutton, wolf, vulture. 2. (intr.) to be of a greedy nature; to be grasping.
[rlobha /rlóop/]
ramlobha /rumlóop/. 1. (tr.) to exact or extort out of covetousness. 2. (intr.) to trespass, transgress.

loma /láom/. 0. to surround, encircle. 1. tr., by trope) to besiege with flattery or cajolery; to coax, wheedle, lure. ∼ लाम loma /lāam/. (tr.) to surround, encircle; to beleaguer, besiege, beset.
praloma /pralāam/. (tr.) to flatter, cajole; (by trope) to excite the feelings or expectations of.

-loma /-láom/. to go down, sink. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -roma, -lama, also lāma, līma, -lāma, -lām, lām.
sloma /slaam/. (intr.) to be drooping, wilted.

-loya /-lōoj/. to stand out, go too far. Cf. -ruya, -roya, laya, -lēya ∼ lēya.
dhloya /tiłóoj/. (intr.) to miscalculate, go wrong, err; to be careless, negligent.
*damloya ∼ damloya /tumlóoj/. miscalculation, error.

-losa /-lōoh/. to be vigorous, thrive. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -loh.
thlosa /tlaaoh/ [OK tlos /tlooh/ (K.79: 17, A.D. 639), in
toponym; (K.127: 8, A.D. 683), male slave name.  1. (intr., of infants) to be chubby, roly-poly.  2. (intr.) to be cheeky, insolent.

\[loh /lôh/ [OK loh /loh/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674), lvoh /luah/ (K.388C: 4, A.D. 578-677), lvôh /luoh/ (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700), lvah /luah/ (K.457: 8, A.D. 893), lvah /luah/ (K.190: 5, A.D. 895)]. 1. (tr.) to detach, release, free; to buy, redeem, pay off; (by extension) to lessen, reduce, take off or away, subtract, deduct, dock, except; to ease, slacken, relax.  2. (intr.) to be detached, separate, wide apart, intermittent; to stand or be located at intervals. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, rœsa, reh ~ rôh, rah, -la'sa, -leh ~ -lôh, lah, also -la'sa.

rapoh /rbəoh/. alteration of 1poḥ.

1poḥ /ibaoh/. 1. (intr.) to be thinned out, thin, sparse, intermittent, occurring at intervals; brai 1poḥ: open forest.  2. gap, interval, opening.

[chloḥ /cləoh/. See jhloḥ].

can-loh /canloah/. 1. gap, break, space between; interval, opening, lacuna.  2. (intr.) to be between.

* craioh /croəloah/. gap, interval.

jhloḥ /cloh/. 0. to diverge, differ. 1. (intr.) to dispute, argue, quarrel, bicker, wrangle.  2. dispute, argument, quarrel, tiff; row, brawl, scuffle, fray.

* jamloḥ /cumləoh/. argument, altercation.

prajhoḥ /prəloh/ (> colloquial /coploh/). to quarrel with one another, have a row.

thloḥ /tlaoh/. 1. (intr., of spring, trigger, missile) to be let loose, released; (by trope) to meet with an accident.  2. (intr., of muscles, nerves) to be strained.

tamloḥ /tamloah/. 1. (tr.) to loose, release, let fly, fire (projectile).  2. (by trope) to unbend (bow), close (umbrella), lower (sail), dismount (tent).

phloḥ /pləoh/. 0. to span an interval.  1. (tr.) to jump over.  2. (by trope) to skip, omit.

panloḥ /panloah/. 1. (that which spans) bowstring.  2. gap, opening, breach.

praloḥ ~ praioh /prəloh/ [OK praloḥ /prəloh/ (K.814E: 44, A.D. 1004)]. 1. (intr.) to be separated one from the other; to be separate, apart.  2. separation, distance between, interval.

bhoḥ /ploh/ [OK vloḥ /bəloh/ (K.347E: 31, A.D. 979)]. 0.
to separate into two parts. 1. (intr.) to branch out or off, fork, bifurcate. 2. (intr., of the sarong) to consist of two pieces of material sewn together. 3. (two, or one of two, born at the same time) twin.

-ɾòw /-lóh/. to be quick, vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, also riḥ.

*khloḥ /klaoḥ/ [MK khloḥ /kloḥ/ (Lpæka ʻaŋgaravatta, 432b, A.D. 1620)]. (intr., archaic) to be young and strong, vigorous, virile.

kamloḥ ~ kamloḥ ~ kamloḥ /kamlaoḥ/. 1. young man of marriageable age: youth, bachelor. 2. (intr.) to be of marriageable age, full-grown, adult; to be manly, virile; (of males) to be single, unmarried. 3. male strength or vigor, virility.

-ɾaw -lau /-lōw/. to mark, remark. Cf. ŏau, nau, -sau.

kraļau /kralaw/. (intr.) to be in plain sight, plain, evident, obvious, conspicuous.

praļau /prolaaw/. identification marker worn around neck of animal.

raļau /rlaw/. (intr.) to be well-marked, accentuated, distinct.

slau /slaaw/. (intr.) to go straight to a mark or goal. Cf. saṃtāu.

-ɾaw -lau /-lōw/. to be in/at, stay. Cf. nau.

lamnau /lumnów/ [Alteration of *namnau]. 1. dwelling-place, dwelling, house, residence, abode, habitation. 2. habitat, zone of distribution.

-ɾum /-lum/. to be round, describe a circle. Cf. -rama, ráma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -ram, loma ~ ioma, huma, -hun, -hun, also rām, -lām.

ghlum /klum/. 1. (tr.) to cinch up the muzzle of (animal), to muzzle; to wrap oneself up in, as a monk in a robe. 2. muzzle.

tlum /tlom/. (intr.) to be round, spherical, globular.

phlum /plom/ [Connection uncertain]. 0. to purse the lips. 1. (tr.) to blow on (fire), play (wind instrument).
-०० -lām /-lum/¹. to mix, confuse. Cf. ḭām /lām/. 1. (tr.) to mix, blend, mingle, merge, combine. 2. (tr.) to stir or stir up, agitate; (by trope) to confuse, becloud, disturb, trouble. Cf. līma, -līma ṅ ḍīma, lām.

*iąhām /lām/. (intr.) to be (all) mixed up, confused, jumbled.

craḷām /cralam/. 1. (intr.) to be thrown into confusion, confused, flustered, mixed up, upset. 2. (intr.) to be confused, in error, wrong.

*phlām /plām/. 1. (tr.) to insinuate oneself into, worm one's way into, intrude into, meddle or interfere in. 2. (tr.) to disguise or transform oneself into; to turn or resolve into. Cf. praḷām.

panlām /banlam/. (tr.) to get mixed up with, meddle or intervene in.

*pṛaḷām /pralām/. 1. = phlām. 2. (tr.) to trick, cheat, bilk, swindle, defraud.

[slām /slam/]

*samlām /samlām/. (intr.) to be all jumbled up, helter-skelter.

sraḷām /sralam/ [MK (RSP 155)]. (tr.) to becloud, darken, obscure.

-०० -lām /-lum/². to fall, drop. Cf. rama, -rīma, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma.

[bhlaṃ /plum/]

*banlām /punlum/. (tr.) to overturn deliberately, knock down, throw down. Cf. bralāṃ.

*bralām /prolum/ = banlām.

rālam /rলम/ [OK r̥lām /rłam/ (K.341N: 9, A.D. 700), possibly 'sluice gate']. 1. (intr.) to fall from a height; to fall over, slump, collapse, sink, subside, collapse. 2. (intr.) to be damaged, destroyed.

rumāṃ /rumulṃ/. (tr.) to overturn; to destroy.

-०० lām /loṃ/. (intr.) to be confused, blurred, indistinct; to be dim, obscure, vague. Cf. līma, -līma ṅ ḍīma, -lām.

praḷāṃ /prolāṃ/. (intr.) to be mixed up, muddled, tangled; to be (all) in disorder, in confusion, in disarray.

*phaḷāṃ /paj lam/[Anomalous expansion of praḷāṃ]. (intr.) to speak a language imperfectly, esp. speak
broken Khmer.

\textit{bralám /proloow/}. (\textit{intr.}) to be vague, indistinct; to be indefinable, nondescript.

\textit{-lám /-loow/}. to dance, posture (\textit{?}). Cf. -rœma, -ram, râm.

ralám /rolow/\textit{1}. (\textit{intr.}, of horns, weapons, etc.) to be elegantly curved or curving.

\textit{-lám /-loow/\textit{2}. to lead, guide. Cf. nám.}

lœnmám /lumnoow/ [Alteration of *namnûm]. 1. (\textit{act or fact of}) guiding: guidance, direction, management. 2. manner of guiding: conduct, bearing, carriage, behavior; way, direction, manner, method.

\textit{-lám /-loow/\textit{3}. to be wet. Cf. -râm.}

ralám /rolow/\textit{2}. (\textit{intr.}) to be soaked, drenched, drowned.

\textit{-lāmha /-leey/\textit{1}. to rise up; to be stiff, strong. Cf. ruña, -ruña, -rœña, -roña, -rûmha, lœña ∼ loeña, -loña.}

khâm /klañ/ [OK klañ /klañ/ (K.557E: 7, A.D. 611), kalañ /klañ/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677), khlañ /klañ/ (K.99N: 14, A.D. 922), female and male slave names]. 1. (\textit{intr.}) to be strong, vigorous, mighty, brawny. 2. (by extension) to be forceful, energetic, loud.

kamlûmha ∼ kamlâmha ∼ kamûmha /kamlañ/ [OK kanlûñ ∼ kanlûñ /kœlan/ (K.138: 12, A.D. 620; K.38: 3, A.D. 578-677), male slave name and toponym]. 1. (physical) strength, vigor, might, brawn, power, force, energy. 2. (forces collectively) clients or dependents of a mandarin.

ghlûmha /kleey/ [OK gln /glan/ (K.505: 18, A.D. 639)]. 1. stronghold, strongroom, storehouse, treasure-room; (by trope) treasure, hoard, valuables. 2. (\textit{any}) storehouse, warehouse, depot, magazine. 3. bank.

tralâmha ∼ tralûmha /trolan/. 1. (\textit{intr.}) to be strong, extreme. 2. (by deverbalisation) extremely, very; certainly.


ralâmha /rleey/. 1. abandoned house-site on high ground overlooking a pond. 2. (\textit{intr.}) to be vigorous, ener-
getic; ralaḥ ralāmḥa: to be in a (great) hurry; to be hurried, rushed, impetuous.

-lāmḥa /-leḥ/, to be light, bright. Cf. raḥa, -raḥa, ruḥa, ṭaḥa, rēḥa, -roḥa, rāmḥa, -laḥa, lāḥa, -līḥa, -lona
slāmḥa /slāḥ/. common form of srāmḥa.

lah /leḥ/ [OK lah /lah/ (K.79: 17 and K.505: 13, A.D. 639), personal names; lah /lah/ (K.451N: 5, A.D. 680), alternative or distributive conjunction]. 1. (tr.) to separate into parts, break (cut, carve) up, dismember, detach; to skin, peel; to bark (shins), graze; to cast, shed, slough (skin). 2. (intr.) to leave, depart, go away. Cf. -rusa, -ruḥ, resa, reḥ ~ ṭeḥ, rah, -la'sa, -leḥ ~ -lēḥ, lōḥ, also -lā'sa.

lpaḥ /lbah/. 0. separate part. 1. strophe, couplet, paragraph, chapter. 2. punctuation mark indicating such parts. Cf. rapaḥ.

l'ah /lqah/. (intr.) to be free of defect or impurity: to be spotless, immaculate, impeccable, clean, clear; to be flawless, perfect.

khlaḥ /klaḥ/ [OK klaḥ ~ khləh /klaḥ/ (K.22: 35, A.D. 578-677; K.356N: 16, A.D. 980)]. 1. (intr.) to be separate, several, individual. 2. part, some, several.

kanlah /kanlah/ [OK kanlah(h) /kanlah/ (K.505: 24, A.D. 639; K.582: 7, A.D. 693)]. 0. part, portion. 1. half.

*kraẓaḥ /kralah/. (tr.) to separate, break through.1

*ghlaḥ /kleḥ/ [OK dləḥ /dlah/ (K.353N: 34, A.D. 1046), 'medium or small cooking-pot']. earthen cooking-pot.

OK vlah /βlah/ [K.79: 8 (A.D. 639)]. 0. part, section. 1. unit of measurement (as for cloth), a subdivision of the yau.

banlah /punleḥ/. 1. (tr.) to separate, dissect, bone (meat). 2. (tr.) to skin.

ralaḥ /rleḥ/. (intr.) to hasten, hurry, rush.

sraẓaḥ ~ sralaḥ /srəlah/. (tr.) to break loose from or out of, get free or clear of, get out of, get rid of.

1Vid. PRBK I.33: 188, line 20.
v

vaka /wook/. 0. to stir, be restless. 1. (year of) the Ape, the ninth of the duodecimal cycle. Cf. va'ka.

va'ka /wuk/. 1. (intr.) to be astir, moving about, moving about every which way; (by trope) to be frantic, crazed. 2. (intr.) to be confused, mixed up, in disorder; (by trope) to be careless, listless, slovenly. Cf. ba'ka, vaka.

[khva'ka /kwak/]
akhva'ka /kkwak/. (intr.) to be dirty, soiled, unkempt.

[bhva'ka /pwuk/]
ba'nha'ka /punwuk/. 1. (tr.) to harden, inure, render apathetic. 2. (tr.) to madden, inflame the passion of.
ra'va'ka /rwak/. (intr.) to be soft, yielding, pliant.
lva'ka /lwuk/. (intr.) to be soft, pliant; (by trope) to be tender, young.

va'ha /wun/. [OK va'n /βoŋ/ (K.9: 12, A.D. 639), in toponym]. 1. ring, hoop; circuit, orbit, loop; race course, stadium. 2. disc, round, (round) slice. 3. ball, globe, sphere. Cf. ba'na, etc.; vāña, viña, viña, viaña, -veña, vēña, vāmha.

khva'na /kwon/. 1. (intr.) to be perfectly round. 2. (intr.) to curl in a spiral, as a snail shell.
krava'na /krawn/. (intr.) to be circular, round.

[rava'na /rwn/]
ra'nha'na /runwun/. circle, cycle, circuit, orbit.

vatta /woat/. [OK vatt /βat/ (cf. modern vāta), preserved as if from P vatta (= Skt varta) 'duty, service; observance, vow', though P vatta (= Skt vṛta) would have been more reasonable; > Thai วุทธ/wat/]. 0. to surround, enclose. 1. ritual fence delimiting a sacred area. 2. compound of temple or monastery; temple complex. Cf. pa'ta, ba'ta, bādhha, -bā'ta, vāta, vā'ta.
va'la /wul/. 1. (intr.) to turn (around), revolve, rotate, spin, whirl; to eddy, swirl. 2. (by trope) to mark time, ride at anchor, hang in mid-air; to come to a dead end. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, venā, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

khva'la /kwal/ [OK khval /kʰɔɭ/ (K.258A: 71, post A.D. 1107)]. 1. (intr.) to spin in place. 2. (intr.) to be busy, occupied, encumbered, preoccupied, obsessed. Cf. krava'la.

ka'va'la /kɔɡwɔl/ [OK ka'val /kəɾɔɭ/ (K.22: 16, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. 1. (act, fact, state of being occupied or preoccupied) care, concern, worry. 2. (by trope) pains, bother, trouble, inconvenience. Cf. kamba'la.

krava'la /kɾɔwɔl/. 1. the wheel of rebirth (saṁsāracakka), the round of existence, transmigration. 2. care, concern, worry, anxiety, agitation. Cf. khva'la, grava'la.

*grava'la /kɾɔwɔl/ [MK grava'la /ɡɾɛɭɔl > kɾɔɭol/ (IMA 39: 27, A.D. 1747)]. (intr.) to be in the care or custody of; to be accompanied by, go together with. Cf. krava'la.

rava'la /ʁwul/ [OK rahval /ɾɔɭol/ (K.766: 3, A.D. 578-777), female slave name]. (intr.) to be busy, occupied, employed; to be taken up (with), preoccupied, engrossed.

valli /woər/ [For *vāra /woər/, by false attribution to Skt valli (= Skt/P vallī) 'creeping or climbing plant']. creeper, vine, liana.

-vā/-wā/. to rotate the arm, make a sweep with the arm. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, venā, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

cravā /kɾɔwaa/. oar, paddle.
pravā /prowaa/. (intr.) to stretch the arm out and around in order to reach something out of the way.

svā /swaa/. 0. to swing or hang by the arms. 1. ape, gibbon, monkey.

sāvā /saawaa/ [Anomalous expansion of svā]. 1. (intr.) to be flighty, fickle, inconstant; to change one's mind often, be changeable.

sravā /srowaa/. (tr.) to extend the arms out in a circular movement in order to seize.

vā'ka /wek/. 0. to be halted by an obstacle, blocked; to be bound, fettered. 1. (intr.) to suffer a mental or other blockage, have a lapse of memory. 2. (intr.) to be balked, checked, stumped, stymied; to go astray, take a wrong turn, lose one's way, get off the track. Cf. bā'ka.

khavā'ka /kwak/. (intr.) to be blind, sightless, in one or both eyes.

kahvā'ka /konwak/. 1. (fact or state of) being blind: blindness, sightlessness, loss of sight. 2. (intr.) to be blind as one of a class.

chavā'ka /cwak/. (tr.) to tie, knot; to bind or wrap, with cord, string, or the like.

canhvā'ka /cqwak/. 1. (concatenation of musical tones) tune, melody. 2. (articulation of melody) rhythm, beat. Cf. sahvā'ka.

cravā'ka /crowak/. bonds, fetters, chains.

svā'ka /swak/. 0. to be constrained, restrained, trained, disciplined. 1. (intr.) to be well-trained, experienced, seasoned, practiced, proficient.

* sahvā'ka /sawwak/. 0. constraint, restraint, prescribed movement. 1. (manner of moving) movement, motion; exercise, drill, practice; method, manner, way. 2. (regular movement) timing, tempo, rhythm. Cf. cahvā'ka.

väha /wiη/. 1. (tr.) to turn aside from, avoid, dodge, evade, elude. 2. (intr.) to turn, twist, bend, flex; to be winding, crooked, sinuous; (by trope) to be circuitous, indirect; to be evasive, two-faced. 3. turn, bend, détour; dodge, evasion, avoidance. Cf. baña, etc.; va'ha, viña, viña, viña, viña, -vēna, vēna, vāmha.

ghväha /kwiaq/. 1. (intr.) to turn (aside), deviate. 2. (tr.) to avoid, elude; to miss (target, person).
[bhvāha /pwīæŋ/]

bahvāha /puŋwīæŋ/. 1. (intr.) to oblige (s.o.) to go around, go the long way around, make a detour. 2. (intr.) to cause (s.o.) to depart from a straight course or to lose his way; to mislead.

ravāha /rwīæŋ/. 1. (deviation in space or time) space, interval, gap, separation, distance; period. 2. draft (of small watercraft).

svāha /swaaŋ/ [OK svān /sqaaŋ/ (K.127: 11, A.D. 683); > Thai شا (sawaaŋ)]. 1. (tr.) to get free or clear of, overcome (illness, folly, etc.), come out from, emerge from. 2. (intr.) to become visible, clear, bright, apparent; (of sky, face) to light up, brighten. 3. first light of day, blush of dawn.

vāta /wīæt/. 1. (intr.) to turn rapidly, spin, whirl. 2. (tr.) to turn, swing (boat); to sweep so as to enlarge, expand or extend in all directions. Cf. pa'ta, ba'ta, bāḍḍha, -bā'ṭa, vatta, vā'ṭa.

[bhvāta /pwīæt/]

bahvātha /puŋwīæt/. (tr.) to expand along a circular or spiral course.

ravāta /rwīæt/. 1. (intr.) to be moved away from a center, straightened out, widened. 2. (by trope, of strong emotions) to cool, die.

*svāta /swaaŋ/ = svā'ṭa.

sānvāta /saŋwaan/. 1. (fact or state of being) quick, eager; ardent desire, eagerness, ardor. 2. (tr.) to desire ardently; to endeavor, strive.

vāta /woət/ [OK hvat(t) /əbat/ (K.904: 26, A.D. 713; K. 842B: 26, A.D. 968) ~ vat(t) /əbat/ (K.713: 3, A.D. 893; K. 46A: 10, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (intr.) to turn rapidly, spin, whirl; (by trope) to move rapidly, be quick, eager, ardent. 2. (tr.) to go around, encircle, surround, enclose; to put on around, gird, wrap. 3. (tr.) to hurl overhand, cast, whip; to brandish (sword), flourish, wave; (of carabao) to sweep or swipe with horns, gore; to turn or cut sharply across; to cross, intersect. 4. [MK (RSP 1282)] time, e.g. once, twice, thrice, etc. Cf. pa'ta, ba'ta, bāḍḍha, -bā'ṭa, vatta, vāṭa.

khvā'ta /kwət/. 1. (tr.) to cross (paths with), meet and pass, intersect, crisscross. 2. (intr.) to be crisscrossing, winding.
kravā'ta /krawat/. (tr.) to encircle, gird. Cf. gravā'ta.

gravā'ta /krowoət/. (tr.) to hurl overhand, cast, fling.
Cf. kravā'ta.

chvā'ta /cwat/ [OK chvātt /c̥bat/ (K.341S: 7, A.D. 674),
chvāt ~ chvat(ə) /c̥bat/ (K.457: 6, A.D. 893; K.697B: 19
and K.175E: 4, both A.D. 878-977) 'to circumscribe, de-
limit'; > Thai ช่วง /chawat/]. (intr.) to pass to and
fro, move in all directions, crisscross.

OK caṅvat(t) ~ caṅvat(ə) /caŋbat/ [K.697B: 14, A.D. 878-
977; K.178: 3, A.D. 994; K.257S: 12, 17, A.D. 994;
> Thai วง /caŋwat/]. 1. (act or fact of) cir-
cumscribing, bounding, delimiting. 2. circumscrip-
tion, delimited territory.

cravā'ta /crawat/. (intr.) to crisscross, intersect.

thvā'ta /twat/. 1. [MK (RSP 36)] to return eagerly, brisk-
ly, in haste. 2. (intr.) to be eager, hurried; (by de-
verbalization) in an instant or flash.

svā'ta /swat/. 1. (intr.) to move swiftly, be quick, eager.
2. (intr.) to endeavor, strive.

-वा /-woen/ [See vānta / vānda]. to gird, circle.
Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bena, bēna, -vīna, viana, venā.

[ravā'na /rwoen/]. See ravānda].

raṅvā'na /runwoen/. 1. (that which is done or made in
return) return, repayment (of service, obligation,
debt, etc.), recompense, reward. 2. fee, dues,
rent, charge, cost. Cf. 'aṅvā'na.

'aṅvā'na /qunwoen/ = raṅvā'na.

-वय /-wiem/. to branch out or off. Cf. pāma, piama,
bama, bāma, bām.

kravāma /krowaam/. pattern of tangled lines; scrawl, scrib-
ble.

ravāma /rwim/. 1. (intr., of skin surface) to show a pat-
tern of faint tangled lines (e.g., veins, marks of in-
jury). 2. (intr., of a collectivity, as of reptiles)
to creep or crawl in all directions.

वय /wiəj/ [OK vāya /baaj/ (K.76: 16, A.D. 578-677),
in toponym]. 1. (tr.) to flail, thrash, lash, whip. 2. (tr.)
to beat, pound, hammer; to hit, strike, clout, cuff, box,
clap; to knock, bump, jostle. Cf. bāya, etc.
*khvāya /kwaaaj/. 1. (intr.) to flail the arms in panic, be frantic or in distress; to flounder; (by trope) to be pained, aggrieved. 2. (intr.) to be painful, distressing, toilsome. Cf. kravāya, ghvāya.

kravāya /krawaaaj/, occurring only in krava'la kravāya: distress, anguish, duress. Cf. khvāya.

ghvāya /kwieaj/, occurring only in ghvāya-ghvāya: (of person with one short leg) to limp, hobble, lurch.

chvāya /cwaaj/ [OK *chvāy /cβaaj/ 'to beat (metals)']. 0. to rotate the hand/arm as if beating or thrashing. 1. (tr.) to wind (up) into a ball or skein or coil; to coil, loop, roll, ball, wrap (up).

cānvāya /cunwaaaj/ [OK cañhavāy /cœŋ̄βaaj/ (K.149: 19, A.D. 578-677), female slave name, but 'vessel of beaten gold or other metal']. ball, skein, coil, loop.

thvāya /twaaaj/ [OK tvvāy ~ thvāy /tβaaj/ (K.561: 24, A.D. 681, female slave name; K.204: 11, A.D. 878-977)]. 0. to clap (hands). 1. (tr.) to raise the joined hands in salutation to; to salute, make obeisance to (a deity or spirit); (by extension) to worship, adore, venerate. 2. (by trope) to make an offering to (deity, spirit, or monk).

tanvāya /tanwaaaj ~ danwaaaj/ [OK tañhavāy /dœŋ̄βaaj/ (K.175E: 17, A.D. 878-977)]. offering, oblation.

pravāya /prowaaaj/. 1. (reciprocal: to strike one another) to exchange blows, fight, scuffle, skirmish. 2. fight, affray, brawl, row, scuffle.

vatā /wi:er/. 1. (intr.) to go around, circle, revolve. 2. (intr.) to creep, crawl; to trail. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vilā, viala, venā, vera, -veila, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khvāra /kwaar/. 1. (tr.) to rub or scour with circular motion. 2. (tr.) to scrape out or probe with a stick.

kañhāra /kañwaaar/. any implement for scouring or probing, esp. ear-pick; stick for removing crabs from burrows.

[svāra /swaaar/. to encircle].

sañvāra /sañwaaar/ [OK saṃvār ~ saṃvār /sœŋ̄βaar/ (K.357: 20, A.D. 578-677, slave name; K.262N: 6, A.D. 968), sañvār ~ sañvāra /sœŋ̄βaar/ (K.669C: 14, A.D. 972; K.255: 20, A.D. 978, female slave name)]. 1. [MK] brahmin's sacred thread or cord (ṣūtra), suspended
from left shoulder to right flank. 2. long chain worn crosswise around torso or several chains crossing over chest.

vāla /wíæl/. 0. land ringed by hills. 1. valley, plain, lowland, flatland; (by extension) grassland, expanse, wide open space. 2. (intr., of terrain) to be flat and open. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

*kravāla /krowæal/ [Sense probably extended under influence of Skt cakravāla]. (archaic) space, expanse; world. Cf. pravāla.

ghvāla /kwíæl/ [OK gvāl /gβaal/ (K.155/II: 11, A.D. 578-777; down to K.220S: 16, A.D. 1002) 'herdsman']. 1. (tr.) to graze, pasture (animals); to watch, tend, guard (grazing animals). 2. (by extension) to raise.

gahvāla /kuwíæl/ [OK gahvāl /gøβaal/ (K.99S: 27, A.D. 922)]. 1. (tr.) to pasture (cattle) as one of a functional class. 2. herdsman.


vā'la /woæl/. 0. to encircle in measuring the girth of. 1. (tr.) to measure around; to measure the capacity of. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[ravā'la /rwoæl/]

rahnvā'la /ruæwoæl/. 1. measure of capacity. 2. capacity, volume. Cf. 'ahvā'la.

'ahvā'la /quæwoæl/ = rahnvā'la.

vāsa /wíæh/. 0. to overlie; to curve. 1. (intr.) to traverse a wide field, move in a wide circle. 2. (intr.) to make a sweeping gesture with the hand or arm. Cf. bāsa, bā'sa, vā'sa.

khvāsa /kwæah/, occurring only in khvāsa-khvāsa: Expressive for creeping around with difficulty. Cf. gravāsa.

kakhvāsa /kkwæah/. (tr.) to creep or crawl around with difficulty.

gravāsa /krowæh/. (intr.) to make a bold sweep with the arm.
vā'sa /woʔ/ [OK vas ~ vās /βah/ (K.155/II: 12, A.D. 578-777; K.345: 13, A.D. 878-977) 'unit of measurement']. 0. to overlie; to curve, traverse. 1. (tr.) to measure the length or breadth of. Cf. bāsa, bā'sa, vāsa.

pravā'sa /prowah/. 0. to overlie one another. 1. (reciprocal) to join or help one another, combine or band together for some joint enterprise, exchange (labor). 2. (tr.) to pool (capital, resources, etc.).

[ravā'sa /rwoʔ/]
rañvā'sa /ruqwoʔ/. measure of length.

c vica /wic/. (intr.) to quiver, quake, tremble, flutter. Cf. -bica, -beca, mica, -meca, -veca.
k hva /kwec/. 1. (intr.) to move rapidly, be quick. 2. jiffy, twinkling, flash. Cf. kravica.
kravica /kravèc/. (intr., of space) to be very short or narrow. Cf. khvica, kravec.
ra vica /rwić/. 1. (intr.) to be in rapid motion, quivering, fluttering, all a-tremble. 2. (tr.) to fluster, make all a-twitter.

viña /win/ [OK viñ /βin/ (K/56C: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. See vīna.

-vità /-wit/. to cut. Cf. pita.
k hva /kwè/. sculptor's chisel.
svita /swet/. 1. (intr.) to be hard to cut, sever or detach; to be tough, impenetrable (to weapons, missiles). 2. (by extension) to be tough, leathery, hard; to be dried up, withered, gnarled. 3. (by trope) to be nig- gardly, stingy, miserly.
sañvita /saqswet/. derogatory form of svita.

-vīna /-win/. to twist, curl. Cf. bānda, bā'na, beña, bēna, vānta ~ vānda, vā'na, viana, vena.
k hva /kwèn/. 1. (intr.) to be stiff-jointed, crippled, game, lame, halt. 2. cripple.
kañvina /kaqwen/. (derogatory) paralytic.

1See also Headley, I: 588a.
kravina /krəvən/. (intr.) to be shriveled (up), knotted, gnarled, stiff with rheumatism or arthritis.

ravina /rəvən/. (intr.) to be tangled up together, intertwined, interlaced.

vila /wila/. 1. (intr.) to turn, revolve, rotate. 2. (intr.) to turn back, return, retrace one's steps. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, viala, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

khvila /kwəl/. (intr.) to turn quickly, whirl rapidly.

kravila /krəvəl/ [OK kravil /krəjil/ (K.669C: 18, A.D. 972)]. ring, circlet, circle, ferrule; loop, noose.

[phvila /pwəl/]

pañvila /panwəl/. (intr.) to cause to turn: to turn, rotate, spin. Cf. bañvila.

[bhvila /pwəl/]

bañvila /punwəl/ = pañvila.

ravila /rwəl/. (intr.) to be constantly turning; to turn without stopping.

[svila /swəl/]

sañvila /sarwəl/. 1. (intr.) to turn or move easily. 2. (by trope) to be agile, nimble, light-footed.

vī /wii/. (tr.) to spread out or turn over (grain, beans, etc.) with the hands.

gravī /krəwii/. 1. (tr.) to twist, whirl. 2. (by trope) to flourish, brandish (weapon); (of animal) to toss (head, horns).

vīka /wık/. 0. to move. 1. (tr.) to move, stir, agitate; to stir (cooking food) constantly. 2. (intr.) to be moved, stirred, disturbed, agitated, upset, perturbed; to be in the grip of an infatuation. Cf. hvīka.

[phvīka /pwık/]

pañvīka /panwık/. (tr.) to train (animal); to drill (troops).

[bhvīka /pwık/]

bañvīka /purwık/. (tr.) to move, animate; to agitate, confuse.
viña /ˈvɪnə/ [OK viñ /ˈvɪnə/ (K.24B: 11, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. 0. to turn, spin, whirl. 1. (intr.) to come or go back or again, return; (by deverbalization) back, again. 2. (intr.) to run away or dash off at top speed; (by trope) to faint, swoon; (by deverbalization) at top speed, precipitously, at once. Cf. -bēna, vaṅha, vāna, viña, viṣaṇa, -veṉa, vēna, vāṁha.

[raśvīṇa /ˈrɔvɪnə/]
raṇvīṇa /ˈrɔvɪnə/. kind of large spinning wheel.

lvīṇa /ˈlɔvɪnə/ [Connection uncertain]. (intr., of terrain) to be vast, open, far-flung; (by trope) to be spacious, large.

sravīṇa /ˈsʌrɔvɪnə/. 1. (tr.) to intoxicate, make drunk. 2. (intr.) to be intoxicated, be or get drunk.

Vīya /ˈvɪjə/. interjection used in hailing.1 Cf. -vōya.

-va/ -və/. to do, make, (per)form. Cf. bœ.

dhvæ /ˈdʒvæː/ [OK thvæ ~ thv /ˈθvəː/ (K.341S: 5, A.D. 673; K.927: 2, A.D. 708); cf. MK thvæ(h) /ˈθvəː/ (IMA 3A: 58, late 16th century; IMA 4B: 8, A.D. 1566, to IMA 20: 4, A.D. 1635), thvæ /ˈθvəː/ (IMA 39: 16, A.D. 1747), dhvæ /ˈdʒvæː/ (Lpæka 'āṅgaravatta, 99g, A.D. 1620), and dhvæh /ˈdʒvæː/ (IMA 17: 54, A.D. 1633)]. 1. (tr.) to do, make, carry out, perform, execute, accomplish; to fix (meal), prepare. 2. (tr.) to form, fashion, build, construct, compose; to act or serve as, be, play the role of, carry out the function of; to act as if, pretend to be; to work (field), till, cultivate. 3. (tr.) to do something to (s.o.), hurt, harm, work evil on, cast a spell on, enchant.

OK tamva /ˈtæmə/ [K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611)]. 1. work, cultivation. 2. worker, laborer, cultivator.

[svaː /ˈswəː/]. to be willful.

sævæ /ˈsæwəː/ [Anomalous expansion of *svoæ]. 1. (intr.) to be willful, arbitrary, whimsical. 2. (intr.) to be changeable, unstable, inconstant, unreliable; to be flighty, fickle, capricious.

vaкра /ˈvækə/, occurring in væka-væka: to move slowly. Cf.

1But see Headley, II: 1020b.
bæka, mæka.
khvæka /kwaæk/. (intr.) to move by fits and starts, jerk about.
kakhvæka /k{kwaæk/. frequentative of hvæka.
raæka /ævæk/. 1. (intr., of reptiles, worms, etc.) to move about slowly or repulsively. 2. (by trope) to move about, squirm, fidget; to be active, industrious.

khæyla /kwaæj/. Expressive for cry repeated in the distance.
lyæya /læj/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be weak but carry far. 2. (intr., of persons) to be annoyingly slow in one's movements.

viaha /wíæ/ [OK vyaæ /biæ/ (K.598B: 10, A.D. 1006); > Thai výæ /wion/. 1. (intr.) to be enclosed, encircled. 2. walled town, enceinte. Cf. -bëha, va'ha, vâha, viña, viña, -veña, vëha, vámha.

viaca /wíæ/. 1. (intr.) to be twisted, bent, crooked; to be winding, sinuous, tortuous. 2. (by trope) to be dishonest, crooked.
graviaca /krwíæ/. intensive of viaca.

viana /wíæ/ [OK *vyæn /biæ/, > Thai výæ /wion/. 1. (tr.) to roll (up), twist, curl. 2. (intr.) to twist, curl (up), wind, spiral; to be rolled up, twisted. Cf. bándha, -bâ'na, bena, bëna, vânta vânta, -vâ'na, -vina, vena.

khviana /kwíæn/ [Cf. OK kaivyæn /kæbíæn/ (K.713B: 20, A.D. 893), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be rolled or coiled (up), wound, twisted, crooked, bent, warped. 2. (intr.) to twist, wind. Cf. kraviana.

kraviana /krwíæn/. 1. (intr.) to be tightly rolled up or coiled; to be doubled up, shriveled up; to double oneself up, hunch, crouch. 2. (intr.) to roll, turn over and over.
[phviana /pwíæn/]
pañviana /boæwíæn/. (tr.) to roll, wind, curl.
[sviana /swíæn/]
sañviana /saæwíæn/. pit (for cockfights).
viala /wíəə/. 1. (intr.) to turn, (describe a) circle, move round, sweep. 2. (tr.) to hollow out, scoop out. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vă, văra, văla, vă'la, vilă, vera, -vela, -vēla, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khviala /kwiəə/. (tr.) to hollow out, enlarge (hole).

chviala /ciwiəə/. 1. (intr.) to go round and round, travel in a circle. 2. (intr.) to be encircled, ringed in.

* raviala /rwíəə/, occurring in ravaṁha raviala: [MK (RSP 748)] to patrol, make one's rounds.

veña /véen/ [OK hveñ ~ veñ /βeen/ (K.66A: 12 and K.149: 20, both A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. to be far, distant, long. Cf. -bēna, va'ha, vāna, viña, viña, viaña, vēna, vāṁha.

[vaveña /wvéen/]

vaṅveña /wʊwvéen/. 0. to make a détour, go the long way. 1. (intr.) to go astray, off course; to lose one's way, be or get lost.

chveña /cwéen/ [OK chveñ ~ chvyañ /cβeen ~ cβiæn/ (K.621: 2 and K.827: 5, both A.D. 1178-1277)]. 0. to be situated on the off side; to be abnormal. 1. (intr.) to be left (not right); (by trope) to be queer, eccentric, unorthodox. 2. left (side, hand).

jhveña /cwéen/ [OK jveñ /βeen/ (K.393S: 38, A.D. 1055?)]. 0. to distinguish from afar. 1. (tr.) to see through, fathom, get to the bottom of, penetrate; to see or know clearly. 2. (intr.) to be clear, transparent, lucid.

lveña /lwéen/ [OK lveñ /βeen/ (K.904B: 16, A.D. 713)]. 1. (intr.) to be far (off, away), distant, in the distance, remote. 2. [MK (RSP 154)] (intr., of sound) to be melodious and carry far.

veca /wéec/. (tr.) to pack or wrap up, bundle. Cf. beca.

[phveca /pwéec/]


kraveca /krowéec/ = kravica.
vena /wéen/ [Thai ว่วน/ween/, < OK ver /beer/]. 1. (intr.) to take turns, alternate, do or go in turn, one after the other, rotate. 2. turn, shift, time. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

vera /véer/ [OK hvera ~ vera /beer/ (K.127: 10, A.D. 683 and K.154A: 6, A.D. 685), ver /beer/ (K.30: 29, A.D. 578-677); > Thai ว่วน/ween/ and วียน /wian/]. 1. (intr.) to turn (upon oneself), bend, wave, undulate; to be bending, wavy, crooked, oblique. 2. (tr.) to turn (aside), deflect, parry; to turn, transfer, relay, alternate. 3. turn, tour of duty, shift. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khvera /kwèer/. (intr.) to turn in upon oneself, be curled (as the fiddlehead of a ferm); to be bent, crooked.

kahvera /kaŋwèer/. ankus, mahout's hook.

[bhvera /pweer/]

*bañvera /puŋwèer/ = pañvēra.

-veel /-wēel/. to be circular. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[ravela /rwēel/]

rañvela /ruŋwēel/. small ring-shaped coil or cushion to support legless pot or jar carried on head.

-vesa /-wēeh/. to part, separate. Cf. buh, -bēh, boh, -bah, veh, -voh, vaḥ.

dhvesa /twēeh/ [MK (Cpā'pa hai mahājana I, 73c). 0. to quit, forsake, turn one's back on. 1. (intr.) to be careless, negligent, inattentive, thoughtless, neglectful, heedless, reckless. 2. (tr.) to do (sth.) carelessly, in a slipshod manner.

veḥ /wēh/. 1. (tr.) to quit, leave (a place), break away or separate oneself from; to turn away from, turn one's back on, reject, spurn; to avoid, shun, shrink (duties). 2. (intr.) to be parted or separated (from); to disengage, disassociate oneself. Cf. buh, -bēh, -bah, -vesa, -voh, vaḥ.

khveḥ /kwèh/ [Connection uncertain]. 0. to part, open. 1.
(tr.) to insert a finger or stick into (hole, opening) in order to enlarge it; to scrape, scratch with finger. 2. (tr., of carabao, elephant, etc.) to gore.

c raveh /crawe/. (intr., of lips) to be thick and slightly parted. Cf. sbēh.

[ bheh /pweh/ ]

bâhveh /puŋwe/. (tr.) to make vanish, conjure (whisk) away.

-vē /-wē/. to turn around. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vāla, vila, viala, vena, vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khve /kwa=. (intr.) to turn around, face the other way; (by trope) to change one's mind.

vēka /wek/. [OK vek(k) /βεκ/ (K.90N: 2 and K.107: 2, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to part, spread or pull apart, open, separate. 2. (instrument for dividing up or portioning) ladle, scoop. Cf. -pāka, pā'ka, pēka, pēka, -bēka.

* chveka /cwaek/. [OK chvek /cβeκ/ (K.421: 1, A.D. 677-777)]. (intr.) to branch (out, off), fork, bifurcate.

canveka /caŋwaek/. space between fingers and toes. Cf. paňveka.

[pheka /pwaek/]

paňveka /boŋwaek/ = canveka.


lanveka /luŋwek/. [MK laŋveka /lɔŋwek/ (RSP 2686)]. 1. opening, gap, interval; way through, passage, channel. 2. slit, split, crevice; part (in hair); fork (in road), crotch (in tree); meeting (of branches).

vēha /wēη/. [OK hver ~ vere /βεη/ (K.66A: 12 and K.149: 20, both A.D. 578-677), female slave names; Thai ว่า /wēη/ 'to hurl with a sideways motion...; to turn back or sideways (in order to bite)' and ว่า /wēη/ 'long']. 0. to hurl overhand, cast or send to a distance. 1. (tr.) to move around or at a right angle (to a given axis); to cut across, traverse, intersect. 2. (intr.) to be far, distant, long; to go the long way, go far afield, go out of one's way. Cf. -bēha, va'ña, vāña, viña, viña, viaña, -veña, vāña.
khvēna /kwaəŋ/. 1. (tr.) to cross, intersect; to criss-cross; to place (one thing) upright on top of another. 2. (intr.) to be diagonal, crisscross; to be upright, perpendicular; (by trope) to diverge, conflict, be at odds. 3. cross; crisscrossing, formation, container of intersecting members; small pond or lagoon at right angles to a larger one.

gravehā /krəwɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to turn, whirl, hurl overhand. 2. (tr.) to throw away, discard.

*chvēna /cwaaŋ/. (tr.) to go far around in order to avoid, make a wide swing around.

dravēna /trəwɛŋ/. (intr.) to be oval, oblong.

[phvēna /pwaəŋ/]

paṅvēna /pəqwaaŋ/. (intr.) to cause to go far afield: to lead off course, take out of one's way; to mislead, deceive.

pravēna /pɾəwaaŋ/ [OK prahvēh /pɾəβɛŋ/ (K.424B: 4, A.D. 578-677)]. (spatial) length.

ravēna /rəwɛŋ/. 1. (intr.) to go far afield, stray, wander; (by trope) to let one's thoughts wander, be preoccupied or bemused. 2. (tr.) to pass, by going too far.

lvēna /ləwɛŋ/ [OK lveh /lβɛŋ/ (K.904B: 16, A.D. 713)]. 0. traverse, span. 1. bay (of house, temple, etc.), esp. one on separate piling; numeral classifier for houses. 2. (astrological) house, mansion.

*laṅvēna /ləŋwɛŋ/ = 'aṅvēna.

svēna /swaaŋ/ [OK sveh /sβɛŋ/ (K.262S: 19, A.D. 983)]; > Thai รวง /sa[wəŋ/]. 0. to go far in quest of. 1. (intr.) to make a long or careful search. 2. (intr.) to search for, seek out; to probe, investigate, explore.

saṅvēna /səqwaaŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) seeking out: search, investigation, exploration. 2. long distance or time; remote time or place.

'ahvēna /əqwaaŋ/ [OK 'aṅvēh /əŋβɛŋ/ (K.100: 7, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (intr., of time) to be or last long: to lag, drag (out), go on, continue; (of persons) to be slow or late: to dawdle, dally, linger, loiter. 2. (tr.) to prolong in time or space: to extend, continue. 3. long time. Cf. laṅvēna.

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1But see Headley, I: 109a.

2Cf. Headley, II: 958b.
-رع -vēpa /-vēp/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. -pēpa, bepa.

cravēpa /cwawap/. (intr., of humans) to have thick lips which turn up like those of a toad.

-رع -vēra /-vēr/. to turn around or back. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vē, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[phvēra /pwaer/]

pahnēra /bōnwaer/. 1. (tr.) to turn back, turn over, turn around. 2. (tr.) to return, repay, requite. Cf. baňvera.

-رع -vēla /-vēl/. to turn, revolve. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vē, -vēra, also -pa'la, etc.

kravēla /kwawael/. 1. (intr.) to turn, revolve (around).
2. (by trope) to go around, circulate; to go to and fro, come and go, roam, wander; to patrol, explore.

chvēla /cwaael/. 1. (intr.) to turn, spin, whirl. 2. (by trope) to go back and forth, come and go.

-رع vai /wōj/. 1. (intr.) to turn, rotate; to turn or look in all directions. 2. (by trope) to be watchful, vigilant, on guard (the alert); to be alert, awake, animated, quick; to be keen, smart, bright, capable. Cf. -bai.

*khvai /kwaj/ [Presumably influenced by Vietnamese quay 'to turn, spin; to roast on a spit, be roasted'; note also Vietnamese khoái 'fast, quick']. 1. (tr.) to turn (meat, etc.) on a spit. 2. (intr.) to be roasted on a spit.

ravai /rwōj/ [OK *rvaī /rhaaj/]. (tr.) to turn, rotate, revolve; to spin (cotton, silk, etc.).

OK rahhvai /rəνbaej/ [K.155A: 10 (A.D. 578-777)]. one who spins (cotton, etc.), spinner.

lvaī /lwōj/. (intr.) to be springy, supple, flexible.

-رع -vōh /-woh/. to part, open. Cf. buh, -bēh, boh, -baḥ, -vesa, veh, vah.

khvōh /kwaoh/. (intr.) to come off or open with a snap.
cravōh /cwawoh/. (intr.) to be open-mouthed, gaping.
vāmha /weəŋ/ [OK vah /vām(h)/ /baŋ/ (K.9: 12, A.D. 639; K. 56D: 36, A.D. 878-977; K.206: 9, A.D. 1042), in toponyms; > Thai ṭāi /waŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to encircle, surround, encompass, embrace; to enclose, close (pen) in. 2. enceinte, encircling wall or rampart; walled citadel, royal palace; walled town. Cf. -bēna, va'na, vāna, viña, viṣa, viṣa, vīna, vēna, vēna.

ravāmha /weəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to go around, make rounds, patrol. 2. (by extension) to be on (stand) guard, be watchful.

OK raṅvān /roŋban/ [K.697B: 14 (A.D. 878-977)]. patrol, sentry, sentinel, guard, picket.

sravaṁṇa /srɔwəŋ/. 0. to be closed in. 1. (intr.) to be overcast, dark, gloomy, murky, indistinct. 2. (intr.) to have one's eyes dimmed or blurred, be blinded, dazzled (by glare).

vah /weəŋ/ [OK vah /baŋ/ (K.557/600E: 8, A.D. 611), female slave name]. 1. (tr.) to part, separate, open (e.g., incision). 2. (tr.) to slit, split, cleave, rive. Cf. buḥ, -bēh, boḥ, -bāh, -vesa, veḥ, -voḥ.

khvah /kwah/. 0. to be separated, apart. 1. (tr.) to lack, want, miss, be without, be deprived of; to omit, fail (to do). 2. (intr.) to be lacking, missing, wanting, absent.

gravah /krəwəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping. 2. (intr.) to be deeply notched or indented. Cf. dravah.

dravah /trəwəŋ/ = gravah.

[ravaḥ /reəŋ/]

raṅvah /ruŋweəŋ/. 1. opening, cleft, chink, rift, slit, split, crack, slash, gash, gap. 2. cut in ricefield dike to admit or drain off water; channel, ditch, furrow. Cf. 'aṅvah.

svah /swəŋ/. (intr.) to thread one's way through a narrow opening, find a way through; to struggle, strive, do one's utmost.

*aṅvah /qoŋweəŋ/ = raṅvah.
sa /saa/  [OK so ∼ so /saa/ [K.748: 11, A.D. 613; K.420: 48, A.D. 1078-1177]]. 1. (intr.) to be white, colorless, pale; (of complexion) to be clear, free of blemish, fair; (by trope) to be pure, free of defilement, innocent, guiltless. 2. (tr.) to purify, clarify; (by trope) to enquire into, probe, examine; to find out, discover, reveal; (by restriction: to capture by probing) to catch (fish) with a spear or harpoon.

sna /snaa/. fish-spear, harpoon; pike.

sla /sla/. 1. (tr.) to clarify, extract (oil, mineral substances, resin, etc.) by cooking; (by trope) to stew, cook as a stew. 2. (by trope) to explain, elucidate.

samla /samlaa/ [OK samlo /səmloo/ (K.154: 5, A.D. 684)]. stew; sauce.

samna /samnaa/ [MK samna /səmnəa/ (IMA 32: 23, A.D. 1687)]. the white metals: lead, zinc, tin, etc.

saka /sak/ [OK sak(k) ∼ sāg /sōk/ (K.451: 1, A.D. 680; K.127: 11, A.D. 683; K.154A: 17, A.D. 685) 'to steal, filch, pilfer']. 1. (tr.) to remove the outer covering from: to skin, flay, peel, strip, bark. 2. (intr.) to pass off the outer covering: to shed, slough, moult. Cf. paka.

samnaka /samnaak/. skin, hide, shell, hard outer skin.

rasaka /rsoak/. (intr.) to be skinned, peeled, stripped.

śaka /sōk/. 1. (tr.) to thrust, stick, shove into; to fit or insert (into); (of a spirit) to enter (medium). 2. (by trope) to drop a hint in order to squelch. Cf. cuka, -ňuka, suka.

saña /sənə/ [OK soň ∼ saň /sənə/ (K.910: 13, A.D. 651; K.493: 23, A.D. 657)]. 1. (tr.) to give back, pay back, repay, return, restore, compensate, reimburse. 2. (by trope) to respond, reply, retort, requite. Cf. tāna.

samṇaṇa /samnaŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) giving back: return, repayment, restoration, restitution, requital. 2. (that which is given back) repayment, compensation, reimbursement.

phsaṇa₁ phṣūra ṛ phṣūra phsaṇa₁ /pṣaŋ pṣōr ṛ pṣōr pṣaŋ/. (intr.) to dawdle, waste time, loaf.

-saḥ /-saŋ/. to raise, lift. Cf. saṁha, sāha.

sraḥa /sraŋ/². (intr.) to be raised up, elevated; to be high, lofty, towering.

phsahā /pṣaŋ/². 1. (intr.) to be high, on high, aloft, overhead, airborne; to lift oneself, rise, take wing, leave the ground, move skyward, float up; to mount, climb, ascend. 2. (tr.) to raise up, esp. to exalt, glorify; to offer up (prayers); phsahā breṇa: (to offer oneself to fate or chance) to venture, risk, hazard.

sa'ha /saŋ/ [OK sañ /søŋ/ (K.493: 30, A.D. 657)]. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, set up, elevate, erect; to pile or heap up, amass, accumulate. 2. (by extension) to build, construct. Cf. -sahā, sāha.

OK sañh /søŋ/ [K.137: 2 (A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (act or fact of) raising, founding. 2. (that which is raised) edifice, foundation.

samnaṇha /samnaŋ/ [OK samnañ /samnaŋ/ (K.248: 9, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. raising, setting up, erection, elevation. 2. edifice, building, house, monument.

-sapa /-saŋp/. to cover, protect. Cf. -ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, ṭopa, tapa, -sā'pa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

snapa /sñaŋp/ [OK snap /sñoŋp/ (K.831: 1, A.D. 968) 'cover']. shroud, pall. Whence, by reduction of initial cluster, napa /nọŋp/: mat in which one wraps oneself for protection against insects and dew when sleeping out of doors.
sa'pa /sæp/. 1. (tr.) to suck (up, in); to pump (air, liquid). 2. (intr.) to pump (up and down, back and forth).

sna'pa /snæp/. pump; piston; bellows.

sabva /sæp/ [P sabbha (= Skt sarva)]. 1. all, the whole. 2. every one, each one; every, each.

phsabva /pæsæp/. 0. to give or make over to the whole of, to all parts. 1. (tr.) to place or spread everywhere, send or spread to all quarters, fill the whole of.

*pansabva /bænsæp/ = phsabva.

sabva /sæp/ [For *sa'pa, wrongly attributed to P sabbha]. 1. (tr.) to reach, touch. 2. (by trope: to touch or affect the heart) to please, be agreeable to.¹

samnabva /sæmnæp/. favorite, darling, pet.

phsabva /pæsæp/. 1. (tr.) to touch, join, meet. 2. (intr.) to be touching, contiguous, adjoining.

prasabva /præsæp/ [OK prasap /præsæp/. 1. (reciprocal) to touch or join with each other, meet. 2. (tr.) to touch, reach, meet, abut on. 3. (intr.) to be contiguous, adjacent. 4. (causative) to place face to face.

sama /sæm/ [MK sām /sæm/ (IMA 3A: 53, A.D. 1579?); OK sām /sæm/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611) 'to join, combine, share equally'; < Skt sama 'even, level; same, equal; just, right, upright, good, honest...']. 1. (tr.) to join, combine (associate, consort) with, be an accomplice of; to meet, match, fit, suit, agree with; to be equivalent to; to merit, be worth. 2. (intr.) to be fitting, suitable, agreeable; to be needful, meet; to be worthy. Cf. sām, also smā, jhama.

-sara /-sær/. to enquire into, investigate. Cf. sa.

smara /smær/. (archaic) title of an officer of a court of law who reports the statements of witnesses.

sa'la /sæl/ [OK sl /sɔl/ (K.788: 4, A.D. 578-777)]. 0. to be blocked, backed up. 1. (intr.) to remain (behind), as balance or excess, be left over. 2. (by trope) to be super-

¹See also Headley, II: 1074a.
fluous, in excess; (by deverbalization) excessively. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, cá'la, ja'la, -sā'la.


[phsa'la /psal/]

pansa'la /panseal/. (tr.) to keep as sth. left over, e.g. spare part; to save (part of), put aside, nurse, husband.

-sa'sa /-sah/. to be empty. Cf. soḥ.

sra'sa /srāh/². (intr., of liquid) to be dried up after percolating.

-sā /-saa/. to have great worth or potency. Cf. sāra, sāla.

snā /snāa/, occurring in snā țai: piece of work by or from the hand of a master: masterpiece, masterwork. Cf. samnā.

samnā /samnāa/. 1. (act, fact or quality of being skilled) skill, dexterity, art, aptitude, capability, proficiency. 2. (that which is skillfully executed) skilled work, art, craftsmanship; samnā (țai): masterpiece. Cf. snā, samnāra.

phsā /phsāa/. (intr., of pain, passions, etc.) to be intense, agonizing, burning.

sāka /sāka/. 1. (tr.) to mark, brand (convict). 2. (by extension) to copy, duplicate. Cf. sā'ka.

samnāka /samnāa/. 1. mark, brand. 2. copy, duplicate.

-sāka /-saaka/. to withdraw. Cf. -siaka.

khsāka /ksāka/. 1. (intr.) to withdraw discreetly. 2. Expressive for the rustling of sth. uncoiling or slithering (e.g. rope or serpent).

kamsāka /kamsāka/. (intr.) to be retiring, shrinking, timorous, faint-hearted.

rasāka /rasāka/ [Connection uncertain]. 1. (intr., of cloth) to lose its creases or pleats. 2. (intr., of cloth) to fade.
sā'ka /sak/. 0. to prick. 1. (tr.) to tattoo. 2. tattoo. Cf. cā'ka, sāka.

-sā'ka /-sak/. to lodge, take shelter. Cf. tā'ka, ṭuka, ṭeka, duka, also ta'ka, -toka, toka.

*snā'ka /snak/. (intr., colloquial) to put up (stop) for the night, spend the night, camp. Cf. thnā'ka.

samnā'ka v samnā'ka /smonak/. 1. lodging for the night, overnight shelter; [MK (RSP 4224)] camp, bivouac. 2. (intr.) to halt for the night, stop overnight. Cf. tammā'ka.

sāha /saan/ [OK sān /saan/ (K.956: 44, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to set up, erect, build, esp. for a religious object. 2. (by extension) to perform (any good work), as by setting up an image, constructing a religious building, copying a manuscript; to practice, accomplish, execute. Cf. -sa ha, sa'ha.

OK snān /snaan/ [K.493: 24 (A.D. 657)]. 1. means, instrument or way of performing a pious work; snān niśkraya: means of compensation, way of making a return. 2. one who performs a pious work.

srānāha /sranaan/ [Anomalous expansion of *snāha]. (ar-chālo) spacious roofed shelter built in high tree, for protection against wild beasts and weather.

s'āna /sqaan/ [OK sa'ān /sqaan/ (K.258A: 14, post A.D. 1107)]. 1. (tr.) to make or build with art, construct and embellish. 2. (intr.) to be beautifully made.

sam'āna /samqaan/. 1. articles of adornment, jewelry, toilet accessories. 2. (tr.) to beautify, embellish; (by trope) to purify (heart, mind).

samnāna /samnaan/. 1. good work, pious deed, anything done out of devotion. 2. fruit of good works: blessing, (good) fortune, luck.

sāca /saac/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, splash. 2. (by extension) to throw out, eject, reject, discard. Cf. sā'ca.

sāča /sqac/. (intr.) to throw off light; to gleam, sparkle; to be brilliant, radiant, esp. to emit a white or metallic light.

samnāca /samqaac/. 1. (intr.) to appear, come out into the open; (of metallic glint) to be frightening. 2. (tr.) to strike the attention of, impress, star-
tle, alarm.

snāca /snaac/. scoop, bailer; ladle; bucket of water-wheel.

prasāca /prasaac/. (intr.) to scatter (rapidly).

rasāca /rasaac/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, strewn, be in disorder or confusion. 2. (tr.) to scatter, stew, litter.

-sā’ca /-sac/. to scatter. Cf. sāca.

khsā’ca /kSac/ [MK ksāca \(\approx\) khsāca /ksac/ (K.261/3°: 17, A. D. 1639; K.295: 2, A.D. 1478-1677); OK ksac /ksac/ (K. 505: 21, A.D. 639, unidentified cloth?)'to be loose, open', with khsac, khsāc, kṣaca, kṣec /ksac/ (K.256E/1°: 17, A.D. 878-977, toponym; K.255: 25, A.D. 978; K.257S: 12, A.D. 994, in personal title; K.293/5°: 2, A.D.1178-1277, toponym; K.413B: 16, A.D. 1361)]. 0. to be loose, granular. 1. sand.

sañña /saan/. 1. [MK (RSP 3809)] (intr.) to be tangled, snarled, interwoven in all directions, interlaced; to be dense, compact. 2. warp and woof thread; fiber, cordage, string; (of wood) grain. 3. (intr.) to be stringy, fibrous, thready; to be coarse-grained, rough; (by trope) to be intricate, knotty, complicated; to be fine, finical, fussy; to be repetitious, indecisive. Cf. -tāña, -tā’ña, -tāña, -tā’ña, -sā’ña, also dāña, -dāña.

smāña /smaan/. (intr.) to be tangled, jumbled, mixed up.

samanāña /samaanaan/. 1. (intr.) to be all stringy, fibrous.

2. (by trope) to be fussy, fastidious.

[sasāña /saaan/]

"samsāña /samsaan/. (intr.) to be repetitious, harping; (by extension) to be irritating, annoying, boring.

-sā’ña /-san/. (woven or weaving) fiber, thread. Cf. -tāña, -tā’ña, -tāña, -tā’ña, sāña, also dāña, -dāña.

samnā’ña /smanaaan/. 1. netting. 2. finely-woven net; cast-net.

msā’ña /msaan/ [Particularizing /m-\; either 'the stringy, the rope-like' or 'the twister, he who weaves (sc., in moving)']. (year of) the Snake, the sixth of the duo-denary cycle.
sā'ta /sat/. 1. (intr.) to float (on water, in air); to drift; (by trope) to drift as a vagabond, wander, roam. 2. (by trope, of hair and the like) to hang loose, stream.
samātā /samnat/. 1. flotsam, driftage. 2. floating hulk.

*sasā'ta /ssat/. (intr.) to be afloat, keep floating.

[phsā'ta /psat/]
pansā'ta /bonsat/. 1. (intr.) to cause to float: to set afloat, launch, let drift; (by trope) to set adrift as a vagabond: to drive out, banish, expel. 2. (tr., of river) to carry, bear, convey (sediment, logs, etc.).

rasā'ta /rsat/. 1. (intr.) to be afloat, drifting. 2. (by trope, of cloth or thread) to fray, come unraveled.

-sāna /-saan/. to be peaceful. Cf. sānta.
sranāna /sranaan/ [Anomalous expansion of *sāna], occurring in sranika sranāna: (intr.) to be pleasant and tranquil, agreeable and quiet.

sānta /saan/ [Skt sānta (= P santa)]. (intr.) to be peaceful, tranquil, quiet, calm, undisturbed. Cf. -sāna. See also ksānta, srānta.

*phsānta /pssaan/. (intr.) to be calm, quiet, at peace; to be appeased, pacified.

*pansānta /bonsaan/. 1. (tr.) to calm, allay, placate. 2. (tr.) to pacify (territory, population), restore peace and order in/among.

sāpa /saap/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, sow broadcast, spread; (by trope) to distribute, disseminate; (by further trope) to throw to the winds, squander, dissipate. 2. (intr.) to be dissipated, weak, divested of potency, esp. venom, supernatural power; (of water) to be unsalted, fresh; (of foods) to be flat, bland, tasteless, insipid; (by trope, of personalities, books, etc.) to be dull, vapid, uninteresting.

OK snāp /snaap/ [K.689: 16 (A.D. 578-777)] = samāpā.
samāpā /samnapa/. 1. (act, fact or operation of) sowing, planting. 2. (that which is sown) sown rice, seedling.

[phsāpa /psaap/]
pansāpa /bonsaap/. 1. (tr.) to render (poison, magic)
ineffectual; to counteract, neutralize. 2. (tr.)
to make (food) flat or insipid. 3. (tr.) to weak-
en, palliate; to sweeten (medicine).

sā'pa /sap/. 0. to repeat, move back and forth; to dou-
ble, cover, protect. 1. (tr.) to chop rapidly or furiously.
2. (intr.) to be repetitive, say the same thing. Cf.
-ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, ṭopa, ṭapa, -sapa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

snā'pa /snap/ [OK snap ~ snāp /snap/ (K.831: 1, A.D. 968; K.
669C: 4, A.D. 972) 'guard, protector, armor'; > Thai
不良信息 /sanāp/]. 1. (intr., of undergrowth) to be thick,
dense. 2. undergrowth, underbrush; swaddling clothes;
any type of habiliment worn to cover or protect: ban-
dage or binding (over wound), chest-protector, greaves
or shin-guards, arm-guard.

*sasā'pa /ssap/. (tr.) to shake repeatedly in order to un-
fold or spread.

rasā'pa /rsap/. (intr.) to be constantly agitated or tor-
mented, know no rest.

-sāma /-saam/. to repeat, reproduce. Cf. sām, ōsam.

snāma /snaam/ [OK snām /snaam/ (K.165S: 16, A.D. 957)]. 1.
mark, weal, scar, (old) wound; (by trope) excavation,
ditch, trench. 2. trace, track, imprint, impression,
footprint; (obsolete) lane, for racing; (by trope) ves-
tige, remains.

sramāma /srampaam/ [Anomalous expansion of *snāma]. (intr.,
to be covered with many small particles or pieces) to
have hair or fluff adhering to one's person.

samnāma /samnaam/. mark, gash, scar; wound.

rasāma /rsaam/, occurring in rasema rasāma: 1. (intr.) to
waver, be torn between alternatives. 2. overworked
picture, painting or design: daub.

sā ya /saaj/ [Cf. Thai สา /sāj/ 'line, string']. 1.
(intr.) to scatter, spread, disperse, diffuse; to extend,
be spread; (by trope) to spread, be prolific. 2. scatter-
ing, dispersal, dissemination. Cf. cāya, -nāya, -sē, -sai,
-soya.

[srāya /sraaj/]

sārāya /saraaj/ [Anomalous expansion of *srāya]. or-
mental wooden valance around house eaves.
khsāya /ksaaj/ [OK khsāy /ksaaj/ (K.291: 14, A.D. 910), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be widespread, common, general, prevalent. 2. (intr.) to be in bits or particles, loose, granular (as rice).

trasāya /trasaaj/. (intr.) to spread (out), extend; to be spreading, open, extended.

phsāya /psaaj/. 1. (tr.) to spread, scatter; to pour out, spill; (by trope) to disseminate, broadcast, publish, announce. 2. (intr.) to shoot or spring up/out, gush, spurt, spout, squirt, fly up/out. 3. spread, diffusion, distribution, extension.

rasāya /rasaaj/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, spread, dispersed; to be loose, free, detached, separated, untied, undone, unbound. 2. (by trope) to be free or rid (of), relieved; to be unstrung, weak (after tension or exertion).

ramsāya /rumsaaj/. 1. (tr.) to undo, untie, unfasten. 2. (tr.) to slacken, ease, relax.

sāra /saar/ [Skt/P sāra]. 1. substance, essence, heart, pith, choicest part; value, worth; gist, purport, message, text. 2. (intr.) to have great worth or manly vigor, be virile or strong. Cf. -sā, -sāla.

*samnāra /smnaar/ [MK *samnāra /smnara/, > Thai สัมนา /sāmana/]. distinctive rhythm or melody, appropriate to each division of a theatrical text.

phsāra /psaar/ [Perhaps for *bī sāra]. (MK) because of, on account of, owing to the fact that.

-sāra /-saar/. gum, resin. Cf. jāra.

phsāra /psaar/ 2. 0. to join (two members) with gum, glue, or the like. 1. (tr.) to stick (fasten) together, solder, weld. 2. (by trope) to reconcile (contending parties).

pansāra /bonsaar/. 1. (act or fact of) joining, gluing together, soldering. 2. (point or place of joining) join, joint, seam.

-sāla /-saaal/. value, worth; to be virile, active. Cf. -sā, sāra.

sāla /snaal/. 1. (tr.) to esteem, be fond of, care for. 2. (intr.) to be friendly, cordial, amiable. 3. friend.
saṃñāla /saṃnāla/.
Fondness, friendship.

kṛasāla /kṛasāla/.
(intr., rājasabda) to take exercise, disport oneself, divert oneself, go on an excursion for pleasure, have a good time, relax.

sā'la /sāla/.
1. (intr.) to be too much, superfluous, extra. 2. (tr.) to have had enough of, be tired of. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, cā'la, ja'la, sa'la.

[pḥsā'la /pḥsal/]
pansā'la /pansāla/.
(tr.) to create a surplus or residue of; to leave over.

-sāva /-sāwa/.
1. to draw, haul.

srāva /srāwa/.
(tr.) to draw (rope, cord) from a coil or ball, pull (yarn) from a skein.

khsāva /khsāwa/.
Expressive for the soft sibilance of sth. rubbing or being rubbed.

kṛasāva /kṛasāwa/.
(tr.) to draw towards oneself esp. with both arms.

rasāva /rsaaw/.
1. (intr., of a collectivity, as a company of ants) to crawl along in silence. 2. attenuated form of khsāva.

-sāva /-sāwa/.
1. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sūva, -sau.

[smāva /smāwa/. See smau].

sāva ṣāva /sāwa maaw/ [Anomalous expansion of *sma'va].
1. Nephelium lappaceum Linn. (Sapindaceæ) or N. longanum, rambutan. 2. Passiflora edulis Sims (Passifloraceæ), P. foetida, or P. quadrangularis Linn., passion-flower.

siṇa /siṇ/.
[OK siṇ /siṇ/ (K.44B: 10, A.D. 674) 'to stay in/at, abide; to be still, contemplative; to be present, preside at (rite)']. 1. (intr., of monks) to sleep. 2. (tr.) to perform (magic rite). Cf. jhāna.

smiṇa /smiṇ/.
[OK smiṇ /smiṇ/ (K.873: 17, A.D. 921), 'resident priest']. 1. magician, sorcerer; medium. 2. (slang) to be dead as a doornail. 3. smiṇa smādha: to be locked in meditation, deep in contemplation.

samniṇa /samniṇa/.
1. (of monks) reclining position, sleeping posture. 2. (of monks) sleeping-place, bed, pallet.
siḥa /-səŋ/ [Cf. OK sin /sin/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620)]. to be other, different. Cf. sina, -seha.

phsiḥa /psəŋ/ = phseña.

sita /sət/ [MK; cf. Old Mon kcìt /kcət/ 'to die']. (in-tr.) to die. Cf. -siata.

sita /sət/ [OK sit /sit/ (K.245: 18, A.D. 978–1077) 'fondre'; cf. K.765: 8, A.D. 687, male slave name]. 1. (tr.) to clean, cleanse, purify; to clean by plucking, preen; to comb (hair), curry (horse), hackle (cotton). 2. (by extension) to refine and pour (metals), smelt, cast; to pour (water) from one vessel into another.

snīta /snət/. 1. fine-toothed comb (used chiefly for de-lousing). 2. (comb-like formation) hand of bananas, cluster, bunch.


smita /smət/. 1. (act or fact of) smelting or casting of metals: founding. 2. cast iron, etc. 3. foundryman, founder, metalworker.

srīta /srət/. 1. (tr.) to clean, pick or sift out impurities from. 2. (by restriction) to whiten (rice) by a second pounding.

samrīta /samrət/ [OK samrit /sənrit/ (K.505: 18, A.D. 639) 'bronze']. 1. (act or operation of) cleaning, sifting, refining, smelting, etc.; (act or fact of) picking, choosing. 2. husked and cleaned rice; bronze.

samnīta /samnət/. operation of casting (metals).

sasīta /səsət/. 1. (intr., of birds) to pluck repeatedly at one's feathers, preen. 2. (by trope) to preen, primp.

prəsina /prəsən/, occurring alone or as prəsina (pə) jā ^ prəsina nə (pə) jā: in case, in the event that; if ever.

sīn /sən/ [OK sin /sin/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620) 'to be other, otherwise'], occurring in pəe sina: 1. (archaic) if, on the other hand. 2. if ever. Cf. -siḥa, -seha.
-sila /-sòl/ 1. to inch forward. Cf. -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sw, -swra, -særa, -siana, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

msila /msòl/. 0. last night. 1. yesterday. Cf. rasiala.

-sila /-sòl/ 2. to practice, cultivate. Cf. sīla.

smila /smòl/. 1. (one who cultivates the principles of morality or the religious virtues) ascetic. 2. (one who, through asceticism, has acquired supernormal powers) magician, sorcerer, wizard. 3. kind of powerful magic.

ṣī /si/ [OK cyə /ciə/ (K.415: 5, A.D. 877)]. 1. (tr., vulgar) to eat; (by trope) to take or consume (fuel, time); (of water, acids) to eat away (at), corrode, erode, pit; (of a comb, tool) to bite; (of gears) to be engaged; (of colors) to match. 2. (by further trope) to earn (wages, salary), win (at cards), take or accept (bribe). Cf. -cī, also soya, svoya, jhī.

[phṣī /psī/]

panṣī /pansī/. 1. (tr.) to let (cattle) graze, pasture (animals). 2. (by trope) to etch (metals); to match (colors, materials, etc.).

*pramṣī /pramṣī/. 1. (reciprocal) to bite one another. 2. (by trope) to engage, be pitted or matched against, one another.

sīla /sòl/ [Skt śīla (= P sīla)]. 1. practice or cultivation of morality. 2. moral or ethical conduct; morality, moral principle; virtue, piety. Cf. -sila.

sīka /sýk/. 1. (tr.) to subject to hard usage, use, wear (down, away, out). 2. (intr.) to be worn (down, away, out), used, defaced, obliterated; (by trope) to retire from holy orders.

sbīka /s_GAME/ [Presumably for earlier *spik /s_GAME/]. 1. (intr.) to be lifeless, inert, unfeeling, insensitive. 2. (by trope) to be languid, indolent.

sambika /sampīk/. derogatory form of sbīka.


*khsīka /ksīk/ [Perhaps 'to be beset by sorrow, woebegone'],
occurring only in kṣiṇa kṣowlia: to sob with grief.

phṣika /psŷk/ [OK phṣik /psyk/ (K.235D: 44, A.D. 1052)].
  1. (tr.) to use, make use of; to break in (shoes); (by trope)
     to temper (metals, by alternate heating and cooling).
  2. (tr.) to defrock (monk), break, expel.

*sansika /bonsŷk/. (tr.) to wear down or out.

-sIPA /-Sy̞P/. onomatopoeia for soft friction.

khṣIPA /ksŷp/. (intr.) to whisper; to murmur.

rasIPA /rsŷp/. 1. (intr.) to be whispered, audible only as
    a low murmur. 2. (intr.) to tingle, tickle.

-sima /SYM/. 0. to stay; to lag, be slow. 1. (intr.) to ad-
    vance slowly; (by deverbalization) then, next; later, af-
    terwards.

snIMA /sny̞M/. accumulated dirt or grime.

[sasima /ssym/]

sansima /sansỹm/. (intr.) to move hesitantly, by fits
    and starts, gradually.

-suka /sok/. 0. to stop up, block; to cram, tuck in. 1.
    placenta, afterbirth. Cf. cuka, -ńuka, śaka.

[spuka sbok/. to cache one's young].

sampuka /sambok/. 1. (cache for young animals, birds,
    insects) nest, nidus, bed, cocoon, den. 2. (by trope)
    litter, brood, family.

trasuka /trasok/. (tr.) to force one's way into, penetrate
    quickly; to crowd into through a narrow opening.

rasuka /rsok/. (tr., of a collectivity) to be swallowed up
    in (e.g., cavity, darkness) one after the other.

-suka /-sok/. to be pleasant; to be content. Cf. sukha.

*snuka /snok/ [Dialectal (e.g., Trà-vinh); whence Thāi śwųm
    /sanuk/ 'to be pleasant, delightful']. (intr.) to be
    easy, not difficult. Cf. sranuka.

sranuka /srǝnok/ [MK srapuka /srǝnok/ (L̄poeka 'aṅgaravatta,
    203a, A.D. 1620)]. 1. Pleasantness, pleasure, ease,
    comfort, contentment, happiness, delight, joy, bliss.
    2. (intr.) to be pleasant, easy; to be easy-going.
**sukha /sok/** [Skt/P sukha]. 1. *(intr.)* to be pleasant, agreeable, comfortable, congenial; to be calm, peaceful. 2. *(intr.)* to be content, contented, satisfied, glad, happy, gratified, joyful, blissful. Cf. -suka.

**suddha /sot/** [Skt śuddha (= P suddha) 'perfect, pure, blameless']. 1. *(intr.)* to be pure, spotless, clean, clear, virtuous. 2. *(intr.)* to be unmixed, simple, homogeneous; to be exclusive, absolute.

[phsuddha /psot/]

*pansuddha /bonsot/.* *(tr.)* to purify, clarify, purge.

**sula /sol/.* *(tr.)* to introduce *(usually delicately)* into a narrow orifice (e.g., ear, rectum); to stick into, insert. Cf. cūla, -ja'la, jula, sūla, also -cwra, swra, etc.

*sasula /ssol/.* *(tr.)* to force one's way into by wriggling or squirming. Cf. trasula.

trasula /trasol/ = sasula.

rasula /rsol/.* *(intr., of a collectivity) to disappear into an opening by crouching or otherwise making oneself small.

**susa /soh/.* 1. *(tr.)* to burn to ashes, burn up, burn completely. 2. *(intr.)* to be reduced to ashes; *(by trope)* to be all gone, gone completely, exhausted. 3. *(by further trope)* to comprehend or cover the whole; to be whole, complete. Cf. -suḥ, soḥ.

*sagusa /samnoh/.* *(intr.)* to be burned or dried up.

trasusa /trasoḥ/.* 0. to be complete, entire. 1. *(intr.)* to be pure, unmixed. 2. *(intr.)* to be completely or finely ground, fine; *(of down, cotton, etc.)* to be fine and fluffy.¹

rasusa /rsoh/.* *(intr.)* to be (all) covered *(with spots or sores)*, riddled *(with holes).*

ramsusa /rmsoḥ/.* *(tr.)* to purify;² to fluff up.

-suḥ /-soh/.* to comprehend or cover the whole. Cf. susa,

¹With thanks to Headley, I: 338a.
²Cf. Headley, II: 900b.
soh.

sruh /sroh/. (intr.) to be of one mind, agree with one another, see eye to eye. Cf. ruh.

samruh /samroh/. (tr.) to bring (in)to agreement, make peace between.

sūka /s′ook/. (tr.) to bribe, corrupt, suborn.

samūnka /samn′ok/. bribe, (illicit) gift.

sūta /s′oot/. to chant, recite. Cf. sūtra.

smūta /sm′oot/ [OK smvat /smuuet/ (K.843A: 20, A.D. 1025)].
1. (one who chants, recites or reads aloud) recitant.
2. (intr.) to chant stanzas on a certain melody, mostly on the occasion of a funeral.


sūtra /s′ot/ [OK svat /suuet/ (K.67A: 4, A.D. 978-1177), > Thai สำหรับ /suuet/ 'to chant, recite'; MK sūta /suut > soot/ (K.261/5°: 6, A.D. 1578-1677); wrongly attributed to Skt sūtra 'concatenation of rules or aphorisms, Buddhist discourse']. 1. (tr.) to chant, cantillate, intone, recite; (archae) to read aloud; sūtra riana: to learn or study by chanting or reciting one's lessons, learn by rote. 2. (intr.) to recite a prayer, pray; (archae) to offer a prayer or appeal, make a plea or request.

Sūna /s′on/ [OK *son /soon/]. 1. (tr.) to work (clay). 2. (tr.) to make or shape (sth.) in clay.

spūna /sb′on/ [Cf. OK spun /s′uun/? (K.1: 7, A.D. 578-777)]. (place where human clay is modeled) womb, uterus.

smūna /sm′on/ [OK smon /smoon/ (K.137: 21, A.D. 578-677)].
1. worker in clay, potter. 2. (act or art of) working in clay, modeling, pottery.

*samūnna /samn′on/. (act, art or result of working in clay) pottery, ceramics.

Sūna /s′on/ [OK som /soom/ (K.939: 8, A.D. 578-677) ∼ svam /suəm/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 898)]. (tr.) to beg, entreat, im-
plore, plead; to ask for, request. Cf. sum.

smūma /smōom/. beggar, cadger; mendicant; supplicant. Cf. smūn.

samṇūma /samnōom/. 1. (act, fact or practice of) begging (alms, favor, boon). 2. plea, supplication, request.

sūra /sōor/. [OK *svar /suər/, < Skt svara (= P sara). 1. sound, noise; voice, cry. 2. (intr.) to make a sound, utter a cry.

snūra /snōor/. sound, noise.

-sūra /-sōor/. to advance with caution. Cf. -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sila, -sūla², -sw, swra, -sēra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sēra, also cāra, cūra.

psūra /psōor/. 1. (intr.) to be hesitant, indecisive, dilatory; to dilly-dally. 2. (tr.) to hold back, delay (doing sth.).

-sūla /-sōol/¹ to insert, introduce. Cf. cūla, -ja'la, jula, sula, also -cwra, swra, etc.

snūla /snōol/¹. 1. stuffing (of meat, pastry). 2. core.

-sūla /-sōol/². to follow along a line. Cf. -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sila, -sūra, -sw, swra, -sēra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sēra, also cāra, cūra.

snūla /snōol/². axis; axle, axletree.

-sūva /-sōow/. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sāva, -sau.


srūva /srōow/ [OK srū ≠ sru /sruu/ (K.79: 9, A.D. 639; K. 910: 14, A.D. 651)]. paddy, standing or unhusked rice, as opposed to 'aṅkara or husked (but uncooked) rice.

srāmūva /srāmōow/ [Anomalous expansion of *smūva]. (intr.) to be hairy, hirsute; to have a thick, unkempt mustache or beard. Cf. sāva māva, smau.
-sw /-sùuə/. to make a line; to inch forward. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sùra, swra¹, -swla, -søra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cùra.

swna /snuən/. 1. footbridge consisting of a pole, plank or log. 2. cord for drying laundry. 3. tightrope.

swna /snuən/ [OK svan /snuən/ (K.137: 13, A.D. 578-677); > Thai สวน /snuən/ 'garden, plantation']. 1. (tr.) to groom, tend, take care of, look after. 2. (intr.) to be neat, spruce, well-groomed; to be attractive, presentable, agreeable, pleasant. 3. (pleasure) garden, flower garden.

samwina /samnuən/. 1. good grooming, elegant or natty appearance; swank, foppery; propriety. 2. tenor, purport, full significance.

swya /sùuəj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 281)]. (fixed) tax, poll-tax, duty, impost; tribute.

samnywa /samnuəj/. taxes collectively, duties, dues.

swra /sùuer/¹ [Perhaps same item as swra²]. 1. (intr.) to advance with caution, proceed with care, inch or creep forward. 2. (tr.) to walk along the narrow surface of, cross by means of a narrow way, as a log over a stream. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sùra, -swla, -søra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cùra.

*saswra /ssùuer/. (intr.) to ease oneself forward, walk cautiously; to sneak, steal, skulk. Cf. sasiara.


swra /sùuer/² [Perhaps 'to approach, as with a petition' and same item as swra¹]. 1. (tr.) to ask, enquire of. 2. (intr.) to ask, pose a question or problem. 3. (tr.) to ask after the health of; to greet, salute; to visit. Cf. cūla, -ja'la, jula, sula, sùla.

samwra & samnywa /samnuər/. 1. (act or fact of) asking, questioning: question, problem, inquiry, interrogation. 2. greeting, salutation; visit.
swi /swi/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -hala, -ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, høra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

khswi /kswi/. 1. muscular upsurge in sob or gasp. 2. (intr.) to sob.

ka'mswi /ka'mswi/. 1. [MK (RSP 289)] vapor, emanation; venom (of serpent). 2. float (of fishing line).

sø /sø/. 1. (intr.) to lie on the surface, be superficial, exterior; to be shallow, thin, skin-deep; (by trope) to skim the surface. 2. (tr.) to raise the outer covering of (sth.) slightly.

sna /sna/. 1. (intr.) to touch or affect only the surface, be superficial. 2. (intr.) to talk around a subject, be vague or ambiguous; to hint, suggest.

samø /samø/. short while, moment; interim.

søca /søca/. 1. (tr.) to laugh at, deride, mock, jeer at. 2. (intr.) to laugh, burst out laughing, giggle, snicker; (by trope) to open.

samøca /samøca/. laughing, laughter, burst or roar of laughter; derision, mockery, ridicule; merriment.

[phsøca /phsøca/]

pansøca /pansøca/. (tr.) to press (flowers of cotton plant before maturity) in order to make them open and dry in the sun.

søma /søma/ [OK sem /søm/ (K.240S: 10, A.D. 979), female slave name]. (intr.) to be damp, moist, humid, wet. Cf. høma, -hëma.

samøma /samøma/. dampness, moisture.

[sasøma /sasøma/]

sansøma /sansøma/ [OK samsøm /samsøm/ (K.877: 11, A.D. 578-777), personal name]. 1. damp, dampness, moisture, wet, wetness, humidity. 2. dew. Cf. 'ansøma.

phsøma /phsøma/. 1. (tr.) to dampen, moisten, wet. 2. (act or fact of) dampening, sprinkling, spraying; exposure to dew.

pansøma /pansøma/ = phsøma.

*'ansøma /'ansøma/ = sansøma.
søya /səaːj/. 1. (tr.) to lift, raise, pull (turn, tuck, roll, gather) up, as a curtain or the skirts of the sarong. 2. (by trope) to uncover, expose; to reveal, divulge (secret). Cf. -hāya, huya, -hɔya, - jurisdictions, also -ruya etc. and hoyā.

sɔɔyā /sbəaːj/. 1. relief, let-up, surcease, interruption; alleviation, respite, repose, calm, relaxation; recovery (from illness, misfortune). 2. coolness to, lack of interest in. 3. (intr.) to be relieved, alleviated; to rest, repose; to recover.

-søra /-saər/. to make a line, write. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -siana, siara, -sila, -sara, also cāra, cūra.

sarasøra /sɔɔrsaər/ [Doublet of saraśera; MK sarasera /sɔɔrər/ (IMA 38: 3c, A.D. 1701)\(^1\)]. 1. (intr.) to write a eulogy. 2. (by extension) to eulogize, praise, laud, commend.

prasøra /prɔsaər/. (intr.) to be praiseworthy, laudable; to be noble, excellent.

-siaka /-slək/. to rustle. Cf. -sāka.

khsiska /ksliək/. onomatopoeia for soft friction, as of wind or sth. dragging.

trasiaka /trɔsliək/. (intr., of breeze) to blow lightly but steadily.

siaŋa /sliəŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 270), probably through Thai ฐำง /sǐaŋ/]. (rājasabda) brah sūra siaṅa: voice. Cf. -seña.

sambiliaŋa /sambliəŋ/ [Cf. Thai สำมิง /sǎmniəŋ/]. voice quality, timbre, resonance; voice.

siata /sliət/. 1. (tr.) to thrust or stick into; to fix, drive, plant in; to insert, stop or block up, plug. 2. (tr.) to enter by stealth, sneak (slip, creep) into. Cf. jiata. Note also liata.

sniata /snliət/. 1. peg, pin, bolt, pinte, dowel, wedge, chock, key, quoin, stake. 2. (by trope) kind of knife worn in the belt; young corn adhering to stalk; secret

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\(^1\)Vid. S. Pou, BEFEO LXII: 315, note 2.
lover, paramour; ruse, stratagem (in battle).

*sasiata /səliət/. (intr.) to enter by stealth with light, quick movements.

msiata /msəliət/. trick, design.

-siata /ːliət/. to die. Cf. sita.

[phsiata /psəliət/]

*pansiata /bənəliət/. (tr., archaic) to kill, slay.

-siana /ːliən/. to make a line, write. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -səra, siara, -sila, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

smiana /smiən/ [Thai แหมี่ /samīən/, < OK *smer /smeer/ or MK *smera /smeer/]. scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk.

klrasiana /k rasliən/. style of fine calligraphy.

-siara /sliər/. 0. to follow along a line. 1. (tr.) to walk (tightrope or the like), walk along the edge of, hug (wall), skirt (forest). 2. (intr.) to walk cautiously, proceed with care, ease (inch) forward. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -səra, -siana, -sila, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

sasiara /səliər/. (intr.) to inch forward or sneak forward with light, quick movements. Cf. saswra.

-siila /sliəl/. to ease forward. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -səra, -siana, siara, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

rasiala /rsliəl/. 1. (intr.) to proceed slowly or carefully, ease forward. 2. (tr.) to approach gradually, come near to, be on the point of. 3. (period of the sun's approach to the horizon) late afternoon, from 1700 to 1800 hours or thereabouts; (under European influence) afternoon, from noon to sunset.

-seña /-seən/. to be other, different. Cf. -siña, sina.

phseña /psənə/. (intr.) to be other, otherwise, different; to be separate, apart. Whence phseña-phseña: to be various, sundry, diverse, miscellaneous. Cf. phsiña.
-सेण -sena /-sêṇ/². sound, voice. Cf. siana.

  [sleña /slēṇ/]
  samlēṇa /samlēṇ/. voice; sound, cry.

seba /saæp/ [OK seva /sɛp/ (K.829: 22, A.D. 978-1077); cf. sevabhāra (= seva bhāra?) at K.137: 1, A.D. 578-677]; < stem of Skt/P √sev 'to dwell, frequent, resort to; to tend, wait upon, serve, devote oneself to, be addicted to']. 1. (tr.) to dwell or abide in; to frequent, haunt. 2. (by trope) to cultivate, practice; to give oneself over to, become a slave to, be addicted to. Cf. -sēba.


-सेर -sera /-sèr/. to make a line, inscribe. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -sēra, -siana, siara, -siāla, also cāra, cūra.

smera /smērə/. (archaic) scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk. Cf. smiana.

saraserā /sārsērə/ [OK srasir /sṛsiir/ ∨ sarsir /sərsiir/ (K.352N: 30, 31, A.D. 878-977); MK sasīra ∨ sasīra /səsiir/ (IMA 8: 29, A.D. 1625; IMA 24: 39, A.D. 1643); doublet of sarasa]. (tr.) to inscribe, write.

-सेव -seva /-sēw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 64)]. powder; niter, gunpowder. Cf. -sau.


  [raseva /rəsēw/]
  ramseva /rumśēwə/ = mseva.

sēsa /saæt ∨ sēt/ [OK šēga /sɛt/ (K.590B: 3, A.D. 678-777), < Skt šēga (= P sesa) 'remainder, rest']. 1. remainder, excess, surplus, balance. 2. (intr.) to be left over, in excess; (by extension) to be left out, omitted.

sam̐esa /samnaət/. 1. remains, leavings, vestige, trace, relic. 2. (Cf. P ānisaṇa) balance of karma; merit or

sē /saac/ [Chinese (CLK, item 274)]. clan, lineage.
krasē /kraasac/. line, lineage, filiation.

-sē /-saac/.
cordage, line. Cf. cāya, -nāya, sāya, -sai, -soya.

khsē /ksaac/ [OK kse ~ khse /ksēc/ (K.713B: 10, A.D. 893, male slave name; K. 669C: 7, A.D. 972);¹ > Thai นิริม /kraṣē/].
1. (generic term for fiber or cordage) thread, string, line, cord, rope; wire, cable, chain;
(LEATHER) belt, (steel measuring) tape, etc. 2. (straight or other) line, band, furrow; (of water, electricity, etc.) current; meridian (of longitude), parallel (of latitude). Cf. sarasai.

sēnā /saacē/ [Cf. OK seh /seē/? (K.109: 20, A.D. 655, female slave name; K.22: 36, A.D. 578-677;² and K.755: 2, A. D. 578-677)]. (tr.) to carry (as a litter) between two or more persons.

snēnā /snaacē/ [OK sneñ /sneē/ (K.879: 5, A.D. 1041), 'horn'; but cf. Middle Mon sneñ /sneñ/ 'wing'.³]
1. poles or shafts for suspending or supporting a burden between two or more persons; litter, palanquin, stretcher. 2. (animal) horns.

[khsēnā /ksaacē/. to carry or wear over the shoulder].
kansēnā /kanṣaacē/ [OK kaṣeñ /kaṁṣēc/ (K.904B: 24, A. D. 713) 'bearer, porter', female slave name]. (that which is worn over the shoulder) light shawl formerly worn by women; scarf, headcloth, towel.

sēn /saen/ [Chinese (CLK, item 275)]. (tr.) to make an offering of food to the spirits of the dead.
samnēnā /samnaacē/. offering (of food for the dead).

-sēba /-saap/. to frequent; to cultivate. Cf. seba.
samnēba /samnaacē/. 1. (act or fact of) frequenting (e.g., unsavory places of amusement). 2. cultivation, practice; addiction, enslavement (to passions).

²Cf. C III: 147 note 5.
-sai /-saj/₁. line, thread. Cf. ९या, -९या, ९या, -१े, ९ोया.

[khsai /ksaj/. to be thin, slender].

kansai /kansaj/₁. stern, poop (of boat); back; crupper.

sarasai /saarsaj/ [Cf. OK trasai /trəsəj/ (K.165N: 24, A.D. 952), in toponym, and Thai เส้นผ่าศูนย์กลาง /sān sāj/].

1. thread, filament, hair, tendon, sinew; nerve; vein.

2. numeral classifier for the foregoing. Cf. khsē.

-सै /-सै/². to be ritually female, negative, secondary, weak. Cf. -ताया.

[khsai /ksaj/. to be female].

kansai /kansaj/². wife, consort, esp. of the Buddha.

phsai /psaj/. 1. (intr., of forest) to be thin, open, secondary. 2. (intr.) to be left (not right); to be unseemly, indecorous.

soka /saaok/ [OK sok /sook/ (K.245: 7, A.D. 978-1077), female personal name; < Skt ściка (= P soka)].

1. sorrow, affliction, pain, grief.

2. (intr.) to be sad, sorrowful, afflicted; to grieve, mourn.

sraṇoka /sranaaok/ [Anomalous expansion of *sṇoka], occurring in sraṇोऽ sraṇoka: to grieve or mourn over, miss intensely.

samanoka /samnaaok/. 1. (act or fact of) sorrowing, grieving.

2. sorrow, grief, sadness, affliction.

*khsoka /ksaaok/ [Cf. OK ksok /ksook/? (K.939: 7, A.D. 578-677)₁], occurring in khsa'ta khsoka: to be wretched, miserable.

-sopa /-saaop/. to embrace, hold with both arms. Cf. 'apa, opa, also '०पा.

krasopa /krasaaop/. (tr.) to take or hold in both arms, hug, clasp, embrace.

saya /saaoj/ [MK soya /sooj/ (K.261/2°: 26, A.D. 1578-1677); OK svey /sueej/ (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977) down to K.413B: 10 (A.D. 1361); perhaps for ifx /-b/- (= /-b-/?) +

₁But cf. C V: 56 and note 3.
*-sey /-seej/, allomorph of ñī /sii/; cf. doublet svoya]. 1. (tr., rājasabda) to eat, ingest, partake of, consume; to drink, smoke. 2. (by trope, rājasabda) to take unto oneself, have the use or benefit of, enjoy, possess, rule. 3. = svoya. Cf. -cī, jhañ, ñī, svoya.

*ṣnoya /ṣñaoj/ [OK sañvey /sñuaŋj/ (K.353S: 33, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. (rājasabda) royal food and drink.

-sāya /-saaoj/. to disperse, dissipate. Cf. cāya,
-ñāya, sāya, -sē, -sai.

kṣoṣa /kṣaoj/. 0. to have one's strength dissipated. 1. (intr.) to be weak, feeble, debilitated. 2. (by trope) to be helpless, powerless.

kamsōya ~ kamsōya /kamsaaoj/. 1. (intr.) to be (e[haracteristically or constitutionally] weak. 2. weak-ling; jaded animal.

soh /soah/ [OK soh /soh/? (K.138: 19, A.D. 620), in female slave name, ~ soh /soh/? (K.872S: 22, A.D. 878-977), in toponym; > Thai สะย /sōa/]. 1. (intr.) to be empty, vacant, devoid of content; (by trope) to be deprived of life, vigor, flavor or the like: to be void, barren, blank, lifeless. 3. (by deverbalization) in order not to, so as not to; (as clause final, with negation) at all, in the least, utterly, quite, extremely. Cf. -sa'sa, susa.

sraṇoh /sraṇaoh/ [MK (Lpēka 'āṅgaravatta, 22a, A.D. 1620); anomalous expansion of *snoh]. 1. (intr.) to languish, be languid. 2. (by restriction) to be homesick, ill with nostalgia.

smoh /smaoh/ [MK smoḥ ~ smoh /smoh/ (IMA 3A: 49, A.D. 1579; IMA 7: 4, A.D. 1622); no connection with Old Mon smoḥ /smoh/ 'to be equal, alike', which Shorto identifies with Khmer smē /smaa/ (< Skt sama)]. 0. to be devoid (e.g. of imperfection, duplicity, etc.). 1. (intr.) to be whole, hale; (by deverbalization) wholly, completely, altogether. 2. (intr.) to be free of guile: frank, candid, open, straightforward, honest, sincere, truthful; to be true, real, genuine; (by trope) to be direct, straight; to be true, loyal.

sasoh /ssoah/. (tr.) to untangle (threads, hair, &c.) with a comb. Cf. sasoh 'andaña: [MK (RSP 2791)] to talk of this and that, talk of trivial things; to say sweet nothings (to s.o.), flirt.

khsoh /ksaoj/. (intr.) to be dried up/out; (by trope) to be flat, tasteless.
phsoh /psaoh/. 1. (tr.) to express the juice from; to impair the flavor of. 2. (by trope) to destroy the profit or advantage of; to render fruitless, futile, vain.

pansoh /bansaoh/ = phsoh.

rasoḥ /rsoah/. 1. (intr., of thread on spinning wheel, bobbin, etc.) to come unwound, break loose. 2. (by trope) to be exhausted and agitated.

rumsosoḥ /rumsoah/. (tr.) to dry (tobacco, etc.).

-sau /-saw/1. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sāva, -sūva.


-sau /-saw/2 [Chinese (CLK, item 65)]. powder. Cf. -seva.

msao /msaw/. meal, flour.

sum /som/. (tr.) to beg, entreat; to ask, request. Cf. sūma.

sumo /somo/, occurring only in sumo smūma: [MK (RSP 764)] beggar, mendicant.

-sum /-soma/ [OK sum /sum/ (K.480: 15, A.D. 578-677); > Thai งิ่ม/ sudoku and งิ่ม/sum/]. (tr.) to wind, roll, wrap up; to cover.

sumo /somo/. 1. [MK (RSP 580)] chignon. 2. (archaic) palace official charged with shrouding corpses of kings, conducting royal funerals, and keeping relics room.

samum /samom/. chignon; roll of documents; ball of yarn.

[khsum /ksom/]

kansum /kansom/ [OK kansom /kensom/ (K.561: 24, A.D. 681), male slave name]. bundle of boughs tied together and used for catching small fish.

trasum /trasom/. 1. (intr., of foliage) to be dense, thick. 2. (intr., of shadows) to be deep, intense.

sam /sam/ [OK sam ~ sam /səm/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611; K. 451N: 3, A.D. 680), < Skt sama (= P sama); doublet of smae]. 1. (intr.) to go together, match, suit, fit; to be fitting,
suitable, meet, proper. 2. (intr., of fish) to come together and clean one another. 3. (tr.) to associate with. Cf. sama.

sṇam /sṇam/ [OK sṇam /sṇom/ (K.222: 15, A.D. 978-1077)¹].

royal concubine.

OK sṇam /sṇom/ [K.44B: 3 (A.D. 674)]. (that which is associated or joined) addition, complement; (by denominationalization) with the addition of.

samṇam /samṇam/. 1. suitability, propriety, appropriateness, seemliness; connection, bearing, relation, relevance. 2. (intr.) to be seemly, worthy; to be dignified, elegant.

[sasam /sasam/]


(tr.) to gather and save, amass, accumulate.

phṣam /phṣam/ [OK pṣam v phṣam v phṣam (ma) /phṣom/ (K.49: 13, A.D. 664; K.420: 15, A.D. 1078-1177; K.56A: 27, A.D. 878-977; K.650B: 8, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to combine, unite, join, put together, add; to fit (two or more things) together, adjust, adapt; (by trope) to make fast, fasten, secure. 2. sum, total.

*pansam /bansam/. 1. (tr.) to fit together, match, harmonize, blend; to join, put together. 2. (by trope) to agree, be in keeping, with; to go with.

sām /sām/ [OK sām /sām/ (K.137: 7, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to repeat, do or say over again. 2. (intr.) to be repeated, happen again, recur; (of arts) to be overworked, fussed over. v sām /sām /soom/. 0. to repeat. 1. (tr.) to be used (accustomed, habituated) to; to be inured, virtually immune, to. Cf. -sāma.

phṣām /phṣam/. 0. to habituate. 1. (tr.) to place (slip, cutting) in the ground for the first time, to let it gather strength before permanent planting.

phsām /phsom/. 1. (tr.) to accustom, habituate. 2. (by trope) to lead, lure.

pansām /bansam/. 1. (tr.) to muddle, blur; to confuse, obscure. 2. (by restriction) to overburden (painting, drawing) with too many strokes or lines.

¹Cf. C III: 44 note 2, 64 note 1.
sānīya /saŋ/. (intr.) to be tame, domesticated, trained.

phsānīya /psaŋ/. (tr.) to tame, domesticate, train.

saḥ /saŋ/. 1. (intr.) to heal (up, over), mend, form a scab or scar; to be healed, mended. 2. (by trope) to be healed, mended, patched up, reconciled.

phsāḥ /psaḥ/. 1. (tr.) to heal, cure, care for; (by trope) to mend, settle (dispute), make peace between, arrange, put to rights. 2. (intr.) to be healed; to heal, knit.

pansāḥ /bansaŋ/ = phsāḥ.

sne(ha) /snaaŋ/ [OK sneh /snæ(h)/ (K.155: 19, A.D. 578-777), male slave name; < Skt sneha (= P sneha)]. 1. love, fondness, affection, tenderness; friendship. 2. charm, philter or the like to awaken love. 3. (tr.) to love. Cf. -sneḥ.

-sneŋ/-sneŋ/. to love. Cf. sne(ha).

samnēḥ /samnēŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be loving, tender, affectionate; to be amiable, affable, cordial. 2. (intr.) to converse pleasantly; samnēḥ sampāla: [MK (RSP, passim)] to speak amicably, converse on a friendly footing.

spatha /sbot/ [OK śapata ~ śapatha /səbot/ (K.878: 7, A.D. 898; K.2625: 10, A.D. 983)]. (tr.) to take an oath, swear, vow (to do, not to do).

sampatha ~ sampatha /səmbot/. oath, sworn word, vow.

smae /smaaŋ/ [OK sme /smœ/ (K.910: 8, A.D. 651), in female slave name; cf. K.152: 21 (A.D. 878-1077); doublet of sam, < Skt sama 'same, equal, like, similar; even, smooth, flat, plain, level; constant, unchanged, impartial, equable, indifferent'; > Thai ลิม /samnœ/]. 1. (intr.) to be equal, equivalent, comparable. 2. (intr.) to be even, alike.

OK sanme /sonmœ/ [K.561: 23 (A.D. 681)]. 1. (tr.) to equate, liken, compare. 2. equality, equivalence, parity, community.

srānta /sraan/ [Skt śrānta (= P santa) 'worn out, weary; calmed, pacified, appeased; calm, tranquil']. 1. (intr.)
to diminish in force or intensity: to relax, abate, subside, decline; to be eased, allayed, alleviated, soothed. 2. (intr.) to be rested, refreshed, freshened; to rest, relax; to be quiet, sedate.

samarânta /sãraan/. 1. (tr.) to ease, relieve, alleviate. 2. (intr.) to take one's ease, rest, relax, repose; to sleep.

स्लोक sloka /slaao/ [Skt śloka 'couplet, stanza, esp. in the anuṣṭubh']. 1. any brahmanic stanza or text. 2. kind of simple rhyme.

सम्लोक samloka /samlao/. 1. a śloka quatrain. 2. the śloka rhyme scheme.

स्वोया svoya /swaao/ [OK svey /suwey/ (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977), perhaps < older *sβøey/, for ifx /-b-/ (= /-b-/?) + *-sey/-seej/, allomorph of śī /siu/; cf. doublet soya]. 1. = soya. 2. (tr., râjasabda) to suffer (various emotions). Cf. -cī, jhī, śī, soya.
-ha /-hā/. to part, open. Cf. hā.

[cha /cha/. Cf. craha].

camha /camhā/. (tr.) to leave wide open; to fail to close.

craha /crahā/. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping; to be uncovered. Cf. raha.


lha /lha/. 1. (intr.) to be (wide) open, uncovered. 2. (by trope) to be vast, empty, deserted. Cf. raha.

lamha /lumhā/. uncovered area, open space.

haka /haq/. 1. (intr.) to turn over (around, aside). 2. turn, return. Cf. ha'ka.

[pha /phaq/]

pañhaka /baphāq/. (tr.) to make (s.o.) go back or retrace his steps; to send (bring, call) back.

ha'ka /hak/. 1. (intr.) to go back(wards), recede, fall; to dive, plunge, jump head first. 2. (by trope) to dash, rush headlong; (of snakes) to strike.

cha'ka /chak/ [Cf. Thai ญ/ชัก/ 'to pull (at), draw out'].

1. (tr.) to seize quickly or deftly; to snatch, grab, nab; to flinch, nip. 2. (by trope, of electricity) to shock.

cha'ma'ka /cmak/. pickpocket, dip, cutpurse.

kañcha'ka /kanchak/. (tr.) to jerk away.

[pha'ka /phak/]

pañha'ka /baphak/. (tr.) to have (s.o.) plunge, oblige to jump head first.

raha'ka /rhak/. = lha'ka.

lha'ka /lhak/. 0. to turn this way and that. 1. (intr.) to be pliant and restless (like children). 2. (by trope, of children and vegetables) to be young and tender. Cf. raha'ka.

-ha'ka /-hak/. to pant, gasp. Cf. -hā'ka, 'aka.
kha'ka /khak/. (tr.) to choke on, gag because of.
"kakha'ka /kkhak/. (tr.) to choke on (liq uid).

[tha'ka /thak/]

ṭaṇha'ka /daṇṭhak/. 1. (intr.) to pant, puff, gasp; to be breathless, out of breath. 2. panting; breathlessness. Cf. ṭaṇṇhā'ka.

-hata /-haat/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. -hēta.

krahata /krohaat/. (intr.) to be hollowed out; to be emptied, drained, cleared.

phata /phaat/. 1. (tr.) to draw or suck in (cheeks, belly, etc.). 2. (intr., of belly, etc.) to be hollow, sunken, empty.

pamphata /bamphaat/. 1. (tr.) to hollow out (with effort). 2. (tr.) to draw or suck in.

ha'ita /hāt/. 1. (intr.) to pant, gasp, puff, blow. 2. (intr.) to be exhausted, winded. Cf. hā'ita, heta, also hita, hēta.

[dha'ita /thut/. to gasp out of fright].

randha'ita /runthut/. (intr.) to be badly frightened, terrified, petrified.

[pha'ita /phat/]

pahha'ita /paṭhāt/. (tr.) to cause (animals, troops) to be breathless; to wear out, exhaust.

hapa /haap/. to pant, gasp. Cf. ha'pa, hēpa, also hūpa, haēpa.

mhapa /mhaap/, occurring only in mhapa-mhapa: 1. to gasp, heave, be utterly winded. 2. to gape, let the mouth hang open as if winded.

rahapa /rhaap/. 1. (intr., of horses, etc.) to be winded, foundered, broken down. 2. (intr.) to gape. Cf. lhapā.

1hapa /1haap/ = rahapa.

ha'pa /hāp/. 0. to cover over. 1. (intr.) to be enclosed; to suffocate in an airless space. 2. (tr.) to heat (metals) in a covered vessel; to weld by heating; (by trope) to twist fibers into cordage. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -lā'pa ~ lā'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa,
lipa, lupā, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa, -hāpa, hā'pa, -hupa.

tha'pa /thap/. 1. (intr.) to be stifled; to smother, choke, suffocate. 2. suffocation; (by trope) anxiety, anguish.

*pantha'pa /bānthap/. 1. (tr.) to stifle, smother, asphyxiate. 2. (by trope) to stifle, kill (interest), discourage.

[pha'pa /phap/]

pañha'pa /bāṅhap/. (tr.) to make (room, etc.) stifling, as by closing windows and doors.


krahama /kṛaḥam/ [OK krahām /kṛaḥam/ (K.41: 7, A.D. 578-677), in personal name]. (intr.) to be red.

-ṭuy -hala /-hāl/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hāera, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, 'wra.

bhala /phool/. (intr.) to bubble up or out, rise or loom up in the midst of boiling. Cf. phura, phula.

babhala /pphool/. frequentative of bhala.

ha'la /hal/. 0. to rise, mount. 1. (intr.) to swell, puff up or out, inflate; to be bloated. 2. (by trope) to have difficulty in breathing, feel stifled. Cf. -swla, -hala, -hura, -hula, hwla, hāera, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

*kha'la /khal/ [MK (RSP 1351)]. (intr.) to be violent, savage, fierce, brutal. Cf. krahāla.

kamha'la /kamhal/. 1. heat or transport of anger: fury, rage, wrath. 2. savage cruelty, brutality.

krahāla /krahal/. (intr.) to have the sensation of burning or being stifled, from anger, impatience, etc. Cf. krahāya.

[pha'la /phal/. to stifle, be stifled].

pañha'la /bāṅhal/. (tr.) to stifle, suffocate, choke.

raha'la /rhal/. (intr.) to be consumed by impatience, be on tenterhooks.

hā /haa/ [Cf. OK hā /haa/ in K.393N: 7 (A.D. 1055?), where
the sense is unclear]. 1. (tr.) to open (mouth) wide, gape, yawn. 2. (by extension) to open, part, divide, separate. Cf. -ha.

[phaa /phaa/]

panhā /bōrhaa/. 1. (tr.) to open (mouth) wide. 2. (by extension) to open, part.

*rahā /raa/ = craha.


[thā'ka /thak/]

ṭanha'ka /daṭhak/. (intr.) to puff and blow, pant windily, wheeze. Cf. ṭanha'ka.

rahā'ka /rhak/. 1. (intr.) to pant because of exertion or heat. 2. (intr.) to feel slightly nauseated.

-γαχ -hāca /haac/. to spill, flood. Cf. hāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hūca, hoca.

rahaa /rahaac/ = lhaa.

lhaa /lhac/. 1. (intr., of water) to spread copiously, mostly over a shallow surface. 2. (by trope) to lack reserve, dignity, or good manners. Cf. rahāca.

lāmhāca /lumhaac/. expanse of land under shallow flood-water.

-γαχ -haa /haap/. to see. Cf. -hāna.

[phaa /phaap/]

panhaa /bōrhaap/. (tr.) to show, reveal, point out, indicate; to tell, teach.

γαχ hā'ta /hat/. 0. to pant, blow, be winded. 1. (intr.) to exercise, train. 2. (tr.) to practice (doing sth.). Cf. ha'ta, heta, also hita, hēta.

khā'ta /khat/. 1. (tr.) to rub vigorously, polish or shine by rubbing. 2. kind of chalice of polished metal.

kamha'ta /kamhat/. (act or fact of) rubbing, polishing.

phā'ta /phat/. 0. to move lightly or erratically back and forth. 1. (intr., of breeze) to blow in gentle gusts. 2. (tr.) to touch lightly, brush, graze; to dust (powder, pigment) lightly over a surface; to stir (food in
pan); to push away with a slight movement, reject, repulse, repudiate.

pañhā'ta /pōrhat/. 1. (intr.) to make (s.o.) exercise. 2. (tr.) to drill, train; to teach, instruct.

praphā'ta /pōrophat/. (reciprocal) to touch each other slightly, brush (against) or graze one another; to glance off one another.

raphā'ta /rōphat/. (intr.) to be thrown back in all directions; to be thrown into confusion; to be confused, in disorder.

hāna /haan/ 〜 ṣūha /hīen/ [MK hāna /haan/ (Lpāeka 'aṅgaravatta 309c, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (intr.) to be unafraid, undaunted, fearless, dauntless, doughty, intrepid. 2. (tr.) to dare (sth.), risk, dare, venture (to do sth.), be bold enough to (do), be willing or ready to (do).

[dhāna /thīhīen/. to be bold, daring].

dāhāna /tīihiën/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhāṇa; cf. Thai น้ำ /thāhān/, overcorrection of *น้ำ; MK dāhāna /daaḥaṃ/ (Lpāeka 'aṅgaravatta 376c, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (intr.) to be fearless, dauntless. 2. warrior, soldier.

hā'pa /hap/. 0. to cover, close. 1. (intr.) to be close-set, thick-set, dense; to be compact, full, firm. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, -ropa, lapa,-la'pa 〜 la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, ha'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also hā'pa, -nāpa, hā'pa, -nupa.

khā'pa /khaṃ/. (intr.) to be thick, not fluid; to be viscous, inspissated.

khnā'pa /knhaŋ/. (intr., of tree leaves and the like) to be numerous and very dense, thick.

[phā'pa /phap/]

pañaḥpā'pa /paŋhapa/. (tr.) to make firm or solid.

hāma /haam/ [Cf. Thai หาม /hām/ 'to forbid'; Vietnamese hâm 'to check, break, arrest, hold up'; Sino-Vietnamese ḍam 'to curb, bridle, restrain, control'; Middle North Chinese yam 'bit of bridle; to hold in mouth']. 1. (tr.) to stop, bring to a stop, halt, put a stop to. 2. (by extension) to prevent, forbid, prohibit. Cf. -rāma.
  jhāma /chīəm/. blood.
  brahāma /prohīəm/. (reddening of morning sky) dawn, sunrise, break of day.
  rahāma /rhīəm/. 1. (intr.) to run, flow, pour, stream.
  2. (intr.) to seep, ooze, trickle, sweat, drip, exude.

-ḥāya /-haaj/. to rise, steam; to scatter. Cf. sāya, huya, -høya, -'uya, also -ruya, etc., and hoyā.
  krahāya /krahaaj/. 0. to steam, be hot. 1. (intr.) to be burning hot, smarting. Cf. kraha'la krahāya ∼ krahāya kraha'la: to be swollen and hot; (by trope) to be nervous, anxious, uneasy.
  chāya /chaaj/. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift; to stir up. 2. (tr.) to scatter, strew; to level or even out by stirring.
  canhāya /caqhaaj/. staff with a crook at one end, used to stir up rice straw, hay, or the like.
  caqlhāya /caqhaaj/. 1. [MK (RSP 3933)] (intr.) to be spread, scattered. 2. hot steam, vapor; emanation, exhalation.

-ḥara /-haar/1. to turn, swirl, spin. Cf. -hā'la.
  khāra /kaar/. 1. (intr., of propeller or the like) to rotate, turn, revolve, spin. 2. (tr.) to turn, operate (winch, capstan). 3. (tr., to apply a rotating tool) to bore, drill, pierce. Cf. khā'la.
  kāra /kaar/ [Attenuated form of khāra]. (colloquial) to wind (thread) onto a spool or bobbin.
  khnāra /knaar/2. spool, bobbin; spindle; reel, drum.
  kaṅhāra /kaqhaar/. 1. [MK] (pyrotechnics) Catherine wheel. 2. pulley, block; block and tackle; capstan, winch; vane.

-ḥara /-haar/2. to flow, run. Cf. -hū ∼ ḫū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -ora, also -rika, etc.
  [ghāra /khīər/]
  gagāra /kkhīər/. (intr.) to hang abnormally low.

hāla /haal/. 1. (tr.) to spread out, lay or set out, dis-
play. 2. (tr.) to expose to the weather, sun, etc. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -rial, -rella, -rēla, rola.

rahāla /rhaal/. expanse of water, lake.

krahāla /krahaal/. (intr.) to be burning, burning-hot, fiery, searing.

-hā'la /-hal/. to turn, whirl, spin. Cf. -hāra.
khā'la /khal/. 1. (tr.) to bore, drill; to pierce. 2. = khāra.
[thā'la /thal/. to whirl].
*ṭaṁhā'la /daŋhāl/. vane (of windmill); (child's toy) pinwheel; = kahhāra.
raḥā'la /ral/. (intr.) to twist and turn, fidget.

hāva /haaw/. (intr.) to be wild, rabid, furious, raging, tempestuous; to be violent, fierce, ferocious, ruthless.

[shāva /shaaw/]
sūhāva /saahaaw/ *sahāva /sahaaaw/ [Anomalous expansion of *shāva]. (intr.) to be wild, savage, untamed; to be fierce, ferocious, violent.

hica /hēc/. expressive for light, rapid respiration.
rahica /rhēc/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be rustling, sibilant. 2. (intr., of wind, leaves, water) to be in constant motion.

hita /hēt/. (tr.) to sniff, smell. Cf. hēta, also ha'ta, hēta, heta.
rahita /rhēt/. 0. to be winded. 1. (intr.) to be exhausted, all tired out. 2. (intr.) to be anemic. Cf. līta.
līta /lēt/ = rahita.

-hīta /-hēt/ [MK hiata /hiiēt/; OK hyet ~ hyat ~ ṣhyāt

1Guesdon, II: 1960a.

khita /khät/. 1. [MK (RSP 1191)] (tr.) to strain, exert, overwork; to press, urge, compel (animal). 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, force oneself, strain.

kamhita /kamhät/. 1. coercion, compulsion, constraint. 2. limit, deadline.² 3. coercive measure, comminatory decree.

paňkhita /pañkhät/. 1. (tr.) to force, compel, oblige. 2. (tr.) to move slightly,udge; to shove away.

hina /hìnə/ [Attributed, probably wrongly, to P hīna]. 1. (intr.) to be forsaken, cast off, abandoned; to be forlorn, neglected, friendless. 2. (intr.) to be damaged, ruined, destroyed.

[phina /phìnə/]

pañhina /pañhìnə/. 1. (tr.) to damage, hurt, spoil. 2. (tr.) to waste, squander, dissipate.

hila /hila/. 1. (intr.) to be worn down or out; to be smooth, frayed, threadbare, shabby. 2. (intr.) to be blunt, dull. Cf. -rita ~ řila, rila, -ræla, -'ila.

khila /kхиla/. 0. to be slippery, slick. 1. (intr., by trope) to be cunning, arch, roguish, impish. Cf. ra'ila, srila.

kamhila /kamhıla/. (state or quality of being) cunning.

chila /cʰila/¹. 1. (intr.) to be highly polished, smooth. 2. (intr.) to be clear, cleared of content, emptied out.

kaňchila /kànchıla/. 1. (intr.) to be worn down to the base or root. 2. (by trope) to be stubby, runty.

[phila /phila/]

pañhila /pañhila/. (tr.) to wear down or out; to blunt, dull.

bhila /phil/. expressive for the snapping of something under tension, or for the sudden take-off of birds.

rahila /rʰila/. (intr.) to be slippery and soft.

²With thanks to Headley, I: 57a.
-hila /-hɔl/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

chila /chɔl/.² (intr.) to be red, esp. light red. Cf. chura, chwla.

-hiko /-hɔk/. explosive sounds in the throat. Cf. 'aka, 'ika, -'œka, 'iaka.

khika /khɔk/. onomatopæia for sudden laughter.

kakhika /kkhɔk/. frequentative of khika.

[dhika /thɔk/. to snarl, roar].

sandhika /santhɔk/. 1. (intr., of sea, thunder and the like) to rumble and crash in a terrifying manner. 2. (by extension) to be formidable in amplitude or number.

phika /phɔk/ [OK phik /phɔk/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677)]. (tr.) to drink, quaff, imbibe; to drink (alcoholic liquor).

pramika /pramɔk/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmika]. 1. (intr.) to be drunk, intoxicated. 2. (intr.) to be a drinker, drunkard.

pamphika /bamphɔk/. 1. (tr.) to water (cattle), make (s.o.) drink (sth.). 2. (tr.) to make drunk, intoxicate.

hiña /hɔn/. 1. (intr.) to have a ringing in the ears. 2. (intr.) to be deafened by noise.

drahîna /trohɔn/. 1. (intr., of noise) to be deafening. 2. deafening noise, din, racket.

hîta /hɔyt/. 1. (tr.) to draw deeply on (cigarette, pipe). 2. (intr.) to breathe like an asthmatic, gasp. 3. asthma. Cf. ha'ta, hã'ta, heta.

-huka /-hɔk/. to drop, fall. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, ruka, also rãka, rã'ka.

ghuka /khumɔk/.² 1. (intr.) to be swallowed up, sink out of sight. 2. (intr.) to move about or be swept around violently.

gañhuka /kumhɔk/.² 1. (tr.) to push or dash into a pit or hole. 2. (tr.) to push, press, urge on, hustle.
raghuka /rkhu:k/. frequentative of ghuka.

grahuka /krshuk/. (intr., of ground or road surface) to be pitted, rutted, bumpy.

OK chok /chok/ [K.357: 19 (A.D. 578-677), in toponym].
pond.¹ Cf. jaḥhuka.

[jhuka /chuk/]

jaḥhuka /cuḥhuk/. hole (in ground), pit; chuck-hole, pot-hole (in road). Cf. OK chok.

[rahuka /rhok/]

raṃhuka /rumhok/. (intr., of rain) to be heavy, torrential.

-ḥuṇa /-hoṇ/. to fall, fail; to be hollow, gaping. Cf.
-ḥuṇa, -ḥuṇa, -heṇa, heṇa, -hoṇa.

chuṇa /chon/². (intr.) to be down on one's luck, suffer a reversal of fortune, have a set-back, have bad luck.

camhuṇa /camhoṇ/. 1. (tr.) to drive or thrust into. 2. (intr.) to fall head first. 3. hollow, depression.

phuṇa /phoṇ/. (intr.) to fall into a hole; to have a fall, take a spill or tumble.

paṃphuṇa /bamphoṇ/. 1. (tr.) to cause to fail or have a mishap. 2. (tr.) to bring about the failure or defeat of.

-huta /-hot/. to reach, extend. Cf. hūta.

chuta /chot/. 0. to hit the mark. 1. (intr.) to be right, accurate, correct, exact, precise. 2. (intr.) to be effective, effectual, efficient.

camhuta /camhot/. accuracy, exactitude, precision; effectiveness.

phuta /phot/ [MK *phuta /phut/, > Thai ɯm /phût/ 'to come suddenly into view, rise (out of water), appear (as eruption or rash), emerge'. Cf. modern Mon phut /phut/ 'to destroy' and Middle Mon hut /hut/ 'to decrease'].

1 (tr.) to come to the end of, use up all of, use (up) the last of, exhaust, run out of; to pass (beyond), be or get free or clear of; to clear, avoid, escape; to be

beyond, out of reach of; to almost reach or touch; to barely miss, brush against; to place out of reach of.
2. (intr.) to come to an end, be all gone or used up, to be over, done with, at an end, closed; (of time) to run out, expire; to expire, die, pass away; to fail to hold, slip; to be free, clear, unhampered, out of the way; to be surpassing, extreme. 3. end, last of.

pamphuta /bamphot/. 1. (tr.) to end, terminate. 2. end, limit, tip, top, summit; (by denominalization) to a superlative degree.

paphuta /pphot/. 1. (tr.) to touch the surface of; to graze, skim, brush. 2. (by trope) to be on the point of, about to; to have something on the tip of one's tongue. Cf. praphuta.

praphuta /praphot/ = paphuta.

huma /hum/ [Thai หุ /hûm/. (tr.) to surround, enclose, envelop. Cf. -rama, rama, rwma, riama, roma, rum, -rapy, loma
ν ioima, -lum, -hûm, -haq, also râm, -lâm.

huya /hoj/. (intr.) to rise, mount, ascend; to escape, as through a hole. Cf. sœya, -hāya, -hœya, -'uya, also -ruya, hoya.
[chuya /choj/. to become or rise up as steam].

(tr.) to steam (food, wood, etc.), cook or heat up over steam.
[thuya /thoj/. to rise in a mass].

prathuya /prathoj/. 1. (intr.) to push on, advance resolutely. 2. (tr.) to face up to (danger), brave. prathuya khïwma: to make up one's mind, determine, decide, resolve.¹

phuya /phoj/. 1. (intr.) to keep emitting smoke or steam.
2. (presumably by trope) to be worn and crumbling; (of meat) to be tender.

pañhuya /pañhoj/. 1. (tr.) to smoke, smoke out, fumigate; to fill or blacken with smoke. 2. (intr.) to smoke, emit smoke.

¹Vid. PRBK, I.19: 120, line 11.
pamphuya /bamphoj/. (tr.) to wear out, break down.

rahuya /xhoj/. 1. (intr.) to keep smoking, emitting smoke. 2. [Connection uncertain] (intr.) to be riddled (shot) with holes.

-ŋ -hura /-hor/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hula, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

chura /chor/. (intr., of fire) to flare up, blaze up. Cf. chila, chwila.

phura /phor/. 1. (intr.) to rise up suddenly; (of water) to rise and spill, overflow. 2. (intr., of thread) to come unwound as a result of reverse movement. Cf. phula, bhala, bhula.

-ŋ -hula /-hol/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

khula /khol/. (intr., of fermenting fish) to have bubbles rising from the surface and to smell strong.

kamphula /kamhol/. 1. ferment, fermentation. 2. (intr.) to reek of fermenting fish.

phula /phol/. 1. (intr.) to rise as by magic, loom up; (of water) to boil over. 2. (intr., of thread) to come unwound as a result of reverse movement. Cf. phura, bhala, bhula.

pamphula /bamphol/. (tr.) to make (liquid, dust) spout up or spill over.

*bhula /phul/ [MK (RSP, passim) = phula.

panbhula /bamphul/ [MK (RSP 1065)] = pamphula.

-ŋ -husa /-hoh/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -hûsa, -hosa, 'ūsa.

[jhusa /chuuh/. See jhûsa].

jhmusa /cmuh/ = jhmûsa.

phusa /phoh/. 0. to be stirred up, crumbled. 1. (intr., of fruits) to be mealy, lacking in crispness. 2. (intr., of volcano, geyser, or the like) to spew up from the earth; (by trope) to spring up from or out of the earth by or as by magic.

pamphusa /bamphoh/. (tr.) to break up (soil); to crumble.
-ŋə-hū /-hōow/. to flow, run, pour. ʔə hū /huu/. sound of strong wind blowing, rush of a gale. Cf. -hāra, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -'ora, also rila, etc.

jhū /chuu/ = jhūra.

-ŋ₁hū /-hōŋ/. to fall, sink, dip; to be hollow. Cf.
-hūna, -hwā, -heṇa, hēna, -hōṇa.

khūna /khōŋ/. (intr.) to be sunken; to be hollow, concave. Cf. krahumā.

pānkhuṇa /paŋkhōŋ/. (tr.) to hollow or dig out intentionally or some purpose.


jhūna /chuuŋ/. (indentation in coastline) bay, gulf, cove.

-ŋ₁hūca /-hōoc/. to lessen, decline. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, lāca, -lā'ca, liica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

khūca /khōoc/. 1. (intr., to be diminished) to go to ruin, be ruined, broken, damaged, spoiled, wrecked, injured, impaired, corrupted; to be destroyed, demolished, annihilated; to perish, die, expire; (by trope, of plans) to fail, miscarry, fall through. 2. (intr.) to be bad, evil, wicked, corrupt, depraved; to be vile, foul.

kaṃhūca /kamhooc/. 1. ruin, damage, injury, destruction; corruption, depravation. 2. failure.

*kakhuṇa /kkhōoc/. (intr.) to be thoroughly bad, utterly wicked.

pānkhuṇa /paŋkhōoc/. 1. (tr.) to ruin, damage, spoil, wreck, injure, corrupt, destroy. 2. (tr., to make s.o. out to be bad) to accuse falsely, sully, slander, besmirch.

hūtə /hōt/. 0. to reach, stretch. 1. (tr.) to draw out, lengthen, prolong, extend; to pull out, draw back, remove, withdraw, extract. 2. (tr.) to raise, hoist, levy. Cf.
bhūta, -huta.

chūta /chōt/. (intr.) to draw a line, scratch, score; to make a strip, stripe, streak.

chnūta /cnōt/. 1. line, stroke, scratch, gash, incision, groove, furrow. 2. stripe, streak; series of stripes, streaked effect or pattern.

[phũta /phöot/]

pañhũta /paŋhōot/. 1. (tr.) to draw out/off (water), drain; to empty, remove; to raise (sail, flag). 2. (by trope) to carry to the end or all the way, see through.

rahũta /rhaŋt/. 1. (intr.) to have gone all the way, (all) through, to the (very) end. 2. (intr.) to have gone past or beyond. Cf. lhũta.

ramhũta /rəmhoŋt/. (tr.) to go on to the end of, continue through, go all the way through.

lhũta /lhoŋt/ = rahũta.


mũpa /mhoŋp/. 1. (prepared food excluding cooked rice) dish, fare. 2. (collectively) bill of fare, menu.

hũra /hoŋra/ [OK hvar /huwar/ (K.149: 20, A.D. 578-677, female slave name; K.726A: 6, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (intr.) to flow, run, pour; to drain, fall. 2. (by trope) to be flowing, fluent. Cf. -hãra, -hũ ̕ ō hũ, hiara, hera, hẽ, ʰura, ʾura, also -rila, etc.

[chũra /choŋra/. See jhũra].

cañhũra /caŋhoŋra/ [OK canhvar ־ canhvăr /caŋhũuer/ (K.341N: 9, A.D. 700; K.239S: 32, A.D. 966) and canhor /caŋhoŋor/ (K.904A: 12, A.D. 713)] = cañũra.

jhũra /chuur/ ־ jhũ /chuur/. 1. sound of torrential rain. 2. sound of a milling crowd.

dhũra /thuur/. 1. (intr.) to be flowing, running, fluid. 2. (by trope, of garment) to be flowing, loose-fitting, ample. 3. (by further trope) to be slack, lax, relaxed, relieved; to be easy, facile.

pandhũra /banthuur/. (tr.) to ease or relieve the tension on, let up on.

phũra /phöor/. 1. (intr., of skin, etc.) to be agreeably smooth, sleek. 2. (intr., to suggest the prints of running feet) to have the form of a broken line, of close-set dots or points.

pañhũra /paŋhoŋr/. (tr.) to discharge (water), drain
off, carry (silt) down; to empty (irrigated field).

paphūra /pʰəʊər/. 1. (intr., of flour, powder, sand) to be very fine, fine-grained. 2. (intr., of complexion) to be smooth-textured and firm.

pamphūra /pamphəʊər/. (tr.) to make fine and firm.

rahūra /rʰəʊər/. (intr.) to flow continuously, be in constant flow.

ramhūra /rumhəʊər/. flow, current.

-ʊŋ -hūsa /-hʊoʊə/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -husa, -hosa, 'ūsa.

ghūsa /kʰuʊə/. low, explosive sounds, as of laughter or coughing.

gaghūsa /kkhuʊə/. frequentative of ghūsa.

jhūsa /chuʊə/. 1. (tr.) to shove, push (up). 2. (tr.) to plane (wood), rasp, smooth.

jhūmsa /cmuʊə/. (intr., of swine) to root, grub. Cf. jhmusa.

jaŋhūsa /cumhuʊə/. 1. (act or operation of) planing.
2. (act of) rooting, grubbing.

kaŋjhūsa /kanchuʊə/. (tr., of elephant, child, etc.) to dig into and turn over (earth) with the feet.

-ʊŋ -hunə /-hʊuəŋ/. to be hollow. Cf. -huŋa, -hūŋa, -heŋa, hēŋa, -hoŋa.

khunə /kʰuʊəŋ/. (tr.) to bore (hole), with a gimlet, auger or drill. Cf. krahunə.

krahunə /kraiɦuʊəŋ/. (intr.) to be perforated, pierced; to be bored, drilled. Cf. kʰunə, grahunə.

grahunə /kɾəhʊuəŋ/ = krahunə.

chunə /chuʊəŋ/. (intr.) to be badly cracked or split.

kaŋchunə /kanchuʊəŋ/. derogatory form of chunə.

-ŋ hwa /hʊuət/. 1. (intr.) to dry up or out, run dry, evaporate. 2. (intr.) to be dry, dried up or out, arid. Cf. -ńwta.

[phwta /pʰuʊət/]

panhwa /pʰəŋhuʊət/. (tr.) to dry up or out completely; to let all the moisture evaporate from.
rahwta /rhùuət/  
rahwta /rumhùuət/. 1. (intr.) to be all dried up, by evaporation. 2. dryness, aridity; parching, evaporation; season of maximum dryness.

Ihwta /Ihùuət/  
lamhwa /lumhùuət/ = rahnwta.

-hearna /-hùuən/. to rise, mount. Cf. hwhla.

[chwna /chùuən/. See chwla].

chwnna /chùuən/² [Thai วุ่น /chanuən/ 'fuse', for earlier วุ้น, < *chwnla]. device for igniting funeral pyre, consisting of a cord with a wick wound around it, one end of which is attached to the pyre.

hwa /hùuər/. (tr., esp. of ducks and geese) to fall avidly on (food, etc.).

prahwra /prahùuər/. (reciprocal, of ducks and geese) to fly at one another in fighting over sth.

hwhla /hùuəl/. 0. to rise, mount; to surge, swell. 1. (intr.) to be in great pain or agony, esp. (of men) to suffer intense pain in the lower abdomen. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, also 'w, 'wra. See also -hwa.

chwla /chùuəl/. 0. to burn, blaze. 1. (tr.) to set fire to, ignite (funeral pyre), start (conflagration). 2. (intr., by trope) to have a burning, smarting or tickling sensation in the nose, as from hot food, powdery substances, or smells; (of pain, anger, etc.) to flare up. 3. (intr., by further trope) to be ardent, avid, eager; to rush, hasten, hurry. Cf. 'āla, jhwla.

[chwla /cnùuəl/. See chwnna].

pañchwla /banchùuəl/. 1. (intr.) to cause (fire) to blaze. 2. (by trope) to provoke intense anger, make (s.o.) furious.

jhwla /chùuəl/ = chwla.

[phwla /phùuəl/]

pañhwa /bañhùuəl/. (tr.) to cause great physical pain, (in men) in lower abdomen.

hwsa /hùuəh/. 1. (tr.) to go past or beyond, surpass, ex-
ceed, overstep; to pass over, skip, omit, leave out.  

2. *(intr.)* to pass by; to pass away, die; to be in excess; to exaggerate. Cf. -rwsa, ñta, lwsa, -læta, læsa.

[plwswa /phuśa/]

pañhwwa /bañhuśah/. 1. *(tr.)* to pass up, outdistance, outdo. 2. *(intr.)* to go on, continue; to go too far; to be beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

-ñ -hæca /-haaæc/. to raise, lift.

khæca /khaaæc/. 1. *(intr.)* to be raised, turned or tucked up. 2. *(by extension)* to be (somewhat) too short, not quite long enough.

kamhæca /kamhaaæc/. 1. *(fact or state of)* being too short. 2. missing height or length, extent of shortness.

pañkhæca /bañkhaaæc/. *(tr.)* to raise, tuck up, shorten.

bhæca /phææc/. 1. *(tr.)* to raise, lift, pick up; to catch (lay) hold of, seize, snatch, grab, grasp, clutch. 2. *(by extension)* to pick up forcibly, yank, jerk, wrest, tug, tear (up, out, away, apart).

prabhæca /prophææc/. *(tr.)* to raise by repeated light blows.

-ñ -hæña /-haaæn/. [Thai Ḟha/ña/ 'to see, view']. to see. Cf. -hounda.

ghæña /khæañ/. [MK gheña < ghæña /ghaæn > khæañ/ *(IMA 38: 73c, A.D. 1701; IMA 39: 19, A.D. 1747, Lpaekā 'āngara-vattā 264c, A.D. 1620†)]. 1. *(tr.)* to see, catch sight of, distinguish, perceive; to look at, view, regard. 2. *(by trope)* to see, grasp, understand, recognize; to find (out), discover.

-ñ -hæta /-haaæt/. to raise, draw up or out. Cf. -ñta, 'æta.

chaæta /chaaaæt/. 1. *(intr.)* to be excellent, outstanding, eminent. 2. *(tr.)* to excel, outdo, surpass. Cf. jæta.

pañchaæta /bonchaæt/. *(tr.)* to magnify or exaggerate

†The orthography of the only surviving text of the Lpaekā 'āngara-vattā has been to some extent modernized.
the worth or importance of.

jœta /cœət/. [Backborrowing < Thai จ่อ /chœət/, probably < MK *cheta /chœət/ (> modern chaeta)]. 1. (intr.) to raise oneself up, as by the hand; to rise, stand up, get up, get to one's feet; (by trope) to elevate or exalt oneself. 2. style of music marked by beating of a bass drum accompanying a lively dance characterised by sharp, suddenly arrested movements.

paŋjœta /buncœət/. 1. (tr.) to exalt, extol, glorify; to flatter, praise, compliment. 2. (tr.) to indulge, spoil, pamper (child, husband, animal).

phœta /phaaət/. 1. (intr.) to raise oneself slightly; to rise to one's feet, get up. 2. (by trope) to swell, puff (oneself) up or out.

rahaœta /rraəət/. (intr., of gait) to be light and quick, brisk.

ჰაჰა /haaəp/. 1. (tr.) to open part-way. 2. (intr.) to be partly open; to be slightly raised or drawn up. Cf. hapa, ha'pa, ḥupa, ḥəpa.

[phaepa /phaaəp/]

paŋhaepa /bəŋhaaəp/. (tr.) to open slightly.

mhœpa /mhaaəp/, occurring only in mhœpa-mhœpa: to open (part-way) and close repeatedly.

rahaepa /rraəəp/. (intr.) to be opened part-way, ajar.

ჰემა /haaəm/ [OK hem /ʔəem/ (K.214B: 16, A.D. 981), personal name, and hem /ʔəem/ (K.232: 29, A.D. 1006), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to swell, puff, enlarge; to be swollen, puffed, enlarged, inflated, bloated, turgid, distended. 2. swelling, enlargement, intumescence; flatulence. Cf. -hêma, also scema.

[thema /thaəm/. to fill the lungs].

ṭaŋhaema /daŋhaaəm/. breathing, respiration; breath.

phœma /phaaəm/ [OK phem /phaəm/ (K.79: 19 (A.D. 639)]. 1. (intr., of rice before blossoming) to swell. 2. (intr.) to be big with child, pregnant, enceinte, gravid.

paŋhaœma /bəŋhaaaəm/. (intr., of rice) to be swollen, have flowers just formed but still contained in spathes.

pamphœma /bamphaaəm/. (tr., vulgar) to make (woman) pregnant, get with child.
hæya /haæj/ [MK heya /hæj/ (K.295: 2, A.D. 1478-1677; K. 261/2: 7, A.D. 1578-1677; IMA 3A: 82, A.D. 1591?)]. 0. to rise, revive. 1. (intr.) to be completed, accomplished, fully realized; postverbal completion marker. 2. (by de-
verbalization) then, and then, and. Cf. sæya, -hāya,
huya, -uyua, also -ruya, etc., hoya.

phæya /phaaæj/. 1. (intr.) to be stirred or lifted up by
the breeze; (of rats, lizards and the like) to emerge
from nest or burrow. 2. type of window which can be
raised and propped open.

pənhaeyə /pəŋhæəj/ [OK pənheysz /pəŋhæəj/ (K.152: 5, A.
D. 878-1077)]. 1. (tr.) to complete, finish, termi-
minate. 2. (tr.) to use up, spend, exhaust. 3. (of infants) fontanelle.

*pəphæya /pəphaaæj/. (intr., of birds and certain in-
ssecte) to fly away quickly, keep out of reach, be
eclusive, fugitive. Cf. praphæya.

*pəprəphæya /prəphaaæj/ = pəphæya.

[bbæya /phəæj/]

rəmbhaeyə /rəmpθæəj/. 1. (intr., of breeze) to stir,
blow gently and soothingly. 2. (intr.) to stir in
the breeze, be lifted slightly by an intermittent
breeze. 3. stirring of breeze.

rahæya /rahææj/ = lhæya.

ramhaeyə /rumhaæj/ = lamhaeya.

lhæya /lhaææj/ [OK lheyz /lheəj/ (K.413B: 41, A.D. 1361)].
1. (intr., of breeze) to blow gently and agreeably. 2. (intr.) to enjoy the cool breeze, cool off; to be re-
freshed, rested. Cf. rahaeya.

lamhaeyə ~ lamhaeyə /lumhaææj/. 1. (intr., of breeze, air, weather) to be cool, fresh. 2. (intr.) to en-
joy the breeze or fresh air, cool off, relax. Cf. ramhaeya.

hra /haaær/ [OK herra (sic) /heær/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674)].
0. to rise, mount, ascend. 1. (intr., of birds, insects, bats, etc., to travel through the lower air with wing move-
ment) to fly. 2. (by trope, of kites, balloons, etc.) to fly, ride, soar; (of dead leaves, bits of paper) to blow or
be blown away; (of colors) to fade; (of news, rumors) to travel, circulate. Cf. -swla, -hala, -hala, -hila, -hura,
-hula, hwla, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

1Cf. C II: 12 note 2.
*thœra /thœər/. (tr.) to touch lightly, lie lightly on the surface of.

panthœra /paθəər/. 1. (tr.) to touch only the surface of: to skim, graze, brush. 2. (tr.) to do (sth.) gently, delicately, with a light touch.

[phaœra /phœəɾ/]

pânhœra /paθhœəɾ/. 1. (intr.) to let (bird, insect) fly away, release. 2. (tr.) to fly (kite), float (balloon).

praḥœra /praθhœəɾ/. (intr.) to be aromatic, have the delicate aroma of herbs.

râhœra /rhœəɾ/. (intr., of women) to be flighty, fickle, excitable.

-全面推进 -hiâna /-hîəŋ/. to lie on, tilt to, one side. Cf. 'îaŋa, "eŋa, êŋa.

chiaña /chîïəŋ/. [» Thai PushMatrix/Chîŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be turned onto one side: to slant, tilt, slope, lean, incline; to be slanted, aslant, tilted, tilting, sloping, leaning, inclined; to be diagonal, oblique, lie crosswise or athwart; to be bent, bowed (down), stooping. 2. (tr.) to turn to or onto one side: to slant, tilt, bend, incline; to parry, avert, divert; to branch off from; to cross diagonally, lie athwart.

camhîaŋa /camhîəŋ/. side; half; part, portion.

kaṅchîaŋa /kaŋchîəŋ/ = paṅchîaŋa.

paṅchîaŋa /paŋchîəŋ/. 1. (tr.) to slant, tilt, lean, incline; to move to one side, move across. 2. (intr.) to be diagonal, oblique; (by trope) in be indirect, speak indirectly. 3. (tr.) to hint at, allude to, insinuate. Cf. kaṅchîaŋa.

jriaña /jriəŋ/. [Probably not ifx /-r-/ + *jhiâna as registral allomorph of chiaña, but pfx /c-/ + *-riaña, alteration of -hiana]. (intr., only of the common style of Khmer character) to be slanting, sloping, oblique.

rahîaŋa /rhîəŋ/. 0. to come from the side, be heard by only one ear. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be faint, low.

全面推进 hiara /hîəɾ/. 1. (intr.) to flow or run out (off, over), spill or brim over. 2. (intr.) to seep, ooze, drip, trickle out. Cf. -hâra, -hû ~ hû, hûra, hera, hë, 'ura, 'ûra, also -rila, etc.
[phiara /phliər/]

pañhiara /paŋhliər/. 1. (intr.) to let (liquid) run or spill over, let overflow; to drain (water) slowly. 2. (intr., of liquid) to leak, trickle out.

rahiara /raŋhiər/. 1. (intr.) to be constantly overflowing or leaking. 2. (by trope) to be poverty-stricken, necessitous, in want.

-èmes /-hìaŋ/ . to reduce, diminish. Cf. räva, riava, -liava.

[chiava /cliəŋ/]

camhiava /camhliəŋ/. (tr., to extract fat or oil, by heating solids) to reduce.

-èmes /-heŋə/. to be hollow. Cf. -huŋa, -hūŋa, -hwâŋa, hēŋa, -hoŋa.

kraheŋə /kraŋheŋə/, occurring only in kraheŋə kraŋhūŋa: (intr., of ground surface) to be filled with holes, ruts, cavities.

-èmes /-hētə/. to pant, gasp. Cf. ha'ta, hā'ta, also hita, hīta.

mheta /mheŋə/, occurring only in mheta-mheta: 0. to be gasping for breath. 1. (intr.) to be at death's door, on one's deathbed. 2. (by trope) to be destitute, in want.

(raŋ) hera /heər/. 0. to flow, run. 1. (tr.) to run or go past; to pass, overtake, outdistance. 2. (by trope) to outdo, surpass, excel, exceed. Cf. -hāra, -hū, -hūra, hiara, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc., and hēra.

[phera /phèər/]

pañhera /paŋhèər/. (tr.) to pass, outdistance; to surpass.

(raŋ) heva /heəw/. (intr.) to be exhausted, worn out; to be debilitated, listless.

[pheva /pheəw/]

pañheva /paŋhèəw/. (tr.) to exhaust, wear out; to debilitate, weaken.
-है /-हेघ/. to burn.

**cheह /chेघ/.** 1. (intr.) to catch fire, burst into flames, flare up, ignite; to burn, flame, blaze; (by trope, of light) to be burning, (turned) on. 2. (by trope) to burn, be inflamed (as with passion) or consumed.

**paँचह /paँचेघ/.** 1. (tr.) to set fire to, set on fire, light (fire), kindle, ignite (fuel); to fire (iron, etc.), bring up to a white heat. 2. (by trope) to ride hard on the heels of, dog; to inflame, provoke a quarrel, pick a fight, make trouble.

**prachेघ /prachेघ/.** wick (of candle, lamp).

**phe़ /phe़/.** 1. ash, cinder. 2. (by trope) anything inconsequential or worthless.

**praphe़ /praphe़/.** (intr.) to be grey.

हेघ /haac/. 0. to flow, run. 1. (intr.) to file past, progress one after the other, parade by; to be part of a procession or king's train, be one of a cortège, suite, retinue. 2. (tr.) to follow in procession, escort, accompany. 3. file, procession, parade; cortège.

**thेघ /thaac/.** 0. to pass in review, inspect. 1. (tr.) to watch closely, observe, keep vigil over, oversee, look after, attend. 2. (by extension) to tend, take care of, care for, cherish; to guard, protect.

**ताँहेघ /taँहाचेघ/.** (intr.) to pass in file, file by.

**pante़ /ba़न्तहाचेघ/.** (tr.) to tend, take care of, watch over attentively; to administer, have jurisdiction over, be in charge of.

[**phe़ /phaac/**]

**paँहेघ /paँहाचेघ/.** (intr.) to form a line, file, train, row, etc.; to stand in line or queue.

**rाहेघ /rाहाचेघ/ = lहेघ.**

[raँहेघ /rumhaac/. See lमहेघ.

lहेघ /lhaac/. 1. (intr.) to move in regular succession; to progress one by one, without hurry; to move at a leisurely rate. 2. leisure, composure; repose, repose, rest; idleness; vacation. Cf. rahेघ.

lमहेघ = lमँहेघ /lumhaac/. 1. (tr.) to calm, appease, assuage, soothe, placate. 2. (intr.) to rest, take a rest, be idle. 3. (act or fact of being at) leisure, rest, idleness.
hēka /hāæk/. [OK *hek /hēk/]. 1. (tr.) to tear, rip, rend, lacerate; to split, crack, divide. 2. (by trope) to slander, vilify. Cf. -riaka, hoka. See also chēka.

praheka /praheak/. (reciprocal) to tear (at) one another, rip one another to pieces; (by trope) to slander one another.

rahēka /rhaæk/ [OK rhek /rhek/ (K.32: 11, A.D. 1116)]. 1. (intr.) to be torn, tattered, rent, ripped. 2. (intr.) to be split, cracked, broken.

ramhēka /rumhāæk/. 1. (tr.) to tear deliberately. 2. tear; torn piece, rag, shred, tatter.


krahēna /krahææŋ/. crevice, fissure (in ground).

*rahēna /rhææŋ/ [MK (RSP 2104)]. 1. crevice, fissure. 2. torrent channeled through gorge.

hēta /hæt/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. -hata.

krahēta /krahææt/. 1. (intr., of eyes) to be wide open. 2. (intr., of mouth) to be yawning, so as to show the back wall. Cf. grahēta.

ghēta /khæt/. (intr.) to end up empty-handed, fail to achieve a goal.

grahēta /krææt/. 1. (intr.) to be empty, far from full. 2. (by trope) to have nothing to show for one's efforts, be empty-handed. Cf. krahēta.

brahēta /brææt/. 1. (intr.) to be flat, insipid, tasteless, of indefinite flavor. 2. (by trope) to be sheepish, crestfallen; to be contrite, penitent.

hēpa /hææp/. (intr., of fish) to thrust the snout out of water and gasp; (of aquatic mammal, etc.) to come up for air, rise to the surface to breathe. Cf. hapa, also ha'pa, hūpa, hæpa.

[phēpa /phææp/]

panhēpa /baqhaææp/. section of pond or lake cleared of aquatic plants and floating débris to allow fish to rise to surface.

hēpa /hææp/. to split, crack. Cf. hēka.
chēpa /chaasp/ [OK chep /chaasp/ (K.357: 18, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be split, cracked; to be chipped or nicked along the edge or rim; to be broken. 2. (by trope) to have a harelip.

kañchēpa /kanchaasp/. derogatory form of chēpa.

-हेम /-hāem/ 1. to swell. Cf. hāma, also sāma.

thēma /thaasm/. 1. (tr.) to add to, increase, augment, enlarge; to complete; to give change. 2. (tr.) to do in addition, do extra. 3. (by deverbalization) moreover, in addition.

panthēma /banthaasm/. (tr., intensive of thēma) to add to, increase.

-हेम /-hāem/ 2. to be sweet. Cf. ēma.

lhēma /lahāem/. (intr., of speech) to be sweet, honeyed, dulcet.

हो /hāεl/. 0. to rise, float. 1. (intr.) to swim. 2. (by trope) to flail the arms, flounder. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, -'a, -ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra, ēla.

phēla /phaael/. 1. (intr.) to sweep or surge up (from under water), shoot to the surface; to leap sideways up onto sth. 2. (intr.) to float, drift, ride listlessly on water.

paṅhēla /paŋhaael/. 1. (intr.) to make or let (person, animal, object) swim or float. 2. (tr.) to float (log), set (boat) afloat, launch.

kamphēla /komphaal/ = kamphēla.

praṅhēla /prohaal/. 0. to move back and forth. 1. (intr.) to waver, be undecided; to be indeterminate, approximate. 2. (by deverbalization) about, almost.

[bhēl /bhēl/]

kamphēla /komphael/. 1. (intr.) to float on the surface, drift. 2. (intr.) to be shallow. Cf. kamphēla.

-हेस /-haach/. to be careless. Cf. ēsa zewēsa.

praṅhēsa /prohaah/. (intr.) to be careless, reckless, negligent, thoughtless, heedless.
.assets/308.png
body, corpse, cadaver. 2. spirit (of dead), (deceased) ancestor; the late so-and-so. 3. (by extension) spirit, ghost, specter, phantom, apparition, etc.

[phoca /phaaco/]

pañhoca /phaahao/. (tr.) to reduce to nothing, wreck, ruin, exhaust, waste, squander.

হোয়া /hao/. shout, cry. Cf. huya, hæya, etc.

[thaaka /thaahao/]

tañhoya /daahao/. (intr.) to hail, shout or cry out from afar.

hra -hosa /hraahao/. to tow, trail. Cf. husa, hūsa, ūsa.

rahosa /raahao/. (intr., of fabric) to be loose, limp; (of thread on spool) to be loose, not tightly wound.

hoñ /haa/. [Cf. Thai 圬 /hora/, probably < Chinese (CLK item 300)]. 1. (intr., of gods, yakṣa, humans, divine vehicles, airplanes, etc.) to fly without wing movement, levitate. 2. (by trope, of persons) to flit, move about restlessly.

thо /thaa/. [OK thо /thо/ (K.504: 1, A.D. 1183); MK thо /thо/ (IMA 3A: 54, A.D. 1591?); > Thai นเร /thо/]. (year of) the Hare, the fourth of the duodenary cycle.

[phо /phaa/]

pañhо /baahao/. 1. (intr.) to cause or allow (s.o., sth.) to fly. 2. (tr.) to float (lantern, etc.).

-hum /-hum/. to be concentrated, clustered, strong. ঃ -

-ññ /-ñm/. (of odors) to be strong. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwма, -riama, roma, rup, -ram, ioma ~ ioma, -lун, huma, -hаm, also rām, -lām.

ghum /khum/. 0. to group. 1. (tr.) to surround, encircle, encompass; to confine, define, delimit; (by extension) to be in possession or occupation of, retain, control, hold, detain; to be in charge of. 2. (obsolete division of the sruka /sro/ ) commune, township, comprising various bhūmi /phuum/. Cf. -guм.

dhum /thum/. 1. (intr.) to smell (good), be odorous, fragrant, redolent. 2. (tr.) to smell, get the odor of. Cf. dhаm.
rähm /rhum/. 1. (intr., of odors) to be strong, pungent; (of animals, objects, etc.) to stink, reek. 2. (by trope) to be disgusting, sickening, nauseating.

häm /ham/. 0. to be concentrated, strong. 1. (intr.) to be (physically) strong, powerful. 2. (intr.) to be massive, big, imposing, stately; to be elegant. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, ruṃ, -ram, loma ~ loma, -lum, huma, -hum ~ -hum, also rām, -lām.

kham /kham/. 1. (intr.) to strain, exert oneself, strive; to do one's best or utmost. 2. (tr.) to endeavor (to do).

paṅkhām /paṅkham/. 1. (tr.) to force, constrain, compel, coerce, oblige. 2. (tr.) to do forcefully or energetically. 3. (intr.) to strive, endeavor.

prakham /prakham/ = paṅkhām.

[thām /tham/. See dham]

pratham /pratham/. 1. (tr.) to apply one's strength to, put pressure on, bring pressure to bear on; to deal violently with, force, wrench, strain, compel, coerce. 2. (tr.) to squeeze, press, beset, crowd, push, jostle roughly.

dhām /thum/ [OK dhām ~ dhām /dham/ (K.105: 6, A.D. 912?; 1 K.207: 26, A.D. 1042)]. 1. (intr.) to be big, large, great; (by trope) to be important, considerable. 2. (by further trope) to be grand, imposing; to be arrogant. Cf. dhūm.

dhānām /tunum/, occurring only in dhānām ḍhānāra: [MK (RSP 2738)] to be imposing, noble, worthy; to be weighty, grave.

danhum /tunhum/ [OK danhum ~ danhum /denhum/ (K.557N: 3, A.D. 611; K.155: 17, A.D. 578-777) 'fragrance'].
1. sweet smell, scent, fragrance, aroma, perfume. 2. bigness, size, magnitude, amplitude, extent; importance, grandeur. 3. (intr.) to be sweet-smelling, perfumed, fragrant.

pandhum /boṇthum/. 1. (tr.) to make bigger, enlarge, augment, magnify, increase; (by trope) to make more important, attach more importance to, promote, emphasize, raise in rank. 2. (by further trope, to cause to be arrogant, etc.) to spoil, pamper.

sandham /santhum/. (intr., of fever) to rage, be of a

kind that prostrates and keeps patient unconscious or nearly so.

หัก /wèk/ [Thai หน้า /fàk/]. 1. (intr.) to practice, train, drill. 2. (tr.) to train, break in (animal). Cf. นัก.
-ii 'a /-qaa/. to mount, swell; to rejoice. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha’la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, høra, 'ara, 'a’la, 'la, -øela, also 'w, -'wra.

l’a /lqaa/ [Cf. Thai ᵉ踉ृ /lqaa/ 'eye-pleasing, fair'].
1. (intr., to gladden the eye) to be fair, comely, winsome, pretty, lovely, beautiful; to be handsome, splendid. 2. (by extension, to gladden the heart) to be good, right, proper, well-disposed, decent, honest.

lam’a ∞ lam’a /lumqaa/. 1. fine looks: beauty, grace, splendor. 2. goodness, decency. 3. (tr.) to beautify, embellish, decorate, adorn, dress.

 sperma ‘aka /qaqak/. 1. (intr.) to gulp, swallow. 2. (tr.) to gulp down (food), bolt, wolf, devour. Cf. -ha’ka, -hā’ka.

k’aka /kqak/. [Cf. Thai รก้า /k(r)aqak/]. (intr.) to cough.

[p’aka /pqak/]

pa’n’aka /baqqaqak/. 1. (intr.) to cause (s.o.) to swallow. 2. (tr.) to force (food) down the throat of.

s’aka /sqak/. 0. to have difficulty in swallowing. 1. (intr.) to be husky, hoarse.

sam’a /samqaq/. 1. huskiness, hoarseness. 2. one who has a husky voice.

-s sperma -’aka /-qaa/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -ʼa’ka, -ʼāka, -’iaka.

ph’aka /pqak/. fermented preserve of fish or meat.


[t’aka /tqak/]

*tam’a’ka /tamqak/. 1. (tr.) to delay, defer, postpone, put off, fail to attend to promptly. 2. (intr.) to sleep in, loll in bed.

l’a’ka /lqak/. (intr., of water) to be disturbed, unsettled, murky, cloudy; (by trope) to be disturbed, uneasy.
laŋ' a'ka /lumqak/. (tr.) to disturb, roil, muddy.

นะ 'aña /qoŋ/. 0. to raise, lift up. 1. (tr.) to hold up, with muscular effort; to support, sustain. Cf. oña.
1’aña /lqoŋ/ [Cf. Thai ละแยง /laqoŋ/]. (that which bil-lows up) dust, powder.
laŋ'aña ~ lam'aña /lumqoŋ/. powder, fine grain; pollen.

นะ 'a'ña /qoŋ/. (intr.) to waver, falter, hesitate; to dawdle, wait.

[p'a'ña /pqaŋ/]
pañ'a'ña /baŋqoŋ/. (intr.) to pause for a moment; to halt, slow down.

นะ 'a'ta /qat/. 1. (tr.) to bear, stand, put up with, endure, tolerate, suffer, support; to withstand, resist (heat, hung-er, temptation, etc.); (by trope) to abstain from, with-stand, do without, fast, deprive oneself of; (by further trope) to remit (penalty), pardon, forgive. 2. (intr.) to be deprived or devoid of, be without, lack, want. Cf. -'̣ta, -'̣'āta, ita, 'ista.
'āmpa'ta /qamnat/. 1. (act or fact of) bearing, endurance, tolerance, patience. 2. (fact or condition of) doing or being without, lack, want, dearth, famine.

[p'a'ta /paqt/]
pañ'a'ta /baŋqat/. (tr.) to deprive of, strip, divest, deny; to dispossess, evict; to bereave.

นะ 'ana /qoŋ/ [OK 'an /qoŋ ɕoŋ/ (K.138: 29, A.D. 620), female slave name; cf. Thai ผู้ /qoŋ/]. 0. to be weak. 1. (intr.) to be soft, tender, delicate. Cf. 'a'na, 'Ūna, ona.

นะ 'a'na /qoŋ/ [OK 'an /qoŋ ɕoŋ/, as above]. 1. (intr.) to be weak, feeble; to weaken, wane, lessen, decrease, dimi-nish, grow calm, die down, slack off, abate, subside. 2. (by trope) to be dull, overcast, gloomy; to be disappointed, saddened, vexed, humiliated. 3. period of calm or quiet; disappointment, chagrin. Cf. 'ana, 'Ūna, ona.

ch'a'na /cqan/ [Cf. Thai รอกวน /chaaqɔŋ/ 'to wheedle, cajole; to be slim, slender']. 0. to be reduced, delicate. 1.
(intr.) to be appeased, sated, satisfied, surfeited, saturated, drenched. 2. (by trope) to be wearied, disgusted, sick. 3. (tr.) to tire or weary of.

cam’ānə /camqan/. 0. to weary. 1. (tr.) to worry, tease, torment; to ridicule, deride, jeer or scoff at. 2. (intr.) to joke without malice, banter.

[p’a’na /pqan/]

pañ’ānə /bāqan/ [Cf. Thai นอผ /bāqon/, ‘(handsome) girl, woman’, and ສ /qon/, probably ‘one of the weaker sex’]. 1. (tr.) to weaken, lessen, reduce, diminish. 2. (tr.)

l’a’na /lqan/ [Cf. Thai าน /lqon/, ‘child, baby’]. 0. to be reduced, diminished. 1. (intr., of voice, legs, etc.) to be small, thin, slender, fine.

lam’ānə 으 laq’a’na /lumqan/. (tr.) to make smaller, reduce; to dwarf, contract.

[s’a’na /sqan/]

sañ’ānə /saqqan/. 1. (intr.) to diminish in heat or temperature, cool down. 2. (intr.) to be lukewarm, tepid.

ъу ’apa /qap/. 1. (tr.) to hold close, clasp, hug, embrace, encircle; to bind, fasten. 2. (by extension) to hold up, support, prop or shore up, buttress, sustain; (by trope) to back up, support, escort, convoy; to dance attendance on, toady to. Cf. ṣa, ṣa.

rañapa /rōqap/ [Alteration of *’añapa /qnaqap/]. support, strut, prop, brace, stay, shore; stake, rod, bar. Cf. ṣñapa.

’āñapa /qaqap/ [Anomalous expansion of *’añapa /qnaqap/]. 1. support, supporter, patron; splint (for fractured bones). 2. (tr.) to flatter, patronize.

ph’a’pa /pqap/. (tr.) to strengthen, support, esp. by placing one member against another.

ъу’ ’apa /qap/ [Cf. OK ’ap ὐ ὀ p ’app /qap/ (K.79: 22, A.D. 639; K.165N: 27, A.D. 952), in male names or titles; note also Thai ὐ /qap/ ‘to scent, perfume; to bake, roast’ and ὐ /qap/ ‘small flat covered container; to be stuffy; to darken’]. 1. (tr.) to cover, enclose, darken. 2. (tr.) to

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¹With thanks to Headley, II: 1051b.
fill (an enclosed space) with scent, vapor or the like; to scent (place), perfume. 3. (tr.) to burn (incense). Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa -la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, liipa, lupa, hula, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'ūpa, 'ū'pa, also ha'pa, hā'pa, hā'pa, -hupa.

s'a'pa /sqop/ [OK sa'ap /sqop/ (K.582: 6, A.D. 693; K.74: 5, A.D. 697; K.904B: 7, A.D. 713), female and male slave names]. 0. to make or deem dark, negative, sinister. 1. (tr.) to loathe, detest, abhor, abominate; to feel aversion (disgust, distaste) for, find repugnant.

sam'a'pa /samqop/ [OK sam'ap /səmqop/ (K.54: 10, A.D. 629; K.109N: 19, A.D. 655), male and female slave names]. 1. (act or fact of) loathing; detestation, abhorrence, etc. 2. (that which is loathed or to be loathed) detestable object, abomination. 3. (in-tr.) to be loathsome, detestable, abominable, disgusting.

Haz 'ara /qaar/. 0. to mount, swell. 1. (intr.) to rejoice, be glad. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, høra, -'a, 'a'la, 'wla, -'øela, also 'w, -'wra.

'āmpara /qamnaar/. 1. (act or fact of) rejoicing, being glad. 2. (condition of rejoicing) joyousness, joy, gladness, glee, pleasure, happiness.

[p'ara /pqaar/]

pañ'ara /baqqaar/. 1. (intr.) to cause (s.o.) to be glad or to rejoice. 2. (tr.) to gladden, cheer, please, delight; to raise the spirits of, make hopeful or optimistic.

Hū 'a'la /qal/ [OK 'al /qal/ (K.393N: 18, A.D. 1055?)]. 0. to mount, swell. 1. (intr., of pain or distress) to rise, mount, surge up. 2. (intr.) to feel physical or emotional distress. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, høra, -'a, 'ara, 'wla, -'øela, also 'w, -'wra.

ch'a'la /cqal/. gastric distress inducing a choking sensation.

cañ'a'la /caqqaal/. (intr.) to be distressed by reason of suffocation; (by trope) to feel ill at ease.

Hū' 'a'sa /qoh/ [Cf. Ok 'as(s) /qoh/ (K.56C: 35, A.D. 878-977; K.256E/2⁰: 16, A.D. 979), male personal names; MK 'as(s)a /qoh/ (Lpæka 'aŋgaravatta, 12d, 461d, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (intr.) to be spent, used up, exhausted, finished; to be at
an end, ended, done, over, through. 2. (intr.) to be complete, whole, entire; (by deverbalization) the whole of, all of. Cf. isá, -'îh, -'œh, -'oh.

'am'ma'as /gammah/. 1. end, finish, completion. 2. end of (present) time, period after this; (by denominalization) from now on, after the death of. Cf. 'am'máh, 'am'mæh.

[p'a'sa /pqah/. See ph'oh]

pa'na'sa /baqah/. 1. (tr.) to spend, use up, exhaust, waste. 2. (intr.) to be extreme: most, last, farthest, highest, etc. 3. end, tip, extremity; top, peak, summit; close. Cf. pa'na'sa.


ra'ā /raqaa/ [Cf. Thai รื้น /raqaa/]. 0. to be burned, chastened. 1. (tr.) to shrink (withdraw) from out of fear or distaste, shudder (cringe, wince) at the thought or suggestion of. 2. (by extension) to be sick of, fed up with.

ram'ā /rumqaa/. 1. [MK (RSP 3792)] (tr.) to horrify, frighten off. 2. (by trope) to teach a lesson once and for all.


ph'āka /pqaa/. (tr.) to put off, postpone, defer.

-'ṭa /qak/. 0. to keep, check. 1. (tr.) to hold or keep to, continue to hold; to put off, postpone. 2. (intr.) to be blocked, balked, hindered; (by trope) to be disappointed, chagrined. Cf. 'ṭa'ka 'wla: to feel nausea before weeping.

[p'ṭa'ka /pqak/]

pa'na'ṭa /baqakt/. 1. (intr.) to cause to stop or fail. 2. (tr.) to curb, bridle (passions, etc.).

ra'ṭa /rqak/, occurring in ra'ṭa ra'wla: to go by fits and starts, be jerky or broken; (of discourse) to be broken by sobbing.

-ṭα /qañ/. 1. (tr.) to rely or depend on, trust in/to, be sure or confident of. 2. (by extension) to place too much reliance on; to flaunt.

k'tα /kqañ/. 1. (intr.) to be self-confident, smug, complacent, presumptuous. 2. (intr.) to be boastful.
 raided /'ānha /qaay/2 [Cf. OK 'ānha /qaay/? (K.137: 26, A.D. 578-677; K.786: 5, A.D. 578-777), male and female slave names]. a type of large, wide-mouthed earthen jar; cistern, tank.
raʾānha /rq′aay/ [MK (RSP 1777)]. pool, pond or small lake lodged in rock mass; tarn. Cf. lʾānha.
lʾānha /lqaay/ = raʾānha.

raṣa' 'āc /qaac/ [OK 'āc /qaac/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); cf. K. 562: 25 and K.710: 9 (both A.D. 578-677), where it occurs in obscure contexts. Cf. also Thai แฉ่ |
qāat/ 'might, may; is supposed to; to dare to, be capable of']. 1. [OK] (tr.) to desire, request; to require, enjoin, order (to do). 2. [OK] (intr.) to be required, obligated; to be authorized, empowered, entitled. 3. (tr.) to be qualified (competent, able) to (do), be capable of (up to) (doing); (by extension) to have the authority (supernatural power, good fortune, courage, virtue, merit, intention) to (do); to dare, venture. 4. (intr.) to be daring, bold, brave, undaunted.1
OK 'nāc /qnaac/ [K.451N: 8 (A.D. 680)]. authority, power, permission, right, title, leave.
OK 'mac /qmaac/ [K.493: 22 (A.D. 657)]. 1. one who is empowered, authorized, entitled. 2. one who is obligated or bound: bondsman.
'āmnaac /qomnaac/ [MK 'āmnaac ɾ 'amnaac /qomnaac/ (Lpœka ἅγγαραβαττα 27a (A.D. 1620); IMA 32: 33 (A.D. 1687?)); cf. Thai ถานะ |qamnāat/]. 1. authority, power, capacity; right, title, permission, liberty. 2. daring, courage.
[p'āc /pqaac/]
paʾāc /baqqaac/ [MK *paʾāc /bəqqaac > bəqqaac/]. > Thai ภูเก้า /baqqaat/ 'to have the courage, nerve, audacity to (do), dare to'. 1. (tr.) to embolden, encourage, inspire (with confidence, etc.). 2. right, title, capacity; courage, daring.

raṣa' 'iaca (ma) /qac/ [Wrongly attributed to Skt or P Ācamana 'ablutions after evacuation']. excrement, feces, dung, ordure, etc.; other solid or semisolid bodily discharges (semen, etc.) or deposits (dirt under nails, etc.); waste products in general. Cf. -'iaca, 'eka.

1See S. Pou, "The Word āc in Khmer: A Semantic Overview."
-ʔa ta /-qaat/ 1. to be small, minute. Cf. 'a'ta, 'ā'ta, ita, 'iata.

'ąmp'āta /qombaat/ [For *am'āta /qomqaat/, with /q/ assimilated to /b/ following /m/]. 1. baby louse; (by trope) person of no consequence. 2. (intr., of living beings) to be tiny, minute, minuscule.

k'āta /kqaat/. species of midge.

[p'āta /pqaat/]

*pah'āta /paqqaat/ [MK (RSP 166)]. 1. (tr.) to belittle, disdain. 2. (by extension) to scoff or sneer at, deride.

-ʔa ta /-qaat/ 2. to tend.

s'āta /sqaat/ [Cf. Thai สะอาจ /saqāat/]. 1. (intr.) to be well-tended, well-groomed, neat, spruce, tidy, clean. 2. (by extension) to be nice, pleasing, pretty.

sam'āta /samqaat/ [MK sam'āta /somqaat/ (IMA 3A: 21, A. D. 1591?)]. 1. (tr.) to tend, groom, make neat or clean, tidy up. 2. grooming; attention; neatness.

ʔa ta /qat/ [Cf. OK ʔat ~ ʔāt /qat/ (K.129: 19, A.D. 578-777; K.2578: 19, A.D. 994), in female slave name and male personal name. Cf. also Thai ง่าม /qat/ in กิ้งก่าม /sīŋ qat/]. 1. (intr., of certain animals and fruits) to be very small, dwarf. 2. minute creature supposed to cause a type of skin infection. Cf. 'a'ta, -ʔa ta, ita, 'iata.

k'āta /kqat/. several species of small creatures, including a mosquito, a frog, and a cormorant.

ʔāna /qaan/ [Cf. Thai ʔาน /qān/ 'to whet, polish; to wear down, frazzle']. (tr.) to scrape, rub, chafe; to sharpen, whet, put a keen edge on (blade).

l'āna /lqaan/. 0. scraped or worn-down place. 1. trail, (beaten) path, track, (rutted) trace. 2. (by trope) path, belt, line (of blood, paper, corn, etc.).

lām'āna /lumqaan/. trace, track, footprint; (by trope) clue, evidence (at law).

ʔa pa /qaaq/. 0. to cover, be dark; vapor. 1. wraith, disembodied spirit (head and entrails) which feeds on offal; will-o'-the-wisp. 2. black arts, witchcraft, esp. the lore of female mediums who cause disease. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa,
-rāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ia'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, išpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'ā'pa, also ḫa'pa, -ḫāpa, ḫā'pa, -ḫupa.

chāpa /cqaap/. 0. noxious vapor, miasma. 1. strong odor of fish or meat.

cam'āpa ~ cam'āpa /camqaap/. fish or meat dishes.

[cam'āpa /cqaap/. to be dull, flavorless].

*pam'āpa /pamqaap/. unsweetened or salty food.¹

phā'pa /phqap/. (tr.) to keep (fish, meat, fruit) until it spoils.

pan'āpa /panqaap/. 1. (tr.) to dim (light), darken (room). 2. (by trope) to humiliate; to disparage.

s'āpa /sqap/. (intr.) to be out of sorts, nervous, irritable, on edge, owing to heat, annoyance, tension, etc. Cf. sra'āpa.

sra'āpa /sraqap/. (intr.) to be cloudy, obscure, indistinct; (of window, mirror) to be misted, fogged up; (of colors, complexion) to be dull.

ra'sa /qaar/. 1. (tr.) to saw, cut with a saw; (by extension) to cut up, slice, slit. 2. (by trope) to settle, decide, judge (case).

raŋ'a /raaar/ [By reanalysis of *'aŋāra /qaanar/]. saw. Cf. *'aŋāra.

*q'aŋāra /qanaar/ [Anomalous expansion of *'aŋāra /qnaar/].

older form of raŋa-ra.


[s'āra /sqaar/]

sa'nāra /saŋqaar/. 0. to smart, sting. 1. species of

¹Cf. Guesdon, I: 418b: ḫāsep 'Fade, insipid'.
ant known for its severe bite.¹

חָלָה /qaal/ [Cf. OK 'יָל /qaal/ (K.357: 12, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to burn with moderate heat; (by trope) to be ardent, eager, avid, in a rush. 2. (tr.) to incite, provoke, egg on. Cf. -רָלָה, -חָלָה, -יָ, -יָרָה.

חָלָה /cqaal/. 1. (tr.) to be eager to serve or come to the aid of. 2. (intr.) to be solicitous, zealous.

טרָלָה /traqqaal/. 1. (tr.) to be eager or impatient for, look forward to. 2. (by extension) to rejoice in, enjoy.

ניָלָה /nqaal ~ nqaal/ [Reduction of *'אנְלָה /qanqaal/].

[intr.] to be eager, in haste.

חָסָה /qaah/ [Cf. OK 'וחָס /qaah/ (K.926: 8, A.D. 624), in female slave name]. (intr., of women) to be wanton, coarse, indecent. Cf. -מָסָה, -חָסָה, -מח.

[c'hasa /cqaah/]

camelha /camqaah/. (intr.) to be foul, foul-mouthed in speech or writing, use coarse or obscene language.

יתַה /qet/ [OK it /qit/ (K.155/II: 16, A.D. 578-777) ~ et /qet/ (K.54: 13, A.D. 629, male slave name; K.348: 14, A.D. 954) ~ יָת /qat/ (K.956: 26, A.D. 878-977, male personal name; K.238A: 20, A.D. 949)]. 0. to be little, short; to be scant. 1. (intr.) to be lacking, wanting, missing, absent, not present or on hand; (by trope) to be idle, empty, vain, useless, futile. 2. (tr.) to lack, be without, be short of. Cf. 'אָתָה, -יָתָה, 'יָתָה, 'יִתָה.

קית /kqet/. species of minute fish.

לֶית /lqet/. 1. (intr.) to be tiny, minute, slight, spare; (by trope) to be fine subtle, tenuous. 2. (by extension) to be low, mean, of no consequence.

לָמִית /lumqet/. 1. (tr.) to grind up fine, reduce to dust, pulverize; (by trope) to destroy, annihilate. 2. powder, dust.

סֶית /sqet/, occurring only in s'ita s'חא: to refine; to embellish.

סָמִית /samqet/. (tr.) to refine; to embellish.

¹Cf. PRBK I.20: 125, line 3.
-ɨla /-qəl/. to slide, glide. Cf. -rila ~ ɨila, rîla, -ræla, -hîla, also hūra, etc.

[k'îla /kqəl/]. See khîla.

kak'îla /kkqəl/. (tr.) to be cool-headed, poised, have one's wits about one, put on a brave face.

**isa /qəh/ [OK is(s) /qih/ (K.74: 6, A.D. 697, in male slave name; K.562: 22, A.D. 578-677; K.56B: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. archaic form of 'a'sa. Cf. 'a'sa, -ɨh, -'æh, -'oh.

[p'isa /pqəh/]

*pañ'isa /bəŋqəh/. archaic form of pañ'a'sa.

-ɨka /-qyk/. [Cf. Thai ɨnun /qyk qak/ 'to stammer, mumble' and ənun /səqyk/ 'to hiccup' (cf. t'əka)]. brief, low sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hîka, 'aka, -'æka, -ɨka, -'îka.

k'îka /kqyk/. (intr.) to chuckle.

kak'îka /kkqyk/. frequentative of kîka.

ra'îka /rqyk/. 1. (intr.) to breath at an easy rate; (of heart) to beat at an easy rate. 2. (by trope) to converse in low tones, confidentially.

-îpa /-qyp/. to cover, be dark. Cf. ya'pa, yâpa, -râpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ la'pa, lâpa, -lâ'pa, lîpa, lupa, -ha'pa, hâ'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, -ˈūpa, also ha'pa, -hūpa, hū'pa, -hupa.

phîpa /pqyp/. (tr.) to close by bringing (two members) together; to close gently; (by trope) to hush up (affair).

sra'îpa /sraqyp/. (intr.) to be dark, gloomy because of abnormally low ceiling or roof.

-ɨh /-qyh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'æh, -'oh.

'əmmîh /qəmîh/ = 'əmma'sa.

-îta /-qytt/. [Cf. Thai ɨm /qytt/ 'to be swollen', also in ɨnun /qytt qat/ 'to be slow-moving']. to stretch, go beyond. Cf. -hæta, 'eta.

kra'îta /kracqyt/. (intr.) to be proud, conceited; to feel superior, have a high opinion of oneself. Cf. kra'æta.
*ụka /qok/. 1. (tr.) to slam down on a flat surface. 2. (tr., chess) to move (pawn).

ph'uka /pqok/. expressive for the sensation of butterflies in the stomach.

*paph'uka /ppqok/. intensive of ph'uka.

[ra'uka /rqok/]

ram'uka /rumqok/. (tr.) to demand insistently and with much whining, importune.


ra'uca /rqoc/. (intr.) to be covered or sprinkled with specks, dots, or the like.

*uja /qoc/ [Wrongly attributed to P ujjvalati (Skt ujjvalati) 'to flame, blaze up']. (tr.) to light, ignite, set fire to; to turn on (electric light). Cf. usa, -'uḥ.

-ụya /qoj/ [OK uy /quj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), male personal name; and modern ūya /quj/, personal name]. to rise, waft. Cf. sœya, -hāya, huya, -hɔya, also -ruya, etc., hoya.

s'uya /sqoj/ [OK sa'uy /squj/ (K.557/600E: 5, A.D. 611)].
1. (intr.) to stink, reek, smell bad; to be stinking, noisome, fetid, putrid. 2. (by extension) to be rotten, spoiled, decaying; (by trope) to be tainted, soulied.

sam'uya /sɔmɔqoʃ/ [OK sa'm'uy /sqɔjuʃ/ (K.140: 7, A.D. 676), male slave name]. 1. bad smell, stink; foulness. 2. one who stinks or is foul. 3. (tr.) to befoul, soil, sully (good name).

*ura /qor/. (intr., of rain) to pour, fall in abundance.

Cf. -hra, -hū, hūra, hūra, hēra, hē, 'ūra, 'wra, also -rila, etc.

[p'ura /pqor/]

pa'ura /bargor/. (intr.) to bring on rain by incantation; (by trope, of frogs: to call for rain) to croak, esp. in chorus.
usa /usə/ [OK uh /us /qoh/ (K.24: 6, A.D. 578–677, in male slave name; K.56B: 35, A.D. 878–977; K.263D: 53, A.D. 984); wrongly attributed to Skt vus 'to burn'].
0. to light, kindle. 1. kindling, wood fuel, firewood.
Cf. 'uja, -'uḥ.

-ḥ 'uḥ /-qoh/. to burn, be hot. Cf. 'uja, usa.
ra'uḥ /rqoh/, occurring only in ra'ēḥ ra'uḥ: to move restlessly, fidget, be uneasy.
s'uḥ /sqoh/. 1. (intr., of air, room, etc.) to be hot, oppressive, close, stuffy. 2. (by trope: to be as if oppressed) to be restless, fidgety, on tenterhooks.
sam'uḥ /samqoh/. 1. (tr.) to cook (small fish) in steam. 2. fish so cooked.

ūca /qūc/ [Cf. Thai โข /qōt/ 'to whine pathetically'].
expressive for continuous tickling, slight pain, whispering.
pūca /pqūc/ [Cf. Thai โพ /phaqōt phaqōj/ 'to keep wailing or lamenting']. (intr.) to be continuously moved (towardly), stirred, upset.
paphūca /ppqūc/. 1. (intr.) to keep whispering. 2. (tr.) to keep thinking of (s.o., sth.).
ra'ūca /rqūc/. 1. (intr.) to itch, be itchy; to keep whispering. 2. one who is constantly whispering or gossiping, or who cannot keep a secret.

ūna /qūn/ [Cf. Thai อน /qōn/ 'to be soft, tender; to be young; to be pale, light (of colors); to be poor, weak (in a subject of study)'].
0. to be weak, small. 1. (intr.) to be lower in age or rank: younger, junior, inferior. 2. intimate form of pūna. 3. dialectal form of 'ana and 'a'na. Cf. 'ana, 'a'na, ona.
pūna /pqūn/ [OK ph'van /pqvan/ (K.956: 41, A.D. 878–977].
younger sibling (brother/sister) or cousin.
paphūna /bangqūn/. variant of paph'ona.

-ūpa /-qōp/. to cover, enclose; vapor. Cf. ya'pa, ya'pa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa = la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, li'pa, lupā, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, -'īpa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nāpa.
kra'ūpa /krajqōp/. (intr.) to be scented, fragrant.
'ūra /qòor/. 0. to flow, run. 1. (intermittent) stream, creek. 2. channel, drain. Cf. -hāra, -hù ː hù, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'wra, also -rila, etc.

[c'ūra /cqòor/]

cañ'ūra /caŋqòor/. 1. channel, gutter, trench, ditch, drain. 2. furrow, groove, cleft, slit. Cf. cañhūra, cañ'wra.

'ūsa /qòoh/. (tr.) to haul, heave, pull, tug, drag, trail, tow. Cf. -husa, -hūsa, -hosa.

[c'ūsa /cqòoh/. See cra'ūsa].

cam'ūsa /camqòoh/. 1. (by trope: condition of trailing, of dragging oneself) listlessness, lassitude, languor, sluggishness. 2. (by extension) indolence, sloth, laziness.

cra'ūsa /crqòoh/. (intr.) to be listless, languid.

[p'ūsa /pqòoh/. See pra'ūsa].

pañ'ūsa /bapqòoh/. (tr.) to pull, haul, drag.

pra'ūsa /praqòoh/. 1. (reciprocal) to pull or tug one another. 2. (tr.) to draw, carry along or away.

'w /qùua/. 0. to choke, be stifled. 1. (intr.) to be musty, fusty, sour and fetid, stale, spoiled by age and damp. 2. (by extension) to be old, dry, zestless; (by trope) to be plain, ugly; (by further trope) to be of scant worth. Cf. 'wra, also -swla, 'wla, etc.

'wca /qùwec/. 1. (intr., of an opening) to be small, narrow. 2. (intr.) to show part of oneself through a narrow opening. Cf. tica, tūca, twca, dika, dūca, -deca, 'uca.

[p'wca /pqùwec/]

pañ'wca /bapqùwec/. window.

'wta /qùwet/ [Cf. Thai ่ต 'to show (off), display, exhibit']. 1. (tr.) to vaunt, boast of, brag about. 2. (intr.) to be boastful.

'am'wta /amnqùwet/. 1. (act or fact of) boasting; boastfulness, braggadocio; boast. 2. braggart, boaster.

[p'wta /pqùwet/]

pañ'wta /bapqùwet/. (intr.) to be boastful, swagger.
-词汇 - 'wra /-qùuar/⁴. to flow, run. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ ħū, hūra, hiara, hera, ħe, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc.

[c'wra /cqùuar/]

can'wra /canqùuar/. furrow (esp. in rice nursery).

-词汇 - 'wra /-qùuar/⁴. to choke, be stifled. Cf. 'w, also -swla, 'wla, etc.

t'wra /tqùuar/. (intr., of facial expression) to be glum, woebegone, doleful.

ph'wra /pqùuar/. (intr.) to smell close or stuffy; to be musty.

wla /qùuel/. [Cf. Thai (ơ)ơa /(qıp) quen/]. 0. to rise, mount. 1. (intr.) to choke, have the physical or emotional sensation of choking. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha’la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, -'œla, also 'w, -wra.

[p'wla /pqùuel/. See pra'wla].

pañ'wla /bqùuel/. 1. (intr.) to cause to choke, produce the sensation of choking. 2. (tr.) to choke (s.o.) up.

pra'wla /praqùuel/. kind of cake made of finely-powdered rice or maize, toasted and sugared; so called because its dryness provokes a sensation of choking.

ra'wla /rqùuel/. See ra'ā'ka ra'wla.


t'æka /tqaaek/ [Cf. Thai ə́on /saqık/]. to hiccups.

-词汇 - 'æta/qaaet/. 0. to stretch, go beyond. 1. (tr.) to crane (neck); (by trope) to drop in on. 2. (intr.) to give a leap. Cf. -hœta, -'îta.

kra'æta /kraqaaet/. archaic form of kra'îta.

[c'æta /cqaaet/]

cam'æta /camqaaet/. (intr.) to hold oneself erect, try to look taller.

[p'æta /pqaaet/]

pañ'æta /banqaaet/. (intr.) to crane the neck, advance the head, stretch out (to see).
-qæm /-qæm/. [Cf. Thai ลิ้น /qyöm/]. to be sick of.
Cf. -pæm, -bæm, also piama, bama, bëma, bäm, -bun, -muma, -mum.

ch'æm /cqæm/. (tr.) to be disgusted by, feel revulsion for.

ra'æm /rqæm/. (intr.) to have stirrings of disgust or aversion.

-wæl /-qæl/. to mount, surge up, stir up. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'læ, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, -'a, -'ala, -'a'la, -'la, also 'w, -'wra.

ph'æl /pqæl/. 1. (intr.) to start, give a jump. 2. (intr.) to be agitated, disturbed, in turmoil.

pañ'æl /bæqæl/. (tr.) to startle, alarm.

ra'æl /rqæl/. (intr.) to be excitable, easily alarmed.

-wæh /-qæh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'ïh, -'ôh.

'âmnaeq /qomnaeh/ = 'âmth.

-wæk /-qyæk/. brief, low sounds from the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'ika, -'æka, -'iaka'.

*k'iaka /kqyæk/. 1. expressive for gulping. 2. numeral classifier for gulps.

-wæk /-qæk/¹. to keep, hold back. Cf. -'aka, -'a'ka, -'ãka, 'ã'ka.

[c'iaka /cqæk/]

casp'iaka /cæqæk/. 1. (intr.) to be drawn along; to drag, trail. 2. (by trope) to languish (because of wretchedness), droop; to laze, loaf, loll, dawdle.

-wæk /-qæk/². explosive sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'ika, -'æka, -'iaka.

k'iaka /kqæk/. onomatopoeia for laughter.

kak'iaka /kkqæk/. frequentative of k'iaka.

ra'iaka /rqæk/. (intr., of laughter) to be long and joyous, robust, rollicking.
'iāñha /qliəŋ/. [Cf. Thai วีญจ /qïəŋ/]. (intr.) to slant, slope, tilt, lean, incline; to be tilted, askew, oblique. Cf. -hiañha, -'eñha, ñha, also chiañha.

ph'iañha /pqliəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to cause to slant or lean; to tilt (up), incline. 2. (intr.) to be inclined, sloping, listing.

pañh'iañha /baqgliəŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) being inclined; inclination, declination. 2. incline, inclination, declivity, slope.

l'iañha /lqgliəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be inclined, sloping; to incline, slope. 2. (by trope) to be disposed, partial.

lam'iañha ∼ lam'iañha /lumqgliəŋ/. [Cf. Thai ลำยง /lam-qïəŋ/]. 1. inclination, partiality, favor. 2. (tr.) to be inclined toward, have a weakness for, favor.

-iañha /qliəc/. to be semisoft and disgusting. Cf. 'āca(ma), eka.

[k'iaca /kqliəc/]

kak'iaca /kkgliəc/. (intr.) to have a limp, gelatinous, flabby, disgusting look.

[ph'iaca /pqliəc/]

paph'iaca /ppqliəc/. (intr.) to be wet and slippery, as clayey earth.

ra'iaca /rqliəc/ = l'iaca.

l'iaca /lqliəc/. (intr.) to be wet and revoltingly soft. Cf. ra'iaca.

s'iaca /sqliəc/. (intr.) to be fat, soft and sloppy.

-c'ia/ /qliət/. [OK 'yat /qiət/ (K.956: 26, A.D. 878-977, male personal name; K.238A: 20, A.D. 949); > Thai ปีณ /qïət/ 'personal name']. to be small, scant. Cf. 'a'ta, -'íta, 'i'ta, ita.

[c'ia /cqliət/]

can'h'ia /canqliət/. (intr.) to be narrow, close, tight.

Thai ลำยง /laqliət/ [OK *la'yat /lqïət/]. (intr.) to be in the form of minute particles, fine-grained; to be thin (but of good quality), fine, delicate; to be careful about the smallest detail, thorough; to be detailed.
'iana /qliën/. 1. (intr.) to be shy, bashful, timid. 2. (by extension) to be abashed, confused, embarrassed.

[p'iana /pqliën/]

pah'iana /bæqliën/. (intr.) to cause to be shy; to abash, shame.

lly /lîy/ [OK lî /lîi ~ lîy/ (K.425: 20, A.D. 968); > Thai นเย ~ นิย /lîy/]. 1. (tr.) to hear. 2. (intr., of sound) to be heard, audible, loud; to (re)sound, spread, rumored; to be heard of, known, renowned, noted. Cf. -lî, -lî.

'eka /qëek/. 1. (intr.) to be thick and slimy. 2. dense scum produced by fermentation. Cf. 'aaca(ma), -'iaca.

kra'eka /kraqëek/. sebum, smegma.

s'eka /sqëek/. (intr.) to be very dense, close together, packed; (by extension) to be very closely spaced, rapid.

sam'eka /samqëek/. tartar (on teeth).

-eña /-qëen/. to lie on one side; side, self. Cf. -hiâna, 'iâna, ëna.

k'eña /kqëen/. 1. (intr., of jara, persons, etc.) to be big-bellied. 2. (by trope) to be self-important, over-bearing, pretentious.

[c'eña /cqëen/]

cam'eña /camqëen/. flank, side, ribs.

-të /-qaaæ/. to cast out. Cf. -'ëra.

k'të /kqaæ/. 1. (tr., of infant) to reject, throw or spew up. 2. (intr.) to slobber, drool.

*kap'të /kkaæ/. (intr.) to babble, prate, prattle; to blather, jabber, talk twaddle.

[c'të /cqaæ/]

cam'të /camqaaæ/. (intr.) to throw out one's chest in a ridiculous manner, out of pride.

ra'të /rqaæ/. (intr.) to be forever whining, constantly airing one's woes.

-Tëka /-qaaæk/ [Cf. Thai แอน /qëék/ 'yoke']. to rest,
lean.

ph'ěka /pqaaśk/. 1. (tr.) to lean (one's back) against.
   2. (tr.) to lean (sth.) on or against, rest or prop
      against.

paň'ěka /bąqaaśk/. 1. (act or fact of) leaning, prop-
   ping, resting. 2. back (of seat), backrest. 3. (by
   trope) reliance, dependence.

ěha /qaasn/ [Possibly related to Thai  בלבד /qth/ '(isolated)
   pond; pool (in river); depression']. 0. to lie on one
   side; side, flank. 1. (intr., to be off to one side) to be
   alone, (all) by oneself, solitary. 2. oneself; general pro-
   noun of third, second and first persons. Cf. -hiähä,
   'iänä, -'ěña.

p'sěna /pqaaśn/ [Cf. Thai สะ /qèn/ 'to thrust for-
   ward (hip) by leaning back (e.g., drunk, stripteaser);
   to thrust out (chest)']. (intr.) to bend or lean backwards.

   paň'ěna /bąqaaśn/. (tr.) to bend back.

ępa /qaasp/ [Cf. Thai แอบ /qèp/ 'to shelter, hide']. 1.
   (tr.) to take shelter under or beside, hug (wall); (by ex-
   tension) to be situated up close to, be up against,
   right
   beside. 2. (tr.) to adjoin, be attached to; (by trope) to
   fasten on to (protector), seek to win the favor or protec-
   tion of.

   paň'ępa /bąqaaśp/. (tr.) to move closer to, place (one
   thing) up against (another).

ěma /qaasm/ [OK em แ่ม /qēm/ (K.72: 9, A.D. 878-977; K.
   235D: 11, A.D. 1052), personal names; MK แ่ม /qēm/ (IMA
   26: 26, A.D. 1663), female personal name]. (intr.) to be
   sweet. Cf. -hěma.

*kra'ěma /kroqaasm/ [MK (IMA 38: 144b, A.D. 1701)]. (tr.) to
   taste, savor.

ph'ěma /pqaaśm/ [OK p(h)a'em /pqēm/ (K.127: 15, A.D. 683;
   K.262N: 29, A.D. 968), male and female slave name]. 1.
   (intr., to be sweetened) to be sweet, sugared, honeyed.
   2. (by extension) to be good-tasting, tasty, flavorful;
   (by trope) to be delicious, luscious, pleasant, delight-
   ful.
pa testim/ to sweeten, make sweeter.
2. sweetmeat, confection, candy, dainty, delicacy; dessert.
sra testim/[OK cra'em/craq'em/ (K.786: 5, A.D. 577-
777), male slave name]. (intr., of complexion) to be of a certain light-brown (cf. "peaches-and-cream") hue, thought to be particularly attractive.

-�� -t'era/-qaaer/. to cast out; to wail. Cf. -t'ē.

t'ēra/tqaaer/, occurring only in t'tūna t'tēra: to be con-
tinually complaining or bewailing sth., forever whining, always discontent.

k'ēla/kqaael/ [OK k'e1/kq'e1/ (K.149: 27, A.D. 578-677),
female slave name]. body dirt, grime (from skin). Cf. kraēla.

*s'ēla/sqaael/. 0. to shake, quiver, jiggle. 1. (intr.)
to be fat, flabby.

samēla ~ sam'ēla /samqaael/ ~ samēla /samqēel/. (intr.) to have a big, flabby belly.

*ahēla/qanqaael/. (tr.) to stroke, pet, caress.

*ēsa/qaaeh/ ~ ēsa/qēh/. 1. (intr.) to be care-
less, neglectful, inattentive. 2. (intr.) to be detached, indifferent, off-hand, airy, free-and-easy. Cf. -hesa, also dhvesa.

kraēsa/kroqaash/. (intr.) to be utterly unconcerned, com-
pletely indifferent.

*ōna/qoqon/ [OK ō/n/ (K.451S: 14, A.D. 680, in topo-
nym; K.24: 7, A.D. 578-677, in male slave name)]. 1. (in-
tr.) to go up, rise, climb, mount, ascend. 2. (tr.) to raise up, lift. 3. (intr., by trope) to swell, puff up, as with self-importance. Cf. 'aña.

kraōn/a/kroqaon/. (intr.) to be (witlessly) arrogant or
insolent. Cf. kra’oña’oña /kreaqqaonq-qaqoŋ/. (intr.) to be puffed up, swollen, bloated.

ph’oña /pqaonq/. (tr.) to raise in a cloud, stir up.

pañ’oña /baŋqaonq/ [⟩ Thai ɯvrq /phaqoŋ/. bamboo or wooden ladder to be set against wall, etc.; high bamboo ladder attached to trunk of sugar palm, used in collecting sap.

ona /qaoŋ/ [OK on /qoon/ (K.24B: 10, A.D. 578-677), in male slave name; > Thai ṭuv /qoon/]. (intr.) to bend, bow, incline, curve. Cf. ’ana, ’a’na, ’ūna.

[p’ona /pqaoŋq/]

pañ’ona /baŋqaonq/. variant of pañ’ūna.

[l’ona /lqaoŋq/]

ljaq’ona /lumqaonq/. (intr.) to be discreet, circumspect; to show policy or taste in one’s speech or the like.

opa /qaoŋq/ [Cf. Thai ṭuv /qooŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to hold with both arms, clasp to oneself, hug, embrace; (by trope) to encircle, surround. 2. (by extension) to touch, (ad)join. Cf. ’apa, ṡpa.

ph’opa /pqaonq/ [Cf. Thai ɯvrq /phaqoŋq/ 'tight-lidded container']. (tr.) to place close together, unite, join.

pra’opa /proqaonq/. (reciprocal) to embrace one another, hug.

oy /qaoŋj/ [OK oy /qooj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611); > Thai ṭuv /qooj/ (archaic) and ɯvrq /quaŋj/ 'to give']. 1. (tr.) to give, grant, confer, bestow, vouchsafe. 2. (by extension) to cause, make, have (s.o. or sth. do); to let, permit, allow; (by deverbalization) so as to.

’ampəyə /qamnəqonqj/ [OK ’amnoŋ /qemnəcqojj/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D. 611); > Thai ᵀ̣ʉvə /qamnəqj/ 'to bestow, afford']. 1. (act or fact of) giving, bestowal. 2. gift, presentation, grant.

¹This item is regularly written with a different allograph of ᵁn'/qaoŋ/, for which there is no provision on the typewriter keyboard, plus the conjunct form of ᵁ ya /joo/. But see VK 68 II: 1844a.
-όρα /-qaaor/. to flow, pour. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -'wra, also -rila, etc.
[c'ora /c̪q̪aaor/]
caṅ'ora /caṅq̪aaor/. (tr.) to spew from the mouth, dis-gorge, vomit.

-όḥ /-qaoḥ/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'iḥ, -'eḥ.
ph'oh /p'q̪oḥ/. (intr., of bread, cakes, etc.) to be stale, old (hard, dry and tasteless).

au /'au /qaw/. syllable used in inciting a dog or other animal.
[p'au /pq̪aw/]
paṅ'au /paṅq̪aw/. (intr.) to cry "/qaw/", make an inciting sound.

น้า /neek/ [OK 'nak(k) ~ 'anak /q̪nak > nak/ (K.557/600E: 5, A.D. 611; K.134: 10, A.D. 781; K.926: 7, A.D. 624, in 'ana-kantai, and K.426: 5, A.D. 578-677); > Thai ใหน /nāk/].
1. person, individual; people, folk. 2. (as headword) agent marker; (in a few constructs) female marker. 3. second-person pronoun. Cf. nā'ka.
INDEX OF THAI FORMS

-รำ sa ค่านวง gūra
-รู้'ta ค่านวง -kēna
-ติha คู gū
-รักha โคกลง -loha1
-กินa จง ca'ha
-สด จอด cata
-รำ'ka จั่งหวัด -vā'ta
-รำsa จัด cā'ta
-กินa สามรักยุ -ræna
-ละ'ka ละเริ่ยยุ -ræna
-ไร lai เจาะ coh
-ตาน dañ เลยยัน cnaí
-รำ'ka แซก cēka
-ไร lai แดง cēña
-กิ่ะ kæya แดง cēña
-ลิมา -riama แตก cēsa
-เกียว kiava โจง caña
-กี เกิด coda
-โอย koya โยว cora
-กีha ผลัด -lāta
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-โอย koya ชะอ่อน 'a'na
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| khnāh | kā'ña | guḥ | guḥ |
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| khpac | kā'ca | gol | gola |
| khpvar | -kwna | gamnvar | gūra |
| khmāh | -kāmha | gnaṅ | gāña |
| khmoc | hocə | gnvar | gūra |
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| khlai(y) | lai | gmvar | gūra |
| MK khloḥ | -loḥ | graṅ | raha$^4$ |
| khlāh | laḥ | grap | -ra'pa$^4$ |
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| khsāc | -sā'ca | gvāl | vāla |
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| *gāp | gāpa | caṅvāt(t) | vā'ṭa |
| gāl | gā'la | caṅhvay | huyla |
| ᴵⁿʰѳvãy | ᵴine | cuņh | cᵉña |
|──────────|──────|──────|──────|
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| ᵴMK cãʼta | *ces | cësa |
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| cammat | ᵵmãʼta | coh | caña |
| canhoy | hũya | com | coma |
| canhor | hũra | com¹ | coma |
| canhvar | hũra | coh | coh² |
| camvãr | hũra | cäm | cãm |
| cap | cʼpa | camkã | kãra |
| cap | cʼpa | camkop | kapa |
| camreñh | -riaña | camman | cãya |
| camrañh | reñ² | camnãy | cãya |
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