A LEXICON OF KHMER MORPHOLOGY

ŋka /kəa/. 1. to come into being, come about, arise, take place, occur. 2. to bring into being, bring about, make, create. Cf. -kara.

[phka /pkəa/]

pañka /bəŋkəa/. to give rise to, cause, effect, produce, engender.

ŋn kaka /kəak/. 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).

kaŋha /kəŋhoak/. act or fact of failing: failure.

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

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

[phkaka /pkəak/]

pañkaka /bəŋkəak/. to cause or allow to harden.

skaka /skəak/. 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 /səmkoak/. 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.

ŋk'a /kək/. 1. to water liberally, drench, soak. 2. to wash (head hair), shampoo. 3. shower, sprinkler.

[phka'ka /pkək/]

pañka'ka /bəŋkək/. 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).

कङ kaña /kaːŋ/ [OK kaŋ /koːŋ/]. 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'ňa, kuňa, koňa, goňa.

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

[pʰkaňa /pkaːŋ/]

Paňkaňa /paŋkaŋ/. 1. prawn, shrimp. 2. crayfish, lobster.

कङ ka'ňa /kaŋ/. 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, goňa.

Kpa'ňa /kbaŋ/. to cup the two hands in order to dip up (water, grain or the like).

Kampa’ňa /kɔmbaŋ/. 1. the aňjali, the two hands joined into a cup. 2. numeral classifier for handfuls.

[pʰka'ňa /pkaŋ/]

Paňka'ňa /paŋkaŋ/. 1. ring, hoop. 2. (circular or other) stripe, as on zebra, tiger.

कङ ka'ʈa /kat/. 1. to mark, make a mark or impression. 2. to mark, note, jot down. 3. to remark, observe, mind.

Kampa'ʈa /kamnɔt/. 1. to note, keep (bear) in mind, remember. 2. (that which is noted down) note; message, letter; direction, instruction, rule, order.

[skta'ʈa /skat/]

Saňka'ta /sankat/. 1. (mark, stroke) the breve ('). 2. (to impress) to press down on, apply pressure to. 3. to pressure, employ threats; to oppress.


' añka'ta /qañkaŋ/. piece of wood; billet, log.
-ṅ' -ka'na /-kan/. 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.

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

kapa /kaap/ [OK kop ~ kaup /kɔɔp/ '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 prakop /prəkɔɔp/]. 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 skop /skɔɔp/ [Pre-Angkorian (A.D. 674)]. 1. to fasten, fix, tie, bind. 2. to exact (duty, tax), levy, impose.

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

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

kamna'pa /kamnɔɔp/. that which is buried in ground; buried treasure.

[phka'pa /pkaap/]

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

-ṅ' -ka'pa /-kap/. to be happy, blessed. Cf. kapa.

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

-ṅ' -kaya /-kaaj/. to be straight, upright, prominent. Cf. kuya, kwya.
chkaya /ckaaj/. 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 /camkaaj/. 1. (tr.) to straighten up or out,
set up(right). 2. to hold out (arm), carry (um-
brella, etc.) so as to impale passers-by.

-ŋə -kara /-kaar/. to come or bring into being. Cf. ka.

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

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

srakara /srakaar/. 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.

'añkara /qañkaar/ [OK (A.D. 655) rañko /ṛəkə/, presuppos-
ing *ṛko /ṛko/ 'to be worked, processed']. Husked but
uncooked rice, as opposed to srüva.

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

*kampala /kəmnəl/ [MK kampa'la /kəmnəl/]. scheme, plan;
(clever) idea.

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

ka'la /kal/. 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.
-kala, kila, kəla, -kola, -gala, -gə'la, gola.

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

kamma'la /kəmnəl/ [OK kəmnəl /kəmnəl/]. 1. (means of up-
lifting or steadying) chock, wedge, prop. 2. (means of
exalting) offerings made to shaman or sorcerer.

thka'la /tkəl/ [Cf. OK thkval /tkuəl/ 'to be raised on
high']. to be immovable, steady, firm, stationary.
Cf. thkola, thgola.
tamka'la /təmˈkəl/ [OK təmgəl ~ təngəl /dəˈgəl/, təməkəl /dəˈkəl/]. to install (sacred object) in or on a high place with a view to veneration.

*traka'la /trəkəl/ [MK trakala /trəˈkəl/]. = trakāla.
praka'la /prəkəl/. to place one thing on top of another.

का kāka /kaːk/. 1. dross, dregs, residue. 2. sediment.
khāka /khaak/. 1. (tr.) to blow out forcefully. 2. (intr.) to spit, expectorate.
khāka ~ kamhāka /kamhaak/. 1. spit, spittle, sputum. 2. mucus, phlegm, glair.

हा kāha /kəaː/. [OK kān /kəaː/]. 1. (intr.) to spread out to the sides, extend laterally. 2. (tr.) to spread out, open, lay out, display. Cf. gāna, ḍāna.
khaa /khəa/. side, flank; side (of watercourse).
mkhaa /mkhaa/. 1. one side. 2. trāya mkhaa: far side or bank, opposite shore. 3. on one side, on the one (other) hand.
chkāha /ckaa/. [OK crakān /crakaːn/]. 1. to place or lay crosswise; to spreadeagle. 2. to crucify.
camkāha /cmaːkaa/. intensive of chkāha.

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

का kā'ca /kəc/ [OK kac /kəc/]. 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.
khnā'ca /knəca/. 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 /kbəca/ [OK kpac /kbəc/]. 1. drawing, tracing, figure: any decorative motif or design; mūḍā: hand-position, gesture, pose (of body), posture. 2. counter;
counting instrument, abacus.

kramā'ca /kromac/ [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.

kamnā'ca /kommac/. 1. piece, fragment. 2. portion, section.

[phkā'ca /pkac/]

pāṅkā'ca /bqkac/. 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/]

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

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

knā'ha /knāp/ [OK khnā/n /knāp/ ~ chnā/n /cnp/ (high number, probably) 'four thousand'. Note the possibility of influence from knā'na2]. 0. to grudge, begrudge. 1. to harbor ill-will, be disaffected, disturbed. 2. ill-will, disaffection.

kamnā'ha /komnāp/. 1. to be mean, stingy, niggardly. 2. niggard, pennypincher.

-kā'ha /-kan/. to twist; to bend, fold. Cf. kuña, kwña, -kānā.

khmā'ha /kmāp/. (of cordage) to be twisted up, tangled.

[kakā'ha /kkanp/]

*kaṅkā'ha /kaŋkāp/ [MK (RSP 3349)]. wrinkle; wave, undulation. Cf. 'āṅkā'ha ~ kaṅkā'ha.

'āṅkā'ha /qąṅkāp/ ~ kaṅkā'ha /qaŋkāp/. to fold or crease (cloth) with the fingers.

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

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

[phkā'ta /pkat/]

paṅkā'ta /paṅkat/. 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'ta /saṅkat/ [OK saṅkat /saṅkat/]. section; district.

-kāna /-kaan/. to hold. Cf. kā'na.

kpāna /kbaan/. 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 beare a weapon: bowman, crossbowman, lancer, etc. 2. one who has charge: soldier assigned to tend horses, elephants or the like.

kamnā'na /kamman/. 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.

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

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

'ānkā'na /qonkan/. rice to which hulls still cling after initial pounding.

kā'pa /kap/ [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/ [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. thkiapa.

taňkā'pa /daŋkap/. tongs; pliers. Cf. taňkiapa.

kābya /kaap/ [Skt kāvyā (cf. P kabba) '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.

kam̥nābya /kammaap/. 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 /knaaj/ [OK knāy /knaaj/]. (of boar) tusk.

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

*khāya /khaaj/. intensive of kāya.

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

kakāya /kkaaj/. to scratch lightly and rapidly.

phkāya /pkaaj/ [OK pkāy /pkaaj/]. 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/ [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.

kamnāra /kamnaar/. magical protector: charm, amulet, talisman.

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

camkāra /camkaar/ [OK camkā /camkaa/]. 1. cleared land or field; clearing. 2. (cleared) field under cultivation, dry field, ladang.

[pkāra /pkaa/]

pahkāra /bhaakaar/. 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).

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

mkāla /maal/. 1. one time, once. 2. once in a while, now and then, occasionally.

-kāla /-kaal/. to raise. Cf. ka'la, kila, kæla, -kola, -gāla, gā'la, gola.

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

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


'ānkā'la /ankkal/. 1. (at or in what time) when? 2. (time at or in which) when, while.

kāva /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.

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

kīna /kān/. 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. kīña, -kēña, -kāmña, ga'ña, gāmña.

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

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

kakīta /kkèt/. to rub lightly and rapidly.

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

*kīna /kèn/. 0. to press hard. 1. to crush, grind. Cf. kwna, kæna, gwna, -gæna.

[phkīna /pkèn/]

paṅkīna /baŋkèn/. 1. to crush or grind, as with a roller. 2. to slander, defame.

[skīna /skèn/]

saṅkīna /saŋkèn/. 1. frequentative of kīna. 2. to press, squeeze. 3. to press upon, beset; to crush (subjects), oppress.

*kīla /kèl/. to move or propel oneself on hands and feet, without leaving ground. Cf. ka'la.

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

[phkīla /pkèl/]

paṅkīla /baṅkèl/. (tr.) to move, shove or slide along the ground.

[rakīla /rkèl/]

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

-īna -kīla /-kèl/. to cut close. Cf. -kā'la, kiara, -kera, -kēla, kora.

kpīla /kbèl/. to cut off at the root, down to the root. Cf. krapēla.

*kīna /kỳn/. 1. to be hard, stiff. 2. to be harsh, severe, strict. Cf. kīña, -kēña, -kāmña, ga'ña, gāmña.
khīṇa /khīṅ/ [OK *khiṅ /khiṅ/, > Thai ค็อง /khīṅ/]. 1. to be angry. 2. to get angry. Cf. khēṅa.

kamṭhīṅa /kamṭhīṅ/. anger, ire, wrath, fury.

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

prakīṅa /prakīṅ/. to be harsh, severe, uncompromising, in-transient.

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

kīṅ /kīṅ/. 0. to scratch, scrape. 1. to signal by scraping or scratching with forefinger. Cf. -kāṅ, kīṣa, keṅ, kosa, -koṅ, gūsa.

chakīṅ /cakīṅ/. (tr.) to scrape with finger or stick.

cāṅkīṅ /cāṅkīṅ/ ~ caṅkāṅ /caṅkāṅ/. 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.

[skuka /skok/]

saṅkuka /saṅkoker/. 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 /koṅ/. 1. (intr.) to bend, curved; to be bent (back), curved, crooked. 2. (tr.) to bend, flex, turn. 3. to divert (funds), misappropriate. Cf. kaṅa, kāṅa, koṅa, goṅa.

[phkuṅa /phoṅ/]

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

kuṅa /koṅ/. 1. to be shortened or made smaller, as by folding or turning up. 2. to be compressed, packed together, made compact. Cf. -kāṅa, -kwāṅa, -kāṅa.

[khuṅa /khōṅ/]

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

[kakuṅa /kkōṅ/]

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kaṅkuṇa /'kalŋkoŋ/. to flex the limbs, esp. in sleeping.
'āṅkuṇa /qalŋkoŋ/. = kaṅkuṇa.

-kuta /-kot/. to cut. Cf. -ka'ta, -kāta, kā'ta, -gā'ta.
[kputa /kbot/]
kamputa /kambot/ [OK kamput /kambut/]. to be cut short, docked, truncated.

kuna /kon/ [Thai นท /kon/, probably < OK *kal /kol/ > kala, qv]. 1. trick, ruse, strategem. 2. delusion; illusion, unreal image. 3. motion picture, cinema.
prakuna /prakon/. 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 /skon/. 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 /koj/. 0. to be straight, upright; pointed excrescence. 1. rhinoceros horn. Cf. -kaya, kwya.
chkuya /ckoj/. 1. to grow (shoot) straight up or out, point straight up or out. 2. to move forward without wavering, dash forward. Cf. chkaya.

-kusa /-koh/. to be pure. Cf. -gusa, guḥ.
kpusa /kboh/. (of white) to be pure, spotless.

-kūka /kōk/ [Cf. Old Mon kōk /kok/ 'to call, summon']. exclamation used in hailing, and replying to hailing, over a certain distance.
[phkūka /pkōk/]
pānkūka /bāṅkōk/. to go /kōk/, utter a /kōk/; to give a hail, call out.

-kūta /kōt/. 1. (tr.) to rub or scrape back and forth; to scour, whet (razor, knife). 2. to play (violin). Cf. kita, kwta, -kiata.
chkūta /ckōt/. 1. intensive of kūta. 2. to scull (boat). Cf. chkwta.
caṅkūta /caṅkōt/. 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 samla (qv) made of fish, various vegetables and spices.

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

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

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

[kpwca /kbùuèc/]

krpwca /krabùuèc/ [Anomalous expansion of kpwa]. to bring the ends or corners of (piece of cloth) together and knot them (around a bundle).

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

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

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

-kwña /-kùuàŋ/. to twist; to bend, fold. Cf. -kā'ňa, kuña, -kæña.

[kakwña /kkùuàŋ/]

kaŋkwña /kaŋkùuàŋ/. 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. 'añkwña.

trakwña /trakùuàŋ/. to twist (threads) together.

'añkwña /qañkùuàŋ/. = kaŋkwña.

kwta /kùuèt/. 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, -kiāta.

khn̄wta /kn̄uət/. (rubbing device) stake for softening thread.

chk̄wta /ck̄uət/ [OK chkvat /ckuət/]. 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.

camk̄wta /camk̄uət/. 1. intensive of chk̄wta. 2. act or fact of being mad; madness, passion, folly, lunacy, idiocy. Cf. caṅkūta.

prak̄wta /prak̄uət/. 1. to rub hard against one another. 2. to compete, rival, vie, emulate; to contend, struggle with one another.

[sk̄wta /sk̄uət/]

saṅk̄wta /saṅk̄uət/. to whet, hone, sharpen (weapon, tool). Cf. saṅk̄iāta.

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

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

-kw̄na /-k̄uən/. to draw a line. Cf. -kūra, gūra.

kp̄w̄na /kp̄uən/ [Thai ɔ障碍 krapuən/ ɔ ชอบ /khabuən/, < OK khpvar /kuəuar/ 'design; map']. 0. drawing, design. 1. sketch, outline; plan (of action), procedure, strategy, method, technique. 2. (written) method, manual, handbook, textbook; formula, (technical) treatise. 3. rule, standard, model, example; principles, rudiments, elements. 4. (drawn line) line, train, procession, suite. Cf. kpūra.

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

khw̄pa /khùuəp/. (meeting of years) one exact year, anniversary.

k̄w̄ya /k̄uəj/. 0. to be straight, upright, prominent. 1. acute angle of elbow. 2. elbow. Cf. -k̄aya, kūya.
caṅkwyā /caṅk̪uəj/. 1. sharp angle of elbow or shoulder. 2. sharp, curving tips of crossbow.

-kwyā /-k̪uəj/. to take, pick up. Cf. koya.

khmwyā /km̪uəj/. (obsolete) thief, dip, footpad. Cf. khmoya.

kænā /kaən̪/. 1. (archaic) to be high, lofty. 2. (obsolete) to shoot forward, make swift progress.

thkænā /tkən̪/. 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.

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

-kæn̪ /-kaən̪/. to fold up. Cf. -kā'ña kuña -kwña.

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

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

kæt̪a /kaət̪/. 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.

kænt̪a /kaənt̪/. 1. the śukla, i.e. fortnight of the waxing moon. 2. to be profitable or possible.

kænt̪a /kaənt̪/. 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.

paṅkæt̪a /paŋkaət̪/. 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).

kæna /kænæ/. 1. to move forward, advance. 2. (by trope) to make progress, improve. Cf. -gæna, -gæna.

kamŋæna /kamŋænæ/. act, fact or result of moving forward: progress, advancement, growth.

[phkæna /pkænæ/. Cf. phgæna.]

paŋkæna /paŋkænæ/. 1. (tr.) to advance, promote. 2. (tr.) to enlarge, augment, increase.

kæya /kæjæ/ [OK *key /kæj/ 'to rest one's head on', > Thai โท า /kæj/ 'to run aground']. to lay one's head down on, pillow one's head with. Cf. งæya.

khnæya /khaŋæjæ/. (head-rest) pillow, cushion.

[phkæya /pkæjæ/]

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

kæla /kælæ/. 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, kâla, -kola, -gâla, gâ'la, gola. Cf. also kiaña.

[phkæla /pkælæ/]

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

-kæl /-kaŋ/. to scratch, scrape. Cf. kīh, kiasa, keŋ, kosa, -coh, gūsa.

[chkæŋ /ckaŋ/]

canŋkæŋ /caŋkæŋ/ = caŋkīh.

kiaña /kiaŋæ/. to be brought to a halt, unable to go on, bogged down; to go (run) aground. Cf. kæla.

[phkiaña /pkiaŋæ/]

paŋkiaña /paŋkiaŋæ/. 1. to bring (boat) to a standstill. 2. to raise (boat) up on chocks.
kiaka /kliak/. (tr.) to grip under one arm, hold against the side. Cf. -gāka.

kriaka /krliak/. (tr.) to attach to the side of (tree post or the like).

pañkriaka /pañkrliak/. (tr.) to tie up (animal, human) so as to prevent escape; to hold, keep (in place), detain.

kliaka /kliak/. armpit.

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

[rakiaka /rkliak/]

pañkkiaka /pañkliak/. (tr.) to hold sideways and shake, in order to get sth. in or out of sth.

kiña /kliŋ/. to gather (people, animals) in toward a central point, round up. Cf. kiara, kēna, gara.

prakiana /prkliŋ/. 1. to flock in, gather together. 2. to jostle, elbow or shove one another in congregating.

-kiata /-kliet/. to rub hard. Cf. kita, kūta, kwta. [skiata /skliet/]

pañkkiata /pañkliet/. 1. (tr.) to rub hard against sth. else; to gnash, grate (teeth). 2. (intr.) to scrape, grate, rasp. Cf. saṅkwta.

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

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

taṅkiapa /taṅkliap/. 1. pincer, claw (of crab, etc.). 2. pincers, tweezers; clothespin, hairpin. Cf. ṭaṅkā'pa.

-kiapa /-kliap/. to scratch, scrape.

skiapa /skliap/. 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.

'aňkiama /qañkliəm/. (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. kiaňa, kēna, gara.

khniara /kniər/. any implement used in gathering in.

kamniara /kamnliər/. act or fact of gathering in to center.

[phkiara /pkiər/]

paňkiara /bankliər/. (tr.) to gather in the whole of, muster or round up completely.

-kiara /-kliər/. to scrape. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiala, -kera, -kēla, kora.

[kskiara /skiər/]

saňkiara /saňkliər/. (intr.) to feel an intolerable grating in the teeth, or a like irritation in the ears or flesh.

-kiala /-kliəl/. to scrape. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiala, -kera, -kēla, kora.

chkiala /ckliəl/. (tr.) to dig or scrape out the interior of, with a stick, finger, curette, knife or the like; to hollow out.

cañkiala /caňkliəl/. any implement used in scraping or hollowing out.

kiava /kliəw/ [Probably through Thai ถม /klāw/ '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, tramnel. Cf. kāva, keva.

[khniava /knliəw/]

kantiava /kandiəw/ [Conjecturally, ifx /-n- > -d-/ after intrusion of /-və-/]. sickle, reaping-hook.

kamniava /kamnliəw/. act of seizing with leg(s).

kiasa /kliəh/. (tr.) to scrape out, remove or extract by thrusting outward. Cf. kih, -kæh, kəh, kosa, -koh, gūsa.

khniasa /knliəh/. any implement used in scraping out.

kpiasa /kbliəh/. 1. signal made by flicking the fingers.
2. the mūsikadanta, a diacritic analogous to the diaeresis.

kāmniása /kāmnǐəh/. act or operation of scraping out.

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

caña kiása /caŋkliəh/. any implement used in scraping out.

rakiása /rkıəh/. 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.

-ŋə -kera /-ŋərə/. to scrape, cut close. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kiara, -kēla, kora.

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

kēva /kèwə/. [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.

kēh /kēh/. to scrape or scratch with the finger or fingernail(s). Cf. kē, -koē, kiasa, kosa, -koē, gūsa.

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

kakeh /kkēh/. frequentative of kēh.

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

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

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

[phkēka /pkakaek/]

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

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

�.ForeignKeyAudio{kēna /kaaəŋ/}. 1. (intr.) to form or present a sharp angle, bend sharply. 2. elbow; angle. 3. (joiner's) square. Cf. kēka.

kēna /kηaʔəŋ/ [Presumably ifx /-n- > -ŋ- by attraction of the final]. to have one or both arms twisted by deformity.

d ForeignKeyAudio{khnēna /knaaəŋ/}. sprouts on the surface of tubers; any of various excrescences on tree branches or the like.

*[chkēna /ckaaŋ/]*

camkēna /camkaaŋ/. to stand with arms akimbo (deemed arrogant or unseemly). Cf. camkhēna.

ForeignKeyAudio{-kēna /-kaaŋ/}. to be hard, stiff. Cf. kiňa, kēna, kāmōña, gə'na, gāmōña.

kēna /khaaŋ/ [OK *kheñ /khɛʔŋ/, > Thai /quŋ /khēŋ/ '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.

kamkēna /kamkaaŋ/ [OK *kamheñ /kəmheŋ/, > Thai ćamheñ /kharmhêŋ/ 'to be bold'; distinguish pre-Angkorian kañheñ /kaŋheen/ 'high-born lady' (K.9: 9, A.D. 639), = Angkorian kañhyah]. 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.

[*camkhēna /camkhaaŋ/.* to assume a haughty or threatening stance, with arms and legs apart. Cf. camkēna.

ForeignKeyAudio{kēna /kaaŋ/}. (tr.) to gather together; to levy (corvée); to recruit, muster (troops, helpers). Cf. kiaña, kiara, gara.

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

ForeignKeyAudio{-kela /-kaaɬ/}. to cut close. Cf. kā'la, -kila, -kira, -kerja, kora.

*[kpēla /kbaaɬ/]*

krapēla /krobaaɬ/ [Anomalous expansion of *kpēla]. to cut off at the root or base. Cf. kpila.
koña /kaoŋ/. [OK koñ/kooŋ/]. 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 /kamnaaŋ/. curve, curvature.

[chkona /ckaoŋ/]

camkona /camkaoŋ/. 1. (intr.) to bend the body, bow down, stoop. 2. (intr.) to be condescending, put on airs of superiority.

[pkona /pkaʊə/]

pañkona /paŋkaoŋ/. (tr.) to bend, curve.

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

kamn̩ota /kamnaato/. awe, respect, admiration.

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

kamn̩ona /kamnaaŋ/. act or fact of seeking protection.

-koŋa /-kaʊəm/ to be grouped. Cf. kum, -kam, -käm, gumba, -gum, -gam, -gām. Note also roma, rum, etc.

[chkoma /ckaʊəm/]

can̩koma /can̩kaʊəm/. (things grouped together) cluster, bunch.

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

khmoja /kmooj/ [MK *khmoja /kmooj/, > Thai ขโมย (ขโมย)] /khamooj/ 'thief; to steal']. = khmwyə.

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

kamn̩ora /kamnaaŋor/. act or operation of shaving.

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

thkola /tkaʊəl/. 0. to raise, increase. 1. enlarge, magnify, exaggerate. 2. to bring out, point up (fail- ings, defects). Cf. thka'la, thgola.

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kosa /kaaoh/. 0. to scrape, rasp. 1. to grate (e.g., coconut). Cf. kih, -koaeh, kiasa, keh, -koh, gua.

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

kamnosa /kamnaah/ [OK kamnos /kəmnooh/]. 1. act or operation of scraping, filing. 2. cuts or marks made by scraping or filing.

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

koh /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 tih koh: land raised above water] island, holm. 3. (by trope) to call up, summon (as to court), order to appear; (of dogs) to ra'se (game) by yelping, baying, etc. Cf. ga'sa, -goah.

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

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

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

-kooh /-kaoh/. to scrape, rasp. Cf. kih, -koaeh, kiasa, keh, kosa, gua.

khmooh /kmaaoh/. to cause or bring on hoarseness.

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

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

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

cañkam /cañkam/. (round formation) ring or flange around edge of basket, bowl or the like; (metal) collar, ferrule, sleeve.
kām /kəm/. 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 /prakəm/. buffalo-hide strap for hobbling elephant.

-kām /kəm/1. to be grouped, compacted. Cf. -koma, kum, -kām, gumba, -gum, -gām, -gām. Note also roma, rum, etc.
‘aṅkām /gaṅkəm/ [OK ‘aṅkām /gaṅkəm/]. any kind of bead used in jewelry, embroidery or the like.

-kām /kəm/2. to bite. Cf. -kiama, -gāma.
khām /kham/. 1. (tr., to clamp or cut with teeth or jaws, pierce with teeth or stinger) to bite. 2. (tr.) to gnash (teeth).

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

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

-kām /kəm/3 [Probably same item as -kām2]. to be raw, sore.
rakām /rakəm/. 1. (of eyes) to be sore, irritated. 2. (of heart, spirit, mind) to be vexed, annoyed.

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

-kāmā /kaŋ/. to be hard, stiff. Cf. kiña, kiña, -kēña, gañā, gāmā. Note also rāmā, etc.
thnāmā /tnaŋ/ [Alteration of *khnāmā /knaŋ/ (cf. OK klai > modern thai)]. knuckle, joint; node (of bamboo).

khmāmā /kmaŋ/ [OK khañ /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.

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

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

[skāṃṇa /skan/]

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

*krasānta /krasaan/ [Anomalous expansion of ksānta]. 1. to be at peace. 2. to be prosperous, flourishing.

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

k'āka /kqaak/. onomatopoeia for loud bursts of laughter.

kak'āka /kkqaak/. frequentative of k'āka.

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

kam'wta /kamquat/. 1. act of vomiting. 2. vomitus; anything spewed or ejected from the mouth.
khāta /khaat/. 1. to lose, fail to keep, suffer the loss of. 2. to waste, squander, fritter away. 3. to ruin, damage, injure.

kambhāta /kamhaat/ [OK khambhāt /kamhaat/]. act, fact or result of losing; loss.

pañkhāta /pankhaat/. 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.

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

pañkhāna /pankhaan/. to cause to miss, fail, allow to fall through.

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

-khuta /-khot/. to hold, fasten, secure. Cf. ga'ta.

prakhuta /prakhot/ [Thai ผ่าท แษ /prakhot/, < MK *pragata /prakot/ = MK and OK paṅgat /pangat/]. Fa ta prakhuta: cloth sash used by monks to secure robe at waist or over chest.

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

pañkhupa /pankhop/. (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. hwasa.

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

pañkhūsa /pankho/. 1. to cause to make a mistake. 2. to lead into error, mislead, lead astray.

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

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

khah /kha/. 1. (intr.) to dry up or out, evaporate completely. 2. (intr.) to dry until hard, wither.
pânkhah /pânkhah/. 1. (tr.) to let evaporate. 2. (tr.) to dry out.

khcaka /kcak/. to limp, hobble.
kañcaka /kancak/ [OK kamçok /kəncok/]. (derogatory) to be lame, cripple, halt.

khec /kəc/. [OK kci /kcii/]. 1. (of plants, animals) to be young; (of plants) to be green, fresh. 2. (by trope) to be green, callow, raw, inexperienced.
kamcī /kamcē/. derogative of khcī.

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

khja'ka /kcek/. to spit out (from mouth), spew, expel.
kañja'ka /kançe/ [OK kamjak /kənjak/]. 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, sluggard, idler, loafer, do-nothing, lie-abed, etc.

khba'sa /kpoh/. [OK kavos /kəv/. 1. to be high, tall, elevated. 2. to be eminent, grand, stately.
kamba'sa /kampuh/. 1. state, quality or result of being high: height, elevation, altitude. 2. stature, emi-

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

-് [-khyau /-kjau/. spiral. Cf. khcau.

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

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

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

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

kamsa'ṭa /kamsat/. 1. fact, state or result of being poor:
poverty, distress, indigence, misery. 2. (of story,
sound, etc.) to be sad, melancholy, mournful, doleful.
ga'ka /kuk/. 1. (tr.) to strike (as with clenched fist), hit, beat; to beat (clothes, do (laundry). 2. cubit (from elbow to fist).

gamma'ka /kumnu/. 1. action or impact of striking: blow. 2. operation of beating clothes: laundering.

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

[dhga'ka /tkuk/]

daṅga'ka /tuŋkuk/. 1. to knock, buffet, jostle, collide with. 2. knock, buffet, shock, collision.

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. koňa.

ghaña /koŋ/. [OK gnaň /gnoŋ/]. 1. (member which passes over ground?) rail (of fence). 2. (intr.) to be offensive, insolent, impudent, unruly.

gammaña /kumnoŋ/. act or fact of placing one thing over another, as arm over brow, one leg over another.

chgaña /kkoŋ/. [OK cgoň /cgoŋ/]. 1. [MK] to be unseemly, improper, indecent, rude. 2. to be disrespectful, contumacious, perverse, wanton. 3. to be clumsy, awkward, ungainly, blundering.

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.

paŋgaña /baŋkoŋ/. 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.

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.

gňa /kuŋ/. [OK goň /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. kiña, kīña, -kēña, -kāmña, gāmña.

gamna'ña /kumnun/. 1. fact or state of being stable: stability, durability. 2. fact or state of being saved: salvation.

phga'ña /pkun/. [OK phgān /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.

mit ga'ṭa /kut/. [OK (')gat /gōt/]. 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 /pkut/. 1. (tr.) to true, adjust, match, adapt. 2. (tr.) to keep, hold, fasten, secure; to outfit, supply.

*paŋga'ta /bəŋkut/ [OK paŋgat /bəŋgōt/, > MK (RSP 335) paŋgata /bəŋkot/]. girdle, sash, belt around waist to hold up the sampoṭ. Cf. prakhuta.

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

mit ga'ña /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.

mit ga'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, punji stake.

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

gamnana /kumnɔɔm/. 1. to be hunchbacked ~ humpbacked. 2. hunchback.
gara /kocor/¹. 1. (tr.) to heap (up), pile, stack, accumulate. 2. (intr.) to gather, collect, assemble. Cf. kiaña, kiara, këna.

ghnara /knocor/. 1. heap, pile, stack; accumulation, store, hoard. 2. hill, hillock, knoll, mound.
gamnara /kmnocor/. 1. (result of heaping) heap, mound. 2. (result of accumulating) accumulation, lot.

[phgara /pkocor/]

pañgara /bdkocor/. (tr.) to heap, gather, amass, accumulate.

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

gara /kocor/². onomatopoeia for dull, booming sounds.

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

sgara /skocor/ [OK sgar /sgcor/]. drum (generic designation).

-ga'la /-kul/ [cf. Old Mon kil ~ kul ~ kel ~ keil /køl/ 'to give, confer, assign']. to give. Cf. -gena.

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

-ga'ka /-kikëk/. to hold against the side. Cf. kiaka.

traga'ka /trokikëk/. 1. side, flank. 2. hip, haunch.

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

gamnä'ka /kumneëk/. (derogatory) one who has a hollow back and a bulging front.

gäña /kiiëŋ/. 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 ați-ati), sideburns. Cf. käha, näha.

gnäña /kniiëŋ/. the cangue.

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

-gäca /-kiiëc/. to break (?). Cf. kä'ca.
gagāca /kīieːc/. to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct.

gāta ɬ gādha /kiiet/. 1. to fasten securely, esp. to tuck up the sampot and tie it tightly around the waist. 2. to tie (hanks of yarn), with a tight band, in preparation for dyeing. 3. hanks of yarn so tied.

gamnāta /kummiieːt/. the sampot as tucked up and secured around the waist.

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

-gā’ta /koet/. to cut. Cf. -ka’ta, -kāta, kā’ta, -kuta. [ragā’ta /rkoet/]

rangā’ta /ruŋkoet/. (tr.) to travel over in all directions, scour; to wander (about), err, move aimlessly or back and forth.

gāpa /kiiɛp/ [OK *gāp /gaap/, < Chinese (CLK, item 168)]. 0. to hold as between two sticks, in tongs or in a vise. 1. to squeeze, press, crush. Cf. kā’pa², kiapa, -ga’pa.

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

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

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

gā’pa /koɛp/ [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, appropriate, 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 /kumnoeːp/. 1. (fact or quality of being good) propriety, suitability, seemliness. 2. (result of being good) good form, decorum, courtesy, respect. 3. good (right) deed or action(s), proper conduct. 4. to pay respect; to salute.

phgā’pa /pkoɛp/. 1. (tr., factive) to make oneself agreeable to, defer to. 2. (tr., factive) to comply with, conform or adjust to.

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


thgāma /tkiəm/. molar (tooth).

-גָּלָה /-қіаl/. to raise up; to recognize. Cf. ka'la, -қаl, қәl, -қoлa, ғa'la, ғoлa.

[ragāla /rkíəl/]

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

ғa'la /қоел/. [OK ғał /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, қаl, қәl, -қoлa, ғa'la, ғoлa.

OK gmāl /gmal/. court attendant.

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

sga'la /skoel/. to know, be acquainted or familiar with.

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

gā'sa /koэh/. 1. to raise, lift, hoist. 2. to tear up or out, uproot, dig up, clear out, remove. Cf. koh, -ғoх.

ghnā'sa /knoэh/ [Cf. OK raŋgə /raŋgə/]. 1. lever, crowbar. 2. jack.

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

*ғaŋgā'sa /qoŋkoэh/ = raŋgoх.

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.

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

gika /kyk/. onomatopoeia for loud, dull sounds (e.g., wind, water, crowds). Cf. grika, ghika.
gagika /kkyk/. intensive of gika.

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, -kaň, -kañ, -gum, gam, -gām.

-guya /kuj/. to sit, settle.
[phguya /pkuj/]

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

'aŋguya /qaŋkuj/ [OK 'aŋgay /qaŋgyuøj/ 'to settle down']. 1. (intr.) to take a seat, be seated, sit down. 2. 'aŋguya 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.

gū /kuu/ [Probably through Thai ก /khū/, < 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.

phõū /phu/. 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.

gūda /kuut/. [Skt gūḍha (= P gūḍha) 'hidden, covered, secret, private']. (of humans) buttocks, backside, posterior.

*gagūda /kkuut/. diminutive of gūda.

gūra /kuur/. [OK gūr /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 astrological calculation, do an arithmetic operation; to ponder, reflect.

OK gnvar /gnuuər/. amount, quantity.

OK gmvar /gmuuər/. amount, quantity.

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

gūsa /kuuh/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score, strike (match). 2. (tr.) to engrave (line), trace, plot. Cf. kīh, -kēh, 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 /kumnuuə/. 1. act of scoring, engraving, drawing. 2. (result of designing) paraph, flourish.

* gwna /kūuən/. to press hard, be hostile. Cf. kina, kwna.

[gagwna /kkuuən/]

gaqgwna /kuŋkūuən/. (intr.) to be vengeful, disposed to revenge, vindictive, unforgiving, rancorous.

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.

* ghnwpa /knuuəp/. 1. (act or means of joining) union. 2. (that which is joined) unit.
gamwpa /kumnúəp/. 1. (act or fact of) joining, jointure, uniting, meeting. 2. (result of joining) joint, union, junction, juncture.

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

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

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

[phgwrə /pkúər/]

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

-gænə /-kæn/. to move forward, advance. Cf. kænæ, -gænæ.

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

-gæmæ /kæm/. (intr.) to move heavily, lumber (along), drag oneself (as a tortoise).

gagæmæ /kkæm/. intensive of gæmæ.

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

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

[phgecæ /pkéec/]

paŋgecæ /bąŋkéec/. 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.

-gænæ /-kæn/. to move forward, advance. Cf. kænæ, -gænæ.

pragænæ /prəkéen/. [MK pragænæ /prægeen > prəkeen/, > Thai พระ /prakheen/ 'to present (to monk); cf. Old Mon pirg(i)n /pərəgin/ 'to present respectfully (to monk)']. 1. (tr.) to proffer, advance, tender to a monk. 2. (tr.) to offer (advice), give, present. 3. (benefac-
tive) 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.

gosa /skóok/. (of plants) to be dried up and partly ex-hausted.

samgoka /samkóok/. to be all dried up.

goña /kóon/. 0. to be curved. 1. to bulge, jut, pro-trude, project; to be prominent. Cf. kaña, ka'ña, kuña, koña.

gola /kóol/ [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, evi-dence on which case rests; main line (of thought). Cf. ka'la, -kāla, kāla, -kola, -gāla, gā'la.

[chgola /ckóol/]
*cañgola /caŋkóol/. dialectal form of pañgola.

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.

ţaŋgola /daŋkóol/ ≈ daŋgola /tuŋkóol/. (of smoke, va-por, etc.) to lie in a dense mass.

[dhgola /tkóol/ = thgola]

daŋgola /tuŋkóol/ = ţaŋgola.

[phgola /pkóol/]

pañgola /baŋkóol/. 1. stake, post (for tethering ani-mal, mooring boat, etc.). 2. (of palisade, dam) post, pile, stake.

goh /kóh/. to strike squarely, hit, smite, beat, knock. Cf. kása, gaḥ.

ghmoh /kmóh/. large bronze gong without boss, used chiefly in wedding ceremonies.

gamnōh /kumnóh/. 1. act of striking, beating (gong, etc.). 2. (result of striking) sound, din.
dragoh /trōkóh/. (intr.) to be course, crude, uncouth.
paṅghō /paṅkōh/. (tr.) to knock (e.g., grain) out of (e.g., basket), spill by jostling.

-ʔāː gōh /-kōh/. to raise, tear up. Cf. kōh, ɡā'sa.

ragōh /rkōh/]

raṅghō /ruṅkōh/ [MK raṅghō /raŋgō > raŋkōh/]. (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.

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

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

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

[thgum /tkum/]

tāŋgum /daŋkum/ ~ daṅgum /tuŋkum/. large copse, grove.

dhgum /tkum/]
daṅgum /tuŋkum/ = tāṅgum.

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

ām /kum/. 0. to be grouped. 1. = gumba. Cf. -koma, kum, -kam, -kām, gumba, -gum, -gām, also -hām.

[phgām /pkum/ = phgum]

paṅgām /paŋkum/ [OK paṅgam /paŋgōm/]. 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. rañam.

[rãgãm /rkãm/]
rañgãm /ruŋkum/. (of heat, emotion, etc.) to be intense.
sragãm /srãkum/. to be collected, composed, in control.

-ãm /-koãm/. to be grouped. Cf. -kõma, kum, -kãm, -kãm, gumba, -gãm, gam.

phãgãm /pkoãm/ [OK (K.168: 15 and K.669C: 8, 12; A.D. 972)
vaŋãm ∼ vaŋgãm /βgam/; MK (RSP 2468) phãgãm /pgam >
pkãm/]. strand (string, chaplet) of beads; rosary.

gãmã /keã/. 1. to be stiff and hard. 2. to be fixed, immobilized, stopped (short), arrested. Cf. kiña, kĩna, -kãña, -kãña, ga'ãha.

gãhãmã /kheã/. (tr.) to keep from (doing), stop, prevent, restrain.

sgãmã /skẽ/. 0. to be dried up, withered. 1. to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

samgãmã /samkeã/. one who is thin and sickly, emaciated.

gãh /keã/. 0. to push back, strike. 1. (tr.) to repel; to shove away (with arm), beat back, beat off; to kick away. Cf. kãsa, goã.

[rãgãh /rkeã/]

*rañgãh /ruŋkeã/ [MK (RSP 3813) rañgãh /rœŋgãh >
rœŋ-kãh/]. to strike, buffet.


gagrã'ka /kkreã/. intensive of grã'ka.

*grãta /kriœt/ [OK grãt /graıt/]. to be rough, uneven, rough-surfaced, rugged.

gagrãta /kkriœt/. intensive of grãta.

grica /kric/, 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 /kkriic/. 1. intensive of grica-grica. 2. to be utterly filthy and disgusting.

-ɡriva /-krii/. spasm, convolution.

gagriva /kkrii/. [Cf. Thai ตะรก /takhiw/ 'cramp']. muscular cramp; rheumatism.

pragriva /prkrii/. spasticity, esp. paraplegia and hemiplegia.

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

gagrīka /kkryk/. intensive of grīka-grīka.

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

gagrīma /kkrým/. intensive of grīma-grīma.

ɡrukα /kruk/, 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.

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

gagruma /kkrum/. frequentative of gruma.

ɡrukα /kruuk/. 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.

gagrükα /kkruuk/. frequentative of grükα.

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

gagrwpa /kkrúuɛp/. frequentative and intensive of grwpa-grwpa.

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

gagrēna /kkréen/. intensive of grēna.
The verb **grota** /króot/. is used to describe a coarse-textured, rough-coated or rugged surface.

The verb **gagrota** /kkróot/. is the intensive form of **grota**.

The verb **grāmna** /kreeŋ/. is an onomatopoeia for the dull sound of falling or beating.

The verb **gagrāmna** /kkrēŋ/₁. is the intensive and frequentative form of **grāmna**.
**PAK** ghaka /khooκ/. (tr.) to scare, frighten, daunt, alarm.
gamhaka /kumhooκ/. (tr.) to shout at in order to cow or silence.
saŋghaka /saŋkhooκ/ [MK (RSP 3811) saŋghaka /seŋhooκ > seŋkhooκ/]. intensive of gamhaka.

-ŋhara /-khoor/. to be bold, brazen.
grahara /krɔhɔɔr/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghara]. familiar term of reproach: scamp, rogue, rascal.
gaghara /kkhoor/. 1. (intr.) to be impudent, cheeky, full of nerve, saucy. 2. (intr., to talk much without fear or restraint) to bluster.

g̣aŋhā'ta /khoɔt/. [MK ghāta /ghat > khat/ ~ khāta /khat/]. (tr.) to keep from (doing), stop, prevent, restrain. Cf. -gā'eta, kā'ta.
gamhā'ta /kumhoɔt/. (act or result of keeping from) prevention, restraint.

ghika /khyk/. (of laughter, sobbing, etc.) to be spasmodic, convulsive.
gaghi̠ka /kkhyk/. intensive of ghika.

*PHK* ghuka /khuk¹. (of wind, sea, etc.) to rage, move or sweep violently.
gamhuka /kumhuk¹. (intr.) to be impetuous, act with brute force.

-ŋhupa /-khup/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. khupa, -ghwa̱pa.
grahupa /krɔhup/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghupa]. 1. (of face) to be hollow-cheeked, gaunt. 2. (of cheeks) to be sunken, esp. because of missing teeth. Cf. grahwa̱pa.

-ŋhwa̱pa /-khūwɛp/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. khupa, -ghupa.
grahwa̱pa /krɔhūwɛp/ [Anomalous expansion of *ghwa̱pa]. = grahupa.

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

ghnora /knoor/ . rage, fury, wrath.

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

gamlāna /kumlii'en/ . (state or result of being hungry) hunger; appetite.
\( N \)

\( \text{ha'ka} /\text{ṇuk}/. \) 0. to move the head. 1. (tr.) to nod (head) up and down; to toss, shake (head). 2. (intr.) to nod, doze. Cf. \( \text{ũka}, -\text{ḥa'ka}, -\text{ũka}, -\text{ḥoka}, \text{ḥoka}. \)

\( \text{ḥa'ka} /\text{ṇuk}/. \) 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. \( \text{phũka}. \)

\( \text{kha'ka} /\text{kṛak}/. \) (metaphorically, to move up and down) to be hook-shaped, crooked. Cf. \( \text{khuuka}. \)

\( \text{craḥa'ka} /\text{croyak}/. \) (intr.) to nod the head, doze.

\( \text{jraḥa'ka} /\text{croyuk}/. \) (intr.) to sit or stand with head bowed and in silence. Cf. \( \text{j hôkak}. \)

\( \text{phũka} /\text{ṛuk}/ = \text{ḥa'ka'ka}. \) Cf. \( \text{phũka}, \text{phũka'ka}, \text{b hôkak}. \)

\( \text{ṣapnu'ka} /\text{ppṛuk}/. \) frequentative and intensive of \( \text{phũka'ka}. \)

\( \text{raḥa'ka} /\text{ṛuk}/. \) 1. (intr.) to be unsteady on one's feet, tottering, staggering. 2. (by trope) to be tumbledown, ramshackle. Cf. \( \text{raḥa'ka}, \text{ra hôkak}. \)

\( -\text{ṇa} /-\text{ṇan}/ [\text{OK ṇan} /-\text{ṇan}/]. \) to be heavy.

\( \text{dhũna} /\text{ṭun}/ [\text{OK ṇān} /-\text{ṭun}/ (K.354S: 10, A.D. 878-977)]. \)

1. (intr.) to be heavy, hefty. 2. (by trope) to be weighty, grave, important, serious.

\( \text{daṁṅa} /\text{tun}/ [\text{OK daṁṇan} /-\text{ṇan}/, female slave name (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713)]. \)

1. (fact or state of being heavy) heaviness, weight. 2. (intr.) to be gravid, pregnant.

\( \text{ṇa'pa} /\text{ṇup}/. \) 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. -\( ūp, \text{ṇa'pa}, -\text{ṇupa}, \text{also ya'pa}, -\text{ra'pa}, \text{lupa}, \text{ha'pa}, \text{etc}.\)

\( \text{jhũna} /\text{cṇup}/. \) 0. to render senseless. 1. (intr., of perfumes) to be heavy, overpowering, intoxicating.

\( \text{bũna} /\text{ṇup}/. \) 1. (tr.) to force (s.o.) to bow the head. 2. (tr., by trope) to cause (e.g., tree) to bend. Cf. \( \text{phũna}. \)

\( \text{sũna} /\text{ṣṇap}/ [\text{OK ṇap} /-\text{ṇap}/]. \) (intr.) to be motionless, still; to be quiet, calm, peaceful, silent. Cf. \( \text{sũpa}. \)
-نقص -ناً /-νολ/¹. to be dark. Cf. نورة, -نولا, -نوراء.
chñα'la /cνολ/. 1. to be dazed, confused, (all) at sea. 2. to be taken aback, astonished.
sρανα’la /sρολ/ (literally and figuratively) to reel, stagger; to be stunned, dazed, groggy.

-نقص -ناً /-νολ/². Cf. aًla.
rañα'la /rνολ/. to be plentiful, abundant, voluminous.

-نقص -ناً /-νية/ ~ *ννα /ναا/ [Cf. Old Mon ṇαk /ναι/ 'baby']. 0. to be tender, delicate; to be lovable. 1. (dialectal) κύνη ṇα: infant, baby.

bhñα /bνια/ [OK νη /νια/, > Thai วิ /νη/ 'handsome, beautiful']. (tr.) to love, cherish, hold dear.
*बम्ना ~ बुम्ना /पुम्निया/ [OK νम्ना /नम्नाा/]. (intr.) to be beloved, dear (to one's heart).

sανα /sανα/ [Backborrowing < Thai ลำ /sανα/ 'to be stately, majestic', < OK *s(α)ना /sανा/ ~ current modern form sανα /sανα/ [With epenthetic -h- for assimilation of sανα /sανα/ 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.

-نقص -ناً /-νιε/ـ 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. ناًکا, -ناًکا, -نوكا, -نوكا, ṇοκا.

phñα’ka /pνακ/ to fall over backwards. Cf. phñα’ka, phñα'ka, bhñока.

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

-نقص -ناً /-νιε/ـ 0. to move the head. Cf. نا’کا, نا’کا, -نوكا, -نوكا, ṇοکا.

phñα’ka /pνακ/, occurring only in phñα’ka phñα’κα to rock, sway. Cf. phñα’ka, phñα’ka, bhñока.

 grátis'ka /pνακ/, occurring only in espera’ka espera’κα: 1. frequentative of phñα’ka phñα’κα. 2. (intr.) to be all shaken up, as in an ox cart.

rañα’ka /rνιε/ 1. (intr.) to let one's head bob up and down while walking; (by trope) to saunter, amble, walk
aimlessly. 2. raṅā'ka raṅæka ∼ raṅæka raṅā'ka: to be tossed about, badly shaken, nauseated because of tossing or shaking (as in a carriage), car-sick. Cf. raṅa'ka, raṅæka, raṅoka.

craṅaṇa /craṇaaŋ/. (intr.) to be stretched across a path, block the way.

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

chāṅa /cāŋ/. 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.

-nta -nā'ta /nta/. to be silent.

shānta /snta/ [OK sñat /snta/]. 1. (intr.) to be silent, still; to be empty, deserted, isolated. 2. (intr.) to keep still, be silent or uncommunicative, avoid speaking or writing.

samnā'ta /smnta/. 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.

-ñā /-nāŋ/ [OK *nāŋ /nāŋ/, < Chinese (CLK, item 201)] goose.

khāna /kŋaŋ/. goose.

-ñapa /-nāŋp/. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. ńa'pa, ńā'pa, ńupa.

snāpa /sŋaap/. 0. to lose one's life-spirit. 1. to yawn. Cf. sña'pa.

samnāpa /smŋaap/. 1. yawning. 2. yawn.

ńa'pa /ŋaŋp/. 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. ńa'pa, ńā'pa, ńupa.
rañā'pa /r̥oṇep/ [OK r̥ap /r̥ap/]. (intr., of poison, epidemic, passion, crisis, etc.) to die down or out, wane, peter out, diminish in force.

ramā̄'pa /r̥muṇep/ [OK r̥m̥ap /r̥m̥ap/]. 1. (tr.) to cause to diminish in force, destroy the power of, neutralize; to allay, counteract. 2. [MK (RSP pas-sim)] to put to sleep by a magic spell.

-ḥara /-ṇiēr/. to lie face up.

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

-hala /-ṇiēl/. to show. Cf. -hila, -hæla, -hola.

trañāla /traŋ̥aal/. 0. to bare, expose, reveal. 1. (intr.) to lose hair over the forehead. 2. (intr., of forehead) to be bulging, enlarged. Cf. trañila, traŋ̥æla, trañola.

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

-ha'sa /-nœh/. to agitate. Cf. rā'sa, lā'sa, etc.

[rañā'sa /r̥nœh/]

ramāha'sa /r̥muŋ̥œh/. 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.

nika ha'ka /n̥ek n̥ak/. Alternant of nika ha'ka.

nika ha'ka /n̥ec n̥ak/. 1. (intr.) to swing, sway; to mince, walk primly. 2. (by trope) to put on an affected air; to be hard to please. Alternant: nika ha'ka.

khica kha'ka /kʰæc kʰak/. (intr.) to be winding, sinuous, meandering; to be tortuous, twisted, twisting.

-hita /-n̥it/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -n̥ita.

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

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

prachñita /pracñēt/. 1. syncope, fainting fit. 2. petit mal (*mild form of epileptic attack*).

trañila /trañēl/. *ironic form of trañola.* Cf. trañāla, trañæla, trañola.

-_nhī /nēi/. to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Alternant: -nehī.
līnhē /lēi/. to be dull, obtuse, stupid. Cf. rañe rañē.

-ñīta /-nyt/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -ñīta.

ñānīta /ñēyt/. 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.

*rañīta /rnyt/ ∼ *līnīta /lnyt/ = ṇānīta.

-누ka /-nuk/. to move the head. Cf. ṇa'ka, ṇāka, -nā'ka, -næka, ṇoka.
khuka /kφk/ = ṇha'ka.

-ñupa /-nyup/. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. ṇa'pa, -nāpa, ṇā'pa.
phñupa /pñop/ = bhña'pa.

*ñu /nju/. to be sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, torpid.
ñānuyā /ñnuj/. *intensive of nuyā.*

jhñuya /cjnuj/. 0. to be soporific, intoxicating. 1. to be fragrant, aromatic.

*ñura /nur/ [nul ∼ nul:]. 1. = ṇañula. 2. = ṇula-ñula. Cf.
-ña'la -ñula -ñwra.

-ñula /-nul/ ∼ ṇul /nol/, occurring only in ṇula-ñula. 0. to be dark. 1. voice timbre colored by nasalization; nasal twang. Cf. -ña'la, ṇura, -ñwra, also kñwra.

ñañula /ñul/. 0. to have the mind or senses dulled. 1. to walk along blindly, head down, oblivious. 2. to be

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blinded (by drink, passions, etc.); (by trope) to be blind, incapable of discerning or reasoning.

اءل /ئووت/. 1. اءل (دْکا): to wash (in water), bathe oneself, take a bath. 2. (tr.) to bathe (child, invalid). 3. quantifier for rain.

پهئ /پَئْوَت/. (tr.) to cause to bathe, give a bath to.

ةَئوري /ةَؤو. occurring only in ُئوري-هُئوري. nasal sound of whining or pleading. Cf. -ُهِلَا, etc.

رَئورا /رَؤو./. to ramble on in an indistinct, nasal tone.

هِئورا /هِوو./, occurring only in ُهورا-هَئورا. onomatopoeia for slow, hesitant murmuring.

ناهئورا /نيوو./. to go on mumbling or muttering in a ragged, ambiguous manner.

ئورا /ئوري/. onomatopoeia for pleading. Cf. ُهِوِکا.

ثهئورا /ثئوري/. (of carabao) to emit a plaintive cry, esp. in calling females.

ئوو /ئوري/. to be dry. Cf. ُهِوِتَا.

سیئورا /سئوري/. to be (all) dried up, parched, arid.

*سیئوو /سئوري/. dryness, drought, aridity.

ئورا /ئوري/. to be dark. Cf. -ُناْلا, ُهْرا, -ُهِلَا.

کئورا /کئوري/. 1. to have one's nose stopped up. 2. to talk through the nose, speak with a twang. Cf. ُهِلَا.

ئوو /ئوري/. to move the head. Cf. ُهَاْکا, ُهَا, -ُهَاْکا, -ُهْکا, ُهُکا.

پفئورا /پفئوري/. = پهئ /پهئاْکا.

*پفئورا /پفئوري/. = پهئ /پهئاْکا.

تُهئورا /تُهئوري/، occurring only in تُهئورا-تُهئورا. to toss the head continually while walking.

رئورا /رئوري/، occurring only in رئورا رئورا.

راهئورا /راهئوري/. 1. to walk about tossing the head. 2. to be dull, sluggish.

سُهئورا /سُهئوري/. 0. to bob up and down. 2. to be light, buoyant.
- headphone /- norsk/. to sicken. Cf. -'ema.

ra’toma /norr/. 1. to be sickening, disgusting, revolting. 2. to be fatty, greasy, full of fat or grease. 3. to be thick, heavy, dense.

hëya /- bro/. to raise or hold up the head. Cf. këya.

chëya /- kor/. (intr.) to hold one's head in an ungainly attitude, so as to appear awkward or rude.

phëya /- kor/. = bhëya.

bhëya /- ro/. (tr.) to lift (s.o.'s head).

bra’oya /- o/. 0. to hold the head high, in disdain.
1. (intr.) to be indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic; to be (impudently) cool, calm, self-possessed.

- na’o /- rö/. to show. Cf. -nëla, -hila, -hola.

na’o /- rö/. (intr.) to put up a front, affect an air of fearlessness or freedom from shame.

tra’oyo /tra- o/. 1. (intr.) to have a prominent or bulging forehead. 2. (intr., of forehead) to bulge. Cf. tra’o, tra’hila, tra’hola.

dra’oyo /- rö/. = tra’oyo.

- nìka /- lo/. to bend, turn.

kìka /kSIo/. 1. (intr.) to lean (over), be leaning. 2. (intr.) to be bent or twisted to one side.

ra’oko /- lo/. 1. (of neck) to be limber, supple. 2. to sway or rock from side to side while laughing.

- nìma /- lë/. to be still. Cf. nàm, nàm.

ra’o /- lë/. to be inert, torpid (esp. because of high fever or other illness), in a stupor, numb.

lìma /- li/. = ra’o.

shìma /sqë/. 1. to be still, unmoving, immobile; to be idle, inactive. 2. to be still, silent, quiet, soundless.

- ne në /në në/ to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Cf. nì në.

ra’o /- në/. 1. to keep rocking one's head. 2. to be dazed, bewildered. Cf. lì në.
هى /ŋe̞h/, occurring only in نىهى. onomatopoeia for the yelping of dogs.

ثنى /ṯṇe̞h/. (tr., of dogs) to track down (tortoises).

نى /ŋaj/ [Possibly a reduction of ثنى]. (colloquial and dialectal) sun; day.

ثنى /ṯŋaj/ [OK ṭ(h)نى ^ ثنى /ṯŋaj/]. 1. sun. 2. day; day of the week. 3. daytime, daylight. 4. (days collectively) time.

نى /ŋaj/. one day.

نوكا /nôka/. (intr.) to nod the head from drowsiness. Cf. ى١/ًا, ىًا, -ى١/ًا, -ى٦/ًا, -ى٦/ًا.

جىنى /jôôk/. (intr.) to incline, bow, the head. Cf. ى١/ًا١/ًا.

بىنى /bôôk/. (tr.) to bow or tilt (s.o.'s head). Cf. ى٦/ًا٦/ًا, ى٦/ًا٦/ًا, ى٦/ًا٦/ًا.

رنوكا /rôôk/. (of many heads in a crowd, etc.) to be bobbing up and down, turning this way and that. Cf. ى٦/ًا٦/ًا.

نوكا /nôoc/, occurring only in ى١نوكا-ى١نوكا. onomatopoeia for pleading. Cf. -ى٦/ًا٦/ًا.

-نولا /-ôol/. to show. Cf. -ى٦/ًا، -ى٦/ًا، -ى٦/ًا.

ترنولا /truñaaol/. to be bare, bald. Cf. ى٦/ًا٦/ًا، ى٦/ًا٦/ًا، ى٦/ًا٦/ًا.

ى /nôw/ [MK ى /nôw/]. 1. (of hues of red) to be dark. 2. to be constant, brilliant, well-gilded. ^ ى /nôw/.

to be bright, brilliant, gleaming (as a mirror).

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

ى /num/. 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. -ى٦/ًا٦/ًا، ى٦/ًا٦/ًا.

ى /côôm/. to be utterly still or soundless.

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

[شى /snôm/. Cf. ى٦/ًا٦/ًا]
samḥam  ~ samḥam /səṃham/. 1. (intr.) to keep quiet, neither speaking nor moving. 2. (intr.) to lie down and shut the eyes, have a rest, try to sleep.

-हम /-num/. to be grouped. Cf. gam, etc.

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

ṅ haṃ /ṅoṃ/, occurring only in haṃ–haṃ. to mumble. Cf. -hiama, haṃ.
caña /cañ/ [OK cañ /coñ/, > Thai ฉัน /coø/ 'to tie (the phamung)']. 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.).

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

'ańcaña /qancañ/. (knotted device) small hand-held seine or drag-net.

cañ /cañ/ [OK cañ /coñ/, > Thai ฉัน /coø/ '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. (deverbalization) about to, on the point of. Cf. -ña -ñaña.

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

tracaña /tracan/. [For the semantic link cf. pañcaña]. to be radiant, resplendent, glorious.

phcaña /pcañ/. 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. (deverbalization) carefully, attentively.

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

[1caña /1cañ/]

lambaña /llumcan/. variety of purple lotus.

cata /caat/ [OK cat (~ cât /coøt/), > Thai สด /coøt/ '(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. cāta.
camnata /camnaat/ [OK camnät /cəmnət/ 'settlement']. 1. (act or fact of) coming or bringing to a halt. 2. stopping-place, halt (as for the night), anchorage, port, station.

[scata /scaat/]

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

c'nta /c'a't/. (intr.) to be tart, bitter, acrid.

camn'ata /cəmnət/. tartness, astringency.

mc'a'ta /mca't/ ~ 'amc'a'ta /qamcət/. astringent fluid used in dyeing.

-c'pa /-caap/. to take, hold, grasp. Cf. cā'pa, also cipa, etc.

chmpa /cməap/. midwife, accoucheuse.

c'pa /cəp/ [OK cap ~ cāp /caəp/; cf. Old Mon cup, cip, cuip, cap /caəp/]. 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. cwpa ~ jwpa, -c'pa, jā'pa, jipa, jīpa, also ja'pa, -jā'pa, -jī'pa.

khc'pa /kəpa/. (tr.) to wrap, pack, do up. Cf. khc'pa.

ka'hc'pa /kəncəpa/. packet, parcel, bundle.

[phc'pa /pcaap/]

pa'hc'pa /pəncəpa/. (tr.) to bring to an end, conclude.

-ca'la /-caal/. to collide. Cf. cāla, cā'la, ja'la, sa'la, sā'la.

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

c'ka /cək/ [OK cāk /cək/]. 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. cikə, sā'ka.

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

ca'ṇa /caṇ/  [OK caṇ ← caṇ /caṇ/ (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.

*caṃṇā'ṇa /caṃṇa/. (archaic) defeat; check, failure.

phcā'ṇa /phcaṇ/. 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'ta /cat/  [OK cat ← cāt /cat/ (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 คำตอบ /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. cata.

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

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

-cāna /-caan/. to be able, skilled. Cf. jāṇa, jāṇa.

camṇāna /comnaan/  [< Thai ញញញញ /chamnaan/, < Old or Middle Khmer jaṃṇān(a)]. modern alternant of jaṃṇāṇa.
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, cwpa, ja'pa, -jāpa, jīpa, 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 instruction of good conduct: code of conduct, homiletic treatise, ethical or gnomic text.

*crapā'pa /crdbap/ [Anomalous expansion of cpā'pa].
(tr.) to come to grips, grapple, with.

campā'pa ~ campā'pa /cambap/. 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 /kracap/ [OK kracap /kracap/]. 1. Trapa bicornis: 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. -nāya, sāya, -sai, -soya.

chnāya /cñaj/. [OK chnay ~ chnāy /cñaj/]. 1. (intr.) to be separated, apart; to be different. 2. (intr.) to be far, far-off, distant, remote.

camnāya /camnaj/ [OK camnay ~ camnāy /camnaj/]. 1. separation, space between. 2. distance, remoteness.

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

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

kaṃcāya /kamaçaaj/. 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 ōla) with an iron stylus. 2. (tr.) to plant (trees, shrubs, etc.) in rows, set up (hedgerow). Cf. cūra, also -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera.

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

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

camnāra /cmnnaar/ [OK camnār /cmnnaar/]. 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'la, cā'la, ja'la, sa'la, sā'la.

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

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

*pañcāla /bancaal/ = 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.
caṃnā'la /camnal/. (of tide, water level) swift rise.

[phcā'la /pcal/]

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

cā'sa /cah/ [OK (')cas ~ cās /cah/]. 1. to be old, aged,
elderly, on in years; (of inanimate objects) to be old,
decrepit. 2. (of human beings) to be mature, experienced,
skilled; (of fruits) to be ripe; (of colors) to be dark;
(of seasoning) to be strong. 3. old people, elders,
ancients.

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

[khcā'sa /kcah/]

kaṅcā'sa /kancah/ [OK kaṅcas /kəncah/]. (derogatory)
to be old, decrepit.

mcā'sa /mcah/ ~ 'amcā'sa /qamcah/ [OK 'amcas /qəncah/]. 1.
lord, master. 2. master, owner, proprietor; boss.

-cā'sa /-cah/. to be clear, bright. Cf. cēsa /cah/, also
-cēsa, čē.

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

čita /cēt/ [Chinese (CLK, item 140)]. to cut, slice, trim.
camnīta /camnět/. cut, slice; piece.

-cita /-cēt/¹. to be near. Cf. jīta.

chita /chēt/. 1. to be just touching, near enough to
touch, within reach. 2. to be nearly alike.

paṅchita /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. cīta.

phcīta /pčēt/. 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 phcīta
phca'ha: (tr.) to apply one's heart and will to, (intr.) to apply
oneself, be painstaking, pay attention.
śī /śēj/. [OK soya /ciiē/]. to eat. Cf. śī, also soya.
chēj/. (archaic) to eat, partake of.
camnī /camnēj/ [OK camnīya /cēmniē/]. 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.

śīkā /śēk/. 1. (of birds) to peck. 2. (of snakes, insects) to bite, sting. Cf. cā'ka.
cacīka /ccēk/. (of fish) to nibble.
pracīka /pracēk/. (reciprocal) to peck one another, fight by pecking.

śīpa /śēp/. [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. -capa, cā'pa, cwpa, ja'pa, -jēpa, jā'pa, jipa, jīpa, -jīpa.
cīpa /cryp/1 [OK criy /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.
mcīpa /mcyp/. one pinch (as of salt).

-cīma /-cīm/. to increase. Cf. cīma, -cōma.

[cacīma /ccēm/]
ciňcīma /cēncym/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañcima]. 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 /pcym/]
OK pamcyam /bēnciēm/ [K.125: 2, A.D. 1001]. 0. (intr.) to be reared by a surrogate parent. 1. foster-child.

śīma /cyym/ [OK *cyam /cyēm /ciiēm/]. 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. chñaema] (of women) to be shrewish, sluttish. Cf. -ćima, -ćowa.

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

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

camnuka /camnok/. (that with which one stuffs oneself) food, grub.

phcuka /pcoč/. (tr.) to stuff, cram, force (in).

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

*pracuka /pracok/ = pařcuka.

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

phcuña /pcun/. (tr.) to put an end to, bring to an end. Occurring only in phcuña phtāma: to do (sth.) from beginning to end, be thorough, take great pains.

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

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

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

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

cuh /coh/ [OK (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) cuh /cuh/]; cf. Old...
Mon cis /cɔs/ '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.

cannuḥ /cannoh/. 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.

[phcuḥ /pcoh/]
pəncuḥ /bancoh/ [OK paṃcuḥ /bəncuh/]. 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 (relief, boundary-marker). 3. (by trope) to humble, humiliate, demean, debase, degrade.

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

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

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

camnuřa /cannuor/. 1. (act or fact of) inscribing. 2. (result of inscribing) inscribed or engraved line.

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

cula /cɔol/ [OK cval /cuvel/]. 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. cūra², -ja'la, jula, sula, sūla, also swra.

camnūla /camnɔol/. 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.

[phcūla /pcɔol/]

pañcūla /bancɔol/ [OK pañcol /bæncool/ (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 /pracɔol/ = pañcūla.

-γ� -cūva /-cɔow/. to flatter, cajole.

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

cambhūva /camhɔow/. act or fact of eliciting information by guile or intimidation.

cēcūva /caacɔow/ [Anomalous expansion of *cacūva; MK cicū /ci(i)cu/ 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.

^γ� cwna /cùuen/ ~ ^γ� jwna /cûwən/. 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.

chnwma /cnwən/¹. 1. (that which is laminated) slate. 2. blackboard.

*camnwna ~ camnwa /camnûuen/. 1. amount, quantity, total. 2. correspondence, rhyme.

pracwna /pracûuen/ ~ prajwna /pracûuen/. 1. (reciprocal) to duplicate one another. 2. (causative) to make (lines) rhyme; to rhyme.

^γύ cwpa /cùwəp/ ~ ^γύ jwpa /cûwəp/. 0. to join. 1. (intr.) to meet, come together, encounter. Cf. ca'pa, -coppa, jā'pa, jipa, ḥipa, also ja'pa, -jāpa, -jāpa.

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

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

cœka /caæk/. (of women) to be of easy virtue, fast, unchaste.

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

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

chmoœña /cmææn/1. to be rude; to be vain, proud.

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

-çœma /-caæm/ [OK cœm /cœm/]. to increase, go over or beyond. Cf. -çima, çima.

chnœma /cnææm/ [OK cnem ~ chnem /cœæm/, female slave name (K.809N: 5, A.D. 879-87; K.878: 4, A.D. 898)]; cf. Thai ขิม /chām/ '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.

[cacœma /ccaæm/]

ciñœma /cèncaæm/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañœma; OK camœm /cœæm/]. 1. eyebrow(s). 2. (by trope) sidewalk along paved road.

*çœma /cìæm/. 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.

camñiama /cæmnìæm/. readiness, preparedness, disposition.

ćiara /çìær/. (tr.) to cut along a line or edge, trim. Cf. cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera, also càra, çura.

chniara /cnìær/ [OK *chnyar /çnìær/, > Thai ชันยาว /chñiāʔ/ 'edge of a pond, bank of a river']. bank (of watercourse); shore, edge (of sea). Cf. chnera.

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

*ciasa /cliːə/ ʃ jiasa /cliːə/. 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 ʃ *camniasa /camniːə/. 1. (act or practice of) avoiding; avoidance, dodge; fleeing, flight, escape.

[phciasa /pcliːə/]

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

ceña /ceən/ [OK cuŋ /cuŋ/]. 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 /camnɛən/. 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 /pceən/]

pañceña /bancɛən/. 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 /ceər/ [OK cer /ceer/ (K.49: 17, A.D. 664) ʃ cyar /ciːər/ (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 /cnɛər/ = cniara.

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

[phcerə /pɛɛər/]

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

-cesə /-cɛɛə/. to know. Cf. ceh, also -cā'sa, cēsa, -cah.

cacesa /cɛɛə/. 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.

-čeh /cɛɛə/. 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 -cā'sa, cēsa, -cah.

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

[phcəh /pɛɛh/]

pañcəh /pantcɛəh/. 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.

čeeka /caæk/ [OK cek /cɛɛk/, > Thai แวด/ kèk/ '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. jēka, ḫēka.

chēka /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).

camhēka /camhaæk/. piece split off, splinter.

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

čeña /caenə/ [Thai แจ้ง /cɛɛnə/ 'แจ้ง /cɛɛn/ '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. cāmna.
[cacēna /ccaaṃ]/

ciñcēna /cēnccaaṃ/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañcēna].
(intr.) to be bright, luminous, resplendent; to be glorious, illustrious, noble.

-čēna /-ccaṃ/. to lose out.

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

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

česa /caah/. [OK *ces /cēs > cēh/, > Thai แค่ /cēt/].
1. (intr.) to be bright, distinct, visible; to be evident, obvious, manifest. 2. (intr.) to be brilliant, intense; to be absolute, utter. Cf. -cēsā -cah, also -česa, čeh.

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

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

kañchota /kanchaao/. 1. intensive of chota. 2. to be simple, easily deceived, gullible.

pānchota /panchaao/. (tr.) to fool, make a fool of, deceive, trick, dupe, gull.

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

[khota /kcaao/]

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

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

-cota /-caao/. to ask, question. Cf. coda.

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

ćoda /caoa/. [Skt coda(na) 'impelling', < ācud 'to impel,
urge, press, importune'; cf. Thai ขยัน /còot/ 'to be impelled, incited; to bring charges against; problem (in arithmetic)'. 1. (tr.) to ask, question, interrogate; to pose a problem or riddle to. 2. (by restriction, to question fate) to draw lots. 3. (tr.) to interpellate, charge, accuse. Cf. -cota.

camnoda /camnkaar/. 1. (that which is asked) question, inquiry; problem, riddle, enigma. 2. (means of charging) (bill of) indictment, statement of charges.

-copa /caao/. to join; to fold. Cf. ca'pa, cwpa (&_jwpa, jå'pa, jipai, jipaa, also ja'pa, -jâpa, -jîpa.

khcopa /kcaaao/ = khca'pa.

kañcopa /konkaaao/ = kañca'pa.

coma /caoom/ [OK com (&_com /coom/]. 1. (tr.) to surround, encircle, invest. 2. (tr.) to follow the contour of, trace, model. Cf. -cum, cam, jum.

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

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

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

cora /caaaor/ [Skt/P cora, > also Thai โครา /coon/ 'robber, armed bandit']. 1. thief, robber, brigand. 2. rogue, rascal, knave, scoundrel; term of abuse, 'ā cora for males, me cora for females.

[phcora /pcaaaor/]

pañcora /bncoraaor/. 1. (tr., to make s.o. out to be a scoundrel, etc.) to vilify, revile, slander, denigrate, insult. 2. (by restriction) to call (woman) by an obscene name.

cola /caao/. 1. (tr.) to throw, cast, hurl, fling. 2. (tr.) to throw out or away, cast aside, reject, refuse (to accept). 3. (tr.) to leave, quit, forsake, repudiate.

*camnola /camnaaoo/ [Neologism]. 1. (act of) throwing, casting, etc. 2. (result of throwing) length of throw, distance thrown.
coh /caoh/ [OK *coh /coh/, > Thai เจร /cõh/ '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. joh, also cā'ka, cika.

chboh /cpôh/ [Probably early MK orthographic alternant of ḷ(ch)poḥ /chboh/]. 0. to be point (straight) at, directed toward. 1. (deverbalization) straight at, toward, to.

camboh /camph/. 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.

camnôh /camnač/. 1. (act of) piercing, perforating, punc-turing, 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.

*chnám /cnam/ [OK chnam /cnom/]. binding, edging; border.

cám /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.

chnám /cnam/. (period of time waited out) year.

chnam /cmam/ [OK cmām /cmam/]. (archaic) watch(man), sentinel, guard, warder, custodian.

camnām /cmnam/ [OK camnām /cmnam/]. 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.

*[phcãm /pcam]*

pañcãm /bançam/ [OK pamcãm /bãncam/]. 1. *(tr.)* to have *(sth.)* kept: to consign, entrust. 2. *(by restriction)* to pawn, pledge; to give as security.

pracãm /pracam/. 1. *(reciprocal)* to watch or wait for one another; to wait for, expect. 2. *(causative)* to be kept or reserved *(for special use).*

*cãmã /caŋ⁰¹* 1. *(intr.)* to emit a bright light, shine, gleam, reflect. 2. *(intr.)* to be reflected, echo, resound, reverberate. Cf. cēña.

*[phcãmã /pacãŋ]*

pañcãmã /bançanŋ/. 1. *(tr., of mirror, etc.)* to reflect, cast a reflection of. 2. *(tr., of a source of light)* to project *(image, beam)*, screen *(cinema)*.

*cãmã /caŋ²* 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.

cãmã /camnãŋ/. *(result of dressing)* shavings, turnings, chips, etc.

-cah /-caŋ/. to be clear, bright. Cf. -cã'sa, cēsa, also -cesa, ceh.

tracãh /tracãŋ/. *(of stars)* to be bright, brilliant.

cnãi /cnãŋ/ [OK cnæi /cnæŋ/, possibly a resultative *(to cause (gem) to give off light)* derivative of *cai = cãya*].

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.

caranãi /caəranãŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of cnãi; cf. Thai ñãrn̄n̄ /ciəranãŋ/ *(to cut or burnish precious stones)*].

1. cut and polished gemstones. 2. crystal, glassware. 3. term of endearment.
CH

chā'ka /chak/. [Chinese (CLK, item 159); but cf. cā'ka]. (sewing, etc.) to do open work.

cnā'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 จมน./čān/. (of monks) to ingest, consume: to eat, drink, smoke, take.

cnā'na /cnahan/ [MK cənāna /cnahan/]. (that which is eaten by monks) food collected by or for monks.

chāpa /chąap/. [Thai ขุ้ว/čąap/. 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 /banchąap/. 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.

chuña /choŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 164), > also Thai ชื/choŋ/ and สื/sőŋ/]. (tr.) to pour boiling water over (dry tea leaves); to infuse, brew, steep.

chbuña /cęp/. [Probably early MK orthographic alternant of *čþuña /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 /kanchaaw/. derogatory form of chēva.

pañchēva /banchaaw/. 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.).

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

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

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

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

ch‘iña /cq‘ng/. bone.

cam‘iña /camcq‘ng/. (intr.) to be bony, gaunt.

ch‘era /cqqaer/. 1. (tr.) to smoke (fish, meat), smoke-dry, cure in smoke. 2. (tr.) to grill, broil.

cañ‘era /canqqaer/. wattle stand or platform for smoking or drying.

ch‘eh /cq‘eh/. [OK ca‘es /cqeh/]. 1. (intr.) to reek of stale urine. 2. reek, stench (of urine, toilets, or the like).

cam‘eh /camcq‘eh/. 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‘eta /cqqaet/. 1. (intr.) to be gorged, engorged, full, saturated, sated, satisfied. 2. (by trope) to be fed up with, sick (tired) of.

cam‘eta /camqqaet/. 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 /buncuk/. 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. -jāmña.

bhja'ña /pcon/. 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, jūca.

[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 /cutf/. 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 /pcutf/]

pañjata /bancutf/. 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.

ja'na'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. -jā'pa, jā'pa, jipa, jīpa, -jīpa, also -capa, cā'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 วุ้น /sōp/ '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 /cōr/. 0. to be straight. 1. stripe, streak, ornamental line or stripe. 2. embroidered border or edging (of garment); open work, lace. Cf. ciara, cera, jwra, jora, -jola, swra, -siana, siara, sera, also cāra, 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 /cumchoor/. 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.

ja'/læ /cul/¹ [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'lə, cāla, cā'lə, sa'lə, sālə.

*jam'na'lə /cumnul/. (act or event of fighting) fight, combat (between animals).

OK phjal /pʒɔl/ = pa'nja'lə.

pa'nja'lə /bancul/. (intr.) to cause or allow (animals) to fight; to loose (animal) against (human, another animal).

pra'ja'lə /pracul/¹. 0. (reciprocal) to fight one another. 1. (factive) to bring (two animals) face to face, for combat.

ja'lə /cul/². 0. to insert. 1. (tr.) to plait (palm leaves). Cf. cūla, jula, sula, sūla, also swra.

bhja'lə /pcul/. (tr.) to plait (esp. leaves of the Corypha palm) into roofing or bagging.

pra'ja'lə /pracul/². (tr.) to stitch (two pieces) together.

jā /cίə/ [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 /ʒənnəa/>. 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 /pcίə/]

pa'njā /bancίə/ [OK pa'njā /bənjəa/>. 1. (intr.) to
bring about, give rise to, produce; to order, command. 2. order, command.

prajā /prakìia/, occurring in pratuha prajā: to keep up or in good condition, maintain.

-ja -ja/-cia/. See -ji -ja.

jā'ka /ceək/. 1. (intr.) to be sure, certain, assured. 2. (intr.) to be true, accurate, exact.
[phjā'ka /pceək/]

pañjā'ka /banceək/. 1. (intr.) to make sure, assure, ascertain; to affirm, confirm, verify. 2. (intr.) to clear up, clarify, explain, elucidate.


jamnāna /cumniən/. skilled work, craft, art; trade, occupation.

jāna /cian/. (intr.) to be able, skilled, experienced. Cf. -cāna, jāna.

jamnāna /cumniən/ [Thai ขู่มาน /chamnaan/, < OK *jamnān /jəmnənaŋ/]. 1. (obsolescent) skill, ability, experience. 2. skilled craftsman, master, expert. Cf. cāmnāna.

[khjāta /kcīet/]

kañjāta /kancīet/. mean birth; humble family, low station.

jāti /cīet/ [Skt/P jātī]. 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 /coət/. (tr.) to drain or strain off excess water from (rice or the like).
[jajā'ta /ccoət/]

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jañjā'ta /cuncoɛt/. 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.

-jāna /-cĩṃɛn/. to step, tread. Cf. cwna, jā'na, jwna.

jhāna /cẖiɛn/. to step, take a step, stride, pace.

jamhāna /cumhĩɛn/. step, stride, pace.

jā'na /coen/ [OK jān /ʒan/]. 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 /cnoon/. 1. treadle, pedal. 2. foot-rest; stirrup.

jamnā'na /cumnoon/ [OK (K.561: 16 (A.D. 681) jamnan /ʒəm- nan/ 'footprint(s), track(s), trace; beaten path']. 0. repetition, recurrence. 1. generation.

[jajā'na /ccoɛn/]

jañjā'na /cuncoon/. to stamp repeatedly with the feet, trample.

khjā'na /kcoon/, occurring only in khjā'na khjā'na: (of a voice, cry) repeated(ly).

[phjā'na /pcoon/]

pañjā'na /bancoon/. 1. to cause to tread on or trample underfoot. 2. to cause (by rite) a spirit to possess a body.

prañjā'na /pracoœn/. 1. (reciprocal, as of a file of men) to follow on one another's heels. 2. (tr.) to follow on the heels of (another).

-jāpa /-cĩɛp/. to take in, suck. Cf. ja'pa, jā'pa, -jā'pa, jipa, -jipa, also -capa, ca'pa, cā'pa, cĩpa, cwpa, jĩpa.

jrapa /crĩɛp/ [OK *jrāp /ʒraap/, > Thai hcpap /chrāap/ and ɧhap /sɑ̯ap/]. 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 /cumríːəp/. 1. (tr.) to inform, advise, tell, acquaint, notify. 2. (by restriction) to address respectfully.

[jajāpa /ccíːəp/]

jañjāpa /cuncíːəp/. (tr.) to taste with pursed lips; to sip, suck.

jā'pa /coəp/ [OK jap /ʒap/]. 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, ōpa, also -capa, cā'pa, cīpa, ja'pa, -jūpā, -jīpa.

jamnā'pa /cumnoəp/. (collective, cf. prémontagne) lowlands fertilized by soiled washed down from adjacent hills.

khjā'pa /koəp/. 1. (intr.) to be tight, secure, firm, fast. 2. (by trope) to be serious, in earnest. Cf. khjā'pa khjwana.

kañjā'pa /kancoəp/ ሮ *kamjā'pa /kancoəp/ [OK kañjap /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 /pcoəp/ = bhjā'pa]

pañjā'pa /bancoəp/. 1. (tr.) to join (two separated parts), rejoin, join anew. 2. ((tr.) to clinch or cinch (affair).

bhjā'pa /pcoəp/. 1. (tr.) to join, connect, link, fasten (parts). 2. (tr.) to bring (parts) into line, fit, adjust, set (machinery).

prajā'pa /pracoəp/. 1. (reciprocal, intr.) to be stuck together; to be close (together). 2. (tr.) to follow closely, dog.

-}" –jā'pa /-coəp/ [Probably same lexeme as jā'pa above]. to suck. Cf. ja'pa, -jāpa, jīpa, jīpa, also -capa, cā'pa.

[jajā'pa /ccoəp/]

jañjā'pa /cuncoəp/. 1. (tr.) to suck; (of bees) to gather (honey). 2. (intr., of birds) to feed, forage.

jīta /cit/ [OK jīt /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.

jaṃnita /cumnit/. 1. (fact or state of being near) near-ness, 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.

jīpa /cip/. (tr.) to purse the lips in tasting or testing, sample (with pursed lips), sip. Cf. -jāpa, also -capa, cā'pa, cīpa, cwpa, ja'pa, jā'pa, -jā'pa, -jīpa, jīpa.

-jīpa /-cip/ [Probably same lexeme as jīpa above]. to touch, join, meet. Cf. ca'pa, cwpa, -copa, jā'pa, jīpa, also -capa, cā'pa, cīpa, ja'pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

[sjīpa /scip/]

*sañjīpa /sancip/. 1. (intr.) to be stuck, tight, fast. 2. (tr.) to stick, be attached, to.

jīh /cih/ [OK jiḥ /jiḥ/; cf. Burmese cīh /sīi/, 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.

jaṃnīh /cumnīh/. 1. (act of) mounting, riding, etc. 2. mount; vehicle, conveyance.

[phjiḥ /pcih/]

pañjīḥ /bancih/. 1. to order (troops) to mount up; to carry (child, burden) on both shoulders. 2. to load (cargo) onto (vehicle).

-jī -jā -cii -cīə/. to be random.

khjī khjā /kci kciə/. (intr.) to be in disorder, helter-skelter, ill-regulated, ill-managed, untidy, sloppy, careless, reckless.

[rajī rajā /rci ciə/]

ramjī ramjā /rumcii rumciə/. (intr.) to talk without rhyme or reason, to no purpose; to talk nonsense, banter, chaff.
jīka /ciik/ [OK $\text{jyak} /\text{ji}\text{ik}/$. 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.

jranīka /croniik/ [Expansion of $\text{jhnīka} /\text{cniik}/$; MK jranīka /croniik/ 'hoe']. generic term for various digging instruments: pick, pickax, mattock, etc.

jamnīka /cumniik/ [OK jamnyak /jɔmniëk/$. 1. (act or fact of) digging, excavation. 2. (result of digging) hole, pit, trench, excavation; cut, canal, etc.

-jīha /-ciiiŋ/ [OK $\text{jyaŋ} /\text{ji}\text{ëŋ}/$, < Chinese (CLK, item 148)] to weigh. Cf. -jīha.

[jajīha /cciim/]

jaŋjīha /cunciiŋ/ [OK $\text{jaŋyjaŋ} /\text{jenjiëŋ}/$. scales, balance.

jiopa /ciip/. (tr.) to pleat, fold by pleating. Cf. ca'pa, cwpä $\neq$ jwpä, -copa, jā'pa, jipa, also -capa, cā'pa, cipa, ja'pa, -jā'pa, -jiipa.

-jīva /-ciiu/. to be wrinkled.

jrīva /criiu/. to be badly wrinkled.

kaŋjīva /kancriiu/. derogatory form of jrīva.

grajīva /krociiu/. (intr.) to be terribly wrinkled; to be dry and leathery.


[jajīha /cçyn/]

jaŋjīha /cuncýŋ/ [MK jaŋjiña /cencyn/$. (tr.) to weigh in the mind, ponder, mull (over).

[sjīna /scýŋ/]

saŋjīna /sancyn/. 1. (tr.) intensive of janjīha. 2. (intr.) to be absorbed in meditation, wrapped up in (gloomy) thoughts.

-jipa /-cyp/. to purse, contract. Cf. -jā'pa, jipa, also -capa, cā'pa, cipa, cwpä $\neq$ jwpä, ja'pa, jā'pa, -jā'pa, and jiipa.

khjīpa /kcyp/. 1. (tr.) to draw (lips) together, purse, pucker. 2. (tr.) to close by gathering together, con-
tract, mend by puckering. Cf. phjipa.

grajípa /krocýp/. (intr., of lips) to pucker, be puckered.
*phjípa /pɛcýp/ = khjípa.

 sık juca /cuc/ = ja'ca. Cf. ja'ca, júca.
[phjuca /pɛcuc/]

pañjuca /bancuc/ = pañja'ca.

*rajuca /rcuc/. (intr.) to be folded over, bent back (upon itself), doubled, as bundled rattan.

 sık 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. cúla, ja'la, sula, súla.

jhnsula /cnul/. 1. (instrumental) large netting needle. 2. (resultative) seam or stitching along junction of matting or cloth pieces.

mjula /mcul/ « *añjula /qancul/ [OK 'añjul /qənʒul/]. needle; pin.

 sık juh /cuh/. 0. to drop. 1. (intr.) to defecate. Cf. cuh.

 sık júca /cuuc/, occurring in valli júca (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.

 sık júna /cuun/ [OK jon /joon/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611), jvan /juyan/ (K.124: 6, A.D. 803); > Thai ผาน /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 /jomoon/ [K.44B: 4, A.D. 674]. one who or that which offers, presents, bestows, etc.

OK *jhnvan /jnuuen/ [Cf. Thai (เข่น)ช่วย / (pen) chanuən/ 'to lead to, cause, be the prime cause']. (tr.) to be the instrument of bringing (forward).

jamnūna /cumnuun/ [OK jamnon /jəmnoon/, jamnvan /jəmnuuen/]
1. (act of) bringing forward: offer, presentation. 2. (that which is brought) offering, present, gift.
[jaʃuŋa /cכען/]
jaʃuŋa /ככען/. 1. (tr., frequentative) to make repeated trips in transporting (sth.). 2. (tr.) to carry, convey, transport. Cf. 'aŋjuna.

[pʰjuni /פכען/]
paʃuŋa /בכען/. (to cause or order to be brought or carried) to send (back, off), have fetched.

*'aŋjuna /גכען/ = jaŋjuna.

juri /כער/ [OK jir /גער/]. 1. (intr.) to be sharp to the taste, tart, sour, acrid, bitter. 2. (by trope) to be sour, glut.

graʃuŋa /גרכער/. 1. [MK (RSP 1438)] to flare up in anger. 2. (of facial expression) to be dour, frowning, crabbed.

mjura /מכער/. preparation of tart fruits (e.g., tamarind, green mangoes) used as condiment.

jw /כעה/. 1. (intr.) [MK] to be low, base, mean, common. 2. (by extension) to be vulgar, coarse, uncouth, unmannerly, unrefined; to be disrespectful, insolent.

[kʰjw /ככעה/]

kaʃjw /ככעה/. intensive of jw.

jwna /כען/. (intr.) to be a trader, merchant, be in business; to deal, traffic, (in).

jwna /כען/. trader, merchant, businessman.

jamwina /כמען/. (act or practice of being in) trade: commerce, business, traffic.

jwta /כעט/. (tr.) to encircle or wrap (the head) in a length of cloth in the manner of a turban.

jwna /כעט/. 1. (means of wrapping the head) head-cloth. 2. (by trope) crown, crest, summit (of hill or mountain); lord, ruler.

jwna /כען/. See cwna.

prajwina /פכען/ = pracwna.

khjwina /ככעה/. (intr.) to occur repeatedly, be persistent; to be consistent. Cf. khjapa khjwina: to be firm, fast, steadfast.
jwpa /cúuəp/. See cwpa.

jamnwpa /cumnúuəp/ = camnwpa.

prajwpa /pracúuəp/ = pracwpa.

jwya /cúuəj/ [OK (K.682A: 11, A.D. 921) jvay /ʒuəj/, toponym; > Thai ช่วย /chúej/]. 1. (tr.) to help, aid, succor. 2. (tr.) to rescue, save, come to the rescue of.

jamnwya /cumnúuəj/ [OK *jamnvay /ʒəmnúuəj/, > probably Thai ช่วย /chámnuəj/ (otherwise through an unattested OK *jrvay /ʒruəj/ = *jnavy /ʒnuəj/)]. (act, fact or result of) helping: help, aid, assistance; service; monetary support.

-jwya /-cúuəj/. to shake.

jrwya /crúuəj/. (tr.) to stir up, agitate.

[jajwya /ccúuəj/]

jaŋjwya /cuncúuəj/ = raŋjwya.

[rajwya /rcúuəj/]

raŋjwya /runcúuəj/. 1. (intr.) to be shaken (up), agitated, unsettled, staggered. 2. shake, jolt.

[sjwya /scúuəj/]

*saŋjwya /sancúuəj/. intensive of raŋjwya.

jwra /cúuər/ [OK (K.56C: 27 (A.D. 878-977) jor /ʒoor/]. 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 cāra, cūra.

[jpwra /cbuər/]

jampwra /cumbùuər/ ~ campwra /combuər/. lineage; ancestors.

*jamnwra /cumnúuər/. 1. (fact or state of running along a straight line) alignment. 2. (that which so runs) line, row.

bhjwra /pcúuər/. (to make furrows) to plow, till.

jwla /cúuel/ [OK jval /ʒuəl/]. 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.

jnwla /cnuju/. 1. (medium of hire) pay, wages, fee, rent. 2. hired hand, hireling; domestic.

*jamnwl /cumnuju/. 1. (fact or practice of renting land) tenant farming. 2. (condition of renting land) tenancy. 3. (medium of renting) rent.

jwsa /cůue/. [OK *jws /cũue/.] 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.

jmnwsa /cumnůue/. 1. (act or fact of) changing places with, replacement, repayment. 2. (one who replaces) replacement, substitute, deputy.

prajwsa /procůue/. (to exchange places) to overlap.

-jæna /-cōep/. to meet, join.

bhjea /pćeep/. (to join, bring together) to stitch two vertical edges of the sampot together into a (tubular) sarong.

'aŋjæna /qancęep/. [OK 'aŋjea /qənćeep/.] 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.

*raja /cōep/. (intr.) to be agitated, excited.

raja /rcōep/. (intr.) to throng or swarm excitedly; to mill about.

jia /cůy/. [Chinese (CLK, item 139)]. 1. (tr.) to buy or sell on credit. 2. (tr.) to have faith in, trust, believe in.

jamnia /cumnůy/. 1. (act or fact of) believing: belief, trust, reliance, faith, credulity. 2. (that which is believed) belief, beliefs (collectively).

jiata /cīa/. 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 /críiat/ = jiata.

pra jriata /pracríiat/. (reciprocal) to press (up) or squeeze up against one another, stand or sit close together; to jostle one another.

jiava /cíew/. (of group) to be loud, noisy, shrill. Cf. -ñiava, also -riava.

*jriava /críew/. to be brisk, quick, animated.

kañjriava /kancríew/. 1. (intr.) to be high, keen, shrill, piercing; (of monkeys) to vie in howling or screaming.

jiasa /cíeä/. See ciasa.

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.

*jamnera /cumnéer/. 1. (act of) blaming, etc. 2. (fact or result of blaming, etc.) reprove, censure, opprobrium.

jeh /céäh/ = žiž: jëh /cëh/. (tr.) to pound (hard, dry substance having skin or bark) in order to loosen or open.

[khjeäh /kcéäh/]

*kañjeh /kancéäh/. 1. (tr.) to peel carefully. 2. (tr.) to pound (small amount of unhusked rice) quickly or carelessly; to husk just enough (rice) for one day.

jëka /cëek/ [OK (K.41: 7, A.D. 578–677) jek /jëek/, toponym]. 1. (tr.) to part, divide, separate. 2. (tr.) to clear (a way, passage). Cf. cëka, ñëka.

jrëka /crëek/. (tr.) to force one's way into; to enter deeply into, plunge into, penetrate.

jamrëka /cumrëek/. 1. (act of) penetrating, etc. 2. (result of forcing into) split, crack, cleft, fissure.

jajëka /cçëek/. 1. (intr.) to be divided, take opposing sides; to argue, dispute, contest, protest. 2. (intr.) to talk, discourse, chat.

*jañjëka /cuncëek/. (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.

jēha /cēṇ/ [Chinese (CLk, item 131)]. (intr.) to struggle, wrangle, strive, contend; to compete, vie, rival, emulate.

prajēha /pracēṇ/. (reciprocal) to compete.

jēha /cēṇ/². 0. to extend from the sides. 1. (of elephant) flank(s).

khjēha /kcēṇ/. 1. (tr.) to place or hold (arms, legs) apart, open, spread, extend. 2. (intr.) to rise up on or along the sides, as waves alongside a boat.

rajēha /rcēṇ/]

ramjēha /rumeṇ/. to be surging or breaking violently.

jēh /cēh/. See jeh.

joka /cōok/. 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 /pcōok/]

pañjoka /bancōok/. 1. (tr.) to soak, saturate, drench. 2. (by trope) to cause to be blinded (by passion or the like).

jora /cōor/. 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 /cumnōor/. 1. (act of) rising: mounting, rise, influx. 2. (that which rises) rising water, flood, tide.

[phjora /pcōor/]

pañjora /bancōor/. (tr.) to flatter, fawn upon, toady to.
rajora /rcóór/. 1. (of sea) to be high, restless. 2. (of crowd) to be restless, agitated, in an uproar.

- jola /cóól/. to flow, rise. Cf. ciara, cera, jara, jora, swra, -swla, -siana, siara, sera, hūra, 'ūra, also càra, cúra.

khjola /kcóól/. 1. (of sea, boiling water, etc.) to be bubbling (up). 2. (by trope, of speech) to well up; to gush forth or out.

joḥ /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. coḥ.

[phjoḥ /pcóh/]

pañjoḥ /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.

prajum /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.

jām /coəm/. 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).

[jajām /ccoəm/]

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*jañjäm/kuncœm/. 1. to be (very) dark. 2. to be full of black spots.

khjäm/kkoœm/. 1. to be wet and dirty, as leaves under trees. 2. to be littered (with).

*kañjäm/kkonœm/. (intensive) to be all littered.

grajäm/kroœm/. 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.

bhjäm/pcoœm/. (tr., of cloth in dye, of wood in resin for torch) to soak.

-जौं -jāmha/-ceœŋ/. to stand upright. Cf. ja'ňha.

[jajämha/ccœœŋ/]

jañjämha/cuncœŋ/. (that which stands upright) upper-right section or panel, inner wall, partition.

jā /ceœŋ/. (tr.) to throw (liquid, grain, etc.) from a container; to scatter, spread; to splash.

khjaŋ/kceœŋ/. 1. (tr.) to squander (money, property); to throw away. 2. (intr.) to be untidy, messy, sloppy.

kañjāŋ/kkœœŋ/. 1. (to be a squanderer by nature) to be extravagant, wasteful, lavish, prodigal. 2. bondsman or slave (because of debt).

jрау /crówn/ [OK jraу /γrэw/]. to be deep, profound.

jamraу/cumlrown/ [OK jamraу /ʒоmlrow/]. 1. (state of being deep) depth, profundity. 2. (depth of keel below water line) draft (of vessel).
jhama /chɔːm/. (tr.) to face, confront. Cf. sama.

jamhama /cumhɔːm/. 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 /prɔːchɔːm/. (reciprocal) to face one another, be face-to-face, facing, in the presence of.

jhĩña /chʰyː/. 1. to be dark, silent. 2. to be intense, absolute, complete, perfect. Cf. sĩña.

trajhĩña /trəchʰyː/. 1. to be thick, dense, deep. 2. (of foliage) to be thick, luxuriant, cool.

jhĩ /chʰyː/ [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. -cI, sī.

jamhĩ /cumqʰyː/ [reflecting unexplained shift of /h/ to /q/] 1. sickness, disease. 2. pain, suffering.

pañjhĩ /banqʰyː/. (tr.) to make sick, cause sickness or pain to, poison.
ñ

ña'ka /ɲaːk/. See ḃika ña'ka.

ñaña /ɲɔŋə/. 1. (intr.) to be graceful, comely, attractive, charming; to be gracious, affable. 2. (intr.) to be mannered, affected. Cf. ca'ña, -ña'ña.

[ labñaña /lʌŋəŋ/. (of woman) to be graceful, slender, willowy.

ña'ña /nun/. to be graceful. Cf. ca'ña, ñaña.

khña'ña /kˈnaŋ/. (colloquial) to be utterly beautiful, stunning, ravishing.


rañaama /r̥aŋəm/. 1. (intr.) to be bested, vanquished. 2. (of leaves, ears, etc.) to be limp, flaccid.

ñara /ɲoːr/. (intr.) to tremble, quake. Cf. -ñara, -ñā'la.

ñañāra /ɲoːrə/. (intr.) to be a-tremble, keep quivering.

ña'la /nul/. (tr.) to jog, touch gently, nudge.

bhña'la /pnul/. (factive) to dab, pat, touch lightly.

ñaaka /ɲɪək/ ~ nāka /ɲaːk/. (intr.) to flinch, wince; to retreat out of cowardice; to fear for one's skin.

khñaaka /kɲaːk/. (intr.) to be all a-tremble, quake out of fear.

ña'ka /ɲeək/. 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.

ña'ka, ñāka.

ñaañā'ka /ɲeək/. 1. to shiver, shudder, quiver, quaver. 2.
to squirm, fidget, twist (oneself).

bhñā'ka /préok/. 1. (factive) to give a start, be startled, 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.

brañā'ka /préok/ [Not an anomalous expansion of bhñā'ka, but pfx bra- /pré- with causative value]. (intr.) to make wince or flinch; to startle.

màñā pa /nọep/. [OK mànap /nọap/]. 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.

prañā'pa /prénap/ [For *phñā'pa /prénap/]. 1. (factive) to hurry, rush, make haste, press forward. 2. (intr.) to be pressing, urgent.

sñā'pa /sṇap/. (intr.) to shake, quake, tremble; to quake in one's boots, be frightened, terrified.


prañāya /prénaaj/. 1. (attenuated reciprocal, of children, chicks, etc.) to scatter in all directions. 2. (factive, tr.) to dash toward, rush up to.

*rañāya /kniiej/ *rañāya /knaaj/. (of a collectivity) to have scattered; to have dashed in all directions.

-āra /néer/. to tremble. Cf. nāra -ñā'la.

khñāra /knaar/. to be a-quiver, agitated.

-āla /nọel/. to tremble. Cf. nāra -ñāra, also hila.

khñāla *khñāra /kṇal/. 1. (intr.) to whirl, spin fast. 2. (intr., of royalty) to flare up, be angry.

prañā'la /prénal/. (factive, intr.) to be all a-twitter, on edge, nervous.

rañā'la /kṇal/. (of a collectivity) to be seething with excitement.

màñā sa /nọeh/ [OK mànas /nah/]. (of birds, reptiles) to be hatched, leave the egg.

bhñā'sa /préeh/. 1. (tr., of hen) to hatch, brood, sit on

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(eggs). 2. (by trope) to quicken, awaken (student); to rouse, make intellectually aware.

\[\text{ni̥ka n̥a'ka /ni̥k n̥ok/}. \text{ (of girls and young women) to be of delicate manner, dainty (with or without affectation).}\]

\[\text{ni̥ka m̥a'ka /m̥n̥ok m̥nak/}. \text{ (of girls and young women) to be pleasant, pleasing in manner, nice.}\]

\[\text{-ni̥na /-ni̥n/}. \text{ See -n̥ena and n̥̥na.}\]

\[\text{s̥n̥na /s̥n̥n/}. \text{ See s̥n̥na.}\]

\[\text{ni̥la /n̥l/}. 1. (qualifying verbs of movement) in a quick-tempered or hot-headed manner: impetuously, angrily, abruptly, brusquely. 2. (of foods) to be intolerably hot. Cf. n̥a'la.}\]

\[\text{kh̥n̥la /k̥n̥l/}. \text{ expressive for quick, easy turning.}\]

\[\text{rḁn̥la /r̥n̥l/}. \text{ expressive for members of a group (e.g., birds) constantly turning this way and that.}\]

\[\text{ni̥ /ni̥i/}. 1. (tr.) to rub, scrub (clothing). 2. (tr.) to crumple, rumple.}\]

\[\text{kr̥n̥ /k̥r̥n̥̥ej/}. (tr.) to rough up, tousle, bruise.}\]

\[\text{rḁn̥ /r̥n̥̥ej/}. (tr., of a collectivity) to pounce on avidly and dispute possession of.}\]

\[\text{ni̥ka /n̥y̥k/}. (intr.) to be close up against, nearly touching.}\]

\[\text{grḁn̥ika /grḁn̥yk/}. (tr.) to press, push; to urge.}\]

\[\text{prḁn̥ika /prḁn̥yk/}. 1. (tr.) to press hard upon, beset, harry. 2. (intr.) to be pressing, urgent.}\]

\[\text{rḁn̥ika /r̥y̥yk/}. 1. intensive of ni̥ka. 2. (intr., by trope) to be hard pressed, beset, by urgent matters.}\]

\[\text{ni̥ma /nym/}. (intr.) to smile, grin.}\]

\[\text{nḁni̥ma /nym/}. (intr.) to smile, be smiling.}\]

\[\text{ni̥ka /n̥ok/}. 1. (intr.) to be crammed full, blocked up. 2. (intr.) to be very tight or compact. Cf. cuka, ̥ka, suka.\]
sňuka /sňok/. (intr.) to be crammed, stuffed, chock-full.

  sňura /sňor/ = sňula.

-ńula /-ńul/. to contract. Cf. -ńura, -ńora.
  kraňula /krqňol/. (intr.) to curl up into a ball.
  sňula /sϯl/ ≈ sňura /sňor/ ≈ sňora /s$p$aaaor/. (of birds) to be balled up and trembling, as with cold or disease.

ńuh /ńuh/. cry or exclamation to incite dogs to pursue or attack. Cf. yuh.

-ńuva /-ńów/ [OK ňu /ńuu/]. to crumple.
  khńuva /kńow/ [OK khńu /kńuu/]. (intr.) to be crumpled, crushed, tousled.
  krańńuva /krqńów/. (intr., of facial expression) to be scowling, frowning.
  rańńuva /rńów/. (intr.) to grouse, whine.

-ńra /-ńúer/. to beat, pound. Cf. ḵǎra.
  ḵańra /ńũer/. hammer, mallet.

-ńæ /-ńē/. to move, change position. Cf. ræ, -ræra, re, -rē, -le, -lē.

phńæ /pńaae/ [OK phye /p$j$ee/; cf. Middle Mon phyau /phyaw/ 'to bring, take, send home']. 1. (tr.) to send, dispatch, 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.

pajańæ /pańńaae/. 1. (that which is sent) message, dispatch, transmission, shipment. 2. (that which is entrusted) consignment; (act or fact of entrusting). 3. anything given in token of esteem, etc.

ńoeca /ńoec/. to contract slightly. Cf. ḵoeca.

khńoeca /kńaaec/. (intr.) to limp, hobble, by reason of having one leg shorter than the other.

ghńoeca /ŋeœc/. (intr.) to contract suddenly.
-rīŋa /-rēŋ/. to show the teeth. Cf. -rīņa, rēņa.

[khrūŋa /khrēŋ/]

kamrūŋa /kamrēŋ/. 1. (intr.) to bare the teeth or fangs in order to threaten. 2. (tr.) to threaten with violence, menace; to frighten.

rūŋa ṛępə /rēp/. occurring only in ṛępə-ṛępə. expressive for advancing slowly or softly out of fear.

sṛnępa /sṛṇaep/. 1. (intr.) to shudder from fear. 2. (intr.) to horripilate, have gooseflesh.

-rūŋa /-rīew/. to be loudy, noisy. Cf. jiva.

khṛṇiava /khṛṇiēw/. (intr.) to swarm noisily.

raṇiava /raṇiēw/. 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.

rūŋa ṛēca /rēc/. (tr.) to press, pinch or crush with the fingers.

*krāṇęca /krṇēc/. 0. to be as if squashed. 1. (intr.) to be stubby, squat.

grāṇęca /grṇēc/. (tr.) to squeeze or crush vigorously in the arms.

rūŋa rēña /rēęp/. 1. (intr.) to bare the teeth. 2. (tr.) to gnaw, nibble. Cf. -rīņa, -rēņa.

*rēņa /rēęp/. (of baby) to look glum, sullen.

krāṇęña /krṇēŋa/. 1. (of fleshless face) to be shrunken, wizened. 2. (intr.) to be stunted, dumpy.

sṛṇeņa /sṛṇēŋ/ v sṛṇiña /sṛṇę/. 1. (intr.) to open the lips and show the teeth out of shame or fear; to grimace. 2. grimace, wry face.

*samṛṇeņa /samṛṇęŋ/. 1. intensive and derogatory form of sṛṇeņa. 2. (intr.) to be shameful, cowardly.

rūŋa rēka /rēęk/. (tr.) to part, separate, divide; to clear (way). Cf. cēka, jēka.

khṛṇęka /khṛṇaęk/. (intr.) to be sundered, disunited, separated from each other.
-ḥēna /-ḥēnə/. to shake.

graṅēna /graŋeŋə/. 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.

sēna /sənaə/. 0. to tremble in fear. 1. (intr.) to be awed, cowed. 2. (intr.) to be overcome by awe, admiration, shame, prostrated by fear.

-ḥēma /-ḥaəmə/. exclamation used mostly by children vaunting what they are eating or tasting. Cf. Ḋām.

[phēma /phəmə/]

paṅēma /paŋəmə/. (intr.) to eat with conspicuous enjoyment, in order to arouse the envy of others.

-νoṣa /-νοςə/. 1. (intr.) to draw back suddenly. 2. (intr.) to bend or curve inward. Cf. ṇaeca.

ṇaṅoṣa /ṇoςə/. (intr.) to have a tendency to draw back out of timidity, be shrinking.

*ghoṣa /GNUςə/. (intr.) to flinch, wince.

-ṇoma /-νομə/. 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. -num.

-νora /-νορə/. to contract. Cf. -ṇura, -ṇula.

sñaora /sŋaorə/ = sṅula.

-ṇum /-numə/. slave. Cf. ṇoma.

khnum /kɲmə/ [OK kñum /knum/ (K.557/600: 1, A.D. 611) and khñum /knum/ (K.878: 1, A.D. 898)]. 1. slave, serf, bondsman. 2. servitor, servant. 3. first person pronoun, singular and (occasionally) plural.

-ṇam /-ṇəmə/. 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. _DUMP_/ -ṇam /-ṇəm/. 1. (delicate term) to eat, partake. 2. sāṃ ṇam: to be confused, complicated. Cf. ṇema.

khñam /kɲamə/. 1. (tr.) to grasp with both hands. 2. to
clutch or swipe at in order to scratch or claw.

_krañām_ /krənəm/. (of birds, large animals) claws, talons.

_rañām_ /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 \( T \)

\( \text{ta} /\text{taa}/ \) [OK \text{ta} /\text{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. -\( \text{tara} \).

\[ \text{thpa} /\text{tbaa}/. \text{pair, couple.} \]

\( \text{tampa} /\text{dambaas}/ \) [OK \text{tampar} /\text{damboor}/]. (collective) set of pairs, i.e. two pairs.

\( \text{tamn}a /\text{tamnaa}/. \) 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.

\[ \text{phta} /\text{ptaa}/ \]

\( \text{panta} /\text{bantaas}/. \) 1. (tr.) to join, connect, link; to join end to end, extend, lengthen, prolong, continue. 2. (tr.) to send or pass on.

\[ \text{sta} /\text{sdaa}/ \]

\( \text{santa} /\text{sandaas}/. \) planking to raise freeboard of boat.

\( \text{-t}a /-\text{taa}/ \) [Cf. Thai ძ /ตɔɔ/ 'stump, snag']. to be stunted, stubby.

\( \text{sta} /\text{sdaa}/. \) 1. (of fruit) to be stunted, atrophied. 2. (of elephants) to be tusksless.

\( \text{taka} /\text{daak}/ \) [OK tok /dɔok/ (K.9: 22, A.D. 639)]. (tr.) to pull or wrench out, uproot.

\( \text{tamnaka} /\text{dambaak}/. \) (act or operation of) pulling up or out, uprooting, removal, extraction, eradication, extermination.

\( \text{rataka} /\text{rdaa}/. \) 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.

\[ \text{staka} /\text{sdaa}/ \]

\( \text{santa} /\text{sandaak}/. \) 1. (intr.) to be loose, disjointed, improperly secured; to have a bone out of joint. 2. (of flowing water) to ebb, withdraw, recede.
ta'ka /dak/. 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. ōteka.

thna'ka /tnak/. 1. (locative) hollow, hole, cavity, depression. 2. (instrumental) recess or pocket formed by knotting the sampot.

țampa'ka /damnak/. 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 /kdak/]

kañta'ka /kandak/. small cup-shaped hole in ground (3 to 6 cm in diameter) capable of holding water.

trata'ka /tradak/. 1. (tr.) to set (money, etc.) aside, lay away. 2. several species of stork.

ta'ka /tak/. 1. (intr.) to drip. 2. onomatopœia for the sound of dripping.

tamna'ka /tannak/. 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 'aṅguṇa) 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.

ṭaṅa /dɔaŋ/1 [OK tɔṅ /dɔɔŋ/, tvoṅ /dweŋ/]. 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. -tũña.

thnaṅa /tnaŋ/ [OK tnoṅ /tnɔɔŋ/ (K.149: 8, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. scoop-net; square dip-net.

mtaṅa /mdɔaŋ/. one time, once.

ṭaṅa /dɔaŋ/2 [OK tɔṅ /dɔɔŋ/]. 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. -ṭaṅa, -toṅa, daṅa, daṅa, -duṅa, düṅa, dũña.

[tpaṅa /tbaŋ/]
ţampaña /dambaŋ/ 1. stick, staff; club, cudgel, bludgeon; baton, wand.
thaña /thaŋ/ [cf. OK toŋ /dooŋ/ '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. ăwŋa.

[sta'ña /sdaŋ/]
sańta'ňa /sandan/. (of fruit) peduncle.

ta'na /toŋ/ [MK -tana /-tɔŋ/]. 1. to be tender, gentle. 2. to be small and dear. Cf. da'na, -dона, -lana, -la'na.

kta'na /kdan/. (intr.) to be noticeably firm and compact.

-šaŋ -tandă /-tantiiə/. to chastise. Cf. daňa.
phtandă /pdičtię/. 1. (tr.) to chastise, chasten, punish. 2. (tr.) to wish evil of, wish (s.o.) to be destroyed.

-šaŋ -ťapa /-daap/. to fold (over). Cf. -ťa'pa, -ťopa, tapa, -sapa, -să'pa, also da'pa, dă'pa.
OK thnap /tnoŋp/ [K.345: 12 (A.D. 878-977)]. cloth, stuff, material.
[ktapa /kdaap/]
kańtapa /kandaap/. 1. wooden round over which palm-leaf matting is folded for stitching. 2. numeral classifier for palm-leaf mats.

-šaŋ ta'pa /daap/ [OK tap /dɔp/ (K.76: 10; K.357: 11; K.388C: 5; K.389b: 1, all of A.D. 578-677), < Chinese (CLK, item 117)] ten.
[ťaťa'pa /ddap/. ten by ten, ten at a time.]
*ťanťa'pa /-dąnap/ [OK dantap /dəndəp/; 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).

-šaŋ -ťa'pa /-daap/. to enfold. Cf. -ťapa, -ťopa, tapa, -sapa,
[ṭaṭa’pa /dādāp/]

ṭaṭa’pa /dandāp/. (intr.) to wrap oneself up, as in blankets; to cover oneself.

[sta’pa /sādāp/]

sānta’pa /sandāp/. (colloquial) = ṭaṭa’pa.

 dru ṭa’pa /tap/. 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.

 dru tama /tām/. 1. (tr.) to do or go without, deny or deprive oneself of, abstain from, forgo; to give up, renounce, refrain from. 2. abstention, taboo.

thnama /tnām/ [OK *ṭhnam /tnōm/, > Thai นวม /thanōm/].

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.

tranama /trānām/ [Anomalous expansion of thnama].

1. abstention, abstinence, self-denial, temperance, continence; fast; diet, régime. 2. taboo; seven-day period of treatment by sorcerer.

[phtama /ptaṃ/]

pantama /bantaṃ/. 1. (tr.) to order or have (s.o.) abstain or refrain from, deprive of. 2. (intr.) to place on a diet.

-tā -tara /-dār/. to be adjacent, follow. Cf. ta.

thnara /tnār/. to be contemporary, of the same age or generation. Cf. tāṃnāla.

[ktara /kdaṛ/]

kaṃṭara /kamdaṛ/. 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.

tratara /traḍār/. (intr.) to continue with difficulty; to move painfully forward.
تا ل /دا ل/ [OK تا ل /دو ل/ (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.

ثنا ل /ثنا ل/ [OK تنا ل /تدا ل/ (K.910: 10, A.D. 651) and ثنا ل /ثنا ل/ (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.

پتا ل /پدا ل/ [OK پتا ل /پدا ل/ (K.809: 6, A.D. 878-87)]. 1. (intr.) to bring to an end, complete, terminate. 2. (tr.) to give, confer.

'انتا ل /قندل/. See 'انتا'کا.

ت /دا در/. 1. rock mass, esp. large flat rock or flat-topped boulder; (any) rock or boulder. 2. large quantity or number. Cf. -تارا، تا لا، also -دار، -درا، دلا.

[پتا /پدا در/. to mass]

پنتا /بندار/. [OK پنتا /بندار/ (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.

-تکا /تاک/. to be too big, overabundant.

[ترکا /تراک/]

کنترکا /کنتریک/¹. (of garments) to sag or droop in an unbecoming manner, by reason of being too big or too loose.

پرطکا /پرطیرک/. (intr.) to have large spots or blobs of color, be splotched.

رطکا /رطیرک/. (intr.) to hang out/down all around, be sloppy, slovenly.

رامطکا /رامطیرک/. (intr.) to sag lamentably, be flabby or flaccid.

تکا /دک/ [OK تک /دک/]. 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. تکا، تکا، دکا، -سکا، also تکا، -تکا، تکا.

ثنکا /ثنک/. 1. (locative: place for putting things down on) shelf, niche used as shelf; (by extension)

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tier, step, flight (of stairs); 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 /dɔmnək/. 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.

phta'ka /pətək/. 1. phduka phtā'ka: to give (girl) in marriage. 2. phtā'ka phtaṭa: to be sick.

paṃtā'ka /paṃdək/. 1. (tr.) to place or install at intervals; to sell off time. 2. (intr.) to work in relays, as in village cooperation. 3. sale by installments, on time.

praṭā'ka /prədək/. 1. (factive, of misfortune) to strike, visit. 2. (intr.) to be stricken by misfortune, down on one's luck.

raṭā'ka /rədək/, occurring in raṭā'ka ratupa. to have numerous ups (raṭupa) and downs (raṭā'ka), to be rough, bumpy.

'anta'ka /qandək/, occurring in 'anta'ka 'anta'la. (of fortune) to shows heights ('anta'la) and depths ('anta'ka), be changeable but usually adverse, be full of vicissitudes.

-tāṇa /-dɑːŋ/. to stretch, spread. Cf. -tāmṇa, tāṇa, tiṇa, -dāṇa, -dīṇa, dēṇa, -dāmṇa.

traṭāṇa /trədərəŋ/. (tr.) to stretch out (cloth, wings, or the like), extend.

tānā /taŋ/. 1. (tr.) to draw out, stretch. 2. (by trope) to draw out, prolong, lengthen, extend. Cf. -tāṇa, tāṁṇa, tiṇa, -dāṇa, -dīṇa, dēṇa, -dāmṇa.

tāṇa /taŋ/. 1. (tr.) to take the place of, replace, substitute for; to represent. 2. stead, replacement; in place (lieu) of. Cf. saṅa.
tamnāṇa /tamnaan/. 1. (act or fact of replacing) replacement, substitution; representation, delegation. 2. (one who or that which replaces) replacement, substitute; representative, delegate, delegation.

तळा /daac/. (regionalism) to be torn. Cf. तळा, -तळा, -तिळा, -तेळा, -तो�ा.

[ktāca /kdaac/]

kaṇṭāca /kandaac/. regionalism: intensive and derogatory form of तळा. Cf. kaṇṭā'ca.

तळा /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, resolute, resolved, determined; to be pledged, ready, committed to (do), ready to sacrifice (sth. dear). 3. (as predicate attribute) extremely; firmly, positively, clearly, conspicuously. Cf. तळा, -तळा, -तिळा, -तेळा, -तो�ा.

tamnā'ca /damnac/. 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/]

kaṇṭā'ca /kandaac/. intensive and derogatory form of तळा. Cf. kaṇṭāca.

phtā'ca /phac/. 1. (factive) to break off, sever; (rarely) to bring to an end, conclude. 2. extremely, exceeding-ly.

paṇṭā'ca /bandac/. 1. (factive) to break or cut off. 2. end, tip, limit, extremity; the most.

raṭā'ca /rdac/. 1. (intr.) to be broken, loose; to be separated, apart. 2. (intr.) to occur at intervals, be spaced. Cf. raṭoca.

-सः /-tāṇa /-daan/. to be tangled. Cf. -ता'ना, -ताण, -ता'णा, सा'ना, -सा'ना, also दा'ना, -दो'ना.

praṭāṇa /prodaan/. (reciprocal) to be (all) tangled up together, entangled, intergrown.

-सः /-tāṇa /-taaŋ/ [OK taŋ ~ tāŋ /taan ~ daan/ 'personal name' (respectively, K.138: 5, A.D. 620, and K.557/600: 3, A.D.)
611). to weave. Cf. -ṭāṇa, -ṭā'ṇa, -ṭā'ṇa, sāṇa, -sā'ṇa, also dāṇa, -dēṇa.

tpāṇa /tbaːŋ/ [OK tpaŋ /tbaːŋ/ 'male slave name' (K.138: 22 A.D. 620)]. 1. (tr.) to weave on loom. 2. (tr.) to plait (mats, baskets, etc.).

tampāṇa /tambaːŋ/. 1. (act or operation of) weaving. 2. (apparatus for weaving) loom, shuttle, and related equipment.

[p đãna /pdaːŋ/]

paṇṭāṇa /bandāŋ/. 1. woven material, web, mesh, matting, tomentum. 2. (by trope) network, mesh, grid.

-ṭā'ṇa /-dāŋ/. to be tangled. Cf. -ṭāṇa, -ṭāṇa, -ṭā'ṇa, sāṇa, -sā'ṇa, also dāṇa, -dēṇa.

[ktaŋa /kdaŋ/]

kaṇṭā'ṇa /kandāŋ/. to be (all) tangled up, in a tangle.

-ṭā'ṇa /-tāŋ/. to weave. Cf. -ṭāṇa, -ṭā'ṇa, -ṭā'ṇa, sāṇa, -sā'ṇa, also dāṇa, -dēṇa.

[tpā'ṇa /tbaŋ/]

trapā'ṇa /trobaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *tpā'ṇa]. 1. (tr.) to twist or plait (threads) tightly together. 2. (intr.) to run or flow precipitately.

-ṭā'ṇa /-dat/. to be out of the ordinary. Cf. ṭāca, ṭā'ca, -ṭica, -ṭeca, -ṭoca.

ktā'ta /kdaːt/ [MK ktāta /kdaːt/ ʊ ktīta /kdaːt/ ʊ ktēta /kdaːt/; cf. Thai ณ(รั้)กีก /k(r)adēt/ 'to stand out or up, be too high']. (predicate modifier) outstandingly, noticeably, remarkably, conspicuously; extremely, extraordinarily; very.

ṭā'na /tan/. 1. (intr.) to be solid, firm or hard on the inside. 2. (intr.) to be filled up or out, well packed. Cf. -ṭiana, -ta'na.

tāpa /daːp/1. 1. (intr.) to be lowly, humble, base, mean. 2. (intr.) to be wretched, miserable, hopeless. Cf. -ṭīpa, -ṭiapa, dāpa.

[stāpa /sdaːp/]

saṇṭāpa /sondaːp/. (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.

ťā'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.

tamnā'pa /damnap/. recess, slot; mortise.

-tā'pa /-dap/ [OK tāp /dap/]. to follow closely; to be close, in order. Cf. tāpa, -tipa.

ktā'pa /kdap/. 1. (tr.) to close, clench (hand, fist); to hold in the fist, clench, grip, squeeze. 2. (tr.) to finish (basket) by binding edges.

kantā'pa /kondap/. 1. fist. 2. fistful; bunch, sheaf. 3. edging, binding (in basketry); edge, rim, lip (of bowl).

praṭā'pa /prādap/ [OK pratāp /prādap/]. 1. (tr. causative) to make ready, prepare, fix, set up. 2. implement, utensil, tool.

*raṭā'pa /rdap/. (intr.) to be in close alignment.

rantā'pa /rundap/. 1. preparations (for religious or social event). 2. (tr.) to prepare (food or offerings).

[ltā'pa /ldap/]

lamtā'pa /lumdap/ [OK lamtāp /lomdap/]. 1. order, series, succession; lamtā'pa noḥ: thereafter. 2. section, group.

stā'pa /sdap/ [OK stāp /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, hearten, listen. 2. (by extension) to give heed, hear, mind, understand, obey.

saṇṭā'pa /sṇḍap/ [OK saṇṭap /sṇḍap/ 'female slave

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name' (K.109: 20, A.D. 655) ≈ santāp /səndap/ 'female slave name' (K.713: 11, A.D. 893) ≈ samtāp /sandap/ (K.354S: 9, A.D. 878–977) ≈ samtāp /səndap/ (K.198A: 15, A.D. 966)]. 1. (hearing) dra'ha brah sañṭā'pa: (royal) to give ear, listen. 2. (that which is heeded) 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. = rañ-tā'pa.

-tā'pa /-tap/. to soak. Cf. tāpa.

tamṇā'pa /tamnap/. fruit cooked in heavy syrup.

-tāya /-taaj/¹ [OK tai /tej/]. woman; wife. Cf. -taï, -sai.

mtāya /mḍaaj/ [MK mṭaïy(a) /mḍaaj/ (IMA 4B: 29, A.D. 1566), < particularizing /m-/]. mother.

-tāya /-taaj/². to be long and loose. Cf. sāya.

ratāya /rtaaj/. (of a collectivity) to hang down in long threads.

[stāya /sḍaaj/]

santāya /sṇḍaaj/. (of eggplant, female breast, etc.) to be long and soft, pendulous.

'antāya /qantaaj/. to be long and dragging, trailing.

-tāra /-daar/. (intr.) to open, spread out, be flat. Cf. tā, -ṭala, -tula, -tūla, also -da, -dara, dala, -dura, dula, etc.

[tpāra /tbaar/]

tāmpāra /dambaar/. 1. [MK (RSP 2462)] flat surface of abdomen. 2. metal plate, lamella. 3. (intr.) to be large and robust.

ktāra /kḍaar/ [OK khtar /kḍaar/ '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.

kantāra /kandaar/. gimlet, auger.

-tāla /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. tä, -tära, -tula, -tula, -dä, -dära, dälä, -dura, dula, düra, dwäla, -del.

thnälä /tnaal/. (place for propagation) nursery for wet rice, seed bed, banked-up strip for seedlings.

tammälä /damaal/. 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.

[ktälä /kdaal/]

dantälä /kndaal/ [OK kantäl /kndaal/]. 1. flat, open space. 2. center, middle; mean, medium.

[ptälä /pdaal/]

pantälä /bndaal/. 1. [MK (RSP 15)] to spread, scatter, disperse. 2. to give rise to, produce.

 tä’la /dal/. 1. (tr.) to strike squarely. 2. (by restriction) to pound, bray (rice).

tpälä /tbal/. mortar (for husking rice).

prätä’la /prodal/. 1. (reciprocal) to box. 2. boxing, pugilism.

-täva /-taaw/. to be long and thin. Cf. däva.

ratälä /rtaaw/. 1. (intr.) to be long, elongated. 2. (intr., of limbs, paws, etc.) to be outsized, ungainly, disproportionate.

tha /daah/ [OK täs /daah/]. 1. (tr.) to spread, lay out to spread (sth.) over (sth. else), cover (as with paper, cloth, leather, silver). Cf. -tä’sa, däsä, dä’sa.

phta /pdaah/. 1. [MK] to be widespread, common, undistinguished, ordinary. 2. to be undistinguished, indiscriminate, vulgar, unrefined; to be simple, mindless.

-tä’sa /-dah/. to spread, loose. Cf. täsa, däsä, dä’sa, also tōsa, tôh, -dōh.

[ktä’sa /kdah/]

dantä’sa /kndaah/. (intr.) to sneeze.

srätä’sa /sraah/. (intr.) to be separated by intervals, have some distance between.
-तासा /-taasaa/. slave; barbarian. Cf. dāsa.

phtāsā /pdaasaa/. 0. to make (s.o.) out to be a slave or barbarian. 1. (tr.) to curse, call down imprecations on.

panṭāsā /bndaasaa/. curse, malediction, imprecation.

-टिका /-dèc/. See -ṭeca.

ktica /kdèc/. See kteca.

tica /tèc/. 1. to be little (not much), small in amount, size or extent. 2. to be few (not many), small in number. Cf. tūca twca, -dika, dūca, -deca, 'uca, 'wca.

[phtica /ptèc/]

pantica /bantèc/. small amount: a little, bit, dash, dab, jot, modicum, drop, pinch, mite, whit, tittle, soupçon.

-टिता /-dèt/. 1. (tr.) to stick or cling to, adhere to; (by extension) to soak up (water, dye, etc.); to be saturated, imbued or covered with. 2. (by trope) to touch, be touching, in touch with; to be intimate, close; to join, adjoin, be adjoining; to meet.

thnīta /tnèt/, occurring in thnīta thnama. 1. (intr.) to stick together, be close, intimate. 2. (tr.) to cling to, care for with love or affection.

phtīta /pdtèt/. 1. (tr.) to stick together, join; to blot up (ink), print (from photographic negative). 2. (tr.) to touch, feel, finger.

pratīta /pdtèt/. 1. (reciprocal) to be touching, close. 2. (factive) to press up to.

-टिपा /-dèp/. to follow closely. Cf. ṭāpa, -ṭā'pa.

[ptīpa /pdpèp/. to cause to comply, instruct]

panṭīpa /bndèp/ [MK pantāpa /bndap/; for the vowel alteration cf. kτā'ṭa]. instruction, direction, order, advice, recommendation

-टी /-dèej/. to carry (?); to bear word. Cf. -dai.

stī /sdèej/. 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.

samti /samtaŋ/ 1. (that which carries?) broken pod (of sesame, etc.), husk or chaff (of rice). 2. (that which is spoken) speech, words, utterance; discourse.

srati /srədiŋ/ [MK sratiŋ /srədii/ (K.261C: 16 (A.D. 1639)]. 1. (intr.) to speak, say something. 2. (tr.) to speak against, speak ill of.

tika /tikəŋ/. 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.

thnika /tnikəŋ/. 0. halter; animal led by halter. 1. (intr.) to be tame, tractable, amenable; to be trained, broken in.

trika /trikəŋ/. 1. (tr.) to guide by means of a halter or reins. 2. (by trope) to lead (as troops), conduct.

*tamnika /damnıkəŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) leading: guidance, conduct, leadership. 2. cartage, conveyance, transportation.

ratika /rdikəŋ/. (intr.) to be drawn up in line or file; to be aligned side by side.

tina /dnəŋ/ [OK tyăn /dnəŋ/, 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. -tīnā.

tamniha /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.

[tātina /dntəŋ/]

tankiha /dntyŋ/ [OK tantlyăn /d∧ndyəŋ/ (K.878: 7, A.D. 898) ~ tamtyän /d∧ndyəŋ/ (K.344: 33, A.D. 985), derivative]. 1. (archaic) to ask, question, query, inquire. 2. to ask for the hand of a girl.

ptina /dntəŋ/ [OK pytəŋ /d∧dyəŋ/ (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. phtiaña.

pantîna /bantîa/. (act, fact or result of) suing, action at law, suit, indictment.

tîna /tîa/ [OK tyan /tyen/]. 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. -tāna, -tāmha, tāna, -tēna, -tîna, -dāna, -dîna, dēna, -dāmha.

tîna /tîn/. (intr.) to be disinclined, reluctant, recalcitrant.

tam'tîna /tamtya/. 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).

*tamṇîna /tamnya/. (fact or state of) being tense, etc.: tenseness, tension, rigidity.

ktîna /kdîn/ [OK ktiin /kdyin/ (K.910: 13, A.D. 651)]. 0. to be bound, obligated. 1. to be in debt, indebted, owe money.

kamtîna /kamdîn/. 1. [MK (RSP 589)] tie, bond, fetter (in Buddhist sense); worry, anxiety. 2. debt, obligation. 3. to owe, be indebted or encumbered.

[phtiña /ptya/]

pantîna /bantîa/. 1. (intr.) to tighten, stiffen, harden, stretch; to be severe, demanding; (of duties) to be urgent, pressing. 2. type of fowling net.

stîna /sdyin/. 1. (intr.) to be drawn out, stretched tight, extended; to be elongated, long; (by trope) to be prolonged, protracted. 2. length of bamboo used to stretch fabric to be embroidered.

samtîna /samdyin/. 1. (tr.) to stretch tight, spread so as to be rigid or taut. 2. (intr.) to stretch out to full length, lie stiff.

-tpa /-dyap/. to be small, undeveloped. Cf. tāpa, -tiapa, dāpa.

ktîpa /kdyp/ [OK khtip /kdyap/ (K.99N: 23, A.D. 922), female slave name]. 1. (of fruit) to be rudimentary, just taking shape. 2. fruit bud.

*kantîpa /kndyap/. (intr., of persons, buildings, etc.) to be small and low.
-tima /-tîm/. to adorn. Cf. -dima.

[khtima /ktîm/. to be decorative, ornamental]

kantîma /kantîm/. 1. (of young women) to be small and delicately formed. 2. (of young women) to sit in an attractive, decorous manner, without sprawling.

tuka /dok/. 1. (tr.) to beat, pound, hammer. 2. (by trope) to importune, dun, plague. Cf. tā'ka, duka, -sā'ka.

-tuka /-tok/. to weigh down, be heavy. Cf. -toka, toka, also ta'ka, tā'ka, tūka, ṭeka, duka, -sā'kā.

ktuka /kðok/. 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.

kaṇtuka /kaṇdok/. 1. (intr.) to be weighty, heavy, burdensome, onerous. 2. (intr.) to carry a heavy burden of affliction.

stuka /sðok/ [OK stuk /s duk/ (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.

tuṇa /døn/ [Skt/P tuṇa 'high, lofty, prominent']. (intr.) to be high, tall and slender, towering, imposing.

*traṭuṇa /trədøn/. (intr.) to be remarkably high and majestic.

*phtuṇa /pðøn/. 0. to hold on high. 1. (tr.) to hold up, support, sustain. 2. (by trope) to inspire with strength or vigor.

-tuca /-toc/. to stop short. Cf. da'ca.

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.

-tuṇa /-tøn/. to be arrested, stunted. Cf. da'ṇa -duṇa.

[khtuṇa /ktøn/]

kaṇtuṇa /kaṇtøn/. (intr.) to be short in stature, esp. stocky, thickset, squat.
1. (tr.) to fire, as iron in a forge; to burn (rubbish, etc.).
2. (tr.) to cook over fire: to grill, toast, roast.

tputa /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.

Tamputa ~ tamputa /dambot/. cooking-sticks.

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. -tūna.

[p'tuna /pdon/]

Pantuna /bandon/. 1. (tr.) to order (elephant) to back up. 2. (by trope) to reduce (s.o.) to penury.

*tupa /top/. (tr.) to place on top of, temporarily, casually, or by inadvertence. Cf. tūpa.

Chtupa /cdop/ (intr.) to be out of place, typically lying on top of s.th. or standing out on a flat surface.

[phtupa /ptop/]

Pantupa /bantop/. (tr.) to put down out of place, misplace.

Ratupa /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.

Tusa /doh/. 1. (tr.) to rub, scour, grind. 2. (by extension) to chafe, graze.

Tammusa /dammnah/. 1. (act or operation of) rubbing, scouring, grinding, chafing. 2. (that which is rubbed or grazed) rubbed or chafed place, mark of grazing.

Tatusa /ddoh/. (tr.) to rub frequently or repeatedly on.

Traṭusa /trodo/. = Tatusa.
tuŋ /doh/. 1. (intr.) to grow, sprout, spring up, shoot. 2. (by trope) to increase, improve. 3. (by trope) to arise, appear, emerge.

tamtuŋ /damoh/. (act or process of) growing: growth, development, emergence.

*ptuŋ /pdoh/. 1. (tr.) to sow, plant. 2. (tr.) to transplant.

pantuŋ /bandoh/. 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.

tuŋ /toh/. 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.

[phtuŋ /ptoh/]

pantuŋ /bantoh/. 1. (tr.) to cast into the shade, eclipse, overshadow. 2. (by trope) to shame, abash, humiliate, mortify. 3. (by trope) to daze, stun, stupefy.

-tǔka /-dōok/. to stretch out. Cf. òeka.

ratuŋ /rdōok/. 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.

stūka /sādōok/. 1. (intr.) to be stretched out, extended, reclining, recumbent. 2. (intr.) to be stiff, rigid (while lying flat).

sañtuŋ /sandōok/. 1. (tr.) to extend (arms, legs). 2. (intr.) to be extended.

tuŋa /dōon/ [OK toŋ /dōon/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D. 611) ~ tvān /duŋŋ/ (K.659: 18, A.D. 968)]. 1. Cocos nucifera (Palmæ), the coconut palm. 2. coconut.

tpūŋa /tbdōon/ [OK thpwaŋ /thūuŋŋ/ (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.

tamppuŋa /damboon/ [OK tampōn /dēmboon/ (K.388C: 2, A.
D. 578-677) ~ tampvañ /dæmɪuʊəŋ/ (K.158B: 26, A.D. 925)]. 1. start, beginning, outset. 2. source, origin.

-duck -tuña /-dɔːon/. [OK tvoñ /dwuəŋ/, > Thai  táñ /tueŋ/, 'to measure the volume of, by dipping up in a container']. to draw water. Cf. ṭaṅa.


-duck tuca /dɔːoc/. (tr.) to resemble, be like (alike), similar, as. Cf. -tecə.

tamn̄ūca /damn̄ɔoc/. likeness, similarity, resemblance.

pratūca /pradɔoc/. 1. (reciprocal) to be like one another, alike. 2. (tr.) to liken, compare.

-duck tuca /tɔɔc/. [OK toc /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) and tuc ~ túc /tuuc/ (K.299, 17, 18, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (intr.) to be little, small. 2. (by trope) to be humble, mean. Cf. tica, twca, dika, dūca, -deca, 'wca.

tamn̄ūca /tamnɔoc/. 1. [MK (RSP 3461)] littleness, smallness, small size. 2. (condition or time of being small) childhood.

[phtūca /ptɔɔc/]

 pantūca /bantɔɔc/. 1. (tr.) to make smaller, reduce, diminish, contract, minimize. 2. (by trope) to humble, mortify.

-duck -tuña /-tɔɔŋ/. to moan. Cf. dwña.

t'ũña /tqɔɔŋ/. (intr.) to moan, groan; to grumble, complain.

tam'ũña /tamqɔɔŋ/. 1. moaning, complaining; moan, complaint. 2. grumbler, (constant) complainer.

-duck -tuña /-dɔɔon/. to back up, be low, hang down. Cf. ṭuna.

[taṭuna /dɔɔon/]

*taṭtuna /tanḍɔon/ = saṅtūna.

[ptũna /pdɔɔn/]

*pantũna /bandɔon/. 1. plumb-line. 2. pendulum.
[stūna /sãːoon/]

sañtūna /sãdɔon/. 1. (tr.) to dangle, suspend. 2. (tr.) to sound (depth). 3. weight; ballast.

-tūnmāna /-dɔonmîyen/. to train, teach. Cf. dūnmāna.

[tpūnmāna /tbɔonmîyen/]

tampūnmāna /dambɔonmîyen/. 1. training, teaching. 2. self-discipline, self-control. 3. instruction, exhortation, guidance, counsel.

-tūpa /tɔop/. 1. temporary shelter, hut, bothy. 2. temporary shop, (florist's, etc.) stand, booth. 3. miniature shrine. Cf. -tūpa, tūpa.

[khtūpa /ktɔop/]

*kantūpa /kantɔop/. 1. shelter, cabin. 2. stand, kiosk.

-tūra /dɔor/ [OK *tor /dɔor/ ~ tvar /dʊuer/ (K.255: 3, A.D. 978)]. (tr.) to trade, exchange, swap, barter.

thnūra /tnɔor/ [OK tnoor /tnoor/ (K.76: 11, A.D. 578-677; K. 78: 23, A.D. 668-677) ~ thnvar /tnuuer/ (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.

*taļnūra /damnɔor/. (process or practice of) exchange.

ptūra /pɔoɔor/. 1. (tr.) to trade for. 2. (tr.) to change, replace.

-tūla /-dɔol/. head; to bulge. Cf. -dura, dula, -dūra, dūla, dwla, -dela, -dēla.

[tpūla /tbɔol/]

tampūla /dambɔol/. 1. top, crest. 2. roof.

-tūla /-tɔol/. to grow out from a center. Cf. ţā, -ţāra, ţāla, also -dā, -dāra, dāla.

[ptūla /pdɔol/]

pańṭūla /bandoɔ/. 1. pith; heartwood. 2. core.

-twca /dûues/, [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.

tamnwcə /damnùuəc/. 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.

phtwcə /pduəc/. 1. (tr.) to bring into being (for the first time), begin. 2. (intr.) to come into view (un-expectedly).

 tüwcə /tuəc/ [Cf. twcae. OK toc /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) ~ tvoc ~ tvoc /tuəc/ '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, -deca, 'wca.

* tamnwcə /tamnùuəc/. 1. (fact or condition of being small) smallness, littleness, meagerness (of resources), slenderness (of income). 2. small person or creature.

[phtwcə /ptuəc/]

pantwcə /bantùuəc/. small amount, bit, a little.

stwcə /sduəc/. (intr.) to be slight, spare, slim.

-twna /-tùuən/. to repeat; to insist. Cf. -dwna.

thwna /thùuən/. See dhwna.

prathwna /prəthùuən/. See pradhwna.

twla /duəuəl/ [OK tol /dool/ 'male slave name' (K.127: 8, A. D. 683) ~ tval /duwał/ 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 /damnùuəɬ/. (act or fact of dropping) fall, drop.

ktwlə /kduəuəɬ/. low spirits, dejection, depression, melancholy; sadness, sorrow.

phtwlə /pduəuəɬ/ [OK *phtval /pduəɬ/]. 1. (tr.) to fell, knock down, topple, overthrow. 2. (by extension) to fell in battle, slay.

*pantwlə /bantuəɬ/. (tr.) to knock down, floor, fell.
twsa /dûəh/. 1. (tr.) to take off or away, remove part of; to draw off (water, etc.). 2. (tr.) to serve up (rice, etc.). Cf. ŭh, -doň, also -ţa’sa.

-tæna/-taaə/. to be tight, taut. Cf. -ţana, -ţambah, tâna, -tiaha, -dâna, =diña, dēna, -dāmha.

stæna /sdaaə/. 0. to be stretched out, elongated. 1. to be thin, slim, slender. 2. to be slight, light.

samtæna /samdaaə/. derogatory form of stæna.

tæta/tæat/, occurring only in tæta-tæta. 0. to rise and fall. 1. expressive for a jerky or bumpy gait or progression. Cf. dæta.

[chtæta /ctaaət/]

camtæta /camtaaat/. 1. (tr.) to place on the highest level, elevate to the top or pinnacle. 2. (intr.) to set oneself above others.

[phtæta /ptaat/]

pantæta /bontaat/ = pandæta.

tæna /taaən/. 0. to be alert, vigorous. 1. (of kings, monks) to awaken.

kratæna /krottaaen/. 1. (intr.) to be strong-limbed, powerful, firm, solid. 2. (by trope) to be eager, ardent, zealous.

-tæpa/-daaəp/. to smell, be odoruous.

thæpa /thaap/. 1. (tr.) to sniff (at), take a whiff of; (by restriction) to kiss by sniffing. 2. (by extension) to hold close, hug, embrace.

tamnæpa /damnaaep/. 1. (intr., of civet and species of grain) to be strong, strong-scented, pungent, heady. 2. (sruva) tamnæpa: glutinous rice.

tæma /daaəm/ [OK tem /dəəm/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611) ^ tem /dəəm/ (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.
[τατσέμα /ddaaəm/]

τατσέμα /dandaəm/. 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.

πθατσέμα /pdaaəm/. (factive) to begin, undertake.

ταεύα /taaej/, occurring in τοή ταεύα. to be unconcerned, indifferent.

[khταεύα /ktaaeʃ/]

κανταεύα /kntaaæj/. to be (brutally) indifferent; to be heedless, unfeeling, heartless, apathetic.

τεάρα /daaər/ [OK *τερ /deer/, probably allomorph of *τερ /deer/ ~ *τίρ /diir/ 'to place one after the other, proceed one by one' (cf. modern τερα 'to sew'); > Thai ตื่น /dœen/ (presupposing *τίρ /dœen/) '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. τερα.

θθαέρα /tmaaər/ [MK tmera /tmœər/]. 1. walker, pedestrian; foot-traveler, wayfarer; θθαέρα brai: coureur de bois, hunter. 2. (by restriction) foot-soldier, infantryman.

ταμναέρα /damaaær/ [MK tamnera /dœmneər/; > Thai ตั้มนำ /dœmneən/]. 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.

[jhταερα /cdaaər/. to move (step by step) along an inclined plane (?)]

jατσέρα /cundaær/. 1. ladder. 2. (flight of) steps, stairs; stairway, staircase.¹

[πταερα /pdaaər/]

πανταερα /bandaær/. 1. (tr.) to walk (dog), take for a walk or stroll; to take, lead (as by arm or ear).

¹Jαντερα is possibly a compound by origin; witness MK camma jανα τερα kα'cca (IMA 38: 51) 'guarding winding staircases'; < jανα 'leg/foot; stand, pedestal, support'.

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2. (tr.) to go on or keep (doing), continue; (by deverbalization) while, at the same time.

-ติายน -ติانا /-ดีแยร/ [Cf. Thai ตีน /ดีแยร/ 'to pound down']. to pound (rice) in a mortar.

ktiavana /kdìyœŋ/ [Cf. Thai กะดียาง /kraɗyœŋ/]. type of large rice mortar.

ติายน /ดีแยร/ [Possibly allomorph of -ติายน]. to glance sideways, look out of the corner of one's eyes.

*sraṭiñana /sràdliœŋ/. 1. (tr.) to look like, seem as if. 2. (tr.) to resemble, be like or similar to.

-ติายน -ติายน /-ดีแยร/ [Cf. Thai ตีน /ดีแยร/ 'to know', < OK tyan /dœŋ/]. to know. Cf. ติณา.

phtiñana /phdliœŋ/ [OK phtyan /pdœŋ/ (K.569: 13, A.D. 1011)]. (clerical) to inform, by normal discourse or recitation of texts. Cf. ptiña.

-ติายน -ติายน /-ลีแยร/ . to stretch, tighten. Cf. -ตานา, -ติมี, tana, -ตาเอ, -ดานา, -ดีนา, dēna, -ดันมา.

stiana /sdlœŋ/ [MK stiñana /sdlœŋ/], altered in modern to spiña /sbliœŋ/1]. khsē spiña: line or cord used by monks for drying laundry.

-ติายน -ติายน /-ดีแยร/ . to be solid. Cf. -ตา'นา, tā'na.

ktiavana /kdlœŋ/. (intr.) to be solid, firm, hard.

kanṭiavana /kndliœŋ/. (intr.) to be firm to the touch.

raṭiavana /rdliœŋ/. (intr.) to be solidly packed, pressed up one against the other.

ติอำนาจ /ดีแยร/ . (intr.) to be of small stature, short, undersized. Cf. ติปา, -ติป, dāpa.

ktiapa /kdliœŋ/. (intr.) to be runty, stunted, dwarfed.

ติยาล /ดีแยล/ [OK *tysal /dīœl/]. 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.

*taşmiyal tasmiala /dɔmnlœl/ [OK tamañyał /dɔmnlœl/ (K. 879: 17, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (act or fact of blaming)
blame, criticism, etc. 2. (result of blaming) disdain, scorn, opprobrium.

 tekā /dēék/ [OK *tek/dēek/ ~ *tyak/diēk/].  1. to stretch oneself out, be recumbent, recline. 2. to lie down (to rest, to sleep), repose, sleep; to go to bed. Cf. ta'ka, also ta'ka, tuka, -toka, toka, duka.

tāmekā /damnēek/. 1. (act or fact of) lying down, going to bed; rest, repose; sleep, slumber. 2. sleeping-place.

phtekā /pōìeek/. 1. (tr.) to lay down, lay to rest, put to bed. 2. (intr.) to lie down, lay oneself down. 3. phtekā phtita: to love tenderly.

* pāntekā /bāndēek/ = phtekā.

-ṭeca /-dac/¹ [Cf. Thai ดี /dēt/ 'to be explicit, irrevocable']. to be broken off, detached. Cf. ṭāca, ṭā'ca, -ṭā'ta, -ṭīca, -ṭoca.

ktekā /kdac/. 1. (tr.) to snap or flick off with the fingers. 2. (tr.) to pinch hard (with fingers). Cf. ktica.

stekā /stdac/ [OK stac /sdac/ (K.560: 4, A.D. 578-777) ~ stāc /sdac/ (K.872S: 10, A.D. 878-977); MK staca ~ stekā /sdac/, > Thai สะเก็ด /sādēt/]. 1. (intr., as preverb for action by royalty) to be supreme, absolute, royal. 2. (one who is supreme or absolute) royal person, lord, prince(ing), king, monarch, sovereign.

samtekā /sāmdac/ [OK samtac /sēndac/ (K.340: 2, A.D. 778-877) ~ samtāc /sēndac/ (K.235D: 98, A.D. 1052); MK samtaca ~ samteka /sāmdac/, > Thai สะเก็ด /sāmdēt/]. 1. (fact 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.

-ṭeca /-dēec/². to resemble, be like. Cf. ṭūca.


ṭeṇā /dēen/. 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. -deṇā.
tamṇeṇa /dāmanēṇa/. 1. (act of) chasing, hunting; chase, hunt, pursuit. 2. (act of) raising the price of.

cheteṇa /cdeṇa/. clitoris.

*pteṇa /pdēṇa/. 0. to dismiss (from orders). 1. [Surin: /pdēṇa/] term of address for former monks.

panteṇa /bandēṇa/. 1. (tr.) to give chase to, pursue, hunt down. 2. (tr.) to drive out, expel.

prateṇa /prađēṇa/. 1. (tr.) to go after, pursue, track. 2. (by trope) to challenge insistently.

[lteṇa /ldēṇa/]

*lamteṇa /lumđēṇa/. 1. (intr.) to be dogged, sedulous, assiduous, persevering. 2. (intr.) to be constant, regular.

ترا /deer/ [OK *ter /deer/ ~ *tir /diir/]. 0. to put down one after the other, proceed step by step. 1. tera tasa: to be scattered in stages. 2. to stitch, sew. Cf. tœra.

thnera /tnērə/. 1. (act or fact of) stitching, sewing. 2. (result of stitching) stitch.

OK tpîr /tbiir/ [Cf. Thai นวิจาร /thabian/ 'record, register, catalogue, inventory'; presupposing *มฬ or มณ]. (cloth) record roll.

OK tmîr /tmiir/. sewer, seamster/seamstress.

tēna /dāna/. [OK teṇ /dēṇa/]. 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 'a /qaa/ (for males) and me /mēe/ (for females). Cf. -deṇa, dēna.

ktēna /kdaṇa/. 1. (of cry) to be shrill, keen. 2. cry of pain or grief. 3. to be painful, unbearable.

kaṭeṇa /kandaṇa/. to be unhappy, forlorn; to be terrible, miserable.

[ gtēna /kdaṇa/. to be present]

gamteṇa /kumdaṇa/. 0. presence or person of an august being. 1. (of the Buddha or king) lord. 2. (of a husband of high station) lord.

OK mrateṇ /mrōđēṇ/ [K.270N: 36 (A.D. 921), with mrateṇ /mrōđēṇ/ (K.451: 1, A.D. 680), mrataṇ /mrōdaṇ/ (K.
557/600S: 3, A.D. 611), and *mratāṅ /mrædaŋ/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), all with pfx /mra-/ = particularizing /-m-/]
0. presence or person of a eminent person. 1. lord.

OK kamraten /kammrædæŋ/ (sic) [K.818: 7 (A.D. 578-777)
with kamraten /kɔmmrædæŋ/ (K.341N: 2, (A.D. 700),
kamraten /kɔmmrædæŋ/ (K.682A: 2, A.D. 921), kamrat-
tāṅ /kɔmmrædaŋ/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), kamra-
tāṅ /kɔmmrædaŋ/ (K.44: 10, A.D. 674), kamratāṅ
/kɔmmrædaŋ/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), kamratāṅ /kɔmmræ-
daŋ/ (K.493: 25, A.D. 657); secondary pfx /kvr-/ +
mrateṇ]. 0. presence or person of an exalted emi-
rence. 1. high lord.

stēṇa /sdaŋŋ/ [OK steṛ /sdeŋŋ/ (K.388B: 15, A.D. 578-677),
steṛ /sdeŋŋ/ (K.252S: 15, A.D. 942)]. 1. (intr.) to be
clear, manifest, conspicuous, obvious, evident. 2.
(intr.) to be wonderful, miraculous, admirable. 3. au-
gust presence, (noble) person, eminence. 4. (tr.) [Su-
rin: /sdeŋŋ/] to make manifest, show, express, convey,
display, represent (role), give (recitation).

samteṇa ~ santēṇa /samdaŋŋ/. 1. (intr.) to come into
view, appear miraculously. 2. (tr.) to manifest,
show, exhibit, evince.

OK kamteṇ /kɔmmsdeŋŋ/ [K.415: 3 (A.D. 877) and kamsteṇ
/kɔmmsdeŋŋ/ (K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977); pfx /kvr-/ 'su-
perior being']. arch-stēṇa, high-ranking noble.

นมิ tēṇa /tæŋŋ/ [MK tēṇa /tɛŋŋ/, < (?) Thai แต่ง /tɛŋŋ/]. 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.

tampēṇa /tæmŋŋaŋŋ/. 1. (intr.) to al-
ter one's appearance, change clothes. 2. order, ar-
angement, disposition; charge, function, post; power,
authority, jurisdiction; care, concern, trouble.

-τęṭa /-dææt/. to rise, float.

traitęṭa /traɗææt/. 1. (intr.) to rise up or stand high in
the air. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty; to be sublime,
superb, magnificent.

[ptęṭa /pɗaæt/]

pantęṭa /bʊŋɗaæt/. 1. (tr.) to float, set afloat or
adrift. 2. (by trope) to let oneself go, fall into
slovenly ways.
raţēta /rdaâet/ (of a flock of birds, insects, etc.) to rise up into the air.

'āntēta /qandaaet/ [Cf. Surin /nêet/]. 1. (tr.) to float or drift along the surface of. 2. (intr., by trope) to muse idly, daydream, gather wool.

ţēra /daaâr/. 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. ţēla.

ţēla /daâel/ [OK tel /dæl/ (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. ţēra.

ţâmnēla /damnaâel/. 1. patrimony, legacy, heritage. 2. remains, vestiges; monument; left-overs (food left by monks for acolytes).

ţatēla /ddâel/ [OK tatel /dæl/ (K.341N: 3, A.D. 674?), perhaps for ta tel /dæl / [dæl] with same meaning]. 1. (intr.) to be the same, unchanged. 2. (intr.) to be constant, continual.


OK kantai /kændəj/. 1. woman of low station. 2. female slave or servitor.

tōka /tâok/. 0. to hang (down), be low. 1. tēka toka: expressive for the movement of a pendulum. Cf. ta'ka, tā'ka, tuka, teka, duka, -sā'ka.

thoka /thaâok/ [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 /kânthaâok/. 1. (intr., derogatory) to be cheap. 2. (by trope) to be low, vulgar.

panthoka /bânthaâok/. 1. (tr.) to make cheaper, lower the price of. 2. (by trope) to cheapen, debase.

*ta[m]ōka /tomnaâok/. cheapness, lowness; worthlessness.

trōtōka /trâdâaok/. bamboo or wooden bell suspended from neck of cattle.
[phtoka /ptaak/]

pantoka /bantaak/. 1. (tr.) to hang in the manner of a pendulum. 2. neck pendant.

pratoka /pretaak/. (factive, of humans) to have a roll of fatty tissue overhanging the hips.

ratoka /rtaak/. (of a collectivity) to dangle in amorphous clusters or globules. Cf. ratoña.

stoka /staak/. (intr.) to hang head down (as a bat).

samtoka /samtaak/. (intr.) to hang and swing inertly, dangle.

[toña /taan/. 1. (intr.) to hang or be suspended. 2. (tr.) to hang on to, cling to, grip, clutch. Cf. doña.

ktoña /kdtaan/. sail.

[phtoña /ptaan/]

pantoña /bontaan/. 1. (tr.) to hang, suspend. 2. (tr.) to draw, drag, tow, tug. 3. neck pendant.

pratoña /pretaan/. 1. (tr.) to swing or dangle from (sth. overhead). 2. (reciprocal) to grip one another, come to grips, grapple.

ratoña /rtaan/. (of a collectivity) to hang thickly. Cf. ratoka.

stoña /sdaan/]

santoña /sndaan/. (tr.) to haul or drag; to tow.


tmoña /tmaan/. stick, cudgel.

moña /mon/. [By reduction < tmoña]. heavy long-handled club or bludgeon. ~ moña /maaan/ [Cf. Thai นรอง /mon/. hour (of clock).


-toca /daac/ [OK toc /dooc/]. (intr.) to be separated into parts or pieces, (all) apart, in pieces, loose. Cf. taca, t'ca, -t'ca, -tica, -teca.

[thmoca /tmaac/]

tramoca /tramaac/ [Anomalous expansion of *thmoca]. (intr.) to be all alone, friendless.
[ktoca /kɔaoc/]

kaŋtoca /kɔandaac/. 1. (intr.) to be all alone in an isolated place, solitary. 2. (intr.) to suffer from solitude or isolation, be lonesome, melancholy.

raŋtoca /rdaaac/. 1. (perfective) to be separated from one's own group; to wander alone. 2. (of a collectivity) to be in pieces, falling apart. Cf. raŋtā'ca.

tota /dɔaat/ [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).

tnota /tnaaoat/ [Cf. OK tuŋnot ָtāŋnot /dɔŋnoot/ (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.

*tnota /tnaaat/. 0. impaling pole; skewer, spit. 1. wire or needle for holding papers, bills, and the like.

tranota /tranaaat/ [Anomalous expansion of thnota]. 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 sapèques. 3. (derogatory) group of people.

phtota /pdaaat/. 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.

'anta /qaandaac/. stake, pale.

topa /daaop/. (intr., of flowers) to be folded up, closed, unopened. Cf. -ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, tapa, -sapa, -sā'pa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

ktopa /kdɔaaop/. 1. (of petals) to fold up or inward; (by trope, of arms and legs) to bend, double up. 2. variety of cabbage.

1Cf. OK tampo(n̂)h, unidentified botanical species (vid. C V: 24 note 6), probably 'the *tn̂p species', < *tn̂p 'to be tall and strong, imposing'; OK saŋke 'the ske species', < ske 'Combrretaceae or Verbenaceae'; and OK suñnay 'the *sn̂n̂y species', < *sn̂n̂y = modern sn̂n̂y 'Salvadora sp.; wedge (in wheel spoke). On the last vid. C V: 36, 38 and note 5.
tomā /daaom/. [Skt/P uttama]. (intr.) to be high, tall, imposing.
traṭoma /trodaaom/. (intr.) to be lofty, towering.

toya /daaoj/. [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 /pdaoj/]
pantoya /bondaaoj/. [OK pantoy /bendoj/ (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/]
lamtoya /lumdaaoj/, occurring only in lamṭā'pa lamtoya: order, sequence, succession.
'antoya /qandaaoj/, occurring only in 'anta'pa 'antoya. = lamṭā'pa lamtoya.

thora /daaar/. 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 /praadaao1/. 1. [MK pratola /prədoo1/ (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 /trəməˈoʊl/ [Anomalous expansion of *thmola]. (in-
tr.) to be all alone, all by oneself, solitary.

τοθ /daoh/ [MK τόθ /dɔh/]. 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., s.th.), 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. τ whisk, -do, also -ć'saa.

ταμνόθ /damnaoh/ . 1. (act or fact of) loosing, etc. 2.
(result of loosing) release, relief. 3. explanation,
excuse, pretext.

τραθ /tradaoh/. 1. (tr.) to unravel, disentangle. 2.
(desiderative) to try to break out of one's bonds.

*phtoθ /pdaoh/. (rare) to free, release; to relieve.

παντοθ /bandaoh/. 1. (tr.) to allow to escape, let go
(secretly). 2. (tr.) to save, rescue, deliver.

ραθ /rdaoh/ [MK ratoθ /rdɔh/]. (intr.) to be freed, re-
leased, saved, esp. from the fruit of karma.

ραμτοθ /rumdaoh/ [MK ramtoθ /ramdɔh/]. 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.).

στοθ /sdəo/. (tr.) to spit (out), expectorate.

σαμτοθ /samdaoh/ [OK samtoθ /səmdɔh/ (K.904B: 1, A.D.
713), female slave name]. spittle, sputum.

ταυ /daʌ/. 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 /pda/. to lead, guide, instruct]

πανται /banda/. riddle, conundrum, enigma (for in-
struction of children).

praται /prədə/. [Cf. OK pradau /pɾədəw/ 'to instruct']. 1.
(tr.) to urge, drive, exhort, press. 2. (by trope)
to instruct, teach; to pose (riddle).

σται /sdə/. (tr.) to go direct to, head straight for.

σαμται /samda/. 1. (intr.) to go direct, be headed
or bound (for). 2. (tr.) to go for an express pur-
pose, go (somewhere) on an errand or mission.

 terug /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/]

tammpau /dambaw/. 1. mark or wound caused by burning. 2. ulcer, abcess, sore.

tamnau /domnaw/. 1. (act or operation of) moxibustion. 2. (result of burning) moxibustion mark.

ktau /kdaw/ [OK khtau /kdɔw/; 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.

kamtau /komdaw/. 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.

[ratua /rdaw/]

rantau /rundaw/. 1. mark or pit made by burning. 2. (by extension) hole, cavity, cave, excavation.

stau /sdaw/. 0. to mark across. 1. (tr.) to stitch the edges (of basket) temporarily, baste.

sau tau /saw daw/ [Anomalous expansion of stau^2]. 1. (intr.) to be haphazard, random, chance. 2. to be without rhyme or reason.

samtau /samdaw/. (tr.) to insist upon, emphasize.

6 tüum /dum/. 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.

*ktum /kɔm/. regionalism for phtum.

OK kantum /kəndum/. = phtum.

phtum /pdum/. 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.

pantum /bandom/. (act or fact of) gathering: collection; unification.
*mtum /mdom/. one lump, one cake, etc.
*ratum /rdom/. (intr.) to be massed, clustered, bunched.

tam /dam/ [OK tam /dɔm/]. 1. (tr.) to beat, pound, hammer.
2. (by restriction) to beat with a tool, work (iron); to forge. Cf. dām.

tamnām /dāmmnām/ 1. (act or result of) beating, pounding, hammering; blow, knock; contusion. 2. (dull or sharp) pain.

prātam /prādam/. 1. (reciprocal) to beat one another, exchange blows, fight, scuffle; to bump or knock into one another, collide. 2. fight, fray, mêlée; clash, collision.

[ratam /rdam/]
raṇtam /rundam/. (intr.) to rattle, clatter (against each other); (of teeth) to chatter.

-tam /-dām/. to be dark. Cf. dāṃ, -dāṃ.
[stam /sdām/. to dull or deaden the senses]
saṇtam /sandām/ 1. (tr.) to put to sleep by enchantment. 2. (by extension) to hypnotize.

ṭām /dam/ [OK tām /dam/]. (tr.) to boil (water, rice), esp. to cook (rice).
[ṭātām /ddam/]
ṭāntām /dāndām/ [OK tamtām ∼ tamtām /dāndām/ (K.124: 14, 21, A.D. 803)]. (regionalism) to cook (rice).

ṭām /dam/ [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.

tnām /tnam/. 0. plant. 1. (by restriction) medicinal plant: herb, simple, drug; medicine, remedy. 2. tobacco.

tamnām /dāmmnām/ [OK tamnām /dāmmnām/ (K.904B: 2, A.D. 713), male slave name, ∼ tamnām /dāmmnām/ (K.299: 18, A.D. 1078-1177)]. plantation, land under crops; farm, garden.

phtām /pdam/ [OK phtām /pdām/ (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, incultate, prescribe, enjoin; to lay down (law), order, command.

paŋtām /bandam/. 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.

stām /sdam/ [OK stam /sdam/ (K.138B: 2, A.D. 620), male slave name, ~ stām /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)]. = țanņām.

-tām /-tam/.. to be attentive. Cf. dām.

thag /tham/. (intr.) to be grasping, niggardly.

tāmha /tan/. 1. (tr.) to fix, set up (in or on ground), erect, establish, found, institute. 2. (by trope) to begin, start, commence, set out (to do), open, launch; (by deverbalization) from, since. Cf. -țāṇa, tāṇa, tīna, dāna, -dēna, dēna, -dāmha.

tanņāmha /tomnq/. stake; bet, wager.

ktāmha /kdan/. 1. (intr., to be fixed, of food) to be hard and dry, encrusted, crusty. 2. crust, esp. rice encrusted on bottom of cooking-pot.

-tāmha /-tan/. unit of capacity.

thagha /than/ [Possibly same item as thāmha /than/ 'bucket, 'tub', attributed to Chinese (CLK, item 108)]. unit of capacity equal to about 40 litres.

[khtāmha /ktaŋ/]

kantāmha /kantaŋ/. 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 /tomraa/. 1. notes, jottings; notebook, handbook. 2. seal (on letter, document), impress, brand.
TH

thaya /thɔːj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 114), possibly through Thai ทะยง /thɔːj/]. 1. (intr.) to ebb, recede, fall back. 2. (by trope) to decrease, diminish, lessen.

panthaya /bunthɔːj/. 1. (tr.) to move or pull back. 2. (by trope) to decrease, diminish, lessen.

thā'pa /th ⟨p⟩/ [Thai ถ้วย /thā'/, < OK dap /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 พระราชวัน /prathāp/, < OK *pradap /prədap/]. 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.
D

da'ka /tuk/. 1. (intr.) to be beaten, battered, bruised, rumpled. 2. (by trope) to be repeated, reiterated.

khda'ka /ktuk/. (intr.) to be rumpled, crumpled.

kanda'ka /kantuk/. (tr.) to repeat, harp on; to impor-
tune, insist.

[dhma'ka /tmuk/]

drama'ka /tromuk/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhma'ka]. 1. (intr.) to trail, drag oneself, flag. 2. (by trope)
to be languid, listless.

sda'ka /stuk/. 1. (intr.) to be pounded, thrashed, beaten
to a pulp. 2. (by trope) to be shapeless and inert.

samda'ka /santuk/. intensive and derogatory form of sda'ka.

daña /tcoŋ/. 1. stem, (short) stalk, leafstalk, petiole,
peduncle. 2. base part: lobe (of ear), alae (of nose). 3. course, process. Cf. taña, ta'ña, -toña, da'ña,
-duña, düña, dwña.

damnaña /tumnoŋ/. 1. course, process; development. 2.
order, succession; method, logic. 3. damnaña jā: ap-
parently, evidently.

radoña /rtcoŋ/. (intr., of fingers, beans, etc.) to have
the form of a slender cylinder, be columnar.

(intr.) to be long and slim.

'andaña /qantcoŋ/. 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.

da'ña /tuŋ/ [OK dañ /don/]. 0. pole, staff (for flag). 1.
standard, ensign; flag, banner, pennant. 2. (tr.) to ex-
tend, stretch out. Cf. taña, ta'ña, -toña, daña,
-duña, düña, dwña.

khda'ña /ktuŋ/ [OK kdañ /kdon/]. 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.

OK kandaññ /kendoc/ [K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713)]. (Counta-
ble) plot or lot of land.
[chda'na ~ jhda'na /ctuŋ/]

   camda'na /cmtuŋ/ ~ jamda'na /cmtnuŋ/ [OK camdoŋ /cm- 
   dəŋ/. adolescent, 'youngster.

prada'na /pratun/. (reciprocal) to tug one against the 
other; to contend, vie.

sda'na /stuŋ/. 0. to stretch (line) down into water. 1. 
(tr.) to sound (depth). 2. (by trope) to sound, ex-
plore, probe, weigh, assay, gauge. 3. sounding weight.

samda'na /samtuŋ/. (act or operation of) sounding.

'anda'na /qantuŋ/ [Cf. OK dañdaŋ /dəŋdoŋ/]. eel.

da'ca /tuc/. (intr.) to stop short, come to an abrupt halt. 
Cf. -tuca.

[phda'ca /ptuc/]

panda'ca /btnuc/. 1. (tr.) to stop short, bring to an 
abrupt halt. 2. (by trope) to inconvenience; to 
embarrass (in public).

da'na /tuŋ/. 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'na /tmuŋuŋ/. 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'na /ptun/. 1. (tr.) to halt, check. 2. (by trope) to 
put a stop to, squelch, suppress, quash.

danda /tən/ [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, 
-dona, -lana, -la'na.

*trada'na /trotun/ = srada'na.

[dada'na /ttun/]

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*danda'na /tuntun/. (intr.) to become soft or slack, die down.

[phda'na /ptun/]

panda'na /bantun/ [OK pandan /bəndən/ (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 /sratun/. 1. (intr.) to be soft, supple; to be gentle, mild, mellow. 2. (intr., of sky) to darken. Cf. trada'na.

-ŋu -dapa /-tʊʊp/ [OK dop /doʊp/ (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 /ttʊʊp/]

dandapa /tuntʊʊp/. (intr.) to walk jerkily, as if held back.

khdapa /ktʊʊp/. (tr.) to place (one member) against another in order to support it.

kandapa /kantʊʊp/. 1. loincloth. 2. (contemptuous term for any cloth) rag.

sdapa /stʊʊp/. (tr.) to place next to or over; to cover, envelop.

sradapa /sratʊʊp/. sheath around trunk of banana plant.

[tu] da'pa /tup/. [OK dap /dɒp/]. 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 /dəmnap/ (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 propped against, huddled or nestled against; to be driven back against, be at bay.

panda'pa /bantup/ [OK pandap /baŋdɔp/ (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.

ṛga dāba /toəp/ [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 /tɔoʃ/. 1. (intr.) to jut (out), protrude, bulge; (by restriction) to be steatopygous. 2. (by trope) to be prominent, conspicuous. Cf. -duya, -dwya.

[chdaya /ctɔoʃ/]

camdaya /cmtɔoʃ/. (intr.) to stick out one's rump (in defiance or wantonness).

dara /tɔɔr/. 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.

khdara /ktɔɔr/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to echo, bounce off, reverberate, resound. 2. echo, reverberation.

kamdara /kmtɔɔr/. 1. (tr.) to make (one's voice, a noise) resound. 2. (tr.) to fill with sound.

[phdara /ptɔɔr/]

pandara /bantɔɔr/. 1. to accompany singing by clapping the hands or striking clappers. 2. to sing short accompanying refrains.
pradara /protoer/. [MK (RSP 4074)]. (reciprocal) to strike one another, exchange blows.

-dāra /-toér/. to beat, sound. Cf. dāra, dāra.

dadāra /ttōer/. (intr.) to quiver all over, have convulsions.

khḍāra /ktōer/ = khḍara.

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. dā'la.

[dhna'la /tnul/]

*drana'la /tronul/[Anomalous expansion of *dhna'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 /protul/. 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. dā'sa, dōsa, dah.

dhna'sa /tuh/. weir of hurdles and branches, for channeling fish into nets.

[khda'sa /ktuh/]

*kanda'sa /kantuh/. (tr.) to oppose, resist, block.

dā /tíia/ [OK (')dā /daa/]. 1. duck. 2. uncouth or doltish person of low condition.

dadā /ttíia/. partridge.

kradā /kratíia/. (of armored warrior, stage yakṣa, or the like) to waddle, lumber.
- tài /tāi/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -dāra, dāla, also tā, -tāra, tāla, -tūla.

sdā /stā/. 1. (intr.) to spring aside. 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, do one's utmost, strive.

dā'ka /teok/. 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. 2. lure, decoy.

dhnmā'ka /tmeok/. 1. snare, noose, trap. 2. lure, decoy.

[dpā'ka /tbak/ = tpā'ka /tbak/]

trapā'ka /trabak/ [Anomalous expansion of *tpā'ka].
(tr., of animals) to snap at; to snap up.1

[dmhā'ka /tmeok/]


[drā'ka /treok/ =] *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 /kantreok/2  ω kantrā'ka /kantrak/. (tr.) to snatch (violently), jerk (up/away), grab.1

damnā'ka /tumneok/. (act or operation of) trapping, etc.

pradā'ka /prateok/. 1. (intr.) to be snared, get caught or hooked. 2. (intr., to form a net) to crisscross, intersect, intertwine.

sdā'ka /steok/. 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.

'tandā'ka /qantreok/. 1. noose, snare. 2. trap.

-dāna /-tāiŋ/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -tāna, -tāmåa, tāna, tīna, -tēna, -tiaña, -dāna, dēna, -damnåa.

srdāna /sratīŋ/. (of arms, legs, etc.) to be spread.

1The forms trapā'ka, trā'ka and kantra'ka ought to have been carried under a -tā'ka allomorph of dā'ka.

2Vid. 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. -dēña, also -tāña, etc.

damnāña /tumñiyaŋ/. (act, fact or result of) pulling; attraction, allure, pull.

[chdāña ~ jhdāña /ctiāŋ/]

camdāña /cmtiāŋ/ ~ jamdāña /cmtiāŋ/. 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 /pratiāŋ/. (reciprocal) to pull one another about

sdāña /stīiyaŋ/. (intr.) to be much expanded or enlarged; to be distended, dilated.

samdāña /smtiāŋ/. derogatory form of sdāña.

-dāta /-tiāt/. to kick. Cf. dā'ta⁴.

khdāta /ktiāt/. 1. (intr.) to jump or fly back, rebound, ricochet. 2. (by trope) to reflect, mirror, redound.

dā'ta /toet/¹ [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 /ptoiēt/¹. 1. (tr.) to tap, rap, pat, slap slightly; (by extension) to strum, thrum; to flick. 2. (intr., of loose footwear) to flap, flop.

dā'ta /toet/², occurring in diaña dā'ta. 1. (intr.) to be accurate, precise, exact, correct; to be true, straight. 2. (by extension) to be punctual, reliable.

phdā'ta /ptoe̱t/², occurring in phdiaña phdā'ta and phdā'ta phdiaña. 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 /stoet/. 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, opportune, appropriate.

damnā'na /tumnoen/. 1. (tr.) to coincide with, occur at the same time as. 2. generation.

[dadā'na /ttoen/]

dandā'na /tuntoen/. (intr.) to be lined up in close order, stand in serried ranks.

phdā'na /ptoen/. (tr.) to catch (s.o.) in error; to bring (s.o.) up short by a convincing charge.

pandā'na /bantōen/. 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.

рат dāpa /tíiəp/. 1. (intr.) to be low, low-lying, depressed; to be below, beneath. 2. (by trope) to be low, inferior, humble, common, mean. Cf. țāpa, țīpa, țiapa.

OK dānāp /dīanap/ [K.235D: 56 (A.D. 1052), in toponym]. lowland, depression.

damnāpa /tummiəp/. 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 /ttíiəp/. 1. (intr.) to lower, drop, fall. 2. (by trope) to humble oneself.

*dandāpa /tuntīiəp/. 1. (intr.) to sink, fall, decline; to ebb, abate; (of values) to lower, depreciate. 2. (by trope) to demean oneself, stoop; to be lowly, self-effacing, modest, unassuming, unobtrusive; to be discreet, quiet.

[phdāpa /ptíiəp/]

pandāpa /bantíiəp/. 1. (tr.) to lower, drop. 2. (by trope) to degrade, debase.

*sradāpa /srōtīiəp/. (intr.) to prostrate oneself, fall to the ground.

-рат -dāpa /-tiiəp/. to be near. Cf. thā'pa, -dapa, -da'pa, dāba, -dā'pa, diapa.

sdāpa /stīiəp/. (tr.) to touch, feel.

-рат -dā'pa /-toəp/ [OK dap /dap/, > Thai ใ /tháp/]. 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 /tnoep/. order, succession.

dranā'pa /tronoep/ [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 /троеп/ [OK darāpp /драп/ (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 /thoep/. (tr.) to press against (e.g., wall) as if at bay.]

sandrā'pa /santoep/. 0. to bring to bay. 1. to roar in order to silence (s.o.). 2. (intr.) to be formidable, intimidating, huge.

phdā'pa /ptoep/. 1. (tr.) to place next to or against; to lean or prop against. 2. (tr.) to hold up, support.

pandā'pa /bantoep/. 1. (tr.) to come immediately after or behind, follow in the wake of. 2. (tr.) to be next to, take second place after.

*sdā'pa /stoep/. 1. (tr.) to be close to, up against; to be sticking or stuck to. 2. (tr.) to lean against.

sraďā'pa /srotoep/. 1. layer, covering; bed, stratum. 2. overlap.

伟大复兴 /tǐiəj/. 1. (tr.) to foretell, predict, prophesy; to divine (the meaning of), interpret (omen, dream). 2. (by extension) to presage, portend, augur.

davnāya /tumniaj/. 1. (act or art of) foretelling: prediction, divination. 2. (that which is foretold) prediction, prophesy, oracle.

-.mixer -dāya /-tǐiəj/ [OK *dāy /daaj/]. to bear, support. Cf. -tī, -dai.

OK dāy /dāaaj/ [ > Thai พระ /thanaaj/ 'lawyer, attorney; representative']. retainer, king's servant.

*dhnāya /tmiiəj/. 1. agent, representative. 2. marriage broker, go-between. Whence by alteration of initial: ghnāya /kmiiəj/. marriage broker.

1Vid. C IV: 149 note 3.
OK phāṇy /pdaaj/ [K.566B: 14 (A.D. 978-1077)]. (intr.) to support or base oneself (on), depend or rely (on).

pandāya /bantīyej/. 0. refuge. 1. stronghold, fortress, citadel. 2. enceinte, walled town.

 desar /tíier/ [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. dāra, -dāra.

OK dmār /dmaar/ [K.79: 10 (A.D. 639)]. claimant, one who demands or exacts (re)payment.

[khār /ktiier/]

kamdāra /kamtīier/. (of certain mammals and birds) to emit a harsh cry; to caterwaul.

[saṇḍāra /stīier/]

samdāra /samtīier/. (of elephants) to trumpet.

-१० -dāra /-tíier/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -dā, dāla, also ṭā, -ṭāra, ṭāla, -ṭūla.

dadāra /tțiier/. 1. (intr.) to be more wide than high or tall. 2. (of roof) to be low-pitched, low and spreading.

phāṇa /ptiier/. 0. to split as with wedges. 1. (tr.) to saw or cut up (lumber).

pandāra /bantīier/. thickness (of lumber).

dāla / tíel/. 0. to stretch, be wide. 1. (intr.) to be dull, blunt. Cf. -dā, -dāra, also ṭā, -ṭāra, ṭāla, -ṭūla.

[phāla /ptiiel/]

pandāla /bantīiel/. 1. (tr.) to take the edge off, to dull or blunt (knife, etc.). 2. (by trope) to unman, unnerve, cow, awe.

[radāla /rtiiel/]

randāla /runtiiel/. 1. (of light) to spread, be glaring, dazzling, blinding. 2. (of source of light) to shine, beam, be radiant, brilliant, vivid.

dā'la /toiel/ [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 deverbalization) up to, as far as. Cf. da'la, also ta'la.

damnā'la /tumnoel/. obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

*kradā'la /krotoel/. 1. (intr.) to be sated, unable to swallow more food. 2. (by trope) to be fed up, sick.

[chdā'la /ctool/] = 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 /bantoel/. 1. (that which supports) evidence, proof, testimony. 2. (one who supports) witness.

pradā'la /protoel/. 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.

*גַּע dāva /tīew/. 0. to be elongated, spindly. 1. (intr., with personal names) to be young, adolescent. 2. (by extension) to be pretty, bonny. Cf. -tāva.

sdāva /stīew/. (of animals) to be half-grown, not yet mature.

sāva dāva /saaw tīew/ [Anomalous expansion of sdāva]. species of large lobster.

דַּג dāsa /tīeh/1. 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, -tā'sa, da'sa, dā'sa, dōsa, daḥ.

dadāsa /tīieh/. (intr.) to zigzag in walking; to stagger, reel.

[chdāsa /ctīeh/]

candāsa /cantīeh/. 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 /pratīeh/. wattle, hurdle; wicker screen. Cf. pradā'sa.

radāsa /rtīeh/. (of a collectivity) to withdraw or flee in all directions, scatter to the winds.
slave, serf, servant. Cf. -tāsā.

1. (tr.) to be or go against, oppose; (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. Cf. ṭāsa, -ṭā'sa, da'sa, dāsa, dæsa, daḥ.

damnā'sa /tumnoē/. 1. (act or fact of opposing or being opposed) difference, divergence (of views), objection. 2. (result or state of opposing) difference, disagreement.

khā'sa /ktoē/. (tr.) to fasten with a pin, brooch or the like.

*kandā'sa /kantoē/. 1. (tr.) to oppose; to object to, protest; to deny, contradict. 2. (intr.) to be contradictory, paradoxical.

[chdā'sa ~ jhdā'sa /cptoē/]

candā'sa /cantoē/. bar, bolt (on door).

camdā'sa /camtoē/ ~ jamdā'sa /cumtoē/. (tr.) to oppose, be opposed to, stand in the way of; to hinder, hamper, impede.

*phdā'sa /ptoē/. (tr.) to create opposition to; to set (s.o.) against.

*pandā'sa /bantoē/. 1. (tr.) to oppose, block; to dam (field). 2. (tr.) to check, halt, bring to a halt or standstill.

pradā'sa /protoē/. (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.
[dhnica /tnic/]

*dammica /tumnic/. 1. (place stung or bitten) sting, bite. 2. (result of stinging or biting) sting, bite.

ɗiŋa /tịŋ/ [OK dʊŋ /dʊŋ/ (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.

[dadiŋa /ttĩŋ/]
dandĩna /tuńtĩŋ/. (intr.) to engage in petty trade, be a peddler or hawker.

-dima /-tim/. to adorn. Cf. -tima.
dhnima /tnim/ [OK thnim /tnim/ (K.239N: 13, A.D. 966), > Thai นิ้ม /thānīm/]. royal ornaments including crown, jewels, clothing and various accessories but not what are usually designated regalia.

-dira /-tir/. to be unclean. Cf. -dila, -dīla.

[khdira /ktir/]
*kaṁdira /kamtir/, occurring in kaṁdira kaṁdāra. [MK] to be soiled (chiefly in spiritual sense), sullied, polluted.

-dila /-til/. to be unclean. Cf. -dira, -dīla.

[dhila /thil/]
'andhila /qanthil/ = 'andila.

[phdhila /ptil/]
mandila /muntil/ [Alteration of *pandila]. 1. impurity, taint, stain; dirt. 2. (intr.) to harbor doubt or suspicion, be doubtful or suspicious.
sdila /stil/. (of mucous membranes, moist flesh, burst fruit, etc.) to be slimy, repulsive, seemingly unclean.
'andila /qantil/. (esp. of wet semisolids having a gelatinous texture) to be repulsive. Cf. 'andhila.

-diŋ /-tinh/. to burst; to exude. Cf. -duŋ, -deŋ.
khdiḥ /ktiḥ/. coconut milk.

diṇa /tiṅ/. (intr.) to tumble head first; to do or turn a somersault.

phdiṇa /ptiṅ/. 1. (tr.) to turn upside down. 2. (by trope) to run or work at full speed, for all one's worth.

diṅa /tyṅ/. [OK diṅ /dyṅ/ (K.54: 15, A.D. 629)]. 1. water. 2. liquid, fluid.

OK dmiṅ /dmyṅ/ [K.109: 16 (A.D. 655)]. 1. waterman, one in charge of water for irrigation. 2. male slave name.

dadīka /ttīṅ/. (intr.) to be (all) wet, damp, soaked.

-ṭīṇa /-tīṅ/. to spread, stretch, extend; to be tight, taut, stiff. Cf. -ṭāṇa, -ṭāṃṇa, tāṇa, tiṇa, -ṭeṇa, -ṭiṇa, -dāṇa, dēṇa, -dāṃṇa.

dhmiṅa /tṃyṅ/. (intr.) to stand rooted to a spot, be transfixed.


dhiṅa /thiṅ/. 0. (intensive) to be taut, firm. 1. nīṇa dhiṇa: to be calm, composed, collected.

damhiṅa /tumḥyṅ/. 1. tension, force. 2. capacity.

sandhiṅa /santhyṅ/. (intr.) to lie (out) at full length; to stretch out, extend.

dadīna /ttīṅ/. [OK dadiṅ /dāṅg/ (K.175N: 3, A.D. 878-977) and, probably, tadiṅ /tdyṅ/ (K.878: 9, A.D. 898)]. 1. (intr.) to lie crosswise, bar or block the way; to be wide, broad. 2. width, breadth.

dandiṅa /tuntṅ/. [OK *dandiṅ /dāṇyṅ/ and, probably, tandiṅ /tāṇyṅ/ (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.

sdiṅa /stṃṅ/. [OK caṅ(ḥ) /cāṅg/ (K.44B: 2, A.D. 674), attested until K.754: 5 (A.D. 1308); > MK sdiṅa /styn/, > Thai (rare) sāṇ /sathyṇ/ < sāṇ /sāthyṇ/ < sāṇ /sāthyṇ/]. 0. channel, affluent. 1. watercourse, river.

dima /tym/. [OK *dem /dem /deem/ and *dyam /dyam /diem/]. 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.

dhnīma /tnym/ [OK dnum ~ dnum /dneem/ (K.389B: 10, A.D. 478
-577; K.505: 24, A.D. 639) and dnyam ~ dnyam /dniem/ (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 /nym/: yoke, team. 2. (by extension) yoke (for humans), shoulder-pole. 3. (by trope) tie-beam, stringer, tie, binder.

dmnīma /tmnym/. 1. comparison; proverb. 2. order, disposition, arrangement; usage, custom; tradition. Cf. dmniama.

[dadīma /ttym/]

dandīma /tuntym/. (intr.) to stand abreast, side by side, in line; to be in line, even, flush, on the same level.

phdīma /ptym/. 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.

sdīma /stym/. 1. (tr.) to be or stand in line with, on a level with; (by trope) to measure up to. 2. (tr.) to make even or flush; to level.

- 가능성 -dila /-tyl/. to be unclean. Cf. -dira, -dila.

[dhila /thyyl/]

'andhila /qanthyl/. See 'andhila and 'andila.

דוג duka /tuk/ [OK duk /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. тa'ка, tuka, тeka, -sа'ka, also ta'ka, -тока, toka.

dānnuka /tumnuk/ [OK dānnuk /dənnuk/ (K.697B: 16, A.D. 878-
977)]. 1. reservation, reserve; preservation, protection, retention. 2. metrical work, song, composition; content or plot (of narrative).

phduka /ptuk/. (tr.) to put in place; to load (up).

panduka /bantuk/. 1. load, burden; cargo. 2. care, responsibility, onus.
dukkha /tuk/ [P dūkkha (= Skt duḥkha)]. sorrow, woe, anguish, affliction.

*dāmnukkha /tumuk/. sorrowing, sorrow; grieving, grief.

[phdūkkha /ptuk/]

* pandukkha /bantuk/ = pradukkha

pradukkha /protuk/. (tr.) to sadden, aggrieve, distress.

-ḍūna /-tūṇ/. stem, stalk. Cf. ṭaṇa, ṭa’ṇa, -toṇa, daṇa, da’ṇa, dūṇa, dwṇa.

[dhnuṇa /tnuṇ/]

dranuṇa /tronuṇ/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnuṇa]. spinal column, backbone.

-ḍūṇa /-tūṇ/. to be arrested, checked. Cf. -tuṇa da’ṇa.

dhuṇa /thuṇ/. 0. to be utterly satiated. 1. (by trope) to be sick and tired, fed up. 2. (by extension) to be disgusted, provoked, vexed.

-ḍūya /-tuju/. to jut, protrude. Cf. daya, -dwya.

[daduṇa /ttuju/]

Diduṇa /tiituju/ [Anomalous expansion of *daduṇa, referring to its prominent eyes]. owl.

[khduṇa /ktuju/]

kanduṇa /kantuju/. (of animal, bird, etc.) tail.

phduṇa /ptuju/. 0. to intrude in front of. 1. (by trope) to cross, thwart, oppose. 2. (by extension) to contrast with, differ from.

*sdūya /stuju/. 1. (intr.) to bulge excessively; to move pondersously or roughly, lumber. 2. (by extension) to be rough, vulgar, unrefined. Cf. sdwaṇa.

-ḍūra /-tur/. head, top; to bulge. Cf. -ṭula, dula, -dūra, āula, dwla, -dela, -ḍela.

phduṇa /ptuju/. roof, canopy (of ox cart).

dula /tul/ [Cf. Old Mon tūl ~ tul /tul/ 'on, above', 'ant- tūl ~ 'antul /ntul/ 'top, upper part, head...']. 0. head, top. 1. to bulge, push out. 2. (of fish) stomach. Cf. -ṭula, -dura, -dūra, āula, dwla, -dela, -ḍela.
[dhnula /tnul/]

dranula /tronul/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnula 'bulge']. potter’s tool used in shaping the inside of vessels.

*dhula /thul/. (intr.) to be pudgy, chubby, roly-poly.

kandhula /kantul/. (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.

khduh /ktuh/. pus, suppuration (from wound, pimple, etc.).

*phduh /ptuh/. 1. (intr.) to burst, break, shatter, crack; to crackle, sputter. 2. (by trope) to explode in anger, flare or blaze up.

raduḥ /rtuh/. (perfective) to be peppered with spots, etc.

sduh /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 / asmuh/. 1. burst; leap, spring, bound. 2. (by trope) flash, instant, brief moment.

-du/tuu/. 1. (intr.) to moan, groan. 2. (intr.) to murmur, complain, mutter, grumble. Cf. -dūra.

radū /rtuu/. (intr.) to grumble, grouch.

dūna /tuun/. 0. stem, stalk. 1. = dūna. Cf. ṭaṇa, ṭa’ṇa, -toṇa, daṇa, da’ṇa, -duṇa, dūṇa.

draduṇa /trotnu/. 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 /stuun/. (tr.) to transplant (irrigated rice).

sandūna /santuun/ = samduṇa.

samduṇa ∼ samduṇa /samtuun/. 1. (act or operation of) transplanting, transplantation. 2. (that which is transplanted) newly transplanted rice, seedlings.

duca /tuuc/. (intr., colloquial) to be tiny, wee, bantam,

-ฏ -dūca /-tuuc/. to sting, nip; to hook. Cf. dica, -deca.

dadūca /ttuuc/. (tr.) to nag, scold; to tease, wheedle.

sdūca /stuuc/. 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 /santuuc/. 1. pole, hook and line for fishing.
2. lever, peavey, crowbar.

*ฏ dūnmāna /tuunmīon/ [premodern Thai *dōnmaan/, corresponding to modern พระ mundane /tharōmaan/ '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. -ṭumāna.


dadūra /ttuur/. (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.

-ฏ -dūra /-tuur/ to moan, murmur. Cf. dū.

[dadūra /ttuur/]

dandūra /tuntuur/. 0. to murmur as a prayer. 1. (tr.) to recite rhythmically.

ฏ dūla /tuul/ [OK dval /duuəl/; vid. dūla]. 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. -ṭula, -dura, dula, -dūra, dūla, -dela, -dēla.

[dhnūla /tnuul/]

dranūla /tr̥nuul/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnūla]. burden carried on head.
damnūla 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.

[pḥdūla /ptuul/]

pandūla /bantuul/ [OK pandval /bənduuel/ (K.72: 4, A.D. 878-977), pandul /bənduul/ (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.

dīn dwña /tūuəŋ/. (tr.) to beat (drum). Cf. tɑnə, -tɑ'ha, -toṇa, daṇa, da'ha, -duṇa, dūnə, also thaṇa.

dīān dwña /tūuəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to moan, groan. 2. (by extension) to wail, lament. Cf. -tūnə.

danmwoña /tumnuuəŋ/. 1. moaning, wailing. 2. moan, wail.
[dadwña /ttuəŋ/]

dandwña /tuntuəŋ/. (intr.) to keep moaning, go on wailing.

dwna /tūuəŋ/ [OK *dvān(n) ~ dvān(n) /duuən/]. 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. -twna.

dhwna /thūuən/. 1. to repeat, insist, be insistent. 2. to be persistent, scrupulous. Cf. thwna.

pradhwna /prathuən/. (tr.) to supplement, add on. Cf. prathwna.

phdwna /ptuən/. 1. (tr.) to repeat several times. 2. to be reiterated.


sdwna /stūuən/. 0. to be repetitious, redundant. 1. to be superfluous, in the way, unwelcome, not wanted.

-dwyə /tūuəj/. to stand out, be uplifted. Cf. daya,

1Cf. Cūpā pa vidhūrapandita, 35c, .protobuf 'to rub hard'.

MKS  See archives.sealang.net/mks/copyright.htm for terms of use.
-duya.

khdwyə /ktùuəj/. species of small grey scorpion. Cf. camdaya.

[chdwəj ∼ jhdwəj /ctùuəj/]

camdwəj /camtuəj/ ∼ jamdwəj /cumtuəj/. 0. to exalt.
1. (by trope) to dote on (child); to spoil, pamper.

dradwəj /trctuəj/ [MK (RSP 1760)]. (intr.) to be bowed, arched, curved.

sdwəj /stuəj/. 1. (tr.) to carry or hold in the upraised hands, lift up, raise overhead. 2. (by trope) to exalt; to amplify, exaggerate. Cf. sduya.

dwəj /tuəj/ [OK dval /duəj/ 'knoll' (K.457: 9, A.D. 893)]. 0. to carry on the head in token of respect. 1. knoll, hillock, mound. Cf. -tula, -dura, dula, -dura, dula, -dela, -dela.

damnwəj /tumnuəj/. rise (in ground), eminence.

dawəj /tuəj/. 0. to receive ceremoniously by lifting to head. 1. (tr.) to receive, accept, take. 2. (by trope) to own, acknowledge, admit.

[khdwəj /ktuəj/]

kandwəj /kantuəj/. (intr., of ground) to be rough, bumpy, uneven, broken, rugged.

OK chdvəl /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

dənəj /təŋ/ [OK deŋ /dəŋ/ (K.174: 3, A.D. 947) ∼ 'deŋ /dəŋ/ (K.444C: 7, A.D. 974); Thai thəŋ /thəŋ/ 'to be large, bulky, gawky; striping']. 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).

damnənəj /tumnuŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 3456)] desire, ambition; will, volition. 2. unbridled or frantic desire: lust, passion, avidity.

[dadənəj /ttuŋ/]

dandənəj /tuntuŋ/. 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.
pandæña /pæntæŋ/ [Thai บันเทิง /banthēŋ/]. 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.

sæña /stæŋ/. 1. (of elephant or the like) to be huge, enormous. 2. to be magnified, amplified, exaggerated.

-æña /-tæŋ/. to pull, stretch. Cf. dāña, also -tāña, etc.

[khæña /kætnæŋ/]
kandæña /kæntæŋ/. intensive of sæña.

sæña /stæŋ/. 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.

samæña /samtæŋ/. intensive of sæña.

dæta /tæt/. 0. to rise. 1. (tr., by trope) to stand up to, hold one’s own against. Cf. tæta.

khæta /ktæt/. 1. (intr.) to rise and bend stiffly. 2. (by trope) to be presumptuous; to be very angry.

[chæta-cancel jhæta /kætæt/]
camæta /kæmtæt/ ~ jamæta /kæmtæt/. (intr.) to stand or walk of tiptoe. Cf. camæta.

[phæta /ptæt/]
pandæta /pæntæt/. (tr.) to raise or place sth. in such a way that it is unsteady or shaky. Cf. pantæta.

sæta /stæt/. (intr.) to have one end raised or curving upward.

'andæta /qæntæt/. (of sth. too light for its height) to be unsteady and on the point of shifting.

dæpa /tæp/ [OK dep /dæap/, 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 de-verbalization) (and) then, next.

Cf. VK (1968), II: 1444a, and Headley, II: 1224b.
damnæpa /tumneep/ [OK damnep(ra) /dämnep (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.

dæra /teér/ [OK der /deér/ (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.

dhnæra /tnéér/. 1. support, rest, holder, stand; shelf, (set of) shelves, rack, bracket. 2. garner, granary, storehouse, storeroom, repository.

dranæra /trónéér/ [Anomalous expansion of dhnæra]. 1. stand, rack; shelves. 2. (wicker) tray for fruit or the like.

[dadæra /ttéér/]

dïdæra /tiitëér/ [Anomalous expansion of *dadæra]. to be unable to make up one's mind: to vacillate, be hesitant or indecisive.

[chdæra ~ jhdæra /ctéér/]

camdæra /camtëér/ ~ jamdæra /cumtëér/. (of things) to be of medium size.

*phdæra /ptëér/ = pandæra.

pandæra /bantëér/. (tr.) to set on (top of).

sdae /stéér/. 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.

dæsa /táeh/. 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, dâ'sa, dah.

damnæsa /tumnëeh/. 1. (act or fact of) being stopped or impeded. 2. (that which stops) opposition; obstacle, impediment.

dadæsa /ttéeh/. (tr.) to block, thwart, balk.

[chdæsa /ctéeh/]

camdæsa /camtëeh/. (tr.) to hinder, oppose.
pradæsa /pratæə/. 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 /tiiə/. 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.

phâiña /ptiiə/. 1. (tr.) to correct. 2. (tr.) to verify, confirm.

diata /tiiət/. [OK *dyat /diət/; cf. Biat djët /ʒët/ 'encore' and mûoi djët /muaj ʒët/ 'un autre'] 1. more, further; still, yet, again. 2. (intr.) to be other, different.

[khdiata /ktiiət/]

*kandiata /kantiiət/. (intr., regionalism) to be from outside, strange, alien, unrelated.

diapa /tiiəp/. 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 /thiiəp/. [Cf. OK thāp /thaap/ 'near, by']. 0. (tr.) to put side by side, close. 1. (tr.) to compare. Whence, by reduction of initial, hiapa /hiiəp/ 'to be close, on the point of'.

damniapa /tunmiəp/. 1. (that which stands close) detached house or cottage; pavilion, summer-house. 2. (by extension) villa, chalet, country house.

-diama /-tiiəm/ [OK *dyam ~ dyam /diəm/]. to yoke. Cf. dima.

damniama /tunmiəm/. [OK *damnyam /dəmniəm/, > Thai ตั้มนิยม /thamniəm/]. 1. order, disposition. 2. usage, custom, tradition. Cf. damnima.

de /tée/. 1. (intr.) to be absolute, utter, final; terminal emphasis marker. 2. (intr.) to be naught, null, void, empty; terminal negation marker. Cf. -dera.

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 /ttée/. 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.

-téŋ -deña /-téeŋ/. to loom up. Cf. -tega.

[dadėna /ttéen/]  
danđeña /tuntéeŋ/. (intr.) to appear or move as a towering, swaying, awesome figure.

sdeña /stéeŋ/. (intr.) to be conspicuous by reason of mass or dimension.

-ťeć -deca /-téeć/. 1. to be small, little. Cf. tica, tuca, twca, -dika, dūca, 'wca.

[khdeca /ktéec/ [OK kdic /kdic/ (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 /kamteec/ [OK kandec /kandec/ (K.904B: 8, A.D. 713), female slave name; kandic /kahdic/ (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 /pratéeć/. 0. to belittle, set at naught. 1. (tr.) to treat with contempt or insolence; to insult, revile, damn.

*sdeca /stéeć/. 0. to be petty, disposed to fuss over trifles. 1. (of women) to be troublesome, forward.

-đeć -deca /-téeć/. to sting. Cf. dica, dūca.

[khdeca /ktéec/]

kandeča /kantéeć/. 1. species of hairy poisonous worm, contact with which causes serious burns. 2. species of stinging nettle.

-ťeŋ -deña /-téeŋ/. to run after, chase. Cf. teña.

[dadėna /ttéen/]  
danđeña /tuntéeŋ/. (tr.) to repeat rapidly or continuously; to rehearse, learn by heart or rote.
radeña /rteːŋ/. 0. to follow closely. 1. (of footstrokes) to be short and quick; (of words) to be clipped, choppy.

sdeña /ʃtʃeŋ/. (intr.) to have a low but persistent temperature.

dëra /ˈtɛə/. (intr.) to slope, incline, tilt.

[phëra /ptɛər/]

pandëra /bantɛər/. (tr.) to tilt, tip up.

-dëra /-ˈtɛə/. to be empty, idle. Cf. de.

dëmëra /tunmɛər/. 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.

phëra /ptɛər/. (tr.) to empty (container).

-dëla /-ˈteɪl/. to spread. Cf. -tula, -durã, dula, -durã, dulã, dwla, -dela.

[khëla /kteɛl/]

kandëla /kanteel/ [OK kandel /kandaɛl/ (K.713B: 27, A. D. 893), in toponym]. (that which is spread down) mat.

-deh /-ˈteɪ/. to burst, shoot forward. Cf. -diŋ, -duŋ.

rædæh /rtɛh/ [OK rædæh /ræh/ (K.44B: 7, A.D. 674), rædæh /ræh/ (K.749: 6, A.D. 717), rædæş /ræh/ (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.

*rædæh /runtɛh/ [MK (RSP 1292)]. (tr.) to set in rapid motion, press, urge, incite; to excite.

*dæka /tʃɛk/. (intr., of animal horns) to sweep outward, toward the tips.

[dæki /tʃɛk/]

kandæka /kanthɛk/. 1. (intr., of legs) to be spread, set (wide) apart, separated. 2. (tr., of legs) to open, spread.

[khæk /ktɛk/]

kandæka /kanthɛk/ = dæka.
dēña /tɛɛŋ/\(^1\). (intr.) to be clear, distinct, bright. Cf. tēña.

dēña /tɛɛŋ/\(^2\). 1. (intr.) to extend sideways. 2. (tr.) to stand in the way of, block, bar. Cf. -tāña, -tāmña, tāña, tīña, -tēña, -tīaña, -dāña, -dīña, -dāmña.

dadēña /ttɛɛŋ/\(^1\). (tr.) to obstruct, hinder.

[chdēña ~ jhdēña /ctɛɛŋ/]
camdēña /cmɛɛŋ/ ~ jamdēña /cmɛɛŋ/. 1. (intr.) to walk with the legs wide apart. 2. (intr.) to stand with hands on hips, arms akimbo.

radēña /rtɛɛŋ/\(^1\). (intr.) to have both arms full.

-dēla /-tɛɛl/. head, top; to bulge, spread. Cf. tā, tāla, -tula, -tūla, -dura, dula, -dūra, dūla, dwla.

[dhēla /tɛɛl/]

*kandhēla /kanθɛɛl/ = kandēla.

[khdēla /ktɛɛl/]

*kandēla /kantɛɛl/. (of human beings) to be big, large, heavy-set, stout, bulky, stocky, hefty, massive. Cf. kandhēla.

sdēla /stɛɛl/. (of belly) to bulge, protrude.

samdēla /samɛɛl/. 1. (tr.) to throw out (belly). 2. (intr., of belly) to be prominent, protrude.

-dai /-tōj/\(^1\) [OK dai /dəj/ (K.54: 10, A.D. 629) ~ daiy /dəj/ (K.54:12)]. to be other, different.

[dadai /ttōj/]

dīdai /tiiʔj/ [OK didai /diidəj/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177)], anomalous expansion of *dadai\(^1\). 1. (intr.) to be different, distinct, separate. 2. severally, respectively.

sdai /stēj/. (tr., to separate grain from chaff) to winnow.

sandai /santēj/. (of aunts) to be distant or related only by marriage.

-dai /-tōj/\(^2\) [OK *dai /dəj/\(^1\)]. to bear, support. Cf. -dāya, also -tī.

phdai /ptēj/ [OK pdai /pədəj/ (K.904B: 23, A.D. 713) ~ pdey /pədəj/ (K.753: 5, A.D. 704) ~ pday /pədəj/ (K.134: 24,
A.D. 781) ə phdai /pdeo/ (K.105: 3, A.D. 912) ə phdaiy /pdeo/ (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.

- đə ō -do /-tóo/. to tip, list. Cf. dora.

[phdo /ptōo/]

pando /bantōo/. (tr.) to unburden oneself of (sorrow, anger, tension), unload; to discharge, eliminate (fecal matter). Cf. pandora.

- đə ō ō dōnə /tōon/. swing (for ritual use or children's exercise). Cf. toňa.

- đə ō ō -dōnə /-tōon/. to be soft. Cf. ta'na, da'na, -lana, -la'na.

[ldonə /ltōon/]

lændonə /lumtōon/. 1. (tr.) to soften, make supple or pliant. 2. (intr.) to bend, flex; (by trope) to be modest, deferential, discreet.

- đə ō ō dōrə /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.

[phdōrə /ptōor/]

pandōrə /bantōor/. (tr.) to discharge, emit; phleka pandora: lightning bolt.

- đə ō ō dōlə /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. -tōla.

[chtōlə /ctōol/ . to turn upwards].

candōlə /cantōol/. upswept leading end of oxcart shaft or plow beam.

- đə ō ō dōsə /tōoh/ [OK dos /dooh/ (K.447: 24, A.D. 657), in male slave name; < Skt doṣa (= 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 /ptóoh/]

pandosa /bantóoh/. 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.

-doh /-tóh/. to take off, remove, strip. Cf. twsa, toh, also -tā'sa.

[phdoh /ptóh/]

pandoh /bantóh/. 1. (tr.) to strip, cut (bamboo, rat-tan or the like) into long strips. 2. strip.

sdoh /stóh/. 1. (tr.) to peel, strip. 2. (by restriction) to remove (tree bark) with a kām pita pandoh 'stripping knife'.

-dau /tòw/ [OK dau /dèw/ (K.451S: 13, A.D. 680)]. 1. (tr.) to go to, move or progress toward (goal); (by deverbationalization) to, toward. 2. (intr.) to go on/forth, move forward, continue, advance, progress further; (by deverbationalization) on, forth, further. 3. (intr.) to go away/off, be gone; (by deverbationalization) away, off. Cf. -tau.

-dum /tum/ [OK dum /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. -tām, -dam.

[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.

-dam /tum/ [OK *dam /dəm/]. 1. (intr.) to alight; to perch, roost; (archaic) to take a seat. 2. (by trope) to settle, take up residence.

[dhnam /tnum/]

dranam /trànum/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnam; OK dra-nam /drənəm/ (K.256A: 15, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. 1. perch. 2. seat; residence; refuge.

phdam /ptum/ [OK phdam /pdəm/ (K.72: 9, A.D. 878-977)]. (royal) to repose, sleep.
pandaμ /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.

sdam /stum/. 1. [MK] to perch; to settle, abide. 2. (of abdominal or other pain) to be dull and continuous.

-δ’-dam /-tum/. to be ripe, dark. Cf. -ταμ, δυμ.

sradam /sratum/. 1. (intr.) to be or become dark, darken; to be dim, gloomy, obscure. 2. darkness, gloom.

δ’ dām /toemm/1 [OK dām /dám/ (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. ταμ.

drām /troemm/. (tr.) to support patiently, bear, brook, endure, tolerate, put up with.

damrām /tumoemm/. 0. to bide one's time, wait until. 1. (by deverbalisation) until; by then.

khām /ktōem/. (intr.) to be cracked all over; to be battered, tousled, rumpled.

radām /rtoemm/. (intr.) to mumble the same thing over and over.

'andām /qantoonm/. 1. (tr.) to chew up, masticate. 2. 'andām slā: period of time equivalent to the duration of a betel quid.

δ’ dām /toemm/2. 1. (intr.) to be attentive, solicitous, careful. 2. (tr.) to care for; to do with care.

[dādam /ttoemm/]

dandām /tuntoemm/. (intr.) to rise to one's feet gracefully and decorously, in a supple, undulating movement.

-δ”-dāmna /-teenn/. to be stretched, strained, stiff. Cf. -τανα, -ταμνα, τανα, τινα, -ταια, -τιανα, -δανα, -δινα, δενα.

dhammānha /tmeenn/. (of ears) to stand out from the sides of the head.
dramāṃṇa /trəmeən/ [Anomalous expansion of dhmāṃṇa]. 1. (of elephant's ears) intensive of dhmāṃṇa.

[dhāṃṇa /θeən/]

kandhāṃṇa /kənθeən/. (intr.) to open the legs immoderately.

*khdāṃṇa /kteən/. (intr.) to bar the way.

kradāṃṇa /kreəteən/. (intr., of flat surface) to become dry and hard.

[chdāṃṇa ~ jhdāṃṇa /kteən/]

camdāṃṇa /καμτεεν/ ~ jamdāṃṇa /καμτεεν/. (intr.) to stand upright with legs apart.

phdāṃṇa /pтеən/. broad, flat surface; panel.

pradāṃṇa /prateən/. 1. (reciprocal) to oppose one another, thwart or cross one another. 2. (intr.) to raise objections; to object, protest.

*sdāṃṇa /stεən/. (intr.) to bridle, be rankled, react with scorn.

†† daḥ /teəh/. 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.

dhnah /tnεəh/. (place of ambush?) hunter's shelter built in tree or on piling.

*damnah /tumneəh/. clapping; plaudit, applause, ovation.

dadah /tтеəh/. (tr.) to beat (wings), flap.

khdaḥ /kteəh/ ['implement for stir-frying' (cf. 'andah 'to toss about'); cf. Thai แกะ /kathāg/ 'frying pan, skillet']. a wok type round-bottomed cooking vessel.


pandah /banteəh/. 1. (of lumber, meat, etc.) thin, flat piece. 2. numeral classifier for same.

pradah /prateəh/. (tr.) to meet by chance, run into, come across.

[radah /rteəh/]

randah /rnteəh/ [OK randah /randah/ (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.).
sdah /steə/. 1. (tr.) to bar (way), obstruct, stop up, block; to close, shut; to cut off, intercept, capture. 2. (intr.) to choke (on food, etc.)

sandah /santeə/. 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.

'andah /qandeə/. (intr.) to move nervously, toss about, be agitated, struggle; to fidget, wriggle, wiggle.

\[druh /truh/\] [Skt druha]. 1. (tr.) to hurt, harm, seek to injure. 2. (by extension) to betray; to deceive.

dadruh /ttruh/. 1. (intr.) to be consistently hostile, impudent, insolent; to be obstinate, mulish, uncompromising, intransigent. 2. (by extension) to be coarse, vulgar, crude.
DH

ধা'ka /theək/. [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 /ttheək/. (tr.) to kick lightly and repeatedly.

pradhā'ka /pratheək/. (reciprocal) to kick each other.

dhā' ta /thoət/. [Cf. Old Mon dīrhat /dərhot/ 'strength, magnitude']. (intr.) to be fat, obese, stout, portly.

damhā' ta /tumhoət/. 1. (fact or state of being fat) fatness, obesity, heaviness. 2. (great) weight, size.

kandhā' ta /kanthoət/. derogatory form of dhā' ta.

pandhā' ta /banthoət/. 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.


dhnā' ra /tniər/. 1. [MK (RSP 458)] watercourse, torrent. 2. channel (of water), path (of wind), much-frequented way or route.

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N and N


bhṇaka /pṇōk/. (tr.) to think of or recall suddenly. Cf. bhlîka.

-ṇa/-naṇa/-nōn/. hindquarters. Cf. loṇa.

khṇaṇa /knōn/. 1. (of humans, animals, etc.) back, dor-
sum. 2. (by trope) back, rear (of building); (of water)
surface, face; any humped formation or convexity. 3.
umeral classifier for houses.

nā'ka /neek/. numeral classifier for persons. Cf. 'naka.
mnā'ka /mneek/. one person.

nāca /nīac/. (intr., of tide) to ebb, flow out, fall. Cf.
-ṛāca, -lāca.

-ṇa/-nā'na/-naṇ/. to afflict, annoy. Cf. -neṇa, lāṇa, leṇa,
also -lwēna.

knāṇa /knōn/. 1. (intr.) to be annoyed, irritated, dis-
gruntled, cross. 2. annoyance, irritation.

nā'na /nan/. (intr.) to be close-set, thick; to be full,
chock-full, packed. Cf. ṇēna.

khnāna /knnān/. 1. (intr.) to be filled up, packed tight,
congested, glutted. 2. (by trope) to be cluttered, en-
cumbered.

-ṇa/-nā̃sa/-naah/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. ṇā'ūsa, -nah.

chnā̃sa /cnaah/. (of female animals and women) to be vi-
cious, fierce, ferocious.

thnāsa /tnaah/. 1. (intr.) to be extreme; (by deverbaliza-
tion) extremely, terribly. 2. (tr.) to be on the verge
or brink of, about to; (by deverbalization) nearly, al-
most. Cf. thnaḥ.

nā'ūsa /nah/. 0. to be extreme, excessive. 1. (by dever-
balization) extremely, excessively; very. Cf. -ṇāsa, -nah.
nika /ɲık/ [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.

[dhniŋka /tn̥ık/]

*daṃnika /tunyŋka/. thought, consideration, reflection.

niña /ɲyŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be fixed, set, firm, steady, immobile, stable. 2. (intr.) to be balanced, poised, in equilibrium. Cf. riña, raña, -reña, rēña, rāmña, -lāña, līña, -liña, -lāmña.

*prañña /praŋyŋ/. 0. (reciprocal) to fasten together. 1. fastener, clasp, buckle; waistband, girdle, sash, belt.

sña /snyŋ/ [OK *sniŋ /snyŋ/]. post or stake for holding an animal, and formerly for holding a prisoner.

-nuña /-nuŋ/. to cross, penetrate; to dig. Cf. -laña, la’ña, luña, -lwña, -loña.

knuña /knoŋ/ [OK *knuŋ /knuŋ/, > kəmnuŋ /kmnuŋ/ (K.417: 7, A.D. 877); cf. modern kamluña]. 1. cavity, interior, inside. 2. (by denominalization) in, inside, among.

-niña /-niŋ/. to be or stand to one side. Cf. riaña, -liaña.

chniña /cnliŋŋ/ [Cf. Thai ฉันท์ /chālīŋŋ/]. veranda, balcony (along side of house).

-neña /-néŋ/. to allict, annoy. Cf. -nā'ña, lāña, leña, also -lwña.

mneña /mneŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be afflicted, distressed, aggrieved, filled with sorrow; to be annoyed, vexed. 2. affliction, distress. Cf. 'amneña.

'amneña /qmneŋŋ/ = mneña.

nena /næŋŋ/ [> Thai นน /nēŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be solid, dense, compact. 2. silver ingot. Cf. nā’na.

craŋena /craŋaŋŋ/. 0. to feel congested. 1. (by trope) to be envious, jealous.

nau /nɔw/ [OK *nau /nɔw/ (K.427: 4, A.D. 578–677), 'anau ∼ nau /nɔw/ (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.

-

-nau /-nəw/. to mark, brand; to copy. Cf. țau, -lau.
khnau /knaw/. (rare) mark left on skin.

[snau /snaw/]

samnau /samnaw/. dialectal variant of saṃnau.

saṃnau /samnaw/* [> Thai ส้น nau /səmnaw/*. 1. copy, transcription, duplicate, reproduction; document, text, version. 2. (tr.) to copy, make a copy of, duplicate, transcribe.

nām /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. -lām*.

[phnām /pnam/* to take charge or command]


-nā /-nə/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. -nāsa -nā'sa.

jhnā /cneəh/* [OK jnā /jnh/* (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.

jamnā /cumnəh/* 1. victory, triumph. 2. (intr.) to win out, prevail.

tnā /tnəh/* [OK tnah /tnah/* (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.

rapa /rbaak/. 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 /samboak/. 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 /bak/ [OK pak /bo materials (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 /bbaak/. 1. (tr.) to fan, esp. out of affection; to soothe, stroke, caress, pet. 2. (by trope) to fan, stir up, awaken, excite.

paña /baŋ/ [OK poñ /boŋ/ (K.137: 6, A.D. 578-677), probably to be identified with more usual pre-Angkorian poñ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611) ~ poñ̄ (K.561: 23, A.D. 681)]. older sibling or cousin, male or female.

cpaña /cboŋ/ [OK cpoñ /cbōŋ/ (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 /tbaŋ/]

tampaña /dambaŋ/ [OK tampoñ(ŋ) /dambaŋ/ (K.505: 19, A.D. 639; K.44: 11, A.D. 671) 'wood of an unidentified botanical species']. 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 /boŋ/ (K.502: 7, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to desire, want, wish for. 2. (by extension) to intend, purpose, mean.

pambaña /bambaŋa/ [OK pambnaŋ /bambaŋ/ (K.713:26, A.D. 893)]. desire, wish, hope; pleasure, liking; will, intention.

paña /paŋa/ [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 dry-deep; to season.

[phma′ña /phmaŋ/]

prama′ña /pramaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *phma′ña]. 1. (net caster) fisherman, hunter. 2. (by trope) species of hawk.

[papa′ña /bbana/]

pampa′ña /bambaŋa/. 1. (tr.) to drive out, expel, banish, exile. 2. (tr.) to waste; to lose.

-pa′ña /-boŋ/. to cover, hide. Cf. pāṁa, bāṁa.

phna′ña /pnaŋ/ [OK pnaŋ /pnɔŋ/ (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′ña /sbana/ [MK spaña /sboŋ/ (IMA 27: 15, A.D. 1671); cf. Old Mon sirpuṅ /sirpn /sэрпф /'waist-cloth']. the antaravāsaka or monk's robe.

pa′ta /bata/ [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, bāḍḍha, -bā′ta, vatta, vā′ta.

phna′ta /pnaŋ/ [OK pnaŋ /pnot/ (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.

\(^1\) Vid. C III: 146 note 3.

\(^2\) The unidentified phnat 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 /probat/ = papa'ta.

rapa'ta /rbat/. 1. (of river, etc.) winding, meandering.
2. (of snake) coil.

* ṭāṇa /-paan/ [< Thai ṭōn /pōn/]. (tr.) to feed by introducing premasticated or other food into the mouth of (infant, chick, etc.).

[ṭāṇa /ppaαn/]

pamṭāna /bampaan/. 1. (tr.) to force-feed, cram (poul-
try). 2. (by trope) to feast, feed lavishly.

* pa'nā /bān/ [Cf. Thai ṭōn /bōn/ 'to make a vow (e.g. to a
god')]. 1. (tr.) to vow, pledge. 2. (by extension) to pray for.

pamna'nā /bampnan/. 1. (act or fact of vowing) vow, pledge,
'oath. 2. (that which is vowed) votive offering, ex-
voto.

* pa'nā /-ban/. to group together. Cf. -pa'la, -pāla,
-pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -būla, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

[thpa'nā /tban/ = OK t(h)pal]

tampa'nā /damban/ ~ tampna'nā /tambon/ [Old Thai (A.D.
1412) ṭāmpos /tampons/ 'group of houses, village', >
modern ṭāmpos /tambon/ 'tampon, subdivision of an ṭāmpon'; < OK tampal /tampal/ (K.713: 18, A.D. 893),
'group, cluster; district']. district, region, zone, sector.

* papa /-baap/ [Cf. Old Mon pop /pop/ 'to give way to' and
Thai ṭōn /bōp/ 'to be weak, worn out, run down']. to be
beaten, subdued, routed.

[papapa /bbaaap/]

pampapa /bambaap/. 1. (tr.) to crush (opposition); to
smash or break down (resistance), suppress, quash.
2. (by extension) to master or subdue by harsh dis-
cipline; to discipline.

* para /baar/ [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 /bbar/]

pampara /bmbar/. 1. (tr.) to urge on, goad, drive (animals). 2. (by extension) to drive out or away, get rid of, expel, banish.

-pala /bol/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pala, -pu'rā, -pu'la, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

[phma'la /pmal/]

prama'la /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.).


-pa /baa/. to be agitated.

[phmā /pmā/]

pramā /proma/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmā]. sudden alarm or fright.

[spā /sbaa/]

sampā /smba/. blaze of anger, frenzy.

-pāka /baak/¹ [Back-formation < bipāka /pbaak/ 'to be difficult, miserable', < Skt/P vipāka]. to be difficult.

[lpāka /lbaak/]

lampāka /lumbaak/. 1. (intensive of bipāka) to be most arduous or toilsome; to be in most wretched circumstances. 2. difficulty; suffering.

-pāka /baak/². to split. Cf. pā'ka, pēka, ṭēka, -bēka, vēka.

[phnāka /pnaak/]

praṇāka /pronaak/ [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. -pāka, pēka, ṭēka, -bēka, vēka.

paṁṇā'ka /bomnak/¹. (broken place) break, crack, fissure. [papā'ka /bbak/]

paṁpā'ka /bambak/. 1. (tr.) to break, smash, demolish. 2. (by trope) to break the resistance or morale of. [kpā'ka /kbak/]

kaṁpā'ka /kambak/. (derogatory) to be broken, smashed.

pa'ka /pak/. 1. (tr.) to enlace, entwine. 2. (by restriction) to embroider, make (tapestry).

paṁṇā'ka /bomnak/². 1. (act or fact of) enlacing, stitching together. 2. (that which is enlaced) stitch, seam.

-poňa /-paan/. to swell, open. Cf. -puňha, āeňa, -poňa, -poňa, baňha, ba'ňha, bāňa, buňha, bęňa, boňa, -bāmpla, also -piňa.

kaṁpaňha /kompaň/. 1. (intr.) to be open, spread out, flat, broad. 2. (of flowers) to be fully opened.

paća /baac/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew, sow. 2. (by extension) to litter, clutter. *prapāca /probaac/. intensive of paća.

pa'ca /bac/¹. 1. (tr.) to take trouble or pains in (doing), to care about, be concerned over. 2. (intr.) to be necessary.

paṁṇā'ca /bomzac/. 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 /sombac/. 1. recompense, remuneration. 2. legacy, patrimony.

paća /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, ṭica, peca.

crapā'ca /crapac/. 1. (tr.) to press or squeeze with the fingers. 2. (by extension) to knead, massage, rub. Cf. cpica, crapīca, trapā'ca.

trapā'ca /trbac/ = crapā'ca.

pā'na /bān/ [OK pān /bān/ (K.484: 5, A.D. 1178-1277; possibly as early as K.493: 27, A.D. 657, in ka vrah pān)]. 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).

[phmā'na /pmn/]

pramā'na /praman/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmā'na]. bowman, spearman, lancer; rifleman; hunter.

*prapā'na /probān/. (reciprocal) to shoot at one another.

pāta /baat/ [Probably influenced by Skt/P pāda 'foot, bottom', 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, buttocks. Cf. pāta, pēta.

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 underbrush.

pāta /paat/. 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, pēta.

[khāpā /kpaat/]

kampāta /kmpaat/. (intr.) to be flat and thin. Cf. kāmpēta.

[sēpā /spaat/]

sampāta /smpaat/. 1. (tr.) to flatten. 2. (intr.) to be flattened, thinned out; to ground down. Cf. sāmpēta.

pā'ta /bat/ [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.

[papā'ta /bbat/]
pampā'ta /bombat/ [OK pampat /bəmbat/ (K.51: 17, A.D. 578-677) v pampat /bəmbat/ (K.352N: 39, A.D. 878-977), v pampāt /bəmbat/ (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 bilk out of, cheat, hoax, gull, swindle.

pāna /baan/ [MK pāna /baan/ (K.261C: 19, A.D. 1639), reduction of OK *pampāna /qəmba'an/ (K.956: 16, A.D. 878-977; attested down to K.413B: 50, A.D. 1361); probably for *pān /mōbaan/, < ifx /-b-/ + maan /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 /bəmnaan/ [MK (RSP 3275)]. gain, profit; benefit, advantage; victory.

[papāna /bbaan/]

pampāna /bmba'an/. (tr.) to put in possession of, enable to get.

papa /baap/. [Skt/P papa]. 1. evil, sin, wrongdoing. 2. (intr.) to be evil, sinful, wrong.

[kpāpa /bbaap/]

kampāpa /kambaap/. (inveterate) sinner, wrongdoer.

-pāpa /-paap/. to be low. Cf. -bāpa, biapa, also pāta, pāta, pēta.

srāpāpa /sropap/. (intr.) to be flattened out; to be flat and wide (as a tortoise), squat, depressed. Cf. srbāpa.

-pāma /-baam/. to hold, grasp. Cf. piama, bama, bāma, bāṃ, also -pāma, -bāma, -būṃ, -mūma, -muṃ.

cpāma /cbaam/ = chbāma.

crapāma /crbaam/. 1. (tr.) to take up in the hand, grip, wield. 2. (tr.) to take by the handful.

-rāpa /-paaj/. to be scattered. Cf. -pai, bāya.

raṇāya /rpaaj/ = rābāya.

para /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.

-पा -pāla /-baal/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

srapāla /srobaal/. 1. group; generation. 2. era, period, epoch; time.

'ampāla /qambaal/ [OK 'ampal /qembaal ~ qembal/ (K.697B: 1, A.D. 878-977), with 'ampal ~ 'ampall ~ 'ampāll, all probably /qembal/ (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.

पावा /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.

पासा /baah/. (intr.) to rise up, rebel. Cf. pāh.

*pica /bèc/. (tr.) to pinch with the fingertips, nip. Cf. pā'ca, ˈpica, peca.

cpica /cbèc/. (tr.) to take or pick up in tiny pinches or tufts, as out of fear, delicacy or disgust. Cf. crapā'ca craāpica.

prapica /probèc/. (tr.) to take up in the hand lightly and repeatedly.

*pica /pèc/. 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.

[khpica /kpèc/]

*kaṃpica /kampèc/ = craāpica, but with familiar or descending association.

*craāpica /cropèc/ [OK crapic /crapic/ (K.873: 15, A.D. 921)]. (intr.) to be the smallest of a set; to be tiny, puny.

-पिता -pīta /-bèt/. to press; to close, cover. Cf. pīda, piata, bita, -biata.

[papita /bbet/]

*pampita /bambet/. (tr.) to hide, conceal; to screen, mask, veil.

spita /sbet/1. 0. to press close to (?). 1. (by trope) to be fond of, like; to be attracted by.

pida /bet/ [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 (populace).

lpuka /lbok/. 0. rice-pounder, pestle. 1. lpuka to 'great pestle', type of short cudgel.

'ampuka /qambok/. glutinous rice harvested before maturi-
ty, then pounded and roasted.

-puka /bok/. to be putrid. Cf. -ba'ka, buka.

*phuka /phok/. viscous mixture. Cf. bha'ka.

prahuka /prahok/ [Anomalous expansion of phuka]. fer-
mented fish paste. Cf. braha'ka.

-puña /pon/. to swell, open. Cf. -päna, -peña, -poña,
-poña, baña, ba'na, bäna, biña, buña, boena; bëna, boña,
-bëma, also -piaña.

[khipuña /kpon/]

kampuña /kampon/. 1. tube. 2. (cylindrical) metal
canister, tin.

-puta /bot/. to be false. Cf. buta.

*tputa /ttbott/. (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.
pamu'ula /bamnol/. loan (at high interest); debt.

py pūka /bök/. 1. swelling, mass. 1. (of ox, etc.) hump. Cf. baka, -büka, bwka, -boka.

phnūka /phōok/. 1. heap, pile. 2. mound, dune, hill.

pamu'ūka /bamnōok/. 1. mass, accumulation. 2. heap, mound.

crapūka /crabōok/. 1. to heap onto, pile on. 2. to add to; to mix with.

[tpūka /tverb/]

tampūka /dambōok/. 1. hump, hillock, mound, knoll, esp. conical hill. 2. anthill.

py pūka /bök/² [Chinese (CLK, item 52)]. (tr.) to cover with a thick layer: to paint, plaster, smear. Cf. -boka.

py pūna /bōn/. (intr.) to push out the lips, pout. Cf. -müña.

crapūna /crabōn/. (intr., of face or mouth) to protrude, jut out, be advanced or pushed out. Cf. srapūna

*srapūna /srabōn/ = crapūna.

py pūta /bōt/. 1. (tr.) to pass the hand over in order to detach: to strip (leaves), shell (peas), bone (fish), slip (ring from finger). 2. (tr.) to slip off, undo, unfasten.

cpūta /cbōt/. (tr.) to stroke, caress.

rapūta /rbōt/. 1. (intr.) to slip off or away, slide out, loose or free, escape. 2. (tr.) to remove by sliding or slipping off.

-pū-ra /-bōr/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, bōra, -mā'la.

phnūra /phnōor/ [OK vnur /ßnur ~ ßnur/ (K.926: 8, A.D. 926), presupposing MK *bhnūra /pnuur/]. 0. heap, mound. 1. grave, tumulus, tomb. 2. sand dune.

'ampūra /qambōor/. 1. family group, clan. 2. line, lineage.

py pūla /bōol/. 0. to utter, recite. 1. (tr.) to pronounce (spell, formula, incantation); to conjure up (spirit), invoke, raise, summon. 2. (tr.) to bespeak, betoken, augur,
portend, foretell, presage; (of crows) to presage (a visit) by cawing in a distinctive way. Cf. -pwlə, bola.

phnūla /pnoʊl/. omen, augury; auspices.

praphnūla /prapnɔol/. 1. (intr.) to have a premonition. 2. portent, omen.

pwə /bùwə/. (tr.) to do up (hair) in a knot.

phnwə /pnoʊə/. knot (in hair), bun, chignon, coil.

-pwlə /-bùwəl/. to utter, recite. Cf. pūla, bola.

papwlə /bbùwəl/. 1. (tr.) to invoke, call to, appeal, exhort, urge, encourage. 2. papwlə gnā: to exhort each other; to act in concert.

pwsə /bùwə/. [OK pos /booh/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) ⇒ pvəs /buə/. (K.720: 36, A.D. 878-977) ⇒ pvəs /buə/. (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700); > Thai ʊə /bʊə/.] (intr.) to be consecrated, ordained as a monk; to enter orders. Cf. posa.


[papwsə /bbùwə/.]

papwsə /bəmbuə/. 1. (tr.) to introduce into orders, have (son) become a monk, enable (youth) to be ordained. 2. (tr.) to consecrate (ritual objects for ceremonial use).

pəka /bəək/. [OK pek /bəək/ (K.940: 9, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to open (up), loosen (bond), free, release, turn loose; (by trope to ease, relax. 2. (by extension) to open the way for, give access, permit, grant; to issue, release, give or hand out, distribute; to raise (sail), get under way; to pilot (vessel), steer, drive (cart, automobile).

rapəka /rbaək/. 1. (perfective) to be opened, partly open, ajar. 2. (perfective) to be pulled out of joint,
detached, dislocated.

*pœka /baaŋ/., occurring only in pœka-pœka. expressive for the slight movement or vibration of a thin plate, metal leaf or sheet which is not fastened down securely.

sräpœka /srampaŋ/. 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.

'ampoena /qampaŋ/. (intr.) to be homeless, on the loose, unattached, without a roof over one's head.

pœña /paŋə/. 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.

[cpœña /cbaŋə/]

campoena /cbaŋə/. straw, chaff.

[paŋə /cbaŋə/]

*pampoena /bampaŋə/. (tr.) to drive out or away, send packing.

-pœma /baaŋ/. to sicken. Cf. -boema, -’oema, also piama, bama, bāmə, bāŋ, -buə, -muma, -muə.

cpœma /cbaaŋ/. (intr.) to hesitate to act through dread of contact or by reason of disgust. Cf. ch’œma.

spœma /sbaaŋ/. 1. (intr.) to feel dread or terror; to be petrified with fright or awe. 2. horror, dread, revulsion.

sampoema /sambaŋə/. (intr.) to be revolting, horrifying, terrifying, frightful.

-piña /biəŋ/ [Cf. Biat, Chrau, Srê, Stieng /piəŋ/, Old Mon puŋ ~ pūŋ /puŋ/]. cooked rice. Cf. -pīña, -puŋa, piňa, etc.

spiña /sbiəŋ/². food; edibles, comestibles, victuals, rations; groceries.

piata /bliot/. 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 pîde /piide > pideə/ (?) (K.340: 12, A.D. 778-877) ~ pîdə /pidəa/ (K.356N: 24, A.D. 980) ~ pîdə /pidəa/ (K.235D: 58, A.D. 1052); < Skt ?piḍ] to molest, be-
set, oppress, annoy. Cf. -pita, pida, bita, -biata.

[papiata /bibliet/]

pampiata /bambliet/. (tr.) to press hard against.

*krapiata /krabliet/. (tr.) to squeeze or hold tightly under the arm or between the legs.

tpiata /tbleit/. 1. (tr.) to hold in a vise, tongs, pincers, between the fingers or under the arm. 2. (tr.) to press one against the other.

tampliata /tambiliet/. tongs; pincers, tweezers.

prapiata /prabliet/. (reciprocal) to press up against each other, crowd or huddle together.

*spliata /sbliet/. (tr.) to rub together.

[piama /bliam/]. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pama, bama, bama, bama, also -poema, -borea, -'oema, -bun, -muma, -mun.

[peña /peeun/]. (intr.) to be swollen, full to bursting, inflated, distended, bloated. Cf. -paha, -quha, -poña, -poña, banza, bana, bana, bana, buña, boña, boña, -bama, also -piana.

[khpéna /kpreen/]

kampéna /kampêen/. (intr.) to be swollen and bulging at the sides.

[pēh /beh/ [OK pēh /beh/ (K.299: 29, A.D. 1078-1177) ~ païh /beh/ (K.470: 23, A.D. 1327)]. 1. (tr.) to pick, detach in small bits, pluck. 2. (tr.) to press, be close to; pēh pida: (tr.) to resemble closely, be quite like.

prapeh /probèh/. 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 /rbèh/. 1. (perfective) to be detached, come or work loose, break off, separate. 2. (intr.) to fall apart, disintegrate, collapse; to be undermined.


[pēka /baek/ [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. -pāka, pā'ka, ṭēka, -bēka, vēka.


pamēka /bomnaaek/. piece, fragment.

[papēka /bbaaek/]

pampēka /bombaak/. 1. (tr.) to break, smash, shatter; to break up, separate, divide. 2. (tr.) to increase, multiply.

[kpēka /kbaaek/]

kampēka /kombaak/. (derogatory) to be (all) broken, smashed (and worthless).

prapēka /prabaak/. 1. (reciprocal) to separate one from the other, break up, divide. 2. separation, bifurcation; fork, crossroads, confluence.

rēpa peka /paaek/. 1. part, division, section. 2. party, group, faction. Cf. -pāka, pā'ka, pēka, -bēka, vēka.

rapēka /rpaaaek/. (perfective) to be divided, separated, scattered.

rēpa peña /baaen/. [OK peñ /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/]

campeña /combaen/. [OK campen /cembēn/ (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.
trapēna /trabaen/ [Cf. Thai ตรงเอว /trabët/ '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.

[spēna /sbaaen/]

sampēna /sampbaen/. 0. to set apart. 1. phdaḥ sampēna: private house, separate ménage.

'ampe /qambaaen/ [OK 'ampe /qembeen/ (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.


[khpēta /kpaaast/]


[spēta /spaast/]

sam-pēta /sam-paaast/. (intr.) to be flattened, flat. Cf. sam-pāta.

-पूज -पूज /-baas/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. bepa, -vēpa.

[kpēpa /kbaas/]

kaṃpēpa /kambaas/. (of lips) to be thrust outward yet with corners retracted.

cpēpa /cbaas/. 1. (of lips) to protrude in a pout. 2. (intr.) to pout, look sulky or glum. Cf. spēpa.

spēpa /sbaaasp/ = cpēpa.

पूर पूर /baasr/ [OK per /beezr/ (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, -vina, villa, villa, venia, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[papēra /bbaaersr/]

pampēra /bambaeras/. 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).
kpēra /kbæər/ [MK kpēra /kbeər/ (Lpæka '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 denominationalization) beside, at the side of, by.

*prapēra /probaər/. (tr., attenuated reciprocal) to be at or along the side or edge of, be beside.

-⊘-pai /-baj/. to hang loosely. Cf. -弢ya, bāyā.

rapai /rbaj/¹. 1. any dangling ornament. 2. bride's headgear, adorned with fringe.

spai /sbaj/ [MK spaiy /sbaj/ (Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta 76a, A.D. 1620)]. 1. a type of woman's shawl, passed across the the breast, thrown over left shoulder, and left hanging at back. 2. tulle.

poka /bæək/. 1. (tr.) to beat or knock against. 2. (tr.) to do (laundry).

[phmoka /pmaək/]

pramoka /pramaək/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmoka]. 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.

-poña /-baən/. to swell, expand. Cf. -pāṇa, -puṇa, pēna, -poña, baña, ba'na, bāna, bīna, buña, bœña, bēna, boña, -bāmha, also -piaña.

[proña /praən/]. to be extensile.]

kamproña /kampraən/. basket or bag of woven bamboo, rattan, leather, or the like, used for shopping and keeping light objects.

spoña /sbəən/. sack, bag or pouch made of rush or palm-leaves.

-poña /paaən/. (intr.) to swell, blow or puff up, bulge, fill; to bloat, distend. Cf. -pāna, -puṇa, pēna, -poña, baña, ba'na, bāna, bīna, buña, bœña, bēna, boña, -bāmha, also -piaña.

[pa-poña /ppaən/]

pam-poña /bompaən/. (tr.) to inflate, blow or puff up.

[khpoña /kpaən/]

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kämpña /kompaaŋ/. (intr., derogatory) to be swollen, puffed up, puffy, bloated, bulging; to be fleshy, beefy, fat, enormous.

do poca /baaoc/. 1. (tr.) to tear up, rip out, by the fistful. 2. (by extension) to pull up/out, pluck.

prapoca /prabaaoc/. (tr.) to tear up repeatedly or quickly.

rapoca /rbaaoc/. (perfective) to be ripped out, broken off, undone, loose.

poja /baaoj/ [OK poj /pooj/ (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. Ёова.

[phmoya /pmaaaoj/]

pramoya /pramaaaoj/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmoya]. trunk (of elephant).

poja /paaoj/. 0. to dangle, hang loosely. 1. large hank of yarn or thread. Cf. poja.

[khpoja /kpaaoj/]

kämpoja /kompaaoj/. 1. queue (of Chinese), pigtail; braid (of hair). 2. (by extension) tuft of hair.

rapoja /rpaaoj/; occurring only in ṛapoja-raṇoja. (of a collectivity) to float or wave continuously.

pora /baaor/. 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 /bbaaor/]

paṃpora /bmbbaaor/. 1. (tr.) to cause to swell, warp or buckle. 2. (by trope) to incite to rise up, instigate a rebellion.

rapora /rbaaor/. 1. (perfective) to be swollen or warped. 2. (by trope) to be crooked, shady, dishonest.

pola /baal/. (of quadrupeds, to move at any quicker gait than normal) to run, whisk, scuttle, scurry, scramper; to rush, race, clip, sprint, dash; to spring, bound, canter,
lope, gallop; to dart, bolt.

[papola /bbaaol/]

pampola /bambaool/. 1. (causative) to run (horse) at a gallop, make (or) 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.

ponsa /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 /bambaaho/. (tr.) to sweep or brush aside (objections, etc.), spurn, dismiss, reject, set at naught.

'amposa ~ 'amposa /qambaaho/. broom, brush, whisk, duster.

poq /baho/ [OK pas /baw/ (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.

phnoq /pnaoh/. cotton gin.

cpok /cbaoq/. 1. stake, post, pile. 2. (hinge-) pin, pin-tle.

'amqoq /qambaq/. 0. cotton batting (after ginning). 1. spun cotton. 2. cotton textile.

pau /baw/ [OK pau /baw/ (K.748: 10, A.D. 613)]. (tr., of infant) to suck (milk, breast).

[papau /bbaw/]

1Vid. C VI: 36 note 3.
pampau /bambaw/. 1. (tr.) to suckle. 2. (by trope) to graft.

pāmā /baŋ/ [OK pān /baŋ/ (K.451N: 5, A.D. 680), probably paŋ /baŋ/ (K.374: 16, A.D. 1042)]. 1. (tr.) to cover with: 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, bāmā.

OK pnah /pnaŋ/ [K.723: 5, A.D. 578-777] ∼ phnah /pnaŋ/ [K.262N: 16, A.D. 968; > Thai 🇪🇪 phanāŋ/ 'screen, blinders (for horses); partition, inner wall; dam'. Cf. phna'ha]. 1. screen; blind. 2. inner wall, partition, panel. 3. covering, facing, flap, strip.

[pnahma /pnaŋ/. to withstand, resist.]

praŋāmā /prnaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *phnāmā]. 1. (reciprocal) to compete, race. 2. competition, match, joust; contest, combat.

[papāmā /baŋ/]

pampāmā /bambaŋ/. 1. (tr.) to hide, conceal. 2. (tr.) to make invisible by supernatural power. 3. (tr.) to blind, prevent from seeing.

kāmā /kaŋ/. projecting, protective upper part of various things, e.g. visor, fender, decorated upper part of armoire, cup or guard of sword; a kind of headress or diadem.

kampāmā /kambaŋ/ [OK kampān /kambaŋ/ (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713) ∼ kampaŋ /kambaŋ/ (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.


campāmā /caambaŋ/ [OK campān /caambaŋ/ (K.140: 5, A.D. 676), male slave name, ∼ campān /caambaŋ/ (K.292: 10, A.D. 1011)]. fight, combat, battle; war.

srapāmā /srebaŋ/. 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.

pah /bah/. 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.

पाह /pah/¹. 1. (tr.) to hit, strike, knock (into), collide with; to hurt, injure, wound. 2. (by trope) to reach, encounter, meet. Cf. bah.

*pāpāḥ /ppah/¹. to provoke a clash.

*pampāḥ /bampah/. (factive) to bump into or deliberately jostle.

पाह /pah/² [Chinese (CLK, item 19)]. 1. (tr.) to patch or piece (garment). 2. (by extension) to mend, fix, repair, overhaul.

pamnāḥ /bmnah/. 1. patch, piece; mend, repair. 2. (intr.) to be patched, mended.

*pāpāḥ /ppah/². (tr.) to add small bits onto.

प्रासा /praah/ [Skt prāsa 'casting, throwing', probably for prāsta 'banished, expelled']. 1. (intr.) to leave for a long time or forever; to part. 2. (tr.) to be parted or separated from, bereft of.

pārāsā /baaraah/ [Anomalous expansion of prāsa]. 0. outcast, exile, vagabond. 1. (by trope) stray animal, recently captured but not yet tamed.

pamrāsā /bmrarah/ ~ paṁrāsā /bmrarah/. (tr.) to separate or sunder by force.

प्रिम /prēm/ [Skt prema 'love, fondness']. 1. (intr.) to be dear, beloved. 2. (by extension) to be lovable, lovely, comely, charming, delightful.

*pāpīm /pprēm/. intensive of prima.

प्रेत /praast/ [Skt preta 'dead body, corpse; ghoul]. preta, one of a class of disembodied spirits.

*kappreta /kompraast/ [MK (RSP 888)]. (intr., derogatory) to be preta-like, i.e. abject, ghoulish.
PH

phāya /phaaj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 40)]. (intr.) to gallop, go at a gallop.

pamphāya /bamphaaj/. 1. (tr.) to gallop. 2. gallop.

phita /phèt/ [Thai นินท /phèt/]. (intr.) to be false to one's spouse, commit adultery.

kaṃphita /kaṃphèt/. term of opprobrium for an adulterous wife.


*paṅkā /bəŋkaa/ [OK paṅkā /bəŋkaa/ (K.30: 29, A.D. 578–677)]. any edible plant product.
ba /pɔɔ/. 1. (tr.) to hold or carry in the arm(s). 2. (by trope) to bear, suffer, endure. Cf. -bara.

[paba /ppɔɔ/]

*pamba /bampɔɔ/. (tr., factive) to hold or carry in one arm or on one hip.

khba /kpɔɔ/. 1. spathe or involucre of areca palm or coconut palm. 2. (by trope) stem- or stern-post of boat.

baka /pɔɔk/. [OK vok /βɔɔk/ (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 /pɔɔk/. 0. to be puffy. 1. cloud.

[khbaka /kpɔɔk/]

kambaka /kampɔɔk/. derogatory form of baka.

*γε γε ba'ka /puk/. (intr.) to burn and smoke without flame, smolder. Cf. va'ka.

bhna'ka /pnuk/. banked or covered fire.

[paba'ka /ppuk/]

pamba'ka /bampuk/. (tr.) to bank (fire).

-γε γε -ba'ka /-puk/1. to be putrid. Cf. -puka, buka.

bha'ka /phuk/. mud, ooze. Cf. phuka.

braha'ka /phɔhuk/ [Anomalous expansion of bha'ka]. = prahuka.

babha'ka /pphuk/. (intr., of ground) to be wet and muddy.

-γε γε -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, buckles, clasp. 2. fruit-hook consisting of a long pole with a hook at one end.
baña /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. -pāṇa, -puṇa, ṭeṇa, -poṇa, -poṇa, ba'ṇa, bāṇa, bīṇa, buṇa, bœṇa, bēṇa, boṇa, -bāṃṇa, va'ṇa, also -piaṇa.

[pabaña /ppɔɔŋ/]

pambaña /bampɔɔŋ/. (tr.) to toast and puff (pork rind, rice, other grain).

krabaña /krapɔɔŋ/. kind of cake made of rice toasted and puffed, then caramelized.

[rabaña /rapɔɔŋ/]

raṃbaña /rumpɔɔŋ/. 1. (intr., of sound) to swell, increase in volume. 2. (by extension) to resound.

ba'ṇa /puŋ/ [OK vaŋ /βoŋ/ (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. -pāṇa, -puṇa, ṭeṇa, -poṇa, -poṇa, baṇa, bāṇa, bīṇa, buṇa, bœṇa, bēṇa, boṇa, -bāṃṇa, va'ṇa, also -piaṇa.

[bhna'ṇa /pnŋ]/

brana'ṇa /pronŋ[ Anomalous expansion of *bhna'ṇa]. heavy club, bludgeon.

[paba'ṇa /ppuŋ/]

pamba'ṇa /bampuŋ/. 1. (tr.) to inflate, distend. 2. (intr.) to be inflated, swollen up, hollow. 3. tube, pipe, cylinder. Cf. 'amba'ṇa.

khba'ṇa /kpuŋ/. 1. summit, peak. 2. khba'ṇa khba'sa to be high-topped, i.e. high, lofty.

kamba'ṇa /kampuŋ/ [OK kampvaŋ /kamβoŋ/ (K.9: 14, A.D. 639), possibly 'place where the bottom rises']. 0. shoal, shallow place. 1. beach, landing-place.

[1ba'ṇa /lpuŋ/]

lamba'ṇa /lumpuŋ/. sprout, sucker, young shoot.

*'amba'ṇa /qampuŋ/ = pamba'ṇa.

ba'ta /put/. 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, bāḍāha, -bā'ṭa, vatta, vāṭa, vāṭa.

[paba'ta /pput/]

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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/]

raamba'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)]

saamba'ta /samput/. the sampot or Khmer sarong; (by extension) length of cloth; cloth, material.

**bāddha /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 /poen/ [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, vānta ∼ vānda, vā'na, ∼ vina, viana, venā.


khbapa /kpoop/. 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 /kpup/]

kamba'pa /kampup/. (tr.) to knock over (vessel) and spill its contents; to tip over, spill.

[chba'pa ∼ jhba'pa /cpup/]

camba'pa /campup/ ∼ jamba'pa /cumpup/. (tr.) to knock into, collide with by chance or accident.

**bama /poom/. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pāma, piama, bāma, bām, also -pōema, -bēma, -'ōema, -buṃ, -muma -mum.

[pabama /ppoom/]

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pambama /bampɔɔm/. (tr.) to cause, have or force to hold or keep (sth.) in the mouth.

bara /poɔr/. (tr.) to coat with pitch or wax, to make sth. impermeable.

[bhmara /pɔɔr/]

bramara /prɔɔr/ [Anomalous expansion of *bhmara]. compound of lac and beeswax.

-bara /-poɔr/. to hold or carry in the arm(s). Cf. ba.

[bhna /pɔɔr/]

branara /prɔɔr/ [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 /-pɔul/. to whirl; to be busy. Cf. -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[kha'la /kpu/]

*kamba'la /kampul/. 1. serious concern, anxiety. 2. (tr.) to be anxious over, preoccupied with. Cf. kaṇva'la.

[raba'la /rpul/. See rava'la]

*ramba'la /rumpul/. (tr.) to worry, cause anxiety to; to trouble, bother.

'amba'la /qampul/ [OK 'amval /qɔŋbɔl/ (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.

-ba /-pia/. to step on, crush. Cf. bāra, biara, also bāna.

krabā /kraŋia/. species of crocodile.

[dhba /tpia/]

dambā /tumpia/. (tr.) to chew, masticate.

[rabā /ripia/]

raṃbā /rumpia/. 1. prey, quarry; (by extension) partly devoured carcass, remains; (by trope) human object of lust. 2. beast of prey, carnivore. Cf.

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'ambāra.

bā’ka /peək/. 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.


branā’ka /promeək/ [Anomalous expansion of bhnā’ka]. 1. carrier, porter, bearer. 2. (tr.) to carry on the shoulders or the back of an animal.

bmnā’ka /pumneək/. 1. (that upon which sth. leans) support, prop. 2. (that upon which one relies) shelter, protection; refuge, retreat, asylum, sanctuary.

[pabā’ka /ppeək/. See babā’ka]

pambā’ka /bampeək/. 1. (tr.) to clothe, dress. 2. upper garments and certain other articles of dress.

babā’ka /ppeək/. (tr.) to place one on top of the other, stack, pile up. Cf. prabā’ka.

*chbā’ka /cpeək/. (intr.) to be snarled, tangled; to be badly confused.

cambā’ka /campeək/ ~ jambā’ka /cumpeək/. 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 /propeək/ = babā’ka.

bāña /piən/. 0. to swell, be distended. 1. large jar, urn. Cf. -paña, -puña, -peña, -poña, -poña, ba’ña, bīña, buña, beña, bēña, boña, -bāmna, also -piña.

[khbāña /kpiən/]

kambāña /kampaign/. 1. (intr.) to be more wide than high. 2. (intr.) to be opened out or up, wide-mouthed, splayed, flaring.

-bā’ta /-poət/ [Vid. baddha. Probably OK vat /bət/ (K.713: 3, A.D. 893)1]. to ring, encircle, enfold. Cf. pa’ta,

ba'ta, bāḍḍha, vatta, vāta, vā'ṭa.

brātra /proēt/ [For *brā'ṭa, wrongly attributed to Skt vārātā. (that which encircles) strap, thong, girth.

[pabā'ṭa /ppoēt/]

pambāḍḍha /bampoēt/ [For *pambā'ṭa]. 1. (tr.) to cause to encircle or enfold, train to interlace. 2. (by trope) to encircle, surround, beleaguer.

krabā'ṭa /kpoēt/. 1. (tr.) to cross (arms), hold (hands) behind the back. 2. rope passed around body of elephant and under tail to secure howdah.

[rabā'ṭa /rpoēt/]

rambā'ṭa /rumpoēt/. whip, lash.

bāna /pīien/. 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 /pniien/. 1. (means of crossing) plan, strategem, strategy, program. 2. ambition, will to win; wish, hope, aspiration.

[pabāna /ppiien/ = babāna]

pambāna /bampiien/. 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 /ppiien/ = prabāna.

prabāna /prapien/. (reciprocal) to step or climb up onto each other, pile up.

sbāna /spiiem/ [OK svān /sβan/ (K.254B: 16, A.D. 1129)]. 1. footbridge, gangplank; (any) bridge. 2. landing stage, wharf, pier.

bā'na /poen/ [MK bana ~ bāna /ban > pan/, < Thai วัน/phan/] thousand.

*mbā'na /mpoēn/. one thousand.

-bā'na /-poen/ [Vid. bāndha. Perhaps OK vann /βan/ (K.816: 2, A.D. 678-777), slave name1]. to encircle, embrace. Cf.

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1But cf. C VI: 64 note 2.
bāndha, bēna, bēna, vānta ∼ vānda, vā'na, -vina, viana, vena, also bhā'na.

[pabā'na /ppo'en/]

*pambā'na /bampo'en/. 1. (tr.) to entwine, embrace. 2. (intr.) to be girded, clasped, embraced.

prabā'na /propon/. 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.

-bēpa /-pīap/. to be low. Cf. -pēpa, biapa, also pāta, ātā, āeta.

srabāpa /srapīap/. 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. srapāpa.

bāma /pīam/ [OK *vām ∼ vām /βaam/]. 0. to open the hand. 1. fork, bifurcation. 2. confluence of watercourses. Cf. pāma, piama, bama, bām, vāma, also -pēma, -bēma, -'ēma, -būm, -mūma, -mūm.

chbāma /cpiam/. (tr.) to take hold of, with fingers outspread like teeth of fork. Cf. cpāma.

cambāma /campīam/. (of tree, etc.) fork, crotch. OK 'amvām /qenβaam/. confluence, (river) fork.

bāya /pīaj/. 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 /niiaj/. 1. (that which is strewn across the sky) the Milky Way. 2. (intr.) to be out of square, lopsided, distorted; to hang unevenly; to bulge, project, jut, hang unevenly, overhang.

bhāya /phiiaj/. 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 /ramphiiaj/. 1. (intr., of wind) to blow gently; to be cool, refreshing. 2. (tr.) to cool, freshen. 3. flounce, fringe.

babāya /ppiiaj/, occurring only in babāya-nāya [For the *[bai-nai] reduplication cf. 'amβāva-nāva]: (intr.) to cry one's wares.
kambāya /kampīəj/. ground strewn with hummocks thrown up by insects, moles or the like.

rabāya /rpīəj/. 1. (perfective) to be strewn, scattered. 2. (of a collectivity) to lie here and there. Cf. raṗāya, 'ambāya.

sbāya /spīəj/. (tr.) to carry or wear crosswise over the shoulder, sling across one's back.

sambāya /sampīəj/. object or burden carried over the shoulder or across the back.

*'ambāya /qampīəj/ = rabāya.

bāra /pīər/. 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.

[paḇāra /ppīər/]

pambāra /bampīər/. 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 /ppiər/ [Semantic connection uncertain]. hood of cobra.

*'ambāra /qampīər/. 1. = raṃbā. 2. = 'ambiara.

bā'la /poeə/. 1. (tr.) to feel, finger, touch. 2. (tr.) to handle; to try out, test.

bhā'la /pnoə/. 1. (means of trying one's luck) wager, bet. 2. (tr.) to wager, bet; to gamble. 3. (act of) gambling, gaming.

bāva /pìəw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 8)]. (intr.) to cry one's wares. Cf. pāva.

bhāva /pʰiəw/. 1. (intr.) to be diluted, thin; (of colors) to be light, pale. 2. bhora bhāva: to be far-flung, extensive; to be overabundant.

[pabāva /ppiəw/]

pambāva /bampīəw/. (intr.) to cry at the top of one's voice, proclaim.
'ambāva /qampiəw/. 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 *[baːu-naru] reduplication cf. bābāya-nāya]. to shout, bawl.

bāsa /piːə/. 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'sa, vāsa, vā'sa.

bhāsa /piːə/. 1. (intr.) to occur in great quantity, be abundant. 2. plenty, abundance.

'ambāsa /qampiə/. 1. (intr.) to exist in great quantity, be plentiful. 2. (by trope) to be available everywhere, be widespread, general, common, ordinary.

-bā'sa /-poə/. to overlie, traverse a wide field, curve. Cf. bāsa, vāsa, vā'sa.

[cbhā'sa /cpoə/]

cambā'sa /campoə/. curved fork; curved grip of implement.

[lbā'sa /lpoə/]

lambā'sa /lumboə/. 1. curve, curvature; the curving configuration of carabao horns or the like; bifurcation, fork. 2. pliability, flexibility.

-bica /-pic/. to blink the eyes. Cf. -beca, mica, -meca, vica, -veca.

brica /pric/. (intr.) to blink or bat the eyes rapidly.

babrica /ppric/. (intr.) to flutter the eyelids.

bita /pit/. (tr.) to press heavily against, push, shove. Cf. -pita, pida, piata, -biata.

bita /pit/² [OK vyat /biːət/ (K.3538: 17, A.D. 878-977) ~ vyatta /biːət/ (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.

baṃnita /pumnit/. 1. (fact or state of being true) truth,
truthfulness, certainty, accuracy, honesty. 2. [MK (RSP 3767)] good faith, loyalty.

[pabita /ppit/]

*pambita /bampit/ [OK pamyat /bentyiɛt/ (K.233A: 12, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (tr.) to verify, confirm, corroborate. 2. (tr.) to swear to the truth of.

-bila /-pi/. to go round. Cf. -ba'la, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vela, also -pa'la etc.

babila /ppil/ [OK valvel /baɛeel/ (K.121: 6, A.D. 716) ∨ valvyal /baɛiɛl/ (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 /qampii/ [OK 'amvi /qɔɛii/ (K.79: 8 (A.D. 639) ∨ 'amvī /qɔɛii/ (K.56C: 27, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. from, out of; since. 2. of, on, about, concerning.

bīna /piii/. 0. to be swollen, pot-bellied. 1. big-bellied earthen water pot (about 30 cm high). 2. bīna bāna: common spider. Cf. -pāna, -pūna, phēna, -poṇa, -pōna, ba'na, ba'na, bu'na, bōṇa, be'na, bo'na, -bāṁha, also -pia'na, -mīna, mōe'na.

[khīna /kpii/]

kambīna /kampiin/ [OK kamvyin /kɔɛiin/ (K.31: 5, A.D. 1019), in toponym]. (of coconut and the nuts of other palms) meat, kernel.

*thīna /tpiti/. (intr.) to be big-bellied, pot-bellied, have a large paunch. Cf. trabīna, sbīna.

*trabīna /trapi/. = thīna.

rabīna /rpi/. species of fat edible spider.

sbīna /spi/. 1. intensive of thīna ∨ trabīna. 2. (intr., of drowned animal or the like) to have a distended belly.

sambīna /sampiin/. (intr.) to be excessively swollen.

bīna /pǐi/ [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.

bamniña /pumnyā/. 1. refuge, asylum; shelter, protection. 2. protector.

[rabiña /rapyā/]

rambiña /rumpnyā/. 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 /pyā/. 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.

brila /pyā/ = srabilā.

rabila /rapyā/. 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, confused.

srabilā /srapyā/. (intr.) to be blurred, indistinct.

 bhīh /pyh/. to stand up or out. Cf. -bēsa.

chbih /cyh/ = chbēsa.

buka /puk/\(^1\) [Probably OK vuk /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.

bruka /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 /rpuk/. (intr., of a collectivity) to fall with a thud.

buña /pūn/. [Perhaps OK vun /bun/ (K.137: 8, A.D. 578-677), in personal name; > Thai pu /pu'/ 'belly']. 0. to bulge, swell. 1. boh buña: (exterior contour of) belly, abdomen.

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2. buña boh: belly, abdomen. Cf. -pāna, -puña, -peña, -poña, -pōna, bāna, ba'ña, bāña, bīna, bōna, bōna, bāmāna, also -pīna.

[khuña /kpuŋ/ (OK kvuŋ /kṣuŋ/ [K.357: 16, A.D. 578-677], female slave name, ∼ khvuṅ /kṣuŋ/ [K.855: 3, A.D. 1078-1177], 'peak')). See khba'ña.

kambuña /kampuŋ/. 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).

 bütu /put/. 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 /ppur/. (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.

sburā /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 /pupaʃ/]

pambula /bampuʃ/. (tr.) to poison.

krabula /krpaʃu/. 1. (intr., of odors) 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 vvah /bʊh/ (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. bēh, boḥ, -baḥ, -vesa, veḥ, -voh, vaḥ.

[chbuḥ /cpuh/]

cambuḥ /campuh/ [OK camvuh /cəʔbuh/ (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.

- büka /-puuk/. mass, mound, group. Cf. pūka, baka, bwka, -boka.

bamnūka /pumnuuk/. heap, pile; stack, rick (of hay).

babūka /ppuuk/ = babwka.

[khbuκa /wpukuκ/]

kambūka /kampuuk/. mound, pile.

[chbūka /cpuuk/]

cambūka /campuuk/. 0. group, grouping. 1. section (of literary work), chapter.

būja /puuc/ [Alteration of Skt/P bīja]. 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.

[khbuja /kpuc/]

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.

bamnūta /pumnūut/. wad, pellet, ball (of mud, rice, paper, lichen, or the like).

thbūta /tpuut/. 1. (tr.) to wring, twist; to splice (cordage). 2. (tr.) to form into a mass.

būna /puun/ [OK "vvanī ~ vvanni /βuun/ (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, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būla, bora, -mā'la.

babūna /ppuun/. (intr.) to come together, gather, form a mass. Cf. prabūna.

* prabūna /prapuun/ = babūna.

rabūna /rpnuun/. (perfective) to be piled up in a disorderly heap.

-būla /-puul/. mass; heap, pile. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, bora, -mā'la [khbūla /kpuul/. to raise up]

kambūla /kampuul/. 1. top, summit. 2. chief.

bwka /pūuēk/ [OK *vok /bōok/ ~ *vvak /βuuk/]. 0. group, mass, collectivity. 1. group, party, company. Cf. puka, baka, -būka, -boka.

OK vnoak /bnook/ [K.904B: 10 (A.D. 713)] ~ vnvak /βnuuēk/ [K. 713: 4 (A.D. 893)]. group, company, troop.

babwka /ppūuēk/. 1. area, field, domain. 2. group, party. Cf. babūka.

[chbwka /cpūuēk/]

cambwka /campaūuek/. class, category, group.

bwta /pūuēt/. (tr.) to press down on and rub; to chafe. Cf. būta.

bamnwta /pumnūuēt/. (wooden or bamboo) fire-maker, fire-sticks.

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bwna /púuən/. (intr.) to hide, be hidden.

bmnwna /pumnuuən/. 1. hiding-place. 2. (by extension) refuge; retreat, sanctuary.

[pabwna /ppuure/]

pambwna /bampuure/. 1. (causative) to hide sth. 2. (factive) to hide oneself. 3. kind of cake made of glutinous rice wrapped in caramel.

bwrə /půuə/. cable, hawser, line.

[khbwra /kpůuə/]

kambwra /kampuure/. (of normally slender and shapely form) to be massive and shapeless.¹

bæ /pēe/. 0. to do, make, form. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend. Cf. -væ.

'ambæ /qampēe/ [OK 'amve /qəŋbæ/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D. 611) vs. 'ambe /qambee/ (K.413D: 7, A.D. 1361); > probably Thai ṣʰānā /qamphae/ (for *ṣʰānā /qamphae/)] (that which is formed [sc. out of a whole]) subdivision of a province 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 /pēek/. 1. (intr.) to be listless, languid, enervated; (of objects) to be inert, weightless, buoyant. 2. dense mass of flotsam. Cf. mœka, vœka.

[raboeka / rpēek/]

rambœka /rupēek/. 1. (intr., of sea or land) to heave or swell slowly. 2. (by trope) to be deeply moved, in the grip of strong emotion.

bænə /pēŋ/. 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. -pənə, -bənə, -pənə, -pənə, -bənə, ba'na, ba'na, bənə, bi'na, bu'nə, bənə, bo'nə, -bəmənə, also -pia'nə.

[pabœnə /ppəŋ/]

¹But cf. Headley I: 54b.
pambœña /bampéøŋ/. (tr.) to cause to swell or bulge, thrust out (chest).

[khboña /kpréøŋ/]
kambœña /kampéøŋ/. derogatory form of bœña.
crabœña /crapéøŋ/. (intr.) to jut or project far out.
rabœña /rpéøŋ/. (intr.) to stand out or up. Cf. rabæta.

bœta /pœté/. 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.

[pabœta /ppéøt/]
pambœta /bampéøt/. (intr.) to draw oneself up (to full height), jib.
rabœta /rpéøt/, occurring only in rabœta rabœña: 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 /cpéøp/]
cambœpa /campéøp/. 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, -bum.

khboema /kpréøm/. 1. (tr.) to feel aversion to, revulsion for. 2. disgust, repugnance.

-bœsa /-pœs/. to stand up or out. Cf. -bîh.

chbœsa /cpéøs/. (intr.) to form a protuberance or bulge. Cf. chbîh.

crabœsa /crapéøs/. (intr., of teeth, etc.) to stick out, jut; to be protruding, prominent.

bìaca /pìisc/. (intr.) to be dented, made concave by a blow. Cf. viaca.

[pabiaca /ppìisc/]
pambìaca /bampìisc/. 1. (tr.) to pound in in order to
hollow out. 2. (tr.) to pound down in order to eliminate a bulge.

-খাজি -biata /-piaét/. (tr.) to press, enclose, be close to. Cf. -pita, pida, piata, bita.

bniata /pniáét/. 1. pen or paddock for elephants. 2. (by trope) numeral classifier for eight elephants. 3. low ground contiguous to a man-made pond.

sbiata /spíáét/. (intr.) to be packed tight, squashed, crushed, flattened.

sambíata /sampaíét/. 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.

ঝাপ biapa /piəp/. 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 pāta, ṭāta, ṭeta.

বিয়া biara /piər/. [P vera (= Skt vairā), 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 /pumniər/. the baleful consequences of revenge.

-খাজি -biara /-piər/. to step, walk, tread. Cf. -bā, bāra, also bāna.

'ambiara /qampiər/. 1. (tr.) to walk gingerly and watchfully along (path, etc.). 2. (intr.) to move furtively, sneak, skulk. Cf. 'ambāra.

'বিয়া beca /péeə/. 1. (tr.) to take away, withdraw, remove, subtract; to filch, purloin. 2. (tr.) to place out of danger, hide, shield, protect, preserve. Cf. veca.

tbeca /tpéeə/. (tr., to disentangle fibers) to whip or card (cotton) with a bow.

tambeca /tampéeə/. carding bow.
-beca /-péec/. to blink. Cf. -bica, mica, -meca, vica, -veca.

    [rabeça /rpéec/]

    rambeca /rumpéec/ [MK (RSP 3265)]. wink.

beña /peeŋ/ [MK beña /beeŋ > peeŋ/ (K.261C: 1, A.D. 1561; K.261B: 3, A.D. 1578-1677)]. 1. (intr.) to be full, replete, complete, sufficient; to be satisfied, sated, forfeited. 2. (tr.) to fill up or in; to cover up.

    [pabeña /ppéen/]

    pambeña /bampéeŋ/. 1. (tr.) to fill; to fill out, complete. 2. (by trope) to fulfill, accomplish.

lbeña /lpeeŋ/. (intr.) to be full, plump, portly.

benä /peeŋ/. 1. (tr.) to coil, wind, twist, wrap; to turn up (in, back), double, fold. 2. (intr.) to coil up, curl (into a ball). Cf. bändha, -bä'na, bëna, vä'hta ∼ vànda, va'na, -vina, viana, vena.

bhënä /pnéeŋ/. 1. any coiled formation. 2. coil (of snake). Cf. bhënä.

    [pabenä /ppéen/. Cf. babena and prabenä].

    pambenä /bampéeŋ/. (tr.) to coil up, roll, wind.

*prabenä /pprapéen/. = babena.

babenä /ppéen/. 1. (tr.) to coil or roll up. 2. (tr.) to fold (up) together. Cf. prabenä.

*rabenä /rpéen/. (of a crowd or swarm) to turn or drift to one side.

rambenä /rumpéen/. 1. (intr.) = rabenä. 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.

-bëka /-pēek/. to part, be open. Cf. -pēka, pā'ka, pēka, ṭēka, vēka.

bhënēka /pnēek/ [OK vneka /bnēek/ (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. phēnēka.

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thbēka /tpēk/ [OK tvek /tβēk/ (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.

tambēka /tampēk/ [OK tamvek /təŋβēk/ (K.352S: 27, A.D. 878-977), male slave name]. 1. (intr.) to be (definitely, characteristically) bald. 2. one who is bald-headed.

bēna /pēn/. cup, mug. Cf. -pāna, -puña, -peña, -poña, -poña, baña, ba'ña, bāna, bīna, buña, boena, boña, -bāmna, also -pina.

-bēna /-pēn/. to describe a circle, turn, rotate. Cf. va'ña, vāna, viña, viña, -veña, vēna, vāmna.

[khbpēna /kpēn/]

kambēna /kampeeŋ/ [OK kamveŋ /kəŋβēŋ/ (K.56A: 26, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. circular wall, encompassing rampart. 2. (by trope) lip and wall of tobacco-pipe bowl.

[lbēna /lpēn/. to throw overhead].

lambēna /lumpēn/ [OK lamveŋ /ləŋβēŋ/ (K.669C: 27, A.D. 972)]. spear, lance, javelin.

bēna /pēn/. (intr.) to assume the padmāsana, sit tailor-fashion with legs crossed in front of one. Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bena, vānta ~ vāndha, vā'na, -vina, viana, vena.

bhēna /pneŋ/. 1. the padmāsana; 'aṅguya bēna bhēna, to sit in the padmāsana. 2. lap formed by the legs folded in front of one. Cf. bhēna.

-bē /-pē/. to part, open. Cf. bui, bo, -ba, -vesa, ve, -voh, va.

*chbē /cpē/ = sbēh.

sbēh /spē/. thick, pendulous lip.

sambēh /sampe/. derogatory form of sbēh.

-bai /-paj/. to be animated, able. Cf. vai.

prabai /prapaj/ [OK pravai /prəβaj/ (K.393S: 33, A.D. 1055 (?))]. 1. (intr.) to be good, estimable, endowed with excellent qualities. 2. (by extension) to be of great

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worth, valuable, worthy.

[rabai /rpój/]

rambai /rumpój/. 1. (intr.) to be alert, watchful, vigilant. 2. (tr.) to watch closely, observe attentively, scrutinize.

-ŋaŋa -boka /- póok/¹. swelling, protuberance. Cf. pūka, baka, -būka, bwka.

traboka /trapóok/. buttocks, breech.

-ŋaŋa -boka /- póok/² [Chinese (CLK, item 53)]. to smear. Cf. pūka.

[paboka /ppóok/. Cf. baboka].

pampoka /bampóok/. (tr.) to plaster thickly.

baboka /ppóok/. (tr.) to give several coats of plaster or the like.

ŋaŋa boña /póon/. 1. knobby protuberance on either side of elephant's head. 2. bell-shaped buoy. Cf. -pāna, -pūna, ṁeňa, -poňa, -pōna, baňa, ba'ňa, bāňa, bīňa, buňa, bēňa, bēňa, -bāmāňa, also -piaňa, -moňa.

raboña /rpóon/. (of a collectivity) to drift one after the other; to be adrift.

[sboña /spóon/]

samboña /sampóon/. 1. (intr.) to be swollen, puffed up, bloated. 2. (by trope) to be bulky, voluminous.

ŋaŋa bopa /póop/. 1. (tr.) to lie prone on, stretch oneself out on. 2. (by extension) to overlie, cover. Cf. -bapa, -ba'pa, bœpa.

ŋaŋa bora /póor/. 1. (intr.) to fill, be full; (of water) to well up, rise to the top; beňa bora, to be brimful, full to overflowing. 2. (of river) to be swollen. Cf. -pa'ňa, -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 /spóər/. (intr., of human face) to be full and bright.

bola /póol/ [OK vol /βool/ (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.

bampola /puməʊol/. 1. tale, story, account, relation; name of a meter. 2. recitation (of text); utterance; talk, speech.

boh /póh/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. internal organ; (by restriction) stomach. 2. inner wall. Cf. buh, -bēh, -bāh, -vesa, veh, -vōh, vaḥ. Note also krabaḥ.

-bum /-pum/. to be closed (up), unopened. Cf. muma, -mum.

krabum /krapum/ [OK klavom /kləβəm/ (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.

bām /pōem/. (tr.) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. pāma, piama, bāma, also -poema, -bōema, -oema; -bun, -muma, -mum. [pabām /ppoem/]

pambām /bampōem/. (tr.) to make or let take in the mouth.

bāmna /peən/. (tr.) to stand or place oneself in front of in order to conceal or protect; to shield, screen, hide. Cf. -pa'na pāmna.

bhāmna /pheən/. 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. [pabāmna /ppeən/]

pambāmna /bampeən/. 1. (tr.) to block or cut off the view of, screen, veil, mask. 2. (tr.) to block, stop up, caulk.
-baugh /-peə/. to swell. Cf. -pāna, -puña, ṭeṇa, -poṇa, -poṇa, baṇa, baḥa, bāna, bīna, buṇa, bæna, bēna, boṇa, also -piaṇa.

[dhbaṇa /tpeə/]

dambāma /tumpeə/. 1. sprout, shoot. 2. (by restriction) bamboo shoot.

bāḥ /peə/. 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. ṭaḥ.

[sbaḥ /speə/]

sambāh /sampeə/ [But cf. Old and modern Javanese, Malay, Nagaju Dayak sēmbah 'eerbewijs, eerbiedige buiging, hulde'; Cham sambah 'Adoration, hommage, culte; salut, révérence'; Toba Batak somba'; Tagalog sambā '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.

-baḥ /-peə/. to part, be open. Cf. buḥ, -bēḥ, boḥ, -vesa, vēḥ, -voḥ, vaḥ.

krabah /krapeə/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. stomach. Cf. boḥ.
Bh

bhāya /phòj/ [Skt/P bhaya]. 1. fear, fright, alarm, dread, terror. 2. (intr.) to be afraid, scared, frightened.

pambhāya /bomphòj/. (tr.) to scare, frighten, intimidate, strike terror into.

bhara /phôr/. (intr.) to lie, fib, prevaricate.

kambhara /kamphôr/ [OK kambha /kəmbhô/ (K.669D: 46, A.D. 972), female slave name]. (intr.) to be an inveterate liar, delight in lying, be deceitful by nature.

pambhara /bomphôr/. (intr.) to lie deliberately, tell a lie.

bhā'na /phôn/. 1. (intr.) to be confused, in error. 2. (intr.) to make an error in reckoning, miscalculate. Cf. bā'na.

pambhā'na /bomphôn/. 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 /bomphit/. (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 /bomphuut/. 1. (intr.) to tell a lie. 2. (tr.) to mislead, deceive.


mbhāi /mphpòj/. 0. one score. 1. twenty.

bhālē /plēe/ [Skt/P bala]. (intr.) to be foolish, senseless, silly, inane.

babhālē /pplēe/. intensive of bhālē.
Ma’ta /mut/. 1. [MK (RSP, passim)] (intr.) to be firm, strong. 2. (tr.) to confirm, strengthen; to agree upon in advance. Cf. mā’ta, muta.

dhma’ta /tmut/. (tr.) to bear patiently, put up with, endure.

-mā’na /-man/. to be instant, immediate. Cf. miña, meña.

'amā'na /qampa/ [For *mpā'na /mba/, < idx /-b-/ + mā’na] literary equivalent of 'ammiña; 'amā'na miña, only a moment ago, just now; that very moment, (in) that split second.

Mā’ta /mət/. 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. thmā’ta /mat/¹. 1. mouthful. 2. word; numeral classifier for words.

thmā’ta /tmat/. (tr.) to fold up (cut areca nut and betel leaves) into a quid.

Mā’ta /mat/.². (intr.) to be firm, solid, sure; to be real, authentic. Cf. ma’ta, muta.

chmā’ta /cmat/ [Cf Old Mon cmat /cmət/ 'to be true']. 0. to be solid, entire, in good order. 1. uncastrated animal.

OK canmat /cənmat/ [K.748: 15 (A.D. 613)]. 0. one of a class of uncastrated animals. 1. uncastrated bull.

Māya /mīəj/. [Skt/P māya]. 1. illusion, phantom, apparition. 2. dream; idle thought. Cf. māi.

mamāya /mmīəj/. 1. bad dream, nightmare. 2. mental anguish.

Māla /mīəl/. (intr.) to be dear, beloved, cherished.

mnāla /mniə/. 0. dear one, darling. 1. appellative in literary (mostly religious) texts: my dear.
-mā'la /-moel/. 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.

-māsa /-miəh/. to be shameful. Cf. -mā'sa, -mah.

khmāsa /kmaah/ [OK kmas /kmaah/ (K.451N: 9, A.D. 680), female slave name, kmās /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.

-mā'sa /-mah/. to be shameful. Cf. -māsa, -mah.

*rā 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.

*miña /min/ [Cf. Surin Khmer /man/ '(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 deverbalization) a moment ago, a few minutes ago, just (now); in a moment, at once. Cf. -mā'ña, -meña.

'ammiña /qammān/. at the very moment in the past. Cf. 'ampra'ña, 'ammeña.

-mila /-mil/. to look at. Cf. -mila, møela.

ramila /rmil/. (tr.) to view, regard, consider. Cf. ramila.

mīña /miŋ/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. younger sister of either parent: aunt. Cf. mīna, -meña.

mīna /miŋ/. to be big. Cf. møeña, also bīna, etc.
dramāna /trəmīnə/. (intr.) to be too big, oversized, outsize.

mīna /myən/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. second-person pronoun, derogatory. Cf. mīna, -meña.

-mla /mlə/. to look at. Cf. -mila, møla.

ramīla /rmələ/ = ramila.

-muca /mʊcə/. to dip the head. Cf. muja ˅ mujja.

pramuca /proməcə/. (causative) to oblige (s.o.) to dip or bow his head.

muja ˅ mujja /mʊcə/ [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 /croməcə/. (causative) to make (s.o.) plunge (his head) into water.

muta /mutə/ [OK mut /mutə/ (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, ða’məta.

muma /mʊmə/ [OK mum /mʊmə/ (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. -bʊm, -mʊm.

pramuma /proməmə/. 1. (tr.) to join two lines or families. 2. (tr.) to gather into a corner.

-mula /mulə/. to be round; to roll (up). Cf. mūra, mūla, -mwra, mwla.

mamula /mmulə/. (intr.) to crouch as in passing through a narrow opening. Cf. pramula.

tramula /tramələ/. (intr.) to have the form of a flattened sphere, be oval or ovoid.

pramula /promələ/. (intr.) to gather oneself in, make one-
self smaller in order to pass. Cf. mamula.

 raided muh /muxh/ [OK muh /muxh/ (K.426: 2, A.D. 578-677), muh /muxh/ (K.212A: 8, A.D. 1027)]. 1. nose. 2. [MK] muh hni /mu(h) nii/ (K.353S: 16, 17, A.D. 878-977) and modern muna /mun/, which probably developed from it]. before, earlier.


 raid -mūna /-muṇ/. to push out the lips, pout. Cf. pūṇa.

cramūna /cramoṇ/ = crapūṇa, srappūṇa.

 raid mūra /muur/. 1. (tr.) to roll, coil up; to wrap, envelop. 2. (intr., by trope) to be excessively shy. Cf. -mula, mūla, -mura, mwla.

 raid mamūra /mmuur/. 1. (intr.) to stoop, cower, crouch. 2. (intr.) to move furtively, slink.

 raid khumūra /kmoor/. 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.

 raid pramūra /prmoor/. roll: coil, ball; hank, skein, twist, spool; scroll. Cf. pramūla.

 raid ramūra /rmuur/. 1. (intr.) to be rolled up, wrapped up. 2. roll; pack, bundle. Cf. ramūla.

 raid mūla /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.

 raid chmūla /cmool/. 1. (tr.) to form into a compact mass: to wrap, pack, bundle. 2. (tr.) to crush, crumple; to rumple, crease.

 raid cramūla /cramool/. (intr.) to be tangled, confused.

 raid pramūla /promool/. 1. (tr.) to bring together into a compact mass, unite. 2. (by extension) to amass, gather, collect, accumulate. Cf. pramūra.

 raid ramūla /rmuul/. (intr., apparently by trope) to have gastric distress because of hunger or emotion. Cf. ramūra.

 raid sramūla /sramool/. (intr.) to be entangled, embroiled. Cf. cramūla.
-mwhra /-muuər/¹. to be round. Cf. -mula, mūra, mūla, mwlə.

*mamwhra /mmuũər/. (intr.) to be round, rotund, roly-poly, corpulent.

*khumwhra /kmuũər/¹. species of worm that attacks books and cloth.

-μwla /-μuul/. to be dark. Cf. -mwlə, -mola.

khumwla /kmuũəl/². (intr.) to be stale, musty.

mwlə /muulə/. 1. (tr.) to roll and gather in to a center. 2. (tr.) to twist, wring, screw (in, down); (by trope) to twist (facts), skew, distort; to slander. 3. (twisting of bowels) dysentery.

khumwla /kmuũəl/¹. 1. (intr.) to be twisted or wrung, with pain or anger. 2. abdominal cramps and attendant pain of dysentery.

ramwla /rmũul/. 1. twisting, writhing, contorsion. 2. (muscular) cramps.

-mwla /-muul/. to be dark. Cf. -mwra², -mola.

khumwla /kmuũəl/² [OK kmval /kmuulə/ (K.457: 10, A.D. 893), 'cloud', in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be cloudy, over-cast, dark, beclouded. 2. [MK (RSP 3053)] to be as black as a cloud.

mæka /mēk/. 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, vēka.

mamæka /mmēk/. 1. frequentative of mæka. 2. intensive of mæka.

mæna /mēn/. (intr.) to be big, strikingly large. Cf. -miña, also biña, etc.

chmæna /cmēnə/. (intr.) to be proud, haughty, arrogant. But cf. chmæna¹.

dhmæna /tmēn/. (intr.) to be strikingly large.

dramæna /trmēn/. (intr.) to be huge, enormous, colossal.
srəməŋə /srəməŋə/. (intr., to look large by reason of much hair?) to be shaggy, covered with hair.

mæəl /mæəl/ [OK mel /mæəl/ (K.175W: 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.

prəmæəl /prəmæəl/. 1. (tr.) to look down on from above; to sound, speculate upon. 2. (by trope) to look coldly at, view dispassionately or with apathy.

miaŋ /mǐaŋ/. (tr.) to turn and look towards, turn to gaze at.

chmiəŋ /cmiəŋ/ [Cf. Thai ชมี /cmiəŋ/]. (tr.) to see or look at from the side, out of the corner of one's eyes.

-meka /-mēk/. branch, limb. Cf. mēka.

kmeka /kmēk/. relative by marriage, parent-in-law.

-męŋ /-mēŋ/ [OK meŋ /məŋ/ 'child' (K.134: 17, A.D. 781)]. (intr.) to be inferior in age or status. Cf. miŋa, miŋa.

kmęŋ /kmęŋ/. 1. child, youngster, tot. 2. knave, page, servant.

OK kəməŋ /kəməŋ/ [K.9: 14 (A.D. 639; K.44B: 1 (A. D. 674)] ~ kəməŋ /kəməŋ/ [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.

-meca /-mēɛc/. to wink, blink. Cf. -bica, -beca, mica. dhmeca /tmęɛc/. (tr.) to shut (the eyes).

-męŋ /-męŋ/. to be instant, immediate; to follow in rapid succession, be close-set. Cf. -ma'nə, miŋa.

*chmęŋ /cmęŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be in serried ranks, in unbroken series, thick-set (colloquial form of smeŋa). 2. (intr.) to race, speed, dash.

dhmęŋ /tmęŋ/. tooth ~ teeth.
dramena /trämpfeːn/. 0. to be compact, well-knit. 1. (intr.,
mainly poetic) to be small and shapely, dainty, grace-
ful, girlish.

rameña /rmeen/. (intr.) to be placed in a row without in-
tervals.

smeña /smǹeŋ/. (intr.) to be or stand in serried ranks.
Cf. chmeña.

-ʔęː-meh /-meh/. to be sour.

khmeḥ /kméh/. 1. (intr.) to be sour, acid, tart. 2. dika
khmeḥ, vinegar. 3. (by trope) to be sour, sullen, aci-
dulous, glum. 4. (intr.) to be trivial, paltry.
srameh /srämeh/. (intr., of facial expression) to be peni-
tent, contrite, remorseful.

męka /męk/ [OK mek /męk/ (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.
-męka.

mai /maj/. (tr.) to suppose, conjecture, imagine; to sus-
pect. Cf. māya.
mamai /mméj/. 1. (intr.) to be wistful, dreamy. 2. (tr.)
to dream sadly of.
sramai /srämaj/. (intr.) to daydream, gather wool.

-moʔa /-mőok/. to be useless, worthless. Cf. mogha.
mamoka /mmőok/. bog formed by decomposition of vegetal ma-
terial.
smoka /smąaok/. 1. dense, tangled undergrowth. 2. (intr.)
to be unclean, delighting in filth

mogha /möok/ [Skt/P mogha]. 1. (intr.) to be useless,
good-for-nothing, shiftless, happy-go-lucky; to be disso-
lute, 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.

moʔa /móon/. knob, bump. Cf. boña.
tramoha /tramaaon/² [Cf. modern Mon kmąñ /kəməŋ/ 'forehead
of elephant'). (intr.) to have a knobby or bumpy head, like an elephant's. But cf. tramoña¹.

-ṭaṇa -mola /-móol/. to be dark. Cf. -mwra, -mwla.

sramola /srəmaol/ [OK sramol /srəmool/ (K.18: 19, A.D. 726), slave name]. 1. shade, shadow; image, reflection. 2. shade, spirit, esp. ancestor spirit.

-ṭaṇi: moh /móh/. 1. dirt, filth, foulness, impurity. 2. stain, blot, blemish; stigma, imperfection.

khmoh /kmaoh/². 1. (intr.) to be foul, putrid, stinking. 2. (intr., of odors) to be acrid, pungent, powerful.

-ṭi: 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 /kramom/ [OK klamum /kləmum/ (K.248: 12, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. virgin, maiden. 2. (by extension) unmarried female, girl of marriageable age.

-ṭo: mām /moəm/. 1. (intr.) to be strongly built, stout, sturdy, strapping, solid, robust, hefty. 2. (by extension) to be weighty, serious, important.

kramām /kramam/. 1. (intr.) to be strong, vigorous. 2. (intr.) to be stout, thick.

-ṭi: -mah /-meāh/. to be shameful. Cf. -māsa, -mā'as.

tmah /tmah/ [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, degrade, demean. 2. (tr.) to hold in contempt, scorn, despise.
y

ya'pa /jup/ [OK yap(p) /jɔp/ (K.56B: 30, A.D. 878-977; K. 521S: 4, A.D. 978-1077)]. hours of darkness, night. Cf. yāpa, -rāpa, -rā'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupu, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ūa'pa, -ūāpa, ūa'pa, -ūupa, -'īpa, -'ūpa.

-yama /-jɔom/. to bow. Cf. ūama v ūama.

srayama /srojaam/. (intr.) to hang down, sag, droop list- lessly; 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 /jɔobol/ [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.

-ūa /-jaa/. to hang down. Cf. -ūa, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

rayā /rajaa/. 1. pendant, festoon, (wall) hanging; pendant (for ears). 2. the nodding flowers of genus Fuchsia. Cf. rayāna, rayāla.

*yāka /jiiš/. (intr.) to hang down in a confused or unsightly manner.

rayāka /rjiiš/. (intr.) to be old and worn out, on the verge of collapse, rickety, ramshackle, tumbledown.

ramyāka /rumjiiš/ = rayāka.

[syāka /sjaak/]

samyāka /samjaak/. (tr.) to suspend at a good height and in disorder.
yāna /jaːn/ [Chinese (CLK, item 240)]. 1. kind, sort. 2. way, manner, mode. Cf. rāṇa.

myāna /mjaːn/. 1. one kind (sort). 2. one way (mode, manner). 3. (by denominalization) in one way; on the one hand.


drayāna /trɔjɪw/. 1. (intr.) to hang in large, deep festoons. 2. (tr.) to festoon.

rayāna /rjīw/. 1. (intr.) to be hanging down, dangling. 2. (intr.) to be festooned. Cf. raṟā, raṟāla.

-yāpa /-jīwp/. to cover over. Cf. ya'pa, -rāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, la'pa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa, -hāpa, ḡā'pa, -hupa.

[syaapa /sjaap/]

samyāpa /samjaap/. overhang, eaves (of roof); veranda roof.

yāma /jīw/. [Skt/P yāma]. 1. night watch of three or four hours. 2. (intr.) to stand watch.

myāma /mjīw/. 1. one watch. 2. (by extension) one time, turn, shift; once.

yāra /jīw/. 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.

[bhya /pjīw/]

banyāra /punjīw/. 1. (tr.) to hang down, suspend, dangle. 2. (tr.) to stretch, extend, protract.

-yāla /-jīw/. to hang down; to stretch. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

rayāla /rjīw/. 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. ra'yā, ra'yāna.

srayāla /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 /jyt/. 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 /projyt/. (tr.) to draw to oneself or bend with great effort.

yīta /jyyt/. 1. (intr.) to draw out, be extensile. 2. (intr.) to be slow, late. Cf. yīta.

[bhyīta /pjyyt/]

banyīta /punjyyt/. 1. (tr.) to stretch; to deprive of elasticity, make loose or slack. 2. (tr.) to make late, delay.

rayīta /rjyyt/. (intr.) to be uncommonly slow.

yīna /jyn/. (intr.) to last, be long-lasting, keep for a long time.

[bhyīna /pjyyn/]

banyīna /punjyyn/. 1. (tr.) to make last long. 2. (by extension) to cause to be permanent or eternal.

-yuḥa /-juŋ/. to hang down. Cf. -yūḥa, -yoña.

brayuḥa /projuŋ/. (tr.) to hang on to with much effort.

[syuḥa /sjon/]

samyuḥa /samjon/. (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.

srayuta /srojot/. 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 postinitial /r/, of srayuta; > Thai ส้วายุท /sāaj jūt/]. Desmos chinensis (Annonaceae), a climbing plant with fragrant yellow flowers having drooping petals.

yuya /juj/. exclamation to startle or frighten. Cf. yūya.

[bhyuya /pjūj/]

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.

[bhyula /pjul/]

banyula /punjul/. (tr.) to cause to hang loose, bend (tree branch) earthward.

yuh /juh/. cry to incite dogs to pursue or attack. Cf. ṅuh.

[bhyuh /pjuh/]

banyuh /punjuh/. (factive) to cry "/juh/*"; (causative) to incite to pursue or attack.

-yuṇa /-juuṇ/. to hang down. Cf. -yuṇa, -yoṇa.

trayūṇa /trajōon/ [OK trayoṇ /trajoṇ/ (K.877B: 15, A.D. 578-777), trayvaṅ /trajuven/ (K.200B: 3, A.D. 1145)\(^1\)]. banana flower.

[yūya /jjuj/ = yuya.

yūra /juur/. (intr., of time) to be long, slow. Cf. -yā,

\(^1\)But this OK trayvaṅ 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.
prāyūra /prjゥゥər/. 0. to extend in series, 2. [MK (RSP 1557)] genealogical line, lineage, family.

ywra /jゥゥər/. (tr.) to carry suspended in the hand as by a string. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, yona, yola.
bywra /pjゥゥər/. 1. (tr.) to let dangle. 2. (tr.) to hang, suspend. 3. (by trope) to put off, postpone, defer.

-yeḥ /-jėh/. to separate. Cf. -yēḥ, yah.
[syeḥ /sjėh/]
samyeḥ /samyėh/. (tr.) to wear (a lower garment) so as to expose the belly. Cf. samyėḥ.

-yeḥ /-jėh/ = -yeḥ.
[syėḥ /sjėh/]
samyėḥ /samjaėh/ = samyėḥ.

yona /jōon/ [Cf. OK yon /joon/ 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. -yuḥa, -yūha.
brayoňa /projoon/. (intr.) to pull or tug at one another.
rayoňa /rjōon/. (intr., of a collectivity) to be hanging down.

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 /praˈjaol/. 1. (carpenter's, joiner's) plumb line. 2. (intr.) to be situated out of reach, too far away. Cf. srayāla.

bhyla /pjóol/]

banyola /punˈjoʊl/. (factive) to swing steadily; (causative) to swing steadily, impart a steady swinging motion to.

[rayola /rjóol/]

ramyola /rumˈjoʊl/ [Cf. MK ramyvala /rəmjuˈwəl/ (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 /joˈboʊm/ [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.

yah /jeθ/. (tr.) to separate, spread (arms, legs), open wide. Cf. -yeh, -yēh.

[bhyaθ /pjesh/]

banyah /punjeθ/. (tr.) to separate, spread, open.

rayah /rjeθ/. (intr.) to be separated, split, cleft.
--ra /-rɔɔ/¹. to seek; to find. Cf. raka, -ra-ra.

kra /kra/ [OK kra /kɾɔɔ/ (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 /kəmra/· fact or state of being hard to find, poor, or difficult.

-ra /-rɔɔ/². to hold up, support. Cf. raña, -ra'ña.

dra /tɾɔɔ/. (tr.) to support from below, hold up, uphold, bear.

*damra /tumrɔɔ/. anything serving to hold sth. up: holder, stand, support; receptacle.

raka /roɔɔ/ [OK rok /roɔɔ/ (K.357: 19, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to seek, look (search, hunt) for; to try, endeavor; (by deverbalization) to, for. 2. (by extension, to try to find) to find, get. 3. (tr.) to look up, see, visit. Cf. -ra, -rara.

-raka /-roɔɔ/. to thrust down, cover from above. Cf. ra'ka, ruka, -huka, also rā'ka.

craka /craɔɔ/. 1. (tr.) to insert, introduce, thrust into, shove into, stuff, cram, load; to slip (ring onto finger). 2. narrow passage.

camraka /camraɔɔ/. 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 /pañcraɔɔ/. (factive) to force (sth.) into, pack into, stuff.

jraka /jrɔɔ/ [OK jrok /jrɔɔ/ (K.163: 7, A.D. 578-777), female slave name; cf. Old Mon (c)r(u(k) /cɾɔɔ/ 'to take refuge or shelter in' and cinruk /cənɾɔɔk/ 'shelter, refuge']. (intr.) to get under cover, take shelter, take
refuge or asylum. Cf. jruka, sruka.

jajraka /ccrook/. (intr.) to wince, flinch, cringe,

sraka /srak/. 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 /samrak/. 1. (tr.) to bring down, lower. 2. low water, low tide. 3. moment at which river begins to drop.

-ra'ka /-ruk/. to fall, be low; to cover from above. Cf. -raka, ruka, -huka, also rā'ka.

[kra'ka /krak/. 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 /prak/ (K.9898: 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 /srak/. 1. (intr.) to drop, drip, trickle. 2. to drain, flow off or out; to run, pour.

samra'ka /samrak/. 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 /reæksaæ/ [Skt rakṣā (cf. P rakkhā); OK rakṣā /raksaæ/ (K.749: 9, A.D. 717)]. (tr.) to watch (over), guard, protect. Cf. -lā'ksā.

raña /rooŋ/¹. 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 /ɾənəɾaː/. 1. horizontal line from which multiple fishing lines are suspended. 2. (fishing) line in general.

sraṇa /sɾəɾaːnə/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 /sorəɾaːnə/ [Anomalous expansion of sraṇa]. 1. [MK (RSP 2716)] neck. 2. (rājasabda) neck.

raṇa /ɾəɾaːnə/2 [Cf. Old Mon 'arān /əɾəɾaːn/ '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, riṇa, -roṇa, -rāṃa, -laṇa, -laṅa, -loha, -lāṃa.

traṇa /trəɾaːnə/. 1. (tr.) to screen, strain, filter, percolate, leach; to purify, cleanse, refine. 2. (by trope) to collect, receive (advice, instructions).

tamraṇa /təmʌɾaːɾaːnə/. screen, strainer, filter for liquids.

kantraṇa /kəntraːɾaːnə/. large strainer of plaited bamboo.

[praṇa /prəɾaːnə/]

pa pracna /ppɾəɾaːɾaːnə/. (tr.) to dip up carefully so as not to raise sediment.

[braṇa /ɾəɾaːɾaːnə/. See braṇa]

pambrana /bəmpraːɾaːɾaːnə/. (intr., of countenance) to be beaming, radiant.

'ā ṛaṇa /qaːɾaːɾaːnə/ [Anomalous expansion of raṇa]. alembic.

raṇa /ɾəɾaːnə/3. 0. way; line. 1. row or bed of vegetables in garden. 2. gutter under eaves for leading off rainwater. Cf. -laṇa, -luṇa, -loha.

raṇa /ɾəɾaːnə/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. -rāṇa, -ruṇa, -rāṃa.

rapaṇa /ɾəpəɾaːɾaːɾaːŋə/ [OK rapan /ɾəɾaːɾaːŋə/ (K.256A: 21, A.D. 984)]. barrier; fence, enclosure.

graṇa /ɡɾəɾaːŋə/ [OK graṇ /ɡɾəɾaːŋə/ (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. kraňa, kruňa.

gamraňa /kumroŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) protecting, protection. 2. (act of) donning monastic robes.

-ɾaŋa /-ɾoŋ/. to plait, braid. Cf. reňa.

kraňa /kraŋ/. 1. (tr.) to plait or twist (e.g., flowers into garlands, braid, weave. 2. (by trope) to compose (literary work). Cf. kruňa, graňa.

kamraňa /kamraŋ/ [Perhaps OK kamrañ /kənroŋ/ (K.133: 17, A.D. 678-777), female slave name]. 1. plait, braid; garland. 2. composition, literary work or (collective) works.

-ɾaŋa /-ɾun/. to hold up, support. Cf. -ra, raňa.

kraňa /kraŋ/. 1. shelter, hutch, cage (for birds); leaf granary. 2. (by trope) cage-like seat for infants.

traňa /trœŋ/ [OK *traŋ /trœŋ/, > MK traň /trœŋ/ (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.

tamraňa /tamroŋ/ [OK tamrañ /dœňroŋ/ (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).

draňa /drœŋ/ [OK dœň /drœŋ/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) ~ draň /drœŋ/ (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.

dramaňa /trœŋuŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhaňaňa; cf. OK dœňaň /drœŋ/ (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 /tumruŋ/ [OK damraŋ /dəŋʁuŋ/ (K.693B: 6, A.D. 1003)¹]. 1. form, shape; look, appearance, aspect. 2. (rājasabda) any article of accoutrement such as a weapon or ornament, esp. a ring.

ra'ňa /ruŋ/. 1. (tr.) to push, shove, thrust, prod. 2. (intr.) to be squat, stubby. Cf. -rīňa, ruňa, ūruňa, rũňa, reňa.

jra'ňa /cruŋ/. chopping block.

raťa /cru/. (runner) sleeper, supporting floor joist. Cf. raťa, rūta. Cf. also ranūta.

raťa /rut/ [OK rat /rot/ (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.

ramaťa /rmut/. 1. fugitive, escapee. 2. (by extension) renegade, deserter, turncoat.

[jraťa /crut/]

*jamraťa /cumrut/ = baňraťa.

*praťa /prat/ [OK parat /prot/ (K.178: 11, A.D. 994)]. 1. (intr., archaic) to be fast, fleet. 2. (by verbalization) speedily, quickly, in a trice.

*pampraťa /bamprat/. (intr., archaic) to put on speed, make haste, rush.

[braťa /prut/]

baňraťa /puqrut/. 1. (intr.) to let (s.o.) run away, or escape, let loose, free. 2. (by extension) to carry off, abduct.

-ra'ña /-run/¹. to exert oneself. Cf. rā'na, riana, also la'na, etc.

sra'ña /srang/. 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'ña /samran/. (tr.) to bring about an improvement in or prevent any aggravation of (ailment).

-\`ı -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 /tttrun/. intensive of dra'na-dra'na. Cf. tattruna.

'ahrna'na /qaqrun/. (tr.) to shake, e.g. tree branch in order to get fruit. Cf. 'ahrwna.

↳ rapper /roop/. (tr.) to order, arrange, make ready. Cf. -ra'pa, râpa, râ'pa, riapa.

rapper /rraap/. 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 /praap/. 1. (tr.) to be disposed next to, against, parallel with. 2. (intr.) to be near, close. Cf. priapa.

srapa /sraap/. 1. (intr.) to be parallel with one another. 2. (intr.) to match, rhyme, agree.

samrappa /samraap/. 1. (tr.) to make parallel. 2. by extension to arrange symmetrically or harmoniously; (by trope) to bring about agreement between, to reconcile.

↳ rapper /-roop/. to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lîpa, lupa, ha'pa, hâ'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ūa'pa, -ūāpa, ūa'pa, -ūupa.

krapa /kroap/ [OK karap /kroop/ (K.21: 4. A.D. 578-677)]. cover; covering, blanket; frame(work).

grapa /groop/ [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 /kumroop/. cover, covering.

paŋgrapa /baŋkroop/. 1. (tr.) to cover (over, up) with effort or deliberately. 2. (by trope) to bear
down on, keep under (tight) control, supervise.

-ra'pa /-rup/₁. to order, arrange, make ready. Cf. 
rapa, rāpa, rā'pa, riapa.

gra'pa /krup/ [OK grap /grop/ (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.

paŋgra'pa /baŋkrup/ (tr.) to complete, make up.

-ra'pa /-rup/₂. to cover. Cf. ya'pa; yāpa; -rapa; -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupā, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ḡa'pa, ḡāpa, ḡā'pa, ḡupa.

gra'pa /krup/². (tr.) to cover, protect (from above). Cf. saŋrupa.

cra'pa /crop/. 0. to peer down on from above. 1. (intr.) to fish in shallow water with a trident.

cāhra'pa /caqrop/. iron trident for spearing fish or eels in shallow water.

sra'pa /srup/. 1. (intr., of elephants) to seek shade, repose under trees. 2. (by trope) to cool off, refresh oneself, repose, relax.

rama /room/. 1. (intr.) to follow in order after others, come after or later. 2. (by trope) to be secondary, subordinate, minor. Cf. -rima, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lam, lām.

[jrama /crorem/]

kaŋjrama /kancrorem/. (intr.) to be subdued, cowed, intimidated.

drama /trorem/. (tr.) to be weakened, enfeebled, debilitated; to be listless, enervated. Cf. droma.

damrama /tumrorem/. weakness, debility, decrepitude. Cf. damroma.

dadrama /ttrorem/. (intr.) to be chronically weak, show constant lassitude, be anemic. Cf. dadroma.

kandrama /kantrorem/. 1. (intr.) to be weak, sickly, frail, feeble, wan, puny. 2. (by trope) to feel helpless or impotent, be in the grip of fear.

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-rama /-raum/. to be united, one with. Cf. rāma, rwma, riama, roma, rum, -ram, -loma, -lum, ĥuma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

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. unanimity, agreement.


rapara /rbərə/ [Cf. raka šī 'to seek to eat, = gain one's livelihood']. occupation, trade; profession.

rala /rələ/. 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 /rnələ/. (intr.) to be square-cut, heavily-built, stocky. Cf. ranola.

[grala /kɾələ/]

gamrala /kumrələ/. 1. (intr.) to be roughly cut, unfinished, roughed out; (by trope) to be rough, coarse, crude. 2. dugout, pirogue cut from tree trunk. Cf. kamrola.

[drala /trələ/]

kandrala /kəntɾələ/. (intr.) to be stocky, thick-set, squat, dumpy.

[brala /prələ/]

bañrala /punrələ/. (tr.) to give a straight, squarish, or rough form to.

ra'la /rulə/. 1. (intr.) to be thick-set, squat. 2. (intr.) to be compact. Cf. rala, -rola.

-ra'la /-rulə/. to move with a jerk. Cf. rula.

tra'la /trələ/. (weaver's) shuttle.

ra'sa /ruhə/ [OK 'aras /qərh/ (K.557/600E: 6, 9, A.D. 611),
male and female slave name, =G.)ras /qañh  =roh/ (K.726C: 15, A.D. 678-777; K.352N: 29, A.D. 878-977), female slave name and 'to live'; > MK =ras /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, -lása, lā'sa, -losa, also rāh.

rāpa'sa /rāh/. 1. thing, object. 2. property, belonging; possessions, stock, capital, wealth. 3. (rarely) = 'amra'sa.

pra'sa /prā/. 1. (tr.) to keep alive; to keep, raise (animals), nurture. 2. (tr.) to revive, resuscitate. Cf. prosa.

sra'sa /sroh/. 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 /samarah/. 1. freshness; comeliness, charm; smartness, chic. 2. (intr.) to be fresh, new.

'amra'sa /gmarah/ [OK 'amras /qañroh/ 'keeper, attendant' (= 'amraḥ) (K.502: 1, 4, A.D. 578-677) and 'living being' (K.562: 22, A.D. 578-677)]. means of livelihood. Cf. OK 'amraḥ.

rahāsa /raḥah/ [Back-formation < Skt ramhas 'speed, quickness, velocity', > Khmer rahāsa]. 1. (intr.) to be quick, lively, brisk, alert, bright, keen. 2. (intr.) to be fast, swift, rapid, speedy, prompt. Cf. -rahāsa.

ramhāsa /rumhah/ [False derivative; see above]. 1. alertness. 2. quickness, speed, rapidity.

-rahāsa /-raḥah/. to be swift, impetuous. Cf. rahāsa.

*prahāsa /prohah/ [MK (RSP 332)]. violence, impetuosity.

rā /ríə/ [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 oars 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, -rwāla, -rialal, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.
rapā /rbāa/. 1. (act, fact or result of explicating) narration, narrative, account, chronicle. 2. unfolding (of tale, plot), development. Cf. 1pā.

trā /traa/². 1. (intr., to bar the way) to intervene; to supervene, occur; bum trā spœya, 'without there occurring [any] let-up, = without surcease'. 2. (intr.) to stretch, extend; to be widespread, scattered.

brā /príiə/ [Cf. English cleaver and Middle Mon mra /mraʔ/ 'dah, machete'; > Thai wż /phráa/ '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 /punrīiə/. 1. (intr.) to cause to waver or hesitate. 2. (tr.) to wreck, ruin, doom (plan, enterprise).

kambrā /kampríiə/ [OK kambrā /kanbraa/ (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.

rāka /rīiək/. 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 /rmíiək/ [Commonly altered to /rmíiət/]. (intr., of infant) to have diarrhea.

[trāka /traak/]

*kantrāka /kontraak/². (intr.) to be clad in filthy rags.

[brāka /príiək/]

bahrāka /punrīiək/. (intr.) to induce elimination or discharge, bring on diarrhea.

-rāka /-rīiək/. to pause. Cf. -riaka.

srāka /sraak/. 1. (intr.) to pause (as in work), rest, or take a break; to pause, let up, calm down. 2. (intr.) to be quiet, calm, at ease; to be rested, refreshed, relieved. Cf. sriaka.

samrāka /samraak/. 1. (tr.) to relieve (mind), alleviate (anxieties), assuage (woe). 2. (intr.) to refresh oneself, rest, relax; to be restful.
रा'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/]

bāñrā'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).

रा'ka /reək/\(^2\) [MK *rāka /rak/, < Thai ūn /rāk/ '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.

रा'na /rīəŋ/\(^1\). 1. body build, form, figure, shape, cut. 2. size, dimension(s); height, stature. 3. bearing, (womanly) beauty. Cf. -rā̄na, also ūṇa.

gra'na /krīəŋ/. 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.

cahgra'na /caŋkrīəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be unshapely, big and ugly. 2. (intr., euphemism) to have the limbs open while reclining or sleeping.

brā'na /prīəŋ/\(^1\). 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.

mrā'na /mrīəŋ/ ∼ mrā'na /mraaŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 622)] in what manner? how? 2. [MK, passim; presupposing 'in some way, somehow'] probably, most likely.

रा'na /rīəŋ/\(^2\). 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).
[brāṇa /prīṣṇa/]

baḥrāṇa /puṇṛīṇa/. (intr.) to teach (s.o.) a lesson.

-raṇa /-rīṇa/¹. to be light, bright. Cf. raṇa, riṇa, -roṇa, -rāṇa, -lāṇa, -loṇa, -lāmna.

brāṇa /prīṇa/². 1. (intr.) to grow light (after dark). 2. (intr.) to be dim (as during first light of day), indistinct, obscure.

pambrāṇa /bamprīṇa/. (intr., of moon) to shed a pale light; (of daybreak) to pale, brighten.

srāṇa /sraṇa/. 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. srāṃṇa, slāṃṇa.

-raṇa /-rīṇa/². to rise up, bar the way. Cf. raṇa, -ruṇa, -rāṃṇa.

crāṇa /curaṇa/. (intr.) to stand up straight or stiff; to bristle. Cf. crāṃṇa, jrāṇa.

prāṅga ~ prāṅga(ṇa) /praṇa/ [Wrongly attributed to unattested Skt *prāṅga and to Skt prāṅgaṇa 'fore-court, courtyard, court, yard'; OK praṇ /praṇ/ ([K.79: 24, A.D. 639]). high tower as an architectural form, tower sanctuary.

-raca /rīc/¹. 1. (intr.) to fall or run out/over, spill. 2. (tr.) to spill or spread over, cover, scatter, disperse, strew. Cf. ṇaeca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

brāca /prīc/¹. 1. (tr.) to splash, spatter; to sow broadcast. 2. (intr., of water) to spread over great distances.

pambrāca /bamprīc/¹. (tr.) to splash, squirt, spurt (water, blood, etc.)

-raca /-rīc/¹. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. ṇaeca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, -lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hocca.

[raṇāca /ṛīc/. See lḥaeca]

ramṇāca ~ ramṇāca /rumṇiic/ [OK lāmṇāc /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.

-រា‌ណាគ/រីាឯ/ to stand up, be stiff. Cf. -រា‌ណាហ.
  rapañña /rbaañ/. resistance; strength, force, energy, vigor.
  krāṇa /kraañ/. (intr.) to refuse to budge, be stubborn.
  crāṇa /craañ/. 1. (intr., of hair, etc.) to bristle, stand up, be bristling (as with fright). 2. (of fruit) to be prickly.
  srāṇa /sraañ/. 0. (intr., of emotion, fever) to mount. 1. (by restriction) to have the preliminary shivering of fever. Cf. sasrāṇa.

-រា‌ណាប/រាយ/ to stand up, be stiff. Cf. -រា‌ណាហ, reṅa.
  trāṇa /trañ/ [OK taraṅ /trañ/ (K.9: 18, A.D. 639)]. 1. stand of Imperata cylindrica or the like, grassland, savannah; (by trope) outland, outlying region. 2. glade, clearing.
  [srāṇa /srañ/. See srāṇa]
  sasrāṇa /ssrañ/. 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.

រា‌តាគ/រីឯ/ 0. to be spread out, extended. 1. (intr.) to range, patrol, wander about. 2. (intr.) to make a raid, foray, incursion. Cf. rāta, -reta, lāta, also lūta -lwa.
  ranāta /rnāñ/. 1. bamboo bedstead. 2. (by trope) boat-shaped percussion instrument with wooden or metal resonators: the Khmer xylophone or metallophone.
  brāta /prīañ/. (tr.) to spread, scatter, disperse; to radiate.
  babrāta /pprīañ/. (intr.) to sparkle, glitter, scintillate.

-រា‌តាប/រីឯ/ to turn or peel back. Cf. lā’ta.
  krāta /kraañ/. (intr., of garment) to slip off or down.
  ’ā krāta /qaa kraat/ [Anomalous expansion of krāta].
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 /sraat/. 1. (intr.) to remove one’s own clothes, undress, strip. 2. (intr.) to be undressed, unclothed, bare.

samrāta /samraat/. 1. (tr.) to undress. 2. (intr.) to disrobe, take off one’s own clothes.

rāta /roet/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, strewn about, in disorder. 2. (intr.) to be scattered, sundered, parted, separated. Cf. rāta, -reta, lāta, also lūta, -lwa.

rara’ta /rroet/. (intr.) to be scattered all over, lie in utter disarray, lie every which way.

[prā’ta /prat/ = bra’ta]

*pamṛā’ta /bomrat/ = pambrā’ta.¹

brā’ta /proet/. 1. (tr.) to part, divide, separate. 2. (intr.) to be separated from, lose.

bahrā’ta /puqroet/ = pambrā’ta.

pambrā’ta /bomproet/. (tr.) to separate (e.g., man and wife) by force, sunder, tear apart.

kambrā’ta /komproet/. (intr.) to be miserably isolated, forlorn.

rāna /ríen/. 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. -ræna, la’na, lāna, luna, lūna, -lwa, -læna, liana, liana.

crāna /craan/. 1. (tr.) to drive before one, push, propel. 2. (tr.) to push back, repel, drive off.

[drāna /tríen/]

[dadrāna /ttríen/]

dandrāna /tuntríen/. (tr.) to overrun by force of arms, invade.

brāna /príen/ [Probably by ellipsis for brāna brai, ‘one who ranges the forest’]. hunter, huntsman.

¹Pambrā’ta occurs, for example, in the राजविधान, 60a.
rā'na /roən/. 1. (tr.) to urge on (animal), press, over-work, wear out. 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, strain (esp. in moving the bowels), drive or overtask oneself. Cf. -ra'na, riana, also la'na, etc.

grā'na /kroən/. 0. to reach the limit. 1. (intr.) to suffice, be enough or sufficient; to be satisfactory. 2. (by deverbalization) only; hardly.

drā'na /troən/. (tr.) to weary of, be tired (sick) of; to have had enough of.

*dralā'na /tɾoloən/ [Anomalous expansion of drā'na, with dissimilation of /-rvn- > -rvl-/]. (tr.) to have had enough of (the airs or talk of s.o.).

pandrā'na /bantroən/. (tr.) to sicken, wear out the patience of.

rāpa /ɾíəp/. 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 /ɾníəp/. 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 /baṅkraap/. 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 /cranp/. 1. prostrating panic. 2. (intr.) to quake, shiver, shudder. Cf. criapa.

ṭarāpa /ṭəraap/ [Anomalous expansion of OK ta rāp /də raap/ (K.219: 13, A.D. 1050)]. 0. regularly, continuously, for as long as. 1. always, ever. Cf. ṭrā'pa, triapa.

drāpa /trǐəp/. 1. (tr.) to bring down (prey), capture by pouncing upon, fell. 2. (intr.) to be flattened, crushed.

prāpa /praap/ [OK parap /pr(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 /bomraap/. 1. (tr.) to flatten, smooth, even up, equalize. 2. (by trope) to crush (revolt), repress, put down.

[brāpa /prīiap/. See prāpa]

banrāpa /punriiap/. 1. (tr.) to smooth (out), tidy up; to equalize. 2. (by trope) to tame, master.

rā'pa /roəp/ [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 /bomrap/. 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 /rīaṃ/ [Cf. modern Mon rām /rèm/ '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, ōnum, -hum, also rām, -lām.

ranāma /rnīaṃ/ [OK rnmā /rnaam/ (K.165N, 21, A.D. 952)]. dense forest in low-lying areas along marshes and watercourses.

krāma /kraam/. rock-sugar, sugar-candy. Cf. kriama.
srāma /sraam/

samṛāma /somraam/. 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.

-ṟām -rāma /-ṟīem/\(^1\). to beat. Cf. rām.

*grāma /krīem/. (of thunder, waterfall, collision) roaring or reverberating sound. Cf. grām.

gamṛāma ~ gamrāma /kumṛīem/. 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.

-ṟām -rāma /-ṟīem/\(^2\). to halt. Cf. hāma.

praṁa /praam/. 1. (tr.) to prohibit, forbid. 2. (by extension) to issue (prohibition or warning), announce, warn, advise.

pamṛāma /bomraam/. 1. (act or fact of) prohibiting, prohibition. 2. (that which prohibits) prohibition, warning, advisory.

rāya /ṟieaj/. 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, strewed, straggling; to reach out, stretch, extend. Cf. -rāya, roya, lāya ~ ṭāya, lai.

rāpāya /rbaaj/. 1. (painting) to mix colors. 2. to paint in various colors; to alternate colors.

rarāya /rrīej/. (intr.) to be scattered all about, strewed all over; to lie in disorder, be haphazard.

jrāya /crīej/. 1. (intr.) to be thin, diluted, watered down, watery. 2. (by trope) to be limp, soft, slack, lax, flabby.

*drāya /trīej/. 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.

baṇrāya /punṛīaj/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strewn. 2. (intr.) to be scattered about, jumbled up. Cf. baṇnarāya.

baṇnarāya /punnrīaj/ [Anomalous expansion of MK "baṇrāya /baṇraaj > ponraaj = baṇrāya by attribution to P vanṇa (= Skt varṇa) '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 /pprīaj/. 1. (intr.) to scatter in all directions, radiate, be radiant or brilliant, glisten. 2. (by trope) to be smiling, all smiles, beaming.

srāya /sraaj/. 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 /somraaj/ [OK samrāy /sonraaj/ (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.

-रङ् -rāya /-rīaj/. to cut; to afflict. Cf. -rī, rai ṛai.

krāya /kraaj/. 1. name of a species of venomous snake. 2. name of a large fish. 3. name of a large tree: Xylophia vielana or pierrei (Annonaceae). Cf. krai.

trāya /traaj/. (tr.) to cut or clear (trail).

tamrāya /tamraaj/. trail cut through forest.

-रङ् 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, -rwla, -rial, -ra, -rēla, rola, hāla.

rapāla /rbaal/. 1. evil spirits, collectively. 2. epidemic.

rapāla /rumbaal/ = rapāla.
krāla /kraal/ [OK krāl /kraal/ (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'lā.

kamrāla /komraal/ [OK kamrāl /kənraal/ (K.129.2, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. carpet, mat; sheet, cover, doily, etc.

crāla /craal/¹. (intr., of large fire) to spread, increase in size or intensity. Cf. crāla², jrāla.

jrāla /jrīal/. (intr.) to lean, slope, incline; to be inclined or inclining, sloping, shelving. Cf. crāla¹.

jamrāla /cumrīal/. 1. (tr.) to tip, incline. 2. incline, slope, declivity.

drāla /trīal/. 1. (intr.) to sprawl on one's belly, wallow. 2. underwater depression formed by rolling of fish.

brāla /prīal/. 1. (tr.) to spread, extend; to emit, shed (light). 2. (intr., of light) to be diffused, faint, pale, dim.

bahrāla /punrīal/. 1. (intr.) to cause (fire) to spread. 2. (by trope) to exacerbate (dispute).

*babrāla /pprīal/. (intr.) to glitter, glisten, sparkle, gleam.

srāla /sraal/. 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 /samraal/,. 1. (tr.) to lighten, relieve, alleviate, unburden. 2. (by restriction) to give birth to, be delivered of. Cf. samrā'la.

-crā -rāla /-rīal/. to burn. Cf. 'āla.

crāla /craal/². (intr.) to be red-hot; to be fiery red.

-crāl /-roal/. to spread; to favor. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rwla, -rial, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

krā'lā /krāl/. reddish area surrounding local infection. Cf. krāla.

srā'la /sral/. (tr.) to take the pick of, select. Cf. srāla.

*samrā'la /samral/. 1. (intr.) to be picked, selected. 2. (by trope) to be select, choice, élite. Cf. samrāla.

rāva /ríəw/. 1. (intr.) to feel one's way, grope. 2. (by trope) to be wary, cautious, tentative; to proceed warily.

jrāva /críəw/. 1. (tr.) to grope for. 2. (by trope) to investigate, examine; to do research on.

brāva /príəw/. 1. (tr.) to do by guesswork, as a shot in the dark, take a stab at. 2. (by trope) to guess.

rāva /ríəw/² (of liquids) to be thin, watery, weak, diluted, watered down. Cf. riava, -liava, -hiava.

-ṛasa /-ríəh/. to scrape, scratch, scuff. Cf. rā'sa, -rīsa, rūsa.

krāsa /kraah/ [Usually attributed to krās /kraah/ 'tortoise shell' (cf. Thai krāa /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 krāa /krā/ 'long-handled broom, etc.']. comb.

crāsa /craah/ [OK crās /craah/ (K.258A: 46, post A.D. 1107) in toponym¹]. 1. (tr.) to scrape or brush against; (of horse, 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 /camraah/ (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.

pañcraha /bancraah/. 1. (factive) to bristle, put up (feathers, quills, neck fur). 2. (by trope < causative) to go the wrong way.

rā'sa /roəh/. 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 /rnoē/. 1. scraper. 2. rake, harrow.

ramā'sa /romoē/. 1. (that which one scratches) itch, pruritus; itching. 2. (intr.) to itch, be itchy; (by extension) to tickle, be ticklish.

-raŋ /-rō/¹. to be bright. Cf. rah¹.

*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 elucidate, 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.

-raŋ /-ro/². to close, cover, bar the way. Cf. rah².

krā'sa /krah/. 0. to be firm, solid. 1. (intr.) to be thick, thickset, heavily built.

kamrā'sa /kamrah/. thickness, solidity.

srā'sa /srah/. (tr.) to close off or in, enclose, as by a fence, enceinte, moat or abatis.

samrā'sa /samrah/. enclosure, barrier.

*īc rica /ric/. 1. (intr.) to fall or run out, spill, escape, slip away. 2. (by trope) to be worn out. Cf. āca, -rāca, -rūca, rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

rica /rmc/. (intr.) to trickle out in a thin, intermittent stream. Cf. crūca.

pañcrica /bancrāc/. (tr.) to let trickle, pour out in a thin or intermittent stream. Cf. pañcrūca.

-rīṇa /-rīn/. to be little, scant. Cf. ra'ña, ruṇa ~ ruña, rwña, reña.

priṇa /prān/, occurring only in priṇa-priṇa. (intr., of liquids) to be very small in amount.
papriña /prəɲ/ = papreña.


prīta /prət/. 1. (tr.) to make tight, taut, stiff, rigid; to tighten, fasten, fix. 2. (by trope) to be strict, severe, exacting.

-ðə -rim /-rim/. to be lower, after. Cf. rama, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lām, lām.

srima /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. samrima.

-ðə -rila /-ril/ ~ rīla /rəl/. 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, -hīla, -'ila, also hūra, etc.

ra'ila /rqəl/. 1. (intr.) to be slippery, slick, smooth. 2. (intr.) to slip; to slide, glide. 3. (by trope) to be smooth-tongued, glib.

ram'ila ~ ram'ila /rumqəl/. 1. (tr.) to slide, drag along a smooth surface. 2. internal or external viscous matter.

crīla /cʁəl/. 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 /srəl/. (intr.) to be smooth, slippery; to be shiny, polished, bright.

samrīla /samrəl/. (tr.) to polish (black object).

rīh /rīh/. 1. (intr.) to think, ponder, reflect. 2. (tr.) to think over/through, ponder, mull, consider. 3. [Connection uncertain] to mock, deride.

*tərīh /trəh/. (tr.) to think upon, ponder, weigh.

tamrīh /tamrəh/. 1. (act or fact of) thinking: consideration, thought, reflection, cogitation, study. 2.
mind, intellect, sense, intelligence; ability, competence, skill.

-रि /-ri/. to stain, sully.
[ग्रिह /krih/. to be foul, filthy].

गम्रिह /kumrih/. (intr.) to be black with filth, be grimy.

गग्रिह /kkrih/. (intr.) to be bathed in sweat and covered with blackish grime.

-री /-rii/. to afflict; to cut. Cf. -राया, -्री, राई.

क्रि /krēaj/. 1. (tr.) to nip, cut or pinch off with fingernails; to prune, trim, cut up (bush, wood). 2. kra kri: (intr.) to be in straitened circumstances, in want or misery.

क्रमी /kramēaj/ [Metathesis of *कम्री /kamrēaj/].

1. anything unclean, disgusting or probably noxious.
2. germ, microbe.

रिका /riik/. 1. (intr.) to open out, blossom, broaden, expand. 2. (by trope) to refresh oneself; to enjoy oneself. Cf. -रिका, -रे, also रे.

ब्रिका /priik/. 0. to spread, increase, intensify. 1. (intr., of black) to be intense, shiny, jet-black.

बान्रिका /puṇriik/. (tr.) to open out, spread, enlarge, expand.

म्रिका /mriik/, occurring only in म्रिका-म्रिका. Expressive for the rapid and repeated opening and closing of butterfly's wings or the like, and for irregular sobbing.

रिखा /riiq/. 1. (intr.) to be dry, dried up. 2. (by trope) to be wasted away, fleshless, bony, gaunt. Cf. निखा, रिखा, -रेखा, रेखा, राखा, -लाखा, लिखा, -लिखा, -लाखा. [ब्रिखा /priiq/. to dry out].

बान्रिखा /puṇriiq/. 1. (tr.) to dry out. 2. (by trope) to dry up, use up, consume (all), exhaust; to ruin (s.o.), corrupt, despoil.

*grīsa grūsa /kriih kruuh/. Expressive for grumbling or complaining in an abrasive manner.

gagrīsa gagrūsa /kriih kkruuh/. intensive of grīsa-grūsa.

-ʳīka /-r'yk/. to open out, blossom. Cf. rīka, -rēka, -līka, also rēka.

brīka /pr'yk/. 1. opening, start, inception. 2. dawn, daybreak; morning.

⁶rīha /r'yη/. 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. riña, rīha, -reñä, rēna, rāmīña, -lāhā, līha, -līña, -lāmāhā.

rapīña /rb'yη/. 1. hardness, toughness. 2. (intr.) to be firm, obstinate, obdurate.

crīha /cr'yη/. 1. (intr.) to harden. 2. (presumably by trope) to sprint, run at top speed.

camrīha /camr'yη/. iron or wooden bars (over window or the like), grill, grating.

drīña /tr'yη/. 0. to fix, implant. 1. (intr.) to be fixed, firm, fast, rigid; to be unable to move, immobilized.

damrīha /tumr'yη/ [OK damrīn /dənryη/ (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, bide one's time, decline to continue, answer, act.

prīña /pr'yη/ [OK priñ /pr'yη/ (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 /bamr'yη/. 1. effort, exertion; endeavor. 2. resolution, determination, will.

[briña /pr'yη/. See priña].

bahrīña /purnyη/. (tr.) to harden, stiffen; to let get hard or stiff.

kambriña /kompryη/. (intr.) to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

śrīṇa /śr̥ṇa/. (intr.) to be dried up, parched, arid, desiccated.

samśrīṇa /samśr̥ṇa/. 1. (tr.) to harden, let harden. 2. (intr.) to harden, set, become firm or stiff.

-śīṇa /-śiṇa/. to swing, roll. Cf. rēṇa, -lēṇa.

'ahṛiṇa /'aṇṛyiṇa/. hammock.

ṛīta /ṛȳt̥a/. 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, -ṛiṭa, -ḥiṭa.

[bṛīta /bṛȳt̥a/. to step up, accelerate].

baḥṛīta /pūṇṛȳt̥a/. (tr.) to gallop (horse).

ṛiṇa /ṛȳṇa/. 0. to swallow, gulp. 1. (tr., by trope) to plunder, pillage, despoil. 2. (by extension) to take possession of, seize, appropriate, confiscate, sequester. Cf. -ṛiṇa, -ṛepa, lepa, ḷiṇa.

rāpiṇa /ṛiṇa/. 1. (act or fact of) seizure: confiscation, sequestration. 2. (that which is seized) confiscated property. 3. one whose property has been confiscated.

cṛiṇa /cṛȳṇa/² [OK crip /cṛȳn/ (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.

triṇa /tṛȳṇa/. (tr., of bees) to suck (flowers), gather (honey).

ṛima /ṛȳm̥a/. [OK *rim /ṛym̥a/, > Thai ṭim̥ /rim̥/]. edge, brim, brink, verge, rim, lip; side, bank, border, margin, skirt, hem, edging.

trima /tṛȳm̥a/. 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.

tamtriṇa /tamṛȳm̥a/. 1. (tr.) to even up, bring into line with, adjust, equalize. 2. (intr.) to be even or

equal, proportionate, commensurate, in equal measure.

ți $~$ rîla /rîl/. 0. to slide, glide. 1. (tr.) to wear down or away, erode, abrade; to dull, blunt (knife). 2. (intr.) to be dull, blunt. Cf. $\sim$ rîla, -ræla, -hila, $\sim$ ila, also hūra, etc.

[grîla /kryl/. to be worn down, dull].

gamrîla /kumrîl/. 1. (intr., of knife, derogatory) to be blunt. 2. (by trope) to be squat, dumpy, lumpish.

[prîla /pryl/. to wear down, dull].

pañrîla /baqrîl/. (tr.) to wear down, abrade, dull.
Cf. bañrîla.

[brîla /pryl/ $\sim$ prîla].

bañrîla /puqrîl/ $\sim$ pañrîla.

-ț $\sim$ -ț $\sim$ -ry/ /-rî//. to afflict, be fearsome. Cf. -râya, -rî, -rai $\sim$ rai.

brț /prîy/ [Cf. OK varî /brry/ (K.127: 9, A.D. 683) 'custodian, steward' as well as modern prai /praï/ 'to be strong, corrosive, salted, pickled' and krai /kraj/ 'to be formidable; chief, leader']. (intr.) to have goose-flesh, horripilate.


grîta /kryyt/, occurring only in grîta-grîta. 1. onomatopeia for the sound of teeth gnashing or of sth. being dragged. 2. (optative) to feel an urge to squeeze or pinch out of affection.

gagrîta /kkrîyt/. (intr.) to show hostile intentions, be threatening.

ți $\sim$ ruka /rûk/. 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, râ'ka, -laka, lâ'ka², -lika, lika₁, luka, -lûka², -loka-huka, also râka.

rapuka /rbk/¹. ramming tool, rammer, ramrod, prod.

ranuka /rnuk/. (sliding) bar, bolt.

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*jruka /cruk/. shelter; refuge, asylum, sanctuary. Cf. jraka, sruka.

jaňruka /cuŋruk/. 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 /samrök/ [OK samrük /səŋrük/ (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.

-ŋ -ruka /-rük/. to sell. Cf. la'ka².

rapuka /rbok²/. (act or fact of) selling; sale.

ruña /ruŋ/. [OK ruñ ñ 'ruñ /ruŋ/ (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, -ræña, -roña, -rämña, læ, læña ñ ıæña, -loña, -lämña.

rapuña /rböŋ/. 1. size, measure, dimension, magnitude. 2. strength, power, force; number, amount, quantity.

[gruña /kruŋ/. to be unpleasantly big].

cañruña /caŋkruŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be uncommonly big or tall, imposing. 2. (by restriction) to be wide open.

cruña /croŋ/. 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. crũña.

camruña /camroŋ/. 1. (tr.) to restore, re-establish, keep up, maintain. 2. = pamruña.

pruña /pröŋ/. 1. (tr.) to make bigger: to enlarge, magni-

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.).

pamruňa /bamroŋ/. 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. camruňa.

sruňa /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.

samruňa /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 ’amruň /qanruŋ/ [K.79: 9 (A.D. 639)]. 0. bigness. 1. magnitude, measure, size, dimension; extent, area.

ruňa /ruŋ/. 0. to rise up; to shield, screen, protect, cover. Cf. raňa, -raňa, -raňna, also riňa, reňa, -roňa, -laňa, lāňa, -loňa, -loňa.

kruňa /kroŋ/ [OK kuruň /kruŋ/ [ku’ruŋ ʷ k³ruŋ] (K.451S: 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. kraňa, graňa.

druňa /truŋ/. 1. pen, cage, coop for birds or animals. 2. (by trope) lock-up, jail, prison. Cf. druňa.

ruňa /ruŋ/. 0. to press, compress. 1. (tr.) to push, prod, thrust. " ruňa /rop/. 1. (intr.) to be compact, thick-set. 2. (by restriction) to be squat, stubby, dumpy.

rapuňa /rboŋ/. 1. small stick used to push piles of rice in the blade. 2. rapiňa rapuňa: (intr.) to be pushy, nosey, aggressively inspective; to be double-dealing, scoundrelly.

sruňa /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.

samruňa /samroŋ/. 1. (tr.) to push inward or backward; to shorten, shrink. 2. (by trope) to cause to run short or run out, exhaust.
ruta /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.

druța ∼ druça /trut/. [Wrongly attributed to Skt ३०००]. 1. (intr.) to sink, subside, collapse, cave in. 2. (by trope) to sink, worsen, decline.

damruta ∼ damruça /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.

sruta /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 šmuta /smut/, by deformation of sruta, occurring only in šmuta druța /smut trut/: (intr.) to be abject, in wretched circumstances. Cf. srayuta.

samruta /somrot/. 1. (act or fact of) sinking: subsidence, slippage, fall, collapse. 2. (tr.) to cause to or let slip, sink, etc.

'añruta /qañrut/. conical hand-held basket-net for fish.

-runa /-runa/. to shake. Cf. -ra'na², -rwna.

gruna /kruna/. 1. (intr.) to shake, tremble, quake, quiver, shudder, shiver (with or as with fever). 2. the shakes, fever.

[gagruna /kkruna/. See gagra’na].

truna /tron/ = pruna.

tatruna /ttron/ = 'apruna.

pruna /pron/ ∼ truna /tron/, occurring only in pruna-pruna or truna-truna. Expressive for a bearing marked by trembling and humility. Cf. dra’na.

'apruna /ppron/ ∼ tatruna /ttron/. (intr.) to be all tremble, be in the grip of severe shuddering.

-rupa /-rupa/. to cover. Cf. ya’pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra’pa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, la’pa, lāpa, -lā’pa, līpa, lupa, hā’pa, 'a’pa, 'āpa, 'a’pa, also ňa’pa, -ṅa’pa, nā’pa, -ṅupa.

[grupa /krupa/. See grapa].

saṅgrupa /saṅkrupa/. (tr.) to pounce upon.

ruya /ruj/. fly (Musca). ∼ ruṣi /ruṣi/. 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 /rpuj/ [False derivative by metathesis of bruya] = bruya.

-ruya /-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.

ruła /rul/. (intr.) to lurch forward, move with a jerk, make a sudden start. Cf. -ra'la.

jrula /crul/. 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 sth., overdo (unexpectedly).
jamruła /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.

bañrula /punrul/. (tr.) to urge forward, press or push on.
pambula /bamprul/. (tr.) to cause (fire) to flare up; to stoke up.

-rusa /-ruh/. to space, intersperse. Cf. -ruh, ræsa, -reh ~ rēh, -la'sa, -leḥ ~ -lēh, loḥ, laḥ, also -roḥ.
[brusa /pruh/. to strew].
sambrusa /sampruh/ = sambruh.
ruḥ /ruh/ [OK ruḥ /ruh/ (K.723: 5, A.D. 578-777)]. 1. (intr., rare) to fall, drop. 2. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock down; (by trope) to demolish, wreck, ruin, destroy; (by restriction) to undo, unravel. Cf. -luḥ.

jruḥ /crurh/. (intr.) to fall, drop; to fall off, break or work loose, come off or apart.

jamruḥ /cumruh/. 1. (tr.) to let fall. 2. (tr.) to knock down, knock over, overturn.

-ruḥ /-ruh/\(^1\). to space, intersperse. Cf. -rusa, ræsa, -reḥ ~ rēḥ, -la'sa, -leḥ ~ -leḥ, loḥ, laḥ, also -roḥ.

cruḥ /croh/. (tr.) to space or place in close succession, plant or set up close together.

camruḥ /camroh/. 1. (intr.) to be interspersed, mixed. 2. (intr.) to be grouped close together, be close-set, thick-set, dense.

pruḥ /proh/. 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 /ppruh/. (intr.) to be spotted, dotted, studied, spangled.

sambruḥ ~ sambrusa /sampruḥ/. (intr.) to be covered or speckled with small white spots.

-ruḥ /-ruh/\(^2\). to pierce. Cf. -liḥ, luḥ.

[pruḥ /proh/. to pierce, perforate].

paṇruḥ /paṇroh/. (tr.) to bore or drill through. Cf. baṇluḥ.

\(^1\) rū /ruu/ [Probably same item as rū\(^2\)]. OK ru /ruu/ (K.557/600S: 3, A.D. 611) ~ rū /ruu/ (K.664: 12, A.D. 578-777), in slave and other personal names]. 1. (intr.) to be goodly, comely, fair, winsome. 2. (by extension) to be well, good, proper, just, right. Cf. -rūva, rau.

\(^2\) rū /ruu/ [Probably same item as rū\(^1\)]. OK ru /ruu/ (K.341S: 5, A.D. 673) ~ ruv /ruu/ (K.70: 3, A.D. 878-977) ~ rūv /ruu/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177). Cf. Old Mon row /row/ 'manner, like, as; to be'. 0. way, manner, mode, fashion. 1. (archaic, by denominalization) in the manner of, like, as.
rūnā /-ruuŋ/1. to rise up, be tall. Cf. ruña, -raña, -roña, -rämña, lē, lēña ~ lēña, -loña, -lāmña.

crūnā /crōon/. (intr.) to stand straight up, be upright, pointed, bristling. Cf. cruña.

camrūnā /camrōon/. upright stakes or pickets. Cf. camruña.

rūnā /-ruuŋ/2. to shield, protect. Cf. raña⁴, -rāña, -ruña, -rwña, -rämña, also rítña, rēña, -roña, -lā'ña, lāña, -liña, -loña.

drūnā /truuŋ/ [OK druñ /druŋ/ (K.78:16, A.D. 677) ~ drvān /druuaŋ/ (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

rūca /-ruuc/. to spill. Cf. hāca, -rāca, rica, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crūca /crōoc/. 1. (intr.) to flow in a thin stream, from or as from a spout or faucet. 2. onomatopoeia for this flow. Cf. crica, crwca.

pañcrūca /boncrōoc/. (tr.) to cause to flow or pour out in spurts. Cf. pañcrica.

prūca /prōoc/. Expressive for the spurting of liquid from a narrow opening.

paprūca /pprōoc/. (intr.) to issue from a narrow opening in short, quick spurts.

rūta /ruut/. (intr.) to slide, glide, swish. Cf. rata, ra'ta.

ranūta /rnutt/. (runner) stringer, joist.

crūta /crōot/ [OK crvat ~ crvatt /crusat/ (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.  

camrūta /camrōot/. 1. (act or fact of) reaping, harvesting, gathering in. 2. harvest, crop.

srūta /srōot/. 1. (intr.) to slip, slide, skid. 2. (by trope) to move swiftly, hurry, rush.

samrūta /samrōot/. (tr.) to let oneself slide, as down a rope, pole or tree.


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- 埇 -ｒुpa /-ruup/. to ingest. Cf. чрежден, -repa, lepa, hupa.

srुpa /srɔop/. 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.

samrुpa /samrɔop/. 1. (act or fact of) drinking, imbibing, absorbing. 2. (intr.) to be soaked.

- גוב -ｒुva /-ruuw/. to be goodly; to be well. Cf. rु1, rau.

trゅva /trɔow/ [OK taru /truu/ (K.109: 17, A.D. 655), male slave name, ∼ tru /truu/ (K.383B(VI): 37, A.D. 1121),

male slave name, ∼ tru /truu/ (K.484: 6, A.D. 1178-1277); > Thai  ragazze /truu/ '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.

tamrゅva /tamrɔow/ [OK tamru /dɔruu/ (K.480: 11, A.D.

578-677) ∼ tamru /dɔruu/ (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, suitable, proper; to fix, adjust; to decide, determine.

[srゅva /srɔow/. OK *saru ∼ saru ∼ srु /sruu/, to be good,

seemly. Possibly dialectal form of taru ∼ tru ∼ trゅ.]

's 埇 srゅva /qaα srɔow/ [MK, reflecting reanalysis of OK

'asaru /qaαruu/ (K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611) ∼ 'asaru

qaαruu/ (K.66A: 10, A.D. 578-677) ∼ 'asaru

qaαruu/ (K.816: 2, A.D. 678-777), female slave name, as if < Skt/P a- 'alpha privative' + *sarу ∼ sarу ∼ srע].

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.'

埇 rゅsa /ruuh/. 1. (tr., to wear down by abrasion) to file, rasp, grate, grind. 2. (by extension) to smooth, polish.

Cf. -rәsa, rә'sа, -rіsa -rүsa.

'aңrゅsa /qaғruuh/. file, rasp.

-rẉa /-rûa̯/ to hold up, support. Cf. -ra, raña, -ra'ha.

[OK *drvān /druu̯/ ~ drōn /dɾo̯/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) 'domain, holding'].

[OK *kradrvān /kradruu̯/, > Thai ក្រស៊ី /krasu̯/, > by back-borrowing modern Khmer krasẉa /krasúu̯/. department of public administration, ministry of government.]

rwca /rûueć/ 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 /crûueć/ 1. (intr., archaic) to be sharp, pointed. 2. (by trope) to be high, keen, shrill, piercing.

cranwca /cranûueć/ [Anomalous infixation of /-n-/ into a secondary wordbase on the pattern of /-rvn/- + *cwca]. pointed instrument: spit, skewer, brochet-
te.

OK trṿc /truueć/ [K.72: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.231: 3, A.D. 958-967; > Thai តើ /trṿet/]. 0. to complete. 1. (tr.) to inspect, examine, check; to verify, clari-
fy.

OK tamrṿc /tammruueć/ [K.420: 14 and K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977; > Thai តាម /tamru̯et/ 'police']. (one of a class of Angkorian official) inspector.

srwca /srûueć/. 1. (intr.) to be pointed, sharp-pointed, sharp, fine. 2. (military) point, vanguard.

samrwca /samruu̯eć/ 1. (tr.) to sharpen, put a sharp point on. 2. (tr.) to complete; to make ready (to do sth.).

-rwca /-rûueć/ [Probably same item as rwca]. to spurt, shoot. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crwca /crûueć/ 2. 1. (tr., esp. of liquid) to eject, shoot, squirt. 2. (by trope) to pour as a libation. Cf. crica, crūca, jrwca, sroca.

*jrwca /crûueć/ = crwca.

kañjrwca /kancrûueć/ [Probably reduction of MK kāma

crūca /kam cruec/ 'shooting missile'; vid. kām. 1. rocket, flare; (by trope) pump, syringe. 2. fireworks, pyrotechnics.

brwca /prúuac/. 1. (intr., of liquids) to issue in a single stream or jet. 2. expressive for a flash or pang of emotion.

rwā /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'āna, -riña, ruñā ∼ ruñā, reña.

krwā /krūuān/. 1. (intr.) to shrivel up; to double up, gather oneself in, crouch. 2. (by trope) to cringe.

jrwā /cruūan/. 1. (intr.) to be shriveled, wrinkled, rumpled, crumpled. 2. (by extension) to be garnered, corrugated. Whence by reduction of complex initial, jwāna = jrwāna.

prwā /pruūan/. 1. (causative) to make smaller, etc., reduce, condense, abridge; to shorten, tighten. 2. (facitive) to get smaller, etc., shrink, shorten, curl up, contract.

pañrwwā /bañruuān/. 1. (tr.) to shorten, condense. 2. (tr.) to cause wrinkling; to curl (hair).

-ruu -rwā /-ruuān/ [Probably same item as rwā]. to come to an end or point, be pointed. Cf. -lūña ∼ žūña, -lwāna, also la'āna, -luña.

brwā /prúuān/. arrow, bolt, shaft; dart.

rwta /ruuat/ [OK rvat /ruuæt/ (K.845: 11, A.D. 878-1077) ∼ rvātt /ruuæt/ (K.70: 11, A.D. 878-977) ∼ rvätt /ruuæt/ (K.158B: 32, A.D. 1003) ∼ rvvat /ruuæt/ (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. -lwta.

trwta /trūuæt/. 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.

tamrwwta /tamruuæt/. 1. pile, stack. 2. (intr.) to be in a pile or stack.
prwta /prüuæt/ [OK prvot ~ prvot ~ prvatt /prüuæt/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 899; K.2655: 24, A.D. 959; K.2405: 7, A.D. 979), personal name, and prvot /prüuæt/ (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.

-rwna /-rúwən/. to shake. Cf. -ra'na, -runa.

'aňrwna /qaňrúuæn/ = 'aňra'na.

rwpa /rüw apa/. 1. (tr., of hen) to cover; to gather (chicks) under herself and cover. 2. (by trope) to gather in, collect. Cf. ya'pa, yäpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lăpa, -lăpa, lipa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'a'pa, also ńa'pa, -ńāpa, ňā'pa, -ńupa.

[prwpa /prüuæp/]

paňrwpa /baňqruaŋp/. 1. (intr.) to join with one another, foregather, assemble, meet. 2. (tr.) to condense, concentrate, summarize.

rwma /rüuæm/. 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, rama, -riama, roma, run, -ram, -loma, -lum, huma, -hum, -ham, also rám, -lám.

prwma /prüuæm/. 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. brwma.

paňrwma /baňqruuæm/. 1. (tr.) to put together, combine. 2. (tr.) to reduce, condense, shorten.

pamprwma /bamprüuæm/ = prwma.

brwma /prüuæm/ = prwma.

[srwmæ /srũuæm/]

sahrwma /saňqruuæm/. 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.
rwya /rūeʤ/. 0. to be weak. 1. (intr.) to be weary, tired (out), fatigued. Cf. rāya.

trwya /trùuèj/. (of trees) tender young leaves.

brwya /prùuèj/. 1. (intr.) to be careworn, aggrieved, afflicted, distressed, tormented; to be troubled, worried, anxious; to be sad, dejected, melancholy. 2. care, woe, trouble, worry, anxiety.

srwya /srùuèj/. (intr.) to be fragile, delicate; to be easily broken, breakable, friable.

*samrwya /samrùuèj/. fragility, delicacy.

-rwya /-rùuèj/. to jut out, be salient. Cf. -ruya, -roya, laya.

brwya /prùuèj/. fin (of fish); flipper (of seal, etc.).

srwya /srùuèj/. species of horse-fly.

rwla /rùuèl/. (tr.) to boil quickly; to cook, grill. Cf. rola.

rapwla /rbùuèl/. pot with perforated bottom for steaming food.

jrwla /crùuèl/. 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 /rcùuèl/ = jrwla. Whence:

ramjwla /rumcùuèl/. 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.

prwla /prùuèl/. (intr.) to be agitated, disturbed, unsettled, in an uproar. Cf. prē prwla 'to go through a revolution, undergo a radical change. Cf. brwla.

brwla /prùuèl/. 0. to be agitated, quickened. 1. (tr.) to do in a hasty, superficial manner: to scamp. Cf. prwla.

-rwla /-rùuèl/. to spread. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la,
-rialà, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

crwa /crūəl/. 1. link (of chain). 2. (by trope) chain, irons, fetters, shackles, manacles.

brwa /prūəl/. 1. light hurdle placed in a watercourse to trap fish. 2. plaited bamboo splint for fractured bones.

srwa /srūəl/. 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, uncontrived.

samrwa /samrūəl/. 1. (tr.) to ease, relieve; to make (conditions, etc.) agreeable, improve; to reconcile (litigants). 2. (rājasabda) dra'ha brah samrwa, to laugh.

*pansrwa /bansrūəl/. (tr.) to smooth (the way, difficulties); to settle, resolve (differences).

rwa /rūəh/. 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, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, -loḥ, also riḥ.

rapwa /rbūəh/. 1. living flesh; open wound. 2. (intr.) to be injured, wounded. 3. wounded person, casualty.

trwa /trūəh/. 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.

brwa /prūəh/. (tr.) to eject (liquid) from the mouth in a rapid spray.

-rwa /-rūəh/. to go beyond. Cf. iīta, -lāta, lāsa, lwasa, hwasa.

jrwa /crūəh/. 1. (tr.) to overshoot, miss one's goal by going too far. 2. (by trope) to pass, surpass, outdo, exceed.

prajrwa /pracrūəh/. (reciprocal) to cross paths without meeting each other.
ræ /ræː/ [OK *re /rəː ~ re/]. 1. (tr.) to move, change the position of, shift, remove, take out or away; to unpack (goods), unload (cargo); to bring (food) up from the stomach, cough or spit out, chew (cud); to re-open (wound); (by trope) to appeal (case at law), reverse (one's judgment, change (one's mind). 2. (intr.) to move, shift, stir; (in sleeping) to work one's way upward in bed; (of swallowed food) to come back up into the mouth); to struggle upward, to free oneself; (by trope) to grow worse, increase. Cf. -ño, -ræə, re, -rë, -le, -lë, also -ræka.

præ /praː/ [OK pre /praː/ (K.49: 14, A.D. 664)]. 1. (tr., rare) to send, as on an errand or commission; cf. phnœ. 2. (tr.) to cause, order or have s.o. do (sth.); [MK, as imperative marker] let; (by extension) to assign, appoint, delegate. 3. (by trope) to use, make use of, employ, have the use of.

pamræ /bəmraː/ [OK pamræ /bənraː/ (K.557/600E: 2, A.D. 611)]. 1. (tr.) to serve, be in the service of, function under the authority of; to serve, minister to (guests), tend (fire). 2. servant, servitor; delegate, representative, (king's) minister. 3. service, duty.

-rækə /-ræk/. to move about. Cf. ræ.

*kræka /kræək/ [OK *krek /kræək/]. = kamræka.

kamræka /kamraːkə/ [OK kamrek /kənraːk/ (K.484: 8, 9, A.D. 1178-1277)]. (intr.) to move, stir, budge.

kakræka /kəkræək/ [OK kakrek /kkraːk/ (K.413B: 53, A.D. 1361)]. 1. (intr.) to fidget, be restless. 2. (by trope) to move about, shake.

[træka /traːkə/. See droæka].

*antroæka /qantraːkə/. (intr.) to be unsettled, have no roof over one's head, have no fixed abode, be footloose.

*droæka /trɔːk/. (intr.) to tremble, shake, quiver, quaver.

dadroæka /ttrɔːkə/. (intr.) to be shivering in one's shoes from cold, fright or the like.

-ræha /-ræŋ/. to rise up, be tall. Cf. raña¹, raña², -ra'ña, -raña², ruña, -ruña, -rʊna, -roña, -rämña, lœ, lœnə ~ lœnə, -loña, -ləmña.

droænə /ttrøŋ/. trellis to support climbing plants.
kandræna /kantréŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 215)] (intr.) to be insolent, arrogant, insulting. 2. (intr., of hair) to stand or grow straight up, be stiff.

-限期 -ræta /-ræt/. to move suddenly. Cf. ræ.

dräta /træt/. Expressive for an up-and-down quaking motion.

dadräta /ttṛæt/. frequentative of dræta.

bræta /præt/. Expressive for an involuntary start or jump.

babræta /ppræt/. 1. frequentative of bræta. 2. (intr.) to give a sudden start.

-限期 -ræna /-ræn/. to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. rana, ræ, la'na, lāna, lunə, lūna, -lwna, -læna, liana, liana.

kræna /kraən/. 1. (tr.) to move ahead or up, impel, propel, promote. 2. (tr.) to drive, encourage, urge, exhort, press. Cf. kæna.

cræna /краən/ [OK kreŋ /крён/ (K.809: 11, A.D. 878-887), > Thai krāŋ /čare̱n/]. 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.

camræna /comaɾən/ [OK camren /cemrən/ (K.451N: 10, A.D. 680), > Thai čame̱ /camrən/]. 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).

限期 ræpa /ræp/. 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. ræ.

[kræpa /краəp/]

kamræpa /kamraəp/. (intr.) to revive after a period of calm, resume, be stirred up.

sræpa /sraəp/. (intr.) to be quickened, stirred, stimulated, excited, enthused; to be impressed. Whence by metathesis, rasæpa /rasaəp/, to be ticklish.
samræpa /samraæp/. 1. (tr.) to excite, stimulate, fill with enthusiasm; to attract, allure, entice. 2. enthusiasm, pleasure, gladness, joy; allure, charm.

-raema /-ræom/. to move, be in motion. Cf. ræ, also rám ṛám,-lam ṛam,-lám.

græma /græom/. 1. (intr.) to be rough, uneven, bumpy, rugged. 2. (by extension) to be coarse, rough-coated, shaggy.

gagræma /ggræom/. intensive of græma.

jraema /jraæom/. 1. (intr.) to move around, keep moving; to be restless, in motion. 2. (by trope) to be agitated, excited, eager.

braema /braæom/. 1. (intr.) to move (around), be in movement. 2. (by trope) to be stirred up, excited.

babraema /ppraæom/. 1. frequentative of braema. 2. intensive of braema.

-raeya /-ræej/. to be spread, separated. Cf. rāya, riaya, roya, lāya ṛāya, lai.

traeya /traæoj/ [OK try /træej/ (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 = traeya mkhāna) further shore, opposite bank, other side; (calque of Pāli pāra) the Further Shore, i.e. place of sanctuary, salvation, nirvāṇa.

-raera /-ræer/. to move; to bring food up. Cf. ræ.

rapæra /rbaaær/. 1. stomach contents regurgitated by a corpse. 2. (presumably, time taken for food to be regurgitated by corpse) short time, while.

-raela /-ræel/. to be dull, blunt. Cf. -rila ṛila, rila, -hila, -'ila.

bræla /præel/. 0. to be dull. 1. (intr., by trope) to be dull, obtuse, doltish. 2. (by extension) to blunder about, play the fool.

kambræla /kampræel/. dolt, dunce, blockhead, ass.
ræsa /ræəh/ [OK res /رأى/ (K.444A: 14 and K.868A: 8, A.D. 974)]. 0. to separate, detach. 1. (tr.) to pick, pluck, cull, 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 -ræh, -la’sa, -leh -læh, loh, lah, also -roh, -læs’a.

rapæsa /raβæəh/. 1. (act or fact of) picking; choice, selection, election, finding. 2. foundling; stray animal or lost property reverting to Crown.

jraesa /kræəh/. (tr.) to pick or choose carefully, select with care or forethought.

jamræsa /kumræəh/. pick, choice.

*jajræsa /kcræəh/. (tr.) to go here and there picking or gathering (flowers, berries, shellfish, etc.).

draesa /træəh/. 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.

damræsa /tumræəh/. 1. (tr.) to spoil (child, etc.). 2. (intr., of child, etc.) to be spoiled.

*andræsa /kuntræəh/. (slang) bigwig, big-shot.

[sræsa /sraæəh/]

*samræsa /sɔmraæəh/ = jamræsa.

ríaaya /rɪəyəj/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai ริยา /รียำ/ 'continuously', < allomorph of OK *rąy (cf. -ræya) '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 ríaaya-riaaya [Cf. Thai ริยา], frequentative and intensive of ríaaya. Cf. rāya, -ræya, roya, lāya - lāya, lai.

ríāna /rɪyəŋə/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai รีง /รียง/, < OK ruŋ - 'ruŋ /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.

priāna /prɪyəŋə/. 1. (intr., of colors) to be light, pale. 2. (intr.) to be dim, indistinct.

-əðən -riaka /-ɾíək/1. to pause. Cf. -rāka.
sriaka /srìiàk/ [MK (RSP 4132)]. = srāka.

to tear, rip. Cf. hēka, hoka.

criaka /crìiàk/. 1. (tr.) to tear, strip, shred. 2. (by extension) to cut lengthwise, split, cleave, rive.

camriaka /camùrìiàk/. 1. slice, slab, section. 2. unit of measurement: half-breadth of a finger.

riaña /rìiàŋ/. 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. -niaña, -reña, reña, -liaña.

rapiaña /rbìiàŋ/. 1. order, series, succession; continuance, continuity; perseverance. 2. (continuation, extension) veranda. 3. balustrade, railing, handrail.

briaña /prìiàŋ/. 1. near surroundings, immediate neighborhood, vicinity, environs. 2. neighbors collectively.

riaña /rìiàŋ/. to raise, lift (?). Cf. lāña, etc.

criaña /crìiàŋ/ [OK creñ /creen/ (K.9: 19, A.D. 639), cryañ /crìiàŋ/ (K.659: 17, A.D. 968)]. 0. to raise the voice. 1. (intr.) to sing, intone.


riaña /rìiàŋ/ [OK ryàñ /riiàŋ/ (K.868A: 5, A.D. 974) and ryyàñ ~ ryyan ~ ryyan /riiàŋ/ (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. -raña, rā'na, also la'na, etc.

rapiana /rbìiàŋ/. 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 /prìiən/ [OK paryən ~ paryyan(n) ~ paryyan /prìiən/ (K.444B: 11, A.D. 974; K.444B: 10 and K.175S: 5: A.D. 987); K.868A: 22, A.D. 974)]. (tr.) to teach, school, instruct, train, drill.

pañriana /paŋrìiən/ [OK *pañrən /bənriən/ 'to be a teacher']. 1. (intr.) to teach, instruct. 2. (tr.) to teach, instruct.

riapa /rìiəp/ [OK ryyəp ~ ryyap /rìiəp/ (K.57A: 11, A.D. 889; K.349: 10, A.D. 954)]. 1. (tr.) to order, organize, bring order to, regularize, put in order, set out 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.

rapiapa /rblìiəp/. 1. (operation or manner of ordering, being ordered) order, method, lay-out, arrangement, disposition, organization. 2. (result of regularizing) formality, discipline. Cf. rapapa.

criapa /crliəp/. 1. (intr.) to be calm, quiet, tranquil, subdued, peaceful. 2. calm, quiet, tranquillity. Cf. crāpa.

triapa /triəp/. (intr., of troops) to be in an orderly, aligned mass.

tamriapa /tamrlìiəp/. 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 /prliəp/. 1. (tr.) to place (two objects) side by side: to weigh (one) against (the other), compare. 2. comparison, analogy; verbal image; (by denominalization) by analogy, figuratively. Cf. prapa, briapa.

briapa /príiəp/. 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 /ppríiəp/. intensive of briapa.

*sriapa /srlìəp/, occurring only in srā'pa sriapa. (intr.) to be all ready, all done.

*samriapa /səmrlìiəp/, occurring only in samrā'pa samriapa. various parts, elements, requisites.
-รกษ -riama /-ríəm/¹. to be solid, hard. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, roma, ṛum, -ram, -loma, -lum, ḫuma, -ḫum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

kriama /kɾiəm/ [OK *karyam /kɾiəm/, < Thai ทากิม /kɾiəm/]. 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 /kamɾiəm/. anything dried out or encrusted.

-รกษ -riama /-ríəm/². to be later, lower. Cf. rama, -rima, -roma, -lama, -loma.

triama /triəm/. 1. (intr.) to wait, rest, abide 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 /tamɾiəm/. 1. (tr.) to make ready for, make ready to receive or welcome. 2. preparations, arrangements.

[sriama /sɾiəm/. See srima].

samriama /samɾiəm/. (tr.) to do slowly or deliberately.


[raniala /rənίəl/]. Whence by assimilation, naniala /mnίəl/. (intr.) to sprawl, lie irregularly on one's back.

ramiala /rmίəl/. 1. (intr., of ball, bottle, etc.) to roll. 2. (intr.) to snake, slither. Cf. pramiala.

[priala /prliəl/]

praniala /prəniəl/ [For *praniala; anomalous expansion of *prialal on pattern of */-rvm/- + *piala]. 1. (tr.) to barge into (s.o.) out of playfulness. 2. (tr.) to sprawl all over (s.o.), cling to.

pramiala /prəmiəl/ [Anomalous expansion of *prialal on pattern of */-rvm/- + *piala]. (tr.) to roll. Cf. ramiala.

-รกษ riava /rǐəw/. 1. (tr.) to diminish, decrease, reduce, lessen. 2. (intr.) to decrease, taper (off), be tapering; to be slim, slender, narrow-waisted, svelte. Cf. rāva, -liava, hiava.
gria /kríːəw/ ~ kria /krɪəw/ [OK kryau ~ kryav /krɪəw/ (K.845: 18, A.D. 878-1077, K.238A: 5, A.D. 949; K.208: 42, A.D. 978-1077) 'gelding']. 0. to diminish, deprive. 1. (tr.) to geld, castrate (domestic animal).

gamriava /kumrɪiəw/ ~ kamriava /kamrɪiəw/. 1. (intr.) to be gelded, castrated. 2. gelding, castrated animal.

sriava /sərɪəw/. (intr.) to be small-boned and slender.

-ṝṝ ṭṝia /-ṛivable/. to cry, sound. Cf. -rev, also jiva.

*dria /tríəw/ [MK (RSP, passim). (intr., of birds) to twitter, warble.

ṝṝ re /rée/. [OK *re /ree ~ rəə/]. 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. -ṇəe, rəe, -rəeə, -ṛe, -le, -lē.

*jre /crée/. 1. (intr.) to turn down, tilt, slope, decline; (of sun) to go down, set. 2. (intr.) to be tilted, inclined, sloping.

*jamre /cumrée/. 1. (act or fact of setting) decline, setting (of sun). 2. slope, declivity, incline.

[bre /prée/]

baṅre /puŋrée/. (intr.) to move from one side to the other, shift.

-ṟṟṟ -reka /-réek/. to refresh oneself, enjoy oneself. Cf. rīka, -rika, -līka, also rēka

treka /trēek/. 1. (intr.) to be glad, joyous, pleased, delighted, elated. 2. (tr.) to rejoice or delight in, enjoy.

tamreka /tamrēek/. 1. joy, delight; (by restriction) passion, immoral pleasure, lust. 2. (tr.) to delight, wallow, in.

sreka /srēek/. 1. (tr.) to thirst or lust after. 2. (intr.) to thirst, be thirsty.

samreka /samrēek/. thirst; thirstiness.

-ṟṟṟ -ṛēn /-réŋ/1. to be ordered, continuous, unbroken. Cf. riaṅa, rēṅa.
breña /préen/ [OK preñ = preñ/ (K.256W/3°: 32, A.D. 984)
\(\sim\) vren /bren/ (K.297, A.D. 1278-1377)\(^1\)]. 0. to be
continuous, unbroken. 1. (intr.) to be handed down
from ancient times; to be ancient, traditional. 2.
(Cf. Skt smṛti) tradition; antiquity, the past.

-řeñ = reña /-řeñ/\(^2\). to dry up. Cf. nĩňa, rĩña, rĩña, rẽña,
rāmña, -lāňa, lĩña, -liňa, -lāmña.

rapeña /rbėen/. 1. small fish imprisoned in pools which
have gone dry. 2. (drying up of lungs) tuberculosis.

[sreña /srẽen/]

sañreña /saqrẽen/. (intr.) to become gaunt, grow hag-
gard, as a result of pain or sorrow.

samreña /samreẽen/. 1. (tr., of land) to drain, re-
claim. 2. (by trope) to use up, empty, exhaust.

\(\sim\) reca /reẽc/ [OK rac /rac/ (K.155: 6, A.D. 578-777),
in male slave name]. 0. to come to an end or point. 1. (in-
tr.) to be worn, ground down, scraped, filed down; to be
smooth. 2. (by extension) to be worn out, shabby, thread-
bare. 3. (by trope) to be bare (of leaves), devoid or di-
vested (of beauty). Cf. rwca, -lwca.

[greca /krẽec/]

gamreca /kumrẽec/. (intr.) to be worn out.

[preca /prac/. See breca].

*pamreca /bomrac/ [MK (RSP 2740)]. (tr., of elephant)
to kill.

breca /prẽec/ [OK vrac /vrac/ (K.154: 14, A.D. 684)]. (tr.,
of elephants) to kill, destroy, by trampling or by rip-
ping with tusks.

bañreca /puqrẽec/. 1. (tr.) to wear out. 2. (tr.) to

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\(^1\) Cf. G. Cœdès, "La date d'exécution des deux bas-reliefs
1052), where vnam vren may be a toponym (as Cœdès takes it) or
'range, chain, of hills'; cf. BEFEQ, XLII (1943-1946): 93 and
133. The form vren 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
(A.D. 578-777). In K.790: 16 (A.D. 578-677) the tree name tem
vren (possibly corresponding to modern təma břiňa) occurs in a
toponym. Whether these are all the same form remains to be
seen. For preñ = vid. BEFEQ, XXXVII (1937): 395 and note 5, 396.
destroy, demolish, wreck, ruin.

sreca /srac/ [OK srac ~ sarac /srac/ (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.

süreca /sörac/ [Anomalous expansion of sreca]. (intr.) to be complete, brought to a conclusion.

samreca /samrac/ [OK samrac /sənrac/ (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.

reña /réen/. (intr.) to be very short or small: to be arrested, stunted, dwarfed; to be runty, stubby, squat. Cf. ra'ña, -riña, ruña ~ ruña, rwña.

[preña /prèveŋ/].

papreña /pprèveŋ/. (intr., of plants) to be stunted by heat. Cf. papriña.

[breña /prèveŋ/].

*baireña /puŋréen/. 1. (intr.) to be too short, stunted, dwarfed. 2. (intr.) to be worn out, ground down by overuse, exhausted.

mreña /mréen/. diminutive spirits which protects domestic and wild animals.

-re-ta /-réet/. to move, turn. Cf. -ńæ, ræ, -ræra, re, -rē, -le, -lē, also -ræka, -ræta, -ræna, ræpa, -ræma.

dreta /tréet/. (intr.) to lean, tilt; to be leaning, tilted.

damreta /tuńrēet/. 1. (tr.) to tilt, incline; to bend. 2. (intr.) to recline, repose, lie down.

pandreta /bantrēet/. (tr.) to cause to lean or tilt; to cause to shake or wobble.

-re-pa /-réep/. 0. to swallow, gulp; to suck. Cf. rıpa, -rūpa, lepa, hūpa.

krepa /krèveŋ/. 1. (tr.) to sip. 2. sip. Cf. tripa.
-ɾela/-réel/. to spread, extend. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -riala, -rela, rola, hāla.

ranela /rneél/. wooden rollers, for moving logs, etc. Cf. ranēla.

drela /tréél/. 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 /tumréél/. 1. (tr., to cause to spread) to scatter or knock down (a neat heap).

-ɾēva/-réew/. to cry, sound. Cf. -riava.

kreva /krev/. (intr., of a crowd) to roar.

ɾēh /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, rōsa, ōh, -la'sa, -leh ~ -lēh, loh, lah, also -lā'sa.

creh /creh/. 1. (tr.) to dress (wood) with light, careful strokes; to level (ground) by careful tamping. 2. (tr., of watercourse) to eat into (bank), undermine, erode. Cf. crēh, jreh.

camreh /camreh/ [Cf. OK camraiḥ /cənreh/ (K.873: 9, A.D. 921), in toponym]. land or area which has been dressed or leveled; eroded or caved-in place.

preh /preh/. 1. (intr.) to crack, split. 2. (intr.) to crackle, crunch, creak.

-ɾē/-ɾē/. to turn, revert, convert. Cf. -ñae, ñe, -rēa, re, -le, -lē.

prē /praæ/. 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. præ.

*pamrē /bamraæ/. 1. (act or fact of) turning: change, conversion, alternation, variation; return, reversion. 2. variety; phase.

srē /sraæ/ [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 (Srê), a Mon-Khmer-speaking people of Central Vietnam, cultivators of irrigated rice.

samrē /samraːk/ [OK sanre  ~ *samre /səŋɾe/¹ 'numeral classifier for sawah']. 1. (archaic) group, cluster, of ricefields. 2. bwka samrē: the Samrē (Samrê), 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.

*əŋ rēka /ɾeːk/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. rām rēka: to dance and sing, make merry, have fun. Cf: rīka, -rīka, -reka, -līka.

srēka /sraːk/. (intr.) to cry (out), call (out), shout, exclaim.

samrēka /samraːk/. 1. (act or fact of) calling, etc. 2. (result of crying) cry, call, shout.

*əŋ rēka /ɾeːk/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  ~ lēkā.

brēka /pɾeːk/ [OK vrek(k) /bɾeːk/ (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 /mɾeːk/  ~ *amrēka /qamɾeːk/ [OK 'amrek /qəɾmɾeːk/ (K. 265N: 6, A.D. 959), in toponym]. numeral classifier for loads carried on shoulder-pole.

[srēka /sraːk/].

saṁrēka /saŋraːk/. 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.

ra'ṇa /rætə/\(^1\). 1. (tr.) to weave or plait (crawl, lattice, wall, grating, mat, net, etc.) out of split bamboo or the like; to tie (split bamboo laths) together to form a support. 2. (by extension) to retain with bamboo or wattle siding. Cf. raṇa, -rāṇa, ruṇa, rīṇa, -roṇa, rāmīṇa, -lāṇha, lāṇa, -līṇa, -loṇa.\(^1\)

raṇēṇa /raːnəɛnə/ [Backborrowing < Thai រែម្យោ /ransəŋ/, < MK *raṇēṇa /rənəɛŋ/ or OK *rn(n)eŋ ~ rn(n)eŋ /rənɛŋ/]. (wooden or bamboo) lath, slat, batten, esp. roof batten.

rapēṇa /rbaaɛŋə/\(^1\). woven or plaited work, basketry.

crēṇa /kraaɛŋə/ = kaṅcrēṇa.

kaṅcrēṇa /kəncraaɛŋə/. broad-meshed basket.

raṇa /rætə/\(^2\). 0. to shake, winnow. 1. (tr.) to sift (rice, sand, flour, etc.). Cf. -riṇa, -lēṇa.\(^1\)

rapēṇa /rbaaɛŋə/\(^2\). riddle, screen; sieve, sifter, strainer.

raṇa /rætə/\(^3\). 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. rīṇa, -reṇa.\(^1\)

ramēṇa /rmeɛŋə/. 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).

raṇa /rætə/\(^4\). 1. (intr.) to be stiff, rigid, hard. 2. (by extension) to be firm, strong. Cf. niṇa, rīṇa, rāṅa, -reṇa, rāmīṇa, -lāṇha, līṇa, -līṇa, -lāmīṇa.\(^1\)

ra'ṇa /rəŋə/. (intr.) to be stiff or paralyzed with awe, i.e. show a respectful fear.

ram'ēṇa /rumqaɛŋə/. (intr.) to inspire with awe, fear, respect.

krēṇa /kraaɛŋə/ [OK kreñ /kɾɛŋə/ (K.76: 6, A.D. 578-677)],

\(^{1}\)Note the possibility that reṇa\(^1\) and reṇa\(^4\) are semantic developments of reṇa\(^3\), and that reṇa\(^2\) is a backformation of rapēṇa, itself from reṇa\(^1\).
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.

\textit{jrēḥa /cročɛŋ/}. 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.


\textit{prēḥa /praɛŋ/}. 1. (intr.) to bristle, stiffen, tighten up, concentrate one's strength. 2. bristles (of pig, boar, etc.); (by trope) bristle brush.

\textit{mrēḥa /mrɛŋ/}. (incrustation?) soot, lampblack.

\textit{*rēta /rɛst/}. 1. (intr.) to be diminutive, undersized; to be stunted, dwarfed, puny, runty. 2. (of vegetation) to be scraggy, skimpy.

[drēta /trɛst/]

\textit{kandrēta /kantrɛst/}. 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.

-\textit{rēla /rɛl/}. to spread, extend. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -ricala, -rela, rola, hāla.

\textit{ranēla /rneaɛl/} [Backborrowing < Thai \textit{*tɛunɔm /ranɛŋ/}, < MK \textit{*ranela /rneel/} or OK \textit{*rə(n)el ɺərn(ɲ)ən /rneel/}; cf. modern ranela]. (intr.) to be laid out side by side.

\textit{krēla /kraaɛl/}. (intr.) to be plentiful, bountiful, abundant, copious.

\textit{brēla /prɛl/}. (intr., of thick liquid) to ooze, spread in waves.

\textit{rēh /reh/}. See reh.

\textit{creḥ /croreh/}. 1. (intr.) to be eaten into (as by rust or acid). 2. rust, corrosion. Cf. creḥ, jrēḥ.

\textit{jrēh /creḥ/} = creḥ.

\textit{rai /raj/}. 0. to pain, afflict. 1. (intr.) to suffer, be afflicted; rēḥa rai: 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. ɾai /raj/. 1. (tr.) to pain, hurt, afflict, 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, -rī.

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. (impression, oppression) bondage, servitude, subjection. 2. (part, portion) gain, profit; benefit.

*grai /krāj/. 1. (tr.) to cut with fingernail, nip. 2. cut or mark made by nail.

*crai /craj/. 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.

cañrai /cañraj/ [OK camrai /cəŋraj/ (K.557/600E: 2, A.D. 611), as toponym].¹ 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.

prai /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 /bañraj/. Medusa sp., jellyfish.

*paprai /ppraj/. (intr.) to be of exquisite charm, irresistible.

*pamprai /bumpraj/. (tr.) to salt, sprinkle with salt.

brai /préj/ [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.

pambrai /bumpraj/. 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/]

sa²rhai /saqraj/. 1. (intr.) to be painful, grievous, hard, difficult. 2. (to be afflicted) to be wasted, withered, emaciated.

-roha /-róoŋ/1. to be high, lofty. Cf. ruña, -rūŋa, -ræŋa, -ræmña, loæ, loeæna ʊ loeæ, -loña, -læmña.

ranoha /rnóoŋ/. jack-rafter (of roof).

groha /króoŋ/. 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.

gamroha /kumróoŋ/. (act or fact of) building up, working out, planning; preparation; plan, design.

cañgroha /caŋkrooŋ/. (intr.) to be excessively high, gigantic, colossal.

croha /craaʊŋ/. 1. (intr., of dead animal) to lie with feet up. 2. (intr., of toppled tree) to lie with roots or limbs in air.

sroha /sraaʊŋ/. 1. (intr., of forest) to be high, lofty. 2. high forest.

-roha /-róoŋ/2. to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -ræŋa, ruña, ræŋa, reŋa, ramña, -la'na, læna, -lǐna, -loña.

broha /próoŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be bright, brilliant, gleaming, glaring, blinding, dazzling. 2. (intr.) to be intensely white, pure or vivid white.

*babroha /ppréoŋ/. (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. ḅāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, -hūca, hocca.

ranoca /rnóoc/ [OK rn(n)oc /rnoc/ (K.562: 11, A.D. 578-677; K.809: 14, A.D. 878-887) ʊ rn(n)oc /rnoc/ (K.832B: 2 and K.71: 18, A.D. 878-977) ʊ rnoc /rnoc/ (K.175E: 14, A.D. 878-977)]. the kṛṣṇapakṣa or fortnight of the waning moon.

OK rámnoc /rёмnoc/ [K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611]. 1. sal-
vation (from rebirth). 2. (intr.) to be saved. 3. one who is saved.

sroca /sraaoç/ [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 /səmraaoç/. 1. (act or operation of) watering, sprinkling, irrigating. 2. irrigation water, rain, shower. 3. irrigated land, watered fields or beds.

-ɽǎŋŋ -ropa /-róóp/. to cover, lie on top of. Cf. ya’pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra’pa, -rupa, rwpa, lapa, la’pa, lāpa, -lā’pa, līpa, lupa, hā’pa, ’a’pa, ’āpa, ‘ā’pa, also ḫa’pa, ḫā’pa, ḫup’a.

dropa /tróóp/. 1. (tr.) to cover or hold down by lying at full length of; to pounce on. 2. (intr.) to lie on one’s belly.

damropa /tumróóp/. 1. (act or fact of) covering or lying on one’s belly. 2. (tr.) to place or lay atop or on the belly.

sropa /sraaop/. (tr.) to cover or plaster with thin slabs, plates, or gold leaf.

samropa /səmraaop/. 1. (act or process of) covering with slabs, plates, or gold leaf. 2. thin metal covering (for teeth, elephant’s tusks, etc.).

ʒăŋŋ rome /róóm/ [OK rom /room/ (K.149: 22, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. 1. (intr.) to mass, concentrate, combine; to flock together, swarm. 2. (tr.) to mass around, surround, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, rum, -ram, -loma, -lum, ħuma, -ḥum, -ḥam, also rām, -lām.

rapoma /rbāaom/. gadfly, cleg.


¹Pre-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 personal name and the tree name have any connection with 'casier' or 'to be below'.
jromə /croʊəm/. 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.

mromə /mróʊm/. species of bee-like insect without stinger.

sromə /srəʊm/ [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.

-рогə -romo/-rō̆om/. to go down, sink. Cf. rama, -rimə, -riama, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -laṁ, lāṁ.

kromə /krəʊm/ [OK karōm ~ karom /kroom/² (K.753: 5, A.D. 704; K.134: 25, A.D. 781), MK kroma /kroo̯m/ (K.261/5°, A.D. 1578-1677)]. 1. (intr.) to move downstream, be situated below. 2. lower part, underside.

dromə /trəʊm/. 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.

damromə /tʊrməʊm/. 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.

*dadromə /trəʊm/. (intr.) to droop, flop, wither gradually. Cf. dadrama.

pandromə /bəntroʊm/. 1. (tr.) to cause to droop or wither; to weaken, soften. 2. (tr.) to order (elephant) to kneel.

royə /rō̆oj/. 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, -rəya, lāya, lai.

rapoya /rbəaoj/. 1. diced vegetables scattered over serving of vermicelli; fruit at end of growing season. 2. (by trope) thinning crowd.

kroyə /krəʊj/ [OK kroy /krooj/ (K.765: 11, A.D. 687)]. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, grow scarce, dwindle; to come later, be hinder (most); to be after, later, next. 2. back, rear, backside; future.

-royə -roʊəj/. to jut, protrude. Cf. -ruya, -rywa¹, laya.

jroyə /croʊəj/ [OK jaroy /ʒrooj/ (K.211: 9, A.D. 1037), in
toponym]. 1. point, headland, promontory, cape. 2. peninsula.

rola /röol/. 1. (intr.) [MK (RSP 3055)] to burn, blaze, roar; rola 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, rwla, -rialu, -rela, -rēla, hāla.

[krola /kraaol/]

kamrola /komraaol/¹. 1. (intr.) to run amok, go berserk. 2. (by trope) to get excited, exercised, agitated.

[jrola /crool/]

kañjrola /kancrōol/ [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.

drola /trōol/. 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.

- rol /rōol/. to be solid, of a single piece. Cf. rala, ra'la.

ranola /rnōol/. (intr., of female elephant) to be pregnant. Cf. ranala.

[krola /kraaol/]

*kamrola /komraaol/². (intr., of pirogue) to be cut or hollowed out from a single log. Cf. gamrāla.

- rosa /rōoh/. to be alive, vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, -loh, also ri$h.

trosa /traaoh/. (intr., esp. of male carabao, monkeys, and cats) to be strong, vigorous, virile.

prosa /praah/. [OK pros /prooh/ (K.299/36°, A.D. 1078–1177)]. 1. (tr.) to let live, spare, keep alive; to be merciful towards, have pity on; (rājasāda) 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’sa.

pamrosa /bamraobao/. 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.

-.heap/-róh/-róh/¹. to spread, scatter. Cf. -rusa, etc.

proh /praoho/ [OK proh /proho/ (K.299/8°, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (tr.) to cut up, dismember. 2. (tr.) to sprinkle (water) with the fingers.

broh / próh/¹ [OK vroh /βroho/ (K.502: 10, A.D. 578-677) ~ varah /βroho/ (K.447: 26, A.D. 657)]. (tr.) to fling (seeds) into the air, sow broadcast.

béroh /piiroh/ [Anomalous expansion of broh on model of Skt/P vi- 'away, apart, in different directions']. (intr.) to resound, be resounding, full, sonorous; to be sweet-sounding, melodious, harmonious.

bañoerh /puqroh/ [OK vaumrah /βœneroho/ (K.926: 10, A.D. 624)]. 1. (act or operation of) sowing broadcast. 2. seed which has been sown.

-heap/-róh/-róh/² [Perhaps same item as -róh¹]. to flow off, drain.

kroh / kraoho/. 1. (intr.) to be dried up, desiccated, arid. 2. (by trope) to be devoid of taste or feeling.

kakroh /kkraoho/. 1. (intr., of food, etc.) to be flavorless, insipid, tasteless. 2. (by trope) to be vapid, unappealing, dull, pointless.

croh /craoho/. 1. (tr.) to filter (water). 2. (tr., of water) to eat into, eat away at, erode.

camroh /camraoho/. erosion (of soil, riverbank, etc.).

pañoerh /boncraoho/. (tr.) to set off heavy seepage of (groundwater).

jroh /cróh/. 1. mountain torrent. 2. gorge, ravine.

sroh /sraoho/. (intr., of watercourse, marsh) to be drained dry through seepage, be dried up.

samroh /samraoho/. 1. (tr.) to drain (land, pond). 2. (by trope) to drain, empty, strip.

[groh /κρόθ/]. to be ill-mannered.

gamroh /κυμρόθ/. (intr., of speech) to be blunt, cutting.

broh /próh/. 0. shape, condition. 1. cause, reason; (by denominalization) 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, huma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

rapum ~ rapuma /rbom/. ball, roll, coil, clew, reel.

-rama /-rum/1. to surround, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -loma, -lum, huma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

*jram /crum/1. 1. (intr.) to be surrounded, wrapped, enveloped. 2. (by trope) to be sheltered, protected.

jamram /cum rum/. 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.

-rama /-rum/2. to beat, repeat. Cf. ūm.

kram /kram/1. 1. (intr.) to be battered, as by repeated blows; to be bruised. 2. (by trope) to be ravaged.

cram /cram/. 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.299/12°, 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 cravā: to row with fast strokes.\(^1\)

\(\text{[tram} /\text{tram}/ = \text{cram}].\)

\(\text{[tatram} /\text{ttram}/\)

tantram /tantram/. (tr.) to kick forcefully.

OK vram /vrom/ [K.598B: 42 (A.D. 1006)\(^2\); cf. K.832B: 42 (A.D. 878-977)]. (tr.) to sprinkle repeatedly.

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.

\(-\text{ram} /-\text{rum}/\(^3\) [Probably same item as -\text{ram}\(^2\)]. to unite; to weld. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -loma, -lum, hūma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

kram /kram/\(^2\). (tr.) to alloy (metals).

\(\text{rām} /\text{roem}/\ [\text{OK ram} \sim \text{rām} /\text{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. \(\sim\) rām /ram/ [Thai rām /ram/ 'to repeat']. 1. (intr.) to be constant, constantly repeated. 2. (of illness) to be chronic, continuous, confirmed. Cf. -roema, -lām.

rapām /rām/ [OK rapam \sim rapam \sim rpam /rām/ (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.

OK ramam \sim rmmam \sim rmmām /ram/ [K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611; K.809: 16, A.D. 878-887; K.56B: 35, A.D. 878-977]. one who dances professionally, dancer.

grām /kroem/. reverberating sound (of thunder, waterfall, collision, etc.). Cf. grāma.

gagrām /kkroem/. intensive of grām.

[crām /cram/. to hack].

[cacrām /ccram/. to hash].

\(^1\)Headley, I: 264a.

\(^2\)Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII (1928): 68 and 78.
ciṅcrām /cèncram/ [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.

-राम -rām /-roem/. to be wet. Cf. -lāṁ³.

jrām /croem/ [OK jrām /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 /təmram/ [OK tamrām /dənram/ (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 /proem/ [Cf. OK vrām /βram/ (K.989B: 23, 37, A.D. 1008)]. foul greenish slime formed by decomposition of débris in water.

रम्हा rāmha /reη/. 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. nīha, rīha, riha, -reha, -lāha, līha, -liha, -lāṁha.

ranāmha /rneη/. screen, curtain, blind, shutter.

OK rāmnā /rəmnaη/ [K.255: 6 (A.D. 978)]¹. screen.

rapāmha /rbaη/. 1. (tr.) to block, cover, protect. 2. cover, protection; escort. Cf. pāmha.

prāmha /praη/ [OK prān /praŋ/ (K.262S: 28, A.D. 983)]. 1. (intr.) to be rainless, arid, dry. 2. (by trope) to be tight-fisted, miserly.

srāmha /sraŋ/¹. (tr.) to choose, select, pick.

samrāmha /səmraŋ/. 1. (that which is selected) selection, choice, pick. 2. (tr.) to choose.

-रम्हा -rāmha /-reη/¹ [Probably same item as rāmha; cf. OK rān

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII (1937): 385 note 2 and 386.
/ра́н/ (K.353S: 34, A.D. 878-977)]. to rise up, be stiff or strong. Cf. руна́, -ру́на, -раёна, -ро́на, лёна, ло́на ν ἱενά, -ло́на, -ламна.

krā́мна /кра́н/ [OK кра́н /кра́н/ (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.

[грё́мна /креёп/. See krā́мна].

gагрё́мна /ккреёп/². (intr.) to be hard, dry, rough to the touch.

cрё́мна /кра́н/ [Cf. Old Mon кра́н /кра́н/ 'bank (of tank)'; OK 'кра́н /кра́н/ (K.393N: 8, A.D. 1055 (?))]. high bank of river, steep shore. Cf. срёна, jрёмна.

jрё́мна /креёп/. 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.

[jа́жрё́мна /ккреёп/]

jáнжрё́мна /кункреёп/. 1. stubble, bristles (in field, of head hair, etc.). 2. = jрёмна of jak fruit.

-рё́н, -рё́мна /креёп/². to be light, bright. Cf. ра́нна, -ра́нна, руна́, ря́нна, рё́нна, -ро́нна, -лённа, -ло́нна, -ламна.

srё́мна /сран/². (intr.) to be pale, colorless. Cf. slёмна.

-рё́н, -рё́мна /креёп/³. body build, physique, shape. Cf. ра́нна, also я́ня.

[грё́мна /креёп/. See грёна].

gамгрё́мна /кункреёп/². 1. (intr.) to be misshapen, ill-formed, shapeless. 2. (by trope) to be rough, unfinished, crude, uncultivated.

ра́н /креёп/¹. 1. (intr.) to be bright, light, clear, visible. 2. (intr., of sun, stars) to come out, appear, rise (over horizon). Cf. -ра́с.

jра́н /креёп/ [MK jра́н /jра́н > cра́н (K.261/3°, A.D. 1639)]. 1. (intr.) to be bright, shiny, sparkling, lustrous; to
be clear, fair, light. 2. *(by trope)* to be clean, pure.

*jamrah* /cumreh/ [OK *jamrās* /ʒənrah/ (K.340: 5, A.D. 778-877)  ~ *jamrah* /ʒənrah/ (K.413B: 23, A.D. 1361)].
1. *(tr.)* to clean, purify; to brighten, make lustrous. 2. *(tr.)* to review, revise, edit *(text).* 3. *(tr.)* to decide *(case at law).*

*brah* /preəh/ [OK *vrah*  ~ *brah* /βrah/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. ’61; 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.*

§§ *rah* /reəh/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).*¹ Cf. -rūsa, -ruḥ¹, -la’sa, ṭaḥ, also ræsə, reḥ  ~ ṭēḥ, luḥ, -leḥ  ~ -lēḥ,  lōḥ.

*ranah* /rneəh/. 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

*rāpah* /rbah/². See *lpaḥ.*

*pah* /pbrah/ [OK *praḥ* /pbrah/ (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.

*pamrah* /baŋrah/  ~ *pamrah* /bəmrah/. 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.

*ţpah* /pərəh/. 1. *(tr., of long hair)* to sweep *(shoulders).* 2. *(by trope, of small boat)* to move close along *(shore).*

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¹ Cf. Headley, II: 903ab.

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-ṣ: -raḥ /-rḥ/. to exist, live. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa.

la /lÅ©/. 1. (tr.) to try, endeavor, attempt, essay. 2. (tr.) to test, assay, experiment; to sound, probe. Cf. laña.

[jhla /clÅ©/]

ejnla /cunlÅ©/. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend, make a show of. 2. (tr.) to threaten, menace; [MK (RSP 1610)] to scare, frighten, intimidate.

laka /lÅ©k/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score, cut into. 2. (by restriction) to groove, slot, flute. Cf. -lå​̄ka, lå’ka.

lpaka /lbaÅ©k/. 1. groove, flute. 2. (tr.) to groove, cut a groove or flute into. 3. groover, grooving tool.

chlaka /clå©k/1. 1. (tr.) to cut out, gouge, carve, excise. 2. (tr.) to scrape or scoop out (e.g., inside of bamboo).

camlaka /camlaÅ©k/ (slab cut out) pork loin.

[bhlaka /plÅ©k/. to crop out].

banlaka /punlÅ©k/. 1. bud; sprout, young shoot. 2. (term of endearment).

-laka /-lÅ©k/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra’ka, -rå’ka, -la’ka, -lå’ka, luka, -lǻka, -lå​̄ka, huka, also rå​̄ka.

kralaka /kralå©k/1. 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.

chlaka /clå©k/2. (intr., of fabrics) to have the color(s) run.

ralaka /rlå©k/. 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. raloka.

la’ka /lÅ©k/1. 1. (intr.) to sleep, be asleep. 2. (intr.) to fall asleep.

lpå’ka /lbå©k/. 1. short sleep, nap, siesta, snooze. 2. short time, while, moment.

sråpa’ka /srå©bå©k/ [By reanalysis of lpå’ka]. moment,
instant; trice.

la'ka /luk/² [OK lak ~ lakk /lɔk/ (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. jhla'ka /cluk/. (tr.) to choke on (food, saliva, liquid, smoke, etc.).

jrala'ka /crolik/. 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).

'anla'ka /qanlik/. vegetables served, or to be served, in a seasoned liquid.

laña /loq/. 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.

lpaña /lbaqr/. 1. trial, test, essay, experiment. 2. (tr.) to try, test.

pralæña ~ pralæña /pralaoq/. 1. (reciprocal) to test one another, compete, contend, vie. 2. (tr.) to test, take (test, examination).

-læña /-loq/¹. way, path; to cross, pass. Cf. ræña, la'ña, -loña.

[khlaña /klaqr/. See khloña].

kanlaña /kanlaq/ [OK kanloñ /kenloq/ (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 *gīn /gīn/ [> Thai คโลก /khīn/]. 1. way, path, passage, route. 2. channel, canal, watercourse. Cf. khlaṇa.

ganlaṇa /kunlaṇ/ [Cf. OK ganloň /gαnlɔŋ/ (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.

chlaṇa /clōn/ [OK cloň /clōŋ/ (K.138: 11, A.D. 620); chloň ~ chloń ~ chlaņ /clōŋ/ (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.

camlaṇa ~ camlaņa /camlaṇ/ [OK camloń /cənlɔŋ/ (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.).

jralaṇa /crōlɔŋ/. 1. bed (of mountain stream); small valley. 2. vein, seam (of ore).

[thlaṇa /tlaŋ/. to cross].

танлаṇa /danlaŋ/. 1. relationship by marriage, specifically between parents-in-law. 2. relatives by marriage, specifically parents of bride and groom.

ralaņa /rloŋ/ [OK raloń ~ rloń /rloŋ/ (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.

ramlaņa /rumloŋ/ [Cf. OK ramloń /rənloŋ/ (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.

-λα -laņa /-lɔŋ/ 2. to be light, bright. Cf. raņa, -rāņa, rīaņa, -roņa, -rāmīņa, -la'ņa, -loņa, -lāmīņa.

'anlaņa /qanloŋ/ 1. (intr., of blue or green) to be bright.

la'ņa /lʊŋ/. 1. (tr.) to go past or beyond, surpass,出众, exceed. 2. (intr.) to be long (in time). Cf. raņa, -laņa, -loņa.

[lala'ņa /lʊŋ/]

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lanla'ňa /lunluŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be far off, remote, hard to reach. 2. (by trope) to be melancholy.

'anla'ňa /qanluŋ/. 1. space of elapsed time: period, interval; duration.

-la'ňa /-luŋ/. 1. to fall into a hole or pit, sink out of sight; to fill, plug. 2. hole, pit; ring, circle. Cf. -nuňa, -liňa, -liňa, luňa, -lwňa.

kraľa'ňa /kraloŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be perfectly circular or round. 2. (by trope) to be round and full, moon-faced.


[jhla'ňa /cnum/. to drive in, implant].

janla'ňa /cunluŋ/. prop, support (for plants), stake.

thla'ňa /tlaŋ/ [Cf. OK talan /təlan/ (K.259S/3°: 28, A.D. 878-977)¹]. 1. (intr.) to be deaf, hard of hearing. 2. (intr.) to be deafening.

tamla'ňa /tamlan /, damlaŋ/. 1. (state of) being deaf; deafness. 2. (intr., derogatory) to be deaf.

[pla'ňa /plan/. to be well-rounded, full].

kampla'ňa /kamplang/. 1. (intr., of women) to be shape-ly, soft and curvaceous. 2. woman with shapely or full face.

prala'ňa /pralaŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 2731)] ruin, destruction. 2. (large) circle or ring; small ponds containing fish; more or less circular forest clearing.

[bhla'ňa /plun/. to sink, dip].

banla'ňa /punluŋ/. (tr.) to dip, immerse, plunge.

sla'ňa /slan/. (tr.) to fill up (hole, cavity).

sanla'ňa /sanlan/. (anything used for filling or stopping up a hole) filler, filling; plug.

'anla'ňa /qanluŋ/² [Reduction of OK liňloň /liŋloŋ/ (K.178: 7, A.D. 994), in toponym, itself an anomalous expansion of *lanlaň /lunluŋ/]. 1. hole, trench, ditch; pit, pitfall. 2. whirlpool (in river).

-la'ňa /-luŋ/. 2. to be light, bright. Cf. raňa, -raňa,

ra'ha, -ro'a, -ra'mha, -la'na, -lo'na, -la'mha.

gha'na /klun/. leprosy.

gamla'ha /kumlu/. 1. (intr.) to have leprosy, be lep-
rous. 2. leper.

ra'la'ha /rlun/. (intr., of eyes) to glisten, be bright with
 tears.

la'na /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. -lu'na ∼ iu'na, -Iw'na.

la'ta /lut/. 1. (tr.) to put out, quench, extinguish (fire,
light). 2. (tr.) to quench (metals from forge).

Ipa'ta /lbat/. 1. (act or operation of) tempering. 2. (de-
gree of) temper.

[hlha'ta /plut/. to put out].

banla'ta /punlut/. (tr.) to put out (fire, light).

ra'la'ta /rlut/. (intr., of fire, light) to be out, extin-
guished.

ramla'ta ∼ raml'a /ruumlut/. 1. (tr.) to put out. 2.
(by trope) to assure (anger), extinguish (life).

-lana /-lo'n/. to be soft, tender. Cf. ta'na, da'na,
-dona, -la'na.

sralana /sraloan/. 1. (intr.) to be supple, slender, wil-
lowy. 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. ra'na,
-ra'na, la'na, luna, lu'na, -Iw'na, -la'na, li'na, li'na.

[chla'na /clon/. See sla'na].

canla'na /canlon/ [MK (RSP 1291)]. (intr.) to be panic
stricken, cry out in terror.

pla'na /plan/. 1. (tr.) to attack unexpectedly, take (ene-
emy) by surprise. 2. (tr.) to attack, assault, assail;
to seize and loot.

sla'na /slon/. (intr.) to be panic-stricken.

-lana /-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 /ləʊp/ [OK lap(p) /ləʊp/ (K.353S: 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, -rāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lup, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ha'pa, -nāpa, hā'pa, -nupa.

*lalapa /ləʊp/. 1. (intr.) to be sneaky, furtive, watchful, constantly spying. 2. (intr.) to be inquisitive, curious.

khlapa /kʰləʊp/. 1. (intr.) to cower, cringe. 2. (by trope) to wilt; to droop, sag, dangle. Cf. slapa.

prakhlapa /prakʰləʊp/. Mimosa pudica L., the sensitive plant.

jhlapa /cəʊp/. 1. (intr.) to observe furtively, watch from cover. 2. (intr.) to listen furtively, listen in.

slapa /səʊp/ = khlapa.

samlapa /səməʊp/. (tr., of bird) to fold (wings).

-lap /-ləp/. to cover, darken; to smear; to repeat.

\(^1\)Cf. CV: 138 note 4.
be ready, willing, fain to (do).

[phla'pa /plo̱p/. to confuse].

panla'pa /banlo̱p/. 1. (tr.) to confuse, mix up; to distract, sidetrack. 2. (tr.) to silence, quash.

brala'pa /prəlo̱p/. dusk, nightfall, evening, night.

mla'pa /mluo̱p/. shade; shadow.

[sla'pa /slo̱p/]

sanla'pa /sanlo̱p/. (intr.) to faint, swoon. Cf. sam-lā'pa.

sraia'pa /srəlo̱p/. 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 /-loom/. to sink; to follow, be moderate. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -roma, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -la, 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 /louj/. (intr.) to bulge, protrude, jut (out), be salient. Cf. -ruya, -rwa, -roya, lāyea.

bhlaya /plo̱o̱j/. (tr.) to blurt out.

bralaya /prlo̱o̱j/. (intr.) to jut (stick, stand) out; to run out (as an enclave of land), bulge, protrude.

laya /louj/. 1. (intr.) to float, drift, glide along. 2. (tr.) to set afloat, launch. Cf. luya, lāyea, -loya.

-la'sa /-luh/. to separate, detach. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, røesa, reh ~ rēh, rah, -leh ~ lēh, loh, lah.

rala'sa /rlo̱uh/. 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).
to part, open, separate; to unfold, extend, deploy. 2. (tr.) to part, depart, leave, quit; (by trope) to quit (doing), cease. Cf. rā.

*lpa /lbaa/ [MK (IMA 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 /lilīa/. 1. (intr.) to be loose-tongued, talk nonsense, prate, babble. 2. (intr.) to be cocky, impudent.

līlā /liilīa/ [Anomalous expansion of lālā; not to be confused with līlā < Skt/P līlā 'sport, play, playfulness, coquetry; grace, charm'1]. (intr.) to part, take one's leave.

klā /klaa/. 0. to be free of restraint. 1. (intr.) to be lively, merry, gay. 2. (intr.) to be dauntless, bold.

kamlā /kamlaa/. 1. (tr.) to enliven, embolden. 2. (intr.) to pretend to be brave, put up a bold front.

kralā /kralaa/ [OK kralā /kralaa/ (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 /glia/. 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 /claa/. (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 ∼ tamliā /tamlaa ∼ domlaa/. 1. (tr.) to clarify, clean, clear. 2. (intr.) to be clear.

dhlā /dliia/ [Cf. OK dalā /dlaa/ (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 /plaa/. to extend outward].

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 bhujānga līlā (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 /bənlaa/ (K.229: 5, A.D. 978-1077); cf. K.877: 7 (A.D. 578-777), slave name (?)] thorn, spine, prickle; bramble.

[blēa /plēia/. to spread, open out].

banlā /punlīa/ [OK vanlā /βənlaa/ (K.974: 2, A.D. 1201) 'pavilion, road-post'¹]. kind of large tent serving as temporary shelter for princes: tent, pa-
vilion.

ralā /rliāa/. (intr.) to be opened, open, unfolded, spread out.

ramlā /rumlīa/. flood, deluge.

lāka /līikə/. 0. to part, separate. 1. (intr.) to part, depart, set out, leave.

jhlāka /clīikə/. (tr.) to desert, forsake, abandon.

ralāka /rliikə/¹. (intr., of dead skin over wound) to come loose, be partly detached.

-lēa /-líikə/. to score, scar, cut into. Cf. laka, lā'ka¹.

[bhlēa /plīikə/. to gouge].

banlēa /punlīikə/. chisel.

ralēa /rliikə/². 1. (intr.) to be scored, scarred, irri-
tated. 2. (by extension) to be raw, have a rash, be blistered.

ramlēa /rumlīikə/. scar from lesion.

*slēa /slaak/ [Not to be confused with slāka < P salāka]. mark, spot, splotch, blemish, scar.

samlēa /samlāak/. mark, scar, wound.

lē'ka /leākə/¹. 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.

lpē'ka /lbakə/. 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.

[ghlēa /kleākə/. to cut; to break].

ganlā'ka /kunjelk/. 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 camlāk /cəmlak/ (K.728: 4, A.D. 678-777)]. (act, operation, art, result 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 /sonlak/. joint, articulation.

lā'ka /leək/². 1. (tr.) to hide, conceal. 2. (intr.) to hide, be concealed; to be furtive, secretive. Cf. -liaka, -loka.

khlā'ka /klak/ [Cf. Thai น้ำ /klàk/]. 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 /leək/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, -rā'ka, -laka, -la'ka, -lika, -līka, luka, -lūka, -loka, huka, also rāka.

[klā'ka /klak/. to drop].

kaklā'ka /kklak/. (intr., of liquid) to drip, trickle.

dhlā'ka /tlesh/. 1. (intr.) to fall, drop, tumble. 2. (tr.) to fail (examination).

danlā'ka /tunleək/. 1. (intr.) to fall, drop, cascade, pour (down). 2. waterfall, cascade.

damlā'ka /tumleək/. 1. (tr.) to let fall, dump. 2. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock down.

pralā'ka /prolak/ [Cf. OK pralāka [sic] /prəlak/ (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 /pleək/]

bablā'ka /ppleək/. (intr.) to be spotted, have patches of different colors.

ralā'ka /rleək/. 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.

raʃa'ka /rlak/. 1. (intr.) to tumble or roll down. 2. (intr.) to trickle; to slaver, drivel, drool. Cf. raλaka, raλoka.

*ramlā'ka /rumleek/. 1. (tr.) to shake down or off. 2. (intr.) to shake while moving.

-نجاح -ناح -لاه'كا -لاآ /-لِاآ / -لِاه/. to bob (?).

bhblā'ka bhblæ /pleęk plæa/. (intr.) to be light-hearted, airy, to be frivolous, thoughtless, irresponsible.

babhlā'ka babhlæ /pplease plæ/. (intr.) to be giddy, unable or unwilling to think, understand, judge.

raλa'ka raλæ /rleek rlæa/. 1. (intr.) to be weightless, buoyant. 2. (by trope) to be silly, inane, vapid.

-نجاح -ناح -لاه'كا /-لهكساا/. to watch over, protect. Cf. raκsā.

lpā'ksā /lbaksaa/. 1. tutelary spirit. 2. ancestral spirit.

lāha /līa/. 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. -līna, also raŋa, etc.

[ralāna /rlīa/]

ramlāna /rumliya/. 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.

[slāna /slaan/]

sanlāna /sonlaan/. (intr.) to be clean, pure, immaculate, in mint condition; to be perfect, absolute.

-نجاح -ناح -لاه'كا /-لِيا/. to be stiff, rigid, hard. Cf. nı, riŋa, riŋa, -reŋa², rēna*, -rāmna¹, -līna, -liŋa, -lāmna.

philāna /plaan/. 1. (intr., of animals) to be restive, refractory, unbroken. 2. (intr.) to jib, balk.

pamphilāna /bamplaan/. (tr.) to make restive, alarm.

-نجاح -ناح -لاه'كا /-لِيا/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. nāca,
-rāca, rica, -rüca, -rwca, -roca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, ho.ca.

lamnāca /lmnicac/. ebbing (of tide); ebb-tide.

khlāca /klaac/. 0. to fall back in fear, cringe. 1. (intr.) to be fearful, timid, apprehensive. 2. (tr.) to fear, dread, be afraid of.

kamlāca ≈ kamlāca ≈ kamāca /kmlaac/. 1. fear, fright, dread, terror; timidity, trepidation, funk. 2. (intr.) to be fearful, scared, faint-hearted.

[plāca /plaac/]

panlāca /bonlaca/. (tr.) to strike fear into, esp. by means of the supernatural.

-šā -lā'ca /-lac/. to fall back; withdraw. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rüca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, ho.ca.

krašā'ca /krlac/. (intr.) to turn or fall from a fixed or upright position; to rock, overturn.

lān /lían/ [MK lān /laan/ (IMA 16a: 29, A.D. 1631)]. 1. (intr., archaic) to be struck down, overthrown, ruined, destroyed! 2. (imprecation) May (he, they, you, etc.) be destroyed! Cf. -nā'ña, -neña, leña, also -lwña.

phlān /plaan/ [In process of replacement by pamphlān]. 1. (tr.) to afflict, abuse, use roughly or brutally. 2. (tr.) to ravage, devastate, destroy, ruin, overthrow.

pamphlān /bamplaan/ = phlān. Cf. banlān.

[bhlān /blían/. See phlān].

banlān /punlían/ = pamphlān.

*ralān /rlían/. 1. (intr.) to be dissolute. 2. (term of opprobrium) debauchee, rake, roué.

-šā -lā'ña /-lan/. to be dear, held in affection.

[slā'ña /slan/]

samlā'ña ≈ samlā'ña /smlan/ [OK samlān ≈ smlan /smlan/ (K.344: 16, 19, A.D. 985), in toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be loved, cherished. 2. friend.
srlā'ña ≈ sralā'ña /srllan/ [OK srlaān ≈ srlān /srllan/
(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 /līiēt/ [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, unfortified. 3. (by trope) to be plain, without design, simple. Cf. rāta, rā'ita, -reta, also lūta, -lwta.

lōta /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.

ghīta /kliiēt/. 1. (intr.) to be parted, separated, far away, remote. 2. (intr.) to part, separate, leave.

ralāta /rlēiēt/. 1. (intr.) to be opened, open, unfolded, uncoiled, undone. 2. (by restriction) to bloom, blossom, blow.

-รกฉ -lāta /-līiēt/. 1. to turn back. Cf. -rāta, lā'ita.

plāta /plaaat/. 1. (intr.) to bounce back, rebound, ricochet. 2. (intr.) to drop (pop) in for impromptu visit.

-รกฉ -lāta /-līiēt/2. to be vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lī'asa, -losa, -loh, also riḥ.

chīta /claat/ [< Thai ฉล้ม /chalāat/, < MK chlāsa /claah/]
See jhlāsa.

-รกฉ lī'ita /loēt/. 1. (tr.) to turn, roll or pull up or back. 2. (tr.) to skin, peel. Cf. -rāta, -lāta1.

bhlī'īta /ploēt/. 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.

banlī'īta /punloēt/. 1. (tr.) to turn up or inside out. 2. (tr.) to skin, peel.
pambhlā'ṭa /bamploət/. 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).

ralā'ṭa /roloət/. 1. (intr.) to lose one's skin or bark; to shed, peel. 2. (tr.) to skin (knee), bark (shin); to scrape, rub, chafe.

*ramlā'ṭa /rumloət/. 1. (tr.) to skin, flay, peel. 2. (tr.) to skin, scrape, chafe, graze.

lānā /līəən/. 0. to move forward, advance, press on. 1. (intr.) to be bold, daring, audacious, intrepid. Cf. rana, -rænæ, la'na, luna, lūna, -lwna, -loænæ, liænæ, liænæ.

jhlānā /clíən/. 1. (intr.) to press forward insistently or obtrusively; to be aggressive, self-assertive, disposed to encroach on others; jhlānæ bānæ: 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.

lāpā /līəp/. 1. (tr.) to cover, overlay, overspread. 2. (tr.) to smear, coat, daub, paint. Cf. ya'pa, yāpæ, -rapæ, -ra'pa, -rupæ, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ñ ia'pa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupæ, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpæ, 'a'pa, also ṇa'pa, -ñāpæ, ṇāpæ, -ñupa.

ralāpā /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.

slāpā /slaap/. 1. feathers, plumage; feather. 2. wing (of bird, insect, etc.).

srlāpā ñ sražāp /srulaap/. (tr.) to smear (oil, liquid medicament, etc.), rub, apply.

lā'pa /loəp/. 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, topple. Cf. -la'pa ñ ia'pa.

lpā'pa /lpəp/ [Learned form of lpa'pa]. silt, alluvium.

[lalā'pa /liloəp/]

Ilā'pa /liloəp/ [MK lela'pa /leelap/ 'retourner rapidement' (Saveros Pou, Etudes sur le Râmakerti......, 131, 174); anomalous expansion of *lalā'pa]. (intr.) to retrace one's steps, go back the way one came.
kralā'pa /kralap/. 1. [MK (Lpæka 'añgaravatta, 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].

tanlā'pa /tanlap /dænlap/ (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 /trolap/ = tanlā'pa.

dhλā'pa /tloæp/. 1. (tr.) to do frequently, be used to doing. 2. (tr.) to accustom, habituate.

damlā'pa /tumloæp/. 1. custom, habit, usage, practice. 2. (tr., to cause to be accustomed) to get used to; to drill, train, discipline.

slā'pa /slap /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. sanla'pa.

samlā'pa /samlap /samlap/ (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 /līiæm/. 1. (tr.) to make longer, lengthen, draw out, extend, prolong, protract. 2. (intr.) to flare, flame, flash. 3. extension; extension-cord.

[lalāma /lliæm/. to be remote].

lanlāma /lunliæm/. (intr.) to extend as far as the eye can see, stretch out of sight.

bhlāma /plīiæm/. 0. to move like a flash. 1. (by deverbalization) immediately, at once; the next moment.

*banlāma /punliæm/. (intr.) to be in the (far) distance; to extend as far as the eye can see.

babhlāma /ppliæm/¹. (intr.) to gleam, glitter, glister.

-lāma /-līiæm/. to be bold, unafraid. Cf. -lām.
lalāma /llíiəm/. 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.

*crařama /crafəam/. (intr.) to be bold, shameless.

[bhliila /plíiəm/. to be bold, confident].

babhlišama /plíiəm/². 1. [MK (RSP 4888)] intensive of lalāma. 2. (intr.) to be full of self-confidence, brazen, brassy.

lāya /lįiəj/ [OK *lāy /laaj/; MK lāy /laaj/ (Lpēka 'aṅga-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.

lpāya /lbaaj/. 1. mixed breed (of ox); mixture of clay and sand, mixed soil. 2. greying hair. Cf. rapāya.

klāya /klalaaj/. 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. kāi.

*ghlāya /glíiəj/. (intr.) to scatter, disperse in different directions; to straggle, extend in an erratic line; to trail (behind).

gaghlāya /gkliiəjq/. 1. (intr.) to have a long trail or wake. 2. intensive of 'anlāya.

dhlāya /tlíiəj/ [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 /tuulíiə;j/ [MK dūlāy /duulaaj > tuulaaj/ (IMA 39: 31, A.D. 1747); anomalous expansion of dhlāyaj].

1. (intr.) to be open, broad, spacious, vast. 2. (by trope) to be open-handed, liberal, generous.

damlāya ~ damlāya /tuulíiə;j/. (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 /banlaaj/ [OK panlāy /bənlaaj/ (K.238A: 16, A. D. 949)]. 1. (tr.) to extend, prolong; (by trope) to defer, postpone; to expand or comment upon, expatiate on. 2. extension; extension-cord.

*pamplāya /bamplaaj/. (tr.) to magnify, exaggerate; to aggrandize.

praśa /pralaaj/ [OK pralaśy /prəlaaj/ (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 /mlíja/. occurring only in mlāya-mlāya: Expressive for slow, drawing articulation.

ralāya /rlíja/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, blended, merged, fused, dissolved; to melt, dissolve, vanish. 2. (intr.) to be assimilated, digested.

ramlāya /rumlija/. (tr.) to mix, combine; to melt, dissolve, digest; to destroy.

'anlāya /qanlaaj/. 1. (intr.) to be runny, ropy, viscous, sticky, gluey; to be drooling. 2. (intr., of rope, tail, etc.) to be long and trailing.

-লা lāsa /-līsh/. to be quick, vigorous; to shake. Cf. -হা'sa, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, lāta, lā'sa, liasa, -losa, -loh, also riḥ.

chīsa /claah/. See jhīsa and chlāta.

craśsa /cralaah/. (intr.) to be agitated, in movement; to be restless, unable to hold still.

jhīsa /cliš/. 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.

লের lā'sa /loeh/. 1. (intr., of plants) to be quick, vigorous, alive; to sprout, budgeon, grow, develop. 2. (tr.) to agitate, shake; to shake off, get rid of. Cf. -হা'sa, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, lāta, -lāsa, liasa, -losa, -loh, also riḥ.

lpa'sa /lbah/. 1. sprout, young shoot; (by trope) maiden, girl. 2. (intr.) to be young, tender.

kraśsa /kralaah/. 1. (intr.) to flinch, wince, jump back suddenly in order to dodge. 2. (by trope) to juggle or bandy words. Cf. graliasa.

[ghlā'sa kloeh/]

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ganlā'sa /kunloēh/. 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) ~ phlāš /plah/ (K.238A: 16, A.D. 949); > Thai ปลัด /palát/ '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) ~ panlāš /bənlah/ (K.79: 12, A.D. 639) ~ panlāš(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.

-lā'sa /-loēh/. to attach (?).

klā'sa /klah/. (tr.) to fasten with a peg, pin, clip, etc.

kanlā'sa /kənlah/. 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.


plika /plēk/, occurring only as plika-plika: Expressive for the soft sound of waves plashing or lapping the shore. Cf. plīka.

paplika /pplēk/. (intr.) to be limp and yielding. Cf. paplika.

ražika /rlēk/, occurring only in ražika ražā'ka: to be giddy, light-headed, silly.

licā /lic/ [OK luc /lyc/ (K.688: 5, A.D. 719)]. 1. (intr.)

\(^1\)Cf. 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, hoca.

dlīca /lbēc/. ruse, stratagem; hoax, fraud.

dlīca /plēc/. 1. (tr., archaic) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to slip or skim by, in the twinkling of an eye.

panlīca /banlēc/ = panleca.

pāplica /pplēc/. 1. (intr.) to be slippery, shifty, tricky. 2. (intr.) to be in constant movement, be moving, unstable; pāplica pāplūca: to be never the same, ever-changing, erratic; to talk a great deal to no purpose; to be wily, elusive.

[phlica /plēc/. See plica].

pamphlica /bamplēc/. 1. (tr.) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to cause to sink or founder, scuttle.

[bhlica /plic/. See plica].

banlīca /punlic/. 1. (tr.) to dip, immerse. 2. (tr.) to flood (land), soak, drown; (by trope) to wreck, ruin.

[ralīca /rlīc/]

ramlīca /rumlic/. 1. inundated forest. 2. long pools adjacent to watercourses.

[slicā /slēc/]

samlīca /samlēc/. 1. (intr.) to act in secret, be surreptitious, clandestine, covert. 2. guile, trick, trickery, ruse; (counter-)espionage. 3. secret agent. Cf. samleca.

-llī /-lli/. to hear. Cf. lī, -lī.

lpī /lbēj/. (good or bad) reputation, fame, renown.

-līka /-liik/. to open out. Cf. rīka, -ríka, -reka, also rēka.

*ghlīka /kliik/. (intr.) to be fat, sleek, and of a shiny black color.

ralīka /rlīk/. 1. (intr., of skin, etc.) to be stretched to the bursting-point, ready to burst. 2. (intr., of black) to be intense, jet.
liña /liiŋ/. 0. to be dry, hard. 1. (tr.) to roast grain. Cf. niña, riña, riña, -reña, rēña, rāmña, -lāña, -liña, -lāmña.

raliña /rliiŋ/1. 1. roasted grain or lotus seeds. 2. (tr.) to fry (meat) quickly in order to brown and rid it of grease.

'anlīña /qanliiŋ/. light stick or spoon for stirring cooking food.

-līña /-liiŋ/1. to clear, clean. Cf. raña, etc., also lāña.

ralīña /rliiŋ/2. 1. (intr.) to be clean, smooth; to be shiny, bright, polished, sleek. 2. (intr.) to be bare, empty, vacant, void; to be bald, hairless.

ramlīña ~ ramlīña /rumliiŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be smooth, polished. 2. (tr.) to lay waste, waste, squander.

-līña /-liiŋ/2. circle, ring. Cf. -la'ha, -liña.

dhlīña /tliiŋ/. (tr.) to shackle (elephant).

danlīña /tunliiŋ/. heavy rattan fastenings for shackling feet of elephants.

-lika /-lýk/1. to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, -lika, luka, -lūka, -loka.

plika /plýk/ = plika.

'paplika /pplyk/ = 'paplika.

bhlika /plýk/1. 1. (intr.) to lose consciousness momentarily before death. 2. (by trope) to be terror-stricken.

banlika /punlynk/. (intr.) to be terrifying.

slika /slyk/ [OK slik /slyk/ (K.138: 30, A.D. 620), perhaps = 'off-dropper']. 1. leaf. 2. (by trope) external ear. 3. quantifier for 400 units.

sanlika /sanlynk/. 0. set or bundle of leaves. 1. (countable) leaf, sheet. 2. numeral classifier for flat objects.

-lika /-lýk/2. to think of. Cf. -naka, nīka.

bhlika /plýk/2. 1. (tr.) to think of, fix or focus the mind on. 2. (intr., by trope) to be in a stupor, daydream;

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to lose consciousness, swoon away.

raλška ~ ralka /rlyk/ [OK rlik /rlyk/ (K.221N: 17, A.D. 1011), male slave name]. (tr.) to think (often) of; to long or yearn for, miss.

ramška ~ ramlka /rumlyk/ [OK ramlik /rənlyk/ (K.354S: 39, A.D. '878-977)]. (tr.) to call or bring to the mind or notice of, remind.

-liña /-lyŋ/°¹ [OK liŋ /lỳŋ/ (K.79: 17, A.D. 639), unit of weight for gold, silver, etc.]. to be in balance, stable. Cf. nīña, riña, riña, -reña, reña, rānña, -lāña, -liña, -lāmña.

lāmniña /lumn yö/. 1. balance, equilibrium, equipoise. 2. (neologism) stability.

kliña /klyŋ/. 1. (tr.) to make firm or rigid, stay, prop, support. 2. (by extension) to fasten, attach, tie.

thliña /tlyŋ/. 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 /tamlyŋ ~ damlỳŋ/ [OK tamliŋ /dənlỳŋ/ (K.41: 6; A.D. 578-677); cf. Vietnamese lang 'tael']
1. unit of weight: tael of 37.5 grams. 2. old monetary unit: tael of 4 pāda or silver ticals.

sliña /slỳŋ/ [OK sliŋ /slyŋ/ (K.140: 14, A.D. 676), female slave name; cf. K.374: 15 (A.D. 1042), unit of weight; > Thai สิ่ง /sàŋŋ/ '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 /sanlyŋ/. rope or liana under which a bar is passed and twisted to cinch up a pack.

samliña /samlyŋ/. 1. (tr.) to stare at. 2. (tr.) to take aim at.

-líña /-lyŋ/°². circle, ring. Cf. -la'ña, -liña.

krašña /kralỳŋ/.
1. (intr.) to go round, turn, spin, revolve. 2. (tr.) to turn (wood, etc.).

crašña /cralỳŋ/. (intr., of body) to be roundish, well-rounded, but small.

li̊pa /lyp/. 0. to cover from above. 1. (intr.) to take cover, esp. to vanish suddenly under cover. Cf. ya'pa,
yāpa, -rappa, -rapa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ia'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ńa'pa, -ńāpa, ńā'pa, -ńupa.

bhśipa /plyp/.  Expressive for a sudden disappearance or a sudden going out of a light.

banlīpa /punlyp/. (intr.) to cause (sth.) to disappear suddenly.

ralīpa /rl'y/. (intr.) to appear and disappear a number of times in quick succession.

slīpa /sly/. (intr.) to be firmly seated in a socket, but not completely closed or covered.

sralīpa /sral'y/. (intr., of tree branch) to bend low, droop, under its own weight.

līma /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, -lām ~ īam, lām.

lḥīma /lhy/. (intr., of floodwater, etc.) to extend as far as the eye can see.

lalīma /lly/. 1. (intr., of objects) to be barely visible, too far away to make out. 2. (intr., of eyes) to be barely open.

lanlīma /lunly/. (intr.) to be indistinct by reason of distance, too far away to see clearly, nearly out of sight; to be in the distance. Cf. 'anlīma.

[p]hlīma /plym/. See bhśima].

panlīma /punly/. (tr.) to show only a glimpse of.

kamphlīma /kamply/. (intr.) to show just a glimpse of oneself.

bhśima /plym/, occurring only in bhśima-bhśima: 1. (intr., of light) to be dim, weak, faint; (by trope) to be indefinite, uncertain; to be fugitive, evanescent. 2. small weak flame.

babhlīma /pply/. 1. (intr., of eyes) to be blurred, bleary, barely open. 2. (by trope) to be unsure, uncertain.

bralīma /proly/. 0. twilight. 1. dawn, daybreak.

ralīma /rl'y/. 1. drizzle, light rain. 2. (intr.) to drizzle, be drizzling.

[slīma /slym]
sanlima /sanlym/. (intensive of lanlima) to be far away and nearly out of sight. Cf. sralima.

sralima /sralym/ = sanlima.

'analima /qanlym/ = lanlima.

-ลิห /-lyh/. to pass through. Cf. ruh, luh.
[glıh /klyh/. to slide into a socket].

gانلیه /kunlyh/. small bar or bolt.

-ลิ /-ly/. to mark, remark, perceive, hear. Cf. -lî, ți.
[phlı /ply/. See bhı].

panlı /banly/. (intr.) to make oneself heard, throw or project one's voice to a distance.

bhı /ply/ [OK vl /bıyı/ (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.

banlı /punly/ [OK vanl /βənly/ (K.568: 29, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. light, brightness; burst (of light), flash. 2. flash (of time), moment, instant.

pambhı /bamply/. 1. (tr.) to light, brighten, illuminate. 2. (by trope) to enlighten, throw light on, clear up, clarify.

ขิม /lyyt/ [< Thai ขิม /løet/, < OK les /ləəh/ 'to go beyond']. (intr.) to be pretentious, arrogant. Cf. -rwṣa, lwsa, -læta, læsa.

-ลิ /-lym/. to be dim, unclear. วิ ทอง อิน /lyym/. 0. to appear dimly. 1. (intr.) to appear suddenly, then vanish; to show one's face for an instant. Cf. lima, -lam ๏ ลำ, lâm, also lipa.

chlıma /clıym/ = craıma.

craıma /cralyym/. (intr., of monkey) to make quick grimaces.

ลูก /luk/. 0. to fall, drop. 1. (tr.) to force one's way into, penetrate, invade. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, räka, -rä'ka, ruka, -laka, -lā'ka, -lūka, -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 /tloŋ/. 1. hole, pit. 2. pond, puddle.

luŋa /luŋ/. 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. -nuŋ, -laŋ, -lwŋ.

[khluŋa /klouŋ/. See knuŋa].

kamluŋa /kamloŋ/ [OK kamlun /kəmlun/ (K.54: 18, A.D. 629)]. 0. cavity. 1. interior space, inside. 2. (by denominational) inside, (with)in, among; during. Cf. 'AMLuŋa ~ 'AMLuŋa.

dhlũna /tlouŋ/. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping, yawning. Cf. dhlwŋa.

pluŋa /ploŋ/ [MK pluŋa /pluŋ/ (IMA 32: 26, A.D. 1687);^1 > Thai pluŋ /ploŋ/]. 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.

panluŋa /banloŋ/. anonymous offering (to monk), bearing no designation of specific recipient.

[raluŋa /rlouŋ/]

ramluŋa /rumloŋ/. 1. trench, ditch, excavation. 2. hole or pit for trapping animals or fish: pitfall, pit trap (for fish).

sλuŋa /sloŋ/. 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.

sanluŋa /sanloŋ/. 0. post set into hole in ground. 1. stout post to which animal (e.g., bull to be castrated) is attached and held captive.

sraλuŋa /sraloŋ/. (intr.) to be semi-conscious, owing to fever or the like.

'AMLuŋa ~ 'AMLuŋa /qamloŋ/ = kamluŋa.

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^1Cf. Lewitz, BEPEO LX (1973): 229 note 5. The modern form pluŋa, not accepted by the VK, occurs at PRBK, I.10: 58, line 15.
-luña /-luŋ/¹. to be big. Cf. ruña.

  *praluña /pralunŋ/ [OK pralunŋ /prəlunŋ/ (K.262N: 12, A.D. 968), with pralvah /pralvəŋ/ (K.669C: 15, A.D. 972) and pralunŋ /pralunŋ/ (K.178: 10, A.D. 994)¹]. extent, expanse, area; clearing.²

raluña /rlunŋ/. 1. (intr., of vessel) to be wide. 2. (of socket or other receptacle) to be too big, too loose.

-luña /-luŋ/². to turn, spin, roll. Cf. laʾña, -luña.

  dhluna /tluŋ/². 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. dhluna.

-luña /-luŋ/. to turn, spin, roll. Cf. laʾña, -luña.

  dhluna /tluŋ/. (tr.) to twist (threads) together, by rolling with flat of hand. Cf. dhluna.

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, ruta, -lūta.

l'uta /lqut/. (intr.) to bow down, as a mark of veneration.

  lam'uta /lumqot/ [MK lam'uta /lə姆qut/ (Lpēka 'angaravatta 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.

[bhluta /plut/]

  banluta /punlut/. 1. (tr.) to fell, topple, knock down. 2. (tr.) to have (elephant) kneel; (by trope) to force (s.o.) to humble himself.

sluta /slut/. [OK slvat /sluət/ (K.175W: 8, A.D. 878-977), in toponym, ∨ slut /slut/ (K.346: 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-

²Guesdon, II: 1100a, 1111a.
come (by afflictions, responsibilities, etc.)
samluta /samlut/ [OK samlut /sænlut/ (K.571: 22, A.D. 969), toponym; ≃ samlvat /sənlvat/ (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. (intr., of horse, etc.) to trot, canter, run in a race. Cf. rāna, -ræna, la'na, lāna, lūna, -lwna, -læna, lîana, liana.
[bhluna /plun/]
banluna /punlun/. (tr.) to put (horse, etc.) into a trot, canter or gallop; to roll (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, -rąpa, -ra'pa, -ru̲pa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ≃ la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lipa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'a̲pa, 'ā̲pa, also hā'pa, -hā̲pa, hā̲pa, -hupa.
ghiupa /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 /slup/. 1. (intr.) to be overcast, dark, gloomy. 2. (by trope) to feel giddy, about to faint.

luya /luj/. 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 kpina. 1. (intr., of garment) to hang to the heels, be long.

luh /luh/ [OK loh /loh/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674, to K.484: 11, A.D. 1178-1277); lvah /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 /luoh/ (K.388C: 4, A.D. 578-677, to K.235D: 79, A.D. 1051); lvoh /luoh/ (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 deverbalization) 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, -lih.

khluh /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.

chluh /cloh/. 1. (tr., of light) to pass through, be visible through; (of images) to show (up) through (water, smoke, murk, 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.

dhluh /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 deverbalization) through. 3. (tr., by trope) to be piercing, keen. 4. (of lathe) tail stock.

damluh /tumluh/ [OK damluh /dænluh/ (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.

*pandhlulh /bantluh/. (tr.) to make a hole in, pierce.

[bhlulh /plulh/]

*banluh /punluh/. (tr.) to convey through, across, all the way to the end; to deliver. Cf. pañruh.
raluh /rluh/. 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. ruh.

raluh /rluh/. (intr., of string and the like) to be undone, unraveled, loose.

lal laa /lōow laa/. (intr.) to talk in a loud voice, without reserve; to shoot off one's mouth.

ra-lu laa /rlōow rlaa/. frequentative of lā laā.

Luuka /luuk/. 1. (tr.) to reach (hand) out as to take sth. 2. (by trope) to send out (settlers) to occupy territory. Cf. læka.

pralu /prarōok/. 0. to lay hands on one another. 1. (reciprocal) to fly at or fall upon one another.

ralu /rluu/. (intr.) to be always reaching out to touch or tamper with property of others; to be light-fingered.


bhuuka /bhuuk/. 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.

banlu /bunluuk/. 1. (act or fact of) collapsing or falling in/over. 2. (state of) prostration, agitation.

pambhlu /pambluu/. (tr.) to cause to fall over, upset deliberately.

-luuka /-luuk/. to group (?).

clu /clōok/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed, intermixed. 2. (tr.) to plant (new crop on previously sown land).

cra-luuka /cralōok/. (intr.) to be mixed up, together with other things.
-lūca /-luuc/. to slide, glide. Cf. -nāca, nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwa, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

plūca ~ philūca /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 /pluuc/ = plūca.

banlūca /punluuc/. (tr.) to slip (sth.) from its envelope or cover.

-lūna /-luun/. to be pointed. ~ lūna /lōon/. (regionalism, intr.) to have a long conical end or tip. Cf. -rwa, -lwā, also la'ha, -luña.

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 /pluut/]

banlūta /punluut/. 1. (tr.) to enlarge, augment; (by trope) to magnify, exaggerate. 2. (intr., to cause to emerge) to provoke a miscarriage, abort.

ralūta /rluut/. 1. (intr.) to appear unexpectedly, break loose. 2. (intr.) to have a miscarriage.

ramlūta /rumluut/. (intr.) to cause (mother) to have a miscarriage.

-lūta /-luut/. to be mild. Cf. -yuta, ruta, luta, also la'ha.

khlūta/klōot/. generic designation of members of the family Cucurbitaceae.

slūta /slōot/. 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 agreement.

42, A.D. 878-977);¹ and cf. lun /luun/? (K.239S: 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, -rōna, la'na, lāna, luna, -lwna, -lōna, -liana, liana.

[bhlūna /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.

lwna /luuən/. 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.

lpwna /lbwən/. 1. (act or fact of) coaxing, fawning; cajolery, adulation; allure, attraction, fascination. 2. (tr.) to coax, lure.

lalwna /lluən/. 1. (tr.) to caress, stroke. 2. [MK (RSP 1485)] to coax, wheedle.

-lwna /-luuən/. to dig out. Cf. -nuña, -la'na, luňa.

dhlwna /tluuən/ = dhluňa.

lwca /luuəc/ [OK loc /lōoc/ (K.790: 10, A.D. 578-677); lvāc /luuəc/ (K.341N: 10, A.D. 700?); lvac /luuəc/ (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. -hāca, nāca, -rāca, rica, -rüca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lōca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

lmwca /lmųuəc/. 1. (archaic) thief, burglar, robber. 2. theft, thievery, burglary, robbery.

-lwca /-luuəc/. to come to an end or point. Cf. rwca, reca.

gralwca /kralųuəc/. (intr.) to be sharp and high-pitched, shrill, piercing.

¹Cf. C VI: 82 note 2.
-lwa /-luəŋ/. to be pointed. Cf. -rwə, -luə ə rũa, also la'ña, -luña.

OK jlvãŋ /jluuəŋ/ [K.262N: 3 (A.D. 968)]. goad.

janlwa /cunluuəŋ/. pointed tip; goad, pike.

[plwə /pluəŋ/]

panlwə /banluuəŋ/. 1. point (of gimlet, etc.). 2. tenon. Cf. banlwə.

[bh lwə /pluəŋ/]

banlwə /punluuəŋ/ = panlwə.

-lwta /-luʔet/. to get taller or longer. Cf. lụta, also rāta, rā'ta, -reta, lāta.

phlwta /pluət/. (anterior of limbs) forearm, lower leg. Cf. bhlwta.

bh lwta /pluət/ = phlwta.

sralwta /srəluət/. 1. (intr.) to be tall and lean, slender. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty.

-lwə /-luən/. to be elongated. Cf. rāna, -ræna, la'na, lāna, luna, lũna, -læna, liana, liana.

kh lwə /kluən/ [OK khlvãŋ /kluuən/ (K.240S: 2, A.D. 979) ə khlvan /kluuən/ (K.195/1°: 1, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (human, animal, etc.). 2. (by trope) person, self; oneself.

-lwyə /-luəj/. to scatter, break up. Cf. rāya, rwya, -ræya, roya, lāya ə lāya, lai.

ralwyə /rluəj/. 1. (intr.) to be rotten, spoiled, putrid, decayed, tainted. 2. (intr.) to rot, spoil, decay. 3. (tr.) to break down, decompose, digest.

*rwlwyə /rumluəj/. 1. (tr.) to digest. 2. (intr.) to undergo decomposition, decay, putrefy.

lwsa /luuəh/. 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. -rwsə, ŋiŋta, -læta, lænsə, hwsə.

jralwsə /crəluuəh/. 1. (tr.) to overshoot, miss by passing or going too far; to miss (one's mark). 2. (by trope) to overstate (case), stretch (truth).
lāe /lē/ [OK le /lë/ (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. -ie, -iē.

*lalae /llē/. See ralae.

ralae /rlē/ [Dissimilation of lalae]. 1. (intr.) to be uppity (uppish), supercilious. 2. (intr.) to go about with one's nose in the air, be disdainful.

'anlæ /ənllē/ [OK 'anle /qənllē/ (K.502: 13, A.D. 578–677)]. point, spot, site; place, location.

lāeka /lēæk/ [OK lek /ləek/ (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.

lāeca /lpaːæk/ [MK lŋaek /lɓæk/ (Løeka '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.

*lalœka /llœk/ [MK (RSP 2852)]. (intr.) to give oneself airs, pose as a person of consequence.

plœka /plœæk/, occurring only in plœka–plœka: to be light and bouncy, springy, buoyant, lilting.

plœka /plœæk/. (intr.) to move about lightly or restlessly, be constantly on the move.

*phlœka /phlœæk/. (intr.) to be light, easy to lift.

*kamp+hlœka /kamplœæk/. (intr.) to be featherweight or light as a feather, virtually weightless.

bhłœka /plēk/, occurring only in bhłœka–bhłœka: to hop, skip (in walking).

babhłœka /pləék/. frequentative of bhłœka.

[ralœka /rlœæk/].

ramlœka /rumlœæk/. 1. (tr.) to uncover, expose, bare. 2. (by trope) to excoriate (as for ingratitude).

1Vid. also lēka ~ lēka.
lænæ /lənæ/ [OK lēn /lənæ/ (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. ณ รนæ lænæ /lænæ/. 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).

jhlnæna clænæ/ [OK jłe h /jłænæ/ (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 จันแย /chalænæ/ 'crowbar']. generic designation of various species of water leech.

thlnæna /tlaænæ/ [OK tłe h /tlaænæ/ (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, contumacious.

ţamlnæna ﾞ tamlnæna /damlænænæ/. 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.

bhlnæna /plənæ/ [OK vle h /plənæ/ (K.24: 4, A.D. 578-677), male slavename; prefix /p-/ + -lē h /-læñæ/ 'to rise, mount, ascend' (cf. lnælænæ /lnælænæ/ 'to burn, roast'). fire, flame.

ralænæ /rlænæ/. (intr.) to be uprooted, grubbed up; (by trope) to be extirpated, overthrown, destroyed.

ramlnæna 日报记者 ramlnæna /rumlnænæ/. 1. (tr.) to tear up or out by the roots, wrench out. 2. (by trope) to bring down, topple, upset, overturn, overthrow; to demolish, ravage.

- ลแต /-læt/ [Thai ลีท /læt/ 'best, top, superb, top, excellent, perfect'; < OK lēs /læñæ/ 'to go beyond']. to be raised, elevated. Cf. -rwsa, พระ sa, lwsa, læsæ, hwsa.

bhlnæta /plətæt/. (intr.) to be higher than normal, too high; (by trope) to be proud; to be high-flown.

*babhlnæta /plətæt/. intensive of bhlnæta.

slænta /slaæntæ/. (intr., of eyes) to have the irises abnormally high; 1 (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 /-læn/. to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. rïna, lâna, lâna, luna, liana, liana, also -ra'na¹, lûna, -liña.

*ghlæna /klêen/. (intr.) to have an arrogant or insolent manner.

gaghlæna /kklêen/. intensive of ghlæna.

bhłæna /plëen/. 1. (intr.) to be saucy, cheeky, impudent. 2. (intr.) to ride roughshod over others.

babhlæna /pplëen/. intensive of bhłæna.

-łæya /-læj/ [OK ley /læj/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D. 611), in male slave name; > Thai ถ้า /læj/]. 1. to float, be buoyant. 2. to drift, be carried on/off. 3. to go on, continue (beyond). ñ แจง ล้า /lææj/. 1. (by deverbalisation: continuing on or beyond) on, more, onward, further; still, yet; ever, always; (how) in the world. 2. (not) at all, ever, anymore; absolutely (not).

*lmaeø /lmøøj/. 1. (intr.) to be languid, listless. 2. (by trope) to be soft, flabby. Cf. lmøøya.

chłøeya /claæj/ [OK chley /claæj/ (K.231: 8, A.D. 958-67); for the semantic development cf òtòla'mß dangerously '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.

camløeya ñ camløeøa /camlaæj/. answer, response.

cra¿æøa /cralææj/. (intr.) to overstep the line (esp. in speaking), go too far.

jhløeya /clæj/ [Cf. Old Mon jľûy /jly/ '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.

jamløeya /cumløeøj/. 1. bizarre manner. 2. (intr.) to be (consistently or characteristically) bizarre.

bhłøeya /plëøj/. (intr., of males) to wear the sarong with studied carelessness by letting the lower ends trail;
to give oneself a jaunty air.¹

*mlœya /mloj/, occurring only in mlœya–mlœya: Expressive for speaking with a drawl.

*’anlœya /qonlœj/. (intr.) to drawl.

lœsa /lœj/ [MK lœsa /lœj/ (Lpœka 'aŋgaravatta 38d, A.D. 1620); cf. OK les /lœj/ (K.153: 7, A.D. 1001), male personal name, and same form at K.6988: 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, ḫṭa, lw̃a, –lœta, hw̃a.

lmœsa /lmœj/ [OK lm̃es /lmœjh/ (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).

crælsa /cralaœj/. 1. (tr.) to break (law, commandment). 2. (intr.) to go the wrong way, in the opposite direction.

phlœsa /plaœj/. 1. (tr.) to add to, increase, amplify, magnify. 2. (tr.) to exceed, exaggerate.

pamphlœsa /pamplaœj/ = phlœsa.


banlœsa punlœj/. 1. (tr.) to make an addition to, supplement. 2. (by trope) to embroider, embellish (story, report).

liana /lyyen/ [Thai ลื่น /lyen/ 'to move (along), slide, shift', probably < MK *liana /liœj/]. 0. to press forward. 1. (intr.) to move ahead, advance. 2. (intr.) to be nimble, spry, quick, fast, fleet, swift. Cf. räna, -rœna, l’a’na, läña, luna, -lœna, liana, also -ra’na’, lûna, -lwna.

lpiana /lbyyen/. quickness, agility; swiftness, speed.

¹Vid. also Headley, I: 707a.

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-liaka /-liiək/\(^1\). to move laterally (?). Cf. -leka.

phliaka /pliəiək/\(^1\). (intr., of fish) to rise suddenly to the surface for a moment.

panliaka /baŋliiək/\(^2\). (act or fact of) suddenly appearing at surface; momentary surfacing. Cf. banliaka.

[bhliaka /pliəiək/. See phliaka].

banliaka /punliiək/ = panliaka.

raliaka /rliiaək/ [Connection uncertain]. species of small wild bamboo.

ramliaka /rumliiək/\(^1\). 1. (tr.) to move over, move away, shift; to transfer, unload. 2. (intr.) to move over/away, change position.

-rliiək/\(^2\). to cover, conceal. Cf. lā'ka\(^2\), -loka.

[raliaka /rliiaək/. to be covered, protected].

*ramliaka /rumliiək/\(^2\). 0. to cover or protect oneself, through foresight. 1. (intr.) to be provident, prudent, sagacious, astute. 2. (by extension) to be canny, cagey, foxy.

sliaka /sliiək/. 1. (tr.) to cover (over, up), conceal, wrap; to clothe (lower body, from waist down). 2. (tr.) to put on or wear (lower garment).

*samliaka /samliiək/. lower garment.

-liiəna /-liiəŋ/. to move to one side. Cf. -niaña, riaña.

ghliiəna /klíiəŋ/. 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.

[phliiəna /pliəiŋ/. side, flank].

kamphliiəna /kamlíiəŋ/. 1. temples (of head). 2. blow of slap to side of face, box on ear.

raliaña /rliioŋ/. 1. (intr., of humans and animals) to lean over, lean to one side. 2. (intr., of terrain) to fall away, slope.

ramliiəna /rumliiəŋ/. 1. (tr.) to move, spread out, shift, transfer; to unload (cargo). 2. (by trope) to reduce, alleviate.

liiə /liiət/. (tr.) to insert into a narrow passage; to slip (sth.) between (two surfaces). Cf. jiita, siita.
[khliáta /klíət/. See ghlāta].

kanliáta /kanlíət/. narrow space between (two surfaces), tight corner.

chliáta /klíət/. 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.

liána /líən/. 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, -lōena, liána, also -ra'na¹, lūna, -lwna.

[phliána /plíən/]

panliána /banlíən/. 1. (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 /-líəw/. to be thin. Cf. rāva, riava, hiava.

*chliava /klíəw/. (intr.) to be slender, slim.¹

camliava /camlíəw/. (intr.) to be slender, willowy.

-liásã /-líəh/. to be quick; to agitate. Cf. -hā'sa, ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsã, lā'sa, -losa, also rih.

graliásã /krolíəh/. 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. kražã'sa.

-le /-léε/¹. top, upper part. Cf. lēe, -lē.

dhle /tlée/ [Cf. Thai ที่ /thalee/ 'sea']. sheet, expanse, of water.

danle /tunléε/ [OK danle(y) /dənlee/ (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.
-ra -le /-lé/². to turn, wind. Cf. -ña, ræ, -ræra, re, -ræ, -læ.

rale /rlé/. (intr.) to snake, move sinuously, as through water.

-raj -leka /-lék/. to move laterally (?). Cf. -liaka.

kražeka /kralëk/. 1. (intr.) to look obliquely, glance.
2. side, flank; cf. că'ka kražeka: to tickle (s.o., as in the ribs).

phleka /plëk/. 1. (intr., of source of light) to emit a flash. 2. (intr., of light) to flash, flare, glance.

leña /léen/. [OK leñ /leen/; vid. lëña]. 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. lëña.

*laleña /lëeen/. 1. (intr.) to frolic, gambol, caper, play together. 2. (intr.) to banter, tease.

pleña /plëen/. (tr.) to execute s.o. by attaching a cannonball to his neck and drowning him.

pampleña /bampëen/. (intr.) to order (s.o.) to be executed by drowning.

bhleña /plëen/. 1. (act or art of) playing musical instruments: performance, execution; (loosely) music. 2. musical instruments collectively: ensemble, orchestra.

-leña /-léen/¹ [Perhaps same lexeme as leña above]. to swing, roll. Cf. -rña, rëña, -lëña¹.

ghleña /klëen/. 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. gralëña.

-leña /-léen/². to dry up. Cf. -reñ², etc.

[khleña /klëen/].

kanleña /kanlëen/. (intr.) to be or grow gaunt (from grief, anxiety or the like). Cf. sañreña.
leca /lēec/ [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, hoca.

kralecə /kralèec/. 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. kralecə kra'lucə: to be shifty, slippery, slick; to be elusive, untrustworthy.

jhleca /cléec/. 1. (tr.) to ply with questions, question, interrogate. 2. (by trope) to press, harass, assail.

[phleca /plèec/. See bhleca].

panleca /bamlèec/. 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. panlucə.

bhleca /plèec/. 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 /bamplèec/. 1. (tr.) to cause to forget, make oblivious of. 2. (tr.) to put out of one's mind, forget (all) about, dismiss.

*raleca /rléec/. 1. (intr.) to stand out, protrude. 2. (intr., derogatory) to show off; to be obvious, indiscreet.

ramleca /rumléec/. 1. (tr.) to bring into view or prominence, bring out, show (point) up, emphasize. 2. (tr.) to variegate (design), mottle, fleck, sprinkle.

[sleca /slèec/]

samleca /samléec/ = samlucə.

leña /lēep/. 0. to afflict, annoy. 1. (tr.) to tease, rag, josh, chafe. Cf. -nā'na, -neña, lāna, also -lwña.

[khleña /klèeep/. See khneña].

*kanleña /kanlèeep/. (intr.) to grieve, be aggrieved.

[jhleña /clèeep/]
janleña /cunléen/. (tr.) to tease repeatedly (without malice) in order to take s.o. down a peg.¹

lepa /léep/. 1. (tr.) to swallow. 2. (by extension) to gulp (down), devour, consume, wolf, bolt. Cf. rīpa, -rūpa, -repa, hūpa.

[ralepa /rléep/]

ramlepa /rumléep/. (tr.) to cause or oblige to swallow or ingest.

-leva /-léew/. to be broad, capacious.

lheva /lheèw/. (intr.) to be huge, enormous, immense.

tleva /tlèew/. (intr.) to be far-flung and without obstacle.

sraleva /sralèew/. (intr.) to be beyond (out of) reach, virtually unattainable by reason of distance or height.

leh /léh/. See lēh.

mleh /mlèh/. 1. like this, in this manner, thus, so. 2. to this extent, so (much).

-leh /-léh/. to separate, break up. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, ræsa, reh ~ rēh, rah, -la'sa, -lēh, loh, lah.

craleh /cralèh/. 1. (tr.) to cut up, dismember. 2. (by trope) to break up, disorganize.

praleh ~ pralleh /pralèh/. (tr.) to separate or remove part by part, pick off or out one by one.

raleh /rléh/. (intr.) to be separated, come apart; to be broken up, undone, loose. Cf. ralēh.

ramleh /rumléh/. 1. (tr.) to take away, destroy. 2. plague, pestilence. Cf. ramleh.

sleh /slèh/. 1. (tr.) to break off, interrupt, stop, suspend. 2. (intr.) to cease, desist.

samleh /samlèh/. 1. (tr.) to separate (meat) from bone, cut up. 2. (by trope) to butcher, kill by slow repeated blows of a knife.

¹But vid. Headley, I: 229b.
 interle \lə\h \lə\h laoh/. (of speech or manner) to be airy, flighty, inconsistent, frivolous, thoughtless.

phleh ploh /pləh plaoh/. to be flighty, irresponsible.

raieh raloh /rləh rlaoh/. intensive of interle \lə\h.

-\lə- -lɛ /-lɛɛ/\(^1\). to be mixed up. \(\text{\textbar}\) ile /laae/. 1. (intr.) to be mixed up, muddled, confused, disordered; to be muddle-headed, foolish, mad. 2. (by restriction) to rant, rave; to babble.

*lpɛ /lbaae/. 1. confusion, disorder; mix-up. 2. foolishness, madness.

raieh /ralaae/. intensive of ile.

-\lə- -lɛ /-lɛɛ/\(^2\). top, upper part. Cf. ləe, -le.

phlɛ /pleaɛ/\(^1\). cutting edge, blade.\(^1\)

-\lə- -lɛ /-lɛɛ/\(^3\). to turn. Cf. -næe, ræe, -raera, re, -rɛ, -le.

plɛ /pleaɛ/ [Cf. Thai พระ /plɛɛ/ 'to translate, interpret' and พระ /praɛ/ 'to change, alter'; see prɛ], occurring only in plɛ pla'na: to turn about, turn on (foe).

panlɛ /banlæaɛ\(^1\). 1. (tr.) to translate, interpret; to interpret (text), explicate, comment on. 2. (tr.) to distract (from gloomy thoughts), divert (the attention of).

-\lə- -lɛ /-lɛɛ/\(^4\). to come out, appear. Cf. -lɛra, -lɛla.

*kraie /kreəlaɛ/ = tle.

tle /tlaae/. 1. (intr.) to stand out, project, protrude; to be outstanding, prominent. 2. (by trope) to be exorbitant, outrageous. Cf. dhlɛra, dhlæa.

phlɛ /pleaɛ/\(^2\) [OK ple - phle /pleɛ/ (K.748: 5, A.D. 613; K. 684: 11, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. fruit; (by trope) any of various types of fleshy excrecence. 2. (intr.) to fruit, bear fruit.

panlɛ /banlæaɛ\(^2\). 1. fruit collectively; forest product. 2. any edible plant parts: vegetable.

\(^1\)But note Skt phala 'fruit; blade' and phlɛ\(^2\).
slē /slaːɛ/. 1. moss, lichen; slimy fungus; slime. 2. (by trope) lewdness, obscenity, impurity.

*lēka /lɛɛk/. [OK lek /lɛɛk/; vid. læka]. 1. (tr.) to leave, set apart; to deduct a share (e.g., commission for oneself). 2. (by trope) to divide up into parts, apportion. зи lēka /lɛɛk/. 1. different parts of a whole, parts other than one's own, after apportionment. 2. lot, parcel, plot (of land). Cf. rēka².

[chlēka /claɛɛk/]

camlēka /camlaaɛk/. (intr.) to be odd, strange, queer; unusual, curious.

plēka /plaaɛk/. (intr.) to be different, altered; to be strange, curious, bizarre.

ralēka /rɛɛk/ [OK rlek /rleɛk/ (K.380W/4⁰: 30, A.D. 1038)]. (intr.) to be divided up, broken up, separated.

ramlēka /rumlɛɛk/. 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.

leña /lɛɛŋ/. [OK leñ /lɛɛŋ/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); and cf. K.149: 18 (A.D. 578-677), female slave name; vid. leña]. 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.

lpine /lbaaŋ/. pastime, amusement, recreation, diversion; game, play.

OK lampeñ /ləmbeɛŋ/ [K.254B: 19 (A.D. 1129)]. (intr., of officiating priest) to exact or take no fee for the performance of a rite.¹

kleña /klæɛŋ/. 1. (tr.) to trick, dupe, hoodwink; to disguise, get up (as). 2. (intr.) to be false, fake, sham, spurious, imitation.

[khleña /klaaŋ/. to be free, open].

kanlēña /konlæɛŋ/. 1. open space, empty tract; territory, terrain, expanse. 2. locality, place.

jralēña /croɛɛŋ/. breed of hybrid cattle characterized by great vigor and speed. Cf. banlēña.

thlēna /tlaaŋ/. 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 /plaæŋ/. 1. (tr.) to feign, pretend to (do). 2. to disguise, alter (voice, appearance); to counterfeit, imitate, simulate.

panlēna /banlaæŋ/. 1. (tr.) to amuse, divert, entertain. 2. amusement, diversion, distraction.

kamplēna /komplaæŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be comical, droll, farcical. 2. comedy, buffoonery, burlesque.

pamplēna /bomplaæŋ/. 1. (tr.) to change, alter; to disguise, mask; to forge (banknotes). 2. (tr.) to change into, transform, transmute, metamorphose.

phlēna /plaæŋ/. (tr.) to release (missile), shoot, fling.

pralēna ~ pražēna /prolaæŋ/. (reciprocal) to play, romp, frolic together; to dally together.

[bhlēna /pleæŋ/. See phlēna].

banlēna /punlēŋ/. 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 /slaæŋ/ [OK slēn /sleæŋ/ (K.422: 1, A.D. 578-677); > Thai แปลก /saiæŋ/ 'to be harmful, irritating (to the body), bad for the health']. 1. (intr.) to induce vomiting, be nauseating. 2. Ṣna vomica (either of two poisonous species of plants).

- lệ -lēna /-leæŋ/¹. to swing, roll. Cf. -rēna, rēna, -leña.

gralēna /krəlaæŋ/. 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 /rlæŋ/. (intr.) to sway, roll from side to side.

- lệ -lēta /-leæt/. to be light, bright.

kražēta /kralææt/. (intr.) to be light, bright, clear; to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct, plain.

bhlēta /pleæt/. 1. (intr.) to flash, appear suddenly; to be quick, sudden; (by deverbalisation) quickly, swiftly, abruptly. 2. flash, twinkling, instant, split second.
babhlēta /ppλεΧt/. (intr.) to scintillate, coruscate, twinkle, sparkle, glitter.

bralēta /prɔlεΧt/. (intr., of colors) to fade, lose brilliance.

slēta /slaΧt/. (intr.) to grow pale, bleach out, blanch.

-έρε /-lεr/. to come out, appear. Cf. -lē⁴, -lēla.
  dhlēra /tlεr/ = tlē. Cf. dhlēla.

  dhlēla /tlεl/ = tlē. Cf. dhlēra.


-έρι /-lē/. to separate, break up. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, ræsa, reh ~ rēh, rah, -la'sa, -leḥ, loḥ, laḥ.
  [plēh /plæh/]
  *caplēh /caplæh/ [Reduction of *craplēh]. (intr., of lips) to be misshapen, pendent.

ralēh /rlēh/. See raleh.
  ramlēh /ramlæh/. See ramleḥ.

[slēh /slæh/]
  samlēh /samlæh/. See samleḥ.

λά /læj/. 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. ṛaya, -ræya, roya, lāya ~ lāya.

lalai /llæj/. 1. (intr.) to be long drawn-out. 2. (intr.) to be towering, lofty.

*kralai /krelai/ = kālai.

kālai /kaːlai/ [Anomalous expansion of kralai; cf. Thai longleftrightarrow /kaːlaj/ 'to plate (with metal), also longleftrightarrow /klaːj/ 'to change, convert', < Khmer klāy]. 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/\footnote{[OK khlai(y) /klæj/ (K.956: 18, A.D. 878-977; K.521: 10, A.D. 978-1077)]. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.} 1. [OK tla(y) /tlæj/ (K.138B: 7, A.D. 620; K.76: 4, A.D. 578-677) \thlai(y) /tlæj/ (K.420: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.212A: 2, A.D. 1027) \thlai(y) /tlæj/ (K.233A: 16, A.D. 878-977; K.165N: 36, A.D. 952) \thlai(y) /tlæj/ (K.256E/2\footnote{2}: 51, A.D. 979)]. 0. 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 \sim tamlai /tamlæj/ [MK tammla(y) /dæmlæj/ (IMA 37: 8, A.D. 1700?)]. 1. equivalence, cost, price. 2. value, worth; merit, quality.

[blai /plæj/]

pambhlai /bæmplæj/. 1. (tr.) to arrange (music, etc.), contrive. 2. (tr.) to add on.

lo /ləo/. 1. (intr.) to advance, come forward; to lean forward. 2. (tr.) to throw oneself at; (by trope) to do (sth.) energetically or precipitously.

craio /crælæo/ [OK cralo /cræləo/ (K.376: 7, A.D. 878-1077) 'to advance (goods) to the State, pay taxes']. (intr.) to stand out, be striking or conspicuous.

dhlo /tləo/. (intr.) to be immediately noticeable, at once plain or obvious.

slo /slaæo/. (intr., of eyes) to start from their sockets and have dilated pupils, out of fright.

-loka \sim -lo'ok\footnote{1}. to cover, hide. Cf. lə'ka\footnote{2}, -liaka\footnote{2}.

ploka /pləak/. 1. pouch, purse, wallet, bag; bladder (of fish, pig, etc.); scrotum. 2. generic headword for various plants having a sac-like formation.

kamploka /komplaak/. 1. handbag; (school) book sack. 2. Eichhornia crassipes Solms (Pontederiaceae), the water hyacinth.

sloka /slaæok\footnote{1} [MK sloka /slook/ (IMA 37: 53, A.D. 1700?)]. (archaic) bag in which monk's almsbowl is kept.

\footnote{Vid. the useful comment by Cædèes 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, raśā'ka.

sloka /slaakο/². 1. (intr., of leaves, etc.) to be withered and drooping. 2. (by trope, of human face) to be shrunken, wasted, haggard.

loña /lóon/ [Possibly same lexeme as -loña¹]. 1. hindquarters (of quadruped), from waist down to knees. 2. (of humans) buttocks, rump. Cf. -naña.

-loña /-lóon/¹. to be high, lofty; to stand upright. Cf. ruña, -ruña, -roena, -roha, -rāmha, lōna ~ lēna, lāmna.

gholoña /klóon/. [Cf. Thai ขอด /khloog/]. 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.

ganloña /kunloon/. poetic form of gholoña.

ploña ~ phloña /plaako/. 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.

pamplloña /bamplaako/. (tr.) to cause to leap over (high barrier).

*raloña /rlóon/¹. (intr., of water, tears) to rise, mount, well up; to spill, overflow.¹

ramloña /rumloon/. high lowland forest, rainforest.

-loña /-lóon/². to cross, go beyond. Cf. raña, -laña, la'ha.

kholoña /klaoon/ [Cf. Thai след /khloog/]. 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 /-lŏŏn/\(^3\). to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, ruña, ríaña, rēña, -roña, rămña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -lāmña.

raloña /rlŏŏn/\(^2\). (intr.) to shine, be shiny, have a sheen.

*\[\text{loca} /\text{lōoc/}\]. 1. (tr.) to burn, char, overcook. 2. (intr., by trope) to grieve, be sad.

[laloca /llŏoc/]

lanloca /lunlŏoc/\(^1\). 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 /kamloca /kamlaooc/. 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.

-\[\text{loca} /\text{lōoc/}\]. to withdraw, remove. Cf. roca, etc.

[laloca /llŏoc/]

lanloca /lunlŏoc/\(^2\). (intr.) to be far removed, remote.

sraioca /sralaaooc/. 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.

\[\text{lota} /\text{lōot/}.\) (intr.) to jump, leap, spring; (by trope) to bob, dance. Cf. lāta, etc.

*\[\text{ialota} /\text{ilŏot/}.\) (intr.) to jump or hop about, keep on bobbing up and down.

khloca /klaaot/. (intr.) to jut, bulge; (of eyes) to bug. Cf. tloota.

*\[\text{kaloça} /\text{koonlaooc/}. 1. (intr.) to cause (eyes) to bug. 2. bulge, protrusion.

kraioca /kralaooc/. (intr.) to be jutting out, standing out, projecting, salient.

\[\text{craioca} /\text{croaaoat/}. (intr.) to leap up as in anger, give a leap or start.
tlota /tlaot/ = khlota.
plota ∼ phlota /plaot/ 1. (intr.) to give a leap or jump.
2. (by deverbalization) at one bound, briskly.

*paplot ∼ *paphlota /pplaot/. (intr.) to keep jumping about, hop around.
[bhlot /ploot/. See plota].
banlot a /punlot/. 1. (intr.) to cause to leap. 2. (intr.) to make (horse) gallop [sic].

lobha /lōop/ [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 /lmōop/. 1. one who is greedy or intemperate: miser, glutton, wolf, vulture. 2. (intr.) to be of a greedy nature; to be grasping.
[rabolha /rlōop/]
ramlobha /rumlōop/. 1. (tr.) to exact or extort out of covetousness. 2. (intr.) to trespass, transgress.

loma /lōom/. 0. to surround, encircle. 1. tr., by trope) to besiege with flattery or cajolery; to coax, wheedle, lure. ∼ *loma /laaom/. (tr.) to surround, encircle; to beleaguer, besiege, beset.
praloma /prolaoom/. (tr.) to flatter, cajole; (by trope) to excite the feelings or expectations of.

-loma /-lōom/. to go down, sink. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -roma, -lama, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lām, lām.
sloma /slaam/. (intr.) to be drooping, wilted.

-loya /-lōoj/. to stand out, go too far. Cf. -ruya, -roya, laya, -loeya ∼ loeya.
dhloya /tlōoj/. (intr.) to miscalculate, go wrong, err; to be careless, negligent.
*damloya ∼ damloya /tumlōoj/. miscalculation, error.

-losa /-lōoh/. to be vigorous, thrive. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -loh.
thlosa /tlaah/. [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.

loho /loho/ [OK loho /loho/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674), lvoho /luho/ (K.388C: 4, A.D. 578-677), lvaho /luho/ (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700), lvaho /luho/ (K.457: 8, A.D. 893), lvaho /luho/ (K.190: 5, A.D. 895)].  1. (tr.) to detach, release, free; to buy back, 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, ræsa, reh ~ rh, rah, -la'sa, -leh ~ -læh, lah, also -la'sa.

rapo /rapo/. alteration of lpo ho.

lpo ho /lpo ho/. 1. (intr.) to be thinned out, thin, sparse, intermittent, occurring at intervals; brai lpo ho: open forest.  2. gap, interval, opening.

[chlo /cla/. See jhlo h].

canlho /canlho/. 1. gap, break, space between; interval, opening, lacuna.  2. (intr.) to be between.

*ca ro ho /crapo ho/. gap, interval.

jhlo ho /jho/. 0. to diverge, differ. 1. (intr.) to dispute, argue, quarrel, bicker, wrangle.  2. dispute, argument, quarrel, tiff; row, brawl, scuffle, fray.

*jamlo ho /cumlo ho/. argument, altercation.

prajholo /praclho/ (> colloquial /cplho/). to quarrel with one another, have a row.

thlo ho /thlo ho/. 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.

tamlo ho /tamlo ho/. 1. (tr.) to loose, release, let fly, fire (projectile).  2. (by trope) to unbend (bow), close (umbrella), lower (sail), dismount (tent).

phlo ho /pla ho/. 0. to span an interval.  1. (tr.) to jump over.  2. (by trope) to skip, omit.

panlo ho /banlho/. 1. (that which spans) bowstring.  2. gap, opening, breach.

pralo ho /pra ho /pralo ho/ [OK pralo ho /pralo ho/ (K.814E: 44, A.D. 1004)].  1. (intr.) to be separated one from the other; to be separate, apart.  2. separation, distance between, interval.

bhlo ho /phlo ho/ [OK vlo ho /phlo ho/ (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.

ɾɔːŋə /-loʔ/-loːʔ/. to be quick, vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, also riḥ.

khloöh /kləh/ [MK khloöh /kloh/ (Lpaeka 'āngaravatta, 432b, A.D. 1620)]. (intr., archaic) to be young and strong, vigorous, virile.

kamloöh ~ kamloöh ~ kamlooh /kmloah/ . 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.

lau /-lɔw/¹. to mark, remark. Cf. ταυ, nau, -sau.

kraōau /kralaw/. (intr.) to be in plain sight, plain, evident, obvious, conspicuous.

praōau /prolaw/. identification marker worn around neck of animal.

raōau /rlaw/. (intr.) to be well-marked, accentuated, distinct.

slau /slaw/. (intr.) to go straight to a mark or goal. Cf. saṃτau.

lau /-lɔw/². to be in/at, stay. Cf. nau.

laṃnau /lumnəw/ [Alteration of *nanmnau]. 1. dwelling-place, dwelling, house, residence, abode, habitation. 2. habitat, zone of distribution.

lum /-lum/. to be round, describe a circle. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, rom, -ram, loma ~ loma, huma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

ghloōm /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).
-lam /-lum/. 1. to mix, confuse. Cf. ḫām /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 ∼ ḫīma, lām.

*ṭālam /līlam/. (intr.) to be (all) mixed up, confused, jum-
bled.

craḷam /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. praḷam.

panlām /banlām/. (tr.) to get mixed up with, meddle or
intervene in.

*praḷam /pralām/. 1. = phlām. 2. (tr.) to trick, cheat, 
bilk, swindle, defraud.

[slām /slūm/]

*samlām /samlām/. (intr.) to be all jumbled up, helter-
skelter.

sraḷam /sralam/ [MK (RSP 155)]. (tr.) to becloud, darken,
obscure.

-ām /-lum/. 2. to fall, drop. Cf. rama, -rīma, -riama,
-roma, -lāma, -lōma.

[bhlām /plūm/]

*banlām /punlām/. (tr.) to overturn deliberately, knock
down, throw down. Cf. bralām.

*bralām /prolum/ = banlām.

ralām /rlūm/ [OK rīm /rīm/ (K.341N: 9, A.D. 700), possi-
ibly 'sluice gate']. 1. (intr.) to fall from a height;
to fall over, slump, collapse, sink, subside, collapse.
2. (intr.) to be damaged, destroyed.

rāmlām /rumlūm/. (tr.) to overturn; to destroy.

lām /loēm/. (intr.) to be confused, blurred, indistinct;
to be dim, obscure, vague. Cf. līma, -līma ∼ ḫīma, lām.

praḷām /pralām/. (intr.) to be mixed up, muddled, tangled;
to be (all) in disorder, in confusion, in disarray.

*paḷ ḫām /paj lām/ [Anomalous expansion of praḷām].
   (intr.) to speak a language imperfectly, esp. speak
broken Khmer.

bralăm /proloem/. (intr.) to be vague, indistinct; to be indefinable, nondescript.

숱 -lām /-loem/¹. to dance, posture (?). Cf. -ræma, -ram, rām.
ralăm /rloem/¹. (intr., of horns, weapons, etc.) to be elegantly curved or curving.

取决 -lām /-loem/². to lead, guide. Cf. nām.

lamnām /lumoem/ [Alteration of *namnām]. 1. (act or fact of) guiding: guidance, direction, management. 2. manner of guiding: conduct, bearing, carriage, behavior; way, direction, manner, method.

取决 -lām /-loem/³. to be wet. Cf. -rām.
ralăm /rloem/². (intr.) to be soaked, drenched, drowned.

取决 -lāmha /-leēn/¹. to rise up; to be stiff, strong. Cf. ruṇa, -ruṇa, -ræna, -roṇa, -rāmha, laēna ◂ laēna, -loṇa.

khlāmha /klaṇ/ [OK kłaṇ /klaṇ/ (K.557E: 7, A.D. 611), kalaṇ /klaṇ/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677), khlaṇ /klaṇ/ (K.99N: 14, A.D. 922), female and male slave names]. 1. (intr.) to be strong, vigorous, mighty, brawny. 2. (by extension) to be forceful, energetic, loud.

kamlāmha ◂ kamlāmha ◂ kamlāmha /kmlaṇ/ [OK kanlan ◂ kanlān /kəlnəŋ/ (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.

ghlāmha /kleēn/ [OK glaṇ /glæŋ/ (K.505: 18, A.D. 639)]. 1. stronghold, strongroom, storehouse, treasure-room; (by trope) treasure, hoard, valuables. 2. (any) storehouse, warehouse, depot, magazine. 3. bank.

tralāmha ◂ tralāmha /tralæŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be strong, extreme. 2. (by deverbalization) extremely, very; certainly.

bhlaṃha /pleēŋ/. Imperata cylindrica, thatch-grass.
ralāmha /bleēn/. 1. abandoned house-site on high ground overlooking a pond. 2. (intr.) to be vigorous, ener-
getic; ralaḥ ralāṁna: to be in a (great) hurry; to be hurried, rushed, impetuous.

lāmḥa /-leēn/². to be light, bright. Cf. raṇa, -rāṇa, ruṇa, rṣaṇa, reṇa, -roṇa, rāmḥa, -la’ha, lāṇa, -līṇa, -lona
slāṁha /slaŋ/. common form of srāṁha.

lah /leēh/ [OK laḥ /lah/ (K.79: 17 and K.505: 13, A.D. 639), personal names; ḫah /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 (skins), graze; to cast, shed, slough (skin). 2. (intr.) to leave, depart, go away. Cf. -rusa, -ruḥ, rœsa, reb ∼ rēḥ, rah, -la’sa, -leh ∼ -lēh, loḥ, also -lā’ṣa.

lpah /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.

khlah /klah/ [OK klah ∼ khlah /klah/ (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 kanlaḥ(h) /kənlah/ (K.505: 24, A.D. 639; K.582: 7, A.D. 693)]. 0. part, portion. 1. half.

*краḥ /kralah/. (tr.) to separate, break through.¹

*ghlah /kleēh/ [OK dlah /dlaḥ/ (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 /punleēh/. 1. (tr.) to separate, dissect, bone (meat). 2. (tr.) to skin.

ralah /rleēh/. (intr.) to hasten, hurry, rush.

sralaḥ ∼ sralah /sralah/. (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.
vaka /wook/. 0. to stir, be restless. 1. (year of) the Ape, the ninth of the duodenary 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/]

kakkhva'ka /kkwak/. (intr.) to be dirty, soiled, unkempt.

[bhva'ka /pwuk/]

bañva'ka /puñwuk/. 1. (tr.) to harden, inure, render apathetic. 2. (tr.) to madden, inflame the passion of.

rañva'ka /rwak/. (intr.) to be soft, yielding, pliant.

lva'ka /lwuk/. (intr.) to be soft, pliant; (by trope) to be tender, young.

va'na /wuŋ/ [OK vañ /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. baña, etc.; vāha, viña, viña, viaña, -veña, vēña, vāmña.

khva'na /kwɔŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be perfectly round. 2. (intr.) to curl in a spiral, as a snail shell.

krava'na /krawɔŋ/. (intr.) to be circular, round.

[rava'na /rwuŋ/]

rañva'na /ruŋwuŋ/. circle, cycle, circuit, orbit.

vatta /woet/ [OK vatt /βat/ (cf. modern vā'ta), preserved as if from P vatta (= Skt vṛta) 'duty, service; observance, vow', though P vaṭṭa (= Skt vṛta) would have been more reasonable; > Thai วัต/ват/]. 0. to surround, enclose. 1. ritual fence delimiting a sacred area. 2. compound of temple or monastery; temple complex. Cf. pa'ta, ba'ta, bāddha, -bā'ta, vāta, vā'ta.
vaŋta /vaŋtə/ [Overcorrection of -vā'na, wrongly attributed to P vaŋta ~ vanda (= Skt vaṇḍa) 'to surround, cover']. 1. (tr.) to gird, circle, ring, cinch, fasten or attach around. 2. (tr.) to put on or wear around (the head or waist). Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bena, bēna, -vā'na, -vina, viana, vena.

ravānda /rwoən/. (intr.) to be wound or rolled around.

va'lā /wulə/. 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'lā, -bila, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

khva'lā /kwələ/ [OK khval /kʰəl/ (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.

kaŋva'lā /kəŋwələ/ [OK kaŋval /kʰəŋbol/ (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 /krəwələ/. 1. the wheel of rebirth (saṁsāracakka), the round of existence, transmigration. 2. care, concern, worry, anxiety, agitation. Cf. khva'la, grava'la.

*grava'la /gərwələ/ [MK gravala /gɾəbəl > kɾəbəl/ (IMA 39: 27, A.D. 1747)]. (intr.) to be in the care or custody of; to be accompanied by, go together with. Cf. kra-va'la.

rava'lā /ɾwələ/ [OK rahval /ɾəbəl/ (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 /-wiə/. to rotate the arm, make a sweep with the arm. Cf. -ba'lā, -bila, va'lā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

cravā /kɾəwə/. oar, paddle.
pravā /prowa/. (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 /srwaa/. (tr.) to extend the arms out in a circular movement in order to seize.

vā'ka /week/. 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.

khvā'ka /kwak/. (intr.) to be blind, sightless, in one or both eyes.

kañvā'ka /kaNWak/. 1. (fact or state of) being blind: blindness, sightlessness, loss of sight. 2. (intr.) to be blind as one of a class.

chvā'ka /cwak/. (tr.) to tie, knot; to bind or wrap, with cord, string, or the like.

cañvā'ka /caNWak/. 1. (concatenation of musical tones) tune, melody. 2. (articulation of melody) rhythm, beat. Cf. sañvā'ka.

cravā'ka /crawak/. bonds, fetters, chains.

svā'ka /swak/. 0. to be constrained, restrained, trained, disciplined. 1. (intr.) to be well-trained, experienced, seasoned, practiced, proficient.

*sañvā'ka /sanwak/. 0. constraint, restraint, prescribed movement. 1. (manner of moving) movement, motion; exercise, drill, practice; method, manner, way. 2. (regular movement) timing, tempo, rhythm. Cf. cañvā'ka.

vāna /wien/. 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'na, viña, viña, viña, -vena, vēna, vāṇha.

ghvāna /kwien/. 1. (intr.) to turn (aside), deviate. 2. (tr.) to avoid, elude; to miss (target, person).
[bhvāṇa /pwīṇə/]

baṅvāṇa /paʊwīṇə/. 1. (intr.) to oblige (s.o.) to go around, go the long way around, make a détour. 2. (intr.) to cause (s.o.) to depart from a straight course or to lose his way; to mislead.

raṇāṇa /raʊwīnə/. 1. (deviation in space or time) space, interval, gap, separation, distance; period. 2. draft (of small watercraft).

svāṇa /swəɑnə/ [OK svān /sβaɑn/ (K.127: 1i, A.D. 683)]; > Thai สว่าง /swaɑn/]. 1. (tr.) to get free or clear of, overcome (illness, folly, etc.), come out from. 2. (intr.) to become visible, clear, bright, apparent; (of sky, face) to light up, brighten. 3. first light of day; blush of dawn.

[ghvāṭa /pwīsət/]

baṅvāṭa /paʊwīsət/. (tr.) to expand along a circular or spiral course.

raṅāṭa /raʊwīsət/. 1. (intr.) to be moved away from a center, straightened out, widened. 2. (by trope, of strong emotions) to cool, die.

*svāṭa /swaat/ = svānta.

saṅvāṭa /saŋwəaat/. 1. (fact or state of being) quick, eager; ardent desire, eagerness, arder. 2. (tr.) to desire ardently; to endeavor, strive.

[ghvāṭa /woət/ [OK hvat(t) /βat/ (K.904: 26, A.D. 713; K. 842B: 26, A.D. 968) ∼ vat(t) /βat/ (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. paṭa, baṭa, bāḍha, -bāṭa, vatta, vāṭa.

khvāṭa /kwət/. 1. (tr.) to cross (paths with), meet and pass, intersect, crisscross. 2. (intr.) to be criss-crossing, winding.
kravā'na /kwrawat/. (tr.) to encircle, gird. Cf. gravā'na.
gravā'na /krawoet/. (tr.) to hurl overhand, cast, fling.
Cf. kravā'na.

chvā'ta /chwat/ [OK chvāṭt /cqbat/ (K.341S: 7, A.D. 674),
chvāt ∼ chvāt(t) /cqbat/ (K.457: 6, A.D. 893; K.697B: 19
and K.175E: 4, both A.D. 878-977) 'to circumscribe, delimit'; > Thai ฉวัต /chawat/]. (intr.) to pass to and fro, move in all directions, crisscross.

OK caṇvāt(t) ∼ caṇvāt(t) /cəqbat/ [K.697B: 14, A.D. 878-977; K.178: 3, A.D. 994; K.2575S: 12, 17, A.D. 994;
> Thai คั่นหาด /caṇvāt/], 1. (act or fact of) circumscribing, bounding, delimiting. 2. circumscripted, delimited territory.

cravā'na /krawat/. (intr.) to crisscross, intersect.

thvā'na /twat/. 1. [MK (RSP 36)] to return eagerly, briskly, in haste. 2. (intr.) to be eager, hurried; (by deverbalization) in an instant or flash.

svā'na /swat/. 1. (intr.) to move swiftly, be quick, eager.
2. (intr.) to endeavor, strive.

- खालि -वाण /-woan/ [See वाण /vānda]. to gird, circle.
Cf. bāndha, -बाण /baṇa, bēna, -vina, viana, ven.
[ravā'na /rwōan/. See ravānda].

raṇvā'na /rungwoen/. 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. 'ahvā'na.

'ahvā'na /qawoen/ = raṇvā'na.

- खाय -वाम /-wiəm/. to branch out or off. Cf. pāma, piama, bama, bāma, bām.
kraṇvāma /krawaam/. pattern of tangled lines; scrawl, scribble.

raṇvāma /rwīam/. 1. (intr., of skin surface) to show a pattern of faint tangled lines (e.g., veins, marks of injury). 2. (intr., of a collectivity, as of reptiles) to creep or crawl in all directions.

- खाय वाय /-wiəj/ [OK vāy /bāaj/ (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 /kwaaj/. 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 /krawaaj/, occurring only in kravā'la kravāya: distress, anguish, duress. Cf. khvāya.

ghvāya /kwiaaj/, occurring only in ghvāya-ghvāya: (of person with one short leg) to limp, hobble, lurch.

chvāya /cwaaj/ [OK *chvāy /cβaaj/ 'to beat (metal)']. 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).

cainvāya /caqwaaaj/ [OK caînvāy /caŋβaaj/ (K.149: 19, A.D. 578-677), female slave name, but 'vessel of beaten gold or other metal']. ball, skein, coil, loop.

thvāya /twaaj/ [OK tvāy ∼ 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).

tainvāya /taqwaaaj ∼ daŋwaaj/ [OK taînvāy /deŋβaaj/ (K.175E: 17, A.D. 878-977)]. offering, oblation.

pravāya /praωaaaj/. 1. (reciprocal: to strike one another) to exchange blows, fight, scuffle, skirmish. 2. fight, affray, brawl, row, scuffle.

vārā /wiηər/. 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, vila, viila, vena, vera, -vela, -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.

kānvāra /kɔŋwaaar/. any implement for scouring or probing, esp. ear-pick; stick for removing crabs from burrows.

[svāra /swaaar/. to encircle].

saṅvāra /saŋwaar/ [OK saṃvar ∼ saṃvār /səŋβaar/ (K.357: 20, A.D. 578-677, slave name; K.262N: 6, A.D. 968), saṅvār ∼ saṅvāra /səŋβaar/ (K.669C: 14, A.D. 972; K.255: 20, A.D. 978, female slave name)]. 1. [MK] brahmin's sacred thread or cord (stūtra), suspended
from left shoulder to right flank. 2. long chain worn crosswise around torso or several chains crossing over chest.

vāla /wìël/. 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 /krawaal/ [Sanskrit probably extended under influence of Skt cakravāla]. (archaic) space, expanse; world. Cf. pravāla.

ghvāla /kwìël/. [OK gvrāl /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.

gańvāla /kunwìël/ [OK gańvāl /gəŋβaal/ (K.99S: 27, A.D. 922)]. 1. (tr.) to pasture (cattle) as one of a functional class. 2. herdsman.


vāla /woel/. 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 /rwoel/]

rañvā'la /ruŋwoel/. 1. measure of capacity. 2. capacity, volume. Cf. 'añvā'la.

'añvā'la /qaŋwoel/ = rañvā'la.

vāsa /wìësh/. 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 /kwaah/, occurring only in khvāsa-khvāsa: Expressive for creeping around with difficulty. Cf. gravaśa.

kakhvāsa /kkwaah/. (tr.) to creep or crawl around with difficulty.

gravaśa /krawìësh/. (intr.) to make a bold sweep with the arm.

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vā'sa /woēh/ [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 /prawah/. 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 /rwoēh/]

raṇvā'sa /ruṇwoēh/. measure of length.

vica /wic/. (intr.) to quiver, quake, tremble, flutter. Cf. -bica, -beca, mica, -meca, -veca.

khvica /kwèc/. 1. (intr.) to move rapidly, be quick. 2. jiffy, twinkling, flash. Cf. kravica.

kravica /krawèc/. (intr., of space) to be very short or narrow. Cf. khvica, kraveca.

ravica /rwic/. 1. (intr.) to be in rapid motion, quivering, fluttering, all a-tremble. 2. (tr.) to fluster, make all a-twitter.

viña /wij/. [OK viñ /byuñ/ (K/56C: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. See viña.

-víta /-wit/. to cut. Cf. pita.

khvítta /kwèt/. sculptor's chisel.

svítta /swèt/. 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 niggardly, stingy, miserly.

saṇvítta /saṇwèt/. derogatory form of svítta.

-vína /-win/. to twist, curl. Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bena, bēna, vānta */vāndha*, -vā'na, viana, vena.

khvítta /kwèn/. 1. (intr.) to be stiff-jointed, crippled, game, lame, halt. 2. cripple.

kaṇvítta /kaṇwèn/. (derogatory) paralytic.

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1See also Headley, I: 588a.
kravina /krawən/. (intr.) to be shriveled (up), knotted, gnarled, stiff with rheumatism or arthritis.

ravina /rwin/. (intr.) to be tangled up together, interwined, interlaced.

vila /wil/. 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 /kravəl/ [OK kravil /krəvɪl/ (K.669C: 18, A.D. 972)]. ring, circlet, circle, ferrule; loop, noose.

[phvila /pwəl/]

pañvila /barəwəl/. (intr.) to cause to turn: to turn, rotate, spin. Cf. bañvila.

[bhvila /pwil/]

bañvila /puəwil/ = pañvila.

ravila /rwil/. (intr.) to be constantly turning; to turn without stopping.

[svia /swəl/]

sañvila /saqəwəl/. 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 /krowi/. 1. (tr.) to twist, whirl. 2. (by trope) to flourish, brandish (weapon); (of animal) to toss (head, horns).

viča /wíc/. 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. hvikā.

[phviča /pwíc/]

pañviča /barwič/. (tr.) to train (animal); to drill (troops).

[bhvica /pwic/]

bañviča /purwič/. (tr.) to move, animate; to agitate, confuse.
viña /wýŋ/  [OK viñh /βyn/ (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. -bēña, va'ňa, vāňa, viña, viaña, -veña, vēňa, vāmña.

[raviña /rwýŋ/]
raviña /ruŋwýŋ/. kind of large spinning wheel.

lviña /lwýŋ/ [Connection uncertain]. (intr., of terrain) to be vast, open, far-flung; (by trope) to be spacious, large.

sraviña /srwýŋ/. 1. (tr.) to intoxicate, make drunk. 2. (intr.) to be intoxicated, be or get drunk.

viya /wýyj/. interjection used in hailing.¹ Cf. -vëya.

-vœ /-vṭ/. to do, make, (per)form. Cf. bœ.

dhœ /tvee/  [OK thve ~ tve /tβœe/ (K.341S: 5, A.D. 673; K.927: 2, A.D. 708); cf. MK thve(h) /tvee/ (IMA 3A: 58, late 16th century; IMA 4B: 8, A.D. 1566, to IMA 20: 4, A.D. 1635), thœe /tvee/ (IMA 39: 16, A.D. 1747), dhœe /tvee/ (Lpœka 'āŋgaravatta, 99g, A.D. 1620), and dhœeh /tvee/ (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 tamve /daŋβœe/ [K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611)]. 1. work, cultivation. 2. worker, laborer, cultivator.

[sœe /swaaœe/. to be willful].

sœève /saaœwaœe/ [Anomalous expansion of *sœœe]. 1. (intr.) to be willful, arbitrary, whimsical. 2. (intr.) to be changeable, unstable, inconstant, unreliable; to be flighty, fickle, capricious.

vœka /weék/, occurring in vœka-vœka: to move slowly. Cf.

¹But see Headley, II: 1020b.
bæka, mæka.
khvæka /kwææk/. (intr.) to move by fits and starts, jerk about.
kakhvæka /kkwææk/. frequentative of khvæka.
ravæka /ewææk/. 1. (intr., of reptiles, worms, etc.) to move about slowly or repulsively. 2. (by trope) to move about, squirm, fidget; to be active, industrious.

khvæya /kwææj/. Expressive for cry repeated in the distance.

lvæya /lwæej/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be weak but carry far. 2. (intr., of persons) to be annoyingly slow in one's movements.

viãa /wïæn/ [OK vyãn /bãiæn/ (K.598B: 10, A.D. 1006); > Thai wïm /wiæn/]. 1. (intr.) to be enclosed, encircled. 2. walled town, enceinte. Cf. -bëña, va'ña, vâña, viña, viña, veña, vëña, vëmâna.

viaca /wïæc/. 1. (intr.) to be twisted, bent, crooked; to be winding, sinuous, tortuous. 2. (by trope) to be dishonest, crooked.
graviaca /krowïæc/. intensive of viaca.

viãa /wïæn/ [OK *vyãn /bãiæn/, > Thai wïm /wiæn/]. 1. (tr.) to roll (up), twist, curl. 2. (intr.) to twist, curl (up), wind, spiral; to be rolled up, twisted. Cf. bändha, -bã'na, bëna, bëna, vânta ∼ vânda, -vã'na, -vëna, venâ.
khviana /kwïlën/ [Cf. OK kahvyan /kaŋβiæn/ (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 /kroëlën/. 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 /pwïæn/]
pahviana /bøŋlwïæn/. (tr.) to roll, wind, curl.
[sviana /swïæn/]
sahviana /søŋlwïæn/. pit (for cockfights).
viala /víːəl/. 1. (intr.) to turn, (describe a) circle, move round, sweep. 2. (tr.) to hollow out, scoop out. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khviala /kwíːəl/. (tr.) to hollow out, enlarge (hole).

chviala /çvíːəl/. 1. (intr.) to go round and round, travel in a circle. 2. (intr.) to be encircled, ringed in.

*raviala /rvíːəl/, occurring in rāvāmṇa raval: [MK (RSP 748)] to patrol, make one's rounds.


[vaveňa /wvéeŋ/]

vaňveňa /wugwéeŋ/. 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.

chveňa /çwéeŋ/ [OK chveŋ ~ chvaŋ /cβeeŋ ~ cβiŋ/ (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).

jheňa /jhééŋ/ [OK jveŋ /ʒβeeŋ/ (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.

lveňa /lweeŋ/ [OK lveŋ /ɬβeeŋ/ (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 /weec/. (tr.) to pack or wrap up, bundle. Cf. beca.
[phveca /pweec/]

paňveca /pawweec/. pack, packet, package, parcel, bundle.


kraveca /kraveweeŋ/ = krawica.
vena /wéen/ [Thai แว่น /ween/, < OK ver /βeer/]. 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 /wéer/ [OK hvera ~ vera /βeer/ (K.127: 10, A.D. 683 and K.154A: 6, A.D. 685), ver /βeer/ (K.30: 29, A.D. 578-677); > Thai แว่น /ween/ and วิ่น /wien/]. 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 fern); to be bent, crooked.

kañvera /kañwèer/. ankus, mahout's hook.

[bhvera /pwéer/]

*bañvera /purnwèer/ = pañvēra.

-vela /-wēel/. to be circular. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

[ravela /rweel/]

rañvela /ruñwèel/. 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, vah.

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.

veh /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, shirk (duties). 2. (intr.) to be parted or separated (from); to disengage, dissociate oneself. Cf. buh, -bēh, -bah, -vesa, -voh, vah.

khveh /kweh/ [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.

craveh /croweh/. (intr., of lips) to be thick and slightly parted. Cf. sbēh.

[bhveh /pwēh/]

bañveh /puñwēh/. (tr.) to make vanish, conjure (whisk) away.

-vē /-weθ/. to turn around. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khve /kwaæ/. (intr.) to turn around, face the other way; (by trope) to change one's mind.

veka /wëk/. [OK ve(k) /βeθ/ (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 apportioning) ladle, scoop. Cf. -pāka, pā'ka, pēka, pēka, -bēka.

*chveka /cwaeθ/ [OK chvek /cbθeθ/ (K.421: 1, A.D. 677-777)]. (intr.) to branch (out, off), fork, bifurcate.

cañveka /coñwaaθ/. space between fingers and toes. Cf. pañveka.

[phveka /pwaaθ/]

pañveka /boñwaaθ/ = cañveka.


lañveka /lunwēθ/ [MK lañveka /lɔwēθ/ (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).

veña /wëŋ/. [OK hvēŋ ~ veŋ /βeiθ/ (K.66A: 12 and K.149: 20, both A.D. 578-677), female slave names; > Thai วาน /wēŋ/ 'to hurl with a sidewise motion...; to turn back or sideways (in order to bite)' and ยาว /wëŋ/ '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. -bēna, va'na, vāna, viña, viña, viana, -veña, vāmña.
khvēna /kwaæŋ/. 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.¹

grovēna /krɔwæŋ/. 1. (tr.) to turn, whirl, hurl overhand. 2. (tr.) to throw away, discard.

*chvēna /cwæŋ/. (tr.) to go far around in order to avoid, make a wide swing around.

drovēna /trɔwæŋ/. (intr.) to be oval, oblong.

[phvēna /pwaæŋ/]

paṅvēna /baŋwaæŋ/. (intr.) to cause to go far afield: to lead off course, take out of one's way; to mislead, deceive.

pravēna /prawæŋ/ [OK prhaun /præʃæŋ/ (K.424B: 4, A.D. 578-677)]. (spatial) length.

ravēna /ræwæŋ/. 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 /læwæŋ/ [OK ₁væn /læʃæŋ/ (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. (astronomical) house, mansion.²

*laṅvēna /luŋwæŋ/ = 'aṅvēna.

svēna /swaæŋ/ [OK sveŋ /sʃæŋ/ (K.262S: 19, A.D. 983); > Thai วาน /sawæŋ/]. 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 /saŋwaæŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) seeking out: search, investigation, exploration. 2. long distance or time; remote time or place.

'aṅvēna /qoŋwaæŋ/ [OK 'aṅveŋ /qoŋʃæŋ/ (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.

¹But see Headley, I: 109a.
²Cf. Headley, II: 958b.
-vēpa /-wēp/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. -pēpa, bepa.

cravēpa /crawaep/. (intr., of humans) to have thick lips which turn up like those of a toad.

-vēra /-wēr/. to turn around or back. Cf. -ba'lā, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vē, -vēla, also -pā'la, etc.

[phvēra /pwaer/]

paṅvēra /baṅwaaer/. 1. (tr.) to turn back, turn over, turn around. 2. (tr.) to return, repay, require. Cf. baṅvera.

-vēla /-wēl/. to turn, revolve. Cf. -ba'lā, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vē, -vēra, also -pā'la, etc.

kravēla /krawaell/. 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 /cwaell/. 1. (intr.) to turn, spin, whirl. 2. (by trope) to go back and forth, come and go.

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 /kjaw/ [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 *rvai /rβaj/]. (tr.) to turn, rotate, revolve; to spin (cotton, silk, etc.).

OK raṅhvai /ræβaj/ [K.155A: 10 (A.D. 578-777)]. one who spins (cotton, etc.), spinner.

lvai /lwōj/. (intr.) to be springy, supple, flexible.

-voh /-wōh/. to part, open. Cf. buḥ, -bēḥ, boḥ, -baḥ, -vesa, veh, vaḥ.

khvoh /kwaoh/. (intr.) to come off or open with a snap.

cravoḥ /crawoḥ/. (intr.) to be open-mouthed, gaping.
vāṃha /weəŋ/ [OK vaŋ ~ vāŋ(¯) / bəŋ/ (K.9: 12, A.D. 639; K. 56D: 36, A.D. 878-977; K.206: 9, A.D. 1042), in toponyms; > Thai วิสาจ /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. -bēña, va'ña, vāña, viñña, viña, viña, veña, veña.

ravāṃha /rweəŋ/. 1. (intr.) to go around, make rounds, patrol. 2. (by extension) to be on (stand) guard, be watchful.

OK raṅvāṅ /rəŋbʌŋ/ [K.697B: 14 (A.D. 878-977)]. patrol, sentry, sentinel, guard, picket.

sravāṃha /srɔwʌŋ/. 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 / bəh/ (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. buh, -bēh, boh, -bah, -vesa, veh, -voh.

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 /krɔwʌŋ/. 1. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping. 2. (intr.) to be deeply notched or indented. Cf. dravah.

dravah /trɔwʌŋ/ = gravah.

[ravah /rweəŋ/]

raṅvah /rʊŋweəŋ/. 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 /swah/. (intr.) to thread one's way through a narrow opening, find a way through; to struggle, strive, do one's utmost.

*aṅvah /qaŋweəŋ/ = raṅvah.
sa /sə/  [OK so ~ 'so /sɔ/  [K.748: 11, A.D. 613; K.420: 48, A.D. 1078-1177]]. 1. (intr.) to be white, colorless, palid; (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 /snə/. 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 ~ samla /samla/  [OK samlo /sənla/  (K.154: 5, A.D. 684)]. stew; sauce.

samna /samnə/. [MK samna /səmnə/  (IMA 32: 23, A.D. 1687)]. the white metals: lead, zinc, tin, etc.

saka /sək/. [OK sak(k) ~ sag /sɔk/  (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 /samnək/. skin, hide, shell, hard outer skin.

rasaka /rəsək/. (intr.) to be skinned, peeled, stripped.

šaka /ʃək/. 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 squeich. Cf. cuka, -ňuka, suka.

saña /səŋ/  [OK sœn ~ sañ /sɔŋ/  (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. tāña.

səməna /səməna/. 1. (act or fact of) giving back: return, repayment, restoration, restitution, requital. 2. (that which is given back) repayment, compensation, reimbursement.

səna sūra /sənə sūrə/. 1. (intr., to pay back in words) to reply, respond. 2. (by extension) to talk, chat, converse, gossip. 1 səna sūra /sənə sərə/. 1. (intr.) to chat, chatter, banter. 2. (by extension) to pass the time, loiter, dally, loaf.

pəsəna¹ pəsūra pəsəna¹ /pəsaŋə pəsrə pəsaŋə/. (intr.) to dawdle, waste time, loaf.

-sa /-saŋə/. to raise, lift. Cf. sa'na, səna.

sraṇa /sraŋə/. 1. (intr.) to be raised up; elevated; to be high, lofty, towering.

pəsəna² /pəsaŋə/. 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); pəsəna breña: (to offer oneself to fate or chance) to venture, risk, hazard.

səna /səŋə/ [OK sən /səŋə/ (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. -səna, səna.

OK səna /səŋə/ [K.137: 2 (A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (act or fact of) raising, founding. 2. (that which is raised) edifice, foundation.

səməna'na /səmənaŋə/ [OK səmənə /səmənə/ (K.248: 9, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. raising, setting up, erection, elevation. 2. edifice, building, house, monument.

-sapa /-saŋə/. to cover, protect. Cf. -ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, ṭopa, tapa, -sə'pa, also da'pa, də'pa.

sənapa /sənaŋə/ [OK snap /snəŋə/ (K.831: 1, A.D. 968) 'cover']. shroud, pall. Whence, by reduction of initial cluster, napa /nəŋə/: mat in which one wraps oneself for protection against insects and dew when sleeping out of doors.
sa'pa /sáp/. 1. (tr.) to suck (up, in); to pump (air, liquid). 2. (intr.) to pump (up and down, back and forth).

sna'pa /snp/. pump; piston; bellows.

sabva /sáp/¹ [P sabba (= Skt sarva)]. 1. all, the whole. 2. every one, each one; every, each.

phsabva /psáp/¹. 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 /bonsap/ = phsabva.

sabva /sáp/² [For *sa'pa, wrongly attributed to P sabba]. 1. (tr.) to reach, touch. 2. (by trope: to touch or affect the heart) to please, be agreeable to.¹

samnabva /samnap/. favorite, darling, pet.

phsabva /psap/². 1. (tr.) to touch, join, meet. 2. (intr.) to be touching, contiguous, adjoining.

prasabva /prasp/. [OK prasp /prōsp/. 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 /sam/ [MK sam /som/ (IMA 3A: 53, A.D. 1579?); OK sam /som/ (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. sam, also smō, jhama.

-sara /-sār/. to enquire into, investigate. Cf. sa.

smara /smār/. (archaic) title of an officer of a court of law who reports the statements of witnesses.

sa'la /sal/ [OK sal /sāl/ (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, cā'la, ja'la, -sā'la.


[phsa'la /psəl/]

pansa'la /panseal/. (tr.) to keep as sth. left over, e. g. spare part; to save (part of), put aside, nurse, husband.

-sa'sa /-soh/. to be empty. Cf. soh.

sra'sa /srəh/². (intr., of liquid) to be dried up after percolating.

-sā /-saa/. to have great worth or potency. Cf. sāra, sāla.

snā /snaa/, occurring in snā ตา: piece of work by or from the hand of a master: masterpiece, masterwork. Cf. samnā.

samnā /samnəa/. 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 (ตา): masterpiece. Cf. snā, samnāra.

phsā /psaa/. (intr., of pain, passions, etc.) to be intense, agonizing, burning.

sāka /saak/. 1. (tr.) to mark, brand (convict). 2. (by extension) to copy, duplicate. Cf. sā'ka.

samnāka /samnəak/. 1. mark, brand. 2. copy, duplicate.

-sāka /-saak/. to withdraw. Cf. -siaka.

khsāka /ksaak/. 1. (intr.) to withdraw discreetly. 2. Expressive for the rustling of sth. uncoiling or slithering (e.g. rope or serpent).

kamsāka /kamsaak/. (intr.) to be retiring, shrinking, timorous, faint-hearted.

rasāka /rsaak/ [Connection uncertain]. 1. (intr., of cloth) to lose its creases or pleats. 2. (intr., of cloth) to fade.
sa'ka /sak/.  0. to prick.  1. (tr.) to tattoo.  2. tattoo. Cf. ca'ka, sa'ka.

-sa'ka /-sak/. to lodge, take shelter. Cf. ta'ka, tuka, teka, duka, also ta'ka, -toka, toka.

*sa'ka /snak/. (intr., colloquial) to put up (stop) for the night, spend the night, camp. Cf. thna'ka.

samna'ka ∼ samna'ka /samnak/. 1. lodging for the night, overnight shelter; [MK (RSP 4224)] camp, bivouac.
2. (intr.) to halt for the night, stop overnight. Cf. tamna'ka.

sa'ha /saan/. [OK sa'n /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 sa'n /sanaq/ [K.493: 24 (A.D. 657)]. 1. means, instrument or way of performing a pious work; sa'nh niskraya: means of compensation, way of making a return. 2. one who performs a pious work.

sra'na'ha /sraanaq/ [Anomalous expansion of *sa'na]. (archaic) spacious roofed shelter built in high tree, for protection against wild beasts and weather.

sa'na /sqaan/ [OK sa'na /sqaq/ (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'na'ha /smaanq/. 1. articles of adornment, jewelry, toilet accessories. 2. (tr.) to beautify, embellish; (by trope) to purify (heart, mind).

samna'ha /smaanq/. 1. good work, pious deed, anything done out of devotion. 2. fruit of good works: blessing, (good) fortune, luck.

saca /saac/. 1. (tr.) to scatter, splash. 2. (by extension) to throw out, eject, reject, discard. Cf. sa'ca.

sa'ca /sqaac/. (intr.) to throw off light: to gleam, sparkle; to be brilliant, radiant, esp. to emit a white or metallic light.

samna'ca /smaaqac/. 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 /prasaaac/. (intr.) to scatter (rapidly).

rasāca /rsaac/. 1. (intr.) to be scattered, strewn, be in disorder or confusion. 2. (tr.) to scatter, strewn, litter.

-ṣā'ca /-saaac/. to scatter. Cf. sāca.

khsā'ca /ksaaac/ [MK ksāca ~ khsāca /ksaaac/ (K.261/3°: 17, A.D. 1639; K.295: 2, A.D. 1478-1677); OK ksac /ksaaac/ (K.505: 21, A.D. 639, unidentified cloth?) 'to be loose, open', with khsac, khsāc, ksaca, ksec /ksaaac/ (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.

sāna /saap/. 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. -ṭāna, -ṭā'na, -tāna, -tā'na, -sā'na, also dāna, -doena.

smāna /smaap/. (intr.) to be tangled, jumbled, mixed up.

samnāna /smaapaap/. 1. (intr.) to be all stringy, fibrous. 2. (by trope) to be fussy, fastidious.

[sasāna /saaap/]

*samsāna /samaap/. (intr.) to be repetitious, harping; (by extension) to be irritating, annoying, boring.

-sā'na /-saap/. (woven or weaving) fiber, thread. Cf. -tāna, -ṭā'na, -tāna, -tā'na, sāna, also dāna, -doena.

somnā'na /somnap/. 1. netting. 2. finely-woven net; cast-net.

msā'na /msaap/ [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 duodenary cycle.
saṭa /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.
samnāta /samnat/. 1. flotsam, driftage. 2. floating hulk.

*sasaṭa /ssat/. (intr.) to be afloat, keep floating.

[phṣaṭa /psat/]
pansaṭa /bonsat/. 1. (intr.) to cause to float: to set, 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.).

rsasaṭa /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.

sranaṇa /sronaan/ [Anomalous expansion of *sāna], occurring in sranaṇa sraṇāṇa: (intr.) to be pleasant and tranquil, agreeable and quiet.

saṇa /saan/ [Skt sānta (= P santa)]. (intr.) to be peaceful, tranquil, quiet, calm, undisturbed. Cf. -sāna. See also ksānta, srānta.

*phsānta /psaan/. (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.

saṇa /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)] = samnāpa.
samnāpa /somnaap/. 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 weaken, palliate; to sweeten (medicine).

$sā'pa /sap/. 0. to repeat, move back and forth; to double, cover, protect. 1. (tr.) to chop rapidly or furiously. 2. (intr.) to be repetitive, say the same thing. Cf. -tapa, -ta'pa, topa, tapa, -sapa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

$snā'pa /snap/ [OK snap ~ snāp /snap/ (K.831: l, A.D. 968; K. 669C: 4, A.D. 972) 'guard, protector, armor'; > Thai สาน /sana/]. 1. (intr., of undergrowth) to be thick, dense. 2. undergrowth, underbrush; swaddling clothes; any type of habitiment worn to cover or protect: bandage or binding (over wound), chest-protector, greaves or shin-guards, arm-guard.

*sasā'pa /ssap/. (tr.) to shake repeatedly in order to unfold or spread.

$rasā'pa /rsap/. (intr.) to be constantly agitated or tormented, know no rest.

-sāma /-saam/. to repeat, reproduce. Cf. sām, sām.

$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) vestige, remains.

$sramāma /srmaam/ [Anomalous expansion of *smāma]. (intr., to be covered with many small particles or pieces) to have hair or fluff adhering to one's person.

$samāma /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.

$sāya /saaj/ [Cf. Thai ตาน /sāaj/ 'line, string']. 1. (intr.) to scatter, spread, disperse, diffuse; to extend, be spread; (by trope) to spread, be prolific. 2. scattering, dispersal, dissemination. Cf. cāya, -nāya, -sē, -sai, -soya.

[srāya /sraaj/]

Sārāya /sarāraj/² [Anomalous expansion of *srāya]. ornamental 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 /trosaaj/. (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 /rsaaj/. 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.

सारा /sāra/ [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.

*सम्नारा /somnaar/ [MK *samnāra /somnaar/, > Thai ส่วย /sàmaan/]. distinctive rhythm or melody, appropriate to each division of a theatrical text.

phsāra /psaar/¹ [Perhaps for *bī sāra]. (MK) because of, on account of, owing to the fact that.

सार /sār/. 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.

साल /sāl/. value, worth; to be virile, active. Cf. -sā, sāra.

snāla /snaal/. 1. (tr.) to esteem, be fond of, care for. 2. (intr.) to be friendly, cordial, amiable. 3. friend.
sammāla /samnāl/. fondness, friendship.

kraśāla /krośaḷa/. (intr., rājasabda) to take exercise, disport oneself, divert oneself, go on an excursion for pleasure, have a good time, relax.

sā'la /saḷa/. 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.

[phsā'la /paśaḷ/]

pansā'la /boun qla/. (tr.) to create a surplus or residue of; to leave over.

-saav -saav /-saaḷ/1. to draw, haul.

srāva /sraavə/. (tr.) to draw (rope, cord) from a coil or ball, pull (yarn) from a skein.

khsāva /ksaavə/. Expressive for the soft sibilance of sth. rubbing or being rubbed.

kraśāva /krośaavə/. (tr.) to draw towards oneself esp. with both arms.

rasāva /rasaavə/. 1. (intr., of a collectivity, as a company of ants) to crawl along in silence. 2. attenuated form of khsāva.

-saav -saav /-saaḷ/2. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sūva, -sau.

[smāva /smaavə/. See smau].

sāva māva /saav maavə/ [Anomalous expansion of *smāva].
1. Nephelium lappaceum Linn. ( Sapindaceae) or *N. longanum, rambutan. 2. Passiflora edulis Sims (Passifloraceae), P. foetida, or P. quadrangularis Linn., passion-flower.

siṇa /siṇa/ [OK sīn /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. jhiṇa.

smiṇa /smiṇa/ [OK smiṇ /smiṇ/ (K.873: 17, A.D. 921), 'resident priest']. 1. magician, sorcerer; medium. 2. (slang) to be dead as a doormail. 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.
-siña /-səŋ/ [Cf. OK sin /sin/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620)]. to be other, different. Cf. sina, -seña.

phṣiña /phsəŋ/ = phseña.

sīta /sət/¹ [MK; cf. Old Mon kcit /kçət/ 'to die']. (in-tr.) to die. Cf. -siata.

sīta /sət/² [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.

sīta /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.

srita /srət/. 1. (tr.) to clean, pick or sift out impurities from. 2. (by restriction) to whiten (rice) by a second pounding.

samrita /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.

samṇita /samnət/. operation of casting (metals).

sasīta /ssət/. 1. (intr., of birds) to pluck repeatedly at one's feathers, preen. 2. (by trope) to preen, primp. 2. (tr.) to hackle (fibers).

* sīna /səŋ/ [OK sin /sin/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620) 'to be other, otherwise'], occurring in pæ sina: 1. (archaic) if, on the other hand. 2. if ever. Cf. -siña, -seña.

prasīna /prəsəŋ/, occurring alone or as prasīna (pæ) jā "prasīna nā (pæ) jā: in case, in the event that; if ever.
-sila /-sèl/¹. to inch forward. Cf. -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sw, -swra, -søra, -siana, -siða, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

msila /msèl/. 0. last night. 1. yesterday. Cf. rasiala.

-sila /-sèl/². to practice, cultivate. Cf. sīla.

smila /smèl/. 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.

śī /sii/ [OK cya /ciœ/ (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 color) to match. 2. (by further trope) to earn (wages, salary), win (at cards), take or accept (bribe). Cf. -cī, also soya, svoya, jhē.

[phśī /psii/]

panśī /pansii/. 1. (tr.) to let (cattle) graze, pasture (animals). 2. (by trope) to etch (metals); to match (colors, materials, etc.).

*praśī /prasii/. 1. (reciprocal) to bite one another. 2. (by trope) to engage, be pitted or matched against, one another.

sīla /sèl/ [Skt sīla (= 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 /spýk/ [Presumably for earlier *spik /sbýk/]. 1. (intr.) to be lifeless, inert, unfeeling, insensitive. 2. (by trope) to be languid, indolent.

sambīka /sāmpýk/. derogatory form of sbīka.


*khsīka /ksýk/ [Perhaps 'to be beset by sorrow, woebegone'].
occurring only in khsika khswla: to sob with grief.

phsika /psyk/ [OK phsik /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.

*pansika /bansyk/. (tr.) to wear down or out.

-สิปะ /-syip/. Onomatopoeia for soft friction.
kh<sipa /ksyip/>. (intr.) to whisper; to murmur.
rasipa /rsyip/. 1. (intr.) to be whispered, audible only as a low murmur. 2. (intr.) to tingle, tickle.

-сима /-sym/. 0. to stay; to lag, be slow. 1. (intr.) to advance slowly; (by deverbalization) then, next; later, afterwards.
snima /snym/. accumulated dirt or grime.
[sasima /ssym/]
sansima /sansym/. (intr.) to move hesitantly, by fits and starts, gradually.

-สุก /-sok/. 0. to stop up, block; to cram, tuck in. 1. placenta, afterbirth. Cf. cuka, -นุก้า, ṣaka.
[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.

-สุก /-sok/. to be pleasant; to be content. Cf. sukhā.

*snuka /snok/ [Dialectal (e.g., Trà-vinh); whence Thai สุน /sanūk/ 'to be pleasant, delightful']. (intr.) to be easy, not difficult. Cf. sranuka.
sraṇuka /sronok/ [MK sraṇuka /sronok/ (Lpæka 'angaravatta, 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 ūcuddha (= 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.

[phusuddha /psot/]

pansuddha /bansot/. (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. cula, -ja'la, jula, sula, 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.

samńska /samnōh/. (intr.) to be burned or dried up.

trasusa /trasoh/. 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 /rumsoh/. (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.

srut /sroh/. (intr.) to be of one mind, agree with one another, see eye to eye. Cf. rup.

Samruh /samroh/. (tr.) to bring (in) to agreement, make peace between.

Suka /søok/. (tr.) to bribe, corrupt, suborn.

Samñōka /samnook/. bribe, (illicit) gift.

-Sūta /-søot/. to chant, recite. Cf. sūtra.

Smōta /smoot/ [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.


Sutra /søot/ [OK svat /suuet/ (K.67A: 4, A.D. 978-1177), > Thai sùn /søet/ '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; (archaic) to read aloud; sutra riana: to learn or study by chanting or reciting one's lessons, learn by rote. 2. (intr.) to recite a prayer, pray; (archaic) to offer a prayer or appeal, make a plea or request.

Sūna /soon/ [OK *son /soon/]. 1. (tr.) to work (clay). 2. (tr.) to make or shape (sth.) in clay.

Spūna /sboon/ [Cf. OK spun /sboon/? (K.1: 7, A.D. 578-777)]. (place where human clay is modeled) womb, uterus.

Smūna /smoon/ [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.

*Samnūna /samnøon/. (act, art or result of working in clay) pottery, ceramics.

Sūna /søom/ [OK som /soom/ (K.939: 8, A.D. 578-677) ~ svam /suøem/ (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. smum.

samāma /sammōom/. 1. (act, fact or practice of) begging (alms, favor, boon). 2. plea, supplication, request.

sūra /sōor/ [OK *svar /suwar/, < 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, -søra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

phsūra /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, -søra, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, 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.

sramūva /srámōow/ [Anomalous expansion of *smūva]. (intr.) to be hairy, hirsute; to have a thick, unkempt mustache or beard. Cf. sāva māva, smau.
sw /sùua/. to make a line; to inch forward. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, swra, -swla, -særa, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also căra, căra.

snw /snùua/. 1. footbridge consisting of a pole, plank or log. 2. cord for drying laundry. 3. tightrope.

swna /sùuən/ [OK svin /suən/ (K.137: 13, A.D. 578-677); > Thai สุวน /sūn/ '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.

sûna /sû̂uŋ/. [OK sîvan /suən/ (K.598C: 14, A.D. 1006, female slave name; K.292: 11, A.D. 1011)]. 1. (tr.) to care for, take care of, lavish attentions on, make a fuss over, dote on, coddle, cherish. 2. (intr.) to be beloved, cherished. 3. beloved or cherished one, darling.

samýwna /samûuən/. 1. good grooming, elegant or natty appearance; swank, foppery; propriety. 2. tenor, purport, full significance.

swya /sùuaɡ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 281)]. (fixed) tax, poll-tax, duty, impost; tribute.

samwya /samnûuəɡ/. taxes collectively, duties, dues.

swra /sùuər/ [Perhaps same item as swra^2]. 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, -sūra; -swla, -særa, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also căra, căra.

*saswra /ssùuər/. (intr.) to ease oneself forward, walk cautiously; to sneak, steal, skulk. Cf. sasiara.


swra /sùuər/ [Perhaps 'to approach, as with a petition' and same item as swra^1]. 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. căula, -ja'la, jula, sula, sūla.

samywra ~ samwya /samnûuər/. 1. (act or fact of) asking, questioning: question, problem, inquiry, interrogation. 2. greeting, salutation; visit.
-swla /-s\u0161\u0101\u0161l/\, to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -hala,
-ha'l, -hura, -hula, hwla, h\o\ema, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla,
-\'elah, also '\w, '\wra.

khswla /ks\u0161\u0101\u0161l/. 1. muscular upsurge in sob or gasp. 2.
(intr.) to sob.

kamswla /kams\u0161\u0101\u0161l/. 1. [MK (RSP 289)] vapor, emanation;
venom (of serpent). 2. float (of fishing line).

s\o\e /s\o\e/\. 1. (intr.) to lie on the surface, be superfi-
cial, exterior; to be shallow, thin, skin-deep; (by trope)
to skim the surface. 2. (tr.) to raise the outer covering of
(sth.) slightly.

snae /sna\e/\. 1. (intr.) to touch or affect only the sur-
face, be superficial. 2. (intr.) to talk around a sub-
ject, be vague or ambiguous; to hint, suggest.

samnæ /s\o\ma\e/\. short while, moment; interim.

sæca /sæc/\. 1. (tr.) to laugh at, deride, mock, jeer at.
2. (intr.) to laugh, burst out laughing, giggle, snicker;
(by trope) to open.

samnæca /s\o\m\o\ma\c/\. laughing, laughter, burst or roar of
laughter; derision, mockery, ridicule; merriment.

[p\o\sæca /psæc/]

ponsæca /bonsæc/\. (tr.) to press (flowers of cotton
plant before maturity) in order to make them open
and dry in the sun.

sæma /sæm/ [OK sem /s\e\m/ (K.240S: 10, A.D. 979), fe-
male slave name]. (intr.) to be damp, moist, humid, wet.
Cf. hæma, -hema.

samnæma /s\o\m\o\ma\m/\. dampness, moisture.

[sasæma /ssæm/]

sansæma /sansæm/ [OK samsem /s\e\s\e\m/ (K.877: 11, A.
D. 578-777), personal name]. 1. damp, dampness,
misture, wet, wetness, humidity. 2. dew. Cf.
'ansæma.

phæma /psæm/\. 1. (tr.) to dampen, moisten, wet. 2.
(act or fact of) dampening, sprinkling, spraying; ex-
posure to dew.

ponsæma /bonsæm/ = phæma.

*'ansæma /q\o\n\o\s\e\m/ = sansæma.
sæya /saaæj/. 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, -hæya, -ływya, also -ruya etc. and hoya.

spæya /sbaaæj/. 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.

-særa /-saaər/. to make a line, write. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

sarasæra /saarsaaær/ [Doublet of sarasera; MK sarasera /soɔrsəər/ (IMA 38: 3c, A.D. 1701)\(^1\)]. 1. (intr.) to write a eulogy. 2. (by extension) to eulogize, praise, laud, commend.

prasæra /prosaaær/. (intr.) to be praiseworthy, laudable; to be noble, excellent.


khsiaka /ksliək/. onomatopoeia for soft friction, as of wind or sth. dragging.

trasiaka /trasliək/. (intr., of breeze) to blow lightly but steadily.

siaña /sliəŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 270), probably through Thai ວໍາ /sĩəŋ/. (rājasabba) brah sūra siaña: voice. Cf. -seña.

samniāna /saənliəŋ/ [Cf. Thai ตำหนิ /səmniaŋ/]. 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, pintle, dowel, wedge, chock, key, quoin, stake. 2. (by trope) kind of knife worn in the belt; young corn adhering to stalk; secret

\(^1\)Vid. S. Pou, BEFEO LXII: 315, note 2.
lover, paramour; ruse, strategem (in battle).

*sasīata /səsiət/. (intr.) to enter by stealth with light, quick movements.

msīata /msəsiət/. trick, design.

-siata /siət/. to die. Cf. sita.

[phsīata /pəsiət/]

*pansīata /pansəsiət/. (tr., archaic) to kill, slay.

-siāna /siənə/. to make a line, write. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -səera, siara, -sīala, -sēra, also cāra, cūra.

smīana /smiənə/ [Thai เลิศมี /samiən/]. scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk.

krasīana /krəsiənə/. style of fine calligraphy.

sīara /səiərə/. 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, -səera, -sīana, -sīala, -sēra, also cāra, cūra.

sasīara /səsiərə/. (intr.) to inch forward or sneak forward with light, quick movements. Cf. saswra.

-sīala /səsiələ/. to ease forward. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -səera, -sīana, siara, -sēra, also cāra, cūra.

rasīala /rəsiələ/. 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 /sənə¹/. to be other, different. Cf. -siña, sina.

phsēña /pəsənə/. (intr.) to be other, otherwise, different; to be separate, apart. Whence phsēña–phsēña: to be various, sundry, diverse, miscellaneous. Cf. phsīña.
-sena /-sèen/². sound, voice. Cf. siaña.

[slēna /slèen/]

samēna /samlèen/. voice; sound, cry.

seba /saaep/ [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 ṭev '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.


-sera /-sèer/. to make a line, inscribe. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -sœra, -siana, siara, -siāla, also căra, cūra.

smēra /smēer/. (archaic) scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk. Cf. smiana.

sarāsāra /saarsēer/ [OK srasir /rsēir/ ∼ sarsir /rsēir/ (K.352N: 30, 31, A.D. 878-977); MK sāsīra ∼ sasīra /ssiir/ (IMA 8: 29, A.D. 1625; IMA 24: 39, A.D. 1643); doublet of sarasāra]. (tr.) to inscribe, write.

-seva /-sèew/ [Chinese (CLK, item 64)]. powder; niter, gunpowder. Cf. -sau.


[raseva /rsèew/]

ramseva /rumsèew/ = mseva.

sēsa /saach ∼ sēeh/ [OK šēsa /sɛh/ (K.590B: 3, A.D. 678-777), < Skt šēṣa (= P sesa) 'remainder, rest']. 1. remainder, excess, surplus, balance. 2. (intr.) to be left over, in excess; (by extension) to be left out, omitted.

samśesa /sammaach/. 1. remains, leavings, vestige, trace, relic. 2. (Cf. P ānisañsa) balance of karma; merit or

สี /saaŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 275)]. clan, lineage.
krasə /kraasæ/. line, lineage, filiation.

-สี /-saaŋ/. cordage, line. Cf. cāya, - withhold, sōya, -sai, -soya.

khס /ksæ/ [OK kse / khsə / kse / (K.713B: 10, A.D. 893, male slave name; K. 669C: 7, A.D. 972); ¹ Thai นิยม /kraasæ/]. 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.

สีน้า /səaŋŋ/ [Cf. OK sein / seŋ/? (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.

sēn /səacŋ/ [OK sneŋ / snəŋ/ (K.879: 5, A.D. 1041), 'horn'; but cf. Middle Mon sēn / səŋ/ 'wing']. 1. poles or shafts for suspending or supporting a burden between two or more persons; litter, palanquin, stretcher. 2. (animal) horns.

[khsə /ksæ/. to carry or wear over the shoulder].

kansēn /kənsaŋŋ/ [OK kaseŋ / kənsəŋ/ (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.

สีน /saaŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 275)]. (tr.) to make an offering of food to the spirits of the dead.

sangsēn /samnəacŋ/. offering (of food for the dead).

-สีบ /-saŋp/. to frequent; to cultivate. Cf. seba.

samnəb /samnəacŋ/. 1. (act or fact of) frequenting (e.g., unsavory places of amusement). 2. cultivation, practice; addiction, enslavement (to passions).

² Cf. C III: 147 note 5.
-sai /-saj/\(^1\). line, thread. Cf. cāya, -nāya, sāya, -se, -soya.

[khsai /ksaj/. to be thin, slender].

kansai /kansaj/\(^1\). stern, poop (of boat); back; crupper.

sarasaï /saarsaj/ [Cf. OK trasai /traesaj/ (K.165N: 24, A.D. 952), in toponym, and Thai ต้นแง้ /sēn sāaj/]. 1. thread, filament, hair, tendon, sinew; nerve; vein. 2. numeral classifier for the foregoing. Cf. khsē.

-ñëñ -sai /-saj/\(^2\). to be ritually female, negative, secondary, weak. Cf. -tāya.

[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 /saao/k [OK sok /sook/ (K.245: 7, A.D. 978-1077), female personal name; < Skt śoka (= P soka)]. 1. sorrow, affliction, pain, grief. 2. (intr.) to be sad, sorrowful, afflicted; to grieve, mourn.

srañoka /sraoaok/ [Anomalous expansion of *snoka], occurring in srañoh srañoka: to grieve or mourn over, miss intensely.

sampoka /samfaao/k. 1. (act or fact of) sorrowing, grieving. 2. sorrow, grief, sadness, affliction.

*khsoka /ksoak/ [Cf. OK kso/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 'ēpa.

krasopa /kraaaoop/. (tr.) to take or hold in both arms, hug, clasp, embrace.

soya /soaj/ [MK soya /sooj/ (K.261/2°: 26, A.D. 1578-1677); OK svej /suaj/ (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977) down to K.413B: 10 (A.D. 1361); perhaps for ifx /-b-/ (= /-b-/?)+

\(^1\)But cf. C V: 56 and note 3.
*sej /-seej/, allomorph of šō /siː/; 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, jhī, šī, svoya.

*snoya /sŋaaoj/ [OK saⁿvej /sŋuæj/ (K.353S: 33, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. (rājasabda) royal food and drink.

-sa /-saaoj/. to disperse, dissipate. Cf. cāya, -niya, sāya, -sē, -sai.

khsoya /ksaaoj/. 0. to have one's strength dissipated. 1. (intr.) to be weak, feeble, debilitated. 2. (by trope) to be helpless, powerless.

kamsoya ~ kamsoya /kamsaaoj/. 1. (intr.) to be (characteristically or constitutionally) weak. 2. weakling; jaded animal.

soh /saoh/ [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 สาม /sɔː/. 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.

srāno /srəanaoh/ [MK (Lpoea 'aŋgaravatta, 22a, A.D. 1620)]; anomalous expansion of *snoh]. 1. (intr.) to languish, be languid. 2. (by restriction) to be homesick, ill with nostalgia.

smaoh /smaoh/ [MK smoḥ ~ smoḥ /smoḥ/ (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 smoe /smāaeh/ (< Skt sama)]. 0. to be devoid (sc. 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 /ssaoh/. (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 /ksaoh/. (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 /rsaah/. 1. (intr., of thread on spinning wheel, bobbin, etc.) to come unwound, break loose. 2. (by trope) to be exhausted and agitated.
ramsoh /rumsaah/. (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.

msau /msaw/. meal, flour.

sum /som/. (tr.) to beg, entreat; to ask, request. Cf. sūma.

smum /smom/, occurring only in smum sūma: [MK (RSP 764)] beggar, mendicant.

-sum /-som/ [OK sum /sum/ (K.480: 15, A.D. 578-677); > Thai ฐูม /sūm/ and กฐูม/sum/]. (tr.) to wind, roll, wrap up; to cover.

smum /smom/. 1. [MK (RSP 580)] chignon. 2. (archaic) palace official charged with shrouding corpses of kings, conducting royal funerals, and keeping relics room.
samum /samnom/. chignon; roll of documents; ball of yarn.

[khsam /ksom/]

kansum /kansom/ [OK kansom /kansom/ (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 /scm/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611; K. 451N: 3, A.D. 680), < Skt sama (= P sama); doublet of smā]. 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.

snaṃ /snaṃ/ [OK snaṃ /sncm/ (K.222: 15, A.D. 978-1077)\(^1\)]. royal concubine.

OK snaṃ /sncm/ [K.44B: 3 (A.D. 674)]. (that which is associated or joined) addition, complement; (by denomin-alization) with the addition of.

sāṃsām /sāṃsām/. 1. suitability, propriety, appropriateness, seemliness; connection, bearing, relation, relevance. 2. (intr.) to be seemly, worthy; to be dignified, elegant.

\[*sasam /ssam*/

sansam /sansam/ [OK samsaṃ /sənsəm/ (K.105/1°: 13, A.D. 912?), in toponym; cf. K.144: 14, A.D. 1178-1377]. (tr.) to gather and save, amass, accumulate.

phsaṃ /psaṃ/ [OK ρςαμ ~ phsam ~ phsam(ma) /psom/ (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 /bensam/. 1. (tr.) to fit together, match, harmonize, blend; to join, put together. 2. (by trope) to agree, be in keeping, with; to go with.

sāṃ /sām/ [OK sāṃ /sam/ (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. 〜 sāṃ /soam/. 0. to repeat. 1. (tr.) to be used (accustomed, habituated) to; to be inured, virtually immune, to. Cf. -sāma.

phsām /psam/. 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 /psom/. 1. (tr.) to accustom, habituate. 2. (by trope) to lead, lure.

pansām /bensam/. 1. (tr.) to muddle, blur; to confuse, obscure. 2. (by restriction) to overburden (paint-ing, drawing) with too many strokes or lines.

\(^1\)Cf. C III: 44 note 2, 64 note 1.
saṃa /saŋ/. (intr.) to be tame, domesticated, trained.

phsaṃa /psaŋ/. (tr.) to tame, domesticate, train.

saḥ /saḥ/. 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.

phsaḥ /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.

pansaḥ /bonsaḥ/ = phsaḥ.

sne(ha) /snaaeh/ [OK sneha /snee(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. -sneh.

-sneh /-sneh/. to love. Cf. sne(ha).

samṇeh /sammṇeh/. 1. (intr.) to be loving, tender, affectionate; to be amiable, affable, cordial. 2. (intr.) to converse pleasantly; samṇeh samṇaḷa: [MK (RSP, passim)] to speak amicably, converse on a friendly footing.

spatha /sbot/ [OK šapata ~ šapatha /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 /sambot/. oath, sworn word, vow.

smae /smaae/ [OK smē /sməe/ (K.910: 8, A.D. 651), in female slave name; cf. K.152: 21 (A.D. 878-1077); doublet of saṃ, < Skt sama 'same, equal, like, similar; even, smooth, flat, plain, level; constant, unchanged, impartial, equable, indifferent'; > Thai เสมอ /saməe/]. 1. (intr.) to be equal, equivalent, comparable. 2. (intr.) to be even, alike.

OK sanme /sənmae/ [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.

samrānta /samraan/. 1. (tr.) to ease, relieve, alleviate.
2. (intr.) to take one's ease, rest, relax, repose; to sleep.

sloka /slaao/. 3 [Skt śloka 'couplet, stanza, esp. in the anustubh']. 1. any brahmanic stanza or text. 2. kind of simple rhyme.

samloka /samlaao/. 1. a śloka quatrain. 2. the śloka rhyme scheme.

svoya /swaao/. [OK svey /suuoj/ (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977), perhaps < older */sβɒaj/, for infx */-b-/ (= */-b/-?) + */-sey */-seej/, allomorph of śī /sii/; cf. doublet soya]. 1. = soya. 2. (tr., rājasabā) to suffer (various emotions). Cf. -cī, jhī, śī, soya.
-hā /-hāa/. to part, open. Cf. hā.

[cha /cha/. Cf. craha].

camha /camhāa/. (tr.) to leave wide open; to fail to close.

craha /craha/. (intr.) to be wide open, gaping; to be uncovered. Cf. raha.

raha /raha/ = lha. Cf. rahā.

lha /lhaa/. 1. (intr.) to be (wide) open, uncovered. 2. (by trope) to be vast, empty, deserted. Cf. raha.

lamha /lumhāa/. uncovered area, open space.

haka /hāka/. 1. (intr.) to turn over (around, aside). 2. turn, return. Cf. ha'ka.

[phaka /phaak/]

pañhaka /pañhāka/. (tr.) to make (s.o.) go back or re-trace his steps; to send (bring, call) back.

ha'ka /hāka/. 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 /chaak/ [Cf. Thai ฉน/ชัก/ 'to pull (at), draw out']. 1. (tr.) to seize quickly or deftly; to snatch, grab, nab; to filch, nip. 2. (by trope, of electricity) to shock.

chma'ka /cmāk/. pickpocket, dip, cutpurse.

kañcha'ka /kanchak/. (tr.) to jerk away.

[pha'ka /phaak/]

pañha'ka /pañhāka/. (tr.) to have (s.o.) plunge, oblige to jump head first.

raha'ka /rhaak/ = lha'ka.

lha'ka /lhāka/. 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.

kha'ka /khak/. (tr.) to choke on, gag because of.

*kakha'ka /kkhak/. (tr.) to choke on (liquid).

[tha'ka /thak/]

taientha'ka /daŋhak/. 1. (intr.) to pant, puff, gasp; to be breathless, out of breath. 2. panting; breathlessness. Cf. taņha'ka.

-hata /-hæt/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. -hæta.

krahata /krahaæt/. (intr.) to be hollowed out; to be emptied, drained, cleared.

phata /phæt/. 1. (tr.) to draw or suck in (cheeks, belly, etc.). 2. (intr., of belly, etc.) to be hollow, sunken, empty.

pamphata /bamphaæt/. 1. (tr.) to hollow out (with effort). 2. (tr.) to draw or suck in.

ha'ta /hæt/. 1. (intr.) to pant, gasp, puff, blow. 2. (intr.) to be exhausted, winded. Cf. hæta, hæta, also hita, hæta.

[dha'ta /thut/. to gasp out of fright].

randha'ta /runthut/. (intr.) to be badly frightened, terrified, petrified.

[pha'ta /phæt/]

paŋha'ta /bæŋhæt/. (tr.) to cause (animals, troops) to be breathless; to wear out, exhaust.

hapa /haæp/. to pant, gasp. Cf. ha'pa, hæpa, also hæpa, hæpa.

mhapa /mhaæp/, occurring only in mhapa-mhapa: 1. to gasp, heave, be utterly winded. 2. to gape, let the mouth hang open as if winded.

rahapa /rhaæp/. 1. (intr., of horses, etc.) to be winded, foundered, broken down. 2. (intr.) to gape. Cf. lhapap. lhapap /lhaæp/ = rahapa.

ha'pa /hæp/. 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, yæpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ la'pa, læpa, -læ'pa,
lipa, lupa, hā'pa, ’a'pa, ’āpa, ’ā'pa, also ha'pa, -nāpa, ŋī'pa, -hupa.

tha'pa /thap/. 1. (intr.) to be stifled; to smother, choke, suffocate. 2. suffocation; (by trope) anxiety, anguish.

*pantha'pa /bathap/. 1. (tr.) to stifle, smother, asphyxiate. 2. (by trope) to stifle, kill (interest), discourage.

[pha'pa /phap/]

pañha'pa /pañhap/. (tr.) to make (room, etc.) stifling, as by closing windows and doors.


kraha'ama /krīhaam/ [OK kraham /krəhəm/ (K.41: 7, A.D. 578-677), in personal name]. (intr.) to be red.

-hala /haal/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hōra, -’a, ’ara, ’a'la, ’wla, -’æla, 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, hōra, -’a, ’ara, ’a'la, ’wla, -’æla, also ’w, -’wra.

*kha'la /khal/ [MK (RSP 1351)]. (intr.) to be violent, savage, fierce, brutal. Cf. kraha'la.

kamha'la /kamhal/. 1. heat or transport of anger: fury, rage, wrath. 2. savage cruelty, brutality.

kraha'la /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 /pañhal/. (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.

[pha /phaa/]

pañha /pañhaa/. 1. (tr.) to open (mouth) wide. 2. (by extension) to open, part.

*raha /raha/ = craha.


[tha'ka /thaka/]

thañha'ka /thañhaa/. (intr.) to puff and blow, pant windily, wheeze. Cf. thañha'ka.

raha'ka /rahaa/. 1. (intr.) to pant because of exertion or heat. 2. (intr.) to feel slightly nauseated.

-tha /thaac/. to spill, flood. Cf. ēca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -lūca, hoca.

raha /rahaa/ = lhāca.

lhāca /lhaaac/. 1. (intr., of water) to spread copiously, mostly over a shallow surface. 2. (by trope) to lack reserve, dignity, or good manners. Cf. rahāca.

lamha /lamhaca/. expanse of land under shallow floodwater.

-tha /thaa/. to see. Cf. -haena.

[tha /thaa/]

pañha /pañhaa/. (tr.) to show, reveal, point out, indicate; to tell, teach.

tha /tha/ . 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 /khata/. 1. (tr.) to rub vigorously, polish or shine by rubbing. 2. kind of chalice of polished metal.

kañha /kañhata/. (act or fact of) rubbing, polishing.

pha /phata/. 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.

*paññha'ṭa* /baṅhat/. 1. (*intr.*) to make (s.o.) exercise. 2. (*tr.*) to drill, train; to teach, instruct.

*prapha'ṭa* /praphat/. (*reciprocal*) to touch each other slightly, brush (against) or graze one another; to glance off one another.

*rapha'ṭa* /rphat/. (*intr.*) to be thrown back in all directions; to be thrown into confusion; to be confused, in disorder.

*[dhana* /thiian/. to be bold, daring.

*dāhāna* /tiśhiian/ [Anomalous expansion of ġāna; cf. Thai ใวก /thabhaan/, overcorrection of ใหม่; MK dāhāna /daaḥaan/ (Lpākā ’aṅgaravatta 396c, 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).

*[phāpa* /phap/]

*paññha'pa* /baṅhap/. (*tr.*) to make firm or solid.

*hāma* /haam/ [Cf. Thai ห้าม /hām/ 'to forbid'; Vietnamese hám 'to check, break, arrest, hold up'; Sino-Vietnamese hâm 'to curb, bridle, restrain, control'; Middle North Chinese ยำ '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 /chīṃ/. blood.

brahāma /prōhiṃ/. (reddening of morning sky) dawn, sunrise, break of day.

rahāma /rhīṃ/. 1. (intr.) to run, flow, pour, stream. 2. (intr.) to seep, ooze, trickle, sweat, drip, exude.

-हा /-haaj/. to rise, steam; to scatter. Cf. sāya, huya, -hāya, -'uya, also -ruya, etc., and hoyā.

krahāya /krahaaj/. 0. to steam, be hot. 1. (intr.) to be burning hot, smarting. Cf. kraha'la krahāya न 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.

cañhāya /cañhaaj/. staff with a crook at one end, used to stir up rice straw, hay, or the like.

cañhāya /cañhaaj/. 1. [MK (RSP 3933)] (intr.) to be spread, scattered. 2. hot steam, vapor; emanation, exhalation.

-हर /-haar/1. to turn, whirl, spin. Cf. -hā'la.

khāra /khaar/. 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.

kānhāra /kanhaar/. 1. [MK] (pyrotechnics) Catherine wheel. 2. pulley, block; block and tackle; capstan, winch; vane.

-हर /-haar/2. to flow, run. Cf. -hū न hū, ħūra, hiara, hera, ħē, 'ura, 'ūra, -ora, also -rila, etc.

[ghāra /khiśar/]

gaghāra /kkhiśar/. (intr.) to hang abnormally low.

हल /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, -rialala, -rela, -rēla, rola. rahāla /rhaal/. expanse of water, lake.

krahāla /krohaal/. (intr.) to be burning, burning-hot, fiery, searing.

-ताव -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].
*ṭānhā'la /daqhal/. vane (of windmill); (child's toy) pinwheel; = kaṇhāra.
rahā'la /ral/. (intr.) to twist and turn, fidget.

ताव hāva /haaw/. (intr.) to be wild, rabid, furious, raging, tempestuous; to be violent, fierce, ferocious, ruthless.
[shāva /shaaw/]
sāhāva /saahaaw/ ∼ *sahāva /sahaaw/ [Anomalous expansion of *shāva]. (intr.) to be wild, savage, untamed; to be fierce, ferocious, violent.

तित 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.

तित hita /hēt/. (tr.) to sniff, smell. Cf. hīta, also ha'ta, hā'ta, heta.
rahita /rhēt/. 0. to be winded. 1. (intr.) to be exhausted, all tired out. 2. (intr.) to be anemic. Cf. lhita.

lhita /lhēt/ = rahita.

-तित -hita /-hēt/ [MK hiata /hiiēt/; ¹ OK hyet ∼ hyat ∼ hyāt

¹Guesdon, II: 1960a.

khīta /khēt/. 1. [MK (RSP 1191)] (tr.) to strain, exert, overwork; to press, urge, compel (animal). 2. (intr.) to exert oneself, force oneself, strain.

kamhīta /kamḥēt/. 1. coercion, compulsion, constraint. 2. limit, deadline.² 3. coercive measure, comminatory decree.

pañkhīta /pañkḥēt/. 1. (tr.) to force, compel, oblige. 2. (tr.) to move slightly, budge; to shoo away.

hīna /hēn/ [Attributed, probably wrongly, to P ḍīna]. 1. (intr.) to be forsaken, cast off, abandoned; to be forlorn, neglected, friendless. 2. (intr.) to be damaged, ruined, destroyed.

[phīna /phēn/]

pañhīna /pañghēn/. 1. (tr.) to damage, hurt, spoil. 2. (tr.) to waste, squander, dissipate.

hīla /hēl/. 1. (intr.) to be worn down or out: to be smooth, frayed, threadbare, shabby. 2. (intr.) to be blunt, dull. Cf. -rīla, ōrīla, rīla, -rōla, -'īla.

khīla /khēl/. 0. to be slippery, slick. 1. (intr., by trope) to be cunning, arch, roguish, impish. Cf. ra'īla, srīla.

kaṃhīla /kamḥēl/. (state or quality of being) cunning.

chīla /chēl/¹. 1. (intr.) to be highly polished, smooth. 2. (intr.) to be clear, cleared of content, emptied out.

kaṃchīla /kanchēl/. 1. (intr.) to be worn down to the base or root. 2. (by trope) to be stubby, runty.

[phīla /phēl/]

pañhīla /pañghēl/. (tr.) to wear down or out; to blunt, dull.

bhīla /phil/. expressive for the snapping of something under tension, or for the sudden take-off of birds.

raḥīla /rhēl/. (intr.) to be slippery and soft.

²With thanks to Headley, I: 57a.
-hila /-hāl/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hoera, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

chila /chèl/². (intr.) to be red, esp. light red. Cf. chura, chwla.

-hika /-hýk/. explosive sounds in the throat. Cf. 'aka, 'ika, -'œka, 'iaka.

khika /khīk/. onomatopoeia for sudden laughter.

kakhika /kkhīk/. frequentative of khika.

[dhika /thūk/. to snarl, roar].

sandhika /santhūk/. 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 /phūk/ [OK phik /phūk/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677)]. (tr.) to drink, quaff, imbibe; to drink (alcoholic liquor).

pramika /pramīk/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmaška]. 1. (intr.) to be drunk, intoxicated. 2. (intr.) to be a drinker, drunkard.

pamphika /bamphūk/. 1. (tr.) to water (cattle), make (s.o.) drink (sth.). 2. (tr.) to make drunk, intoxicate.

-hīna /hūn/. 1. (intr.) to have a ringing in the ears. 2. (intr.) to be deafened by noise.

drahīna /trhūn/. 1. (intr., of noise) to be deafening. 2. Deafening noise, din, racket.

-hīta /hūyt/. 1. (tr.) to draw deeply on (cigarette, pipe). 2. (intr.) to breathe like an asthmatic, gasp. 3. Asthma. Cf. ha'ta, hā'ta, heta.

-huka /-hok/. to drop, fall. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, ruka, also rāka, rā'ka.

ghuka /khūk/². 1. (intr.) to be swallowed up, sink out of sight. 2. (intr.) to move about or be swept around violently.

gamhuka /kumhūk/². 1. (tr.) to push or dash into a pit or hole. 2. (tr.) to push, press, urge on, hustle.
raghuka /rkhuk/. frequentative of ghuka.

grahuka /krɔhuk/. (intr., of ground or road surface) to be pitted, rutted, bumpy.

OK chok /chok/ [K.357: 19 (A.D. 578-677), in toponym].

pond. Cf. jañhuka.

[jhuka /chuk/]

jañhuka /cunjhuk/. hole (in ground), pit; chuck-hole, pot-hole (in road). Cf. OK chok.

[rahuka /rhok/]

rañhuka /rumhok/. (intr., of rain) to be heavy, torrential.

-ŋh -hunja /-hoŋ/. to fall, fail; to be hollow, gaping. Cf. -hūja, -hūna, -heŋa, hēña, -hoŋa.

chuŋa /chọŋ/². (intr.) to be down on one's luck, suffer a reversal of fortune, have a set-back, have bad luck.

caŋhuŋa /camhọŋ/. 1. (tr.) to drive or thrust into. 2. (intr.) to fall head first. 3. hollow, depression.

phuŋa /phọŋ/. (intr.) to fall into a hole; to have a fall, take a spill or tumble.

paŋphuŋa /bamphọŋ/. 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.

caŋhuta /camhot/. accuracy, exactitude, precision; effectiveness.

phuta /phot/ [MK *phuta /phut/, > Thai ผิว /phùt/ '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

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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.

pañphuta /bamphot/. 1. (tr.) to end, terminate. 2. end, limit, tip, top, summit; (by denominationalization) to a superlative degree.

pañphuta /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 /prophot/ = paphuta.

huma /hum/ [Thai ถ้า /hôm/. (tr.) to surround, enclose, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, riama, roma, rum, -raṃ, loma 〜 loma, -lum, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

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].

camhuya /camhoj/ [OK canhoy /cənhoj/ (K.388C: 14, A.D. 578-677), caṃhvāy 〜 caṃhvay /cənhuəj/ (K.149: 19, A.D. 578-677, female slave name, and K.713: 17, A.D. 893; K.258A: 59, A.D. 1107 'incense burner')]. (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 khlwna: 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 /bəhoj/. 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 /rhoj/. 1. (intr.) to keep smoking, emitting smoke. 2. [Connection uncertain] (intr.) to be riddled (shot) with holes.

-hura /-hor/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hula, hwla, høra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

chura /chor/. (intr., of fire) to flare up, blaze up. Cf. chila, chwla.

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.

-hula /-hol/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, hwla, høra, -'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.

pambhula /bamphul/ [MK (RSP 1065)] = pamphula.

-husa /-hoh/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -hūsa, -hosa, 'ūsa. [jhūsa /chuh/. See jhūsa].

jhmsa /cmuh/ = jhmsa.

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.
-+'</j> -hū /-hòow/. to flow, run, pour.  。，  -'</j> 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.

-'</j> hūn /-hòon/. to fall, sink, dip; to be hollow.  Cf. -huña, -hńa, -heña, hēña, -hoña.
khūna /khòon/. (intr.) to be sunken; to be hollow, concave.  Cf. krahūna.
pankhūna /pankhòon/. (tr.) to hollow or dig out intentionally or some purpose.
krahūna /krahòon/ [OK krahōn /krahooŋ/ (K.790: 4, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. hollow, hole; rut.  Cf. khūna.
jhūna /chuon/. (indentation in coastline) bay, gulf, cove.

-'</j> -hūca /-hòoc/. to lessen, decline.  Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, loca.
khūca /khòoc/. 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 /kaṃhòoc/. 1. ruin, damage, injury, destruction; corruption, deprivation. 2. failure.
*kaḥūca /kakhòoc/. (intr.) to be thoroughly bad, utterly wicked.
pankhūca /pakhòoc/. 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.

-'</j> hūta /hòot/. 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 /chòot/. (intr.) to draw a line, scratch, score; to make a strip, stripe, streak.
chnūta /cnòot/. 1. line, stroke, scratch, gash, incision, groove, furrow. 2. stripe, streak; series of stripes, streaked effect or pattern.

[phùta /phòot/]

paṁhùta /boŋhòot/. 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.

rahùta /rhòot/. 1. (intr.) to have gone all the way, (all) through, to the (very) end. 2. (intr.) to have gone past or beyond. Cf. lhùta.

ramhùta /rumhòot/. (tr.) to go on to the end of, continue through, go all the way through.

lhùta /lhòot/ = rahùta.


mhùpa /mhoop/. 1. (prepared food excluding cooked rice) dish, fare. 2. (collectively) bill of fare, menu.

hùra /hòor/ [OK hvar /huuer/ (K.149: 20, A.D. 578-677, female slave name; K.726: 6, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (intr.) to flow, run, pour; to drain, fall. 2. (by trope) to be flowing, fluent. Cf. -hāra, -hù 跎 hū, hiara, hera, ħē, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc.

[chùra /chör/. See jhùra].

cañhùra /caŋhòor/ [OK canhvar 跎 canhvār /cənhuuer/ (K. 341N: 9, A.D. 700; K.239S: 32, A.D. 966) and canhor /cənhoor/ (K.904A: 12, A.D. 713)] = caŋhùra.

jhùra /chuur/ 驼 jhū /chuw/. 1. sound of torrential rain. 2. sound of a milling crowd.

dhùra /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.

pandhùra /banthuuer/. (tr.) to ease or relieve the tension on, let up on.

phùra /phòor/. 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.

paṁhùra /boŋhòor/. (tr.) to discharge (water), drain
off, carry (silt) down; to empty (irrigated field).

paphūra /pphùor/. 1. (intr., of flour, powder, sand) to be very fine, fine-grained. 2. (intr., of complexion) to be smooth-textured and firm.

pamphūra /bamphùor/. (tr.) to make fine and firm.

rahūra /rhùor/. (intr.) to flow continuously, be in constant flow.

raṃhūra /rumhùor/. flow, current.

-hūsa /-hùoh/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -husa, -hosa, 'ūsa.

ghūsa /khuuu/. low, explosive sounds, as of laughter or coughing.

gaghūsa /kkhuuu/. frequentative of ghūsa.

jhūsa /chuuu/. 1. (tr.) to shove, push (up). 2. (tr.) to plane (wood), rasp, smooth.

jhṁūsa /cmuuh/. (intr., of swine) to root, grub. Cf. jhmusa.

jamhūsa /cumhuuu/. 1. (act or operation of) planing. 2. (act of) rooting, grubbing.

kaṅjhūsa /kanchhuuu/. (tr., of elephant, child, etc.) to dig into and turn over (earth) with the feet.

-hwā /-hùa/. to be hollow. Cf. -huña, -hūha, -heña, heña, -hoña.

khwā /khùen/. (tr.) to bore (hole), with a gimlet, auger or drill. Cf. krahwā.

krahwā /krahùen/. (intr.) to be perforated, pierced; to be bored, drilled. Cf. khwā, grahwā.

grahwā /krahùen/ = krahwā.

chwā /chuùen/. (intr.) to be badly cracked or split.

kaṅchwā /kanchùen/. derogatory form of chwā.

hwta /hùuat/. 1. (intr.) to dry up or out, run dry, evaporate. 2. (intr.) to be dry, dried up or out, arid. Cf. -hwta.

[phwta /phùuat/]

paṇhwta /boqhuuet/. (tr.) to dry up or out completely; to let all the moisture evaporate from.
[rahwta /rhùːtə/]  
ramhwta /rumhùːtə/. 1. (intr.) to be all dried up, by evaporation. 2. dryness, aridity; parching, evaporation; season of maximum dryness.

[lhwta /lhuətə/]  
lamhwta /lumhùːtə/ = ramhwta.

-hwna /-hùːnə/. to rise, mount. Cf. hwlə.
[chwna /chùːnə/. See chwlə].

chnwana /cnùːnə/² [Thai ฌูแง /chanuan/ 'fuse', for earlier *ฌูแง, *<chwln]. device for igniting funeral pyre, consisting of a cord with a wick wound around it, one end of which is attached to the pyre.

hwra /hùːərə/. (tr., esp. of ducks and geese) to fall avidly on (food, etc.).
prahwra /prəhùːərə/. (reciprocal, of ducks and geese) to fly at one another in fighting over sth.

hwla /hùːələ/. 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, hæra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wlə, also 'w, -'wra. See also -hwna.

chwla /chùːələ/. 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. 'ählə, jhwla.
[chnwla /cnùːələ/. See chwna].
pañchwla /banchùːələ/. 1. (intr.) to cause (fire) to blaze. 2. (by trope) to provoke intense anger, make (s.o.) furious.

jhwla /chùːələ/ = chwla.

[phwla /phùːələ/]
pañhwla /baphùːələ/. (tr.) to cause great physical pain, (in men) in lower abdomen.

hwsa /hùːəhə/. 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, śīta, lwsa, -lœta, lœsa.

[pʰwswa /pʰuwał/]  
panhwsa /pʰāqʰuwał/. 1. (tr.) to pass up, outdistance, outdo. 2. (intr.) to go on, continue; to go too far; to be beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

ɦœca /ɦaaec/. to raise, lift.

khœca /kh₃aaec/. 1. (intr.) to be raised, turned or tucked up. 2. (by extension) to be (somewhat) too short, not quite long enough.

kamhœca /kamh₃aaec/. 1. (fact or state of) being too short. 2. missing height or length, extent of shortness.

paṅkhaœca /paŋkha₃aaec/. (tr.) to raise, tuck up, shorten.

bhœca /bʰæc/. 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).

prabhœca /prabʰæc/. (tr.) to raise by repeated light blows.

hœña /haaen/ [Thai ที่ืน/ hën/ 'to see, view']. to see. Cf. -hæña.

ghœña /kʰæn/ [MK ĝhæña ~ ghæña /ghœn > khœn/ (IMA 38: 73c, A.D. 1701; IMA 39: 19, A.D. 1747, Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta 264c, A.D. 1620¹]. 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.

hæta /h₃eta/. to raise, draw up or out. Cf. śīta, ṛeta.

chaeta /ch₃aæt/. 1. (intr.) to be excellent, outstanding, eminent. 2. (tr.) to excel, outdo, surpass. Cf. jaeta.

paṇchaeta /panch₃aæt/. (tr.) to magnify or exaggerate

¹The orthography of the only surviving text of the Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta has been to some extent modernized.
the worth or importance of.

jaēta /cēet/ [Backborrowing < Thai ไถ่ /chēet/, probably < MK *cheta /chēet/ (> modern chēta)]. 1. (intr.) to raise oneself up, as by the hands; 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.

pañjaēta /banceēt/. 1. (tr.) to exalt, extol, glorify; to flatter, praise, compliment. 2. (tr.) to indulge, spoil, pamper (child, husband, animal).

phāeta /phaaēt/. 1. (intr.) to raise oneself slightly; to rise to one's feet, get up. 2. (by trope) to swell, puff (oneself) up or out.

rahāeta /rhaaēt/. (intr., of gait) to be light and quick, brisk.

hāepa /haaēp/. 1. (tr.) to open part-way. 2. (intr.) to be partly open; to be slightly raised or drawn up. Cf. hapa, ha'pa, hūpa, hēpa.

[phēapa /phaaēp/]

pañhāepa /baphaaēp/. (tr.) to open slightly.

mhāepa /mhaaēp/, occurring only in mhāepa-mhāepa: to open (part-way) and close repeatedly.

rañhāepa /rhaaēp/. (intr.) to be opened part-way, ajar.

hāema /haaēm/ [OK hem /hēm/ (K.214B: 16, A.D. 981), personal name, and hem /hēm/ (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. -hēma, also sæma.

[thaēma /thaaēm/. to fill the lungs].

ṭaṅhāema /dophaaēm/. breathing, respiration; breath.

phāema /phaaēm/ [OK phem /pheēm/ (K.79: 19 (A.D. 639)). 1. (intr., of rice before blossoming) to swell. 2. (intr.) to be big with child, pregnant, enceinte, gravid.

pañhāema /bophaaēm/. (intr., of rice) to be swollen, have flowers just formed but still contained in spathes.

pañphāema /bumphaaēm/. (tr., vulgar) to make (woman) pregnant, get with child.

0. to rise, revive. 1. (intr.) to be completed, accomplished, fully realized; postverbal completion marker. 2. (by de-verbalization) then, and then, and. Cf. søya, -høya, huya, -‘uya, also -ruya, etc., hoya.

phaøya /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.

pañhøya /baŋhaæj/ [OK pañhey /baŋhaæj/ (K.152: 5, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. (tr.) to complete, finish, terminate. 2. (tr.) to use up, spend, exhaust. 3. (of infants) fontanelle.

*papøya /ppaæj/. (intr., of birds and certain insects) to fly away quickly, keep out of reach, be elusive, fugitive. Cf. praphøya.

*praphøya /prophaæj/ = papøya.

[bhøya /phøæj/]

rambhøya /rumphøæj/. 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.

rahøya /raaæj/ = lhøya.

ramhøya /rumhaæj/ = lamhøya.

lhøya /lhaæj/ [OK lhoy /lhoæj/ (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 refreshed, rested. Cf. rahoæya.

lamhøya ꞌ lmhoæya /lumhaæj/. 1. (intr., of breeze, air, weather) to be cool, fresh. 2. (intr.) to enjoy the breeze or fresh air, cool off, relax. Cf. ramhøya.

høra /haaer/ [OK hera (sic) /heer/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674)\(^1\)].

0. to rise, mount, ascend. 1. (intr., of birds, insects, bats, etc., to travel through the lower air with wing movement) 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, -ha’la, -hila, -hura, -hula, -wla, -’a, ’ara, ’a’la, ’wla, -’æla, also ’w, ’wra.

\(^1\)Cf. C II: 12 note 2.
*thæra /thaæər/. (tr.) to touch lightly, lie lightly on the surface of.

panthæra /paʊθæər/. 1. (tr.) to touch only the surface of: to skim, graze, brush. 2. (tr.) to do (sth.) gently, delicately, with a light touch.

[phaæra /phaæər/]

panhæra /paʊθæər/. 1. (intr.) to let (bird, insect) fly away, release. 2. (tr.) to fly (kite), float (balloon).

praæra /praæəər/. (intr.) to be aromatic, have the delicate aroma of herbs.

rahæra /rhæər/. (intr., of women) to be flighty, fickle, excitable.

-hiana /-hîəŋ/. to lie on, tilt to, one side. Cf. 'iana, -'ena, êna.

chïañ /chîəŋ/ [ > Thai ข้าง /chîəŋ/ ]. 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.

camhïañ /camhîəŋ/. side; half; part, portion.

kañchïañ /kañchîəŋ/ = pañchïañ.

pañchïañ /pañchîəŋ/. 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. kañchïañ.

jriñ /jřiŋ/ [Probably not Ifx /-r/- + *jhiñ as registral allomorph of chiñ, but pfx /c-/ + *-riañ, alteration of -hiana]. (intr., only of the common style of Khmer character) to be slanting, sloping, oblique.

rahïañ /rhîəŋ/. 0. to come from the side, be heard by only one ear. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be faint, low.

hiñ /hiər/. 1. (intr.) to flow or run out (off, over), spill or brim over. 2. (intr.) to seep, ooze, drip, trickle out. Cf. -hïra, -hū ~ hū, hûra, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ûra, also -rila, etc.
phiara /ˈphiərə/ 1. (intr.) to let (liquid) run or spill over, let overflow; to drain (water) slowly. 
2. (intr., of liquid) to leak, trickle out.

rahiara /ˈrahiərə/ 1. (intr.) to be constantly overflowing or leaking. 2. (by trope) to be poverty-stricken, necessitous, in want.

-ClickListenerackle -hiava /ˈhiəvə/. to reduce, diminish. Cf. rāva, riava, -liava.

[chiava /ˈchiəvə/]

camhiava /ˈkamhiəvə/. (tr., to extract fat or oil, by heating solids) to reduce.

-ClickListenerackle-heña /ˈheənə/. to be hollow. Cf. -huña, -hūna, -hwā, hēna, -hoña.

kraheña /ˈkraheənə/, occurring only in kraheña krahūna: (intr., of ground surface) to be filled with holes, ruts, cavities.

-ClickListenerackle-heta /ˈhētə/. to pant, gasp. Cf. ha’ta, hā’ta, also hita, hēta.

mheta /ˈmheətə/, 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.

heimer /ˈheəərə/. 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 ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc., and hōra.

[phera /ˈpheərə/]

pâhērera /ˈpapheərə/. (tr.) to pass, outdistance; to surpass.

heva /ˈheəwə/. (intr.) to be exhausted, worn out; to be debilitated, listless.

[pheva /ˈpheəwə/]

pâheva /ˈpapeəwə/. (tr.) to exhaust, wear out; to debilitate, weaken.
-rhë /-rhë/. to burn.

cheh /chëh/. 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.

pañcheh /banchëh/. 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.

pracheh /prachëh/. wick (of candle, lamp).

phee /phëh/. 1. ash, cinder. 2. (by trope) anything inconsequential or worthless.

praphee /praphëh/. (intr.) to be grey.

hë /haaë/. 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.

thë /thaay/. 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.

tañhë /dañhaaë/. (intr.) to pass in file, file by.

panthë /banthaay/. (tr.) to tend, take care of, watch over attentively; to administer, have jurisdiction over, be in charge of.

[phee /phaay/]

panhë /bañhëaay/. (intr.) to form a line, file, train, row, etc.; to stand in line or queue.

rahe /raay/. = lhe.

[rañhë /rumhaay/. See lamhe.

lhe /lhaay/. 1. (intr.) to move in regular succession; to progress one by one, without hurry; to move at a leisurely rate. 2. leisure, composure; repose, respite, rest; idleness; vacation. Cf. rahe.

lamhe ∧ lamhë /lumhaay/. 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.

prahēka /prōhaæk/. (reciprocal) to tear (at) one another, rip one another to pieces; (by trope) to slander one another.

rahēka /rhaæk/ [OK rhek /rhēk/ (K.32: 11, A.D. 1116)].
1. (intr.) to be torn, tattered, rent, ripped.
   2. (intr.) to be split, cracked, broken.

ramhēka /rumhaæk/. 1. (tr.) to tear deliberately. 2. tear; torn piece, rag, shred, tatter.


krahēña /krāhaœŋ/. crevice, fissure (in ground).

rahēña /rhaœŋ/ [MK (RSP 2104)].
1. crevice, fissure. 2. torrent channeled through gorge.

-hēta /-hāæt/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. -hata.

krahēta /krāhaæt/. 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 /kræhæt/. 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 /præhæt/. 1. (intr.) to be flat, insipid, tasteless, of indefinite flavor. 2. (by trope) to be sheepish, crestfallen; to be contrite, penitent.

hēpa /hāæp/. (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 /phaæp/]

pānhēpa /bāŋhāæp/. section of pond or lake cleared of aquatic plants and floating débris to allow fish to rise to surface.

-hēpa /-hāæp/. to split, crack. Cf. hēka.
chēpa /chaaep/ [OK chep /chēep/ (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 brok-
en. 2. (by trope) to have a harelip.

kañchēpa /kanchaaep/derogatory form of chēpa.

-ढी -hēma /-haaem/1. to swell. Cf. hāma, also sāma.

thēma /thaasem/. 1. (tr.) to add to, increase, augment, en-
large; to complete; to give change. 2. (tr.) to do in
addition, do extra. 3. (by deverbalization) moreover,
in addition.

panthēma /banthaasem/ (tr., intensive of thēma) to add
to, increase.

-ढी -hēma /-haaem/2. to be sweet. Cf. ēma.

lhēma /lhaasem/. (intr., of speech) to be sweet, honeyed,
dulcet.

-ढी -hēla /haasel/. 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,
-'āela, also 'w, 'wra, ēla.

phēla /phaasel/. 1. (intr.) to sweep or surge up (from un-
der water), shoot to the surface; to leap sideways up
onto sth. 2. (intr.) to float, drift, ride listlessly
on water.

panhēla /boqhaasel/. 1. (intr.) to make or let (person,
animal, object) swim or float. 2. (tr.) to float
(log), set (boat) afloat, launch.

kamphēla /kamphaasel/ = kambēla.

prahēla /praahaaesel/. 0. to move back and forth. 1. (intr.)
to waver, be undecided; to be indeterminate, approxi-
mate. 2. (by deverbalization) about, almost.

[bhēla /pheel/]

kambhēla /kampheesel/. 1. (intr.) to float on the sur-
face, drift. 2. (intr.) to be shallow. Cf. kam-
phēla.

-ढी -hēsa /-haas/. to be careless. Cf. ēsa ~ īēsa.

prahēsa /praahaaes/. (intr.) to be careless, reckless, neg-
ligent, thoughtless, heedless.
ho /hóo/. battle-cry; cry of victory or acclamation.

draho /dróhó/. 1. (intr.) to give a cry or shout; to cry or shout out. 2. (by trope) to break out into copious weeping or lamentation.

[pho /phóo/]

paño /bóhó/. (intr.) to give a shout, send up a cry, yell out the battle-cry.

hoka /haaok/. 1. (intr., of garments) to have a bad rip, be badly torn or worn, be in tatters. 2. (by extension) to be enlarged through wear, be out of shape. Cf. -riaka, hēka.

[phoca /phaaok/]

*paño /bóhaaok/. (tr.) to get a bad rip in or tear (garment); to get (garment) out of shape.

rahoka /rhaaok/. (intr., of ornamental work) to be open, pierced. Cf. lhoka.

ramhoka /rumhaaok/. 1. (tr.) to pierce, bore, open; to enlarge (hole) by wear. 2. openwork, motif consisting of openwork. Cf. lamhoka.

lhoka /lhaaok/ = rahoka.

lamhoka /lumhaaok/ = ramhoka.

-hoňa /-haaon/. to fall, sink; to be hollow, gaping. Cf. -huña, -hūña, -hwña, -heña, -hēña.

choňa /chaon/. 1. hole, pit, cavity; empty space, gap. 2. (by trope) mishap; slip of the tongue.

crahoňa /crahaaon/. (intr.) to squat, hunker, sit on one's haunches.

prahoňa /prohaaon/. 1. (intr.) to be hollow, empty; (by trope) to be gaping, yawning. 2. hole, gap.

hoca /haaoc/. 1. (intr.) to lessen, diminish, fall off, waste away, go to ruin, break down. 2. (intr.) to be little or few; (by trope) to have little, be penniless, have no means of support. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hūca.

[khoca /khaaoc/. to die, expire, perish. Cf. khūca].

khmoča /kmaaoc/ [OK kmoč ~ khmoč /kmooc/ (K.76: 14, A. D. 578-677; K.56C: 33, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. dead.
body, corpse, cadaver.  2. spirit (of dead), (deceased) ancestor; the late so-and-so.  3. (by extension) spirit, ghost, specter, phantom, apparition, etc.

[phoca /phaaoc/]

pahhoca /pahhaojc/. (tr.) to reduce to nothing, wreck, ruin, exhaust, waste, squander.

[rhaya /rahaoy/]

rahnwya /rahnhaoy/. (intr.) to hail, shout or cry out from afar.


[thaooj /thaaoj/]

rahosa /rahaoh/. (intr., of fabric) to be loose, limp; (of thread on spool) to be loose, not tightly wound.

[thaooj /thaaoj/]

hoj /haoj/ [Cf. Thai โขจ /hjo/, probably < Chinese (CLK item 300)]. 1. (intr., of gods, yaksa, humans, divine vehicles, airplanes, etc.) to fly without wing movement, levitate. 2. (by trope, of persons) to flit, move about restless.

[thaooj /thaaoj/]

thoh /thaoh/ [OK thoh /thoo/ (K.504: 1, A.D. 1183); MK thoh /thoh/ (IMA 3A: 54, A.D. 1591?); > Thai โขจ /thoo/]. (year of) the Hare, the fourth of the duodenary cycle.

[phoa /phaaoh/]

pahhoh /pahhaojh/. 1. (intr.) to cause or allow (s.o., sth.) to fly. 2. (tr.) to float (lantern, etc.).

-hum /hom/. to be concentrated, clustered, strong.  -hum /hum/. (of odors) to be strong. Cf. -rama, rama, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -raim, loma ~ loma, -lum, huma, -ham, also rham, -lham.

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 /srok/) commune, township, comprising various bhumi /phuum/. Cf. -gum.

dhum /thum/. 1. (intr.) to smell (good), be odorous, fragrant, redolent. 2. (tr.) to smell, get the odor of. Cf. dham.
rahūm /rum/. 1. (intr., of odors) to be strong, pungent; (of animals, objects, etc.) to stink, reek. 2. (by trope) to be disgusting, sickening, nauseating.

hām /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, rum, -ram, loma ▲ ioma, -lum, huma, -hum ▲ -hum, also rām, -lām.

kham /khām/. 1. (intr.) to strain, exert oneself, strive; to do one’s best or utmost. 2. (tr.) to endeavor (to do).

paṅkham /paṅkham/. 1. (tr.) to force, constrain, compel, coerce, oblige. 2. (tr.) to do forcefully or energetically. 3. (intr.) to strive, endeavor.

prakham /prakham/ = paṅkham.

thaṃ /thām/. See dhām.

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 /dhām/ (K.105: 6, A.D. 912?; 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.

dhāṃ /ṭum/. occurring only in dhāṃ dhāṃra: [MK (RSP 2738)] to be imposing, noble, worthy; to be weighty, grave.

dāḥham /tumhum/ [OK danhum ▲ danhum /dānum/ (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.

pandham /banthum/. 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.

 hvíka /wýk ~ fýk/ [Thai ῥน /fýk/]. 1. (intr.) to practice, train, drill. 2. (tr.) to train, break in (animal). Cf. víka.
-라 /-qa/. to mount, swell; to rejoice. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œela, also 'w, -'wra.

l'a /lqa/. [Cf. Thai າ (x) aç /laqcç/ '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 ဗ lam'a /lumqaa/. 1. fine looks: beauty, grace, splendor. 2. goodness, decency. 3. (tr.) to beautify, embellish, decorate, adorn, dress.

ъак 'aka /qaak/. 1. (intr.) to gulp, swallow. 2. (tr.) to gulp down (food), bolt, wolf, devour. Cf. -ha'ka, -hā'ka.

k'aka /kqaak/. [Cf. Thai น (r) sön /k(r)aqak/]. (intr.) to cough.

[p'aka /pqaak/]

pañ'aka /baqqaak/. 1. (intr.) to cause (s.o.) to swallow. 2. (tr.) to force (food) down the throat of.
s'aka /sqaqk/. 0. to have difficulty in swallowing. 1. (intr.) to be husky, hoarse.

sam'aka /samqaak/. 1. huskiness, hoarseness. 2. one who has a husky voice.

ъак -'a'ka /-qaak/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -'a'ka, -'āka, 'ā'ka, - iaka.

ph'aka /pqaak/. fermented preserve of fish or meat.

ъак -'a'ka /-qaak/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -'a'ka, -'āka, 'ā'ka, 'iaka.

[t'a'ka /tqaak/]

*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.
lam' a'ka /lumqak/. (tr.) to disturb, roil, muddy.

l'a'na /qaq/. 0. to raise, lift up. 1. (tr.) to hold up, with muscular effort; to support, sustain. Cf. oňa.

lam'a'na /lqaq/ [Cf. Thai น้ำผึ้ง /laqoń/]. (that which bilsows up) dust, powder.

lam' a'na ~ lam' a'na /lumqaq/. powder, fine grain; pollen.

p'a'ňa /pqap/. (intr.) to waver, falter, hesitate; to dawdle, wait.

[ŋp'a'ňa /pqap/]

paň'a'ňa /baŋqap/. (intr.) to pause for a moment; to halt, slow down.

p'a'ta /qat/. 1. (tr.) to bear, stand, put up with, endure, tolerate, suffer, support; to withstand, resist (heat, hunger, temptation, etc.); (by trope) to abstain from, withstand, do without, fast, deprive oneself of; (by further trope) to remit (penalty), pardon, forgive. 2. (intr.) to be deprived of or devoid of, be without, lack, want. Cf. -'antha, -'a'ta, ita, 'ianta.

'ampra'ta /qamnat/. 1. (act or fact of) bearing, endurance, tolerance, patience. 2. (fact or condition of) doing or being without, lack, want, dearth, famine.

[ŋp'a'ta /pqat/]

paň'a'ta /baŋqat/. (tr.) to deprive of, strip, divest, deny; to dispossess, evict; to bereave.

'ana /qan/ [OK 'an /qan ~ qon/ (K.138: 29, A.D. 620), female slave name; cf. Thai ไก่ /qon/]. 0. to be weak. 1. (intr.) to be soft, tender, delicate. Cf. 'a'na, 'ūna, ona.

'a'na /qan/ [OK 'an /qon ~ qon/, as above]. 1. (intr.) to be weak, feeble; to weaken, wane, lessen, decrease, diminish, 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'ın /cqon/ [Cf. Thai ปลาหนู /chaqon/ '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'äna /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'a'na /bąqan/ [Cf. Thai ภูษ่า /bąqoon/ 'handsome girl, woman', and ภู /qoon/, probably 'one of the weaker sex']. 1. (tr.) to weaken, lessen, reduce, diminish. 2. (tr.)

l'a'na /lqan/ [Cf. Thai ลูก /lqoon/ 'child, baby']. 0. to be reduced, diminished. 1. (intr., of voice, legs, etc.) to be small, thin, slender, fine.

lam'a'na ∼ lam'äna /lumqan/. (tr.) to make smaller, reduce; to dwarf, contract.

[s'a'na /sqan/]

sañ'a'na /saqan/. 1. (intr.) to diminish in heat or temperature, cool down. 2. (intr.) to be lukewarm, tepid.

'upa /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. ṝpa, opa.

rañapa /rnqap/ [Alteration of *'añapa /qnaap/]. support, strut, prop, brace, stay, shore; stake, rod, bar. Cf. 'añapa.

'añapa /qanaap/ [Anomalous expansion of *'añapa /qnaap/]. 1. support, supporter, patron; splint (for fractured bones). 2. (tr.) to flatter, patronize.

ph'apa /pqap/. (tr.) to strengthen, support, esp. by placing one member against another.

'apä /qap/ [Cf. OK ṣap ∼ ṣapp /qap/ (K.79: 22, A.D. 639; K.165N: 27, A.D. 952), in male names or titles; note also Thai ṣu /qop/ 'to scent, perfume; to bake, roast' and ṣu /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, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'āpa, 'a'pa, also ḥa'pa, ḥāpa, ḥā'pa, -hapus.

s'a'pa /sqwp/ [OK sa'ap /sqwp/ (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 /samqap/ [OK sam'ap /samqap/ (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. (intr.) to be loathsome, detestable, abominable, disgusting.

ara /qar/. 0. to mount, swell. 1. (intr.) to rejoice, be glad. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hāra, -'a, 'a'la, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

'amara /qamqar/. 1. (act or fact of) rejoicing, being glad. 2. (condition of rejoicing) joyousness, joy, gladness, glee, pleasure, happiness.

[para /pqar/]

pañ'ara /bagqar/. 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.

+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, hāra, -'a, 'ara, 'wla, -'œla, also 'w, -'wra.

ch'a'la /cqal/. Gastric distress inducing a choking sensation.

canh'a'la /caqqal/. (intr.) to be distressed by reason of suffocation; (by trope) to feel ill at ease.

'a'sa /qah/ [Cf. OK 'as(s) /qoh/ (K.56C: 35, A.D. 878-977; K.256E/2: 16, A.D. 979), male personal names; MK 'as(s)a /qoh/ (Lpœka 'angaśavatta, 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. isa, -'ה, -'א, -'ב.

'amma'sa /qamnāh/. 1. end, finish, completion. 2. end of (present) time, period after this; (by denotionalization) from now on, after the death of. Cf. 'ampton, 'ampton.

[p'a'sa /pqah/. See ph'oḥ]

pan'a'sa /bqaqah/. 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. pan'isa.


ra'a /rqaa/ [Cf. Thai ร่ำ /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'a /rุมqaa/. 1. [MK (RSP 3792)] (tr.) to horrify, frighten off. 2. (by trope) to teach a lesson once and for all.


ph'a'ka /pqak/. (tr.) to put off, postpone, defer.

-נ -'א/qaak/. 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. 'א'א'א'א'א 'ו: to feel nausea before weeping.

[p'a'ka /pqak/]

pan'a'ka /bqaqak/. 1. (intr.) to cause to stop or fail. 2. (tr.) to curb, bridle (passions, etc.).

ra'a'ka /rqqak/, occurring in ra'a'ka ra'wla: to go by fits and starts, be jerky or broken; (of discourse) to be broken by sobbing.

-נה /qaa/1. 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'ana /kqaan/. 1. (intr.) to be self-confident, smug, complacent, presumptuous. 2. (intr.) to be boastful.

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នូវ 'ញាត /qaet/² [Cf. OK 'ញាត /qaet/ (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.

'ញាត /rqaaq/ [MK (RSP 1777)]. pool, pond or small lake lodged in rock mass; tarn. Cf. l'ញាត.

l'ញាត /lqaaq/ = ra'ញាត.

នំនោះ 'ញារ /qaac/ [OK 'ញារ /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 ถ้า /qaat/ '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.⁴

OK 'ញារ /qnaac/ [K.451N: 8 (A.D. 680)]. authority, power, permission, right, title, leave.

OK 'ញារ /qmaac/ [K.493: 22 (A.D. 657)]. 1. one who is empowered, authorized, entitled. 2. one who is obligated or bound: bondsman.

'ញារ /qmaac/ [MK 'ញារ /qmaac/ (Lpœka 'ɑŋgaravatta 27a (A.D. 1620); IMA 32: 33 (A.D. 1687?); cf. Thai ฉัน /qřaat/]. 1. authority, power, capacity; right, title, permission, liberty. 2. daring, courage.

[p'ញារ /pqaac/]

paⁿ_thāca /bŋqaac/ [MK *paⁿ_thāca /bŋqaac > bŋqaac/. > Thai ฏาจจ /bŋqjàt/ '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.

នំនោះ 'ញាត (ma) /qac/ [Wrongly attributed to Skt or P ācamana 'ablutions after evacuation']. excrement, feces, dung, ordure, etc.; other solid or semisolid bodily discharges (serumen, etc.) or deposits (dirt under nails, etc.); waste products in general. Cf. 'iaca, 'eka.

⁴See S. Pou, "The Word āc in Khmer: A Semantic Overview."
"āta /-qaat/\(^1\). to be small, minute. Cf. 'a'ta, 'ā'ita, ita, 'iata.

'ahpāta /qambaat/ [For *'am'āta /qamqaat/, 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/]

*pa'āta /bqqaat/ [MK (RSP 166)]. 1. (tr.) to belittle, disdain. 2. (by extension) to scoff or sneer at, deride.

"āta /-qaat/\(^2\). to tend.

s'āta /sqaat/ [Cf. Thai สะาะ /saqqaat/]. 1. (intr.) to be well-tended, well-groomed, neat, spruce, tidy, clean. 2. (by extension) to be nice, pleasing, pretty.

sam'āta /somqaat/ [MK sam'āta /samqaat/ (IMA 3A: 21, A. D. 1591?)]. 1. (tr.) to tend, groom, make neat or clean, tidy up. 2. grooming; attention; neatness.

'āta /qat/ [Cf. OK 'at ~ 'āt /qat/ (K.129: 19, A.D. 578-777; K.257S: 19, A.D. 994), in female slave name and male personal name. Cf. also Thai ถ่า /qat/ in ถ้ำถ่า /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, -'āta, ita, 'iata.

k'ā'ita /kqaat/. several species of small creatures, including a mosquito, a frog, and a cormorant.

'āna /qaan/ [Cf. Thai ผำ /qaan/ 'to whet, polish; to wear down, fizzle']. (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.).

lam'āna /lumqaan/. trace, track, footprint; (by trope) clue, evidence (at law).

'āpa /qaap/. 0. to cover, be dark; vapor. 1. wraith, disembodied spirit (head and entrails) which feeds on off- fall; will-o' the-wisp. 2. black arts, witchcraft, esp. the lore of female mediums who cause disease. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa,
-rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ^ la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lipa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'ā'pa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

ch'āpa /cqap/. 0. noxious vapor, miasma. 1. strong odor of fish or meat.

cam'āpa /camqap/. fish or meat dishes.

s'ā'pa /qap/. 1. (tr.) to dim, darken; (by trope) to sully, besmirch, defile. 2. (intr.) to be dim, dark, overcast, gloomy, dismal; (by trope) to be dull, dense. 3. vapor, steam, mist, fog, haze. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ^ la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lipa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

[c'ā'pa /cqap/. to be dull, flavorless].

*cam'ā'pa /camqap/. unsweetened or salty food.¹

ph'ā'pa /pqap/. (tr.) to keep (fish, meat, fruit) until it spoils.

pa'nā'pa /banqap/. 1. (tr.) to dim (light), darken (room). 2. (by trope) to humiliate; to disparage.

s'ā'pa /sqap/. (intr.) to be out of sorts, nervous, irritable, on edge, owing to heat, annoyance, tension, etc. Cf. sra'ā'pa.

sra'ā'pa /srqap/. (intr.) to be cloudy, obscure, indistinct; (of window, mirror) to be misted, fogged up; (of colors, complexion) to be dull.

sā'ra /qaar/. 1. (tr.) to saw, cut with a saw; (by extension) to cut up, slice, slit. 2. (by trope) to settle, decide, judge (case).

raŋāra /rnaar/ [By reanalysis of *aŋ̥ara /qanaar/]. saw. Cf. 'aŋ̥āra.

'aŋ̥ara /qaanaar/ [Anomalous expansion of *aŋ̥ara /qanaar/]. older form of raŋāra.

-sā'ra /sqaar/.

sa'hāra /sonqaar/. 0. to smart, sting. 1. species of

¹Cf. Guesdon, I: 418b: ဗိုလ် 'Fade, insipide'.

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ant known for its severe bite.¹

חָלָה /qaal/ [Cf. OK 'עַל /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. -רָלא, -חָלא, -רַא, -רַרָא.

ח’חָלא /cqaal/ . 1. (tr.) to be eager to serve or come to the aid of. 2. (intr.) to be solicitous, zealous.

_tra’חָלה /troqaal/. 1. (tr.) to be eager or impatient for, look forward to. 2. (by extension) to rejoice in, enjoy.

נ’חָלה /nqaal נ’ qaal/ [Reduction of *’an’חָלה /qanqaal/]. (intr.) to be eager, in haste.

חָסָה /qaah/ [Cf. OK 'חָס /qaah/ (K.926: 8, A.D. 624), in female slave name]. (intr., of women) to be wanton, coarse, indecent. Cf. -מָסָה, -מָּסָה, -מָח.

[כ’חָס /cqah/]

כַ’חָס /camqaah/ . (intr.) to be foul, foul-mouthed in speech or writing, use coarse or obscene language.

חַט /qet/ [OK it /qit/ (K.155/II: 16, A.D. 578-777) נ et /qet/ (K.54: 13, A.D. 629, male slave name; K.348: 14, A.D. 954) נ’ yit /qiṭ/ (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. 'אַתָ, 'אַתָ, 'אַתָ, 'יאַת.

ק’חט /kqet/. species of minute fish.

ל’חט /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.

לָמ’חט /lumqet/. 1. (tr.) to grind up fine, reduce to dust, pulverize; (by trope) to destroy, annihilate. 2. powder, dust.

ס’חט /sqet/, occurring only in s’חט s’חנה: to refine; to embellish.

סָמ’חט /samqet/. (tr.) to refine; to embellish.

¹Cf. PRBK I.20: 125, line 3.
-řila /-qèl/. to slide, glide. Cf. -rila ~ řila, rila, -røla, -hila, also hũra, etc.

[k'ila /kqèl/. See khila].

kak'ila /kkgèl/. (tr.) to be cool-headed, poised, have one's wits about one, put on a brave face.

ISA /qëh/ [OK is(s) /qh/ (K.74: 6, A.D. 697, in male slave name; K.562: 22, A.D. 578-677; K.568: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. archaic form of 'a'sa. Cf. 'a'sa, '-i̯h, '-æh, '-o̯h.

[p'isa /pqèh/]

*p'isa /baqèh/. archaic form of pa'isa'sa.

-řika /-qy̯k/. [Cf. Thai シン /qy̯k q̲ak/ 'to stammer, mumble' and อำเภอ /saqy̯k/ 'to hiccup' (cf. t'æka)]. brief, low sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'æka, -'i̯aka, -'iaka.

k'ika /kqy̯k/. (intr.) to chuckle.

kak'ika /kkqy̯k/. frequentative of k'ika.

ra'ika /rqy̯k/. 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.

-řpa /-qy̯p/. to cover, be dark. Cf. ya'pa, yãpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ła'pa, lāpa, -lã'pa, lîpa, lupa, -ha'pa, hã'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ã'pa, -'i̯pa, also ha'pa, -hãpa, hã'pa, -hupa.

ph'îpa /pqy̯p/. (tr.) to close by bringing (two members) together; to close gently; (by trope) to hush up (affair).

sra'îpa /srqy̯p/. (intr.) to be dark, gloomy because of abnormally low ceiling or roof.

-řh /-qyh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'æh, -'o̯h.

'amnîh /qamnỳh/ = 'ampa'sa.

-řta /-qy̯t/ [Cf. Thai シン /qy̯t/ 'to be swollen', also in ฮนก /qy̯t q̲at/ 'to be slow-moving']. to stretch, go beyond. Cf. -hæta, 'æta.

kra'îta /kroqy̯t/. (intr.) to be proud, conceited; to feel superior, have a high opinion of oneself. Cf. kra'æta.
'uca /qoc/. 1. (tr.) to slam down on a flat surface. 2. (tr., chess) to move (pawn).

ph'uca /pqok/. expressive for the sensation of butterflies in the stomach.

'paph'uca /ppqok/. intensive of ph'uca.

[ra'uca /rqok/]

ram'uca /rumqok/. (tr.) to demand insistently and with much whining, importune.

'uca /qoc/, occurring only in 'uca-'uca: Expressive for small specks, points, polka dots, and the like. Cf. tica, tūca, twca, dika, dūca, -deca, 'wca.

ra'uca /rqoc/. (intr.) to be covered or sprinkled with specks, dots, or the like.

'uja /qoc/ [Wrongly attributed to P ujjalati (Skt ujvalati) 'to flame, blaze up']. (tr.) to light, ignite, set fire to; to turn on (electric light). Cf. usa, -'uḥ.

-uyā -'uya /-qoj/ [OK uy /quj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), male personal name; and modern 'uya /quj/, personal name]. to rise, waft. Cf. sæya, -hāya, huya, -hœya, 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, sullied.

saṃ'uya /səmqoj/ [OK saṃ'uy /sqəmquj/ (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. -hāra, -hū ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ūra, 'wra, also -rila, etc.

[p'ura /pqor/]

pa'n'ura /pəŋqor/. (intr.) to bring on rain by incantation; (by trope, of frogs: to call for rain) to croak, esp. in chorus.
usa /qoh/ [OK uḥ / us /quh/ (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.

-ḥː -'uḥ /-quh/. to burn, be hot. Cf. 'uja, usa.
ra'uḥ /rqoh/, occurring only in ra'ēh 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.

ũca /qòoc/ [Cf. Thai จ๊า /qöt/ 'to whine pathetically'].
expressive for continuous tickling, slight pain, whispering.
pũca /pqòoc/ [Cf. Thai พาล of phaqőoj/ 'to keep wailing or lamenting']. (intr.) to be continuously moved (inwardly), stirred, upset.
pañũca /ppqòoc/. 1. (intr.) to keep whispering. 2. (tr.) to keep thinking of (s.o., sth.).
ra'ũca /rqòoc/. 1. (intr.) to itch, be itchy; to keep whispering. 2. one who is constantly whispering or gossiping, or who cannot keep a secret.

ũna /qòon/ [Cf. Thai อ่อน /qòon/ 'to be soft, tender; to be young; to be pale, light (of color); 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 pũna. 3. dialectal form of 'ana and 'a'na. Cf. 'ana, 'a'na, ona.
pũna /pqòon/ [OK ph'van /pquwen/ (K.956: 41, A.D. 878-977]. younger sibling (brother/sister) or cousin.
pañũna /bŋqòon/. variant of paṉ'ona.

-ũpa /-q̥op/. to cover, enclose; vapor. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa / la'pa, lāpa, lā'pa, lāpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, -ʰpa, also ṇa'pa, ṇāpa, ṇā'pa, -ṇupa.
kraũpa /kraq̥op/. (intr.) to be scented, fragrant.
'ūra /qòor/. 0. to flow, run. 1. (intermittent) stream, creek. 2. channel, drain. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ ḥū, 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. cañhura, cañ'wra.

'ūsa /qòoh/. (tr.) to haul, heave, pull, tug, drag, trail, tow. Cf. -husa, -hūsa, -hosa.
[c'ūsa /cqòoh/. See cra'ūsa].
cañ'ūsa /caŋqòoh/. 1. (by trope: condition of trailing, of dragging oneself) listlessness, lassitude, languor, sluggishness. 2. (by extension) indolence, sloth, laziness.
cra'ūsa /craŋqòoh/. (intr.) to be listless, languid.
[p'ūsa /pqòoh/. See pra'ūsa].
pañ'ūsa /baŋqòoh/. (tr.) to pull, haul, drag.
ppra'ūsa /praŋqòoh/. 1. (reciprocal) to pull or tug one another. 2. (tr.) to draw, carry along or away.

'w /qùue/. 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 /qùuc/. 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 /pqùuc/]
pañ'wca /baŋqùuc/. window.

wta /qùuet/ [Cf. Thai ยา /qùuet/ 'to show (off), display, exhibit']. 1. (tr.) to vaunt, boast of, brag about. 2. (intr.) to be boastful.
'amn̪wta /qamn̪ùuet/. 1. (act or fact of) boasting; boastfulness, braggadocio; boast. 2. braggart, boaster.
[p'wta /pqùuet/]
pañ'wta /baŋqùuet/. (intr.) to be boastful, swagger.
-wra /-qwuər/ 1. to flow, run. Cf. -hara, -hū ~ ḥū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc.
   [c’wra /cqwuər/]
   can’wra /caṅqwuər/. furrow (esp. in rice nursery).

-wra /-qwuər/ 2. to choke, be stifled. Cf. 'w, also -swla, 'wla, etc.
   t’wra /tqwuər/. (intr., of facial expression) to be glum, woebegone, doleful.
   ph’wra /pqwuər/. (intr.) to smell close or stuffy; to be musty.

-wla /qwuəl/ [Cf. Thai (กู)วัล /(ก็)วายน]. 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, hæra, -’a, ’ara, ’a’la, -’æla, also ’w, -wra.
   [p’wla /pqwuəl/. See pra’wla].
   pañ’wla /bāṅqwuəl/. 1. (intr.) to cause to choke, produce the sensation of choking. 2. (tr.) to choke (s.o.) up.
   pra’wla /praṅqwuəl/. 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 /rqwuəl/. See ra’ā’ka ra’wla.

-œka /-qaaék/. brief, low sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hīka, ’aka, -’i̯ka, -’i̯aka, -’iaka.
   t’œka /tqaaék/ [Cf. Thai สอีก /saŋk/]. to hiccup.

-øeta /qaaet/. 0. to stretch, go beyond. 1. (tr.) to crane (neck); (by trope) to drop in on. 2. (intr.) to give a leap. Cf. -øeta, -’i̯ta.
   kra’øeta /kroqaaet/. archaic form of kra’i̯ta.
   [c’øeta /cqaaet/]
   cañ’øeta /camqaaet/. (intr.) to hold oneself erect, try to look taller.
   [p’øeta /pqaaet/]
   pañ’øeta /bāṅqaaet/. (intr.) to crane the neck, advance the head, stretch out (to see).

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-ʔæmə /-qæmə/. [Cf. Thai อีลิ /qъъəm/]. to be sick of.
Cf. -pæmə, -bæmə, also piam, bama, bāmə, bāmə, -bəm, -mumə, -mumə.
ch'æmə /cqæmə/. (tr.) to be disgusted by, feel revulsion for.
ra'æmə /rqæmə/. (intr.) to have stirrings of disgust or aversion.

-ʔælə /-qælə/. to mount, surge up, stir up. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, also 'w, '-wra.
ph'ælə /pqælə/. 1. (intr.) to start, give a jump. 2. (intr.) to be agitated, disturbed, in turmoil.
pəŋ'ælə /bŋqælə/. (tr.) to startle, alarm.
ra'ælə /rqælə/. (intr.) to be excitable, easily alarmed.

-ʔəh /-qæh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sə, isa, -'iə, -'oə.
'aŋqəh /qamnaəə = 'aŋnəh.

-ʔi'ika /-qъъæk/. brief, low sounds from the throat. Cf. -hìka, 'aka, -'îka, -'œka, -'i'aka².
*k'i'aka /kъъæk/. 1. expressive for gulping. 2. numeral classifier for gulps.

-ʔi'aka /-qъъək/¹. to keep, hold back. Cf. -'aka, -'a'ka, -'āka, 'ā'ka.
[c'i'aka /cqъək/]
cam'i'aka /camqъək/. 1. (intr.) to be drawn along; to drag, trail. 2. (by trope) to languish (because of wretchedness), droop; to laze, loaf, loll, dawdle.

-ʔi'aka /-qъъək/². explosive sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hïka, 'aka, -'îka, -'œka, -'i'aka.
k'i'aka /kъъək/. onomatopoeia for laughter.
kak'i'aka /kkъъək/. frequentative of k'i'aka.
ra'i'aka /rqъъək/. (intr., of laughter) to be long and joyous, robust, rollicking.
'iãna /qìiẽ/: [Cf. Thai ไต้ /qiẽ/]. (intr.) to slant, slope, tilt, lean, incline; to be tilted, askew, oblique. Cf. –hiaña, –'eña, ëña, also chiaña.

ph‘iãna /pqìiẽ/: 1. (intr.) to cause to slant or lean; to tilt (up), incline. 2. (intr.) to be inclined, sloping, listing.

pañh‘iãna /baŋqìiẽ/: 1. (act or fact of) being inclined; inclination, declination. 2. incline, inclination, declivity, slope.

l’iãna /lqìiẽ/: 1. (intr.) to be inclined, sloping; to incline, slope. 2. (by trope) to be disposed, partial.

lam’iãna ~ lam’iãna /lamqìiẽ/: [Cf. Thai ลำเอียง /lamqìiẽ/]. 1. inclination, partiality, favor. 2. (tr.) to be inclined toward, have a weakness for, favor.

–'iaca /-qìiẽc/: to be semisoft and disgusting. Cf. 'ïca(ma), eka.

[k‘iaca /kqìiẽc/]

kak’iaca /kkqìiẽc/: (intr.) to have a limp, gelatinous, flabby, disgusting look.

[ph‘iaca /pqìiẽc/]

paph‘iaca /ppqìiẽc/: (intr.) to be wet and slippery, as clayey earth.

ra’iaca /rqìiẽc/ = l’iaca.

l’iaca /lqìiẽc/: (intr.) to be wet and revoltingly soft. Cf. ra’iaca.

s’iaca /sqìiẽc/: (intr.) to be fat, soft and sloppy.

–'iata /-qìiẽt/: [OK ย่าง /qiẽt/ (K.956: 26, A.D. 878-977, male personal name; K.238A: 20, A.D. 949); > Thai อย่าง /qiẽt/ 'personal name']. to be small, scant. Cf. ’a’ta, –'ãta, ’ã’ta, ita.

[c‘iata /cqìiẽt/]

canh’iata /cqìiẽt/: (intr.) to be narrow, close, tight.

Thai สิ่งสิ้น /laqìet/: [OK ลา'ย่าง /lqiẽt/]. (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 /qìən/. 1. (intr.) to be shy, bashful, timid. 2. (by extension) to be abashed, confused, embarrassed.

[p'iana /pqìən/]

pa'n'iana /bəŋqìən/. (intr.) to cause to be shy; to a-bash, shame.

lù/y/ [OK lù /lii ^= lyy/ (K.425: 20, A.D. 968); > Thai เห่า ^= ดี /lùy/]. 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. -lù, -lê.

'eka /qèek/. 1. (intr.) to be thick and slimy. 2. dense scum produced by fermentation. Cf. 'āca(ma), 'iaca.

kra'eka /kraqèek/. sebum, smegma.

s'eka /sqèek/. (intr.) to be very dense, close together, packed; (by extension) to be very closely spaced, rapid.

sam'eka /samqèek/. tartar (on teeth).

-eña /qèen/. to lie on one side; side, self. Cf. -hiaha, 'iäha, ëña.

k'eña /kqèen/. 1. (intr., of jars, persons, etc.) to be big-bellied. 2. (by trope) to be self-important, overbearing, pretentious.

[c'eña /cqèen/]

cam'eña /camqèen/. flank, side, ribs.

-'ë /qaa/. to cast out. Cf. -'ëra.

k'ë /kqaa/. 1. (tr., of infant) to reject, throw or spew up. 2. (intr.) to slobber, drool.

*kak'ë /kkqaa/. (intr.) to babble, prate, prattle; to blather, jabber, talk twaddle.

[c'ë /cqaa/]

cam'ë /camqaa/. (intr.) to throw out one's chest in a ridiculous manner, out of pride.

ra'ë /rqaa/. (intr.) to be forever whining, constantly airing one's woes.

-'ëka /qëek/ [Cf. Thai .glob /qèek/ 'yoke']. to rest,
lean.

ph'eka /pqaaək/.
1. (tr.) to lean (one's back) against.
2. (tr.) to lean (sth.) on or against, rest or prop against.

paⁿ'eka /bəŋqaaək/.
1. (act or fact of) leaning, propping, resting.
2. back (of seat), backrest.
3. (by trope) reliance, dependence.

ēna /qaaən/ [Possibly related to Thai ว่าง /qèn/ '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 pronoun of third, second and first persons.
Cf. -hīāna, 'iāna, -'ēna.

p'enā /pqaaən/ [Cf. Thai อยู่ /qeːn/ 'to thrust forward (hip) by leaning back (e.g., drunk, stripteaser); to thrust out (chest)']. (intr.) to bend or lean backwards.

paⁿ'ena /bəŋqaaən/.
(tr.) to bend back.

p'ēpa /pqaaəp/ [Cf. Thai อยู่ /qeːp/ 'to shelter, hide'].
1. (tr.) to take shelter under or beside, hug (wall); (by extension) 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 protection of.

p'enā /pqaaəp/.
(tr.) to move closer to, place (one thing) up against (another).


kra'ēma /kroqaaəm/ [MK (IMA 38: 144b, A.D. 1701)]. (tr.) to taste, savor.

ph'ēma /pqaaəm/ [OK แหม่ /qeːm/ (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, delightful.
pa'īma /baŋqaaem/. 1. (tr.) to sweeten, make sweeter. 2. sweetmeat, confection, candy, dainty, delicacy; dessert.

sra'īma /sraŋqaaem/ [OK cra'ēm /kraŋqeem/ (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'ēra /-qaaεr/. to cast out; to wail. Cf. -t'ē.

t'ēra /tqaaεr/, occurring only in t'ūn'āa t'ēra: to be continually complaining or bewailing sth., forever whining, always discontent.

'ēla /qaael/ [OK *el /qeeel/]. 1. (intr.) to move back and forth: to swing, alternate, oscillate, vacillate; (by trope) to waver, hesitate, be undecided or perplexed. 2. (by extension) to move about; to disport oneself, frolic.

k'ēla /kqaael/ [OK k'el /kqeeel/ (K.149: 27, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. body dirt, grime (from skin). Cf. kra'ēla.

*kra'ēla /kraŋqaael/. (intr., cf. frisky, frolicsome) to be carefree, lighthearted, blithe, easygoing, casual; to be careless, thoughtless, irresponsible.

s'ēla /sqaael/. 0. to shake, quiver, jiggle. 1. (intr.) to be fat, flabby.

sam'ēla ~ sam'ēla /samqaael/ ~ san'ēla /samqeeel/. (intr.) to have a big, flabby belly.

'aň'ēla /qoŋqaael/. (tr.) to stroke, pet, caress.

*ēsa /qaaeh/ ~ ẽsē /qeeh/. 1. (intr.) to be careless, neglectful, inattentive. 2. (intr.) to be detached, indifferent, off-hand, airy, free-and-easy. Cf. -hesa, also dhvesa.

kra'ēsa /kraŋqaaeh/. (intr.) to be utterly unconcerned, completely indifferent.

*ōna /qoŋoŋ/ [OK ōn /qoŋ/ (K.451S: 14, A.D. 680, in toponym; K.24: 7, A.D. 578-677, in male slave name)]. 1. (intr.) 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. 'ōna.

kra'ōna /kraŋqaoŋ/. (intr.) to be (witlessly) arrogant or
insolent. Cf. kra’oña’oña /kraqqaon-qaaon/. (intr.) to be puffed up, swollen, bloated.

ph’oña /pqaaon/. (tr.) to raise in a cloud, stir up.

pañ’oña /banqqaon/ [>* Thai ṭọw /phaqoq/. bamboo or wooden ladder to be set against wall, etc.; high bamboo ladder attached to trunk of sugar palm, used in collecting sap.

çon a /qaaon/ [OK on /qoon/ (K.24B: 10, A.D. 578-677), in male slave name; > Thai ṭọw /qoon/]. (intr.) to bend, bow, incline, curve. Cf. ’ana, ’a’na, ṭūna.

[p’ona /pqaaon/]

pañ’ona /banqqaon/. variant of pañ’ūna.

[l’ona /lqaaon/]

lam’ona /lamqqaon/. (intr.) to be discreet, circumspect; to show policy or taste in one’s speech or the like.

opā /qaaop/ [Cf. Thai ṭōu /qōop/]. 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, ṭapa.

ph’opā /pqaaop/ [Cf. Thai ṭōu /phaqop/ 'tight-lidded container']. (tr.) to place close together, unite, join.

pra’opā /praqqaop/. (reciprocal) to embrace one another, hug.

oy /qaoj/ [OK oy /qooj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611); > Thai ṭooy /qooj/ (archaic) and ọooy /quoy/ '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.

’ampoy /qamnaoj/ [OK ’amnoy /qamnnooj/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D. 611); > Thai ṭ(optional) /qamnuoŋ/ 'to bestow, afford']. 1. (act or fact of) giving, bestowal. 2. gift, presentation, grant.

This item is regularly written with a different allograph of ṭa /qaa/, for which there is no provision on the typewriter keyboard, plus the conjunct form of ṭa /jo/.

But see V K 68 II: 1844a.
-ڑा -'ora /−qaaor/. to flow, pour. Cf. -hāra, -hū ु, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -'wra, also -rila, etc. [c'ora /cqaaor/]

cān'ora /cāngqaaor/. (tr.) to spew from the mouth, disgorge, vomit.

-डा -'oḥ /−qoḥ/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'iḥ, -'eḥ. ph'oḥ /pqoḥ/. (intr., of bread, cakes, etc.) to be stale, old (hard, dry and tasteless).

au ु आ 'au /qaw/. syllable used in inciting a dog or other animal.

[p'au /pqaw/]

pañ'au /barqaw/. (intr.) to cry "/qaw/", make an inciting sound.

naka /nek/. [OK 'nak(k) ~ 'anak /qnak > 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 ūn /nāk/]. 1. person, individual; people, folk. 2. (as headword) agent marker; (in a few constructs) female marker. 3. second-person pronoun. Cf. nā'ka.
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| knuka           | -ñuka          | kpiasa       | kiasa        |
| khwra           | -ñwra          | kpēra        | pēra         |
| kniaka          | -ñiaka         | kpoḥ         | koḥ          |
| khēña           | kēña           | kpaṃ         | -kaṃ         |
| kta'na          | -ta'na         | kpāṃna       | pāṃna        |
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| ktau            | ĉau²           | kradāṃna     | -dāṃna       |
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| ktāṃna          | tāṃna          | krapa        | -rāpa        |
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| knā'ña²         | -nā'ña         | krapiata     | piata        |
| knuña           | -nuña          | krapēla      | -kēla        |
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| kpā'ca          | kā'ca          | krabā        | -bā          |
| kpāna           | -kāna          | krabā'ṭa     | -bā'ṭa       |
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| kpila           | -kila          | krabumḥ      | -bumḥ        |
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MKS  See archives.sealang.net/mks/copyright.htm for terms of use.
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          jwña    loh
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| dhahm  | haŋ | dhvesa  | -vesa |
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| dhñaŋ | haŋ |  |
| dhna'sa | da'sa | naniala | -rialal |
| dhnä'ka | dā'ka | napa | -sapa |
| dhna'pa | -dā'pa | níma | díma |
| dhnära | dhära | n'āla | 'āla |
| dhnimä | -dima |  |
| dhnima | díma |  |
| dhnaera | dœra | paŋka | ka |
| dhnah | dah | paŋka'ka | kaka |
| dhma'ta | ma'ta | paŋka'ka | ka'ka |
| dhma'pa | da'pa | paŋka'ňa | kaňa |
| dhmäya | -dı́ya | paŋka'ňa | ka'ňa |
| dhmäńa | -dı́ňa | paŋka'pa | ka'pa |
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| dhmeca | -meca | paŋkä'ca | kä'ca |
| dhmeña | -meña | paŋkä'ta | kä'ta |
| dhmämńa | -dämńa | paŋkä'na | kä'na |
| dhlä | lä | paŋkära | kära |
| dhlä'ka | -lä'ka | paŋkina | kina |
| dhlä'pa | lä'pa | paŋkila | kila |
| dhläya | läya | paŋkuña | kuňa |
| dhläńa | -läńa | paŋkūka | küka |
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| dhluńa₂ | -luńa² | paŋköena | køena |
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| dhvöe | -vöe | paŋkriaka | kiaka |
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| pañkhoeça | *-hoeça* | pañha'ka | *ha'ka* |
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| pañgoḥ | *goḥ* | pañhwta | *hwta* |
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| pañ'aŋa | 'aŋa     | pañchwla  | hwla     |
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| pañ'ũna | 'ũna     | pañcrãsa  | -rãsa    |
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pampphlæsa  \( \text{læsa} \)  \( \text{paṃbhā'na} \)  \( \text{bhā'na} \)
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pambāva  \( \text{bāva} \)  \( \text{ptuḥ} \)  \( \text{tuḥ} \)

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| pralēna | lēna | pra'wla | 'wla |
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MKS  See archives.sealang.net/mks/copyright.htm for terms of use.
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