

A LEXICON OF KHMER MORPHOLOGY

K

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

[phka /pkaa/]

បាណកា /baṅkaa/. to give rise to, cause, effect, produce, engender.

កក kaka /kaak/. to become hard or solid: to harden, solidify, congeal, coagulate.

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

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

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

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

[phkaka /pkaak/]

បាណកា /baṅkaak/. to cause or allow to harden.

សកា /skaak/. 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.

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

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

[phka'ka /pkak/]

បាណកា'កា /baṅkak/. 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*).

កង់ *kaña* /kaŋ/ [OK *kañ* /kɔŋ/]. 1. to be circular, ring-shaped. 2. circle, ring. 3. to ring, encircle; to clasp with both arms. 4. circlet, ringlet, armband, bracelet, anklet, necklet; circumference, periphery; numeral classifier for armloads. Cf. *ka'ña, kuña, koña, goña*.

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

[*phkaña* /pkaŋ/]

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

កង់^១ *ka'ña* /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, goña*.

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

kampa'ña /kambaŋ/. 1. the *añjali*, the two hands joined into a cup. 2. numeral classifier for handfuls.

[*phka'ña* /pkaŋ/]

pañka'ña /baŋkaŋ/. 1. ring, hoop. 2. (*circular or other*) stripe, as on zebra, tiger.

កត់^១ *ka'ta* /kat/. 1. to mark, make a mark or impression. 2. to mark, note, jot down. 3. to remark, observe, mind.

kamṇa'ta /kamnat/. 1. to note, keep (bear) in mind, remember. 2. (*that which is noted down*) note; message, letter; direction, instruction, rule, order.

[*ska'ta* /skat/]

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

-កត់^១ *-ka'ta* /-kat/ [OK *kat* /kɔt ~ kat/]. to cut. Cf. *-kāta, kā'ta, -kuta, -gā'ta*.

'añka'ta /qaŋkat/. piece of wood; billet, log.

-**ṅṣ'** -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 /qaṅkan/. to make successive parallel cuts into (meat, fish, vegetables) without severing completely.

ṅṅ kapa /kaap/ [OK kop ~ kaup /kɔɔp/ 'to seize, possess one-self 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, -kwa.

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

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

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

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

kamṅa'pa /kamnɔp/. that which is buried in ground; buried treasure.

[phka'pa /pkap/]

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

-**ṅṅ'** -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.

-**ṅṅ** -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 (*umbrella, etc.*) so as to impale passers-by.

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

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

kakara /kkaar/ [OK *krakar* /krəkɔɔr/]. 1. sediment, dregs, lees, deposit. 2. detritus, debris.

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.

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

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

**kaṃṇala* /kaṃṇal/¹ [MK *kaṃṇa'la* /kəṃṇɔɔl/]. scheme, plan; (clever) idea.

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

ṅṅ' *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. -*kāla*, *kila*, *kāla*, -*kola*, -*gāla*, -*gā'la*, *gola*.

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

kaṃṇa'la /kaṃṇal/² [OK *kaṃṇal* /kəṃṇɔɔl/]. 1. (*means of uplifting or steadying*) chock, wedge, prop. 2. (*means of exalting*) offerings made to shaman or sorcerer.

thka'la /tkal/ [Cf. OK *thkval* /tkuuəl/ 'to be raised on high']. to be immovable, steady, firm, stationary. Cf. *thkola*, *thgola*.

tamka'la /tamkal/ [OK *tamgal* ~ *taṅgal* /d̪əŋgəl/, *tamkal* /d̪əŋkəl/]. to install (*sacred object*) in or on a high place with a view to veneration.

**traka'la* /trokal/ [MK *trakala* /trəkəl/]. = *trakāla*.

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

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

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

kamhāka ~ *kamhāka* /kamhaak/. 1. spit, spittle, sputum. 2. mucus, phlegm, glair.

ጠ ጠ *kāña* /kaaŋ/ [OK *kāñ* /kaaŋ/]. 1. (*intr.*) to spread out to the sides, extend laterally. 2. (*tr.*) to spread out, open, lay out, display. Cf. *gāña*, *ñāña*.

khāña /khaaŋ/. side, flank; side (*of watercourse*).

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

chkāña /ckaaŋ/ [OK *crakāñ* /crəkaaŋ/]. 1. to place or lay crosswise; to spreadeagle. 2. to crucify.

camkāña /comkaaŋ/. *intensive of chkāña*.

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

kamṇāca /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.

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

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

kpā'ca /kbac/ [OK *khpac* /kbac/]. 1. drawing, tracing, figure: any decorative motif or design; *mudrā*: hand-position, gesture, pose (*of body*), posture. 2. counter;

ကတ် *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*.

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

[*phkā'ta* /pkat/]

paṅkā'ta /baṅkat/. 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* /səṅkat/]. section; district.

-ကိဗ် *-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.

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

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

kamṇā'na /kamnan/. 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 /baṅkan/. 1. (*that which one holds on to*) railing (*of stairway*), handrail, banister. 2. (*that*

which keeps or is kept) memorandum; bill, invoice.

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

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

ṁṁ' *kā'pa* /kap/¹ [OK *kap* ~ *kāp* /kap/]. 1. to hack, slash, chop. 2. to put to death, execute, slaughter. Cf. *-ga'pa*.
prakā'pa /prakap/. to hack at one another.

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

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

ṭāṅkā'pa /ḍaṅkap/. tongs; pliers. Cf. *taṅkiapa*.

ṁṁ' *kābya* /kaap/ [Skt *kāvya* (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.

kamṇābya /kamnaap/. 1. *art or activity of composing metrical work*: poetry. 2. poem.

*ṁṁ' *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*.

kamṇāya /kamnaaj/. act or fact of digging, burrowing; excavation.

kakāya /kkaaj/. to scratch lightly and rapidly.

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

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

khnāra /knaar/¹ [OK *k(h)nar* /knaar/]. 1. (*means of protection*) type of crossbow. 2. (*means of shielding*) earth

embankment around pond or tank; (*by synecdoche*) pond or tank with embankment.

kaṃṇāra /kəmnaar/. 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 /cəmkaar/ [OK *camkā* /cəmkaa/]. 1. cleared land or field; clearing. 2. (*cleared*) field under cultivation, dry field, *ladang*.

[*phkāra* /pkaar/]

paṅkāra /baṅkaar/. 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*).

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

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

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

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

កាល' *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*.

-កាល' *-kā'la* /-kal/. time. Cf. *kāla*.

'*aṅkā'la* /qaṅkal/. 1. (*at or in what time*) when? 2. (*time at or in which*) when, while.

កាវ *kāva* /kaaw/ [Chinese (CLK, items 178, 172)]. 1. to hook; to seize, pick up, or snare with a hook or fork. 2. ear-ring. Cf. *kiava, keva*.

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

កឹង *kiṅa* /kəŋ/. 0. to be hard, stiff. 1. (*of house roof*) to

be tiled or shingled, *not thatched*. 2. (of roof of ox-cart or automobile) to be fixed, solid, *not convertible*. Cf. *kiña*, *-kēña*, *-kāmña*, *ga'ña*, *gāmña*.

^၀ကိတာ *kita* /kət/ [OK *kit* /kit/]. 1. to rub hard with (*sth.*). 2. to stick close to, dog the tracks of. Cf. *kūta*, *kwta*, *-kiata*.

khnita /knət/ [OK *knit* /knit/]. thin slip of wood used to wipe anus after defecation.

kakita /kkət/. to rub lightly and rapidly.

prakita /prakət/. to follow each other around, dog one another.

^၀ကိဏ *kina* /kən/. 0. to press hard. 1. to crush, grind. Cf. *kwna*, *kæna*, *gwna*, *-gæna*.

[*phkina* /pkən/]

pañkina /baŋkən/. 1. to crush or grind, *as with a roller*. 2. to slander, defame.

[*skina* /skən/]

sañkina /saŋkən/. 1. *frequentative of kina*. 2. to press, squeeze. 3. to press upon, beset; to crush (*subjects*), oppress.

^၀ကိလာ *kila* /kəl/. to move or propel oneself on hands and feet, without leaving ground. Cf. *ka'la*.

kakila /kkəl/. to edge forward on one's buttocks (*e.g., as a baby*).

[*phkila* /pkəl/]

pañkila /baŋkəl/. (*tr.*) to move, shove or slide along the ground.

[*rakila* /rkəl/]

rañkila /rumkəl/. (*tr.*) to move or convey horizontally (*e.g., as coffin, object of veneration*).

^၀ကိလ *-kila* /-kəl/. to cut close. Cf. *-kā'la*, *kiara*, *-kera*, *-kēla*, *kora*.

kpila /kbəl/. to cut off at the root, down to the root. Cf. *krapēla*.

*^၀ကိဏ *kiña* /kỳŋ/. 1. to be hard, stiff. 2. to be harsh, severe, strict. Cf. *kiña*, *-kēña*, *-kāmña*, *ga'ña*, *gāmña*.

khīna /khỳŋ/ [OK **khiñ* /khiŋ/, > Thai *ขึ* /khỳŋ/]. 1. to be angry. 2. to get angry. Cf. *khēna*.

kamhīna /kamhỳŋ/. anger, ire, wrath, fury.

chkiña /ckỳŋ/. to stand stiff and upright (e.g., as a rampant cobra); to hold oneself straight (as soldier at attention).

prakiña /prakỳŋ/. to be harsh, severe, uncompromising, intransigent.

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

kīh /kỳh/. 0. to scratch, scrape. 1. to signal by scraping or scratching with forefinger. Cf. *-kæh*, *kiasa*, *keh*, *kosa*, *-koh*, *gūsa*.

chkih /ckỳh/. (*tr.*) to scrape with finger or stick.

cañkih /caŋkỳh/ ~ *cañkæh* /caŋkaæh/. 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/]

sañkuka /sañkok/. 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.

kuña /koŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to bend, curved; to be bent (back), curved, crooked. 2. (*tr.*) to bend, flex, turn. 3. to divert (funds), misappropriate. Cf. *kaña*, *ka'ña*, *koña*, *goña*.

[*phkuña* /pkoŋ/]

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

kuña /koŋ/. 1. to be shortened or made smaller, as by folding or turning up. 2. to be compressed, packed together, made compact. Cf. *-kā'ña*, *-kwña*, *-kæña*.

[*khuña* /khoŋ/]

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

[*kakuña* /kkoŋ/]

kañkuña /kaŋkoŋ/. to flex the limbs, esp. in sleeping.

'añkuña /qaŋkoŋ/. = *kañkuña*.

-ꨀꨁ -*kuta* /-kot/. to cut. Cf. -*ka'ta*, -*kāta*, *kā'ta*, -*gā'ta*.

[*kputa* /kbot/]

kamputa /kambot/ [OK *kamput* /kəmbut/]. to be cut short, docked, truncated.

ꨀꨂ *kuna* /kon/ [Thai *กณ* /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.

ꨀꨃ *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*.

-ꨀꨄ -*kusa* /-koh/. to be pure. Cf. -*gusa*, *guh*.

kpusa /kboh/. (*of white*) to be pure, spotless.

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

[*phkūka* /pkòok/]

pañkūka /baŋkòok/. to go /kòok/, utter a /kòok/; to give a hail, call out.

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

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

cañkūta /caŋkòot/. 1. rudder; helm, tiller. 2. controls (*of motor*), handlebars (*of bicycle*), steering wheel (*of automobile*).

ကွဲ *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.

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

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

ကွဲ *kwca* /kùuəc/. 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.

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

[*kpwca* /kbùuəc/]

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

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

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

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

-ကွဲ *-kwña* /-kùuəŋ/. to twist; to bend, fold. Cf. *-kā'ña*, *kuña*, *-kœña*.

[*kakwña* /kkùuəŋ/]

kañkwña /kaŋkùuəŋ/. 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 /trakùuəŋ/. to twist (threads) together.

'añkwña /qaŋkùuəŋ/. = *kañkwña*.

ကွဲ *kwta* /kùuət/. 1. (tr.) to rub hard, wear down; to chafe, irritate. 2. to smooth and soften (cotton or silk thread)

before weaving, *by rubbing around a stake*. Cf. *kita*, *kūta*, *-kiata*.

khnwta /kn̄uət/. (*rubbing device*) stake for softening thread.

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

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

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

[*skwta* /sk̄uət/]

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

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

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

-^ṅ_ṅ *-kwna* /-k̄uən/. to draw a line. Cf. *-kūra*, *gūra*.

kpwna /kb̄uən/ [Thai กระบวนการ /krabuən/ ~ ขบวนการ /khabuən/, < OK *khpvar* /kb̄uuər/ 'design; map']. 0. drawing, design. 1. sketch, outline; plan (*of action*), procedure, strategy, method, technique. 2. (*written*) method, manual, handbook, textbook; formulary, (*technical*) treatise. 3. rule, standard, model, example; principles, rudiments, elements. 4. (*drawn line*) line, train, procession, suite. Cf. *kpūra*.

-^ṅ_ṅ *-kwpā* /-k̄uəp/. to meet, join; to strike. Cf. *ga'pa*, *gā'pa*, *gwpa*, also *kapa*, *kā'pa*.

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

*^ṅ_ṅ *kwyā* /k̄uəj/. 0. to be straight, upright, prominent. 1. acute angle of elbow. 2. elbow. Cf. *-kaya*, *kuya*.

[*chkwya* /*ckùuəj*/]

caṅkwya /*caṅkùuəj*/. 1. sharp angle of elbow or shoulder. 2. sharp, curving tips of crossbow.

- ក្នុង *-kwya* /*-kùuəj*/. to take, pick up. Cf. *koya*.

khmwya /*kmùuəj*/. (*obsolete*) thief, dip, footpad. Cf. *khmoya*.

ក្នុង *kæña* /*kaaəŋ*/. 1. (*archaic*) to be high, lofty. 2, (*obsolescent*) to shoot forward, make swift progress.

thkæña /*tkaaəŋ*/. 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.

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

- ក្នុង *-kæña* /*-kaa]n*/. to fold up. Cf. *-kā'ña kuña -kwña*.

[*khæna* /*khaaəŋ*/]

kaṅkhæña /*kaṅkhaaəŋ*/. 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.

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

ក្នុង *kæta* /*kaaət*/ [OK *ket* /*kəət*/]. 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.

khnaeta /*knaaət*/ [OK *k(h)net* /*knəət*/]. 1. the *śukla*, i.e. fortnight of the waxing moon. 2. to be profitable or possible.

kamnaeta /*kamnaaət*/ [OK *kamnet* /*kəmnəət*/]. 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.

[*phkæta* /*pkaaət*/]

paṅkæta /*baṅkaaət*/ [OK *paṅket* /*bəṅkəət*/]. 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).

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

kaṃṃæna /kaṃnaaən/. *act, fact or result of moving forward*: progress, advancement, growth.

[*phkæna* /pkaaən/. Cf. *phgæna*.]

paṅkæna /baṅkaaən/. 1. (tr.) to advance, promote. 2. (tr.) to enlarge, augment, increase.

𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜨 *kæya* /kaaəj/ [OK **key* /kəəj/ 'to rest one's head on', > Thai 𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜨 /kəəj/ 'to run aground']. to lay one's head down on, pillow one's head with. Cf. *næya*.

khncæya /knaaəj/. (*head-rest*) pillow, cushion.

[*phkæya* /pkaaəj/]

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

𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜨 *kæla* /kaaəl/. 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*, *kāla*, -*kola*, -*gāla*, *gā'la*, *gola*. Cf. also *kiaṅa*.

[*phkæla* /pkaaəl/]

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

-𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜨: -*kæh* /-kaəh/. to scratch, scrape. Cf. *kih*, *kiasa*, *keh*, *kosa*, -*koh*, *gūsa*.

[*chkæh* /ckaəh/]

caṅkæh /caṅkaəh/ = *caṅkih*.

𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜨 *kiaṅa* /kỳyəŋ/. to be brought to a halt, unable to go on, bogged down; to go (run) aground. Cf. *kæla*.

[*phkiaṅa* /pkỳyəŋ/]

paṅkiaṅa /baṅkỳyəŋ/. 1. to bring (boat) to a standstill. 2. to raise (boat) up on chocks.

ᄒᄒᄒ kiaka /kʲiək/. (tr.) to grip under one arm, hold against the side. Cf. -gāka.

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

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

kliaka /klʲiək/. armpit.

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

[rakiaka /rkʲiək/]

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

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

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

-ᄒᄒᄒᄒ -kiata /-kʲiət/. to rub hard. Cf. kita, kūta, kwta.

[skiata /skʲiət/]

saᅇkiata /saᅇkrʲiət/. 1. (tr.) to rub hard against sth. else; to gnash, grate (teeth). 2. (intr.) to scrape, grate, rasp. Cf. saᅇkwta.

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

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

taᅇkiapa /taᅇkrʲiəp/. 1. pincer, claw (of crab, etc.). 2. pincers, tweezers; clothespin, hairpin. Cf. taᅇkā'pa.

-ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ -kiapa /-kʲiəp/. to scratch, scrape.

skiapa /skʲiəp/. 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.

-ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ -kiama /-kʲiəm/. to bite. Cf. -kām, -gāma.

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

ᄃᄂᄃᄃ kiara /kiər/. 1. to gather in from the outskirts toward a central point. 2. [MK] to muster (*troops*). Cf. *kiaña*, *kēna*, *gara*.

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

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

[*phkiara* /pk̄iər/]

paŋkiara /baŋkiər/. (*tr.*) to gather in the whole of, muster or round up completely.

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

[*skiara* /sk̄iər/]

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

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

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

caŋkiala /caŋkiəl/. any implement used in scraping or hollowing out.

ᄃᄂᄃᄃᄃ kiava /kiəw/ [Probably through Thai *เกี่ยว* /k̄iaw/ 'to hook', < Chinese (CLK, item 172)]. 1. (*tr.*) to hook, seize with a hook or hook-like instrument; to hook (*one's feet*) around. 2. to hook (*animal*) by the feet, fetter, trammel. Cf. *kāva*, *keva*.

[*khniava* /kn̄iəw/]

kaŋtiava /kaŋtiəw/ [Conjecturally, ifx /-n- > -d-/ after intrusion of /-vn-/]. sickle, reaping-hook.

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

ᄃᄂᄃᄃᄃ kiasa /kiəh/. (*tr.*) to scrape out, remove or extract by thrusting outward. Cf. *k̄ih*, *-kəh*, *keh*, *kosa*, *-koh*, *gūsa*.

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

kpiasa /kb̄iəh/. 1. signal made by flicking the fingers.

2. the *mūsikadanta*, a diacritic analogous to the diæresis.

kamñiasa /kamñiəh/. act or operation of scraping out.

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

cañkiasa /cañkliəh/. any implement used in scraping out.

rakiasa /rkliəh/. 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.

-កែរ *-kera* /-kèer/. to scrape, cut close. Cf. *kā'la*, *-kila*, *-kiara*, *-kēla*, *kora*.

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

កេវ៉ា *keva* /kèew/ [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*.

កេអ៊ *keh* /kèh/. to scrape or scratch with the finger or fingernail(s). Cf. *kīh*, *-kəh*, *kiasa*, *kosa*, *-koḥ*, *gūsa*.

kamñeh /kamñèh/. act of scratching with finger or nails.

akeh /kkèh/. *frequentative of keh*.

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

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

កែកា *kēka* /kaaεk/. (*intr.*) to bend out at midpoint; (*of horns, arms, etc.*) to be incurvate. Cf. *kēña*.

[*phkēka* /pkaaεk/]

pañkēka /bañkaaεk/. (*tr.*) to bend or thrust outward, give an angular form to.

prakēka /prakaaεk/. 1. to diverge from one another; to

hold unlike opinions, differ, disagree. 2. (*intr.*) to dispute, protest, object.

កែង *kēña* /kaaɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to form or present a sharp angle, bend sharply. 2. elbow; angle. 3. (*joiner's*) square. Cf. *kēka*.

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

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

[*chkēña* /ckaaɛŋ/]

camkēña /camkaaɛŋ/. to stand with arms akimbo (*deemed arrogant or unseemly*). Cf. *camkhēña*.

-កែង *-kēña* /-kaaɛŋ/. to be hard, stiff. Cf. *kiña*, *kñña*, *-kāmña*, *ga'ña*, *gāmña*.

khēña /khaaɛŋ/ [OK **kheñ* /kheɛŋ/, > Thai แข็ง /khěŋ/ '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.

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

**camkhēña* /camkhaaɛŋ/. to assume a haughty or threatening stance, with arms and legs apart. Cf. *camkēña*.

កែង *kēna* /kaaɛn/. (*tr.*) to gather together; to levy (*corvée*); to recruit, muster (*troops, helpers*). Cf. *kiaña*, *kiara*, *gara*.

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

-កែង *-kēla* /-kaaɛl/. to cut close. Cf. *kā'la*, *-kila*, *-kiara*, *-kera*, *kora*.

[*kpēla* /kbaaɛl/]

krapēla /krɔbaaɛl/ [Anomalous expansion of **kpēla*]. to cut off at the root or base. Cf. *kpila*.

កែង *koña* /kaaŋ/ [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*.

kamñoña /kamnaaŋ/. curve, curvature.

[*chkoña* /ckaaŋ/]

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

[*phkoña* /pkaaŋ/]

pañkoña /bañkaaŋ/. (*tr.*) to bend, curve.

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

kamnota /kamnaaot/. awe, respect, admiration.

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

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

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

[*chkoma* /ckaaom/]

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

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

khmoya /kmaaoj/ [MK **khmoya* /kmooj/, > Thai ឈឺម (ໂឃឺម) /khamooj/ 'thief; to steal']. = *khmwya*.

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

kamrora /kamnaaor/. act or operation of shaving.

-កែល *-kola* /-kaaol/. to raise. Cf. *ka'la*, *-kāla*, *kila*, *kœla*, *-gāla*, *gā'la*, *gola*.

thkola /tkaaol/. 0. to raise, increase. 1. enlarge, magnify, exaggerate. 2. to bring out, point up (*failings, defects*). Cf. *thka'la*, *thgola*.

𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓 *kosa* /kaaoh/. 0. to scrape, rasp. 1. to grate (*e.g.*, *coconut*). Cf. *kīh*, *-kæh*, *kiasa*, *keh*, *-koh*, *gūsa*.

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

kam̄nosa /kamnaaoh/ [OK *kam̄nos* /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.

𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 *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 tī koh*: land raised above water) island, holm. 3. (*by trope*) to call up, summon (*as to court*), order to appear; (*of dogs*) to raise (*game*) by yelping, baying, etc. Cf. *gā'sa*, *-goh*.

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

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

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

-𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 *-koh* /-kaoh/. to scrape, rasp. Cf. *kīh*, *-kæh*, *kiasa*, *keh*, *kosa*, *gūsa*.

khmoḥ /kmaoh/¹. to cause or bring on hoarseness.

𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 *kum* /kom/. 0. to be grouped. 1. to flock together, swarm. Cf. *-koma*, *-kam̄*, *-kām̄*, *gumba*, *-gum̄*, *-gam̄*, *-gām̄*. Note also *roma*, *rum̄*, etc.

-𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 *-kam̄* /-kam/. to be grouped, compacted. Cf. *-koma*, *kum̄*, *-kām̄*, *gumba*, *-gum̄*, *-gam̄*, *-gām̄*. Note also *roma*, *rum̄*, etc.

kpam̄ /kbam/. (*of lotus bud, female breast, bamboo shoot horn, etc.*) to be round and firm.

[*chkam̄* /ckam/]

caṅkam̄ /caṅkam/. (*round formation*) ring or flange around edge of basket, bowl or the like; (*metal*) collar, ferrule, sleeve.

ကံ° *kām* /kam/. 1. projectile, missile, arrow, dart, bolt, shot; (*by metonymy*) spine, quill, spike, sting. 2. (*by trope*) streak, flash, flare, rocket; ray, beam; spoke (*of wheel*), round, rung (*of ladder*), bar, step; line, dash, stroke; line, rope, hawser.

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

-ကံ° -*kām* /-kam/¹. to be grouped, compacted. Cf. -*koma*, *kum*, -*kaṃ*, *gumba*, -*guṃ*, -*gaṃ*, -*gām*. Note also *roma*, *ruṃ*, etc.

'*aṅkāṃ* /qaṅkam/ [OK '*aṅkāṃ* /qaṅkam/]. any kind of bead used in jewelry, embroidery or the like.

-ကံ° -*kām* /-kam/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*).

pañkhām /baṅkham/. 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.

-ကံ° -*kām* /-kam/³ [Probably same item as -*kām*²]. to be raw, sore.

rakām /rkam/. 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*.

-ကံ° -*kāmṇa* /-kaṅ/. to be hard, stiff. Cf. *kiṇa*, *kiṇa*, -*kēṇa*, *ga'ṇa*, *gāmṇa*. Note also *rāmṇa*, etc.

thnāmṇa /tnaṅ/ [Alteration of **khnāmṇa* /knaṅ/ (cf. OK *klai* > modern *thlai*)]. knuckle, joint; node (*of bamboo*).

khmāmṇa /kmaṅ/ [OK *khmāñ* /kmaṅ/]. 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.

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

pañkhāmṇa /baṅkhaṅ/. 1. to halt, bring to a standstill; to bar, obstruct. 2. to keep, prevent; to

KH

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

kamhāta /kamhaat/ [OK *kamhāt* /kəmhaat/]. act, fact or result of losing; loss.

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

𑀓𑀮 *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 /baṅkhaan/. to cause to miss, fail, allow to fall through.

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

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

prakhuta /prakhot/ [Thai ปรักคุด /prakhót/, < MK **pragata* /prəkət/ = MK and OK *paṅgat* /bəṅgət/]. *rā'ta prakhuta*: cloth sash used by monks to secure robe at waist or over chest.

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

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

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

kamhusa /kamhoh/. fact or result of erring: mistake, error, fault.

pañkhusa /baṅkhoh/. 1. to cause to make a mistake. 2. to lead into error, mislead, lead astray.

𑀓𑀮 *khē* /khaae/ [OK *khe* /kheε/]. 1. moon. 2. lunar month, *cāndramāsa*; (*by extension*) solar month, *sauramāsa*. 3.

(series of months) season, time of year.

*kañhē /kaŋhaaε/. season.

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ 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).

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khah /khah/. 1. (intr.) to dry up or out, evaporate completely. 2. (intr.) to dry until hard, wither.

pañkhah /bañkhah/. 1. (tr.) to let evaporate. 2. (tr.) to dry out.

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khcaka /kcaak/. to limp, hobble.

kañcaka /kañcaak/ [OK kañcok /kəncɔk/]. (derogatory) to be lame, cripple, halt.

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khcī /kcəəj/ [OK kci ~ khcī /kcii/]. 1. (of plants, animals) to be young; (of plants) to be green, fresh. 2. (by trope) to be green, callow, raw, inexperienced.

kamcī /kamcəəj/. derogative of khcī.

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

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khjā'ka /kceək/. to spit out (from mouth), spew, expel.

kañjā'ka /kañceək/ [OK kañjak ~ kañjak /kəñjak/]. any matter spit from the mouth.

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ 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.

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khba'sa /kpuh/ [OK kavos ~ khvas /kβɔh/. 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-

ᳵ᳚ ᳚ khmau /kmaw/ [OK kmau /kməw/]. to be black.

kramau /kromaw/ [Anomalous expansion of *khmau*; cf. OK *kanmau* /kənməw/, male slave name (K.357: 9, 14; A.D. 578-677)]. (*of red, blue, green*) to be dark.

- 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜇 -*khyau* /-kjaw/. spiral. Cf. *khcau*.

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

𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜇 *khlaui* /klaw/ [cf. late and modern Mon *klau* /klaɔ/ 'to be dumb']. to be foolish, stupid, ignorant.

kamlau /kamlaw/ [cf. Old Mon *kamlau* /kəmlaw/]. 1. *state, quality or result of being foolish*: folly, stupidity, ignorance. 2. *intensive of khlaui*.

𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜇 *khsa'ta ksət* [Perhaps < Skt *kṣata* (= P *khata*) 'hurt, injured, broken (down), impaired, diminished', *with reference to fortune or estate*]. 1. to be poor, in want, indigent, impoverished. 2. to be miserable, wretched, melancholy.

kamsa'ta /kamsət. 1. *fact, state or result of being poor*: poverty, distress, indigence, misery. 2. (*of story, sound, etc.*) to be sad, melancholy, mournful, doleful.

G

၈၈^၁ *ga'ka /kuk/*. 1. (*tr.*) to strike (as with clenched fist), hit, beat; to beat (clothes, do laundry). 2. cubit (from elbow to fist).

gamna'ka /kumnuk/. 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/*]

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

၈၉^၁ *gaña /kɔɔŋ/* [OK *goñ /gɔɔŋ/*]. 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. *koña*.

ghnaña /knɔɔŋ/ [OK *gnañ /gnɔɔŋ/*]. 1. (member which passes over ground?) rail (of fence). 2. (*intr.*) to be offensive, insolent, impudent, unruly.

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

chgaña /ckɔɔŋ/ [OK *cgoñ /cgɔɔŋ/*]. 1. [MK] to be unseemly, improper, indecent, rude. 2. to be disrespectful, contumacious, perverse, wanton. 3. to be clumsy, awkward, ungainly, blundering.

phgaña /pkɔɔŋ/. 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 /baŋkɔɔŋ/. 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 /prakɔɔŋ/. 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.

၈၉^၂ *ga'ña /kuŋ/* [OK *gañ /gɔɔŋ/*; cf. Old Mon *goñ /gɔɔŋ/* '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 *phgañ* /pgon/]. 1. (*tr.*) to keep, provide for, preserve, take care of, look after, maintain; to supply. 2. (*tr.*) to keep, adhere to (*precepts and the like*), observe, follow, practice.

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

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

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

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

᳚᳚ ga'na /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.

᳚᳚ 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'pa*², *kiapa*, *gāpa*.

**raṅga'pa* /ruṅkup/ = *'aṅga'pa*.

'aṅga'pa /qaṅkup/. 1. pitfall, trap. 2. caltrop, *punji* stake.

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

gamnama /kumnoom/. 1. to be hunchbacked ~ humpbacked. 2. hunchback.

𑄂𑄃 gara /kɔɔr/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to heap (up), pile, stack, accumulate. 2. (*intr.*) to gather, collect, assemble. Cf. *kiaña*, *kiara*, *kēna*.

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

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

[*phgara* /pkɔɔr/]

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

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

𑄂𑄃 gara /kɔɔr/². onomatopœia for dull, booming sounds.

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

sgara /skɔɔr/ [OK *sgar* /sgɔɔr/]. drum (*generic designation*).

-𑄂𑄄¹ -ga'la /-kul/ [cf. Old Mon *kil* ~ *kul* ~ *kel* ~ *keil* /køɭ/ 'to give, confer, assign']. to give. Cf. -*gena*.

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

-𑄂𑄅 -gāka /-kíiæk/. to hold against the side. Cf. *kiaka*.

tragāka /trakíiæk/. 1. side, flank. 2. hip, haunch.

𑄂𑄅¹ gā'ka /keæk/. (*of physical body*) to be hollow or sunken in the back and prominent or bulging in front.

gamnā'ka /kumneæk/. (*derogatory*) one who has a hollow back and a bulging front.

𑄂𑄆 gāña /kíiəŋ/. 0. to extend laterally. 1. to flare or be enlarged toward the top. 2. sides of the face. 3. hair or whiskers on the sides of the face in front of the ears: wisp (Javanese *aṭi-aṭi*), sideburns. Cf. *kāña*, *ñāña*.

ghnāña /kníiəŋ/. the cangue.

cragāña /crakíiəŋ/. to be disorganized, in confusion, *taking up much space and getting in the way of others*.

-𑄂𑄆² -gāca /-kíiəc/. to break (?). Cf. *kā'ca*.

gagāca /kkíiəc/. to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *gāta* ~ 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *gādha* /kíiət/. 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 /kumníiət/. the sampot as tucked up and secured around the waist.

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

-𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *-gā'ta* /-koət/. to cut. Cf. *-ka'ta, -kāta, kā'ta, -kuta.*

[*ragā'ta* /rkoət/]

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

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲 *gāpa* /kíiəp/ [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'pa*², *kiapa, -ga'pa.*

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

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

pragāpa /prakíiəp/. (*of tree*) fork, crotch.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭 *gā'pa* /koəp/ [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 /kumnoəp/. 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 /pkoəp/. 1. (*tr., factive*) to make oneself agreeable to, defer to. 2. (*tr., factive*) to comply with, conform or adjust to.

paṅgā'pa /baŋkoəp/ [OK *paṅgap* ~ *paṅgāp* /bəŋgap/]. 1. (*obsolete*) to cause to fit or be fitting. 2. (*tr.*)

to order, command, enjoin, direct, prescribe. 3.
order, command.

-𑀓𑀭𑀮 -gāma /-kíiəm/. to bite. Cf. -kiama, -kām.

thgāma /tkíiəm/. molar (*tooth*).

-𑀓𑀮𑀭 -gāla /-kíiəl/. to raise up; to recognize. Cf. ka'la,
-kāla, kœla, -kola, gā'la, gola.

[ragāla /rkíiəl/]

raṃgāla /rumkíiəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to recognize, realize,
understand. 2. (*tr.*) to observe, remark, note.

𑀓𑀮𑀭¹ gā'la /koəl/ [OK gāl /gal/]. 0. to raise up, exalt,
honor; to give recognition to, acknowledge; to distinguish,
recognize. 1. (*tr.*) to owe fealty or allegiance to. 2.
(*tr.*) to attend, wait upon, have an audience with, serve.
3. (*intr.*) to come to or be present at court. Cf. ka'la,
-kāla, kœla, -kola, -gāla, gola.

OK gmāl /gmal/. court attendant.

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

sgā'la /skoəl/. to know, be acquainted or familiar with.

saṃgā'la /saṃkoəl/. 1. (*means of recognition*) sign,
token, mark, brand, indication, symptom; (*in school*
examinations) mark, grade. 2. (*tr.*) to note, ob-
serve; to recognize, distinguish.

𑀓𑀮𑀭¹ gā'sa /koəh/. 1. to raise, lift, hoist. 2. to tear up or
out, uproot, dig up, clear out, remove. Cf. koḥ, -goḥ.

ghnā'sa /knoəh/ [Cf. OK raṅgaḥ /rəṅgaḥ/]. 1. lever, crow-
bar. 2. jack.

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

*'aṅgā'sa /qaṅkoəh/ = raṅgoḥ.

𑀓𑀮𑀭² gita /kit/. 1. (*intr., to exercise the mind*) to think, rea-
son; 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.

gaṃnita /kumnit/. 1. (*act or fact of thinking*) considera-

tion, study, reflection. 2. (*result of thinking*) idea, thought, notion, opinion, view, judgment, plan.

ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *gika kík/*. onomatopœia for loud, dull sounds (*e.g.*, *wind, water, crowds*). Cf. *grika, ghika*.

gagika /kkík/. *intensive of gika*.

ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *guka /kuk/*, *occurring only in guka-guka*: onomatopœia for loud sounds which are markedly dull or hollow. Cf. *ghuka*.

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

ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *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, -kaṃ, -kām, -gum, gam, -gām*.

-ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *-guya /-kuj/*. to sit, settle.

[*phguya /pkuj/*]

paṅguya /baṅkuj/ [OK *paṅvay /bəṅguuəj/* '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.

'*aṅguya /qəṅkuj/* [OK '*aṅvay /qəṅguuəj/* 'to settle down']. 1. (*intr.*) to take a seat, be seated, sit down. 2.

'*aṅguya tē*: to pass one's time in (*doing*).

-ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *-gula /-kul/*. to be glossy (?).

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

-ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *-gusa /-kuh/*. to be pure. Cf. *-kusa, guḥ*.

sgusa /skuh/ = *sguḥ*.

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

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

ꨀꨁ ꨀ ꨁ *gū /kuu/* [Probably through Thai ꨀ ꨁ /khūu/, < Chinese (CLK, item 188)]. 1. couple, pair, brace; married couple, husband and wife. 2. one of a pair, mate, partner, companion,

spouse, match. 3. (*tr.*) to go or form a pair with, match.

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

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

**gagūda* /kkuut/. *diminutive of gūda.*

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

OK *gnvar* /gnuuər/. amount, quantity.

OK *gmvar* /gmuuər/. amount, quantity.

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

គូស *gūsa* /kuuh/. 1. (*tr.*) to scratch, score, strike (*match*). 2. (*tr.*) to engrave (*line*), trace, plot. Cf. *kṛḥ*, *-kəḥ*, *kiasa*, *keḥ*, *kosa*, *-koḥ*.

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

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

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

[*gagwna* /kkúuən/]

gaṅgwna /kuṅkúuən/. (*intr.*) to be vengeful, disposed to revenge, vindictive, unforgiving, rancorous.

គូប *gwpa* /kúuəp/. 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*.

**ghnwpā* /knúuəp/. 1. (*act or means of joining*) union. 2. (*that which is joined*) unit.

gamnwpa /kumnúuəp/. 1. (*act or fact of*) joining, jointure, uniting, meeting. 2. (*result of joining*) joint, union, junction, juncture.

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

၂၄၈ *gwra* /kúuər/ [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.

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

[*phgwra* /pkúuər/]

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

-၂၄၉ *-gæna* /-kəən/. to move forward, advance. Cf. *kæna*, *-gena*.

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

၂၅၀ *gæma* /kəəm/. (*intr.*) to move heavily, lumber (along), drag oneself (*as a tortoise*).

gagæma /kkəəm/. *intensive of gæma*.

ragæma /rkəəm/. (*of a collectivity*) to move as a group (*e.g., crabs*) in a slow, ragged manner.

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

[*phgeca* /pkéec/]

paṅgeca /baṅkéec/. 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.

-၂၅၂ *-gena* /-kéen/. to move forward, advance. Cf. *kæna*, *-gæna*.

pragena /prakéen/ [MK *pragena* /prəgeen > prəkeen/, > Thai *พระเคน* /prakheen/ 'to present (*to monk*); cf. Old Mon *pirg(i)n* /pərgin/ '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.

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

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

samgoka /samkóok/. to be all dried up.

ឥតា ង *goña* /kóon/. 0. to be curved. 1. to bulge, jut, protrude, project; to be prominent. Cf. *kaña*, *ka'ña*, *kuña*, *koña*.

ឥតា ល *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*, evidence *on which case rests*; main line (*of thought*). Cf. *ka'la*, *-kāla*, *kæla*, *-kola*, *-gāla*, *gā'la*.

[*chgola* /ckóol/]

**caṅgola* /caṅkóol/. *dialectal form of paṅgola*.

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*.

ṭaṅgola /daṅkóol/ ~ *daṅgola* /tuṅkóol/. (*of smoke, vapor, etc.*) to lie in a dense mass.

[*dhgola* /tkóol/ = *thgola*]

daṅgola /tuṅkóol/ = *ṭaṅgola*.

[*phgola* /pkóol/]

paṅgola /baṅkóol/. 1. stake, post (*for tethering animal, mooring boat, etc.*). 2. (*of palisade, dam*) post, pile, stake.

ឥតា ះ *goḥ* /kóh/. to strike *squarely*, hit, smite, beat, knock. Cf. *kāsa*, *gaḥ*.

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

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

dragoh /trókóh/. (*intr.*) to be course, crude, uncouth.

perform together. 1. (*of orchestra*) to perform harmoniously. 2. (*of orchestra*) to commence playing, start. Cf. *raṅgaṃ*.

[*ragaṃ /rkum/*]

raṅgaṃ /ruṅkum/. (*of heat, emotion, etc.*) to be intense.

sragaṃ /srakum/. to be collected, composed, in control.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *-gāṃ /-koəm/*. to be grouped. Cf. *-koma*, *kuṃ*, *-kaṃ*, *-kāṃ*, *gumba*, *-guṃ*, *gaṃ*.

phgāṃ /pkoəm/ [OK (K.168: 15 and K.669C: 8, 12; A.D. 972) *vagāṃ* ~ *vagāṃ /βgam/*; MK (RSP 2468) *phgāṃ /pgam > pkam/*]. strand (string, chaplet) of beads; rosary.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀮 *gāṃṇa /keəŋ/*. 1. to be stiff and hard. 2. to be fixed, immobilized, stopped (short), arrested. Cf. *kiṇa*, *kṇa*, *-kēṇa*, *-kāṃṇa*, *ga'ṇa*.

ghāṃṇa /kheəŋ/. (*tr.*) to keep from (*doing*), stop, prevent, restrain.

sgāṃṇa /skeəŋ/. 0. to be dried up, withered. 1. to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

samgāṃṇa /samkeəŋ/. one who is thin and sickly, emaciated.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮 *gaḥ /keəh/*. 0. to push back, strike. 1. (*tr.*) to repel; to shove away (*with arm*), beat back, beat off; to kick away. Cf. *kāsa*, *goḥ*.

[*ragaḥ /rkeəh/*]

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

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮 *grā'ka /kreək/*. onomatopœia for boiling liquid. Cf. *gruka*.

gagrā'ka /kkreək/. intensive of *grā'ka*.

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

gagrāta /kkríiət/. intensive of *grāta*.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀲𑀮 *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 /kkric/. 1. *intensive of grica-grica*. 2. to be utterly filthy and disgusting.

- គ្រីវ៉ា *-grīva* /-kriiw/. spasm, convulsion.

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

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

គ្រីក់ *grīka* /krýk/, occurring only in *grīka-grīka*: onomatopœia for a teeming multitude.

gagrīka /kkrýk/. *intensive of grīka-grīka*.

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

gagrīma /kkrým/. *intensive of grīma-grīma*.

គ្រីក់ *gruka* /kruk/, occurring only in *gruka-gruka*: onomatopœia 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.

គ្រីម *gruma* /krum/. onomatopœia for the dull sound of drums, thunder, waterfalls and the like. Cf. *grīma*.

gagruma /kkrum/. *frequentative of gruma*.

គ្រីក់ *grūka* /kruuk/. 1. onomatopœia 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.

gagrūka /kkruuk/. *frequentative of grūka*.

គ្រីប *grwpa* /krúuəp/, occurring only in *grwpa-grwpa*: onomatopœia for the sound of crunching or munching.

gagrwpa /kkrúuəp/. *frequentative and intensive of grwpa-grwpa*.

គ្រីង *greña* /kréəŋ/. onomatopœia for the thunderous fall of a large, heavy object (*e.g.*, tree, breaker).

gagreña /kkréəŋ/. *intensive of greña*.

ក្រាត់ *grota* /króot/. expressive for a coarse-textured, rough-coated or rugged surface.

gagrota /kkróot/. *intensive of grota.*

ក្រាំង *grām̃ña* /kreəŋ/. onomatopœia for the dull sound of falling or beating.

gagrām̃ña /kkreəŋ/. *intensive and frequentative of grām̃ña.*

GH

- *ພັກ *ghaka* /khook/. (*tr.*) to scare, frighten, daunt, alarm.
gamhaka /kumhook/. (*tr.*) to shout at in order to cow or silence.
saṅghaka /saṅkhook/ [MK (RSP 3811) *saṅghaka* /səṅghook > səṅkhook/]. *intensive of gamhaka.*
- ພັກ *-ghara* /-khor/. to be bold, brazen.
grahara /krōhor/ [Anomalous expansion of **ghara*]. *familiar term of reproach*: scamp, rogue, rascal.
gaghara /kkhor/. 1. (*intr.*) to be impudent, cheeky, full of nerve, saucy. 2. (*intr.*, to talk much without fear or restraint) to bluster.
- ຫ້າ ຄໍ້ *ghā'ta* /khoət/ [MK *ghāta* /ghat > khat/ ~ *khāta* /khat/]. (*tr.*) to keep from (*doing*), stop, prevent, restrain. Cf. *-gā'ta*, *kā'ta*.
gamhā'ta /kumhoət/. (*act or result of keeping from*) prevention, restraint.
- ພິກ *ghika* /khyk/. (*of laughter, sobbing, etc.*) to be spasmodic, convulsive.
gaghika /kkhyk/. *intensive of ghika.*
- *ພັກ *ghuka* /khuk/¹. (*of wind, sea, etc.*) to rage, move or sweep violently.
gamhuka /kumhuk/¹. (*intr.*) to be impetuous, act with brute force.
- ພູບ *-ghupa* /-khup/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. *khupa*, *-ghwpa*.
grahupa /krōhup/ [Anomalous expansion of **ghupa*]. 1. (*of face*) to be hollow-cheeked, gaunt. 2. (*of cheeks*) to be sunken, esp. because of missing teeth. Cf. *grahwpa*.
- ພູບ *-ghwpa* /-khúuəp/. to be hollow, sunken. Cf. *khupa*, *-ghupa*.
grahwpa /krōhúuəp/ [Anomalous expansion of **ghwpa*]. = *grahupa*.
- ຮູກ *ghora* /khóor/ [Skt/P *ghora* 'frightful']. 1. (*intr.*) to be

frightful, dreadful, terrifying, formidable. 2. to be violent, furious, uncontrolled.

ghnora /knóor/. rage, fury, wrath.

𑍇𑍆𑍇𑍆 *ghlāna* /kliiən/ [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 /kumliiən/. (*state or result of being hungry*) hunger; appetite.

ṅ

- ṅṅ' *ṅa'ka* /ṅuk/. 0. to move the head. 1. (*tr.*) to nod (*head*) up and down; to toss, shake (*head*). 2. (*intr.*) to nod, doze. Cf. *ṅāka*, *-ṅā'ka*, *-ṅuka*, *-ṅæka*, *ṅoka*.
- ṅaṅa'ka* /ṅṅuk/. 1. (*intr.*) to keep nodding one's head, as symptom of senility. 2. (*intr.*) to seem to be dozing, remain in the same position for a long time. Cf. *phṅa'ka*.
- kṅa'ka* /kṅak/. (*metaphorically, to move up and down*) to be hook-shaped, crooked. Cf. *kṅuka*.
- craṅa'ka* /craṅak/. (*intr.*) to nod the head, doze.
- jraṅa'ka* /craṅuk/. (*intr.*) to sit or stand with head bowed and in silence. Cf. *jhṅoka*.
- phṅa'ka* /pṅak/ = *ṅaṅa'ka*. Cf. *phṅāka*, *phṅā'ka*, *bhṅoka*.
- ṅaphna'ka* /ppṅak/. *frequentative and intensive of phṅa'ka*.
- **raṅa'ka* /rṅuk/. 1. (*intr.*) to be unsteady on one's feet, tottering, staggering. 2. (*by trope*) to be tumbledown, ramshackle. Cf. *raṅā'ka*, *raṅoka*.
- ṅṅ' *-ṅa'na* /-ṅun/ [OK *ṅan* /ṅon/]. to be heavy.
- dhṅa'na* /tṅun/ [OK *dṅan* /dṅon/ (K.354S: 10, A.D. 878-977)].
1. (*intr.*) to be heavy, hefty. 2. (*by trope*) to be weighty, grave, important, serious.
- damṅa'na* /tumṅun/ [OK *damṅan* /dəmṅon/, female slave name (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713)]. 1. (*fact or state of being heavy*) heaviness, weight. 2. (*intr.*) to be gravid, pregnant.
- ṅṅ' *ṅa'pa* /ṅup/. 0. to be senseless, lifeless. 1. (*intr.*) to hold the head down *by reason of blindness, chagrin, etc.*, let the head droop. 2. (*intr.*) to be blinded (*by passion*), obsessed. Cf. *-ṅāpa*, *ṅā'pa*, *-ṅupa*, also *ya'pa*, *-ra'pa*, *lupa*, *ha'pa*, etc.
- jhṅa'pa* /cṅup/. 0. to render senseless. 1. (*intr.*, of *perfumes*) to be heady, overpowering, intoxicating.
- bhṅa'pa* /pṅup/. 1. (*tr.*) to force (*s.o.*) to bow the head. 2. (*tr.*, *by trope*) to cause (*e.g.*, *tree*) to bend. Cf. *phṅupa*.
- sṅa'pa* /sṅap/ [OK *cṅap* /cṅop/]. (*intr.*) to be motionless, still; to be quiet, calm, peaceful, silent. Cf. *sṅāpa*.

-ងល់¹ -nā'la /-ŋul/¹. to be dark. Cf. nura, -nula, -nwra.

chñā'la /cŋal/. 1. to be dazed, confused, (all) at sea.
2. to be taken aback, astonished.

srañā'la /sraŋal/. (*literally and figuratively*) to reel, stagger; to be stunned, dazed, groggy.

-ងល់² -nā'la /-ŋul/². Cf. 'a'la.

rañā'la /rŋul/. to be plentiful, abundant, voluminous.

-ងា -nā /-ŋíiə/ ~ *ងា¹ ñā /ŋaa/ [Cf. Old Mon ñāk /ŋaik/ 'baby'].
0. to be tender, delicate; to be lovable. 1. (*dialectal*)
kūna ñā: infant, baby.

bhñā /pŋíiə/ [OK vñā /βŋaa/, > Thai พ(ะ)งาม /phaŋaa/ 'handsome, beautiful']. (*tr.*) to love, cherish, hold dear.

*bamñā ~ bumñā /pumŋíiə/ [OK vamñā /βəmŋaa/]. (*intr.*) to be beloved, dear (to one's heart).

sañā /saŋaa/ [Backborrowing < Thai สำงา /saŋaa/ 'to be stately, majestic', < OK *s(a)ñā /sŋaa/] ~ current modern form sañhā /saŋhaa/ [With epenthetic /-h-/ for assimilation of sañā /saŋaa/ 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.

ងក ñāka /ŋíiək/. 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. ña'ka, -ñā'ka, -ñuka, -ñæka, ñoka.

phñāka /pŋaak/. to fall over backwards. Cf. phña'ka, phñā'ka, bhñoka.

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

-ងក¹ -ñā'ka /-ŋeək/. to move the head. Cf. ña'ka, ñāka, -ñuka, -ñæka, ñoka.

phñā'ka /pŋak/, occurring only in phñā'ka phñæka: to rock, sway. Cf. phña'ka, phñāka, bhñoka.

ḡaphñā'ka /ppŋak/, occurring only in ḡaphñā'ka ḡaphñæka: 1. *frequentative* of phñā'ka phñæka. 2. (*intr.*) to be all shaken up, as in an ox cart.

rañā'ka /rŋeək/. 1. (*intr.*) to let one's head bob up and down while walking; (*by trope*) to saunter, amble, walk

aimlessly. 2. *rañā'ka rañœka ~ rañœka rañā'ka*: to be tossed about, badly shaken, nauseated because of tossing or shaking (*as in ox cart*), car-sick. Cf. *raña'ka*, *rañœka*, *rañoka*.

𑄀𑄁𑄂 *nāna /naaŋ/*. *expressive*: stretched out at full length, rigid. Cf. *kāna*, *gāna*.

crañāna /craŋaaŋ/. (*intr.*) to be stretched across a path, block the way.

𑄀𑄃𑄄 *nā'ña /naŋ/*. *expressive* for the look or sound of baring and gnashing the teeth *because of hunger, ferocity, anticipation, etc.*

chñā'ña /cŋaŋ/. 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.

-𑄀𑄅𑄆 *-ñā'ta /ŋoət/*. to be silent.

sñā'ta /sŋat/ [OK *sñat /sŋat/*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be silent, still; to be empty, deserted, isolated. 2. (*intr.*) to keep still, be silent or uncommunicative, avoid speaking or writing.

samñā'ta /samŋat/. 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.

-𑄀𑄇𑄈 *-ñāna /-ŋíiən/* [OK **ñān /ŋaan/*, < Chinese (CLK, item 201)]
goose.

kñāna /kŋaan/. goose.

-𑄀𑄉𑄊 *-ñāpa /-ŋíiəp/*. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. *ña'pa*, *nā'pa*, *-ñupa*.

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

samñāpa /samŋaap/. 1. yawning. 2. yawn.

𑄀𑄋𑄌 *nā'pa /ŋoəp/* [OK *ñap /ŋap/*]. 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. *ña'pa*, *-ñāpa*, *-ñupa*.

rañā'pa /rŋoəp/ [OK rñap /rŋap/]. (*intr.*, of *poison, epidemic, passion, crisis, etc.*) to die down or out, wane, peter out, diminish in force.

ramñā'pa /rumŋoəp/ [OK ramñap /rəmŋap/]. 1. (*tr.*) to cause to diminish in force, destroy the power of, neutralize; to allay, counteract. 2. [MK (*RSP passim*)] to put to sleep *by a magic spell*.

-ဗါၵ် -ñāra /-ŋíiər/. to lie face up.

phñāra /pŋaar/. 1. (*factive*) to lie or be face up, supine; to lie on one's back. 2. (*causative*) to turn or set face up. Cf. bhñāra.

bhñāra /pŋíiər/. (*intr.*, of *sleeper*) to roll over and wake up. Cf. phñāra.

-ဗါၵ် -ñāla /-ŋíiəl/. to show. Cf. -ñila, -ñæla, -ñola.

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

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

-ဗါၵ် -ñā'sa /-ŋoəh/. to agitate. Cf. rā'sa, lā'sa, etc.

[rañā'sa /rŋoəh/]

ramñā'sa /rumŋoəh/. 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.

ဗျဲၵ် ဗျဲၵ် ñika ña'ka /ŋèk ŋak/. Alternant of ñica ña'ka.

*ဗျဲၵ် ဗျဲၵ် ñica ña'ka /ŋèc ŋak/. 1. (*intr.*) to swing, sway; to mince, walk primly. 2. (*by trope*) to put on an affected air; to be hard to please. Alternant: ñika ña'ka.

kñica kña'ka /kŋèc kŋak/. (*intr.*) to be winding, sinuous, meandering; to be tortuous, twisted, twisting.

-ဗါၵ် -ñita /-ŋit/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -ñita.

kñita /kŋèt/. (*of complexion*) to be dark, swarthy.

chñita /cŋèt/. 0. to dull the senses. 1. (*of scents*) to

be heady, exhilarating, strong.

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

-^၁ ခိလ -*ñila* /-ɲil/. to show. Cf. -*ñāla*, -*ñæla*, -*ñola*.

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

^၂ ခိ ခိ ^၃ ခိ *ñī ñæ* /ɲii ɲéə/. to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Alternant: *ñe ñæ*.

lñī lñæ /lɲii lɲéə/. to be dull, obtuse, stupid. Cf. *rañe rañæ*.

-^၄ ခိ *-ñita* /-ɲýt/. to be dark, dim. Cf. -*ñita*.

ñañita /ɲɲýt/. 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.

**rañita* /rɲýt/ ~ **lñita* /lɲýt/ = *ñañita*.

-^၅ ခိ *-ñuka* /-ɲuk/. to move the head. Cf. *ña'ka*, *ñāka*, -*ñā'ka*, -*ñæka*, *ñoka*.

kñuka /kɲok/ = *kña'ka*.

-^၆ ခိ *-ñupa* /-ɲup/. to be senseless, lifeless. Cf. *ña'pa*, -*ñāpa*, *ñā'pa*.

phñupa /pɲop/ = *bhña'pa*.

*^၇ ခိ *ñuya* /ɲuj/. to be sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, torpid.

ñañuya /ɲɲuj/. *intensive of ñuya*.

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

*^၈ ခိ *ñura* /ɲur/ [ɲul ~ ɲu:]. 1. = *ñañula*. 2. = *ñula-ñula*. Cf. -*ña'la* -*ñula* -*ñwra*.

-^၉ ခိ *-ñula* /-ɲul/ ~ ^{၁၀} ခိ *ñula* /ɲol/, occurring only in *ñula-ñula*. 0. to be dark. 1. voice timbre colored by nasalization; nasal twang. Cf. -*ña'la*, *ñura*, -*ñwra*, also *kñwra*.

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

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

ជួត *nūta* /ŋuut/. 1. *nūta* (*dika*): to wash (in water), bathe oneself, take a bath. 2. (*tr.*) to bathe (*child, invalid*). 3. *quantifier for rain*.

phnūta /pŋòot/. (*tr.*) to cause to bathe, give a bath to.

ជួត *nūva* /ŋòow/, occurring only in *nūva-nūva*. nasal sound of whining or pleading. Cf. *-nula*, etc.

rañūva /rŋòow/. to ramble on in an indistinct, nasal tone.

ជួត *nūsa* /ŋuuh/, occurring only in *nūsa-nūsa*. onomatopœia for slow, hesitant murmuring.

nanūsa /ŋŋuuh/. to go on mumbling or muttering in a ragged, ambiguous manner.

-ជួត *-ñwca* /-ŋúuəc/. onomatopœia for pleading. Cf. *ñoca*.

thñwca /tŋúuəc/. (*of carabaos*) to emit a plaintive cry, esp. in calling females.

-ជួត *-ñwta* /-ŋúuət/. to be dry. Cf. *hwta*.

sñwta /sŋúuət/. to be (all) dried up, parched, arid.

**samñwta* /samŋúuət/. dryness, drought, aridity.

-ជួត *-ñwra* /-ŋúuər/. to be dark. Cf. *-ña'la*, *ñura*, *-ñula*.

kñwra /kŋúuər/. 1. to have one's nose stopped up. 2. to talk through the nose, speak with a twang. Cf. *ñula*.

-ជួត *-ñæka* /-ŋéək/. to move the head. Cf. *ña'ka*, *nāka*, *-nā'ka*, *-ñuka*, *ñoka*.

phñæka /pŋaaək/ = *phñā'ka*.

ḡaphñæka /ppŋaaək/ = *ḡaphñā'ka*.

bhñæka /pŋéək/, occurring only in *bhñæka-bhñæka*. to toss the head continually while walking.

rañæka /rŋéək/, occurring only in *raña'ka rañæka*.

ramñæka /rumŋéək/. 1. to walk about tossing the head. 2. to be dull, sluggish.

sñæka /sŋaaək/. 0. to bob up and down. 2. to be light, buoyant.

-နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ -*n̄cema* /-*ṅéəm*/. to sicken. Cf. -'cema.

rañcema /*rṅéəm*/. 1. to be sickening, disgusting, revolting. 2. to be fatty, greasy, full of fat or grease. 3. to be thick, heavy, dense.

နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ *n̄cæya* /*ṅéəj*/. to raise or hold up the head. Cf. *kæya*.

chñcæya /*cṅaaəj*/. (*intr.*) to hold one's head in an ungainly attitude, so as to appear awkward or rude.

phñcæya /*pṅaaəj*/ = *bhñcæya*.

bhñcæya /*pṅéəj*/. (*tr.*) to lift (s.o.'s head).

brañcæya /*prōṅéəj*/. 0. to hold the head high, in disdain. 1. (*intr.*) to be indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic; to be (impudently) cool, calm, self-possessed.

-နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ -*n̄cela* /-*ṅéəl*/. to show. Cf. -*nāla*, -*ñila*, -*nola*.

ñañcela /*ṅṅéəl*/. (*intr.*) to put up a front, affect an air of fearlessness or freedom from shame.

trañcela /*traṅaaəl*/. 1. (*intr.*) to have a prominent or bulging forehead. 2. (*intr.*, of forehead) to bulge. Cf. *trañāla*, *trañila*, *trañola*.

drañcela /*troṅéəl*/ = *trañcela*.

-နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ *ñiaka* /*ṅíiək*/. to bend, turn.

kñiaka /*kṅíiək*/. 1. (*intr.*) to lean (over), be leaning. 2. (*intr.*) to be bent or twisted to one side.

rañiaka /*rṅíiək*/. 1. (of neck) to be limber, supple. 2. to sway or rock from side to side while laughing.

-နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ *ñiama* /-*ṅíiəm*/. to be still. Cf. *ñam*, *ñām*.

rañiama /*rṅíiəm*/. to be inert, torpid (esp. because of high fever or other illness), in a stupor, numb.

lñiama /*lṅíiəm*/ = *rañiama*.

sñiama /*sṅíiəm*/. 1. to be still, unmoving, immobile; to be idle, inactive. 2. to be still, silent, quiet, soundless.

နိဗ္ဗဗ် ^၂ *ñe n̄cæ* /*ṅéé ṅéə*/. to keep swinging one's head from side to side. Cf. *ñī n̄cæ*.

rañe rañcæ /*rṅéé rṅéə*/. 1. to keep rocking one's head. 2. to be dazed, bewildered. Cf. *lñī lñcæ*.

နဲး^၂: ñeh /ɲèh/, occurring only in ñeh-ñeh. onomatopœia for the yelping of dogs.

thñeh /tɲèh/. (*tr.*, of dogs) to track down (tortoises).

နဲး^၂ ñai /ɲaj/ [Possibly a reduction of thñai]. (*colloquial and dialectal*) sun; day.

thñai /tɲaj/ [OK t(h)ñai ~ thñāy /tɲaj/]. 1. sun. 2. day; day of the week. 3. daytime, daylight. 4. (*days collectively*) time.

*mñai /mɲaj/. one day.

နဲး^၂ နဲး ñoka /ɲóok/. (*intr.*) to nod the head from drowsiness. Cf. ña'ka, ñāka, -ñā'ka, -ñuka, -ñæka.

jhñoka /cɲóok/. (*intr.*) to incline, bow, the head. Cf. jraña'ka.

bhñoka /pɲóok/. (*tr.*) to bow or tilt (s.o.'s head). Cf. phña'ka, phñāka, phñā'ka.

rañoka /rɲóok/. (*of many heads in a crowd, etc.*) to be bobbing up and down, turning this way and that. Cf. raña'ka.

နဲး^၂ ဝဲ ñoca /ɲóoc/, occurring only in ñoca-ñoca. onomatopœia for pleading. Cf. -ñwca.

-နဲး^၂ ဝဲ -ñola /-ɲóol/. to show. Cf. -ñāla, -ñila, ñæla.

trañola /traɲaaol/. to be bare, bald. Cf. trañāla, trañila, trañæla.

နဲး^၂ ဝဲ ñau /ɲéw/ [MK ñau /ɲəw/]. 1. (*of hues of red*) to be dark. 2. to be constant, brilliant, well-gilded. ~ ñau /ɲaw/. to be bright, brilliant, gleaming (*as a mirror*).

srañau /sraɲaw/. (*of complexion*) to be lustrous, glossy and radiant.

နဲး^၂ ဝဲ ñam /ɲum/. 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. -ñiama, ñām.

jrañam /craɲum/. to be utterly still or soundless.

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

[sñam /sɲam/. Cf. sñiama]

samñam ~ *samñam* /*saun̄am*/. 1. (*intr.*) to keep quiet, neither speaking nor moving. 2. (*intr.*) to lie down and shut the eyes, have a rest, try to sleep.

-^o *-ñam* /-*ṅum*/. to be grouped. Cf. *gam*, etc.

rañam /*rṅum*/. (*of instruments in an orchestra*) to blend well, be harmonious, not discordant. Cf. *pragam*.

ṅ^o *nām* /*ṅoəm*/, occurring only in *nām-nām*. to mumble. Cf. *-ñiama*, *ñam*.

C

ចង់ *caña* /caŋ/ [OK *coñ* /coŋ/, > Thai *โคง* /coŋ/ 'to tie (*the phanung*)']. 1. (*tr.*) to tie (*cordage, cloth, etc.*), knot, secure, attach by tying or knotting. 2. (*tr.*) to tie up (*person, animal*), bind (*books*), lay (*bricks*), make (*net*) by knotting. 3. (*by trope*) to compose (*oral, written work*), write; (*to tie up karma, prevent its dissolution*) to keep (*evil*) alive, compound (*crime, guilt, etc.*).

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

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

ចង់' *ca'ña* /caŋ/ [OK *cañ* /coŋ/, > Thai *อยาก* /coŋ/ '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. *-ñaña -ña'ña*.

camña'ña /camnaŋ/. (*act, fact or result of wanting*) wish, desire; will, intention; fancy, whim.

traca'ña /tracaŋ/ [For the semantic link cf. *pañca'ña*]. to be radiant, resplendent, glorious.

phca'ña /pcaŋ/. 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.

pañca'ña /bancaŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to take (good) care of, keep beautiful. 2. (*intr.*) to be well-kept, beautiful, decorative.

[*lca'na* /lcaŋ/]

lamca'ña /lumcaŋ/. variety of purple lotus.

ចត់ *cata* /caat/ [OK *cat* ~ *cāt* /coot/, > Thai *จอด* /còot/ '(*tr., intr.*) to stop, pause; to land, moor, park']. 0. to stop, settle down. 1. (*intr.*) to come to a stop, halt (*as for the night*), land, pull in to shore, moor, anchor, make camp. 2. (*tr.*) to bring (*troops, vehicle*) to a stop, halt, park, moor, land (*boat, aircraft*); to station (*troops*). Cf. *cā'ta*.

pracā'ka /*pracak*/. (*tr.*) to stab or lunge at one another, fight with knives, lances, or the like; to fight savagely.

ចាញ់ *cā'ña* /*caṅ*/ [OK *cañ* ~ *cāñ* /*caṅ*/ (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'ña* /*camṅaṅ*/. (*archaic*) defeat; check, failure.

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

ចាត់ *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 ๔๓ /*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.

-ចាត់ *-cāna* /*-caan*/. to be able, skilled. Cf. *jāna*, *jāña*.

caṃṇāna /*camnaan*/ [< Thai ชำนาญ /*chammaan*/, < Old or Middle Khmer *jamṇāñ(a)*]. modern alternant of *jamṇāña*.

ᨧᩣ' *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*, *jipa*, *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 inculcation of good conduct*: code of conduct, homiletic treatise, ethical or gnomic text.

* *crapā'pa* /crabap/ [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.

camṇā'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* /krəcap/]. 1. *Trapa bicornis*: water chestnut, water caltrop. 2. claws (*of jewel mounting*).

ᨧᩣ᩠ *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. *-ñāya*, *sāya*, *-sai*, *-soya*.

chñāya /cṇaaj/ [OK *chñay* ~ *chñāy* /cṇaaj/]. 1. (*intr.*) to be separated, apart; to be different. 2. (*intr.*) to be far, far-off, distant, remote.

camñāya /camṇaaj/ [OK *camñay* ~ *camñāy* /cəmṇaaj/]. 1. separation, space between. 2. distance, remoteness.

camṇāya /camnaaj/. (*act, fact or result of*) spending, expense, disbursement, outlay, expenditure.

- cacāya* /ccaaj/ [MK *cacāya* /ccaaj/, regularization of OK *cicāy* /ci(i)caaj/, itself an anomalous expansion of **cacāy* /ccaaj/]. 1. (*archaic, frequentative*) to distribute; to spend, squander. 2. (*intensive*) to scatter, destroy.
- khcāya* /kcaaj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be dispersed, separated, disunited; to spurt, squirt, shoot, gush. 2. (*tr.*) to scatter, strew.
- kaṃcāya* /kaṃcaaj/. 1. (*tr.*) to scatter, shatter, smash; to spread, reveal, divulge. 2. (*surging or tumbling water*) fall, cascade.
- 𑀓𑀲 *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*, *juwa*, *jora*, *-jola*, *swra*, *-siana*, *siara*, *sera*.
- cpāra* /cbaar/ [OK *chpār* /cbaar/]. 0. plantation, orchard. 1. flower bed. 2. pleasure garden, pleasance, park.
- OK *canpār* /cəmbaar/ [K.184: 15, K.682B: 15, both A.D. 921]. place where trees or other plants are planted.
- caṃṇāra* /caṃnaar/ [OK *caṃṇār* /cəṃnaar/]. 1. (*act or operation of*) writing with a stylus. 2. (*result of*) engraving, inscription. 3. hedgerow, enclosure, fence.
- 𑀓𑀲 *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*.
- * *caṃṇāla* /caṃnaal/. 1. (*act, fact or result of being chastened*) betterment, correction, reform(ation). 2. (*act, fact or result of repenting*) contrition, repentance.
- phcāla* /pcaal/. (*tr.*) to chasten, chastise, punish, correct, set right, reform. Cf. *pañcāla*.
- * *pañcāla* /bancaal/ = *phcāla*.
- * *racāla* /rcaal/ [MK (RSP 4584)]. (*intr.*) to be totally defeated, subdued. Cf. *raca'la*.
- 𑀓𑀲 *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.

camṇā'la /camnal/. (of tide, water level) swift rise.

[phcā'la /pcal/]

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

𑀓𑀲 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.

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

[khcā'sa /kcah/]

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

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

-𑀓𑀲 -cā'sa /-cah/. to be clear, bright. Cf. cēsa -caḥ, also -cesa, ceḥ.

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

𑀓𑀲 cita /cət/ [Chinese (CLK, item 140)]. to cut, slice, trim.

camṇita /camnət/. cut, slice; piece.

-𑀓𑀲 -cita /-cət/¹. to be near. Cf. jita.

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

pañchita /banchət/. 1. (tr.) to cause to touch, brush or graze. 2. (factive, by trope) to touch upon, refer to.

-𑀓𑀲 -cita /-cət/². heart/mind. Cf. citta.

phcita /pcət/. 1. (tr.) to give or apply one's heart/mind to, put one's heart or mind into. 2. (intr.) to apply one's heart/mind, care. Occurring only in phcita phca'na: (tr.) to apply one's heart and will to, (intr.) to apply oneself, be painstaking, pay attention.

- ८६९ *citta* /cət/ [Skt/P *citta*]. heart/mind, spirit, feelings, emotions; will, intention; nature, character. Cf. *-cita*.
pracitta /pracət/. (*factive, to apply one's heart/mind*) to care, be concerned; to be uneasy, worried, anxious, apprehensive.
- ८७० *-cī* /-cəej/ [OK *cya* /ciiə/]. to eat. Cf. *šī*, also *soya*.
chī /chəej/. (*archaic*) to eat, partake of.
camṇī /camnəej/ [OK *camṇya* /cənniə/]. 1. (*that which is eaten*) food, victuals, edibles, comestibles. 2. stores, groceries, rations. 3. (*occasionally*) dessert.
pracī /pracəej/. 1. (*causative*) to lure (*fish*); (*by trope*) to allure, attract. 2. fishing line.
- ८७१ *cika* /cɪk/. 1. (*of birds*) to peck. 2. (*of snakes, insects*) to bite, sting. Cf. *cā'ka*.
cacika /ccɪk/. (*of fish*) to nibble.
pracika /pracɪk/. (*reciprocal*) to peck one another, fight by pecking.
- ८७२ *cipa* /cɪp/ [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*, *-jāpa*, *jā'pa*, *jipa*, *jīpa*, *-jīpa*.
cripa /crɪp/¹ [OK *crip* /cryp/]. 1. (*tr.*) to pick at (*one's food*). 2. (*tr., to cut with the end of scissors or with a short, quick movement*) to snip.
mcipa /mcɪp/. one pinch (*as of salt*).
- ८७३ *-cīma* /-cɪm/. to increase. Cf. *cīma*, *-cēma*.
 [*cacīma* /ccɪm/]
ciñcīma /cəncɪm/ [Anomalous expansion of **cañcīma*]. 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* /pcɪm/]
 OK *paṃcyam* /βənciəm/ [K.125: 2, A.D. 1001]. 0. (*intr.*) to be reared by a surrogate parent. 1. foster-child.
- ८७४ *cīma* /cɪym/ [OK **cyam* ~ *cyām* /ciiəm/]. 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. *chnæma*] (of women) to be shrewish, sluttish. Cf. *-cīma*, *-cæma*.

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

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

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

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

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

**pracuka* /pracok/ = *pañcuka*.

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

phcuña /pcoŋ/. (tr.) to put an end to, bring to an end.

Occurring only in *phcuña phtæma*: to do (sth.) from beginning to end, be thorough, take great pains.

ꨀꨃ *cuca* /coc/. 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 /craboc/ [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 /cammoc/. 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.

ꨀꨄ *cuḥ* /coh/ [OK (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) *cuḥ* /cuḥ/; cf. Old

Mon cis /cøs/ '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 water-course*) 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.

camnuh /camnoh/. 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/]

pañcuḥ /bancoh/ [OK pañcuḥ /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 (*relic, boundary-marker*). 3. (*by trope*) to humble, humiliate, demean, debase, degrade.

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

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

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

camnūra /camnòor/. 1. (*act or fact of*) inscribing. 2. (*result of inscribing*) inscribed or engraved line.

ṣṣ cūra /còor/². preverbal exhortation marker. Cf. cūla.

ṣṣ cūla /còol/ [OK cval /cuuəl/]. 1. (*tr.*) to enter, penetrate, go/come into; to approach, draw near, go/come up to, reach (make, touch) (*land*); (*of animals*) to couple; (*of spirits*) to enter, possess, take possession of. 2. (*tr.*) to enter into or partake of, take part in, subscribe or contribute to (*project, fund*); to agree with, please. 3. (*tr.*)

to take in as revenue, save (money). Cf. *cūra*², *-ja'la*, *jula*, *sula*, *sūla*, also *swra*.

camṇūla /camṇool/. 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* /pcool/]

pañcūla /bancool/ [OK *pañcol* /bencool/ (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* /pracool/ = *pañcūla*.

-*cūva* /-cōow/. to flatter, cajole.

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

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

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

cwna /cūuən/ ~ *jwna* /cūuən/. 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*.

chnwna /cnūuən/¹. 1. (that which is laminated) slate. 2. blackboard.

**camṇwna* ~ *camwna* /camṇūuən/. 1. amount, quantity, total. 2. correspondence, rhyme.

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

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

**camṇwpa* ~ *camwpa* /camṇūuəp/ ~ *jamwpa* /cumūuəp/. 1. (act

of) meeting, encounter; interview, audience. 2. (a coming full circle) revolution, periodic return.

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

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *cæka* /caaək/. (*of women*) to be of easy virtue, fast, unchaste.

cacæka /ccaaək/. (*archaic* [e.g., RSP 901]) to be indecent, immodest.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲 *cæña* /caaəŋ/. (*archaic* [e.g., RSP 1502]) to be impertinent, saucy.

chmæña /cmaaəŋ/¹. to be rude; to be vain, proud.

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

-𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲 *-cæma* /-caaəm/ [OK *cem* /cəəm/]. to increase, go over or beyond. Cf. *-cīma*, *cīma*.

chnæma /cnaaəm/ [OK *cnem* ~ *chnem* /cnəəm/, female slave name (K.809N: 5, A.D. 879-87; K.878: 4, A.D. 898)]; cf. Thai เจริญ /chalĕem/ '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.

[*cacæma* /ccaaəm/]

ciñcæma /cəncaaəm/ [Anomalous expansion of **cañcæma*; OK *camcem* /cəncəəm/]. 1. eyebrow(s). 2. (*by trope*) sidewalk along paved road.

*𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀲 *ciama* /ciəm/. 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. *cām*.

camñiama /camñiəm/. readiness, preparedness, disposition.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀲𑀲 *ciara* /ciər/. (*tr.*) to cut along a line or edge, trim. Cf. *cera*, *jara*, *jwra*, *jora*, *-jola*, *swra*, *-siana*, *siara*, *sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

chniara /cniər/ [OK **chnyar* /cniər/, > Thai เจริญ /chnĭən/ 'edge of a pond, bank of a river']. bank (*of watercourse*); shore, edge (*of sea*). Cf. *chnera*.

**camñiara* ~ *camñiara* /camñiər/. 1. line along which one

cuts. 2. (*that which is cut lengthwise*) long, thin strips, shreds, ribbons, tatters.

ꨀꨣꨳ *ciasa* /ciəh/ ~ ꨀꨣꨳ *jiasa* /ciəh/. 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).

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

[*phciasa* /pciəh/]

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

ꨀꨣꨳ *ceña* /cèeŋ/ [OK *cuñ* /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*).

camñeña /camñèeŋ/. 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* /pcèeŋ/]

pañceña /bancèeŋ/. 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.

ꨀꨣꨳ *cera* /cèer/ [OK *cer* /ceer/ (K.49: 17, A.D. 664) ~ *cyar* /ciiər/ (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 /cnèer/ = *chniara*.

camñera /camñèer/ [OK *camnyar* /camñiər/ (K.208: 64, K.450: 27, K.521N: 5, all A.D. 978-1077)]. (*of time*) to go

on, continue, be long.

[*phcera /pcèer/*]

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

-វិច្ចក្ខ -*cesa /-cèeh/*. to know. Cf. *ceḥ*, also *-cā'sa*, *cēsa*, *-caḥ*.

cacesa /ccèeh/. 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*.

វិច្ចៈ *ceḥ /cèh/*. 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*, *-caḥ*.

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

[*phceḥ /pcèh/*]

pañceḥ /bancèh/. 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.

វិច្ចក្ខ *cēka /caæk/* [OK *cek /cɛɛk/*, > Thai แฉก /cèɛk/ '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*, *ñēka*.

chēka /chaaæk/. 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 /camhaaæk/. piece split off, splinter.

camṇēka /camnaaæk/. (*result of dividing*) part, portion; section, division; compartment, space.

វិច្ចង្គ *cēna /caaɛŋ/* [Thai แฉง /cêɛŋ/ ~ แฉง /cɛɛŋ/ '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. *cāmña*.

[cacēña /ccaasɛŋ/]

ciñcēña /cəncasɛŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañcēña].

(*intr.*) to be bright, luminous, resplendent; to be glorious, illustrious, noble.

- 𑄓𑄣𑄤 -cēña /-caasɛŋ/. to lose out.

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

camñēña /camnasɛŋ/, occurring only in pa'ña camñēña: (*tr.*) to cause (*woman*) to fail to find a husband *by casting a spell upon her*.

𑄓𑄣𑄥 cēsa /caasɛh/ [OK *ces /cɛɛs > cɛɛh/, > Thai แฉด /c'ɛɛt/].

1. (*intr.*) to be bright, distinct, visible; to be evident, obvious, manifest. 2. (*intr.*) to be brilliant, intense; to be absolute, utter. Cf. -cā'sa -caḥ, also -cesa, ceḥ.

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

chota /chaaot/. 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 /kanchaaot/. 1. *intensive of chota*. 2. to be simple, easily deceived, gullible.

pañchota /banchaaot/. (*tr.*) to fool, make a fool of, deceive, trick, dupe, gull.

camṇota /camnaaot/. 1. height, steep, abruptness. 2. steep slope, cliff, precipice, bluff.

[khcota /kcaaot/]

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

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

- 𑄓𑄣𑄧 -cota /-caaot/. to ask, question. Cf. coda.

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

𑄓𑄣𑄨 coda /caaot/ [Skt coda(na) 'impelling', < √cud 'to impel,

urge, press, importune'; cf. Thai ไฉน /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.

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

-ຄຳ ປູ -copa /-caaop/. to join; to fold. Cf. ca'pa, cwpa ~ jwpa, jā'pa, jipa, jīpa, also ja'pa, -jāpa, -jīpa.

khcopa /kcaaop/ = khca'pa.

kañcopa /kancaaop/ = kañca'pa.

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

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

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

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

ຄຳ ມີ ຄຳ cora /caaor/ [Skt/P cora, > also Thai ไฉน /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 /pcaaor/]

pañcora /bancaaor/. 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.

ຄຳ ມ ຄຳ cola /caaol/. 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.

*camṇola /camnaaol/ [Neologism]. 1. (act of) throwing, casting, etc. 2. (result of throwing) length of throw, distance thrown.

๕๗ : *coh* /caoh/ [OK **coh* /coh/, > Thai เจาะ /còq/ '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 /cpóh/ [Probably early MK orthographic alternant of **c(h)poḥ* /cboh/]. 0. to be point (straight) at, directed toward. 1. (*deverbalization*) straight at, toward, to.

camboh /campóh/. 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.

camṇoh /camnaoh/. 1. (*act of*) piercing, perforating, puncturing, breaching. 2. (*result of piercing*) opening, hole.

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

- ๕๘ : *-cum* /-com/. to be grouped together. Cf. *coma*, *cam*, *jum*.
[*khcum* /kcom/]

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

๕๙ : *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*.

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

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

chnām /cnam/. (*period of time waited out*) year.

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

camṇām /camnam/ [OK *camṇām* /cəmnam/]. 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.

[*phcām /pcam/*]

pañcām /bancam/ [OK *paṃcām /bāncam/*]. 1. (*tr.*) to have (*sth.*) kept: to consign, entrust. 2. (*by restriction*) to pawn, pledge; to give as security.

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

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

[*phcāmña /pcaŋ/*]

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

ថាង់ *cāmña /caŋ/²*. 1. (*tr.*) to dress (*wood, stone*), rough out; to trim, square. 2. (*tr.*) to dress or prepare (*ground*), work (*earth*), as with pick or mattock; to smooth, scrape, rake, hoe.

camñāmña /camnaŋ/. (*result of dressing*) shavings, turnings, chips, etc.

- ច្រះ: *-caḥ /-cah/*. to be clear, bright. Cf. *-cā'sa, cēsa*, also *-cesa, ceḥ*.

tracaḥ /tracah/. (*of stars*) to be bright, brilliant.

ច្រុះ *cnai /cnaɲ/* [OK *cnai /cnəɲ/*, possibly a resultative ('to cause (*gem*) to give off light') derivative of **cai = cāya*]. 1. (*tr.*) to cut (*gems*); to polish (*gems*), by scouring in a jeweler's tumbler. 2. (*by trope*) to polish, refine or develop (*ideas*), by turning them over in the mind.

caranaɲ /caɻanaɲ/ [Anomalous expansion of *cnai*; cf. Thai เลื่อยรไน /ciɛɻanaaj/ 'to cut or burnish precious stones'] 1. cut and polished gemstones. 2. crystal, glassware. 3. term of endearment.

CH

- ๗ ก' *chā'ka* /chak/ [Chinese (CLK, item 159); but cf. *cā'ka*].
(*sewing, etc.*) to do open work.
- chnā'ka* /cnak/. 1. [MK] embroidered panels for horses and elephants. 2. flat piece of wood used as template in making nets.
- ๗ ฌ' *chā'na* /chan/ [Thai ฌน /chǎn/]. (*of monks*) to ingest, consume: to eat, drink, smoke, take.
- cañhā'na* /caṅhan/ [MK cañhāna /cəṅhan/]. (*that which is eaten by monks*) food collected by or for monks.
- ๗ ฎ' *chāpa* /chaap/ [Thai ฎาป /chàap/]. 1. (*tr.*) to brush hard against, graze forcefully, knock. 2. (*tr., of bird*) to swoop down upon (*prey*), pounce upon. 3. (*tr.*) to sharpen (*handsaw*).
- pañchāpa* /banchaap/. to cause (*sth.*) to knock against *sth. else*.
- ๗ ฎ' *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.
- ๗ ฎ' *chuṅa* /choŋ/¹ [Chinese (CLK, item 164), > also Thai ฌง /choŋ/ and ฌง /sǒŋ/]. (*tr.*) to pour boiling water over (*dry tea leaves*); to infuse, brew, steep.
- chbuṅa* /cpuŋ/ [Probably early MK orthographic alternant of **chpuṅa* /cbuŋ/]. (*intr.*) to prepare an inhalation (*for treatment of respiratory complaints with curative vapors*).
- ๗ ฎ' *chēva* /chaaɛw/. 1. (*intr.*) to deviate from a straight course. 2. (*intr.*) to be out of line or alignment; to be crooked.
- kañchēva* /kanchaaɛw/. *derogatory form of chēva*.
- pañchēva* /banchaaɛw/. 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.).

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 chām̄ña /chaŋ/. 1. onomatopœia for the sound of metal striking or of explosions. 2. (*tr.*) to clash with (s.o.), out of jealousy or spite.

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

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

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

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 ch'ñna /cɣȳŋ/. bone.

cam'ñna /camɣȳŋ/. (*intr.*) to be bony, gaunt.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 ch'æra /cɣaaær/. 1. (*tr.*) to smoke (fish, meat), smoke-dry, cure in smoke. 2. (*tr.*) to grill, broil.

cañ'æra /caŋɣaaær/. wattle stand or platform for smoking or drying.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 ch'eh /cɣèh/ [OK ca'es /cɣeh/]. 1. (*intr.*) to reek of stale urine. 2. reek, stench (of urine, toilets, or the like).

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

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

cam'ēta /camɣaaæt/. 1. (*causative*) to sate, satisfy. 2. (*state of being full*) satiety, surfeit.

J

ជក់^១ ja'ka /cuk/. 1. (*tr.*, to take or draw in with the mouth). to sip, suck, inhale, smoke (*tobacco, opium*). 2. (*tr.*, by trope) to draw inward, absorb; (*of sail, kite*) to take in (*wind*).

[jaja'ka /ccuk/]

jañja'ka /cuncuk/. 1. (*tr.*) to suck (away) at. 2. (*intr.*) to suck away, suckle; to make a sucking click.

[phja'ka /pcuk/]

pañja'ka /bancuk/. 1. (*causative*) to let (*s.o.*) smoke, press or force (*s.o.*) to smoke; to cause (*sail*) to take in (*wind*). 2. (*by trope*) to make (*s.o.*) infatuated.

[sja'ka /scuk/]

*sañja'ka /sancuk/. (*intr.*) to make a sucking click.

ជង្គី^១ ja'ña /cuŋ/. 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. -jāñña.

bhja'ña /pcuŋ/. to cause (*animal, bird*) to impale itself, cause (*human*) to impale himself or tread on a caltrop.

ជូត^១ 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.

ជត់^១ jata /coot/. 1. (*intr.*) to sink (in, down), fall; to bend or lean over, stoop, bow; to be sunken, settled. 2. (*by trope*) to flag, lose strength, abate; to be weak, soft.

[phjata /pcoot/]

pañjata /bancoot/. 1. (*intr.*) to let fall or drop,

lower. 2. (*intr.*) to pack or shake down (*earth*), tamp.

ជន្លា' ja'na /cun/. 1. (*tr.*) to flood, inundate, cover. 2. (*by trope*) to shower, deluge. 3. (*intr.*) to be plentiful, copious.

jamna'na /cumnun/. flood, inundation.

ជប្រ' ja'pa /cup/. 0. to touch, join cling; to be held fast. 1. (*tr.*) to exert suction on, suck (at). Cf. -jāpa, 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*).

-ជប្រ' -ja'pa /-cup/ [Cf. Thai ជប្រ /sóp/ 'to bend or hang the head (as in grief or prayer), rest one's head or face on sth.']. to hang the head.

jra'pa /crup/. (*intr.*) to hang the head.

[khja'pa /kcup/]

kañja'pa /kancup/. (*probably by irony*) to be slow in repaying (*debt*).

[sja'pa /scup/]

sañja'pa /sancup/. (*intr.*) to sit or stand with bowed head, *because of sorrow, contemplation or the like*.

ជន្លា jara /cōor/. 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 /chōor/. 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 /cumhōor/. 1. (*act of*) standing, being on one's feet. 2. height (*of one standing*), stature. 3. stand, stance.

pañjhara /banchōor/. 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. (*intr.*) to be fixed, unmoving.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 jāra /coær/. sap, resin, (vegetable) gum. Cf. s̄a, -s̄ara.

bhjāra /pcoær/. (*tr.*, to apply gum to) to join or fuse (parts), with or as with resin, gum or the like. Cf. phs̄ara.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 ja'la /cul/¹ [OK jal /ɟɔl/ 'to fight']. 1. (*tr.*) to clash or collide with, crash or bump into; (*by trope*) to stumble upon, hit or come upon, meet by chance. 2. (*intr.*, of animals, birds) to clash, butt, fight. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, cā'la, sa'la, s̄a'la.

*jamna'la /cumnul/. (*act or event of fighting*) fight, combat (*between animals*).

OK phjal /pɟɔl/ = pañja'la.

pañja'la /bancul/. (*intr.*) to cause or allow (*animals*) to fight; to loose (*animal*) against (*human, another animal*).

praja'la /pracul/¹. 0. (*reciprocal*) to fight one another. 1. (*factive*) to bring (*two animals*) face to face, for combat.

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

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

praja'la /pracul/². (*tr.*) to stitch (*two pieces*) together.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 jā /cíiə/ [OK jā /ɟaa/]. 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 deverbalization, introducing attributives*) in the condition, form or manner of, as.

jamnā /cumníiə/ [OK jamnā /ɟəmnaa/]. 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 /pcíiə/]

pañjā /bancíiə/ [OK pañjā /βəɟaa/]. 1. (*intr.*) to

bring about, give rise to, produce; to order, command. 2. order, command.

prajā /pracíiə/, occurring in *pratuṅa prajā*: to keep up or in good condition, maintain.

-ជា -*jā* /-cíiə/. See -*jī* -*jā*.

ជា ក *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.

ជា ង *jāṅa* /cíiəŋ/ [Chinese (*CLK*, item 126)]. skilled workman, artisan, craftsman, smith, -worker, -wright. Cf. -*cāna*, *jāṅa*.

jamnāṅa /cumníiəŋ/. skilled work, craft, art; trade, occupation.

ជា ញ *jāña* /cíiəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be able, skilled, experienced. Cf. -*cāna*, *jāña*.

jamnāña /cumníiəŋ/ [Thai ช่าง /chamnaan/, < OK **jamnāñ* /jəmnaaŋ/]. 1. (*obsolescent*) skill, ability, experience. 2. skilled craftsman, master, expert. Cf. *camnāna*.

-ជា ត -*jāta* /-cíiət/. birth; family, station. Cf. *jāti*.

[*khjāta* /kcíiət/]

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

ជា តិ *jāti* /cíiət/ [Skt/P *jāti*]. 1. birth, rebirth. 2. (*mode of birth*) origin, genesis; descent, lineage, family; condition, station, status as determined by birth or family; rank, quality. 3. (*collectivity determined by descent*) kind, class, species, genus, family, race, nation. Cf. -*jāta*.

ជា ត៍ *jā'ta* /coət/. (*tr.*) to drain or strain off excess water from (*rice or the like*).

[*jajā'ta* /ccoət/]

jañjā'ta /cuncoət/. 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.

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

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

jamhāna /cumhīiən/. step, stride, pace.

ជាន់' jā'na /coən/ [OK jān /jan/]. 1. (*tr.*) to step on, tread or trample on, walk or stand on top of. 2. (*tr., by extension*) to pound (*grain*) in a mortar with a foot-operated pestle. 3. (*tr., by trope*) to strike over and over again; (*of male animals*) to mount (*female*); to repeat; (*recurrent*) time. 4. to administer, govern (*district*). 5. (*of spirit or any evil influence*) to possess (*s.o.*). 6. floor, story (*of building*); stage, degree, level. Cf. cwna, -jana, jwna.

jhnā'na /cnoən/. 1. treadle, pedal. 2. foot-rest; stirrup.

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

[jajā'na /ccoən/]

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

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

[phjā'na /pcoən/]

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

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

-ជាប់ -jāpa /-cīiəp/. to take in, suck. Cf. ja'pa, jā'pa, -jā'pa, jipa, -jəpa, also -capa, ca'pa, cā'pa, cəpa, cwpa, jīpa.

jrāpa /crīiəp/ [OK *jrāp /jraap/, > Thai จรด /chrâap/ and ทรุด /sâap/]. 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 /cumríiəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to inform, advise, tell, acquaint, notify. 2. (*by restriction*) to address respectfully.

[*jajāpa* /ccíiəp/]

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

𑂣𑂰𑂱𑂲 *jā'pa* /coəp/ [OK *jap* /ɟap/]. 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*, *jīpa*, also *-capa*, *cā'pa*, *cīpa*, *ja'pa*, *-jāpa*, *-jīpa*.

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

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

kañjā'pa /kancoəp/ ~ **kamjā'pa* /kamcoəp/ [OK *kañjap* /kənɟap/]. 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 /pracəp/. 1. (*reciprocal, intr.*) to be stuck together; to be close (together). 2. (*tr.*) to follow closely, dog.

-𑂣𑂰𑂱𑂲 *-jā'pa* /-coəp/ [Probably same lexeme as *jā'pa* above]. to suck. Cf. *ja'pa*, *-jāpa*, *jipa*, *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.

𑂣𑂰𑂱𑂲 *jita* /cit/ [OK *jit* /ɟit/]. 1. (*tr.*) to be near (close) to,

on the point of, almost, about to. 2. (*intr.*) to be close, close-set, thick, dense. Cf. -cita.

jamnita /cumnit/. 1. (*fact or state of being near*) nearness, closeness, proximity; familiarity, intimacy. 2. (*one who is close*) intimate, favorite.

[*phjita /pcit/ = bhjita*]

**pañjita /bancit/*. (*tr.*) to place, bring, draw (*sth.*) near or nearer.

bhjita /pcit/. 1. (*tr.*) to bring near, draw up (*chair*). 2. (*tr.*) to set (*two or more things*) together, join, attach, unite; to apply.

^ੴ *jipa /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*.

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

[*sjipa /scip/*]

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

^ੴ *jih /cih/* [OK *jih /jih/*; 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.

jamnih /cumnih/. 1. (*act of*) mounting, riding, etc. 2. mount; vehicle, conveyance.

[*phjih /pcih/*]

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

-ੴ -ੴ -*jī -jā /-cii -cīiə/*. to be random.

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

[*rajī rajā /rcii rcīiə/*]

raṃjī raṃjā /rumcii rumcīiə/. (*intr.*) to talk without rhyme or reason, to no purpose; to talk nonsense, banter, chaff.

- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃 *jīka* /ciik/ [OK *jyak* /ɟiiək/]. 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.
- jrānīka* /crōniik/ [Expansion of **jhnīka* /cniik/; MK *jrānika* /crōniik/ 'hoe']. generic term for various digging instruments: pick, pickax, mattock, etc.
- jamnīka* /cumniik/ [OK *jamnyak* /ɟəmniək/]. 1. (*act or fact of*) digging, excavation. 2. (*result of digging*) hole, pit, trench, excavation; cut, canal, etc.
- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃𑄄𑄅 *-jīna* /-ciin/ [OK *jyañ* /ɟiiən/, < Chinese (CLK, item 148)] to weigh. Cf. *-jīna*.
- [*jajīna* /cciin/]
- jañjīna* /cunciin/ [OK *jañjyañ* /ɟənɟiiən/]. scales, balance.
- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃𑄄𑄅𑄆𑄇 *jīpa* /ciip/. (*tr.*) to pleat, fold by pleating. Cf. *ca'pa*, *cwpa* ~ *jwpa*, *-copa*, *jā'pa*, *jipa*, also *-capa*, *cā'pa*, *cīpa*, *ja'pa*, *-jāpa*, *-jīpa*.
- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃𑄄𑄅𑄆𑄇𑄈𑄉 *-jīva* /-ciiv/. to be wrinkled.
- jrīva* /criiv/. to be badly wrinkled.
- kañjrīva* /kancriiv/. *derogatory form of jrīva*.
- grajīva* /krōciiv/. (*intr.*) to be terribly wrinkled; to be dry and leathery.
- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃𑄄𑄅𑄆𑄇𑄈𑄉𑄊𑄋 *-jīna* /-cýn/. to weigh. Cf. *-jīna*.
- [*jajīna* /ccýn/]
- jañjīna* /cuncýn/ [MK *jañjīna* /cəncýn/]. (*tr.*) to weigh in the mind, ponder, mull (over).
- [*sjīna* /scýn/]
- sañjīna* /sancýn/. 1. (*tr.*) *intensive of jānjīna*. 2. (*intr.*) to be absorbed in meditation, wrapped up in (gloomy) thoughts.
- 𑄂𑄀𑄁𑄃𑄄𑄅𑄆𑄇𑄈𑄉𑄊𑄋𑄌𑄍 *-jīpa* /-cýp/. to purse, contract. Cf. *-jāpa*, *jipa*, also *-capa*, *cā'pa*, *cīpa*, *cwpa* ~ *jwpa*, *ja'pa*, *jā'pa*, *-jā'pa*, and *jīpa*.
- khjīpa* /kcýp/. 1. (*tr.*) to draw (*lips*) together, purse, pucker. 2. (*tr.*) to close by gathering together, con-

tract, mend by puckering. Cf. *phj̄pa*.

graj̄pa /krɔ́cýp/. (*intr.*, of lips) to pucker, be puckered.

**phj̄pa* /pcýp/ = *khj̄pa*.

ជុំ ជុំ *juca* /cuc/ = *ja'ca*. Cf. *ja'ca*, *jūca*.

[*phjuca* /pcuc/]

pañjuca /bancuc/ = *pañja'ca*.

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

ជុំ ជុំ *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. *cūla*, *ja'la*, *sula*, *sūla*.

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

mjula /mcul/ ~ **'añjula* /qancul/ [OK *'añjul* /qənɟul/].
needle; pin.

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

ជុំ ជុំ *jūca* /cuuc/, occurring in *valli jūca* (*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*.

ជុំ ជុំ *jūna* /cuun/ [OK *jon* /ɟoon/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611), *jvan* /ɟuuən/ (K.124: 6, A.D. 803); > Thai ชวน /chuən/ '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* /ɟmoon/ [K.44B: 4, A.D. 674]. one who or that which offers, presents, bestows, etc.

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

jamnūna /cumnuun/ [OK *jamnon* /ɟəmnoon/, *jamnvan* /ɟəmnuuən/]
1. (*act of*) bringing forward: offer, presentation. 2. (*that which is brought*) offering, present, gift.

[jajūna /ccuun/]

jañjūna /cuncuun/. 1. (*tr.*, *frequentative*) to make repeated trips in transporting (*sth.*). 2. (*tr.*) to carry, convey, transport. Cf. 'añjūna.

[phjūna /pcuun/]

pañjūna /bancuun/. (*to cause or order to be brought or carried*) to send (back, off), have fetched.

*'añjūna /qancuun/ = jañjūna.

ជួន jūra /cuur/ [OK jūr /ɟuur/]. 1. (*intr.*) to be sharp to the taste, tart, sour, acrid, bitter. 2. (*by trope*) to be sour, glum.

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

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

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

[khjw /kcúuə/]

kañjw /kancúuə/. *intensive of jw.*

ជួញ jwña /cúuəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be a trader, merchant, be in business; to deal, traffic, (*in*).

jhmwña /cmúuəŋ/. trader, merchant, businessman.

jamnwña /cumnúuəŋ/. (*act or practice of being in*) trade: commerce, business, traffic.

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

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

ជួន jwna /cúuən/. See cwna.

prajwna /pracúuən/ = pracwna.

khjwna /kcúuən/. (*intr.*) to occur repeatedly, be persistent; to be consistent. Cf. khjā'pa khjwna: to be firm, fast, steadfast.

ជ្រួត *jwpa* /cúuəp/. See *cwpa*.

jamnwpa /cumnúuəp/ = *camnwpa*.

prajwpa /pracúuəp/ = *pracwpa*.

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

jamnwya /cumnúuəj/ [OK **jamnvay* /ɟəmnuuəj/, > probably Thai ជ្រួត /chamrúəj/ (otherwise through an unattested OK **jrvay* /ɟruuəj/ = **jnvay* /ɟnuuəj/)]. (*act, fact or result of*) helping: help, aid, assistance; service; monetary support.

-ជ្រួត *-jwya* /-cúuəj/. to shake.

jrwyā /crúuəj/. (*tr.*) to stir up, agitate.

[*jajwya* /ccúuəj/]

jañjwya /cuncúuəj/ = *rañjwya*.

[*rajwya* /rcúuəj/]

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

[*sjwya* /scúuəj/]

**sañjwya* /sancúuəj/. *intensive of rañjwya*.

ជ្រួត *jwra* /cúuəɾ/ [OK (K.56C: 27 (A.D. 878-977) *jor* /ɟoor/]. 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*, *cerā*, *jara*, *jora*, *-jola*, *swra*, *-swla*, *-siana*, *siara*, *sera*, *hūra*, *'ūra*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

[*jpwra* /cbùuəɾ/]

jampwra /cumbùuəɾ/ ~ *campwra* /cambùuəɾ/. lineage; ancestors.

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

bhjwra /pcúuəɾ/. (*to make furrows*) to plow, till.

ជ្រួត *jwla* /cúuəl/ [OK *jval* /ɟuuəl/]. 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.

jhnwla /cnuuəl/ [OK *jnval* /ɲnuuəl/]. 1. (*medium of hire*) pay, wages, fee, rent. 2. hired hand, hireling; domestic.

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

ជួស *jwsa* /cuuəh/ [OK **jvas* /ɲuəh/]. 1. (*tr.*) to change places with, replace, substitute for. 2. (*tr.*) to replace, make up for, make amends for, make good; to indemnify, compensate, repay.

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

prajwsa /pracuəh/. (*to exchange places*) to overlap.

- ជួញ *-jœña* /-céəŋ/. to meet, join.

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

'*añjœña* /qancéəŋ/ [OK '*añjeñ* /qəŋɲéəŋ/]. 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.

* ជួប *jœpa* /céəp/. (*intr.*) to be agitated, excited.

rajœpa /rcéəp/. (*intr.*) to throng or swarm excitedly; to mill about.

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

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

ជ្រៀត *jiata* /ciiət/. 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 /críiət/ = *jiata*.

prajriata /pracríiət/. (*reciprocal*) to press (up) or squeeze up against one another, stand or sit close together; to jostle one another.

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

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

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

ឆ្លៀត *jiasa* /cíiəh/. See *ciasa*.

ឆ្លៀត *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.*) rebuke, censure, opprobrium.

ឆ្លៀត *jeh* /céh/ ~ ឆ្លៀត *jēh* /ceh/. (*tr.*) to pound (*hard, dry substance having skin or bark*) in order to loosen or open.

[*khjeh* /kcéh/]

**kañjeh* /kancéh/. 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.

ឆ្លៀត *jēka* /cɛɛk/ [OK (K.41: 7, A.D. 578-677) *jek* /ɟɛɛk/, toponym]. 1. (*tr.*) to part, divide, separate. 2. (*tr.*) to clear (*a way, passage*). Cf. *cēka*, *ñēka*.

jrēka /crɛɛk/. (*tr.*) to force one's way into; to enter deeply into, plunge into, penetrate.

jamrēka /cumrɛɛk/. 1. (*act of*) penetrating, etc. 2. (*result of forcing into*) split, crack, cleft, fissure.

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

**jañjēka* /cuncɛɛk/. (*intr.*) [MK] to be parted, split.

**prajēka* /pracɛɛk/. (*reciprocal*) to contest, e.g., right of way.

[*sjēka* /scɛɛk/]

**sañjēka* /sanɛɛk/. (*of chasm, cavern*) to gape, yawn.

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀓 *jēña* /cɛɛŋ/¹ [Chinese (*CLK*, item 131)]. (*intr.*) to struggle, wrangle, strive, contend; to compete, vie, rival, emulate.

prajēña /pracɛɛŋ/. (*reciprocal*) to compete.

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀓 *jēña* /cɛɛŋ/². 0. to extend from the sides. 1. (*of elephant*) flank(s).

khjēña /kcɛɛŋ/. 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.

[*rajēña* /rcɛɛŋ/]

rañjēña /rumɛɛŋ/. to be surging or breaking violently.

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀓: *jēh* /cɛh/. See *jeh*.

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓 *joka* /cók/. 1. (*intr.*) to be soaked (*with water*), saturated (*with drug*); to be soaking, drenched, dripping. 2. (*by trope*) to be immersed (*in faith*), steeped (*in knowledge*), obsessed (*with passion*).

[*phjoka* /pcók/]

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

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓 *jora* /cór/. 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 /cumnór/. 1. (*act of*) rising: mounting, rise, influx. 2. (*that which rises*) rising water, flood, tide.

[*phjora* /pcór/]

pañjora /bancór/. (*tr.*) to flatter, fawn upon, toady to.

rajora /rcóor/. 1. (of sea) to be high, restless. 2. (of crowd) to be restless, agitated, in an uproar.

-ꠘꠞꠞ -jola /-cóol/. to flow, rise. Cf. ciara, cera, jara, jora, swra, -swla, -siana, siara, sera, hūra, 'ūra, also cāra, cūra.

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

ꠘꠞꠞ : joh /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. coh.

[phjoh /pcóh/]

pañjoh /bancóh/. 1. (tr., factive) to sting, nettle, irritate, as with words. 2. (intr.) to be irritating, offensive, impertinent.

ꠘꠞꠞ^o jum /cum/ [OK jum /ꠘum/]. 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.

ꠘꠞꠞ^o jāṃ /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).

[jajāṃ /ccoəm/]

*jañjām /cuncoəm/. 1. to be (very) dark. 2. to be full of black spots.

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

*kañjām /kancoəm/. (*intensive*) to be all littered.

grajām /krōcoəm/. 1. to have dark spots all over (face, skin of fruits, etc.). 2. to be completely immersed in water; (*by trope*) to be utterly ruined.

bhjām /pcoəm/. (*tr.*, of cloth in dye, of wood in resin for torch) to soak.

-ជាំជាំ -jāmña /-ceəŋ/. to stand upright. Cf. ja'ña.

[jajāmña /cceəŋ/]

jañjāmña /cunceəŋ/. (*that which stands upright*) upright section or panel, inner wall, partition.

ជ្រះ jaḥ /ceəh/. (*tr.*) to throw (liquid, grain, etc.) from a container; to scatter, spread; to splash.

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

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

ជ្រៅ jrau /créw/ [OK jrau /ɟrəw/]. to be deep, profound.

jamrau /cumréw/ [OK jamrau /ɟəmɾəw/]. 1. (*state of being deep*) depth, profundity. 2. (*depth of keel below water line*) draft (*of vessel*).

JH

𑀧𑀲𑀸 *jhama* /chɔɔm/. (*tr.*) to face, confront. Cf. *sama*.

jamhama /cumhɔɔm/. 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 /prochɔɔm/. (*reciprocal*) to face one another, be face-to-face, facing, in the presence of.

𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓 *jhāna* /chýŋ/. 1. to be dark, silent. 2. to be intense, absolute, complete, perfect. Cf. *siha*.

trajhāna /trachýŋ/. 1. to be thick, dense, deep. 2. (*of foliage*) to be thick, luxuriant, cool.

𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲 *jhī* /chýy/ [Possibly 'to be eaten or consumed (sc. by evil spirits, worms, pain or the like)']. 1. (*intr.*) to ail, be sick, unwell, indisposed. 2. (*intr.*) to ache, hurt, suffer, be sore or painful. Cf. *-cī, śī*.

jamñī /cumnyy/ [reflecting unexplained shift of /h/ to /ŋ/]
1. sickness, disease. 2. pain, suffering.

pañjhī /banchýy/. (*tr.*) to make sick, cause sickness or pain to, poison.

Ñ

ញ៉ក់ ña'ka /ɲak/. See ñika ña'ka.

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

[lñaṅa /lɲoŋ/]

lamñaṅa /lumɲoŋ/. (*of woman*) to be graceful, slender, willowy.

-ញ៉ង' -ña'ña /-ɲuŋ/. to be graceful. Cf. ca'ña, ñaṅa.

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

ញ៉ម ñama /ɲoam/ ~ ញ៉ម ñama /ɲoam/. to acknowledge defeat (*in single combat*). Cf. -yama.

rañama /ɲoam/. 1. (*intr.*) to be bested, vanquished. 2. (*of leaves, ears, etc.*) to be limp, flaccid.

ញ៉ន ñāra /ɲoær/. (*intr.*) to tremble, quake. Cf. -ñāra, -ñā'la.

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

ញ៉ល' ña'la /ɲul/. (*tr.*) to jog, touch gently, nudge.

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

-ញ៉ក់ -ñāka /-ɲiæk/ ~ ញ៉ក់ ñāka /ɲaak/. (*intr.*) to flinch, wince; to retreat out of cowardice; to fear for one's skin.

khñāka /kɲaak/. (*intr.*) to be all a-tremble, quake out of fear.

ញ៉ក់ ñā'ka /ɲeæk/. 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. -ñāka, ñāka.

ñañā'ka /ɲneæk/. 1. to shiver, shudder, quiver, quaver. 2.

to squirm, fidget, twist (oneself).

bhñā'ka /pɲeək/. 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 /prɔɲeək/ [Not an anomalous expansion of *bhñā'ka*, but pfx *bra-* /prɔ-/ with causative value]. (*intr.*) to make wince or flinch; to startle.

ញាប' *ñā'pa* /ɲoəp/ [OK *ñyāp* /ɲap/]. 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 /prɔɲap/ [For **phñā'pa* /pɲap/]. 1. (*factive*) to hurry, rush, make haste, press forward. 2. (*intr.*) to be pressing, urgent.

sñā'pa /sɲap/. (*intr.*) to shake, quake, tremble; to quake in one's boots, be frightened, terrified.

-ញាឃ *-ñāya* /-ɲiiəj/. to scatter. Cf. *cāya*, *sāya*, *-sai*, *-soya*.

prañāya /prɔɲaaj/. 1. (*attenuated reciprocal, of children, chicks, etc.*) to scatter in all directions. 2. (*factive, tr.*) to dash toward, rush up to.

**rañāya* /ɲiiəj/ ~ **rañāya* /ɲaaj/. (*of a collectivity*) to have scattered; to have dashed in all directions.

-ញាឆ *-ñāra* /-ɲiiər/. to tremble. Cf. *ñāra* *-ñā'la*.

khñāra /kɲaar/. to be a-quiver, agitated.

-ញាឈ' *-ñā'la* /-ɲoəl/. to tremble. Cf. *ñāra* *-ñāra*, also *ñila*.

khñā'la ~ **khñāra* /kɲal/. 1. (*intr.*) to whirl, spin fast. 2. (*intr., of royalty*) to flare up, be angry.

prañā'la /prɔɲal/. (*factive, intr.*) to be all a-twitter, on edge, nervous.

rañā'la /ɲal/. (*of a collectivity*) to be seething with excitement.

ញាស' *ñā'sa* /ɲoəh/ [OK *ñas* /ɲah/]. (*of birds, reptiles*) to be hatched, leave the egg.

bhñā'sa /pɲoəh/. 1. (*tr., of hen*) to hatch, brood, sit on

(eggs). 2. (by trope) to quicken, awaken (student); to rouse, make intellectually aware.

ញឹកញាប់ *ñika ña'ka* /*ɲək ɲak*/. (of girls and young women) to be of delicate manner, dainty (with or without affectation).

mñika mña'ka /*ɲək ɲak*/. (of girls and young women) to be pleasant, pleasing in manner, nice.

-ញឹញឹ *-ñiña* /*-ɲiɲ*/. See *-ñœña* and *ñeña*.

sñiña /*sɲəɲ*/. See *sñeña*.

ញឹញ *ñila* /*ɲəl*/. 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. *ñā'la*.

khñila /*kɲəl*/. expressive for quick, easy turning.

rañila /*ɲəl*/. expressive for members of a group (e.g., birds) constantly turning this way and that.

ញឹញ *ñī* /*ɲii*/. 1. (tr.) to rub, scrub (clothing). 2. (tr.) to crumple, rumple.

krañī /*kɲəɲəj*/. (tr.) to rough up, tousle, bruise.

rañī /*ɲəɲəj*/. (tr., of a collectivity) to pounce on avidly and dispute possession of.

ញឹញ *ñika* /*ɲýk*/. (intr.) to be close up against, nearly touching.

grañika /*kɲəɲýk*/. (tr.) to press, push; to urge.

prañika /*prəɲýk*/. 1. (tr.) to press hard upon, beset, harry. 2. (intr.) to be pressing, urgent.

rañika /*ɲýk*/. 1. intensive of *ñika*. 2. (intr., by trope) to be hard pressed, beset, by urgent matters.

*ញឹញ *ñima* /*ɲým*/. (intr.) to smile, grin.

ñañima /*ɲým*/. (intr.) to smile, be smiling.

*ញឹញ *ñuka* /*ɲok*/. 1. (intr.) to be crammed full, blocked up. 2. (intr.) to be very tight or compact. Cf. *cuka*, *šaka*, *-suka*.

sñuka /spok/. (*intr.*) to be crammed, stuffed, chock-full.

-ញ៉ុន ^១ -ñura /-ɲur/. to contract. Cf. -ñula, -ñora.

sñura /spor/ = sñula.

-ញ៉ុល ^១ -ñula /-ɲul/. to contract. Cf. -ñura, -ñora.

krañula /krɔɲol/. (*intr.*) to curl up into a ball.

sñula /spol/ ~ sñura /spor/ ~ sñora /spaaor/. (*of birds*) to be balled up and trembling, as with cold or disease.

ញ៉ុះ ^១ ñuh /ɲuh/. cry or exclamation to incite dogs to pursue or attack. Cf. yuh.

-ញ៉ុវ ^១ -ñūva /-ɲòow/ [OK ñu /ɲuu/]. to crumple.

khñūva /kɲòow/ [OK khñu /kɲuu/]. (*intr.*) to be crumpled, rumped, crushed, tousled.

krañūva /krɔɲòow/. (*intr.*, of facial expression) to be scowling, frowning.

rañūva /rɲòow/. (*intr.*) to grouse, whine.

-ញ៉ុន ^១ -ñwra /-ɲúuær/. to beat, pound. Cf. ñāra.

ñañwra /ɲɲúuær/. hammer, mallet.

-ញ៉ុន ^១ -ñæ /-ɲéə/. to move, change position. Cf. ræ, -ræra, re, -rē, -le, -lē.

phñæ /pɲaaə/ [OK phye /pjəə/; 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.

paññæ /baɲɲaaə/. 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.

ញ៉ុច ^១ ñæca /ɲéəc/. to contract slightly. Cf. ñoca.

khñæca /kɲaaəc/. (*intr.*) to limp, hobble, by reason of having one leg shorter than the other.

ghñæca /kɲéəc/. (*intr.*) to contract suddenly.

-နိဉ်း -ñœña /-ɲœɲ/ . to show the teeth. Cf. -ñiña, ñœña.

[khñœña /kɲœɲ/]

kamñœña /kamɲœɲ/. 1. (*intr.*) to bare the teeth or fangs *in order to threaten*. 2. (*tr.*) to threaten with violence, menace; to frighten.

နိဉ်းပ ñœpa /ɲœp/ , occurring only in ñœpa-ñœpa. expressive for advancing slowly or softly out of fear.

sñœpa /sɲœp/. 1. (*intr.*) to shudder from fear. 2. (*intr.*) to horripilate, have gooseflesh.

-နိဉ်းခဲ -ñiava /-ɲiiəw/ . to be loudy, noisy. Cf. jiava.

khñiava /kɲiiəw/ . (*intr.*) to swarm noisily.

rañiava /ɲiiəw/ . 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.

နိဉ်းပေ ñeca /ɲéc/ . (*tr.*) to press, pinch or crush with the fingers.

*krañeca /krɲèc/ . 0. to be as if squashed. 1. (*intr.*) to be stubby, squat.

grañeca /krɲéc/ . (*tr.*) to squeeze or crush vigorously in the arms.

နိဉ်းဉ်း ñœña /ɲœɲ/ . 1. (*intr.*) to bare the teeth. 2. (*tr.*) to gnaw, nibble. Cf. -ñiña, -ñœña.

*ñañœña /ɲɲœɲ/ . (*of baby*) to look glum, sullen.

krañœña /krɲœɲ/ . 1. (*of fleshless face*) to be shrunken, wizened. 2. (*intr.*) to be stunted, dumpy.

sñœña /sɲœɲ/ ~ sñiña /sɲœɲ/ . 1. (*intr.*) to open the lips and show the teeth *out of shame or fear*; to grimace. 2. grimace, wry face.

*samñœña /samɲœɲ/ . 1. *intensive and derogatory form of sñœña*. 2. (*intr.*) to be shameful, cowardly.

နိဉ်းကဲ ñēka /ɲɛk/ . (*tr.*) to part, separate, divide; to clear (*way*). Cf. cēka, jēka.

khñēka /kɲœk/ . (*intr.*) to be sundered, disunited, separated from each other.

-ᄃᄆᄇ -ñēna /-ɲɛɛŋ/. to shake.

grañēna /krɔɲɛɛŋ/. 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.

sñēna /sɲaaɛŋ/. 0. to tremble in fear. 1. (intr.) to be awed, cowed. 2. (intr.) to be overcome by awe, amazement, admiration, shame, prostrated by fear.

ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñēma /ɲaaɛm/. exclamation used mostly by children vaunting what they are eating or tasting. Cf. ñām.

[phñēma /pɲaaɛm/]

paññēma /baɲɲaaɛm/. (intr.) to eat with conspicuous enjoyment, in order to arouse the envy of others.

ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñoca /ɲóoc/. 1. (intr.) to draw back suddenly. 2. (intr.) to bend or curve inward. Cf. ñæca.

ñañoca /ɲɲóoc/. (intr.) to have a tendency to draw back out of timidity, be shrinking.

*ghñoca /kɲóoc/. (intr.) to flinch, wince.

ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñoma /ɲóom/. 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. -ñum.

-ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñora /-ɲóor/. to contract. Cf. -ñura, -ñula.
sñora /sɲaaor/ = sñula.

-ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñum /-ɲum/. slave. Cf. ñoma.

khñum /kɲom/ [OK kñum /kɲum/ (K.557/600: 1, A.D. 611) and khñum /kɲum/ (K.878: 1, A.D. 898)]. 1. slave, serf, bondsman. 2. servitor, servant. 3. first person pronoun, singular and (occasionally) plural.

ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñām /ɲoəm/. 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. ~ ᄃᄆᄇ ᄃñām /ɲam/. 1. (delicate term) to eat, partake. 2. sām ñām: to be confused, complicated. Cf. ñēma.

khñām /kɲam/. 1. (tr.) to grasp with both hands. 2. to

clutch or swipe at in order to scratch or claw.

krañām /krɔɳam/. (of birds, large animals) claws, talons.

rañām /ɾɳam/. 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.

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ꨀ ta /taa/ [OK ta /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. -ṭara.

[thpa /tbaa/. pair, couple.]

ṭampa /ḍambaa/ [OK ṭampar /ḍambɔɔr/]. (*collective*) set of pairs, *i.e.* two pairs.

tamṇa /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.

[phta /ptaa/]

panta /bantaa/. 1. (*tr.*) to join, connect, link; to join end to end, extend, lengthen, prolong, continue. 2. (*tr.*) to send or pass on.

[sta /sdaa/]

sanṭa /sandaa/. planking to raise freeboard of boat.

-ꨀ -ta /-taa/ [Cf. Thai ตอ /tɔɔ/ 'stump, snag']. to be stunted, stubby.

sta /sdaa/. 1. (*of fruit*) to be stunted, atrophied. 2. (*of elephants*) to be tuskless.

ꨀ taka /daak/ [OK tok /ḍook/ (K.9: 22, A.D. 639)]. (*tr.*) to pull or wrench out, uproot.

tamṇaka /ḍamnaak/. (*act or operation of*) pulling up or out, uprooting, removal, extraction, eradication, extirpation.

raṭaka /rdaak/. 1. (*intr.*) to be pulled or torn out, taken out, removed, dislocated (*from socket or support*). 2. (*by extension*) to be loose, poorly seated, unsteady.

[staka /sdaak/]

sanṭaka /sandaaak/. 1. (*intr.*) to be loose, disjointed, improperly secured; to have a bone out of joint. 2. (*of flowing water*) to ebb, withdraw, recede.

ꠘꠗꠘ ꠘa'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. ꠘeka.

thna'ka /tnak/. 1. (*locative*) hollow, hole, cavity, depression. 2. (*instrumental*) recess or pocket formed by knotting the sampot.

ꠘamna'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/]

kanta'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.

ꠘꠗꠘ ꠘa'ka /tak/. 1. (*intr.*) to drip. 2. onomatopœia for the sound of dripping.

tamna'ka /tamnak/. 1. (*that which drips*) drop. 2. (*by trope*) dot, point, period, full stop.

phta'ka /ptak/. 1. (*tr.*, artillery) to lob or loft (*projectile*) on a target. 2. (*tr.*, in game of 'aṅguña) 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*.

ꠘꠗꠘ ꠘaṅa /daaŋ/¹ [OK toṅ /dɔɔŋ/, tvoṅ /dʉuəŋ/]. 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. -tūṅa.

thnaṅa /tnaaŋ/ [OK tnoṅ /tnɔɔŋ/ (K.149: 8, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. scoop-net; square dip-net.

mtaṅa /mdaaŋ/. one time, once.

ꠘꠗꠘ ꠘaṅa /daaŋ/² [OK toṅ /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. -᠘a'ṅa, -toṅa, daṅa, da'ṅa, -duṅa, dūṅa, dṅa.

[tpaṅa /tbaaŋ/]

ṭampaṇa /dambaṇ/¹. stick, staff; club, cudgel, bludgeon; baton, wand.

thaṇa /thaṇ/ [cf. OK toṇ /doṇ/ 'to play a percussion instrument', probably verbalization of toṇ 'shaft']. 1. (*tr.*) to beat (*drum*) with elbow. 2. (*tr.*) to strike with a blow of arm. Cf. dwṇa.

-ṭṇ¹ -ṭa'ṇa /-daṇ/. stock, stem. Cf. ṭaṇa, -toṇa, daṇa, da'ṇa, -duṇa, dūṇa, dwṇa.

[sta'ṇa /sdaṇ/]

saṇta'ṇa /sandaṇ/. (*of fruit*) peduncle.

ṭṇ¹ ta'na /tan/ [MK -tana /-ton/]. 1. to be tender, gentle. 2. to be small and dear. Cf. da'na, -dona, -lana, -la'na.

-ṭṇ¹ -ṭa'na /-tan/. to be solid. Cf. -ṭiana, tā'na.
kta'na /kdan/. (*intr.*) to be noticeably firm and compact.

-ṭṇṇ¹ -tandā /-tantīiə/. to chastise. Cf. daṇḍa.

phtandā /pdantīiə/. 1. (*tr.*) to chastise, chasten, punish. 2. (*tr.*) to wish evil of, wish (*s.o.*) to be destroyed.

-ṭṇṇ¹ -ṭapa /-daap/. to fold (over). Cf. -ṭa'pa, -ṭopa, tapa, -sapa, -sā'pa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

OK thnap /tnɔɔp/ [K.345: 12 (A.D. 878-977)]. cloth, stuff, material.

[kṭapa /kdaap/]

kaṇṭapa /kandaap/. 1. wooden round over which palm-leaf matting is folded for stitching. 2. numeral classifier for palm-leaf mats.

ṭṇṇ¹ ṭa'pa /dap/ [OK tap /dɔɔp/ (K.76: 10; K.357: 11; K.388C: 5; K.389b: 1, all of A.D. 578-677), < Chinese (CLK, item 117)] ten.

[ṭaṭa'pa /ddaap/. ten by ten, ten at a time.]

*-ṭanta'pa /-dandaap/ [OK dantap /dəndɔɔp/; 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*).

-ṭṇṇ¹ -ṭa'pa /-dap/. to enfold. Cf. -ṭapa, -ṭopa, tapa, -sapa,

[ṭaṭa'pa /ddap/]

ṭaṭa'pa /dandap/. (*intr.*) to wrap oneself up, as in blankets; to cover oneself.

[sta'pa /sdap/]

saṅta'pa /sandap/. (*colloquial*) = ṭaṭa'pa.

ṣṭ ta'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.

ṣṭ tama /taam/. 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 /tnaam/ [OK *thnam /tnoam/, > Thai ทนอม /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.

traṅama /tranaam/ [Anomalous expansion of thnama]. 1. abstention, abstinence, self-denial, temperance, continence; fast; diet, régime. 2. taboo; seven-day period of treatment by sorcerer.

[phtama /ptaam/]

pantama /bantaam/. 1. (*tr.*) to order or have (s.o.) abstain or refrain from, deprive of. 2. (*intr.*) to place on a diet.

-ṣṭ -ṭara /-daar/. to be adjacent, follow. Cf. ta.

thnara /tnaar/. to be contemporary, of the same age or generation. Cf. ṭamṅāla.

[ktara /kdaar/]

kaṅṭara /kamdaar/. 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.

traṭara /tradaar/. (*intr.*) to continue with difficulty; to move painfully forward.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 ta'la /dal/ [OK tal /dɔl/ (K.388B, 11, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (tr.) to go/come as far as, reach, arrive, gain. 2. (*deverbalization*) to, up to, as far as; to, for.

thna'la /tnal/ [OK tnal /tnɔl/ (K.910: 10, A.D. 651) and thnal /tnɔl/ (K.56A: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. 0. means of access. 1. access, access road *raised above level of surrounding land*, elevated road or path, causeway. 2. embankment, dike.

pta'la /pdal/ [OK ptal /pdɔl/ (K.809: 6, A.D. 878-87)]. 1. (*intr.*) to bring to an end, complete, terminate. 2. (*tr.*) to give, confer.

'anta'la /qandal/. See 'antā'ka.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 tā /daa/. 1. rock mass, *esp.* large flat rock or flat-topped boulder; (any) rock or boulder. 2. large quantity or number. Cf. -ṭāra, ṭāla, also -dā, -dāra, dāla.

[ptā /pdaa/. to mass]

pantā /bandaa/ [OK pantā /bɛndaɳaa/ (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.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 -tāka /-taak/. to be too big, overabundant.

[trāka /traak/]

kantrāka /kantraak/¹. (*of garments*) to sag or droop in an unbecoming manner, *by reason of being too big or too loose*.

pratāka /prataak/. (*intr.*) to have large spots or blobs of color, be splotched.

ratāka /rtaak/. (*intr.*) to hang out/down all around, be sloppy, slovenly.

ramṭāka /rumdaak/. (*intr.*) to sag lamentably, be flabby or flaccid.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 tā'ka /dak/ [OK tak ~ tāk /dɔk/]. 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. ṭuka, ṭeka, duka, -sā'ka, also ṭa'ka, -ṭoka, toka.

thnā'ka /tnak/. 1. (*locative: place for putting things down on*) shelf, niche used as shelf; (*by extension*)

tier, step, flight (*of stairs*); level, stage, degree, quality; grade, class (*in school*). 2. reversal of fortune, setback; accident, disaster, calamity; cf. *groḥ thnā'ka*: planet (Skt *graha*) which induces misfortune. Cf. *snā'ka*.

traṇā'ka /tronak/ [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.

ṭamṇā'ka /damnak/. 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. *samṇā'ka*.

phtā'ka /pdak/. 1. *phḍuka phtā'ka*: to give (*girl*) in marriage. 2. *phtā'ka phtāta*: to be sick.

paṇtā'ka /bandak/. 1. (*tr.*) to place or install at intervals; to sell on time. 2. (*intr.*) to work in relays, as in village cooperation. 3. sale by installments, on time.

praṭā'ka /pradak/. 1. (*factive, of misfortune*) to strike, visit. 2. (*intr.*) to be stricken by misfortune, down on one's luck.

raṭā'ka /rdak/, occurring in *raṭā'ka ratupa*. to have numerous ups (*raṭupa*) and downs (*raṭā'ka*), to be rough, bumpy.

'aṇtā'ka /qandak/, occurring in *'aṇtā'ka 'aṇta'la*. (*of fortune*) to show heights (*'aṇta'la*) and depths (*'aṇtā'ka*), be changeable but usually adverse, be full of vicissitudes.

-តាំង *-tāṇa* /-daaṅ/. to stretch, spread. Cf. *-ṭāmṇa*, *tāṇa*, *tīṇa*, *-dāṇa*, *-dīṇa*, *dēṇa*, *-dāmṇa*.

traṭāṇa /trodaaṅ/. (*tr.*) to stretch out (*cloth, wings, or the like*), extend.

តាំង *tāṇa* /taaṅ/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to draw out, stretch. 2. (*by trope*) to draw out, prolong, lengthen, extend. Cf. *-ṭāṇa*, *ṭāmṇa*, *tīṇa*, *-dāṇa*, *-dīṇa*, *dēṇa*, *-dāmṇa*.

តាំង *tāṇa* /taaṅ/². 1. (*tr.*) to take the place of, replace, substitute for; to represent. 2. stead, replacement; in place (*lieu*) of. Cf. *saṇa*.

taṃṇāṇa /*taṃṇaṇ*/. 1. (*act or fact of replacing*) replacement, substitution; succession; representation, delegation. 2. (*one who or that which replaces*) replacement, substitute; representative, delegate, delegation.

𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲 *ṭāca* /*daac*/. (*regionalism*) to be torn. Cf. *ṭā'ca*, *-ṭā'ta*, *-ṭica*, *-ṭeca*, *-ṭoca*.

[*ktāca* /*kdaac*/]

kaṅṭāca /*kandaac*/. *regionalism: intensive and derogatory form of ṭāca*. Cf. *kaṅṭā'ca*.

𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲 *tā'ca* /*dac*/ [OK *tac* ~ *tāc* /*dac*/]. 1. (*intr.*) to be broken off, detached, separated; to be torn off or apart; to be cut off, interrupted; (*of time*) to end; to be ended, done, terminated; to be extreme. 2. (*by trope*) to be firm, 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. *ṭāca*, *-ṭā'ta*, *-ṭica*, *-ṭeca*, *-ṭoca*.

ṭaṃṇā'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* /*kdac*/]

kaṅṭā'ca /*kandac*/. *intensive and derogatory form of tā'ca*. Cf. *kaṅṭāca*.

phtā'ca /*pḍac*/. 1. (*factive*) to break off, sever; (*rarely*) to bring to an end, conclude. 2. extremely, exceedingly.

paṅṭā'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*.

-𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀲 *-tāṇa* /*-daṇ*/. to be tangled. Cf. *-ṭā'ṇa*, *-tāṇa*, *-tā'ṇa*, *sāṇa*, *-sā'ṇa*, also *dāṇa*, *-dāṇa*.

praṭāṇa /*pradaṇ*/. (*reciprocal*) to be (all) tangled up together, entangled, intergrown.

-𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀲 *-tāṇa* /*-taṇ*/ [OK *tañ* ~ *tāñ* /*taṇ* ~ *ḍaṇ*/ 'personal name' (respectively, K.138: 5, A.D. 620, and K.557/600: 3, A.D.

611)]. to weave. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -tā'ña, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

tpāña /tbaaŋ/ [OK tpañ /tbaaŋ/ 'male slave name' (K.138: 22 A.D. 620)]. 1. (*tr.*) to weave on loom. 2. (*tr.*) to plait (*mats, baskets, etc.*).

tampāña /tambaap/. 1. (*act or operation of*) weaving. 2. (*apparatus for weaving*) loom, shuttle, and related equipment.

[ptāna /pdaaŋ/]

paṅtāña /bandaap/. 1. woven material, web, mesh, matting, tomentum. 2. (*by trope*) network, mesh, grid.

-តាញ់ -tā'ña /-daŋ/. to be tangled. Cf. -ṭāña, -tāña, -tā'ña, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

[ktā'na /kdaŋ/]

kaṅtā'ña /kandaŋ/. to be (all) tangled up, in a tangle.

-តាញ់ -tā'ña /-taŋ/. to weave. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -tāña, sāña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

[tpā'ña /tbaŋ/]

trapā'ña /trabaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *tpā'ña]. 1. (*tr.*) to twist or plait (*threads*) tightly together. 2. (*intr.*) to run or flow precipitately.

-តាត់ -tā'ta /-dat/. to be out of the ordinary. Cf. ṭāca, tā'ca, -ṭica, -ṭeca, -ṭoca.

ktā'ta /kdat/ [MK ktāta /kdat/ ~ ktita /kdit/ ~ ktæta /kdæt/; cf. Thai ก(ร)ะเต็ด /k(r)adæt/ 'to stand out or up, be too high']. (*predicate modifier*) outstandingly, noticeably, remarkably, conspicuously; extremely, extraordinarily; very.

តាត់ tā'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.

តាប tāpa /daap/. 1. (*intr.*) to be lowly, humble, base, mean. 2. (*intr.*) to be wretched, miserable, hopeless. Cf. -ṭipa, -ṭiapa, dāpa.

[stāpa /sdaap/]

saṅtāpa /sondaap/. (*intr.*) to be exhausted, dead-beat,

after violent effort.

តាប *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. -*ṭā'pa*, -*tipa*.

តាប *tāpa* /taap/. 1. (*intr.*) to soak, steep in liquid. 2. (*by trope*) to be soaked, bathed (*in sweat, etc.*), drenched. Cf. -*tā'pa*.

តាប *ṭā'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.

ṭamṇā'pa /damnap/. recess, slot; mortise.

-តាប *-ṭā'pa* /-dap/ [OK *tāp* /dap/]. to follow closely; to be close, in order. Cf. *ṭāpa*, -*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.

kaṅtā'pa /kandap/. 1. fist. 2. fistful; bunch, sheaf. 3. edging, binding (*in basketry*); edge, rim, lip (*of bowl*).

praṭā'pa /pradap/ [OK *pratāp* /prədap/]. 1. (*tr. causative*) to make ready, prepare, fix, set up. 2. implement, utensil, tool.

**raṭā'pa* /rdap/. (*intr.*) to be in close alignment.

raṅtā'pa /rundap/. 1. preparations (*for religious or social event*). 2. (*tr.*) to prepare (*food or offerings*).

[*ltā'pa* /ldap/]

laṅtā'pa /lumdap/ [OK *laṅtāp* /ləndap/]. 1. order, series, succession; *laṅtā'pa noḥ*: thereafter. 2. section, group.

stā'pa /sdap/ [OK *stap* /sdap/ (K.353S: 17 and K.343S: 9, A.D. 878-977) ~ *stāp* /sdap/ (K.878: 14, A.D. 898)]. 1. (*to follow closely with the ear*) to give ear, lend an ear, heed, hearken, listen. 2. (*by extension*) to give heed, hear, mind, understand, obey.

saṅtā'pa /səndap/ [OK *saṅtāp* /səndap/ 'female slave

name' (K.109: 20, A.D. 655) ~ *santāp* /səndap/ 'female slave name' (K.713: 11, A.D. 893) ~ *santap* /səndap/ (K.354S: 9, A.D. 878-977) ~ *santāp* /səndap/ (K.198A: 15, A.D. 966)]. 1. (*hearing*) *dra'ña braḥ santā'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. = *raṅ-ṭā'pa*.

-*ṭā'pa* /-tap/. to soak. Cf. *tāpa*.

tamṇā'pa /tamnap/. fruit cooked in heavy syrup.

-*tāya* /-taaj/¹ [OK *tai* /təj/]. woman; wife. Cf. *-tai*, *-sai*.

mtāya /mdaaj/ [MK *mtāy(a)* /mdaaj/ (IMA 4B: 29, A.D. 1566), < particularizing /m-/]. mother.

-*tāya* /-taaj/². to be long and loose. Cf. *sāya*.

ratāya /rtaaj/. (*of a collectivity*) to hang down in long threads.

[*stāya* /sdaaj/]

santāya /sandaaj/. (*of eggplant, female breast, etc.*) to be long and soft, pendulous.

'*antāya* /qantaaj/. to be long and dragging, trailing.

-*tāra* /-daar/. (*intr.*) to open, spread out, be flat. Cf. *ṭā*, *-ṭāla*, *-tula*, *-tūla*, also *-dā*, *-dara*, *dala*, *-dura*, *dula*, etc.

[*tpāra* /tbaar/]

ṭampāra /dambaar/. 1. [MK (RSP 2462)] flat surface of abdomen. 2. metal plate, lamella. 3. (*intr.*) to be large and robust.

ktāra /kdaar/ [OK *khtār* /kdaar/ 'toponym' (K.421, 1 and 15, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (*tr.*) to bore or drill (*hole*) with a gimlet, auger bit or the like; to drive a hole into or through, pierce, perforate. 2. wooden plank, board; planks, planking, board flooring.

kantāra /kondaar/. 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. *ṭā*, *-ṭāra*, *-ṭula*, *-tula*, *-dā*, *-dāra*, *dāla*, *-dura*, *dula*, *dūra*, *dwla*, *-del*.

thnāla /tñaal/. (place for propagation) nursery for wet rice, seed bed, banked-up strip for seedlings.

ṭamṇāla /ḍamnaal/. 1. (act or process of) transmission, development, propagation; tradition; time, generation. 2. (tr.) to tell, narrate (story). 3. (intr.) to be of the same age or era, occur at the same time. Cf. *thnara*.

[*ktāla* /kdaal/]

kantāla /kondaal/ [OK *kantāl* /kəndaal/]. 1. flat, open space. 2. center, middle; mean, medium.

[*ptāla* /pdaal/]

paṇtāla /bandaal/. 1. [MK (RSP 15)] to spread, scatter, disperse. 2. to give rise to, produce.

តាវ' *tā'la* /dal/. 1. (tr.) to strike squarely. 2. (by restriction) to pound, bray (rice).

tpā'la /tbal/. mortar (for husking rice).

praṭā'la /pradal/. 1. (reciprocal) to box. 2. boxing, pugilism.

-តាវ' *-tāva* /-taaw/. to be long and thin. Cf. *dāva*.

ratāva /rtaaw/. 1. (intr.) to be long, elongated. 2. (intr., of limbs, paws, etc.) to be outsized, ungainly, disproportionate.

តាស *tāsa* /daah/ [OK *tās* /daah/]. 1. (tr.) to spread, lay out to spread (sth.) over (sth. else), cover (as with paper, cloth, leather, silver). Cf. *-ṭā'sa*, *dāsa*, *dā'sa*.

phtāsa /pdaah/. 1. [MK] to be widespread, common, undistinguished, ordinary. 2. to be undistinguished, indiscriminate, vulgar, unrefined; to be simple, mindless.

-តាស' *-ṭā'sa* /-dah/. to spread, loose. Cf. *tāsa*, *dāsa*, *dā'sa*, also *ṭwsa*, *ṭoh*, *-doh*.

[*ktā'sa* /kdah/]

kantā'sa /kandah/. (intr.) to sneeze.

sraṭā'sa /sradah/. (intr.) to be separated by intervals, have some distance between.

-តាសា -tāsā /-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.

paṅtāsā /bandaasaa/. curse, malediction, imprecation.

-តិចា -ṭica /-dəc/. See -ṭeca.

ktica /kdəc/. See kteca.

តិចា tica /təc/. 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 /ptəc/]

pantica /bantəc/. small amount: a little, bit, dash, dab, jot, modicum, drop, pinch, mite, whit, tittle, soupçon.

តិចា tita /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.

thnita /tnèt/, occurring in thnita thnama. 1. (intr.) to stick together, be close, intimate. 2. (tr.) to cling to, care for with love or affection.

phtita /pdèt/. 1. (tr.) to stick together, join; to blot up (ink), print (from photographic negative). 2. (tr.) to touch, feel, finger.

praṭita /pradèt/. 1. (reciprocal) to be touching, close. 2. (factive) to press up to.

-តិបា -ṭipa /-dèp/. to follow closely. Cf. ṭāpa, -ṭā'pa.

[ptipa /pdèp/. to cause to comply, instruct]

paṅtipa /bandèp/ [MK pantāpa /bəndəp/; for the vowel alteration cf. ktā'ta]. instruction, direction, order, advice, recommendation

-តិដា -ṭī /-dèəj/. to carry (?); to bear word. Cf. -dai.

stī /sdèəj/. 1. (intr.) to say something, speak (up). 2. (tr.) to speak to, address, be on speaking terms; to say, utter, declare; to tell, inform, voice, express, pronounce, announce; to propose, ask a favor; (by re-

striction) to ask for a girl in marriage. 3. (*tr.*) to speak out against, blame, censure; to scold, reprimand, reproach, rebuke.

samtī ~ samṭī /samdəej/. 1. (*that which carries?*) broken pod (of sesame, etc.), husk or chaff (of rice). 2. (*that which is spoken*) speech, words, utterance; discourse.

sraṭī /sradəej/ [MK sratīy /srədii/ (K.261C: 16 (A.D. 1639)]. 1. (*intr.*) to speak, say something. 2. (*tr.*) to speak against, speak ill of.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 tṛika /d̄ȳk/. 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.

thnṛika /tn̄ȳk/. 0. halter; animal led by halter. 1. (*intr.*) to be tame, tractable, amenable; to be trained, broken in.

trika /tr̄ȳk/. 1. (*tr.*) to guide by means of a halter or reins. 2. (*by trope*) to lead (*as troops*), conduct.

*tamṇṛika /dam̄n̄ȳk/. 1. (*act or fact of*) leading: guidance, conduct, leadership. 2. cartage, conveyance, transportation.

raṭṛika /rd̄ȳk/. (*intr.*) to be drawn up in line or file; to be aligned side by side.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 tṛiṇa /d̄ȳṇ/ [OK tyaṇ /d̄ȳəṇ/, 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. -ṭiaṇa.

ṭamṇṛiṇa /dam̄n̄ȳṇ/. 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.

[ṭaṭṛiṇa /d̄d̄ȳṇ/]

ṭantṛiṇa /d̄and̄ȳṇ/ [OK taṇṭyaṇ /d̄ənd̄ȳəṇ/ (K.878: 7, A.D. 898) ~ taṇṭyaṇ /d̄ənd̄ȳəṇ/ (K.344: 33, A.D. 985), desiderative]. 1. (*archaic*) to ask, question, query, inquire. 2. to ask for the hand of a girl.

ptiṇa /pd̄ȳṇ/ [OK phtyaṇ /pd̄ȳəṇ/ (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*.

pantña /bandỳṅ/. (*act, fact or result of*) suing, action at law, suit, indictment.

តឹង *tña* /tỳṅ/ [OK *tyañ* /tyəṅ/]. 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. *-ṭāña*, *-ṭāmña*, *tāña*, *-tœña*, *-tiaña*, *-dāña*, *-dña*, *dēña*, *-dāmña*.

t'ña /tqỳṅ/. (*intr.*) to be disinclined, reluctant, recalcitrant.

tam'ña /tamqỳṅ/. 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).

**tamñña* /tamnỳṅ/. (*fact or state of*) being tense, etc.: tenseness, tension, rigidity.

ktña /kdỳṅ/ [OK *ktiñ* /kdỳṅ/ (K.910: 13, A.D. 651)]. 0. to be bound, obligated. 1. to be in debt, indebted, owe money.

kamṭña /kamdỳṅ/. 1. [MK (RSP 589)] tie, bond, fetter (*in Buddhist sense*); worry, anxiety. 2. debt, obligation. 3. to owe, be indebted or encumbered.

[*phtña* /ptỳṅ/]

pantña /bantỳṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to tighten, stiffen, harden, stretch; to be severe, demanding; (*of duties*) to be urgent, pressing. 2. type of fowling net.

stña /sdỳṅ/. 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.

samṭña /samdỳṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to stretch tight, spread so as to be rigid or taut. 2. (*intr.*) to stretch out to full length, lie stiff.

-ត្រីប *-tīpa* /-dỳp/. to be small, undeveloped. Cf. *ṭāpa*, *-ṭiapa*, *dāpa*.

ktīpa /kdỳp/ [OK *khtip* /kdỳp/ (K.99N: 23, A.D. 922), female slave name]. 1. (*of fruit*) to be rudimentary, just taking shape. 2. fruit bud.

**kamṭīpa* /kamdỳp/. (*intr., of persons, buildings, etc.*) to be small and low.

-តម្លៃ *-tīma /-tỳm/*. to adorn. Cf. *-dima*.

[*khtīma /ktỳm/*. to be decorative, ornamental]

kantīma /kantỳm/. 1. (*of young women*) to be small and delicately formed. 2. (*of young women*) to sit in an attractive, decorous manner, without sprawling.

តុក *tuka /dok/*. 1. (*tr.*) to beat, pound, hammer. 2. (*by trope*) to importune, dun, plague. Cf. *tā'ka*, *duka*, *-sā'ka*.

-តុក *-tuka /-tok/*. to weigh down, be heavy. Cf. *-toka*, *toka*, also *ta'ka*, *tā'ka*, *tuka*, *tūka*, *teka*, *duka*, *-sā'ka*.

ktuka /kdok/. 1. (*intr.*) to fall heavily, drop with a thud or thump. 2. (*by trope*) to have a heavy heart, have a weight or burden on one's mind; to have a sudden sinking feeling, have one's heart in one's mouth.

kaṅtuka /kandok/. 1. (*intr.*) to be weighty, heavy, burdensome, onerous. 2. (*intr.*) to carry a heavy burden of affliction.

stuka /sdok/ [OK *stuk /sduk/* (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.

តួនា *tuṅa /doŋ/* [Skt/P *tuṅga* 'high, lofty, prominent']. (*intr.*) to be high, tall and slender, towering, imposing.

**traṅtuṅa /tradon/*. (*intr.*) to be remarkably high and majestic.

**phtuṅa /pdon/*. 0. to hold on high. 1. (*tr.*) to hold up, support, sustain. 2. (*by trope*) to inspire with strength or vigor.

-តុច *-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.

-តួនា *-tuṅa /-ton/*. to be arrested, stunted. Cf. *da'ña* *-duṅa*.

[*khtuṅa /kton/*]

kantuṅa /kanton/. (*intr.*) to be short in stature, esp. stocky, thickset, squat.

តុត *tuta* /dot/ [OK *tut* /dūt/ (K.265N: 7, 8, A.D. 959)]. 1. (tr.) to fire, as iron in a forge; to burn (rubbish, etc.). 2. (tr.) to cook over fire: to grill, toast, roast.

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.

ṭamputa ~ *ṭamputa* /ḍambot/. cooking-sticks.

តុណ *tuna* /don/. 1. (intr., of elephant) to back up, move backward. 2. (by trope) to be brought low by reversal of fortune or failure, be in reduced circumstances. Cf. -*tūna*.

[*ptuna* /pdon/]

pantuna /bandon/. 1. (tr.) to order (elephant) to back up. 2. (by trope) to reduce (s.o.) to penury.

*តុប *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 sth. 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. *ratā'ka*.

-តុល *-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*.

តុស *tusa* /doh/. 1. (tr.) to rub, scour, grind. 2. (by extension) to chafe, graze.

ṭamṇusa /ḍamnoh/. 1. (act or operation of) rubbing, scouring, grinding, chafing. 2. (that which is rubbed or grazed) rubbed or chafed place, mark of grazing.

ṭaṭusa /ḍdoh/. (tr.) to rub frequently or repeatedly on.

traṭusa /tradoh/ = *ṭaṭusa*.

ត្រុះ តុះ /doh/. 1. (*intr.*) to grow, sprout, spring up, shoot. 2. (*by trope*) to increase, improve. 3. (*by trope*) to arise, appear, emerge.

ត្រាណុះ /damnoh/. (*act or process of*) growing: growth, development, emergence.

* ប្រតុះ /pdoh/. 1. (*tr.*) to sow, plant. 2. (*tr.*) to transplant.

ប្រាណុះ /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.

ត្រុះ តុះ /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.

[phtuh /ptoh/]

ប្រាណុះ /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.

-ត្រុះ តុះ /-dook/. to stretch out. Cf. ត្រុះ តុះ.

រាត្រុះ /rdook/. 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.

ស្រុះ /sdook/. 1. (*intr.*) to be stretched out, extended, reclining, recumbent. 2. (*intr.*) to be stiff, rigid (*while lying flat*).

ស្រុះ តុះ /sandook/. 1. (*tr.*) to extend (*arms, legs*). 2. (*intr.*) to be extended.

ត្រុះ តុះ /dooŋ/ [OK ត្រុះ តុះ /dooŋ/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D. 611) ~ ត្រុះ តុះ /dooŋ/ (K.659: 18, A.D. 968)]. 1. *Cocos nucifera* (Palme), the coconut palm. 2. coconut.

ត្រុះ តុះ /tbòŋ/ [OK ត្រុះ តុះ /tbuuəŋ/ (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.

ត្រុះ តុះ /dambòŋ/ [OK ត្រុះ តុះ /dəmboŋ/ (K.388C: 2, A.

D. 578-677) ~ *tampvañ* /dʌmbuuəŋ/ (K.158B: 26, A.D. 925)]. 1. start, beginning, outset. 2. source, origin.

-ដូង *-tūna* /-dòon/ [OK *tvon* /dʌuuəŋ/, > Thai ตวง /tuəŋ/ 'to measure the volume of, by dipping up in a container']. to draw water. Cf. *ṭaṇa*.

'*antūna* /qandòon/ [OK 'anton /qəndoon/ 'liquid measure (as for oil)'] (K.451N: 7, A.D. 680) ~ 'antvañ /qənduuəŋ/ (K.421: 2, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. well (*puteus*). 2. mine-shaft.

ដូច *tūca* /dòoc/. (*tr.*) to resemble, be like (alike), similar, as. Cf. *-ṭeca*.

ṭamṇūca /damnòoc/. likeness, similarity, resemblance.

praṭūca /pradòoc/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to be like one another, alike. 2. (*tr.*) to liken, compare.

តូច *tūca* /tòoc/ [OK *toc* /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) and *tuc* ~ *tūc* /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.

ṭamṇūca /tamnòoc/. 1. [MK (RSP 3461)] littleness, smallness, small size. 2. (*condition or time of being small*) childhood.

[*phtūca* /ptòoc/]

pantūca /bantòoc/. 1. (*tr.*) to make smaller, reduce, diminish, contract, minimize. 2. (*by trope*) to humiliate, mortify.

-ឆ្លៀត *-tūña* /-tòon/. to moan. Cf. *dwña*.

t'ūña /tqòon/. (*intr.*) to moan, groan; to grumble, complain.

tam'ūña /tamqòon/. 1. moaning, complaining; moan, complaint. 2. grumbler, (constant) complainer.

-ដួង *-tūna* /-dòon/. to back up, be low, hang down. Cf. *ṭuna*.

[*ṭatūna* /ddòon/]

**ṭantūna* /tandòon/ = *santūna*.

[*ptūna* /pdòon/]

**paṅtūna* /bandòon/. 1. plumb-line. 2. pendulum.

[stūna /sdòon/]

saṅtūna /sandòon/. 1. (*tr.*) to dangle, suspend. 2.
(*tr.*) to sound (*depth*). 3. weight; ballast.

- ត្រៀន -ṭūnmāna /-dòonmíiən/. to train, teach. Cf. *dūnmāna*.

[tpūnmāna /tbòonmíiən/]

ṭaṃpūnmāna /ḍambòonmíiən/. 1. training, teaching. 2.
self-discipline, self-control. 3. instruction, exhortation, guidance, counsel.

តូប tūpa /tòop/. 1. temporary shelter, hut, bothy. 2. temporary shop, (*florist's, etc.*) stand, booth. 3. miniature shrine. Cf. -ṭupa, tupa.

[khtūpa /ktòop/]

*kantūpa /kantòop/. 1. shelter, cabin. 2. stand, kiosk.

ត្រួត tūra /dòor/ [OK *tor /ḍoor/ ~ tvar /ḍuuər/ (K.255: 3, A.D. 978)]. (*tr.*) to trade, exchange, swap, barter.

thnūra /tnòor/ [OK *tnor* /tnoor/ (K.76: 11, A.D. 578-677; K. 78: 23, A.D. 668-677) ~ *thnvar* /tnuuər/ (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.

*ṭaṃnūra /ḍamnòor/. (*process or practice of*) exchange.

ptūra /pdòor/. 1. (*tr.*) to trade for. 2. (*tr.*) to change, replace.

- តូល -ṭūla /-dòol/. head; to bulge. Cf. -*dura*, *dula*, -*dūra*, *dūla*, *dwla*, -*dela*, -*dēla*.

[tpūla /tbòol/]

ṭaṃpūla /ḍambòol/. 1. top, crest. 2. roof.

- តូល -tūla /-tòol/. to grow out from a center. Cf. *ṭā*, -*ṭāra*, *ṭāla*, also -*dā*, -*dāra*, *dāla*.

[ptūla /pdòol/]

paṅtūla /bandòol/. 1. pith; heartwood. 2. core.

ត្រួត twca /ḍuuəc/ [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.

ṭamnwca /dɑmn̄uəc/. 1. (*tr.*, to bring to the point of) to press, urge, incite (s.o. to do sth.). 2. (*that which forms*) any small formation, such as a pustule or beading tear. 3. [MK (RSP 848)] point of origin; place, spot.

phtwca /pɔ̀uəc/. 1. (*tr.*) to bring into being (*for the first time*), begin. 2. (*intr.*) to come into view (*unexpectedly*).

^{ṣṣ} *twca* /t̄uəc/ [Cf. *ṭwca*. OK *toc* /tooc/ (K.8: 7, A.D. 578-777) ~ *tvoc* ~ *tvuc* /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*.

**tamnwca* /tɑmn̄uəc/. 1. (*fact or condition of being small*) smallness, littleness, meagerness (*of resources*), slenderness (*of income*). 2. small person or creature.

[*phtwca* /pɔ̀uəc/]

pantwca /bant̄uəc/. small amount, bit, a little.

stwca /sd̄uəc/. (*intr.*) to be slight, spare, slim.

-^{ṣṣ} *twna* /-t̄uən/. to repeat; to insist. Cf. *-dwna*.

thwna /th̄uən/. See *dhwna*.

prathwna /prath̄uən/. See *pradhwna*.

^{ṣṣ} *twla* /d̄uəl/ [OK *tol* /dool/ 'male slave name' (K.127: 8, A.D. 683) ~ *tval* /d̄uəl/ 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.

OK *tnol* /tnool/ [K.904: 18, A.D. 713] ~ *thnval* /tnuəl/ [K.173: 3, A.D. 947?]. 1. drop, drop-off. 2. steep slope or riverbank.

ṭamnwla /dɑmn̄uəl/. (*act or fact of dropping*) fall, drop.

ktwla /kd̄uəl/. low spirits, dejection, depression, melancholy; sadness, sorrow.

phtwla /pɔ̀uəl/ [OK **phtval* /pɔ̀uəl/]. 1. (*tr.*) to fell, knock down, topple, overthrow. 2. (*by extension*) to fell in battle, slay.

**paṅtwla* /band̄uəl/. (*tr.*) to knock down, floor, fell.

ឆ្លុស *twsa* /dùuəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to take off or away, remove part of; to draw off (*water, etc.*). 2. (*tr.*) to serve up (*rice, etc.*). Cf. *toh*, *-doh*, also *-tā'sa*.

-តែង *-tæna* /-taaəŋ/. to be tight, taut. Cf. *-tāna*, *-tāmna*, *tāna*, *-tiaña*, *-dāña*, *=dīña*, *dēña*, *-dāmna*.

stæna /sdaaəŋ/. 0. to be stretched out, elongated. 1. to be thin, slim, slender. 2. to be slight, light.

samtæna /samdaaəŋ/. *derogatory form of stæna*.

តែត *tæta* /taaət/, 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 /camtaaət/. 1. (*tr.*) to place on the highest level, elevate to the top or pinnacle. 2. (*intr.*) to set oneself above others.

[*phtæta* /ptaaət/]

pantæta /bantaaət/ = *pandæta*.

តែង *tæna* /taaən/. 0. to be alert, vigorous. 1. (*of kings, monks*) to awaken.

kratæna /krataaən/. 1. (*intr.*) to be strong-limbed, powerful, firm, solid. 2. (*by trope*) to be eager, ardent, zealous.

-តែប *-tæpa* /-daaəp/. to smell, be odorous.

thæpa /thaaəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to sniff (at), take a whiff of; (*by restriction*) to kiss by sniffing. 2. (*by extension*) to hold close, hug, embrace.

tamnpæpa /damnaaəp/. 1. (*intr., of civet and species of grain*) to be strong, strong-scented, pungent, heady. 2. (*sruva*) *tamnpæpa*: glutenous rice.

តែម *tæma* /daaəm/ [OK *tem* /dæəm/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611) ~ *tem* /dæəm/ (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.

[t̄at̄œma /d̄daaəm/]

t̄ant̄œma /d̄andaaəm/. 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.

phtœma /p̄daaəm/. (*factive*) to begin, undertake.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ t̄œya /taaəj/, occurring in toḥ t̄œya. to be unconcerned, indifferent.

[khtœya /ktaaəj/]

kantœya /kantaəj/. to be (brutally) indifferent; to be heedless, unfeeling, heartless, apathetic.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ t̄œra /daaər/ [OK *ter /d̄æər/, probably allomorph of *ter /d̄æər/ ~ *tir /d̄iir/ 'to place one after the other, proceed one by one' (cf. modern t̄era 'to sew'); > Thai เดิน /d̄æn/ (presupposing *เดิน /d̄æn/) '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. t̄era.

thmœra /tmaaər/ [MK tmera /tm̄æər/]. 1. walker, pedestrian; foot-traveler, wayfarer; thmœra brai: *coureur de bois*, hunter. 2. (*by restriction*) foot-soldier, infantryman.

t̄am̄n̄œra /dam̄naaər/ [MK tam̄nera /d̄am̄n̄æər/, > Thai ดำเนิน /dam̄n̄æn/]. 1. (*act or process of*) walking, marching, moving, traveling, functioning, proceeding. 2. (*fact or result of moving*) walk, march, movement, travel, journey, progress, development. 3. (*manner of moving*) walk, gait, course, path, way, procedure; behavior, conduct.

[jhtœra /cdaaər/. to move (step by step) along an inclined plane (?)]

jan̄t̄œra /cundaaər/. 1. ladder. 2. (flight of) steps, stairs; stairway, staircase.¹

[ptœra /p̄daaər/]

pan̄t̄œra /bandaaər/. 1. (*tr.*) to walk (*dog*), take for a walk or stroll; to take, lead (*as by arm or ear*).

¹Jan̄t̄œra is possibly a compound by origin; witness MK c̄amma jœna t̄era k̄a'cca (IMA 38: 51) 'guarding winding staircases', < jœna 'leg/foot; stand, pedestal, support'.

2. (*tr.*) to go on or keep (*doing*), continue; (*by deverbalization*) while, at the same time.

- ឥដ្ឋ ឯ -*ṭiãna* /-ḍȳyən/ [Cf. Thai เตี๋ยง /diən/ 'to pound down'].
to pound (*rice*) in a mortar.

kṭiãna /kḍȳyən/ [Cf. Thai กระต๋อง /kradȳən/]. type of
large rice mortar.

ឥដ្ឋ ឯ *ṭiãna* /ḍīiən/ [Possibly allomorph of -*ṭiãna*]. to glance
sideways, look out of the corner of one's eyes.

**sraṭiãna* /sraḍīiən/. 1. (*tr.*) to look like, seem as if. 2.
(*tr.*) to resemble, be like or similar to.

- ឥដ្ឋ ឯ -*ṭiãna* /-ḍīiən/ [Cf. Thai เตี๋ยง /diən/ 'to know', < OK
tyaṅ /dyən/]. to know. Cf. *ṭiãna*.

phṭiãna /pḍīiən/ [OK *phtyaṅ* /pdyən/ (K.569: 13, A.D. 1011)].
(*clerical*) to inform, by normal discourse or recitation
of texts. Cf. *pṭiãna*.

- ឥត្យ ឯ -*ṭiãna* /-ṭīiən/. to stretch, tighten. Cf. -*ṭãna*, -*ṭãm̄na*,
t̄ãna, -*t̄œna*, -*d̄ãna*, -*d̄iãna*, *d̄œna*, -*d̄ãm̄na*.

sṭiãna /sḍīiən/ [MK *sṭiãna* /sḍīiən/, altered in modern to
sp̄iãna /sb̄īiən/¹]. *khsē sp̄iãna*: line or cord used by
monks for drying laundry.

- ឥដ្ឋ ឯ -*ṭiãna* /-ḍīiən/. to be solid. Cf. -*ta'na*, *t̄ã'na*.

kṭiãna /kḍīiən/. (*intr.*) to be solid, firm, hard.

kaṅṭiãna /kanḍīiən/. (*intr.*) to be firm to the touch.

raṭiãna /rḍīiən/. (*intr.*) to be solidly packed, pressed up
one against the other.

ឥដ្ឋ ឯ *ṭiãpa* /ḍīiəp/. (*intr.*) to be of small stature, short,
undersized. Cf. *t̄ãpa*, -*t̄iãpa*, *d̄ãpa*.

kṭiãpa /kḍīiəp/. (*intr.*) to be runty, stunted, dwarfed.

ឥដ្ឋ ឯ *ṭiãla* /ḍīiəl/ [OK **tyal* /ḍīiəl/]. 1. (*tr.*) to find fault
with, blame, criticize; to censure, rebuke, reproach, rep-
rimand; to accuse, condemn. 2. (*tr.*) to abuse, insult,
outrage; to scorn, scoff at, disdain, despise, revile.

**t̄ãm̄n̄iãla* ~ *t̄ãm̄n̄iãla* /dam̄n̄īiəl/ [OK *tam̄nyal* /d̄am̄n̄īiəl/ (K.
879: 17, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (*act or fact of blaming*)

blame, criticism, etc. 2. (*result of blaming*) disdain, scorn, opprobrium.

តែក ̣teka /dèek/ [OK *tek /deek/ ~ *tyak /diæk/]. 1. to stretch oneself out, be recumbent, recline. 2. to lie down (*to rest, to sleep*), repose, sleep; to go to bed. Cf. ̣tā'ka, also ̣ta'ka, ̣tuka, -̣toka, toka, duka.

̣tamneka /damnèek/. 1. (*act or fact of*) lying down, going to bed; rest, repose; sleep, slumber. 2. sleeping-place.

phteka /pdèek/. 1. (*tr.*) to lay down, lay to rest, put to bed. 2. (*intr.*) to lie down, lay oneself down. 3. phteka phtita: to love tenderly.

*panteka /bandèek/ = phteka.

-តែច -̣teca /-dac/¹ [Cf. Thai ๓๓ /dèt/ 'to be explicit, irrevocable']. to be broken off, detached. Cf. ̣tāca, ̣tā'ca, -̣tā'ta, -̣tica, -̣toca.

kteca /kdac/. 1. (*tr.*) to snap or flick off with the fingers. 2. (*tr.*) to pinch hard (*with fingers*). Cf. ktica.

steca /sdac/ [OK stac /sdac/ (K.560: 4, A.D. 578-777) ~ stāc /sdac/ (K.872S: 10, A.D. 878-977); MK staca ~ steca /sdac/, > Thai ស្តីង /sadèt/]. 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.

samteca /samdac/ [OK samtac /səndac/ (K.340: 2, A.D. 778-877) ~ samtāc /səndac/ (K.235D: 98, A.D. 1052); MK samtaca ~ samteca /səmdac/, > Thai សំព័ង /səmdət/]. 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.

-តែច -̣teca /-dèec/². to resemble, be like. Cf. ̣tūca.

mteca /mdèec/. 1. in what manner? how? 2. for what cause? why?

តែញ ̣teña /dèen/. 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. -deña.

ṭamṇeña /damnèeṅ/. 1. (*act of*) chasing, hunting; chase, hunt, pursuit. 2. (*act of*) raising the price of.

chteña /cdèeṅ/. clitoris.

*pteña /pdèeṅ/. 0. to dismiss (*from orders*). 1. [Surin: /pdèeṅ/] term of address for former monks.

paṇṭeña /bandèeṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to give chase to, pursue, hunt down. 2. (*tr.*) to drive out, expel.

praṭeña /pradèeṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to go after, pursue, track. 2. (*by trope*) to challenge insistently.

[lteña /ldèeṅ/]

*lamṭeña /lumdèeṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be dogged, sedulous, assiduous, persevering. 2. (*intr.*) to be constant, regular.

ṭera /dèer/ [OK *ter /deer/ ~ *tir /diir/]. 0. to put down one after the other, proceed step by step. 1. ṭera ṭāsa: to be scattered in stages. 2. to stitch, sew. Cf. ṭæra.

thnera /tnèer/. 1. (*act or fact of*) stitching, sewing. 2. (*result of stitching*) stitch.

OK tpir /tbiir/ [Cf. Thai ทะเบียน /thabiən/ 'record, register, catalogue, inventory', presupposing *တဲး° or ရဲး°]. (*cloth*) record roll.

OK tmir /tmiir/. sewer, seamster/seamstress.

ṭēña /daaeṅ/ [OK teñ /dʃeṅ/]. 0. to be present, immanent, in evidence, in view, visible. 1. *derogatory term of address used by superiors to inferiors, always preceded by familiar headwords 'ā /qaa/ (for males) and me /mée/ (for females)*. Cf. -deña, dēña.

ktēña /kdaaeṅ/. 1. (*of cry*) to be shrill, keen. 2. cry of pain or grief. 3. to be painful, unbearable.

kaṇṭēña /kandaaeṅ/. to be unhappy, forlorn; to be terrible, miserable.

[gtēña /kdaaeṅ/. to be present]

gamtēña /kumdaaeṅ/. 0. presence or person of an august being. 1. (*of the Buddha or king*) lord. 2. (*of a husband of high station*) lord.

OK mrateñ /mrədeṅ/ [K.270N: 36 (A.D. 921), with mrateñ /mrədeṅ/ (K.451: 1, A.D. 680), mratāñ /mrədaaṅ/ (K.

557/600S: 3, A.D. 611), and *mratāñ* /mrədaaŋ/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), all with pfx /mrə-/ = particularizing /-m-/
0. presence or person of a eminent person. 1. lord.

OK *kamrateñ* /kəmmrədeɛŋ/ (*sic*) [K.818: 7 (A.D. 578-777) with *kammrateñ* /kəmmrədeɛŋ/ (K.341N: 2, (A.D. 700), *kamrateñ* /kəmmrədeɛŋ/ (K.682A: 2, A.D. 921), *kamratāñ* /kəmmrədaaŋ/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), *kamratāñ* /kəmmrədaaŋ/ (K.44: 10, A.D. 674), *kammratāñ* /kəmmrədaaŋ/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), *kamratāñ* /kəmmrədaaŋ/ (K.493: 25, A.D. 657); secondary pfx /kvn-/ + *mrateñ*]. 0. presence or person of an exalted eminence. 1. high lord.

stēña /sdaaɛŋ/ [OK *steñ* /sdɛɛŋ/ (K.388B: 15, A.D. 578-677), *steñ* /sdɛɛŋ/ (K.252S: 15, A.D. 942)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be clear, manifest, conspicuous, obvious, evident. 2. (*intr.*) to be wonderful, miraculous, admirable. 3. august presence, (noble) person, eminence. 4. (*tr.*) [Surin: /sdɛɛŋ/] to make manifest, show, express, convey, display, represent (*role*), give (*recitation*).

samtēña ~ *samṭēña* /samdaaɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to come into view, appear miraculously. 2. (*tr.*) to manifest, show, exhibit, evince.

OK *kamsteñ* /kəmsdɛɛŋ/ [K.415: 3 (A.D. 877) and *kamsteñ* /kəmsdɛɛŋ/ (K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977); pfx /kvn-/ 'superior being']. arch-*stēña*, high-ranking noble.

𑄓𑄗𑄚𑄚 *tēña* /taaɛŋ/ [MK *teña* /tɛɛŋ/, < (?) Thai แต่ง /təŋ/]. 1. (*tr.*) to dress, arrange, beautify, embellish, decorate, ornament, adorn; to compose (*literary work*), write. 2. to set up, build, erect, establish, construct. 3. to order, dispose, appoint; to control, manage, administer.

taṃṇēña /taṃnaaɛŋ/ ~ *ṭaṃṇēña* /daṃnaaɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to alter one's appearance, change clothes. 2. order, arrangement, disposition; charge, function, post; power, authority, jurisdiction; care, concern, trouble.

-𑄓𑄗𑄚𑄚 -*tēta* /-daaɛt/. to rise, float.

tratēta /tradaaɛt/. 1. (*intr.*) to rise up or stand high in the air. 2. (*intr.*) to be high, lofty; to be sublime, superb, magnificent.

[*ptēta* /pdaaɛt/]

pantēta /bandaaɛt/. 1. (*tr.*) to float, set afloat or adrift. 2. (*by trope*) to let oneself go, fall into slovenly ways.

[*phtoka* /*ptaaok*/]

pantoka /*bantaaok*/. 1. (*tr.*) to hang in the manner of a pendulum. 2. neck pendant.

pratoka /*prataaok*/. (*factive, of humans*) to have a roll of fatty tissue overhanging the hips.

ratoka /*rtaaok*/. (*of a collectivity*) to dangle in amorphous clusters or globules. Cf. *ratoña*.

stoka /*staaok*/. (*intr.*) to hang head down (*as a bat*).

samtoka /*samtaaok*/. (*intr.*) to hang and swing inertly, dangle.

តោង *toña* /*taaon*/. 1. (*intr.*) to hang or be suspended. 2. (*tr.*) to hang on to, cling to, grip, clutch. Cf. *doña*.

ktoña /*kdaaon*/. sail.

[*phtoña* /*ptaaon*/]

pantoña /*bantaaon*/. 1. (*tr.*) to hang, suspend. 2. (*tr.*) to draw, drag, tow, tug. 3. neck pendant.

pratoña /*prataaon*/. 1. (*tr.*) to swing or dangle from (*sth. overhead*). 2. (*reciprocal*) to grip one another, come to grips, grapple.

ratoña /*rtaaon*/. (*of a collectivity*) to hang thickly. Cf. *ratoka*.

[*stoña* /*sdaaon*/]

santoña /*sandaaon*/. (*tr.*) to haul or drag; to tow.

-តោង *-toña* /*-taaon*/. stock, stem; stick. Cf. *taña*, *-ta'ña*, *daña*, *da'ña*, *-duña*, *dūña*, *dwña*.

tmoña /*tmaaon*/. stick, cudgel.

moña /*móon*/ [By reduction < *tmoña*]. heavy long-handled club or bludgeon. ~ *moña* /*maaon*/ [Cf. Thai ไม้ /*moon*/. hour (of clock).

tramoña /*tramaaon*/¹ [Anomalous expansion of *tmoña*]. (*intr.*) to bulge, swell. But cf. *tramoña*².

តោច *toça* /*daaoc*/ [OK *toc* /*dooc*/]. (*intr.*) to be separated into parts or pieces, (all) apart, in pieces, loose. Cf. *tāca*, *tā'ca*, *-tā'ta*, *-tica*, *-teca*.

[*thmoca* /*tmaaoc*/]

tramoca /*tramaaoc*/ [Anomalous expansion of **thmoca*]. (*intr.*) to be all alone, friendless.

[*ktoca /kdaaoc/*]

kaṅtoca /kandaac/. 1. (*intr.*) to be all alone in an isolated place, solitary. 2. (*intr.*) to suffer from solitude or isolation, be lonesome, melancholy.

raṭoca /rdaac/. 1. (*perfective*) to be separated from one's own group; to wander alone. 2. (*of a collectivity*) to be in pieces, falling apart. Cf. *raṭā'ca*.

᥄᥇᥈ ᥄᥇᥈ *ṭota /daaot/* [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 /tnaaot/ [Cf. OK *tuṅnot ~ taṅnot /dæŋnoot/* (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'¹]. *Borassus flabelliformis* (Palmae), the fan or sugar palm.

**thnota /tnaaot/*. 0. impaling pole; skewer, spit. 1. wire or needle for holding papers, bills, and the like.

traṅota /tranaaot/ [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 /pdaaot/. 1. (*tr.*) to plunge a knife straight down into; (*of bird*) to swoop straight down on (*prey*). 2. (*intr.*) to aim or sight straight down.

'*aṅtota /qandaac/*. stake, pale.

᥄᥇᥈ ᥄᥇᥈ *ṭopa /daaop/*. (*intr., of flowers*) to be folded up, closed, unopened. Cf. *-ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, tapa, -sapa, -sā'pa*, also *da'pa, dā'pa*.

ktopa /kdaaop/. 1. (*of petals*) to fold up or inward; (*by trope, of arms and legs*) to bend, double up. 2. variety of cabbage.

¹Cf. OK *tampon̄(n̄)*, unidentified botanical species (vid. C V: 24 note 6), probably 'the **tpoṅ* species', < **tpoṅ* 'to be tall and strong, imposing'; OK *saṅke* 'the *ske* species', < *ske* 'Com-bretaceæ or Verbenaceæ'; and OK *suṅnāy* 'the **snāy* species', < **snāy* = modern *snāy* 'Salvadora sp.; wedge (in wheel spoke). On the last vid. C V: 36, 38 and note 5.

𑖦𑖦𑖦 *toma* /daaom/ [Skt/P *uttama*]. (*intr.*) to be high, tall, imposing.

traṭoma /tradaaom/. (*intr.*) to be lofty, towering.

𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 *toya* /daaoj/ [OK *toy* /ḍooj/ (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.

[*ptoya* /pdaaoj/]

paṅtoya /bandaaoj/ [OK *pantoy* /bṅḍooj/ (K.175E, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (*tr.*) to go along with, tolerate, allow, be favorable to. 2. length, longitudinal dimension.

MK *mtoya* /mḍooj/ [RSP 2821]. one side; on one side.

[*ltoya* /ldaaoj/]

laṅtoya /lumdaaoj/, occurring only in *laṅtā'pa laṅtoya*: order, sequence, succession.

'*aṅtoya* /qandaaoj/, occurring only in '*aṅta'pa 'aṅtoya*. = *laṅtā'pa laṅtoya*.

𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 *ṭora* /daaor/. 1. (*intr.*) to spread, swell. 2. (*tr.*) to spread over, overrun.

biṭora /pidaaor/ [MK *bīytor* /piḍoor/, expansion of factive **ptora* by attraction of Skt/P *vi-* 'apart, in different directions']. 1. (*intr.*) to be scented, perfumed, fragrant. 2. scent, aroma.

𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 *ṭola* /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.

praṭola /pradaaol/. 1. [MK *pratola* /prḍool/ (RSP 4858)] to push each other back, push or shove one another. 2. (*by trope*) to engage in a battle of words, bicker.

-𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 -*tola* /-taaol/. to be alone. Cf. *dola*.

tramola /tramaaol/ [Anomalous expansion of **thmola*]. (*intr.*) to be all alone, all by oneself, solitary.

တံ : *toḥ* /daoh/ [MK *toḥ* /doh/]. 1. (*tr.*) to loose (*bonds*), undo, untie; to disentangle, unravel; to take off (*garments*), remove; to separate; (*by trope*) to explain, solve, clarify, elucidate. 2. (*by extension*) to free (*s.o.*, *sth.*), set free or at liberty, disengage, release, extricate; to save, rescue, redeem. 3. (*tr.*) to get or be free of, get rid or quit of, leave, quit, vacate, forsake, abandon; to keep away from, steer clear of, shun, eschew. 4. (*tr.*) to clear, empty, unload. Cf. *ṭwsa*, *-doh*, also *-ṭā'sa*.

ṭamṇoh /damnaoh/. 1. (*act or fact of*) loosing, etc. 2. (*result of loosing*) release, relief. 3. explanation, excuse, pretext.

traṭoh /tradaoh/. 1. (*tr.*) to unravel, disentangle. 2. (*desiderative*) to try to break out of one's bonds.

**phtoḥ* /pdaoh/. (*rare*) to free, release; to relieve.

panṭoh /bandaoh/. 1. (*tr.*) to allow to escape, let go (*secretly*). 2. (*tr.*) to save, rescue, deliver.

raṭoh /rdaoh/ [MK *ratoḥ* /rdoh/]. (*intr.*) to be freed, released, saved, *esp.* from the fruit of *karma*.

ramṭoh /rumdaoh/ [MK *ramṭoh* /rəmdoh/]. 1. (*tr.*) to release, rescue; to spare, preserve; to relieve, absolve, acquit, discharge, ransom. 2. (*by restriction*) to save (*from pain, sorrow, etc.*).

stoḥ /sdaoh/. (*tr.*) to spit (out), expectorate.

samṭoh /samdaoh/ [OK *samṭoh* /səmdoh/ (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713), female slave name]. spittle, sputum.

တံ : *ṭau* /daw/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to go to, direct one's steps toward, make or wend one's way to, head or be bound for. 2. (*tr.*) to point to, indicate; to direct (*s.o.*), pilot, steer. Cf. *dau*, *-lau*.

[*ptau* /pdaw/. to lead, guide, instruct]

panṭau /bondaw/. riddle, conundrum, enigma (*for instruction of children*).

praṭau /pradau/ [Cf. OK *pradau* /prədəw/ 'to instruct']. 1. (*tr.*) to urge, drive, exhort, press. 2. (*by trope*) to instruct, teach; to pose (*riddle*).

stau /sdaw/¹. (*tr.*) to go direct to, head straight for.

samṭau /samdaw/¹. 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.

၎်တေ့ၣ် ṭau /daw/². 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*/]

ṭampau /*dambaw*/. 1. mark or wound caused by burning. 2. ulcer, abcess, sore.

ṭamṇau /*damnaw*/. 1. (*act or operation of*) moxibustion. 2. (*result of burning*) moxibustion mark.

ktau /*kdaw*/ [OK *khtau* /*kdəw*/; 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 /*kamdaw*/. 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.

[*raṭau* /*rdaw*/]

raṅtau /*rundaw*/. 1. mark or pit made by burning. 2. (*by extension*) hole, cavity, cave, excavation.

stau /*sdaw*/². 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.

saṅtau /*samdaw*/². (*tr.*) to insist upon, emphasize.

၎်တေ့ၣ် ṭum /*dom*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be gathered into a small mass. 2. small mass, lump, clod, block, cake, piece, bit; cluster, clump, bunch, tuft; pack, packet, parcel, package, bundle, bale. 3. (*by trope*) group, category.

**ktum* /*kdom*/. *regionalism for phtum*.

OK *kantum* /*kəndum*/. = *phtum*.

phtum /*pdom*/. 1. (*tr.*) to form into a small mass, roll up into a ball, make into a cake, block, lump, etc. 2. to amass, group, collect; to unite, unify.

pantum /*bandom*/. (*act or fact of*) gathering: collection; unification.

**mtum* /*mdom*/. one lump, one cake, etc.

**raṭum* /*rdom*/. (*intr.*) to be massed, clustered, bunched.

८१० *ṭam* /*dam*/ [OK *tām* /*dām*/]. 1. (*tr.*) to beat, pound, hammer. 2. (*by restriction*) to beat with a tool, work (*iron*); to forge. Cf. *dām*.

ṭamṇam /*damṇam*/. 1. (*act or result of*) beating, pounding, hammering; blow, knock; contusion. 2. (*dull or sharp*) pain.

praṭam /*pradam*/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to beat one another, exchange blows, fight, scuffle; to bump or knock into one another, collide. 2. fight, fray, *mêlée*; clash, collision.

[*raṭam* /*rdom*/]

raṇtam /*rundam*/. (*intr.*) to rattle, clatter (against each other); (*of teeth*) to chatter.

-८१० *-ṭam* /*-dam*/. to be dark. Cf. *dam*, *-dam*.

[*stam* /*sdam*/. to dull or deaden the senses]

saṇtam /*sandam*/. 1. (*tr.*) to put to sleep *by enchantment*. 2. (*by extension*) to hypnotize.

८१० *tām* /*dam*/¹ [OK *tām* /*dām*/]. (*tr.*) to boil (*water, rice*), esp. to cook (*rice*).

[*ṭatām* /*ddam*/]

ṭantām /*dandam*/ [OK *taṇtam* ~ *taṇtām* /*dāṇdam*/ (K.124: 14, 21, A.D. 803)]. (*regionalism*) to cook (*rice*).

८१० *tām* /*dam*/² [OK *tām* /*dām*/]. 1. (*tr.*) to plant (*single seeds*) in the ground, sow; (*by extension*) to grow (*crops*). 2. (*by further extension*) to set (*gems*), inlay. 3. (*by trope*) to set afoot, set up, establish, found.

thnām /*tnam*/. 0. plant. 1. (*by restriction*) medicinal plant: herb, simple, drug; medicine, remedy. 2. tobacco.

ṭamṇām /*damṇām*/ [OK *taṇṇam* /*dāṇṇam*/ (K.904B: 2, A.D. 713), male slave name, ~ *taṇṇām* /*dāṇṇam*/ (K.299: 18, A.D. 1078-1177)]. plantation, land under crops; farm, garden.

phtām /*pdam*/ [OK *phtām* /*pḍam*/ (K.380E: 27, A.D. 1038)]. 1. [MK] (*tr.*) to seat or fit (*arrow into bowstring*); (*by extension*) to loose, release, shoot, discharge; to send

(message), transmit, convey. 2. (*tr.*) to implant, inculcate, prescribe, enjoin; to lay down (*law*), order, command.

paṅtām /*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* /*qəṇḍam*/ [K.238B: 9 (A.D. 949), with *'antam* /*qəṇḍam*/ (K.54: 17, A.D. 629)]. = *ṭaṃṇām*.

-^၈*tām* /-*tam*/. to be attentive. Cf. *dām*.

thām /*tham*/. (*intr.*) to be grasping, niggardly.

^၈*tāmṇa* /*taṅ*/. 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. -*ṭāna*, *tāna*, *tīna*, *dāna*, -*dīna*, *dēna*, -*dāmṇa*.

taṃṇāmṇa /*tamṇaṅ*/. stake; bet, wager.

ktāmṇa /*kdaṅ*/. 1. (*intr.*, *to be fixed, of food*) to be hard and dry, encrusted, crusty. 2. crust, *esp.* rice encrusted on bottom of cooking-pot.

-^၈*tāmṇa* /-*taṅ*/. unit of capacity.

thāmṇa /*thaṅ*/ [Possibly same item as *thāmṇa* /*thaṅ*/ 'bucket, tub', attributed to Chinese (CLK, item 108)]. unit of capacity equal to about 40 litres.

[*khtāmṇa* /*ktaṅ*/]

kantāmṇa /*kantaṅ*/. unit of capacity equal to about 10 litres.

^၈*trā* /*traa*/¹ [OK *trā* /*traa*/ (K.181B: 12, A.D. 962)]. 1. (*tr.*) to make an identifying mark or note; to mark, seal, note; (*by extension*) to take note of, remark, observe. 2. seal, stamp.

tamrā /*tamraa*/. 1. notes, jottings; notebook, handbook. 2. seal (*on letter, document*), impress, brand.

TH

- ថយ *thaya* /thəɔj/ [Chinese (*CLK*, item 114), possibly through Thai ทย /thǒj/]. 1. (*intr.*) to ebb, recede, fall back. 2. (*by trope*) to decrease, diminish, lessen.
- panthaya* /banthəɔj/. 1. (*tr.*) to move or pull back. 2. (*by trope*) to decrease, diminish, lessen.
- ថប *thā'pa* /thap/ [Thai ทับ /tháp/, < 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* /prathap/ [Thai ประทับ /pratháp/, < 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.
- ថត *thkā'ta* /tkat/. (*archaic*) to ail, be unwell.
- tamkā'ta* /tamkat/. (*archaic*) ailment, illness, indisposition; languishment.

D

- ၄၈ ၊ *da'ka* /tuk/. 1. (*intr.*) to be beaten, battered, bruised, rumped. 2. (*by trope*) to be repeated, reiterated.
khda'ka /ktuk/. (*intr.*) to be rumped, crumpled.
kanda'ka /kantuk/. (*tr.*) to repeat, harp on; to importune, insist.
 [*dhma'ka* /tmuk/]
drama'ka /trɔmuk/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhma'ka*]. 1. (*intr.*) to trail, drag oneself, flag. 2. (*by trope*) to be languid, listless.
sda'ka /stuk/. 1. (*intr.*) to be pounded, thrashed, beaten to a pulp. 2. (*by trope*) to be shapeless and inert.
samda'ka /samtuk/. *intensive and derogatory form of sda'ka.*
- ၄၉ ၊ *daña* /tɔɔŋ/. 1. stem, (*short*) stalk, leafstalk, petiole, peduncle. 2. base part: lobe (*of ear*), alæ (*of nose*). 3. course, process. Cf. *ṭaña*, *ṭa'ña*, *-toña*, *da'ña*, *-duña*, *dūña*, *dwña*.
damñaña /tumɔɔŋ/. 1. course, process; development. 2. order, succession; method, logic. 3. *damñaña jā*: apparently, evidently.
radaña /rtɔɔŋ/. (*intr.*, *of fingers, beans, etc.*) to have the form of a slender cylinder, be columnar.
sdaña /stɔɔŋ/. 1. stem, stalk (*of bananas, ramie*). 2. (*intr.*) to be long and slim.
'andaña /qantɔɔŋ/. 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.
- ၅၀ ၊ *da'ña* /tuŋ/ [OK *dañ* /dɔŋ/]. 0. pole, staff (*for flag*). 1. standard, ensign; flag, banner, pennant. 2. (*tr.*) to extend, stretch out. Cf. *ṭaña*, *ṭa'ña*, *-toña*, *daña*, *-duña*, *dūña*, *dwña*.
khda'ña /ktuŋ/ [OK *kdañ* /kdɔŋ/]. 1. beam (*of boat*), cross-piece; transverse beam or girder; bridge (*of nose*). 2. plot, lot (*of land*). 3. division, section; group, category; head, chapter.
 OK *kandaññ* /kəndɔŋ/ [K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713)]. (*Countable*) plot or lot of land.

[chda'ña ~ jhda'ña /ctuŋ/]

camda'ña /cəmtuŋ/ ~ jamda'ña /cəmtuŋ/ [OK camdoñ /cəm-
dɔŋ/. adolescent, youngster.

prada'ña /pratəŋ/. (*reciprocal*) to tug one against the other; to contend, vie.

sda'ña /stuŋ/. 0. to stretch (*line*) down into water. 1. (*tr.*) to sound (*depth*). 2. (*by trope*) to sound, explore, probe, weigh, assay, gauge. 3. sounding weight.

samda'ña /səmtuŋ/. (*act or operation of*) sounding.

'anda'ña /qəntuŋ/ [Cf. OK dañdañ /dəŋdəŋ/]. eel.

𑄧𑄛 da'ca /tuc/. (*intr.*) to stop short, come to an abrupt halt. Cf. -tuca.

[phda'ca /ptuc/]

panda'ca /bantuc/. 1. (*tr.*) to stop short, bring to an abrupt halt. 2. (*by trope*) to inconvenience; to embarrass (*in public*).

𑄧𑄛 da'ña /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'ña /tumnəŋ/. 1. (*act, fact or state of*) being blocked, blockaded, obstructed, impeded; blockage, obstruction. 2. (*that which is arrested*) water backed up or impounded behind dam.

phda'ña /ptuŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to halt, check. 2. (*by trope*) to put a stop to, squelch, suppress, quash.

𑄧𑄛 danda /toən/ [Skt/P danda]. 1. stem (*of tree*), wooden stick; staff, pole, rod; (*by metonymy*) chastisement, punishment; penalty, fine; guilt, blame, fault. 2. order, command. Cf. -tandā.

𑄧𑄛 da'na /tuŋ/ [OK dan /dɔŋ/]. 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 /tratun/ = srada'na.

[dada'na /ttun/]

**danda'na /tuntun/*. (*intr.*) to become soft or slack, die down.

[*phda'na /ptun/*]

panda'na /bantun/ [OK *pandan /bændon/* (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*.

-ꠘꠘ *-dapa /-tɔɔp/* [OK *dop /dɔɔp/* (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 /ttɔɔp/*]

dandapa /tuntɔɔp/. (*intr.*) to walk jerkily, as if held back.

khdapa /ktɔɔp/. (*tr.*) to place (*one member*) against another in order to support it.

kandapa /kantɔɔp/. 1. loincloth. 2. (*contemptuous term for any cloth*) rag.

sdapa /stɔɔp/. (*tr.*) to place next to or over; to cover, envelop.

sradapa /sratɔɔp/. sheath around trunk of banana plant.

ꠘꠘ *da'pa /tup/* [OK *dap /dɔp/*]. 1. (*tr.*) to close (*opening*), cover, occlude; to block, obstruct. 2. (*tr.*) to hold back, retain, withstand; to hold up, proper, support, sustain. Cf. *thā'pa*, *-dapa*, *dāba*, *dā'pa*, *diapa*.

dhma'pa /tmup/. (*that which obstructs or does harm*) black magic, witchcraft, sorcery.

**drana'pa /trɔɔnup/* = *damna'pa*.

[*dha'pa /thup/*]

sandha'pa /santhup/. 1. (*tr.*) to close (*large opening*) tightly. 2. (*by trope*) to quash, stifle.

damna'pa /tumɔɔp/ [OK *damnap /dɔɔnɔɔp/* (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* /bændɔp/ (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.

𑄎𑄧 *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.

𑄎𑄨 *daya* /tɔɔj/. 1. (*intr.*) to jut (out), protrude, bulge; (*by restriction*) to be steatopygous. 2. (*by trope*) to be prominent, conspicuous. Cf. *-duya*, *-dwya*.

[*chdaya* /ctɔɔj/]

camdaya /camtɔɔj/. (*intr.*) to stick out one's rump (*in defiance or wantonness*).

𑄎𑄩 *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*.

kh dara /ktɔɔr/. 1. (*intr.*, *of sounds*) to echo, bounce off, reverberate, resound. 2. echo, reverberation.

kam dara /kamtɔɔr/. 1. (*tr.*) to make (*one's voice*, *a noise*) resound. 2. (*tr.*) to fill with sound.

[*ph dara* /ptɔɔr/]

pam dara /bantɔɔr/. 1. to accompany singing by clapping the hands or striking clappers. 2. to sing short accompanying refrains.

pradara /pratɔər/ [MK (RSP 4074)]. (*reciprocal*) to strike one another, exchange blows.

-दारा -*dāra* /-toər/. to beat, sound. Cf. *dara*, *dāra*.

dadāra /ttoər/. (*intr.*) to quiver all over, have convulsions.

khdāra /ktoər/ = *khdara*.

दाला *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* /trɔnul/ [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 /pratul/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to face each other, be facing, opposite, in front. 2. (*intr.*) to touch, join, meet, be contiguous.

sda'la /stul/. 1. (*tr.*) to hold up, support. 2. (*tr.*) to lean or rest against.

दाला *da'sa* /tuh/. 1. (*tr.*) to bar, obstruct. 2. (*tr.*) to dam (*stream*) by means of hurdles and branches. Cf. *dā'sa*, *dāsa*, *daḥ*.

dhna'sa /tnuh/. weir of hurdles and branches, for channeling fish into nets.

[*khda'sa* /ktuh/]

**kanda'sa* /kantuh/. (*tr.*) to oppose, resist, block.

दा *dā* /tíiə/ [OK (')*dā* /daa/]. 1. duck. 2. uncouth or doltish person of low condition.

dadā /ttíiə/. partridge.

kradā /kratíiə/. (*of armored warrior, stage yakṣa, or the like*) to waddle, lumber.

-ទា *dā* /tíiə/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -*dāra*, *dāla*, also *tā*, -*tāra*, *tāla*, -*tūla*.

sdā /stíiə/. 1. (*intr.*) to spring aside. 2. (*intr.*) to exert oneself, do one's utmost, strive.

ទា ក៏ *dā'ka* /teək/. 1. (*tr.*) to capture with a snare or net: to trap (*animals*, *fish*), snare, net, catch (*fish*), hook. 2. (*by trope*) to (en)trap, snare; to entangle, confuse.

dhnā'ka /tneək/. 1. snare, noose, trap. 2. lure, decoy.

[*dpā'ka* /tbak/ = *tpā'ka* /tbak/]

trapā'ka /trabak/ [Anomalous expansion of **tpā'ka*]. (*tr.*, of *animals*) to snap at; to snap up.¹

[*dhmā'ka* /tmeək/]

dramā'ka /trəmeək/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhmā'ka*. OK *dalmāk* /dəlmak/ (K.105: 29, A.D. 987)]. 1. hunter, trapper. 2. (*by restriction*) mahout, elephant keeper.

[*drā'ka* /treək/ =] **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* /kontreək/² ~ *kantrā'ka* /kontrak/. (*tr.*) to snatch (*violently*), jerk (up/away), grab.¹

damnā'ka /tumneək/. (*act or operation of*) trapping, etc.

pradā'ka /prateək/. 1. (*intr.*) to be snared, get caught or hooked. 2. (*intr.*, to form a net) to crisscross, intersect, intertwine.

sdā'ka /steək/. 1. (*tr.*) to catch or capture by interception or ambush; (*by trope*) to stop, halt, cut into (*conversation*), interrupt. 2. (*intr.*) to be halting, falter, hesitate.

'*andā'ka* /qanteək/. 1. noose, snare. 2. trap.

-ទា ង *-dāña* /-tíiəŋ/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. -*tāña*, -*tāmña*, *tāña*, *tīña*, -*təña*, -*tiaña*, -*dīña*, *dēña*, -*dāmña*.

sradāña /sratíiəŋ/. (*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.

𑂔𑂗𑂢 *dāña /tíiəŋ/*. 1. (*tr.*) to pull, tug, draw, haul; (*by extension*) to stretch, strain, tighten. 2. (*by trope*) to attract, allure, captivate. Cf. *-dæña*, also *-ṭāña*, etc.

damnāña /tumníiəŋ/. (*act, fact or result of*) pulling; attraction, allure, pull.

[*chdāña ~ jhdāña /ctíiəŋ/*]

camdāña /camtíiəŋ/ ~ jamdāña /cumtíiəŋ/. 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 /pratíiəŋ/. (*reciprocal*) to pull one another about.

sdāña /stíiəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be much expanded or enlarged; to be distended, dilated.

samdāña /samtíiəŋ/. *derogatory form of sdāña*.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢 *-dāta /-tíiət/*. to kick. Cf. *dā'ta*¹.

khdāta /ktíiət/. 1. (*intr.*) to jump or fly back, bounce, rebound, ricochet. 2. (*by trope*) to reflect, mirror, redound.

𑂔𑂗𑂢¹ *dā'ta /toət/*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 /ptoət/*¹. 1. (*tr.*) to tap, rap, pat, slap slightly; (*by extension*) to strum, thrum; to flick. 2. (*intr.*, of loose footgear) to flap, flop.

𑂔𑂗𑂢¹ *dā'ta /toət/*², occurring in *diana dā'ta*. 1. (*intr.*) to be accurate, precise, exact, correct; to be true, straight. 2. (*by extension*) to be punctual, reliable.

*phdā'ta /ptoət/*², occurring in *phdiana phdā'ta* and *phdā'ta phdiana*. 1. (*tr.*) to verify, check. 2. (*tr.*) to make straight, straighten.

pandā'ta /bantoət/. 1. length of string used as ruler; (*wooden, plastic*) ruler, straightedge. 2. ruled line; straight line. 3. model, pattern.

sdā'ta /stoət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be accurate; to be reliable. 2. (*by extension*) to be skilled, gifted, clever.

𑂔𑂗𑂢¹ *dā'na /toən/* [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 /tumnoən/. 1. (*tr.*) to coincide with, occur at the same time as. 2. generation.

[*dadā'na* /ttoən/]

dandā'na /tuntoən/. (*intr.*) to be lined up in close order, stand in serried ranks.

phdā'na /ptoən/. (*tr.*) to catch (s.o.) in error; to bring (s.o.) up short by a convincing charge.

pandā'na /bantoən/. 1. (*tr.*) to rush (*sth.*, to finish *sth.*), speed up (*work*, in order to make a deadline). 2. (*tr.*) to keep up with, keep pace with.

၈၀ *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. *ṭāpa*, *ṭīpa*, *ṭiapa*.

OK *dnāp* /dnaap/ [K.235D: 56 (A.D. 1052), in toponym]. lowland, depression.

damnāpa /tumníiəp/. 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* /tuntíiəp/. 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* /sratíiəp/. (*intr.*) to prostrate oneself, fall to the ground.

-၈၀ *-dāpa* /-tíiəp/. to be near. Cf. *thā'pa*, *-dapa*, *-da'pa*, *dāba*, *-dā'pa*, *diapa*.

sdāpa /stíiəp/. (*tr.*) to touch, feel.

-၈၀ *-dā'pa* /-toəp/ [OK *dap* /dap/, > Thai *ห้* /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 /tnoəp/. order, succession.

dranā'pa /trənoəp/ [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 /troəp/ [OK *darāpp* /drap/ (K.257N: 12, 13, A.D. 994) 'cloth, mat, carpet'¹]. (*tr.*) to place or spread (*any flat object, such as a mat or saucer*) under *sth.*

[*dhā'pa* /thoəp/. (*tr.*) to press against (e.g., *wall*) as if at bay.]

sandhā'pa /santhoəp/. 0. to bring to bay. 1. to roar in order to silence (s.o.). 2. (*intr.*) to be formidable, intimidating, huge.

phdā'pa /ptoəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to place next to or against; to lean or prop against. 2. (*tr.*) to hold up, support.

pandā'pa /bantoəp/. 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* /stoəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to be close to, up against; to be sticking or stuck to. 2. (*tr.*) to lean against.

sradā'pa /sratoəp/. 1. layer, covering; bed, stratum. 2. overlap.

၈၁၀ *dāya* /tíiəj/. 1. (*tr.*) to foretell, predict, prophesy; to divine (*the meaning of*), interpret (*omen, dream*). 2. (*by extension*) to presage, portend, augur.

damnāya /tumníiəj/. 1. (*act or art of*) foretelling: prediction, divination. 2. (*that which is foretold*) prediction, prophesy, oracle.

-၈၁၀ *-dāya* /-tíiəj/ [OK **dāy* /daaj/]. to bear, support. Cf. *-tī*, *-dai*.

OK *dnāy* /dnaaj/ [> Thai ทนาย /thanaaj/ 'lawyer, attorney; representative']. retainer, king's servant.

**dhmāya* /tmíiəj/. 1. agent, representative. 2. marriage broker, go-between. Whence by alteration of initial: *ghmāya* /kmíiəj/. marriage broker.

¹Vid. C IV: 149 note 3.

OK *phdāy* /pdaaj/ [K.566B: 14 (A.D. 978-1077)]. (*intr.*) to support or base oneself (on), depend or rely (on).

pandāya /bantíiəj/. 0. refuge. 1. stronghold, fortress, citadel. 2. enceinte, walled town.

𑂔𑂗 *dāra* /tíiər/ [OK *dār* /daar/ (K.79: 9, A.D. 639)]. 0. to call, sound, cry. 1. (*tr.*) to call or clamor for, urge vociferously. 2. (*tr.*) to claim, demand, require, exact, levy (*duty*); to claim back, reclaim, demand in return or exchange, press for repayment, dun. Cf. *dara*, *-dāra*.

OK *dmār* /dmaar/ [K.79: 10 (A.D. 639)]. claimant, one who demands or exacts (re)payment.

[*khdāra* /ktíiər/]

kamdāra /kamtíiər/. (*of certain mammals and birds*) to emit a harsh cry; to caterwaul.

[*sdāra* /stíiər/]

samdāra /samtíiər/. (*of elephants*) to trumpet.

-𑂔𑂗 *-dāra* /-tíiər/. to stretch, be wide. Cf. *-dā*, *dāla*, also *ṭā*, *-ṭāra*, *ṭāla*, *-tūla*.

dadāra /ttíiər/. 1. (*intr.*) to be more wide than high or tall. 2. (*of roof*) to be low-pitched, low and spreading.

phdāra /ptíiər/. 0. to split as with wedges. 1. (*tr.*) to saw or cut up (*lumber*).

pandāra /bantíiər/. thickness (*of lumber*).

𑂔𑂗 *dāla* /tíiəl/. 0. to stretch, be wide. 1. (*intr.*) to be dull, blunt. Cf. *-dā*, *-dāra*, also *ṭā*, *-ṭāra*, *ṭāla*, *-tūla*.

[*phdāla* /ptíiəl/]

pandāla /bantíiəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to take the edge off, to dull or blunt (*knife, etc.*). 2. (*by trope*) to unman, unnerve, cow, awe.

[*radāla* /rtíiəl/]

randāla /runtíiəl/. 1. (*of light*) to spread, be glaring, dazzling, blinding. 2. (*of source of light*) to shine, beam, be radiant, brilliant, vivid.

𑂔𑂗 *dā'la* /toəl/ [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 deverbilization) up to, as far as. Cf. *da'la*, also *ṭa'la*.

damnā'la /*tumnoəl*/. obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

**kradā'la* /*kratoəl*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be sated, unable to swallow more food. 2. (*by trope*) to be fed up, sick.

[*chdā'la* /*ctoəl*/] = *sdā'la*

candā'la /*cantoəl*/. implement for stretching web on loom.

phdā'la /*ptoəl*/. 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 /*bantoəl*/. 1. (*that which supports*) evidence, proof, testimony. 2. (*one who supports*) witness.

pradā'la /*pratoəl*/. 1. (*tr.*) to hug (*wall*), keep close to. 2. *impasse*; (*by trope*) *stalemate*, *deadlock*.

sdā'la /*stoəl*/. 1. (*tr.*) to close (*hole, opening*). 2. to stretch (*web*) on loom. Cf. *candā'la*.

**ḍāva* /*tíiəw*/. 0. to be elongated, spindly. 1. (*intr.*, with *personal names*) to be young, adolescent. 2. (*by extension*) to be pretty, bonny. Cf. *-tāva*.

sdāva /*stíiəw*/. (*of animals*) to be half-grown, not yet mature.

sāva dāva /*saaw tíiəw*/ [Anomalous expansion of *sdāva*]. species of large lobster.

dāsa /*tíiəh*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*, *-ṭā'sa*, *da'sa*, *dā'sa*, *dāsa*, *daḥ*.

dadāsa /*ttíiəh*/. (*intr.*) to zigzag in walking; to stagger, reel.

[*chdāsa* /*ctíiəh*/]

candāsa /*cantíiəh*/. 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 /*pratíiəh*/. wattle, hurdle; wicker screen. Cf. *pradā'sa*.

radāsa /*rtíiəh*/. (*of a collectivity*) to withdraw or flee in all directions, scatter to the winds.

ଦାସ *dāsa* /tíiəh/² [Skt/P *dāsa*]. 1. non-Aryan, barbarian. 2. slave, serf, servant. Cf. *-tāsā*.

ଦାସ¹ *dā'sa* /toəh/. 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.¹ Cf. *ṭāsa*, *-ṭā'sa*, *da'sa*, *dāsa*, *dāsa*, *daḥ*.

damnā'sa /tumnoəh/. 1. (*act or fact of opposing or being opposed*) difference, divergence (*of views*), objection. 2. (*result or state of opposing*) difference, disagreement.

khḍā'sa /ktoəh/. (*tr.*) to fasten with a pin, brooch or the like.

**kandā'sa* /kantoəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to oppose; to object to, protest; to deny, contradict. 2. (*intr.*) to be contradictory, paradoxical.

[*chḍā'sa* ~ *jhḍā'sa* /ctoəh/]

candā'sa /cantoəh/. bar, bolt (*on door*).

camḍā'sa /camtoəh/ ~ *jamḍā'sa* /cumtoəh/. (*tr.*) to oppose, be opposed to, stand in the way of; to hinder, hamper, impede.

**phḍā'sa* /ptoəh/. (*tr.*) to create opposition to; to set (s. o.) against.

**pandā'sa* /bantoəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to oppose, block; to dam (*field*). 2. (*tr.*) to check, halt, bring to a halt or standstill.

pradā'sa /pratoəh/. (*probably reciprocal: to set one against another*) to weave, plait (*basketry*). Cf. *pradāsa*.

-ଡିକ *-dika* /-tik/. to be small, short. Cf. *tica*, *tūca*, *twca*, *dūca*, *-deca*, *'wca*.

**phḍika* /ptik/ [OK *phḍik* /pdik/ (K.413B: 6, A.D. 1361)]. to make shorter, shorten.

ଡିକ *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*/]

dranica /*tronic*/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhnica*]. 1. sting, stinger (of insect). 2. (by trope) needle, hand (of clock).

**damnica* /*tumnic*/. 1. (place stung or bitten) sting, bite. 2. (result of stinging or biting) sting, bite.

၄၇ *diña* /*tiŋ*/ [OK *duñ* /*duŋ*/ (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.

damniña /*tumniŋ*/ [OK *damnuñ* /*dəmnuŋ*/ (K.1: 25, A.D. 578-777)]. wares, goods, merchandise, stock-in-trade.

[*dadiña* /*ttiŋ*/]

dandiña /*tuntiŋ*/. (*intr.*) to engage in petty trade, be a peddler or hawker.

၄၈ -*dima* /-*tim*/. to adorn. Cf. -*tīma*.

dhnima /*tnim*/ [OK *thniṃ* /*tnim*/ (K.239N: 13, A.D. 966), > Thai *ถนิม* /*thànĭm*/]. royal ornaments including crown, jewels, clothing and various accessories but not what what are usually designated regalia.

၄၉ -*dira* /-*tir*/. to be unclean. Cf. -*dila*, -*dīla*.

[*khdira* /*ktir*/]

**kaṃdira* /*kaṃtir*/, occurring in *kaṃdira kaṃdāra*. [MK] to be soiled (chiefly in spiritual sense), sullied, polluted.

၅၀ -*dila* /-*til*/. to be unclean. Cf. -*dira*, -*dīla*.

[*dhila* /*thil*/]

'*andhila* /*qanthil*/ = '*andila*.

[*phdila* /*ptil*/]

mandila /*muntil*/ [Alteration of **pandila*]. 1. impurity, taint, stain; dirt. 2. (*intr.*) to harbor doubt or suspicion, be doubtful or suspicious.

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*.

၅၁ -*dih* /-*tih*/. to burst; to exude. Cf. -*duḥ*, -*deḥ*.

khdiḥ /ktih/. coconut milk.

𑀢𑀺𑀓 dīṅa /tiin/. (*intr.*) to tumble head first; to do or turn a somersault.

phdīṅa /ptiin/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn upside down. 2. (*by trope*) to run or work at full speed, for all one's worth.

𑀢𑀺𑀓 dīka /týk/ [OK dik /dyk/ (K.54: 15, A.D. 629)]. 1. water. 2. liquid, fluid.

OK dmik /dmyk/ [K.109: 16 (A.D. 655)]. 1. waterman, one in charge of water for irrigation. 2. male slave name.

dadīka /ttýk/. (*intr.*) to be (all) wet, damp, soaked.

-𑀢𑀺𑀓 -dīṅa /-týn/. to spread, stretch, extend; to be tight, taut, stiff. Cf. -ṭāṅa, -ṭāmṅa, tāṅa, tīṅa, -tōṅa, -tiaṅa, -dāṅa, dēṅa, -dāmṅa.

dhmīṅa /tmýn/. (*intr.*) to stand rooted to a spot, be transfixed.

dramīṅa /trómýn/ [Anomalous expansion of dhmīṅa]. *intensive form of dhmīṅa.*

dhīṅa /thýn/. 0. (*intensive*) to be taut, firm. 1. nīṅa dhīṅa: to be calm, composed, collected.

damhīṅa /tumhýn/. 1. tension, force. 2. capacity.

sandhīṅa /santhýn/. (*intr.*) to lie (out) at full length; to stretch out, extend.

dadīṅa /ttýn/ [OK dadiṅ /ddyn/ (K.175N: 3, A.D. 878-977) and, probably, tadiṅ /tdyn/ (K.878: 9, A.D. 898)]. 1. (*intr.*) to lie crosswise, bar or block the way; to be wide, broad. 2. width, breadth.

dandiṅa /tuntýn/ [OK *dandiṅ /dændyn/ and, probably, tandiṅ /tændyn/ (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.

sdīṅa /stýn/ [OK cdiṅ(ṅ) /cdyn/ (K.44B: 2, A.D. 674), attested until K.754: 5 (A.D. 1308); > MK sdiṅa /styn/, > Thai (*rare*) สะทึง /sathyn/ ~ สระทึง /sàthyn/ ~ ๔ระทึง /sáthyn/]. 0. channel, affluent. 1. watercourse, river.

𑀢𑀺𑀓 dīma /tým/ [OK *dem ~ dem /deem/ and *dyam ~ dyam /diiəm/]. 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 /tným/ [OK *dnem* ~ *dnem* /dneem/ (K.389B: 10, A.D. 478-577; K.505: 24, A.D. 639) and *dnyam* ~ *dnyam* /dniiəm/ (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* /ným/: yoke, team. 2. (*by extension*) yoke (*for humans*), shoulder-pole. 3. (*by trope*) tie-beam, stringer, tie, binder.

damnīma /tumným/. 1. comparison; proverb. 2. order, disposition, arrangement; usage, custom; tradition. Cf. *damniama*.

[*dadīma* /ttým/]

dandīma /tuntým/. (*intr.*) to stand abreast, side by side, in line; to be in line, even, flush, on the same level.

phdīma /ptým/. 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 /stým/. 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.

-⁸ *-dīla* /-týl/. to be unclean. Cf. *-dira*, *-dila*.

[*dhīla* /thýl/]

'*andhīla* /qanthýl/. See '*andhila* and '*andila*.

⁸ *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. *ṭā'ka*, *ṭuka*, *ṭeka*, *-sā'ka*, also *ṭa'ka*, *-ṭoka*, *toka*.

damnuka /tumnuk/ [OK *damnuk* /dæmnuk/ (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.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 dukkha /tuk/ [P dukkha (= Skt duḥkha)]. sorrow, woe, anguish, affliction.

*damnukkha /tumnuk/. sorrowing, sorrow; grieving, grief.

[phdukkha /ptuk/]

*pandukkha /bantuk/ = pradukkha

pradukkha /pratuk/. (*tr.*) to sadden, aggrrieve, distress.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 -duña /-tuṇ/. stem, stalk. Cf. ṭaṇa, ṭa'ña, -toṇa, daṇa, da'ña, dūña, dwña.

[dhnuña /tnuṇ/]

dranuña /trōnuṇ/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnuña]. spinal column, backbone.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 -duña /-tuṇ/. to be arrested, checked. Cf. -tuña da'ña.

dhuña /thuṇ/. 0. to be utterly satiated. 1. (*by trope*) to be sick and tired, fed up. 2. (*by extension*) to be disgusted, provoked, vexed.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 -duya /-tuj/. to jut, protrude. Cf. daya, -dwya.

[daduya /ttuj/]

dīduya /tiituj/ [Anomalous expansion of *daduya, referring to its prominent eyes]. owl.

[khduya /ktuj/]

kanduya /kantuj/. (*of animal, bird, etc.*) tail.

phduya /ptuj/. 0. to intrude in front of. 1. (*by trope*) to cross, thwart, oppose. 2. (*by extension*) to contrast with, differ from.

*sduya /stuj/. 1. (*intr.*) to bulge excessively; to move ponderously or roughly, lumber. 2. (*by extension*) to be rough, vulgar, unrefined. Cf. sdwya.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 -dura /-tur/. head, top; to bulge. Cf. -ṭula, dula, -dūra, dūla, dwla, -dela, -dēla.

phdura /ptur/. roof, canopy (*of ox cart*).

𑀓𑀲𑀭 dula /tul/ [Cf. Old Mon tūl ~ tul /tul/ 'on, above', 'antūl ~ 'antul /ⁿtul/ 'top, upper part, head...']. 0. head, top. 1. to bulge, push out. 2. (*of fish*) stomach. Cf. -ṭula, -dura, -dūra, dūla, dwla, -dela, -dēla.

[*dhnula* /tnul/]

dranula /trɔnul/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhnula* 'bulger']. potter's tool used in shaping the inside of vessels.

**dhula* /thul/. (*intr.*) to be pudgy, chubby, roly-poly.

kandhula /kanthul/. (*derogatory*) to be beefy, tubby.

[*phdula* /ptul/]

pandula /bantul/. (*tr.*) to cause to bulge, protrude or show.

sdula /stul/. (*intr.*) to bulge excessively.

-ꠘꠗ: -*duḥ* /-tuh/. to burst; to exude. Cf. -*dih*, -*deḥ*.

khduḥ /ktuh/. pus, suppuration (*from wound, pimple, etc.*).

**phduḥ* /ptuh/. 1. (*intr.*) to burst, break, shatter, crack; to crackle, sputter. 2. (*by trope*) to explode *in anger*, flare or blaze up.

raduḥ /rtuh/. (*perfective*) to be peppered *with spots, etc.*

sduḥ /stuh/. 0. to burst up. 1. (*intr.*) to jump up, give a sudden leap; (*by trope*) to shoot up, grow rapidly. 2. (*by extension*) to put on a burst of speed; to leap, spring or bound forward, shoot ahead.

samduḥ /samtuh/. 1. burst; leap, spring, bound. 2. (*by trope*) flash, instant, brief moment.

ꠘꠗ *dū* /tuu/. 1. (*intr.*) to moan, groan. 2. (*intr.*) to murmur, complain, mutter, grumble. Cf. -*dūra*.

radū /rtuu/. (*intr.*) to grumble, grouse.

ꠘꠗꠘ *dūña* /tuuŋ/. 0. stem, stalk. 1. = *dwña*. Cf. *ṭaña*, *ṭa'ña*, -*toña*, *daña*, *da'ña*, -*duña*, *dwña*.

dradūña /trɔtuuŋ/. 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.

sdūña /stuuŋ/. (*tr.*) to transplant (*irrigated rice*).

sandūña /santuuŋ/ = *samdūña*.

samdūña ~ *samḍūña* /samtuuŋ/. 1. (*act or operation of*) transplanting, transplantation. 2. (*that which is transplanted*) newly transplanted rice, seedlings.

ꠘꠗꠘ *dūca* /tuuc/. (*intr., colloquial*) to be tiny, wee, bantam,

pint-sized. Cf. *tica*, *tūca*, *twca*, *dika*, *-deca*, *'wca*.

-ꠘꠞ -*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.

*ꠘꠞꠞ *dūnmāna* /tuunmīən/ [< premodern Thai **/dɔɔnmaan/*, corresponding to modern *ทรมาน* /thɔɔramaan/ '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. *-tūnmāna*.

-ꠘꠞꠞ -*dūra* /-tuur/¹. head, top. Cf. *-ṭula*, *-dura*, *dula*, *dūla*, *dwla*, *-dela*, *-dēla*.

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.

-ꠘꠞꠞ -*dūra* /-tuur/². to moan, murmur. Cf. *dū*.

[*dadūra* /ttuur/]

dandūra /tuntuur/. 0. to murmur as a prayer. 1. (*tr.*) to recite rhythmically.

ꠘꠞꠞ *dūla* /tuul/ [OK *dval* /duuəl/; vid. *dwla*]. 1. (*tr.*) to carry or have on the head. 2. (*by restriction*) to lift (object or empty hands) to the head in token of reverence; (*by trope: to lift words to the head*) to address (sovereign) with humility. Cf. *-ṭula*, *-dura*, *dula*, *-dūra*, *dwla*, *-dela*, *-dēla*.

[*dhnūla* /tnuul/]

dranūla /trɔnuul/ [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.

[*phdūla /ptuul/*]

pandūla /bantuul/ [OK *pandval /bænduuel/* (K.72: 4, A.D. 878-977), *pandul /bænduul/* (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.

ꠘꠗ *dwña /túuəŋ/*. (tr.) to beat (drum). Cf. *ṭaña, -ṭa'ña, -toña, daña, da'ña, -duña, dūña*, also *thaña*.

ꠘꠗꠗ *dwña /túuəŋ/*. 1. (intr.) to moan, groan. 2. (by extension) to wail, lament. Cf. *-tūña*.

damnwña /tumnuəŋ/. 1. moaning, wailing. 2. moan, wail.

[*dadwña /ttúuəŋ/*]

dandwña /tuntúuəŋ/. (intr.) to keep moaning, go on wailing.

ꠘꠘ *dwna /túuəŋ/* [OK **dvan(n) ~ dvān(n) /duuəŋ/*]. 0. to repeat, insist. 1. [MK] to bear down, be energetic.¹ 2. *mwna dwna*: to be strong, vigorous, solid; to be serious, earnest, confirmed. Cf. *-twna*.

dhwna /thúuəŋ/. 1. to repeat, insist, be insistent. 2. to be persistent, scrupulous. Cf. *thwna*.

pradhwna /prathúuəŋ/. (tr.) to supplement, add on. Cf. *prathwna*.

phdwna /ptúuəŋ/. 1. (tr.) to repeat several times. 2. to be reiterated.

OK *pradvan /prəduuəŋ/* [K.412: 4 (A.D. 978-1077), with *pradvann* (K.950: 17, A.D. 949), *pradvān* (K.697B: 25, A.D. 878-977), *pradvānn* (K.175N: 4, A.D. 878-977)]. (intr.) to follow in regular succession.

sdwna /stúuəŋ/. 0. to be repetitious, redundant. 1. to be superfluous, in the way, unwelcome, not wanted.

-ꠘꠗꠗ *-dwya /-túuəj/*. to stand out, be uplifted. Cf. *daya*,

¹Cf. *Cpā'pa vidhūrapandita*, 35c, ꠘꠘꠘꠘ 'to rub hard'.

-duya.

khdwya /ktúuəj/. species of small grey scorpion. Cf.
camdaya.

[*chdwya* ~ *jhdwya* /ctúuəj/]

camdwya /cəmtúuəj/ ~ *jamdwya* /cəmtúuəj/. 0. to exalt.

1. (*by trope*) to dote on (*child*); to spoil, pamper.

dradwya /trətúuəj/ [MK (RSP 1760)]. (*intr.*) to be bowed, arched, curved.

sdwya /stúuəj/. 1. (*tr.*) to carry or hold in the upraised hands, lift up, raise overhead. 2. (*by trope*) to exalt; to amplify, exaggerate. Cf. *sduya*.

𑄀𑄁𑄂 *dwla* /túuəl/ [OK *dval* /duuəl/ '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*, -*dūra*, *dūla*, -*dela*, -*dēla*.

damnwla /tumnúuəl/. rise (*in ground*), eminence.

dadwla /ttúuəl/. 0. to receive ceremoniously *by lifting to head*. 1. (*tr.*) to receive, accept, take. 2. (*by trope*) to own, acknowledge, admit.

[*khdwla* /ktúuəl/]

kandwla /kantúuəl/. (*intr., of ground*) to be rough, bumpy, uneven, broken, rugged.

OK *chdvāl* /cduuəl/ [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

𑄀𑄁𑄂 *dæna* /téəŋ/ [OK *deñ* /dæəŋ/ (K.174: 3, A.D. 947) ~ 'deñ /dæəŋ/ (K.444C: 7, A.D. 974); > Thai ใหญ่ /thəəŋ/ 'to be large, bulky, gawky; stripling']. 0. to swell (up), be swollen. 1. (*intr.*) to be swollen with desire or ambition; to be exultant. 2. (*tr.*) to desire, feel like (*doing*).

damnæna /tumnéəŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 3456)] desire, ambition; will, volition. 2. unbridled or frantic desire: lust, passion, avidity.

[*dadæna* /ttéəŋ/]

dandæna /tuntéəŋ/. 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.

[phdœña /ptéəŋ/]

pandœña /bantéəŋ/ [> Thai บันเทิง /banthəəŋ/]. 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.

sdœña /stéəŋ/. 1. (*of elephant or the like*) to be huge, enormous. 2. to be magnified, amplified, exaggerated.

-ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ -dœña /-téəŋ/. to pull, stretch. Cf. dāña, also -ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ, etc.

[khdœña /ktéəŋ/]

kandœña /kantéəŋ/. *intensive of sdœña.*

sdœña /stéəŋ/. 1. (*of lips*) to be turned up abnormally; (*of teeth*) to project, protrude.¹ 2. (*by trope*) to rise or loom up to a considerable height.

samdœña /samtéəŋ/. *intensive of sdœña.*

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ dœta /téət/. 0. to rise. 1. (*tr., by trope*) to stand up to, hold one's own against. Cf. tœta.

khdœta /ktéət/. 1. (*intr.*) to rise and bend stiffly. 2. (*by trope*) to be presumptuous; to be very angry.

[chdœta ~ jhdœta /ctéət/]

camdœta /camtéət/ ~ jamdœta /cumtéət/. (*intr.*) to stand or walk of tiptoe. Cf. camtœta.

[phdœta /ptéət/]

pandœta /bantéət/. (*tr.*) to raise or place *sth.* in such a way that it is unsteady or shaky. Cf. pantœta.

sdœta /stéət/. (*intr.*) to have one end raised or curving upward.

'andœta /qantéət/. (*of sth. too light for its height*) to be unsteady and on the point of shifting.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ dœpa /téəp/ [OK dep /dəəp/, 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.

¹Cf. VK (1968), II: 1444a, and Headley, II: 1224b.

damnæpa /tumnéep/ [OK *damnep(ra)* /dæmnæp (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.

८७४ *dæra* /téer/ [OK *der* /dæer/ (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 /tnéer/. 1. support, rest, holder, stand; shelf, (set of) shelves, rack, bracket. 2. garner, granary, storehouse, storeroom, repository.

dranæra /tronéer/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnæra*]. 1. stand, rack; shelves. 2. (*wicker*) tray for fruit or the like.

[*dadæra* /ttéer/]

dīdæra /tiitéer/ [Anomalous expansion of **dadæra*]. to be unable to make up one's mind: to vacillate, be hesitant or indecisive.

[*chdæra* ~ *jhdæra* /ctéer/]

camdæra /cæmtéer/ ~ *jamdæra* /cumtéer/. (*of things*) to be of medium size.

**phdæra* /ptéer/ = *pandæra*.

pandæra /bantéer/. (*tr.*) to set on (top of).

sdæra /stéer/. 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.

८७५ *dæsa* /téeh/. 1. (*tr.*) to meet with (*obstacle*), bump into, collide with, be stopped by; (*by deverbalization*) up to, as far as, until. 2. (*intr.*) to be hampered, hindered, impeded. Cf. *da'sa*, *dā'sa*, *daḥ*.

damnæsa /tumnéeh/. 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 /cæmtéeh/. (*tr.*) to hinder, oppose.

pradæsa /pratæh/. 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.

ឡង *diana* /tíiəŋ/. 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.

phdiana /ptíiəŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to correct. 2. (*tr.*) to verify, confirm.

ឡត *diata* /tíiət/ [OK **dyat* /diət/; cf. Biat *djět* /ɟet/ 'en-core' and *mũõi djět* /muəj ɟet/ 'un autre'¹]. 1. more, further; still, yet, again. 2. (*intr.*) to be other, different.

[*khdiata* /ktíiət/]

**kandiata* /kantíiət/. (*intr.*, regionalism) to be from outside, strange, alien, unrelated.

ឡប *diapa* /tíiəp/. 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 /thíiəp/ [Cf. OK *thāp* /thaap/ 'near, by']. 0. (*tr.*) to put side by side, close. 1. (*tr.*) to compare. Whence, by reduction of initial, *hiapa* /híiəp/ 'to be close, on the point of'.

damniapa /tumníiəp/. 1. (*that which stands close*) detached house or cottage; pavilion, summer-house. 2. (*by extension*) villa, chalet, country house.

-ឡម *-diama* /-tíiəm/ [OK **dyam* ~ *dyam* /diəm/]. to yoke. Cf. *dima*.

damniama /tumníiəm/ [OK **damnyam* /dəmniəm/, > Thai กำเนียบ /thamniəm/]. 1. order, disposition. 2. usage, custom, tradition. Cf. *damnima*.

ឡ *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.

-ᄃᄃᄃ -*deña* /-téen/. to loom up. Cf. -ᄃᄃᄃ.

[*dadeña* /ttéen/]

dandēña /tuntéen/. (*intr.*) to appear or move as a towering, swaying, awesome figure.

sdeña /stéen/. (*intr.*) to be conspicuous *by reason of mass or dimension*.

-ᄃᄃᄃ -*deca* /-téec/¹. to be small, little. Cf. *tica*, *tūca*, *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 /kamtéec/ [OK *kandec* /kəndeec/ (K.904B: 8, A.D. 713), female slave name; *kandic* /kəndic/ (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 /pratéec/. 0. to belittle, set at naught. 1. (*tr.*) to treat with contempt or insolence; to insult, revile, damn.

**sdeca* /stéec/. 0. to be petty, disposed to fuss over trifles. 1. (*of women*) to be troublesome, forward.

-ᄃᄃᄃ -*deca* /-téec/². to sting. Cf. *dica*, *-dūca*.

[*khdeca* /ktéec/]

kandeca /kantéec/. 1. species of hairy poisonous worm, contact with which causes serious burns. 2. species of stinging nettle.

-ᄃᄃᄃᄃ -*deña* /-téen/. to run after, chase. Cf. *ᄃᄃᄃ*.

[*dadeña* /ttéen/]

dandēña /tuntéen/. (*tr.*) to repeat rapidly or continuously; to rehearse, learn by heart or rote.

radeña /rtéep/. 0. to follow closely. 1. (of footsteps) to be short and quick; (of words) to be clipped, choppy.

sdeña /stéep/. (*intr.*) to have a low but persistent temperature.

𑖃𑖆𑖇 *dera* /téer/. (*intr.*) to slope, incline, tilt.

[*phdera* /ptéer/]

pandera /bantéer/. (*tr.*) to tilt, tip up.

-𑖃𑖆𑖇 *-dera* /-téer/. to be empty, idle. Cf. *de*.

damnera /tumnéer/. 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.

phdera /ptéer/. (*tr.*) to empty (container).

-𑖃𑖆𑖈 *-dela* /-téel/. to spread. Cf. *-ṭula*, *-dura*, *dula*, *-dūra*, *dūla*, *dwla*, *-dēla*.

[*khdela* /ktéel/]

kandela /kantéel/ [OK *kandel* /kəndeel/ (K.713B: 27, A. D. 893), in toponym]. (*that which is spread down*) mat.

-𑖃𑖆𑖉 *-deḥ* /-téh/. to burst, shoot forward. Cf. *-diḥ*, *-duḥ*.

radeḥ /rtéh/ [OK *rddeḥ* /rdeḥ/ (K.44B: 7, A.D. 674), *radeḥ* /rdeḥ/ (K.749: 6, A.D. 717), *rdeḥ* /rdeḥ/ (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.

**randeḥ* /runtéh/ [MK (RSP 1292)]. (*tr.*) to set in rapid motion, press, urge, incite; to excite.

*𑖃𑖆𑖊 *dēka* /tɛɛk/. (*intr.*, of animal horns) to sweep outward, toward the tips.

[*dhēka* /thɛɛk/]

kandhēka /kanthɛɛk/. 1. (*intr.*, of legs) to be spread, set (wide) apart, separated. 2. (*tr.*, of legs) to open, spread.

[*khdēka* /ktɛɛk/]

kandēka /kantɛɛk/ = *dēka*.

၎်ဇ်သ် *dēña* /tɛɛŋ/¹. (*intr.*) to be clear, distinct, bright. Cf. *ṭēña*.

၎်ဇ်သ် *dēña* /tɛɛŋ/². 1. (*intr.*) to extend sideways. 2. (*tr.*) to stand in the way of, block, bar. Cf. *-ṭāña*, *-ṭāmña*, *tāña*, *tīña*, *-tœña*, *-tiaña*, *-dāña*, *-dīña*, *-dāmña*.

dadēña /ttɛɛŋ/. (*tr.*) to obstruct, hinder.

[*chdēña* ~ *jhdēña* /ctɛɛŋ/]

camdēña /cɔmtɛɛŋ/ ~ *jamdēña* /cumtɛɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to walk with the legs wide apart. 2. (*intr.*) to stand with hands on hips, arms akimbo.

radēña /rtɛɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to have both arms full.

-၎်ဇ်ဝ် *-dēla* /-tɛɛl/. head, top; to bulge, spread. Cf. *ṭā*, *ṭāla*, *-ṭula*, *-tūla*, *-dura*, *dula*, *-dūra*, *dūla*, *dwla*.

[*dhēla* /thɛɛl/]

**kandhēla* /kɔnthɛɛl/ = *kandēla*.

[*khdēla* /ktɛɛl/]

**kandēla* /kɔntɛɛl/. (*of human beings*) to be big, large, heavy-set, stout, bulky, stocky, hefty, massive. Cf. *kandhēla*.

sdēla /stɛɛl/. (*of belly*) to bulge, protrude.

samdēla /sɔmtɛɛl/. 1. (*tr.*) to throw out (*belly*). 2. (*intr.*, *of belly*) to be prominent, protrude.

-၎်ဇ်ဝ် *-dai* /-tə́j/¹ [OK *dai* /də́j/ (K.54: 10, A.D. 629) ~ *daiy* /də́j/ (K.54.12)]. to be other, different.

[*dadai* /ttə́j/]

dīdai /tiitə́j/ [OK *didai* /diidə́j/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177)], anomalous expansion of **dadai*. 1. (*intr.*) to be different, distinct, separate. 2. severally, respectively.

sdai /stə́j/. (*tr.*, *to separate grain from chaff*) to winnow.

sandai /sɔntə́j/. (*of aunts*) to be distant or related only by marriage.

-၎်ဇ်ဝ် *-dai* /-tə́j/² [OK **dai* /də́j/]. to bear, support. Cf. *-dāya*, also *-ṭī*.

phdai /ptə́j/ [OK *pdai* /pdə́j/ (K.904B: 23, A.D. 713) ~ *pdey* /pdə́j/ (K.753: 5, A.D. 704) ~ *pdaiy* /pdə́j/ (K.134: 24,

A.D. 781) ~ *phdai* /pǝəj/ (K.105: 3, A.D. 912) ~ *phdaiy* /pǝəj/ (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.

-ᄃᄆ -*do* /-tóo/. to tip, list. Cf. *dora*.

[*phdo* /ptóo/]

pando /bantóo/. (*tr.*) to unburden oneself of (*sorrow, anger, tension*), unload; to discharge, eliminate (*fecal matter*). Cf. *pandora*.

ᄃᄆᄃ *doña* /tóon/. swing (for *ritual use* or *children's exercise*). Cf. *toña*.

-ᄃᄆᄃ -*dona* /-tóon/. to be soft. Cf. *ta'na, da'na, -lana, -la'na*.

[*ldona* /ltóon/]

lamdona /lumtóon/. 1. (*tr.*) to soften, make supple or pliant. 2. (*intr.*) to bend, flex; (by *trope*) to be modest, deferential, discreet.

ᄃᄆᄃ *dora* /tóor/. 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*.

[*phdora* /ptóor/]

pandora /bantóor/. (*tr.*) to discharge, emit; *phleka pandora*: lightning bolt.

ᄃᄆᄃᄃ *dola* /tóol/ [OK *dol* /dool/ (K.56C: 35, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be situated by oneself, at a distance from others, (a)lone, lonely, solitary. 2. (*intr.*) to stand out, be remarkable. Cf. *-tola*.

[*chdola* /ctóol/. to turn upwards].

candola /cantóol/. upswept leading end of oxcart shaft or plow beam.

ᄃᄆᄃᄃᄃ *dosa* /tóoh/ [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.

-ᄃᄆ: -doh /-tóh/. to take off, remove, strip. Cf. ᄃᄆsa, ᄃᄆ, also -ᄃᄆ'sa.

[phdoh /ptóh/]

pandoh /bantóh/. 1. (tr.) to strip, cut (*bamboo, rattan or the like*) into long strips. 2. strip.

sdoᄆ /stóh/. 1. (tr.) to peel, strip. 2. (*by restriction*) to remove (*tree bark*) with a *kām pita pandoh* 'stripping knife'.

ᄃᄆᄆ dau /təw/ [OK dau /dəw/ (K.451S: 13, A.D. 680)]. 1. (tr.) to go to, move or progress toward (*goal*); (*by deverb-alization*) to, toward. 2. (intr.) to go on/forth, move forward, continue, advance, progress further; (*by deverb-alization*) on, forth, further. 3. (intr.) to go away/off, be gone; (*by deverb-alization*) away, off. Cf. -ᄃᄆau.

ᄃᄆᄆ^o 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. -ᄃᄆᄆ, -ᄃᄆᄆ.

[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.

ᄃᄆᄆ^o 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 /trənum/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhnam; OK dranam /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.

pandam /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.

-^० *-dam* /-tum/. to be ripe, dark. Cf. *-ṭam, dum*.

sradam /sratum/. 1. (*intr.*) to be or become dark, darken; to be dim, gloomy, obscure. 2. darkness, gloom.

^० *dām* /toəm/¹ [OK *dām* /dam/ (K.134: 23 (A.D. 781), in female slave name]. 0. to pound, beat, hammer. 1. (*tr.*) to deal repeated blows; to repeat. 2. (*intr.*) to receive repeated blows, be battered or bruised; (*by extension*) to bear, suffer, sustain; (*by trope*) to have the repeated experience of: to be used to, wonted, habituated. 3. (*intr., of illness*) to be persistent, chronic. Cf. *ṭam*.

drām /troəm/. (*tr.*) to support patiently, bear, brook, endure, tolerate, put up with.

damrām /tumroəm/. 0. to bide one's time, wait until.
1. (*by deverbalization*) until; by then.

khdām /ktoəm/. (*intr.*) to be cracked all over; to be battered, tousled, ruffled.

radām /rtoəm/. (*intr.*) to mumble the same thing over and over.

¹ *andām* /qantoəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to chew up, masticate. 2.
¹ *andām slā*: period of time equivalent to the duration of a betel quid.

^० *dām* /toəm/². 1. (*intr.*) to be attentive, solicitous, careful. 2. (*tr.*) to care for; to do with care.

[*dadām* /ttoəm/]

dandām /tuntoəm/. (*intr.*) to rise to one's feet gracefully and decorously, in a supple, undulating movement.

-^० *-dāmna* /-teəŋ/. to be stretched, strained, stiff. Cf. *-ṭāna, -ṭāmna, tāna, tīna, -tœna, -tiaṅa, -dāna, -dīna, dēna*.

dhmāmna /tmeəŋ/. (*of ears*) to stand out from the sides of the head.

dramāṃṇā /trɔmeəŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *dhmāṃṇā*]. 1. (of elephant's ears) intensive of *dhmāṃṇā*.

[*dhāṃṇā* /theəŋ/]

kandhāṃṇā /kantheəŋ/. (*intr.*) to open the legs immoderately.

**khdāṃṇā* /kteəŋ/. (*intr.*) to bar the way.

kradāṃṇā /krateəŋ/. (*intr.*, of flat surface) to become dry and hard.

[*chdāṃṇā* ~ *jhdāṃṇā* /cteəŋ/]

camdāṃṇā /camteəŋ/ ~ *jamdāṃṇā* /cumteəŋ/. (*intr.*) to stand upright with legs apart.

phdāṃṇā /pteəŋ/. broad, flat surface; panel.

pradāṃṇā /prateəŋ/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to oppose one another, thwart or cross one another. 2. (*intr.*) to raise objections; to object, protest.

**sdāṃṇā* /steəŋ/. (*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*.

dhnaḥ /tneəh/. (*place of ambush?*) hunter's shelter built in tree or on piling.

**damnaḥ* /tumneəh/. clapping; plaudit, applause, ovation.

dadah /tteəh/. (*tr.*) to beat (*wings*), flap.

khdah /kteəh/ ['implement for stir-frying' (cf. 'andah 'to toss about'); cf. Thai *nɛnɛ* /katháq/ 'frying pan, skillet']. a *wok* type round-bottomed cooking vessel.

phdah /pteəh/ [OK *padah* /pdah/ (K.299: 12, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. [MK] *phdah phdāṃṇā*: panel, siding, wall. 2. house, dwelling, abode.

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 /runteəh/ [OK *randah* /rəndah/ (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 /steəh/. 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 /santeəh/. 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* /qandeəh/. (*intr.*) to move nervously, toss about, be agitated, struggle; to fidget, wriggle, wiggle.

𑀓𑀺𑀢𑀺 *druh* /truh/ [Skt *druh*]. 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

- 𑖇𑖅𑖫 *dhā'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 /prattheək/. (*reciprocal*) to kick each other.
- 𑖇𑖅𑖬 *dhā'ta* /thoət/ [Cf. Old Mon *dirhat* /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.
- 𑖇𑖅𑖭 *dhāra* /thíiər/ [Skt *dhāra*]. 1. stream, torrent, flow, current, flood, shower. 2. plenty, abundance.
dhnāra /tníiər/. 1. [MK (RSP 458)] watercourse, torrent. 2. channel (*of water*), path (*of wind*), much-frequented way or route.

N̄ and N

- នក់ *-naka* /-noək/. to think of. Cf. *nika*, *-lika*.
bhnaka /pnoək/. (*tr.*) to think of or recall suddenly. Cf. *bhlika*.
- នង់ *-naña* /-noŋ/. hindquarters. Cf. *loña*.
khnaña /knoŋ/. 1. (*of humans, animals, etc.*) back, dorsum. 2. (*by trope*) back, rear (*of building*); (*of water*) surface, face; any humped formation or convexity. 3. *numeral classifier for houses*.
- នាក់ *nā'ka* /neək/. *numeral classifier for persons*. Cf. *'naka*.
mnā'ka /mneək/. one person.
- នាថ *nāca* /níiəc/. (*intr., of tide*) to ebb, flow out, fall. Cf. *-rāca*, *-lāca*.
- នាញ់ *-nā'ña* /-naŋ/. to afflict, annoy. Cf. *-neña*, *lāña*, *leña*, also *-lwña*.
knā'ña /knaŋ/². 1. (*intr.*) to be annoyed, irritated, disgruntled, cross. 2. *annoyance, irritation*.
- ណាន់ *nā'na* /nan/. (*intr.*) to be close-set, thick; to be full, chock-full, packed. Cf. *nēna*.
khnā'na /knan/. 1. (*intr.*) to be filled up, packed tight, congested, glutted. 2. (*by trope*) to be cluttered, encumbered.
- ណាស *-nāsa* /-naah/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. *nā'sa*, *-naḥ*.
chnāsa /cnaah/. (*of female animals and women*) to be vicious, fierce, ferocious.
thnāsa /tnaah/. 1. (*intr.*) to be extreme; (*by deverb-alization*) extremely, terribly. 2. (*tr.*) to be on the verge or brink of, about to; (*by deverb-alization*) nearly, almost. Cf. *thnaḥ*.
- ណាស៍ *nā'sa* /nah/. 0. to be extreme, excessive. 1. (*by deverb-alization*) extremely, excessively; very. Cf. *-nāsa*, *-naḥ*

၂၈၈ ၎ိက /nỳk/ [OK *nik* /nyk/ (K.239S: 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*, *-l̄ika*.

[*dhn̄ika* /tnỳk/]

**damn̄ika* /tumnỳk/. thought, consideration, reflection.

၂၈၉ ၎ိၵာ /nỳṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be fixed, set, firm, steady, immobile, stable. 2. (*intr.*) to be balanced, poised, in equilibrium. Cf. *rīṅa*, *r̄ṅa*, *-reṅa*, *rēṅa*, *rām̄ṅa*, *-lāṅa*, *līṅa*, *-l̄ṅa*, *-lām̄ṅa*.

**pran̄ṅa* /pranỳṅ/. 0. (*reciprocal*) to fasten together. 1. fastener, clasp, buckle; waistband, girdle, sash, belt.

sn̄ṅa /snỳṅ/ [OK **sniṅ* /snyṅ/]. post or stake for holding an animal, and formerly for holding a prisoner.

-၂၉၀ -*nuṅa* /-nuṅ/. to cross, penetrate; to dig. Cf. *-laṅa*, *la'ṅa*, *luṅa*, *-lwṅa*, *-loṅa*.

knuṅa /knoṅ/ [OK **knuṅ* /knuṅ/, > *kaṃnuṅ* /kəmnuṅ/ (K.417: 7, A.D. 877); cf. modern *kamluṅa*]. 1. cavity, interior, inside. 2. (*by denominatization*) in, inside, among.

-၂၉၁ -*niaṅa* /-níiṅ/. to be or stand to one side. Cf. *riaṅa*, *-liaṅa*.

chniaṅa /cn̄iṅ/. [Cf. Thai เฉลียง /chalīṅ/]. veranda, balcony (along side of house).

-၂၉၂ -*neṅa* /-néṅ/. to allict, annoy. Cf. *-nā'ṅa*, *lāṅa*, *leṅa*, also *-lwṅa*.

mneṅa /mn̄éṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be afflicted, distressed, aggrieved, filled with sorrow; to be annoyed, vexed. 2. affliction, distress. Cf. **amneṅa*.

**amneṅa* /qamnéṅ/ = *mneṅa*.

၂၉၃ ၎ဲၵာ /naaṅ/ [> Thai แหนบ /nēn/]. 1. (*intr.*) to be solid, dense, compact. 2. silver ingot. Cf. *nā'na*.

craṅēna /craṅaaṅ/. 0. to feel congested. 1. (*by trope*) to be envious, jealous.

၂၉၄ *nau* /nēw/ [OK **nau* /nəw/ (K.427: 4, A.D. 578-677), **anau* ~ *nau* /nəw/ (K.127, 9, 11, A.D. 683)]. 1. (*tr.*) to be in/at; (*by deverbalization*) in, at. 2. (*intr.*) to stay, continue;

(by deverbilization) still, yet. 3. (*tr.*) to live in, inhabit. Cf. *-lau*.

-၎် -*nau* /-*nəw*/. to mark, brand; to copy. Cf. *tau*, *-lau*.

khnu /*knaw*/. (*rare*) mark left on skin.

[*snau* /*snaw*/]

saṃṇau /*saṃṇaw*/. *dialectal variant of saṃṇau*.

saṃṇau /*saṃṇaw*/ [> Thai สำเนา /*sǎmṇaw*/]. 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*².

[*phnām* /*pnam*/. to take charge or command]

paṃṇām /*baṃṇam*/ [OK *paṃṇām* /*bəmṇam*/ (K.299: 7, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 0. self-command, self-control. 1. indifference, unconcern, disinterest, apathy. 2. conduct, carriage, bearing, behavior, action, performance.

-၎် -*naḥ* /-*neəh*/. to surpass, be extreme. Cf. *-ṇāsa* *-ṇā'sa*.

jhnaḥ /*cneəh*/ [OK *jnaḥ* /*ṇnaḥ*/ (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.

jamnaḥ /*cumneəh*/. 1. victory, triumph. 2. (*intr.*) to win out, prevail.

thnaḥ /*tnaḥ*/ [OK *tnaḥ* /*tnaḥ*/ (K.74: 3, A.D. 697), in personal name]. = *thnāsa*.

P

ប្រក់ *paka* /baak/. 1. (*tr.*) to peel (*fruit*), strip (*bark*), skin (*animal*). 2. (*by trope*) to retrace one's steps, return. 3. *numeral classifier for short journeys*. Cf. *saka*.

trapaka /trabaak/. 1. *petal*. 2. *eyelid*.

rapaka /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* /sambaak/. 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*).

ប្រក់¹ *pa'ka* /bak/ [OK *pak* /bək/ (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 /bbak/. 1. (*tr.*) to fan, esp. out of affection; to soothe, stroke, caress, pet. 2. (*by trope*) to fan, stir up, awaken, excite.

ប្រក់^២ *paña* /baaŋ/ [OK *poñ* /bɔɔŋ/ (K.137: 6, A.D. 578-677), probably to be identified with more usual pre-Angkorian *poñ* (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611) ~ *poññ* (K.561: 23, A.D. 681)]. *older sibling or cousin, male or female*.

cpaña /cbaaŋ/ [OK *cpoñ* /cbɔɔŋ/ (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* /cambaaŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be oldest. 2. (*by trope*) to be supreme, more than any other; (*by deverbalization*) extremely.

[*tpaña* /tbaaŋ/]

ṭampaña /ḍambaaŋ/² [OK *tampon(ñ)* /ḍəmbɔɔŋ/ (K.505: 19, A.D. 639; K.44: 11, A.D. 671) 'wood of an unidentified botanical species'¹]. 1. (*intr., of human be-*

¹Vid. C II: 11 note 3.

ings) to be tall and strong, imposing. 2. species of giant tiger; species of rattan.

ပံာ် *pāna* /paŋ/ [OK *pañ* /βṵṵṵ/ (K.502: 7, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (*tr.*) to desire, want, wish for. 2. (*by extension*) to intend, purpose, mean.

paṃṃāna /bamnaŋ/ [OK *paṃṃañ* /βəmṃṃṃṃ/ (K.713:26, A.D. 893)]. desire, wish, hope; pleasure, liking; will, intention.

ပံာ် *pa'na* /baŋ/ [OK *pañ* /βṵṵṵ/ (K.22: 24, A.D. 578-677)¹]. 1. (*tr.*) to throw, cast, fling, toss, chuck; (*by extension*) to waste, dissipate; to lose, abandon; to pay out (*fee, tax*). 2. (*by restriction*) to deep-dry; to season.

[*phma'na* /pmaŋ/]

prama'na /pramaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of **phma'na*]. 1. (*net caster*) fisherman, hunter. 2. (*by trope*) species of hawk.

[*papa'na* /bbaŋ/]

pampa'na /bambaŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to drive out, expel, banish, exile. 2. (*tr.*) to waste; to lose.

-ပံာ် *-pa'na* /-baŋ/. to cover, hide. Cf. *pāṃna*, *bāṃna*.

phna'na /pnaŋ/ [OK *pnañ* /pnṵṵṵ/ (K.505: 22, A.D. 639); cf. OK *p(h)nāñ*]. 0. screen, panel, partition; covering, facing. 1. flap, strip, *esp.* of salt-cured pork fat.

spa'na /sbaŋ/ [MK *spaṃa* /sβṵṵṵ/ (IMA 27: 15, A.D. 1671); cf. Old Mon *sirpuñ* ~ *sirpūñ* /sərpṵṵ/ 'waist-cloth']. the *antaravāsaka* or monk's robe.

ပံာ် *pa'ta* /bat/ [OK *pat* /βṵṵṵ/ (K.208: 41, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. (*tr.*) to bend, fold; to crease. 2. (*intr.*) to bend, turn, veer. 3. bend, turn, curve (*in road, etc.*). Cf. *ba'ta*, *bāddha*, *-bā'ta*, *vatta*, *vāta*, *vā'ta*.

phna'ta /pnat/ [OK *pnat* /pnṵṵṵ/ (K.357: 13, A.D. 578-677), female slave name²]. 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*.

¹Vid. C III: 146 note 3.

²The 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* /prabat/ = *papa'ta*.

rapa'ta /rbat/. 1. (of river, etc.) winding, meandering.
2. (of snake) coil.

-^u *-päna* /-paan/ [< Thai ป้อน /pōn/]. (tr.) to feed by introducing pre-masticated or other food into the mouth of (*infant, chick, etc.*).

[*päpäna* /ppaan/]

pampäna /bampaan/. 1. (tr.) to force-feed, cram (*poultry*). 2. (by trope) to feast, feed lavishly.

^u *pa'na* /ban/ [Cf. Thai พบ /bon/ 'to make a vow (e.g. to a god)']. 1. (tr.) to vow, pledge. 2. (by extension) to pray for.

pamna'na /bamnan/. 1. (act or fact of vowing) vow, pledge, oath. 2. (that which is vowed) votive offering, ex-voto.

-^u *-pa'na* /-ban/. to group together. Cf. *-pa'la*, *-pāla*, *-pūra*, *-pūla*, *pora*, *bura*, *-bula*, *būna*, *būla*, *bora*, *-mā'la*.

[*thpa'na* /tban/ = OK *t(h)pal*]

tampa'na /damban/ ~ *tampa'na* /tamban/ [Old Thai (A.D. 1412) ตำบล /tambon/ 'group of houses, village', > modern ตำบล /tambon/ 'tambon, subdivision of an อำเภอ'; < OK *tampal* /dambol/ (K.713: 18, A.D. 893), 'group, cluster; district']. district, region, zone, sector.

*^u *-papa* /-baap/ [Cf. Old Mon *pop* /pop/ 'to give way to' and Thai พบ /bōp/ 'to be weak, worn out, run down']. to be beaten, subdued, routed.

[*papapa* /bbaap/]

pampapa /bambaap/. 1. (tr.) to crush (*opposition*); to smash or break down (*resistance*), suppress, quash. 2. (by extension) to master or subdue by harsh discipline; to discipline.

^u *para* /baar/ [Probably akin to Stieng /paar/, Kuoy /paal/, Biat /mpar/, Souei /pal/, etc., 'volar, planer']. 1. (tr.) to drive before one, chase (*game*), pursue; (by trope) to urge, goad, incite, impel. 2. (by extension) to take, con-

(K.1: 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, p̄ēka, -bēka, vēka.

pamṇā'ka /bomnak/¹. (*broken place*) break, crack, fissure.
[papā'ka /bbak/]

pampā'ka /bombak/. 1. (*tr.*) to break, smash, demolish.
2. (*by trope*) to break the resistance or morale of.

[kpā'ka /kbak/]

kampā'ka /kambak/. (*derogatory*) to be broken, smashed.

ḡṅ' pā'ka /pak/. 1. (*tr.*) to enlace, entwine. 2. (*by restriction*) to embroider, make (*tapestry*).

pamṇā'ka /bomnak/². 1. (*act or fact of*) enlacing, stitching together. 2. (*that which is enlaced*) stitch, seam.

-ḡḡ' -pāṅa /-paan/. to swell, open. Cf. -pūṅa, p̄eṅa, -poṅa, -p̄oṅa, baṅa, ba'ṅa, bāṅa, bīṅa, buṅa, bœṅa, bēṅa, boṅa, -bāmṅa, also -piaṅa.

[khpāṅa /kpaan/]

kampāṅa /kampaan/. 1. (*intr.*) to be open, spread out, flat, broad. 2. (*of flowers*) to be fully opened.

ḡḡ' pāca /baac/. 1. (*tr.*) to scatter, strew, sow. 2. (*by extension*) to litter, clutter.

*prapāca /prabaac/. *intensive of pāca.*

ḡḡ' pā'ca /bac/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to take trouble or pains in (*doing*), to care about, be concerned over. 2. (*intr.*) to be necessary.

pamṇā'ca /bomnac/. 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, remunderation. 2. legacy, patrimony.

ḡḡ' pā'ca /bac/². 0. to squeeze, pack. 1. bundle, fagot (*as of firewood*), bunch, sheaf, truss. 2. *quantifier for ten lig-*

atures of *sapèques*. Cf. *pica*, *ṗica*, *peca*.

crapā'ca /crapac/. 1. (*tr.*) to press or squeeze *with the fingers*. 2. (*by extension*) to knead, massage, rub. Cf. *cpica*, *crāpica*, *trapā'ca*.

trapā'ca /trabac/ = *crapā'ca*.

ᣓᣓ' *pā'ña* /baṅ/ [OK *pañ* /ḅaṅ/ (K.484: 5, A.D. 1178-1277; possibly as early as K.493: 27, A.D. 657, in *ka vraḥ pañ*)]. 1. (*tr.*) to loose (*arrow, etc.*), shoot, discharge, release. 2. (*by extension*) to fire (*rifle, etc.*), explode (*dynamite, etc.*). 3. (*loosely*) to aim at; to hunt (*game*).

[*phmā'ña* /pmaṅ/]

pramā'ña /pramaṅ/ [Anomalous expansion of **phmā'ña*].
bowman, spearman, lancer; rifleman; hunter.

**prapā'ña* /prabaṅ/. (*reciprocal*) to shoot at one another.

ᣓᣓ' *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. *ṗāta*, *ṗēta*.

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.

ᣓᣓ' *ṗāta* /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*, *ṗēta*.

[*khṗāta* /kpaat/]

kaṃṗāta /kompaat/. (*intr.*) to be flat and thin. Cf. *kaṃṗēta*.

[*sṗāta* /spaat/]

saṃṗāta /sompaat/. 1. (*tr.*) to flatten. 2. (*intr.*) to be flattened, thinned out; to be ground down. Cf. *saṃṗēta*.

ᣓᣓ' *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.

[*papa'ta* /bbat/]

pampā'ta /bambat/ [OK *pampat* /bəmbat/ (K.51: 17, A.D. 578-677) ~ *pampatt* /bəmbat/ (K.352N: 39, A.D. 878-977), ~ *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 milk out of, cheat, hoax, gull, swindle.

𑄢𑄱 *pāna* /baan/ [MK *pāna* /baan/ (K.261C: 19, A.D. 1639), reduction of OK *'ampāna* /qəmbaan/ (K.956: 16, A.D. 878-977; attested down to K.413B: 50, A.D. 1361); probably for **mpān* /mbaan/, < ifx /-b-/ + *mān* /maan/ 'to have']. 1. (*tr.*) to come to have, get, obtain, acquire. 2. (*intr.*) to come to be, become, happen, occur. 3. (*postpositively*) to be good, right, proper; to be able.

**paṃṇāna* /bomnaan/ [MK (RSP 3275)]. gain, profit; benefit, advantage; victory.

[*paṃṇāna* /bbaan/]

paṃṇāna /bambaan/. (*tr.*) to put in possession of, enable to get.

𑄢𑄲 *pāpa* /baap/ [Skt/P *pāpa*]. 1. evil, sin, wrongdoing. 2. (*intr.*) to be evil, sinful, wrong.

[*kpāpa* /kbaap/]

kaṃpāpa /kambaap/. (*inveterate*) sinner, wrongdoer.

-𑄢𑄳 *-pāpa* /-paap/. to be low. Cf. *-bāpa*, *biapa*, also *pāta*, *ṣpāta*, *ṣpēta*.

sraṣpāpa /srapaap/. (*intr.*) to be flattened out; to be flat and wide (*as a tortoise*), squat, depressed. Cf. *sraḃāpa*.

-𑄢𑄴 *-pāma* /-baam/. to hold, grasp. Cf. *piama*, *bama*, *bāma*, *bāṃ*, also *-pœma*, *-bœma*, *-buṃ*, *-muma*, *-muṃ*.

cpāma /cbaam/ = *chbāma*.

crapāma /crabaam/. 1. (*tr.*) to take up in the hand, grip, wield. 2. (*tr.*) to take by the handful.

-𑄢𑄵 *-pāya* /-paaj/. to be scattered. Cf. *-pai*, *bāya*.

raṣpāya /rpaaj/ = *rabāya*.

𑄢𑄶 *pāra* /baar/. (*tr.*) to scrape, scuff, rake; to scour *bottom* of (*pot or other receptacle*).

tpāra /tbaar/. (tr.) to scrape out, pick or clean (a small orifice, as ear or nostril).

tampāra /tambaar/. any implement (e.g., ear-pick) used to scrape out a small orifice.

-ပာလ -pāla /-baal/. to group together. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora, -mā'la.

srapāla /srabaal/. 1. group; generation. 2. era, period, epoch; time.

'ampāla /qambaal/ [OK 'ampāl /qəmbaal ~ qəmbal/ (K.697B: 1, A.D. 878-977), with 'ampal ~ 'ampall ~ 'ampāll, all probably /qəmbal/ (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.

ပာဝံ ပāva /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.

ပာဟံ pāsa /baah/. (intr.) to rise up, rebel. Cf. paḥ.

*ပိဗံ pica /bèc/. (tr.) to pinch with the fingertips, nip. Cf. pā'ca, p̄ica, peca.

cpica /cbèc/. (tr.) to take or pick up in tiny pinches or tufts, as out of fear, delicacy or disgust. Cf. crapā'ca crāpica.

prapica /prabèc/. (tr.) to take up in the hand lightly and repeatedly.

ပိဗံ ပိဗံ p̄ica /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.

[kh̄pica /kpèc/]

*kam̄pica /kampèc/ = crāpica, but with familiar or condescending association.

*crāpica /crapèc/ [OK crāpic /crāpic/ (K.873: 15, A.D. 921)]. (intr.) to be the smallest of a set; to be tiny, puny.

-ပိဏံ -pita /-bèt/. to press; to close, cover. Cf. pida, piata, bita, -biata.

thpita /tbèt/ [OK tpit /tbit/ (K.561: 32, A.D. 681), female slave name]. (tr.) to squeeze, press hard.

[*papita* /bbət/]

**pampita* /bambət/. (*tr.*) to hide, conceal; to screen, mask, veil.

spita /sbət/¹. 0. to press close to (?). 1. (*by trope*) to be fond of, like; to be attracted by.

ᵛᵛ *pida* /bət/ [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*.

ᵛᵛ *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 maturity, then pounded and roasted.

-ᵛᵛ *-puka* /-bok/. to be putrid. Cf. *-ba'ka*, *buka*.

**phuka* /phok/. viscous mixture. Cf. *bha'ka*.

prahuka /prahok/ [Anomalous expansion of *phuka*]. fermented fish paste. Cf. *braha'ka*.

-ᵛᵛ *-puṅa* /-poŋ/. to swell, open. Cf. *-pāṅa*, *ṅeṅa*, *-poṅa*, *-ṅoṅa*, *baṅa*, *ba'ṅa*, *bāṅa*, *bīṅa*, *buṅa*, *bœṅa*; *bēṅa*, *boṅa*, *-bāmṅa*, also *-piaṅa*.

[*khṅpuṅa* /kpoŋ/]

kamṅpuṅa /kampoŋ/. 1. tube. 2. (*cylindrical*) metal canister, tin.

-ᵛᵛ *-puta* /-bot/. to be false. Cf. *buta*.

**tputa* /tbot/². (*intr.*) to be deceitful, deceptive, false, misleading, artful.

ᵛᵛ *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.

pam̄nula /bam̄nol/. loan (at high interest); debt.

ឫក *pūka* /bòok/¹. 0. swelling, mass. 1. (of ox, etc.) hump.
Cf. *baka*, *-būka*, *bwka*, *-boka*.

phnūka /pnòok/. 1. heap, pile. 2. mound, dune, hill.

pam̄nūka /bam̄nòok/. 1. mass, accumulation. 2. heap, mound.

crapūka /crabòok/. 1. to heap onto, pile on. 2. to add to; to mix with.

[*tpūka* /tbòok/]

ṭampūka /ḍambòok/. 1. hump, hillock, mound, knoll, esp. conical hill. 2. anthill.

ឫក *pūka* /bòok/² [Chinese (CLK, item 52)]. (*tr.*) to cover with a thick layer: to paint, plaster, smear. Cf. *-boka*.

ឫក *pūña* /bòon/. (*intr.*) to push out the lips, pout. Cf. *-mūña*.

crapūña /crabòon/. (*intr.*, of face or mouth) to protrude, jut out, be advanced or pushed out. Cf. *srapūña*

**srapūña* /srabòon/ = *crapūña*.

ឫក *pūta* /bòot/. 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 /cbòot/. (*tr.*) to stroke, caress.

rapūta /rbòot/. 1. (*intr.*) to slip off or away, slide out, loose or free, escape. 2. (*tr.*) to remove by sliding or slipping off.

-ឫក *-pūra* /-bòor/. to group together. Cf. *-pa'na*, *-pa'la*, *-pāla*, *-pūla*, *pōra*, *bura*, *-bula*, *būna*, *būla*, *bōra*, *-mā'la*.

phnūra /pnòor/ [OK *vnur* /βnur ~ βnuur/ (K.926: 8, A.D. 926), presupposing MK **bhnūra* /pnuur/]. 0. heap, mound. 1. grave, tumulus, tomb. 2. sand dune.

'*ampūra* /qambòor/. 1. family group, clan. 2. line, lineage.

ឫក *pūla* /bòol/. 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. -pwla, bola.

phnūla /pnool/. omen, augury; auspices.

praphnūla /prapnool/. 1. (*intr.*) to have a premonition. 2. portent, omen.

ပုခံ pwña /bùuəŋ/. (*tr.*) to do up (*hair*) in a knot.

phnwña /pnùuəŋ/. knot (*in hair*), bun, chignon, coil.

-ပုဝ -pwla /-bùuəl/. to utter, recite. Cf. pūla, bola.

papwla /bbùuəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to invoke, call to, appeal, exhort, urge, encourage. 2. papwla gnā: to exhort each other; to act in concert.

ပုဝ ပုဝ pwsa /bùuəh/ [OK pos /booh/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) ~ pvas /bùuəh/ (K.720: 36, A.D. 878-977) ~ pvās /bùuəh/ (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700); > Thai ပုဝ /bùət/]. (*intr.*) to be consecrated, ordained as a monk; to enter orders. Cf. posa.

phnwsa /pnùuəh/ [OK pnos /pnooh/ (K.163: 9, A.D. 578-777) ~ phnos /pnooh/ (K.352N: 7, A.D. 878-977) ~ phnvas /pnuuəh/ (K.444: 23, A.D. 974)]. religious orders, monkhood.

OK pamnos /bəmnooh/ [K.44B: 8, A.D. 596; also pamnoss /bəmnooh/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) ~ pamnvos /bəmnuuəh/ (K.124: 14, A.D. 803) ~ pamnvas /bəmnuuəh/ (*ibid.*) ~ pamnvās /bəmnuuəh/ (K.341S: 4, A.D. 674?)]. 1. (*act, rite or fact of*) entering orders, ordination. 2. orders, monkhood.

[papwsa /bbùuəh/]

pampwsa /bambùuəh/. 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*).

ပုဝ ပုဝ pæka /baaæk/ [OK pek /bææk/ (K.940: 9, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (*tr.*) to open (up), loosen (*bonds*), free, release, turn loose; (*by trope*) to ease, relax. 2. (*by extension*) to open the way for, give access, permit, grant; to issue, release, give or hand out, distribute; to raise (*sail*), get under way; to pilot (*vessel*), steer, drive (*cart, automobile*).

rapæka /rbaaæk/. 1. (*perfective*) to be opened, partly open, ajar. 2. (*perfective*) to be pulled out of joint,

detached, dislocated.

*^၂ပျံ့ *p̄æka* /baaæk/, occurring only in *p̄æka-p̄æka*. expressive for the slight movement or vibration of a thin plate, metal leaf or sheet which is not fastened down securely.

srap̄æka /srapaaæk/. 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.

'*am̄p̄æka* /qampaaæk/. (*intr.*) to be homeless, on the loose, unattached, without a roof over one's head.

^၂ပျံ့ *p̄æña* /paaəŋ/. 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.

[*cp̄æña* /cbaaəŋ/]

camp̄æña /cambaaəŋ/. straw, chaff.

[*p̄ap̄æña* /ppaaəŋ/]

**pam̄p̄æña* /bampaaəŋ/. (*tr.*) to drive out or away, send packing.

-^၂ပျံ့ *-p̄æma* /-baaəm/. to sicken. Cf. *-b̄æma*, *-'æma*, also *piama*, *bama*, *bāma*, *bām̄*, *-bum̄*, *-muma*, *-mum̄*.

cp̄æma /cbaaəm/. (*intr.*) to hesitate to act through dread of contact or by reason of disgust. Cf. *ch'æma*.

sp̄æma /sbaaəm/. 1. (*intr.*) to feel dread or terror; to be petrified with fright or awe. 2. horror, dread, revulsion.

samp̄æma /sambaaəm/. (*intr.*) to be revolting, horrifying, terrifying, frightful.

-^၂ပျံ့ *-piaña* /-b̄iəŋ/ [Cf. Biat, Chrau, Srê, Stieng /piəŋ/, Old Mon *puñ* ~ *pūñ* /puŋ/]. cooked rice. Cf. *-p̄āña*, *-p̄uña*, *p̄eña*, etc.

spiaña /sb̄iəŋ². food; edibles, comestibles, victuals, rations; groceries.

^၂ပျံ့ *piata* /b̄iət/. 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 *p̄ide* /piidə > pidəə/ (?) (K.340: 12, A.D. 778-877) ~ *p̄idā* /pidaa/ (K.356N: 24, A.D. 980) ~ *pidā* /pidaa/ (K.235D: 58, A.D. 1052); < Skt √*p̄id̄*] to molest, be-

set, oppress, annoy. Cf. *-pita, pida, bita, -biata.*

[*papiata /bbiət/*]

pampiata /bambiət/. (*tr.*) to press hard against.

**krapiaata /krabiət/*. (*tr.*) to squeeze or hold tightly under the arm or between the legs.

tpiata /tbiət/. 1. (*tr.*) to hold in a vise, tongs, pincers, between the fingers or under the arm. 2. (*tr.*) to press one against the other.

tampiata /tambiət/. tongs; pincers, tweezers.

prapiata /prabiət/. (*reciprocal*) to press up against each other, crowd or huddle together.

**spiata /sbiət/*. (*tr.*) to rub together.

ᳵ᳚᳚ *piama /biəm/*. (*tr.*) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. *pāma, bama, bāma, bām*, also *-pœma, -bœma, -'œma, -bum, -muma, -mum*.

ᳵ᳚᳚ *pēna /pèeŋ/*. (*intr.*) to be swollen, full to bursting, inflated, distended, bloated. Cf. *-pāna, -pūna, -poña, -pōña, baña, ba'ña, bāña, bīña, buña, bœña, bēña, boña, -bāmña*, also *-piaña*.

[*khpēna /kpèeŋ/*]

kampēna /kampèeŋ/. (*intr.*) to be swollen and bulging at the sides.

ᳵ᳚᳚ *peḥ /bèh/* [OK *peḥ /βeh/* (K.299: 29, A.D. 1078-1177) ~ *paiḥ /βeh/* (K.470: 23, A.D. 1327)]. 1. (*tr.*) to pick, detach in small bits, pluck. 2. (*tr.*) to press, be close to; *peḥ pida*: (*tr.*) to resemble closely, be quite like.

prapeḥ /prabèh/. 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.

rapeḥ /rbèh/. 1. (*perfective*) to be detached, come or work loose, break off, separate. 2. (*intr.*) to fall apart, disintegrate, collapse; to be undermined.

**ᳵ᳚᳚ peca /bèec/*. See *pica*. Cf. *pā'ca, pica*.

ᳵ᳚᳚ *pēka /baæk/* [OK *pek /βεek/* (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, pēka, -bēka, vēka*.

phnēka /pnaaɛk/ [OK *phnek* /pnɛɛk/ (K.352N: 27, A.D. 878-977)]. fragment, piece, part, portion; section, category. Cf. *bhnēka*.

praṇēka /pranaaɛk/ [Anomalous expansion of *phnēka*].
(broken) piece, shard, chip, flake, splinter.

paṃṇēka /bomnaaɛk/. piece, fragment.

[*paṇēka* /bbaaɛk/]

paṃpēka /bombaaɛk/. 1. (*tr.*) to break, smash, shatter; to break up, separate, divide. 2. (*tr.*) to increase, multiply.

[*kpēka* /kbaaɛk/]

kāmpēka /kambaɛk/. (*derogatory*) to be (all) broken, smashed (and worthless).

prapēka /prabaɛk/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to separate one from the other, break up, divide. 2. separation, bifurcation; fork, crossroads, confluence.

ꠘꠣꠤ ꠘēka /paɛk/. 1. part, division, section. 2. party, group, faction. Cf. *-pāka, pā'ka, pēka, -bēka, vēka*.

rapēka /rpaɛk/. (*perfective*) to be divided, separated, scattered.

ꠘꠣꠤ ꠘēna /baaɛŋ/ [OK *peñ* /bɛɛŋ/ (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 *avatāra*.

[*paṇēna* /bbaaɛŋ/]

paṃpēna /bombaaɛŋ/. (*tr.*) to divide (up), separate, share.

[*cpēna* /cbaaɛŋ/]

campēna /cambaɛŋ/ [OK *campeñ* /cɛmbɛɛŋ/ (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 /trabaaɛŋ/ [Cf. Thai ๓๕๒๒๓ /trabɛɛŋ/ '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* /sbaaɛŋ/]

sampēna /sombaaɛŋ/. 0. to set apart. 1. *phdah sampēna*: private house, separate ménage.

'ampēna /qombaaɛŋ/ [OK *'ampen* /qəmbɛɛŋ/ (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.

-^๕๕๓ -*pēta* /-paaɛt/. to press, flatten. Cf. *pāta*, *pāta*.

[*khpēta* /kpaɛt/]

kampēta /kampaɛt/. derogatory form of *sampēta*. Cf. *kampāta*.

[*spēta* /spaɛt/]

sampēta /sampaɛt/. (*intr.*) to be flattened, flat. Cf. *sampāta*.

-^๕๕๕ -*pēpa* /-baaɛp/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. *bepa*, *-vēpa*.

[*kpēpa* /kbaaɛp/]

kampēpa /kambaaɛp/. (*of lips*) to be thrust outward yet with corners retracted.

cpēpa /cbaaɛp/. 1. (*of lips*) to protrude in a pout. 2. (*intr.*) to pout, look sulky or glum. Cf. *spēpa*.

spēpa /sbaaɛp/ = *cpēpa*.

^๕๕๖ *pēra* /baaɛr/ [OK *per* /bɛɛr/ (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*, *vila*, *viala*, *vena*, *vera*, *-vela*, *-vēra*, *-vēla*, also *-pa'la*, etc.

[*papēra* /bbaaɛr/]

pampēra /bombaaɛr/. 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 /kbaær/ [MK *kpēra* /kβær/ (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 denominalization*) beside, at the side of, by.

**prapēra* /prabaær/. (*tr., attenuated reciprocal*) to be at or along the side or edge of, be beside.

-^{၆၀}ပု -*pai* /-baj/. to hang loosely. Cf. -*pāya*, *bāya*.

rapai /rbaj/¹. 1. any dangling ornament. 2. bride's headgear, *adorned with fringe*.

spai /sbaj/ [MK *spaiy* /sbəj/ (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.

၆၅၈ *poka* /baaok/. 1. (*tr.*) to beat or knock against. 2. (*tr.*) to do (*laundry*).

[*phmoka* /pmaaok/]

pramoka /pramaaok/ [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*.

-^{၆၅၉}ပု -*poṅa* /-baaon/. to swell, expand. Cf. -*pāṅa*, -*pūṅa*, *pēṅa*, -*pōṅa*, *baṅa*, *ba'ṅa*, *bāṅa*, *bīṅa*, *buṅa*, *bœṅa*, *bēṅa*, *boṅa*, -*bāmṅa*, also -*piaṅa*.

[*proṅa* /praaon/. to be extensile.]

kamproṅa /kampraaon/. basket or bag of woven bamboo, rattan, leather, or the like, used for shopping and keeping light objects.

sproṅa /sbaaon/. sack, bag or pouch made of rush or palm-leaves.

၆၅၉ ^{၆၅၉}ပု *pōṅa* /paaon/. (*intr.*) to swell, blow or puff up, bulge, fill; to bloat, distend. Cf. -*pāṅa*, -*pūṅa*, *pēṅa*, -*poṅa*, *baṅa*, *ba'ṅa*, *bāṅa*, *bīṅa*, *buṅa*, *bœṅa*, *bēṅa*, *boṅa*, -*bāmṅa*, also -*piaṅa*.

[*pāpōṅa* /ppaaon/]

pāmpōṅa /bampaaon/. (*tr.*) to inflate, blow or puff up.

[*khpōṅa* /kpaaon/]

kam̄pōna /kampaaoŋ/. (*intr.*, *derogatory*) to be swollen, puffed up, puffy, bloated, bulging; to be fleshy, beefy, fat, enormous.

ᄃᄆᄆ *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.

ᄃᄆᄆᄆ *poya* /baaoj/ [OK *poy* /booj/ (K.560: 3, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. 0. to dangle, wave. 1. (*tr.*) to signal or beckon by waving (*hand*). 2. (*tr.*) to swing (*arms*) in walking. Cf. *p̄oya*.

[*phmoya* /pmaaoj/]

pramoya /pramaaoj/ [Anomalous expansion of **phmoya*].
trunk (*of elephant*).

ᄃᄆᄆᄆᄆ *p̄oya* /paaoj/. 0. to dangle, hang loosely. 1. large hank of yarn or thread. Cf. *poya*.

[*kh̄p̄oya* /kpaaoj/]

kam̄p̄oya /kampaaoj/. 1. queue (*of Chinese*), pigtail; braid (*of hair*). 2. (*by extension*) tuft of hair.

rap̄oya /rpaaoj/, occurring only in *rap̄oya-rap̄oya*. (*of a collectivity*) to float or wave continuously.

ᄃᄆᄆᄆᄆ *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*, *-p̄ala*, *-p̄ura*, *-p̄ula*, *bura*, *-bula*, *b̄una*, *b̄ula*, *bora*, *-m̄a'la*.

[*papora* /bbaaor/]

pam̄pora /bambaaor/. 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.

ᄃᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ *pola* /baaol/. (*of quadrupeds, to move at any quicker gait than normal*) to run, whisk, scuttle, scurry, scamper; to rush, race, clip, sprint, dash; to spring, bound, canter,

pampau /bambaw/. 1. (*tr.*) to suckle. 2. (*by trope*) to graft.

𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜆 pām̄ña /baŋ/ [OK pāñ /baŋ/ (K.451N: 5, A.D. 680), probably pañ /baŋ/ (K.374: 16, A.D. 1042)]. 1. (*tr.*) to cover *with a view to hiding*: to conceal, cover over, hide, bury, secrete, mask, veil; to cut off (*line of sight*). 2. (*tr.*) to cover *with a view to protecting*: to shield, screen, protect, guard; (*by extension*) to bar, stand in the way, defend, guard. Cf. -pa'ña, bām̄ña.

OK pnāñ /pnaŋ/ [K.723: 5, A.D. 578-777] ~ phnāñ /pnaŋ/ [K.262N: 16, A.D. 968; > Thai ผนัง /phanǎŋ/ 'screen, blinders (*for horses*); partition, inner wall; dam'. Cf. phna'ña]. 1. screen; blind. 2. inner wall, partition, panel. 3. covering, facing, flap, strip.

[phnām̄ña /pnaŋ/. to withstand, resist.]

prañām̄ña /pranaŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of *phnām̄ña]. 1. (*reciprocal*) to compete, race. 2. competition, match, joust; contest, combat.

[papām̄ña /bbaŋ/]

pampām̄ña /bambaŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to hide, conceal. 2. (*tr.*) to make invisible *by supernatural power*. 3. (*tr.*) to blind, prevent from seeing.

kpām̄ña /kpaŋ/. projecting, protective upper part of various things, e.g. visor, fender, decorated upper part of armoire, cup or guard of sword; a kind of headdress or diadem.

kampām̄ña /kambaŋ/ [OK kampāñ /kambaŋ/ (K.904B: 1, A.D. 713) ~ kampañ /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.

cpām̄ña /cbaŋ/ [OK chpāñ /cbaŋ/ (K.292: 11, A.D. 1011)]. to fight, contend, do battle.

campām̄ña /cambaŋ/ [OK campañ /cambaŋ/ (K.140: 5, A.D. 676), male slave name, ~ campāñ /cambaŋ/ (K.292: 10, A.D. 1011)]. fight, combat, battle; war.

srapām̄ña /srabaŋ/. 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.

𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜆 pah /bah/. 1. (*intr.*) to rise, tip up (*through imbalance*).

2. (*by trope*) to rise up, rebel, revolt. Cf. *pāsa*.

[*papaḥ* /*bbah*/]

pampah /*bambah*/. 1. (*tr.*) to raise, lift, tip up. 2. (*by trope*) to incite to revolt.

rapah /*rbah*/¹. (*perfective*) to be uplifted, tilted up.

ᵀ: *pāḥ* /*pah*/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to hit, strike, knock (into), collide with; to hurt, injure, wound. 2. (*by trope*) to reach, encounter, meet. Cf. *baḥ*.

pāpāḥ /*ppah*/¹. to provoke a clash.

pampāḥ /*bampah*/. (*factive*) to bump into or deliberately jostle.

ᵀ: *pāḥ* /*pah*/² [Chinese (*CLK*, item 19)]. 1. (*tr.*) to patch or piece (*garment*). 2. (*by extension*) to mend, fix, repair, overhaul.

pamṇah /*bomnah*/. 1. patch, piece; mend, repair. 2. (*intr.*) to be patched, mended.

pāpāḥ /*ppah*/². (*tr.*) to add small bits onto.

ᵀᵀᵀ *prāsa* /*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.

pārāsa /*baaraah*/ [Anomalous expansion of *prāsa*]. 0. out-cast, exile, vagabond. 1. (*by trope*) stray animal, recently captured but not yet tamed.

pamrāsa /*bamraah*/ ~ *pañrāsa* /*baṅraah*/. (*tr.*) to separate or sunder by force.

ᵀᵀᵀ *prima* /*prəm*/ [Skt *prema* 'love, fondness']. 1. (*intr.*) to be dear, beloved. 2. (*by extension*) to be lovable, lovely, comely, charming, delightful.

pāprima /*pprəm*/. *intensive* of *prima*.

ᵀᵀᵀ *preta* /*praæt*/ [Skt *preta* 'dead body, corpse; ghou]. *preta*, one of a class of disembodied spirits.

**kampreta* /*kampraæt*/ [MK (*RSP* 888)]. (*intr.*, *derogatory*) to be *preta*-like, i.e. abject, ghoulish.

PH

𑖦𑖮 *phāya* /phaaj/ [Chinese (CLK, item 40)]. (*intr.*) to gallop, go at a gallop.

paṃphāya /bomphaaj/. 1. (*tr.*) to gallop. 2. gallop.

𑖦𑖯 *phita* /phèt/ [< Thai 𑖦𑖯 /phìt/]. (*intr.*) to be false to one's spouse, commit adultery.

kaṃphita /kamphèt/. term of opprobrium for an adulterous wife.

𑖦𑖰 *phkā* /pkaa/ [OK *pkā* /pkaa/ (K.21: 5, A.D. 578-677) ~ *phkā* /pkaa/ (K.349: 31, A.D. 954)]. 1. flower, blossom. 2. design, motif. 3. spot, mark.

**paṅkā* /baṅkaa/ [OK *paṅkā* /bəṅkaa/ (K.30: 29, A.D. 578-677)]. any edible plant product.

B

၇ *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.

၈ *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 /ppɔɔk/. 0. to be puffy. 1. cloud.

[*khbaka* /kpɔɔk/]

kambaka /kampɔɔk/. *derogatory form of baka*.

*၉ *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*).

-၁၀ *-ba'ka* /-puk/¹. to be putrid. Cf. *-puka*, *buka*.

bha'ka /phuk/. mud, ooze. Cf. *phuka*.

braha'ka /prɔhuk/ [Anomalous expansion of *bha'ka*]. = *prahuka*.

babha'ka /pphuk/. (*intr., of ground*) to be wet and muddy.

-၁၁ *-ba'ka* /-puk/². to hook. Cf. *bā'ka*.

thba'ka /tpuk/. 1. (*tr.*) to hang (up) on a hook; to hook, couple, fasten (*belt, chain, etc.*). 2. (*tr.*) to pick (*fruit from tree*) with a hook. 3. hook; peg.

tamba'ka /tampuk/ ~ **damba'ka* /tumpuk/. 1. hook, peg, buckle, clasp. 2. fruit-hook consisting of a long pole with a hook at one end.

៣៦ *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. *-pāña, -pūña, pēña, -poña, -pōña, ba'ña, bāña, bīña, buña, bæña, bēña, boña, -bāmña, va'ña*, also *-piaña*.

[*pabaña* /ppɔɔŋ/]

pambaña /bɔmpɔɔŋ/. (*tr.*) to toast and puff (*pork rind, rice, other grain*).

krabaña /krɔpɔɔŋ/. kind of cake made of rice toasted and puffed, then caramelized.

[*rabaña* /rɔpɔɔŋ/]

rambaña /rumpɔɔŋ/. 1. (*intr., of sound*) to swell, increase in volume. 2. (*by extension*) to resound.

៣៧ *ba'ña* /puŋ/ [OK *vañ* /βɔŋ/ (K.904B: 25, A.D. 713), female slave name]. 1. (*intr., of pustules and the like*) to swell up. 2. (*intr., of peacocks*) to spread its tail. 3. (*by trope*) to strut, swagger, put on airs. Cf. *-pāña, -pūña, pēña, -poña, -pōña, baña, bāña, bīña, buña, bæña, bēña, boña, -bāmña, va'ña*, also *-piaña*.

[*bhna'ña* /pnuŋ/]

brana'ña /prɔnuŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of **bhna'ña*]. heavy club, bludgeon.

[*paba'ña* /ppuŋ/]

pamba'ña /bɔmpuŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to inflate, distend. 2. (*intr.*) to be inflated, swollen up, hollow. 3. tube, pipe, cylinder. Cf. *'amba'ña*.

khba'ña /kpuŋ/. 1. summit, peak. 2. *khba'ña khba'sa*; to be high-topped, i.e. high, lofty.

kamba'ña /kɔmpuŋ/ [OK *kamvañ* /kɔmβɔŋ/ (K.9: 14, A.D. 639), possibly 'place where the bottom rises'}. 0. shoal, shallow place. 1. beach, landing-place.

[*lba'ña* /lpuŋ/]

lamba'ña /lumpuŋ/. sprout, sucker, young shoot.

**'amba'ña* /qɔmpuŋ/ = *pamba'ña*.

៣៨ *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, bāddha, -bā'ta, vatta, vāta, vā'ta*.

[*paba'ta* /pput/]

pamba'ta /bamput/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn, twist, bend. 2. (*tr.*) to train, instruct. 3. (*intr.*) to swing the body, walk gracefully.

[*raba'ta* /rput/]

ramba'ta /rumput/. 1. (*intr.*) to be twisted along the whole length. 2. *fact or state of being* twisted, bent, gnarled, *as of trees or horns*.

[*sba'ta* /sput/. to gird, wrap, envelop (*the body*)]

samba'ta /samput/. the *sampot* or Khmer sarong; (*by extension*) length of cloth; cloth, material.

𑄓𑄢𑄣𑄤 *bāddha* /poət/ [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*.

𑄓𑄢𑄣𑄤 *bāndha* /poən/ [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*, *vāṅṅa* ~ *vāṅṅa*, *vā'na*, *-vina*, *viana*, *vena*.

-𑄢𑄣𑄤 *-bapa* /-pɔɔp/. to touch, reach, meet. Cf. *-ba'pa*, *bæpa*, *bopa*.

khbapa /kpɔɔp/. 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.

-𑄢𑄣𑄤 *-ba'pa* /-pup/ [OK *vap* /βɔɔp/ (K.257N: 25, A.D. 984)]. to touch, reach, meet. Cf. *-bapa*, *bæpa*, *bopa*.

[*khba'pa* /kpup/]

kamba'pa /kampung/. (*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*.

𑄢𑄣𑄤 *bama* /pɔɔm/. (*tr.*) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. *pāma*, *piama*, *bāma*, *bām*, also *-pæma*, *-bæma*, *-'æma*, *-bum*, *-muma* *-mum*.

[*pabama* /ppɔɔm/]

pambama /bampoom/. (*tr.*) to cause, have or force to hold or keep (*sth.*) in the mouth.

၈၄ *bara* /p̄oor/. (*tr.*) to coat with pitch or wax, to make *sth.* impermeable.

[*bhmara* /p̄m̄oor/]

bramara /p̄r̄m̄oor/ [Anomalous expansion of **bhmara*]. compound of lac and beeswax.

-၈၄ *-bara* /-p̄oor/. to hold or carry in the arm(s). Cf. *ba*.

[*bhnara* /p̄n̄oor/]

branara /p̄r̄n̄oor/ [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.

-၈၅ *-ba'la* /-pul/. 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.*

[*khba'la* /kpul/]

**kamba'la* /k̄mpul/. 1. serious concern, anxiety. 2. (*tr.*) to be anxious over, preoccupied with. Cf. *kañva'la*.

[*raba'la* /rpul/. See *rava'la*]

**ramba'la* /r̄mpul/. (*tr.*) to worry, cause anxiety to; to trouble, bother.

'*amba'la* /q̄mpul/ [OK '*am̄val* /q̄əŋβol/ (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.

-၈၆ *-bā* /-p̄iīə/. to step on, crush. Cf. *bāra, biara, also bāna*.

krabā /k̄rap̄iīə/. species of crocodile.

[*dhbā* /t̄p̄iīə/]

dambā /t̄ump̄iīə/. (*tr.*) to chew, masticate.

[*rabā* /rp̄iīə/]

rambā /r̄ump̄iīə/. 1. prey, quarry; (*by extension*) partly devoured carcass, remains; (*by trope*) human object of lust. 2. beast of prey, carnivore. Cf.

'ambāra.

𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺 *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*.

bhnā'ka /pneək/ [OK *vnāk* /βnak/ (K.557/600E: 6, A.D. 611) ~ *vnak* /βnak/ (K.713: 2, A.D. 893) ~ *bnāk* /βnak/ (K.347E: 19, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. support, prop, stay; (hand-) rest. 2. agent, official.

branā'ka /proneək/ [Anomalous expansion of *bhnā'ka*]. 1. carrier, porter, bearer. 2. (*tr.*) to carry on the shoulders or the back of an animal.

bamṇā'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 /prapeək/ = *babā'ka*.

𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺 *bāṇa* /pīiəŋ/. 0. to swell, be distended. 1. large jar, urn. Cf. *-pāṇa*, *-pūṇa*, *pēṇa*, *-poṇa*, *-pōṇa*, *baṇa*, *ba'ṇa*, *bīṇa*, *buṇa*, *bœṇa*, *bēṇa*, *boṇa*, *-bāmṇa*, also *-piaṇa*.

[*khbāṇa* /kpīiəŋ/]

kambāṇa /kampiəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be more wide than high. 2. (*intr.*) to be opened out or up, wide-mouthed, splayed, flaring.

-𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺 *-bā'ta* /-poət/ [Vid. *bāddha*. Probably OK *vat* /βat/ (K.713: 3, A.D. 893)¹]. to ring, encircle, enfold. Cf. *pa'ta*,

¹Cf. C I: 29 note 4 and K.420: 48 (C IV: 166).

ba'ta, bāddha, vatta, vāta, vā'ta.

brātra /proət/¹ [For *brā'ta, wrongly attributed to Skt varatrā]. (*that which encircles*) strap, thong, girth.

[pabā'ta /ppoət/]

pambāddha /bampoət/ [For *pambā'ta]. 1. (*tr.*) to cause to encircle or enfold, train to interlace. 2. (*by trope*) to encircle, surround, beleaguer.

krabā'ta /krapoət/. 1. (*tr.*) to cross (*arms*), hold (*hands*) behind the back. 2. rope passed around body of elephant and under tail to secure howdah.

[rabā'ta /rpoət/]

rambā'ta /rumpoət/. whip, lash.

𑀓𑀢 bāna /píiən/. 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.

bhnāna /pniíen/. 1. (*means of crossing*) plan, strategem, strategy, program. 2. ambition, will to win; wish, hope, aspiration.

[pabāna /ppíiən/ = babāna]

pambāna /bampíiən/. 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 /ppíiən/ = prabāna.

prabāna /propíiən/. (*reciprocal*) to step or climb up onto each other, pile up.

sbāna /spíiən/ [OK svān /sβaan/ (K.254B: 16, A.D. 1129)].

1. footbridge, gangplank; (any) bridge. 2. landing stage, wharf, pier.

𑀓𑀢' bā'na /poən/ [MK bana ~ bāna /ban > pan/, < Thai พัน /phan/] thousand.

*mbā'na /mpoən/. one thousand.

-𑀓𑀢' -bā'na /-poən/ [Vid. bāndha. Perhaps OK vann /βan/ (K.816: 2, A.D. 678-777), slave name¹]. to encircle, embrace. Cf.

¹But cf. C VI: 64 note 2.

bāndha, *vena*, *bēna*, *vānta* ~ *vāṇḍa*, *vā'na*, *-vina*, *viana*,
vena, also *bhā'na*.

[*pabā'na* /*ppoən*/]

**pambā'na* /*bampoən*/. 1. (*tr.*) to entwine, embrace. 2.
(*intr.*) to be girded, clasped, embraced.

prabā'na /*prapoən*/. 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.

-*ṁ* *ṁ* *ṁ* *-bāpa* /*-pīiəp*/. to be low. Cf. *-pāpa*, *biapa*, also *pāta*,
pāta, *pēta*.

srabāpa /*srapīiəp*/. 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*.

ṁ *ṁ* *ṁ* *bāma* /*pīiəm*/ [OK **vām* ~ *vām* /*βaam*/]. 0. to open the hand.
1. fork, bifurcation. 2. confluence of watercourses. Cf.
pāma, *piama*, *bama*, *bām*, *vāma*, also *-pāma*, *-bāma*, *-'āma*,
-bum, *-muma*, *-mum*.

chbāma /*cpīiəm*/. (*tr.*) to take hold of, *with fingers out-*
spread like teeth of fork. Cf. *cpāma*.

cambāma /*campīiəm*/. (*of tree, etc.*) fork, crotch.

OK *'amvām* /*qəŋβaam*/. confluence, (*river*) fork.

ṁ *ṁ* *ṁ* *bāya* /*pīiəj*/. 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 /*pnīiəj*/. 1. (*that which is strewn across the sky*)
the Milky Way. 2. (*intr.*) to be out of square, lop-
sided, distorted; to hang unevenly; to bulge, project,
jut, hang unevenly, overhang.

bhāya /*phīiəj*/. 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 /*rumphīiəj*/. 1. (*intr., of wind*) to blow
gently; to be cool, refreshing. 2. (*tr.*) to cool,
freshen. 3. flounce, fringe.

babāya /*ppīiəj*/, occurring only in *babāya-nāya* [For the
**[ba:i-na:i]* reduplication cf. *'ambāva-nāva*]: (*intr.*)
to cry one's wares.

[*khbāya* /kɸíiəj/]

kambāya /kəmpíiəj/. ground strewn with hummocks thrown up by insects, moles or the like.

rabāya /rɸíiəj/. 1. (*perfective*) to be strewn, scattered.
2. (*of a collectivity*) to lie here and there. Cf. *rapāya*, *'ambāya*.

sbāya /spíiəj/. (*tr.*) to carry or wear crosswise over the shoulder, sling across one's back.

sambāya /səmpíiəj/. object or burden carried over the shoulder or across the back.

**'ambāya* /qəmpíiəj/ = *rabāya*.

ጠ ጽ *bāra* /píiər/. 1. (*tr.*) to step, walk or tread on, trample.
2. (*by extension*) to crush; to pound, hit, batter, knock.
3. (*by trope*) to pounce upon; to prey upon, kill for food.
Cf. *-bā*, *-biara*, also *bāna*.

[*pabāra* /ppíiər/]

pambāra /bəmpíiər/. 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 /ppíiər/ [Semantic connection uncertain]. hood of cobra.

**'ambāra* /qəmpíiər/. 1. = *rambā*. 2. = *'ambiara*.

ጠ ስ *bā'la* /poəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to feel, finger, touch. 2. (*tr.*) to handle; to try out, test.

bhnā'la /pnoəl/. 1. (*means of trying one's luck*) wager, bet. 2. (*tr.*) to wager, bet; to gamble. 3. (*act of*) gambling, gaming.

ጠ ስ *bāva* /píiəw/ [Chinese (CLK, item 8)]. (*intr.*) to cry one's wares. Cf. *pāva*.

bhāva /phíiəw/. 1. (*intr.*) to be diluted, thin; (*of colors*) to be light, pale. 2. *bhora bhāva*: to be far-flung, extensive; to be overabundant.

[*pabāva* /ppíiəw/]

pambāva /bəmpíiəw/. (*intr.*) to cry at the top of one's voice, proclaim.

'ambāva /qampíiəw/. 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 *[ba:u-na:u] reduplication cf. babāya-nāya]. to shout, bawl.

ဓာန bāsa /píiəh/. 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.

bhnāsa /pníiəh/. hide or skin covering.

bhāsa /phíiəh/. 1. (*intr.*) to occur in great quantity, be abundant. 2. plenty, abundance.

'ambāsa /qampíiəh/. 1. (*intr.*) to exist in great quantity, be plentiful. 2. (*by trope*) to be available everywhere, be widespread, general, common, ordinary.

-ဓာန¹ -bā'sa /-poəh/. to overlie, traverse a wide field, curve. Cf. bāsa, vāsa, vā'sa.

[chbā'sa /cpoəh/]

cambā'sa /campoəh/. curved fork; curved grip of implement.

[lbā'sa /lpoəh/]

lambā'sa /lumpoəh/. 1. curve, curvature; the curving configuration of carabao horns or the like; bifurcation, fork. 2. pliability, flexibility.

-ဓိဗ⁰ -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.

ဓိဗ¹ bita /pit/¹. (*tr.*) to press heavily against, push, shove. Cf. -pita, pida, piata, -biata.

ဓိဗ² bita /pit/² [OK vyat /βiiət/ (K.353S: 17, A.D. 878-977) ~ vyatta /βiiət/ (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.

bamnita /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 pamvyat /bəŋβiiət/ (K.233A: 12, A. D. 878-977)]. 1. (*tr.*) to verify, confirm, corroborate. 2. (*tr.*) to swear to the truth of.

^၀-bīla /-pil/. to go round. Cf. -ba'la, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la etc.

babila /ppil/ [OK valvel /βəlβeel/ (K.121: 6, A.D. 716) ~ valvyal /βəlβiiəl/ (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.

^၀bī /pii/. 1. from, out of, of; since. 2. in (*past time, e. g. childhood, the beginning*), at (*daybreak*). 3. in *some-one's* name, on behalf of, for. 4. of, about, concerning.

'ambī /qampii/ [OK 'amvi /qəŋβii/ (K.79: 8 (A.D. 639) ~ 'amvī /qəŋβii/ (K.56C: 27, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. from, out of; since. 2. of, on, about, concerning.

^၀bīna /piin/. 0. to be swollen, pot-bellied. 1. big-bellied earthen water pot (*about 30 cm high*). 2. bīna bāna: common spider. Cf. -pāna, -pūna, pēna, -poña, -pōña, baña, ba'ña, buña, bæña, beña, boña, -bāmña, also -piaña, -mīña, mœña.

[khbīna /kpiin/]

kambīna /kampiin/ [OK kamvyiñ /kəŋβiiin/ (K.31: 5, A.D. 1019), in toponym]. (*of coconut and the nuts of other palms*) meat, kernel.

*thbīna /tpiin/. (*intr.*) to be big-bellied, pot-bellied, have a large paunch. Cf. *trabīna, sbīna*.

*trabīna /trapiin/ = thbīna.

rabīna /rpiin/. species of fat edible spider.

sbīna /spiin/. 1. *intensive* of thbīna ~ trabīna. 2. (*intr.*, of *drowned animal or the like*) to have a distended belly.

sambīna /sampiin/. (*intr.*) to be excessively swollen.

^၀bīna /pýn/ [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.

bamñña /pumnýŋ/. 1. refuge, asylum; shelter, protection.
2. protector.

[*rabñña* /rpýŋ/]

rambñña /rumpýŋ/. 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.

*^{၆၈} *bila* /pýl/. 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 /prýl/ = *srabila*.

rabila /rpýl/. 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.

srabila /srapýl/. (*intr.*) to be blurred, indistinct.

-^{၆၉} *-bih* /-pýh/. to stand up or out. Cf. *-bæsa*.

chbih /cpýh/ = *chbæsa*.

၆၉ *buka* /puk/¹ [Probably OK *vuk* /βuk/ (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 /kampak/. *intensive of buka*.

၇၀ *buka* /puk/². onomatopœia 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.

၇၁ *buña* /puŋ/ [Perhaps OK *vun* /βuŋ/ (K.137: 8, A.D. 578-677), in personal name; > Thai *พุง* /phuŋ/ 'belly']. 0. to bulge, swell. 1. *boh buña*: (*exterior contour of*) belly, abdomen.

2. *buña boh*: belly, abdomen. Cf. *-päña*, *-puña*, *peña*, *-poña*, *-poña*, *baña*, *ba'ña*, *bāña*, *bīña*, *bæña*, *bēña*, *boña*, *bāmña*, also *-piaña*.

[*khbuña /kpuŋ/* (OK *kvuñ /kβuŋ/* [K.357: 16, A.D. 578-677], female slave name, ~ *khvuñ /kβuŋ/* [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).

၇၆ *buta /put/*. 1. deceit, guile, falseness; pretense, hypocrisy; imposture, imposition; sham, dissembling. 2. deceitful act or behavior. Cf. *-puta*.

၇၇ *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.

sbura /spur/. (*intr.*, of human flesh, fruit, etc.) to be puffy and soft. Cf. *sbula*.

၇၈ *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 /ppul/*]

pambuła /bampul/. (*tr.*) to poison.

krabula /krapul/. 1. (*intr.*, of odors) to be intoxicating; to be sickening, repulsive. 2. (*intr.*) to be intoxicated, infatuated.

-၇၉ *-bula /-pul/*. to swell. Cf. *-pa'na*, *-pa'la*, *-pāla*, *-pūra*, *-pūla*, *pora*, *bura*, *būna*, *būla*, *bora*, *-mā'la*.

sbula /spul/ = *sbura*.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *buh* /puh/¹ [OK *vvah* /βuəh/ (K.196: 2, A.D. 1005)]. 1. (*tr.*) to cleave, rive, rend asunder, split in two; to hack open, slash, gash; to cut, dissect. 2. (*by extension*) to break open, stave in, batter in, smash, broach; to demolish. Cf. *bēh*, *boh*, *-bah*, *-vesa*, *veh*, *-voḥ*, *vah*.

[*chbuh* /cpuh/]

cam̄buh /campuh/ [OK *cam̄vuh* /cəŋβuh/ (K.143C: 16, A.D. 978-1077), male slave name]. (*of bird*) bill, beak.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *buh* /puh/². 1. (*intr.*) to boil, seethe. 2. (*by extension*) to bubble, fizz, froth, foam.

**bam̄nuh* /pumnuh/. (*act or fact of*) boiling, bubbling.

babuh /ppuh/. 1. (*intr.*) to foam, fizz. 2. foam, lather, froth.

[*rabuh* /rpuh/]

ram̄buh /rumpuh/ = 'ambuh.

'ambuh ~ 'am̄buh /qampuh/. 1. ebullition, bubbling, effervescence. 2. boiling time; while.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 *-būka* /-puuk/. mass, mound, group. Cf. *pūka*, *baka*, *bwka*, *-boka*.

bam̄nūka /pumnuuk/. heap, pile; stack, rick (*of hay*).

babūka /ppuuk/ = *babwka*.

[*khbūka* /kpuuk/]

kam̄būka /kampuuk/. mound, pile.

[*chbūka* /cpuuk/]

cam̄būka /campuuk/. 0. group, grouping. 1. section (*of literary work*), chapter.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *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.

[*khbūja* /kpuuc/]

kam̄būja /kampuuc/. low birth, base origin; humble family.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *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*.

bamñūta /pumnuut/. wad, pellet, ball (of mud, rice, paper, lichen, or the like).

thbūta /tɸuut/. 1. (tr.) to wring, twist; to splice (cordage). 2. (tr.) to form into a mass.

၇၆ *būna* /puuñ/ [OK *vvani* ~ *vvanni* /βuuən/ (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 /rpuun/. (perfective) to be piled up in a disorderly heap.

၇၇ *-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.

၇၈ *bwka* /púuək/ [OK **vok* /βook/ ~ **vvak* /βuuək/]. 0. group, mass, collectivity. 1. group, party, company. Cf. *puka*, *baka*, *-būka*, *-boka*.

OK *vnok* /βnook/ [K.904B: 10 (A.D. 713)] ~ *vnvak* /βnuuək/ [K. 713: 4 (A.D. 893)]. group, company, troop.

babwka /ppúuək/. 1. area, field, domain. 2. group, party. Cf. *babūka*.

[*chbwka* /cpúuək/]

cambwka /campúuək/. class, category, group.

၇၉ *bwta* /púuət/. (tr.) to press down on and rub; to chafe. Cf. *būta*.

bamñwta /pumnúuət/. (wooden or bamboo) fire-maker, fire-sticks.

¹Vid. C V: 117 note 6.

๓๘ *bwna* /púuən/. (*intr.*) to hide, be hidden.

bamwna /pumnúuən/. 1. hiding-place. 2. (*by extension*)
refuge; retreat, sanctuary.

[*pabwna* /ppúuən/]

pambwna /bampúuən/. 1. (*causative*) to hide *sth.* 2.
(*factive*) to hide *oneself.* 3. kind of cake made
of glutenous rice wrapped in caramel.

๓๙ *bwra* /púuər/. cable, hawser, line.

[*khbwra* /kpúuər/]

kambwra /kampúuər/. (*of normally slender and shapely
formations*) to be massive and shapeless.¹

๔๐ *bæ* /péə/. 0. to do, make, form. 1. (*tr.*) to feign, pre-
tend. Cf. -væ.

'ambæ /qampéə/ [OK *'amve* /qəŋβəə/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D.
611) ~ *'ambe* /qəmbəə/ (K.413D: 7, A.D. 1361); > probab-
ly Thai อ่าเภอ /qamphəə/ (for *อ่าพะอ /qamphéə/) '(that
which is formed [sc. out of a whole]) subdivision of a
จังหวัด or province']. 1. bidding, prompting, dictates
(*of heart*); feint, pretense, sham; spell, enchantment;
evil, harm, injury. 2. act, deed; action, performance;
effect, result; fact, matter; state, condition.

๔๑ *bæka* /péək/. 1. (*intr.*) to be listless, languid, enerva-
ted; (*of objects*) to be inert, weightless, buoyant. 2.
dense mass of flotsam. Cf. *mæka*, *væka*.

[*rabæka* /rpéək/]

rambæka /rumpéək/. 1. (*intr.*, *of sea or land*) to
heave or swell slowly. 2. (*by trope*) to be deeply
moved, in the grip of strong emotion.

๔๒ *bæna* /péəŋ/. 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.
-pāna, *-pūna*, *peña*, *-poña*, *-pōña*, *baña*, *ba'ña*, *bāna*, *bīna*,
buña, *bēna*, *boña*, *-bāmna*, also *-piana*.

[*pabæna* /ppéəŋ/]

¹But cf. Headley I: 54b.

pambœna /bampéəŋ/. (*tr.*) to cause to swell or bulge, thrust out (*chest*).

[*khbœna* /kpeəŋ/]

kambœna /kampéəŋ/. *derogatory form of bæna*.

crabœna /crapéəŋ/. (*intr.*) to jut or project far out.

rabœna /rpéəŋ/. (*intr.*) to stand out or up. Cf. *rabœta*.

ᄒᄒᄒ *bœta* /péəŋ/. 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* /ppeəŋ/]

pambœta /bampéəŋ/. (*intr.*) to draw oneself up (*to full height*), jib.

rabœta /rpéəŋ/, occurring only in *rabœta rabœna*: 1. (*intr.*) to be continually rising or standing up. 2. (*by trope*) to be disrespectful, offensive, rude.

ᄒᄒᄒ *bœpa* /péəp/ [MK *bœpa* /bæp > pæp/]. (*tr.*) to meet, run into, collide with. Cf. *-bapa*, *-ba'pa*, *bopa*.

[*chbœpa* /cpeəp/]

cambœpa /campéəp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be encountered for the very first time. 2. (*by trope*) to be fresh, new, agreeable.

-ᄒᄒᄒ *-bœma* /-péəm/. to sicken. Cf. *-pœma*, *-'œma*, also *pāma*, *-bum*.

khbœma /kpeəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to feel aversion to, revulsion for. 2. disgust, repugnance.

-ᄒᄒᄒ *-bœsa* /-péəh/. to stand up or out. Cf. *-bɪh*.

chbœsa /cpeəh/. (*intr.*) to form a protuberance or bulge. Cf. *chbɪh*.

crabœsa /crapéəh/. (*intr., of teeth, etc.*) to stick out, jut; to be protruding, prominent.

ᄒᄒᄒ *biaca* /píiəc/. (*intr.*) to be dented, made concave by a blow. Cf. *viaca*.

[*pabiaca* /ppiíəc/]

pambiaca /bampíiəc/. 1. (*tr.*) to pound in *in order to*

hollow out. 2. (*tr.*) to pound down in order to eliminate a bulge.

-𑄎𑄏𑄑𑄒 -*biata* /-píiət/. (*tr.*) to press, enclose, be close to. Cf. -*pita*, *pida*, *piata*, *bita*.

bniata /pníiət/. 1. pen or paddock for elephants. 2. (*by trope*) numeral classifier for eight elephants. 3. low ground contiguous to a man-made pond.

sbiata /spíiət/. (*intr.*) to be packed tight, squashed, crushed, flattened.

sambiata /sampíiət/. 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.

𑄎𑄏𑄑𑄒𑄓 *biapa* /píiəp/. 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. -*pāpa*, -*bāpa*, also *pāta*, *pāta*, *pēta*.

𑄎𑄏𑄑𑄒𑄔 *biara* /píiər/ [P vera (= Skt *vaira*), properly 'heroism, manly quality', but more often 'hostility, sin']. 1. hostility, enmity, animosity, hatred, antipathy; ill-will, malevolence, vindictiveness, spite; hostile action, revenge, grudge, quarrel, feud. 2. sin, transgression. 3. punishment, retribution, atonement; suffering, torment.

baṃniara /pumníiər/. the baleful consequences of revenge.

-𑄎𑄏𑄑𑄒𑄕 -*biara* /-píiər/. to step, walk, tread. Cf. -*bā*, *bāra*, also *bāna*.

'*am̐biara* /qampíiər/. 1. (*tr.*) to walk gingerly and watchfully along (*path, etc.*). 2. (*intr.*) to move furtively, sneak, skulk. Cf. '*ambāra*.

*𑄎𑄏𑄑𑄒𑄖 *beca* /péec/. 1. (*tr.*) to take away, withdraw, remove, subtract; to filch, purloin. 2. (*tr.*) to place out of danger, hide, shield, protect, preserve. Cf. *veca*.

thbeca /tpéec/. (*tr., to disentangle fibers*) to whip or card (*cotton*) with a bow.

tambeca /tampéec/. carding bow.

-बेक -beca /-péec/. to blink. Cf. -bica, mica, -meca, vica, -veca.

[rabeca /rpéec/]

rambeca /rumpéec/ [MK (RSP 3265)]. wink.

बेण beña /péer/ [MK beña /been > peer/ (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, surfeited. 2. (*tr.*) to fill up or in; to cover up.

[pabeña /ppéer/]

pambeña /bampéer/. 1. (*tr.*) to fill; to fill out, complete. 2. (*by trope*) to fulfill, accomplish.

lbeña /lpéer/. (*intr.*) to be full, plump, portly.

बेण beña /péer/. 1. (*tr.*) to coil, wind, twist, wrap; to turn up (in, back), double, fold. 2. (*intr.*) to coil up, curl (*into a ball*). Cf. *bāṇḍha*, -bā'na, *bēna*, *vāṇṭa* ~ *vāṇḍa*, *vaṇna*, -vina, viana, vena.

bhnena /pnéer/. 1. any coiled formation. 2. coil (*of snake*). Cf. *bhnēna*.

[pabena /ppéer/. Cf. *babena* and *prabena*].

pambena /bampéer/. (*tr.*) to coil up, roll, wind.

*prabena /prapéer/. = *babena*.

babena /ppéer/. 1. (*tr.*) to coil or roll up. 2. (*tr.*) to fold (up) together. Cf. *prabena*.

*rabena /rpéer/. (*of a crowd or swarm*) to turn or drift to one side.

rambena /rumpéer/. 1. (*intr.*) = *rabena*. 2. (*intr.*) to turn or sweep now to one side, now to the other.

बेप bepa /péep/. (*intr.*) to thrust out the lower lip, pout. Cf. -pēpa, -vēpa.

-बेक -bēka /-pēek/. to part, be open. Cf. -pāka, pā'ka, pēka, pēka, vēka.

bhnēka /pnēek/ [OK *vnek* /βnēek/ (K.70: 12, A.D. 878-977) 'eyes; in front; ladleful (cf. *vēka*)']. 0. opening, aperture. 1. eye, both eyes; before the eyes: in front of, in the future. 2. (*by trope*) eye-like bud or blemish on fruits and vegetables. Cf. *phnēka*.

thbēka /tpeɛk/ [OK *tvek* /tβeɛk/ (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 /tampɛɛk/ [OK *tamvek* /dɛŋβeɛk/ (K.352S: 27, A. D. 878-977), male slave name]. 1. (*intr.*) to be (*definitively, characteristically*) bald. 2. one who is bald-headed.

ចំពង់ *bēna* /peɛŋ/. cup, mug. Cf. -*pāna*, -*puṅa*, *pēna*, -*poṅa*, -*pōṅa*, *baṅa*, *ba'na*, *bāna*, *bīna*, *buṅa*, *bœna*, *boṅa*, -*bāmna*, also -*piana*.

-ចំពង់ *-bēna* /-peɛŋ/. to describe a circle, turn, rotate. Cf. *va'na*, *vāna*, *viṅa*, *vīna*, *viana*, -*veṅa*, *vēna*, *vāmna*.

[*khbēna* /kpeɛŋ/]

kambēna /kampeɛŋ/ [OK *kamveṅ* /kɛŋβeɛŋ/ (K.56A: 26, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. circular wall, encompassing rampart. 2. (*by trope*) lip and wall of tobacco-pipe bowl.

[*lbēna* /lpeɛŋ/. to throw overhand].

lambēna /lumpɛɛŋ/ [OK *lamveṅ* /lɛŋβeɛŋ/ (K.669C: 27, A. D. 972)]. spear, lance, javelin.

ចំពង់ *bēna* /peɛn/. (*intr.*) to assume the *padmāsana*, sit tailor-fashion with legs crossed in front of one. Cf. *bāndha*, -*bā'na*, *bena*, *vāṅta* ~ *vāṅda*, *vā'na*, -*vina*, *viana*, *vena*.

bhnēna /pneɛn/. 1. the *padmāsana*; 'aṅguya *bēna bhnēna*, to sit in the *padmāsana*. 2. lap formed by the legs folded in front of one. Cf. *bhnena*.

-ចំពង់: -*bēḥ* /-peḥ/. to part, open. Cf. *buh*, *boh*, -*baḥ*, -*vesa*, *veh*, -*voḥ*, *vaḥ*.

**chbēḥ* /cpeḥ/ = *sbēḥ*.

sbēḥ /speḥ/. thick, pendulous lip.

sambēḥ /sampeḥ/. derogatory form of *sbēḥ*.

-ចំពង់ *-bai* /-pəj/. to be animated, able. Cf. *vai*.

prabai /prapəj/ [OK *pravai* /prəβəj/ (K.393S: 33, A.D. 1055 (?))]. 1. (*intr.*) to be good, estimable, endowed with excellent qualities. 2. (*by extension*) to be of great

worth, valuable, worthy.

[rabai /rpéj/]

rambai /rumpéj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be alert, watchful, vigilant. 2. (*tr.*) to watch closely, observe attentively, scrutinize.

-ឥពាភ -boka /-póok/¹. swelling, protuberance. Cf. pūka, baka, -būka, bwka.

traboka /trapóok/. buttocks, breech.

-ឥពាភ -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.

ឥពាង boña /póon/. 1. knobby protuberance on either side of elephant's head. 2. bell-shaped buoy. Cf. -päña, -puña, peña, -poña, -pöña, baña, ba'ña, bāña, bīña, buña, bæña, bēña, -bāmña, also -piaña, -moña.

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.

ឥពាប bopa /póop/. 1. (*tr.*) to lie prone on, stretch oneself out on. 2. (*by extension*) to overlie, cover. Cf. -bapa, -ba'pa, bæpa.

ឥពាវ bora /póor/. 1. (*intr.*) to fill, be full; (*of water*) to well up, rise to the top; beña bora, to be brimful, full to overflowing. 2. (*of river*) to be swollen. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, -mā'la.

[pabora /ppóor/]

pambora /bampóor/. (*intr.*) to cause an overflow, create an overabundance.

sbora /spóor/. (*intr.*, of human face) to be full and bright.

ဧဏာဝ *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.

bam̄nola /pum̄nool/. 1. tale, story, account, relation; *name of a meter*. 2. recitation (*of text*); utterance; talk, speech.

ဧဏာဝ *boh* /póh/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. internal organ; (*by restriction*) stomach. 2. inner wall. Cf. *buh*, *-bēh*, *-bah*, *-vesa*, *veh*, *-voḥ*, *vaḥ*. Note also *krabah*.

-ဧ *-bum* /-pum/. to be closed (up), unopened. Cf. *muma*, *-mum*.

krabum /krəpum/ [OK *klavom* /kləβom/ (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.

ဧဏာဝ *bām* /poəm/. (*tr.*) to hold or keep in the mouth. Cf. *pāma*, *piama*, *bāma*, also *-pæma*, *-bæma*, *-'æma*; *-bum*, *-muma*, *-mum*.

[*pabām* /ppoəm/]

pambām /bampoəm/. (*tr.*) to make or let take in the mouth.

ဧဏာဝ *bām̄na* /peəŋ/. (*tr.*) to stand or place oneself in front of *in order to conceal or protect*; to shield, screen, hide. Cf. *-pa'na* *pām̄na*.

bhām̄na /pheəŋ/. 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.

[*pabām̄na* /ppeəŋ/]

pambām̄na /bampeəŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to block or cut off the view of, screen, veil, mask. 2. (*tr.*) to block, stop up, caulk.

-ពាង *-bām̐na /-peəŋ/*. to swell. Cf. *-pāna*, *-pūna*,
pēna, *-pōna*, *-pōna*, *baña*, *ba'ña*, *bāña*, *bīña*, *buña*, *bœña*,
bēña, *boña*, also *-piaña*.

[*dhbām̐na /tpeəŋ/*]

dambām̐na /tumpeəŋ/. 1. sprout, shoot. 2. (*by restriction*) bamboo shoot.

ពាះ *bah̐ /peəh̐/*. 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. *pah̐*.

[*sbah̐ /speəh̐/*]

sambah̐ /sampeəh̐/ [But cf. Old and modern Javanese, Malay, Ngaju Dayak *sěmbah* 'eerbewijs, eerbiedige buigung, hulde'; Cham *sambah̐* 'Adoration, homage, culte; salut, révérence'; Toba Batak *somba'*; Tagalog *sambá* 'to adore, worship']. (*intr.*) to execute the *pranāma*, to bow while joining the hands palm to palm and raising them to the brow in token of reverence or respect.

-ពាះ *-bah̐ /-peəh̐/*. to part, be open. Cf. *buh̐*, *-bēh̐*, *boh̐*,
-vesa, *veh̐*, *-voḥ̐*, *vaḥ̐*.

krabah̐ /krapeəh̐/. 0. opening, cavity. 1. stomach. Cf.
boh̐.

BH

- 𑀧𑀺 bhāya /phéj/ [Skt/P bhaya]. 1. fear, fright, alarm, dread, terror. 2. (*intr.*) to be afraid, scared, frightened.
 pambhāya /bamphéj/. (*tr.*) to scare, frighten, intimidate, strike terror into.
- 𑀧𑀻 bhara /phōr/. (*intr.*) to lie, fib, prevaricate.
 kambhara /kamphōr/ [OK kambha /kəŋβhō/ (K.669D: 46, A.D. 972), female slave name]. (*intr.*) to be an inveterate liar, delight in lying, be deceitful by nature.
 pambhara /bampphōr/. (*intr.*) to lie *deliberately*, tell a lie.
- 𑀧𑀼 bhā'na /phoən/. 1. (*intr.*) to be confused, in error. 2. (*intr.*) to make an error in reckoning, miscalculate. Cf. -bā'na.
 pambhā'na /bamphoən/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause confusion, create a misunderstanding. 2. (*intr.*) to cause to make an error or to miscalculate.
- 𑀧𑀽 bhita /phit/ [Skt/P bhīta]. (*intr.*) to be frightened.
 pambhita /bamphit/. (*tr.*) to scare, frighten.
- 𑀧𑀾 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 /bampphuut/. 1. (*intr.*) to tell a lie. 2. (*tr.*) to mislead, deceive.
- *𑀧𑀿 bhai /phéj/ [OK bhai(y) /βhəj/ (K.910: 14, A.D. 651; K.561: 23, A.D. 681) 'score']. twenty.
 mbhai /mphéj/. 0. one score. 1. twenty.
- 𑀧𑀿² bhlæ /pléə/ [Skt/P bala]. (*intr.*) to be foolish, senseless, silly, inane.
 babhlæ /ppléə/. *intensive of bhlæ.*

M

မာတံ *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*², *muta*.

dhma'ta /tmut/. (*tr.*) to bear patiently, put up with, endure.

-မာဏ္ဍိ *-mā'ña* /-maṇ/. to be instant, immediate. Cf. *miña*, *-meña*.

'*ampā'ña* /qamṇaṇ/ [For **mpā'ña* /mbaṇ/, < ifx /-b-/ + *mā'ña*] literary equivalent of '*ammiña*; '*ampā'ña miña*, only a moment ago, just now; that very moment, (in) that split second.

မာတံ *mā'ta* /moət/. 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. ~ မာတံ *mā'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.

မာတံ *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* /cənmət/ [K.748: 15 (A.D. 613)]. 0. one of a class of uncastrated animals. 1. uncastrated bull.

*မာယာ *māya* /míiəj/ [Skt/P *māya*]. 1. illusion, phantom, apparition. 2. dream; idle thought. Cf. *māi*.

mamāya /mmíiəj/. 1. bad dream, nightmare. 2. mental anguish.

မာလာ *māla* /míiəl/. (*intr.*) to be dear, beloved, cherished.

mnāla /mníiəl/. 0. dear one, darling. 1. appellative in literary (mostly religious) texts: my dear.

-មាស់ ¹-mā'la /-moəl/. to group together; to mix. Cf. -pa'na, -pa'la, -pāla, -pūra, -pūla, pora, bura, -bula, būna, būla, bora.

kramā'la /kromal/. 1. large bundle, cluster or packet. 2. (*by restriction*) numeral classifier for thirty lengths of bamboo.

-មាស ¹-māsa /-mīiəh/. 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.

-មាស់ ¹-mā'sa /-mah/. to be shameful. Cf. -māsa, -mah.

'ā mīiəh /qaa mah/. 1. (*intr.*) to be shameful, contemptible, disgraceful. 2. (*by extension*) to be low, vile, abject.

មីម ¹mīca /mic/. (*intr.*) to wink *by way of signaling*. Cf. -bica, -beca, -meca.

*មីញ ¹mīña /miŋ/ [Cf. Surin Khmer /maŋ/ '(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 /qamməŋ/. at the very moment *in the past*. Cf. 'ampā'ña, 'ammeña.

-មីល ¹-mīla /-mil/. to look at. Cf. -mīla, mēla.

ramīla /rmil/. (*tr.*) to view, regard, consider. Cf. ramīla.

មីង ¹mīña /miŋ/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. younger sister of either parent: aunt. Cf. mīña, -meña.

-មីង ¹-mīña /-miŋ/. to be big. Cf. mēña, also bīña, etc.

dramīna /trōmiŋ/. (*intr.*) to be too big, oversized, out-size.

មង្គ *mīna* /mýŋ/. 0. to be inferior in age or status. 1. *second-person pronoun, derogatory*. Cf. *mīna*, *-meña*.

-មល *-mīla* /-mýl/. to look at. Cf. *-mila*, *mæla*.

ramīla /rmýl/ = *ramila*.

-មុច *-muca* /-muc/. to dip the head. Cf. *muja* ~ *mujja*.

pramuca /pramoc/. (*causative*) to oblige (s.o.) to dip or bow his head.

មុជ ~ មជ្ជ *muja* ~ *mujja* /muc/ [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 /crōmuc/. (*causative*) to make (s.o.) plunge (*his head*) into water.

មុត *muta* /mut/ [OK *mut* /mut/ (K.451N: 6, A.D. 680) 'to damage, mar, mutilate']. 1. (*tr.*) to cut, stab, slash, wound. 2. (*intr.*) to cut oneself, be cut, have a cut or wound; (*of a bladed or pointed instrument*) to cut (well), be sharp, cutting, piercing, keen. 3. (*by trope*) to be brave, bold, intrepid, stalwart, staunch. Cf. *ma'ta*, *mā'ta*.

មម *muma* /mum/ [OK *mum* /mum/ (K.726B: 12, A.D. 678-777; K.904A: 17, A.D. 713) 'bend (*in road, river, etc.*)']. 0. to close, join. 1. intersection of two lines; crossing. 2. angle, corner. Cf. *-bum*, *-mum*.

pramura /pramom/. 1. (*tr.*) to join *two lines or families*. 2. (*tr.*) to gather into a corner.

-មល *-mula* /-mul/. to be round; to roll (up). Cf. *mūra*, *mūla*, *-mwra*, *mwla*.

mamura /mmul/. (*intr.*) to crouch as in passing through a narrow opening. Cf. *pramura*.

tramula /tramol/. (*intr.*) to have the form of a flattened sphere, be oval or ovoid.

pramura /pramol/. (*intr.*) to gather oneself in, make one-

self smaller *in order to pass*. Cf. *mamula*.

*ម្ហ: *muh* /muh/ [OK *muh* /muh/ (K.426: 2, A.D. 578-677), *muh* /muh/ (K.212A: 8, A.D. 1027)]. 1. nose. 2. [MK] *muh hñī* [Cf. OK *mu(h) hñi* /mu(h) nii/ (K.353S: 16, 17, A.D. 878-977) and modern *muna* /mun/, which probably developed from it]. before, earlier.

cramuh /cramoh/ [Cf. Surin Khmer /cmoh/]. nose.

-ម្ហ -*mūña* /-muɤn/. to push out the lips, pout. Cf. *pūña*.

cramūña /cramòɔn/ = *crapūña*, *srapūña*.

ម្ហ *mūra* /muur/. 1. (*tr.*) to roll, coil up; to wrap, envelop. 2. (*intr.*, *by trope*) to be excessively shy. Cf. *-mula*, *mūla*, *-mwra*, *mwla*.

**mamūra* /mmuur/. 1. (*intr.*) to stoop, cower, crouch. 2. (*intr.*) to move furtively, slink.

khmūra /kmòor/. 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.

**pramūra* /pramòor/. roll: coil, ball; hank, skein, twist, spool; scroll. Cf. *pramūla*.

ramūra /rmuur/. 1. (*intr.*) to be rolled up, wrapped up. 2. roll; pack, bundle. Cf. *ramūla*.

ម្ហ *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.

chmūla /cmòol/. 1. (*tr.*) to form into a compact mass: to wrap, pack, bundle. 2. (*tr.*) to crush, crumple; to rumple, crease.

cramūla /cramòol/. (*intr.*) to be tangled, confused.

pramūla /pramòol/. 1. (*tr.*) to bring together into a compact mass, unite. 2. (*by extension*) to amass, gather, collect, accumulate. Cf. *pramūra*.

ramūla /rmuul/. (*intr.*, *apparently by trope*) to have gastric distress *because of hunger or emotion*. Cf. *ramūra*.

sramūla /sramòol/. (*intr.*) to be entangled, embroiled. Cf. *cramūla*.

- မ္မိတ် -mwra /-múuær/¹. to be round. Cf. -mula, mūra, mūla, mwla.
- *mamwra /mmúuær/. (*intr.*) to be round, rotund, roly-poly, corpulent.
- *khwra /kmúuær/¹. species of worm that attacks books and cloth.
- မ္မိတ် -mwra /-múuær/². to be dark. Cf. -mwla, -mola.
- khwra /kmúuær/². (*intr.*) to be stale, musty.
- မ္မိတ် mwla /múuəl/. 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.
- khwla /kmúuəl/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be twisted or wrung, *with pain or anger*. 2. abdominal cramps and attendant pain of dysentery.
- ramwla /rmúuəl/. 1. twisting, writhing, contorsion. 2. (muscular) cramps.
- မ္မိတ် -mwla /-múuəl/. to be dark. Cf. -mwra², -mola.
- khwla /kmúuəl/² [OK kmval /kmuuəl/ (K.457: 10, A.D. 893), 'cloud', in toponym]. 1. (*intr.*) to be cloudy, overcast, dark, beclouded. 2. [MK (RSP 3053)] to be as black as a cloud.
- မ္မိတ် mæka /méək/. 1. (*intr.*) to move with extreme slowness, be sluggish; (*by trope*) to be enervated, irresolute, lacking in will power. 2. (*intr.*) to be soft in the head, vapid, silly. Cf. bæka, væka.
- mamæka /mméək/. 1. frequentative of mæka. 2. intensive of mæka.
- မ္မိတ် mæña /méəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be big, strikingly large. Cf. -mīña, also bīña, etc.
- chmæña /cmaaəŋ/². (*intr.*) to be proud, haughty, arrogant. But cf. chmæña¹.
- dhmæña /tméəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be strikingly large.
- dramæña /trəméəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be huge, enormous, colossal.

sramœna /sramaaən/. (*intr.*, to look large by reason of much hair?) to be shaggy, covered with hair.

𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮 *mœla* /mœal/ [OK *mel* /mæl/ (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*, *-mīla*.

pramœla /pramaael/. 1. (*tr.*) to look down on from above; to sound, speculate upon. 2. (*by trope*) to look coldly at, view dispassionately or with apathy.

𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀓 *miaña* /míiən/. (*tr.*) to turn and look towards, turn to gaze at.

chmiaña /cmíiən/ [Cf. Thai ๔ระเฌียง /crámíiən/]. (*tr.*) to see or look at from the side, out of the corner of one's eyes.

-𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮 *-meka* /-mèek/. branch, limb. Cf. *mēka*.

kmeka /kmèek/. relative by marriage, parent-in-law.

-𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮 *-meña* /-méen/ [OK *meñ* /meen/ 'child' (K.134: 17, A.D. 781)]. (*intr.*) to be inferior in age or status. Cf. *miña*, *mīña*.

kmeña /kmèen/. 1. child, youngster, tot. 2. knave, page, servant.

OK *kanmeñ(ñ)* /kənmeen/ [K.9: 14 (A.D. 639; K.44B: 1 (A.D. 674)] ~ *kanmyañ* /kənmiən/ [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.

-𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮 *-meca* /-méc/. to wink, blink. Cf. *-bica*, *-beca*, *mica*.

dhmeca /tméc/. (*tr.*) to shut (*the eyes*).

-𑀲𑀓𑀭𑀮 *-meña* /-méen/. to be instant, immediate; to follow in rapid succession, be close-set. Cf. *-ma'ña*, *miña*.

**chmeña* /cméen/. 1. (*intr.*) to be in serried ranks, in unbroken series, thick-set (*colloquial form of smeña*). 2. (*intr.*) to race, speed, dash.

dhmeña /tméen/. tooth ~ teeth.

drameña /tróméɛŋ/. 0. to be compact, well-knit. 1. (*intr.*, mainly poetic) to be small and shapely, dainty, graceful, girlish.

rameña /rmeeŋ/. (*intr.*) to be placed in a row without intervals.

smeña /sméɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to be or stand in serried ranks. Cf. *chmeña*.

-ꠘꠘꠘ: *-meh* /-méh/. to be sour.

khmeh /kméh/. 1. (*intr.*) to be sour, acid, tart. 2. *dika khmeh*, vinegar. 3. (*by trope*) to be sour, sullen, acidulous, glum. 4. (*intr.*) to be trivial, paltry.

srameh /sraméh/. (*intr.*, of facial expression) to be penitent, contrite, remorseful.

ꠘꠘꠘ ꠘ ꠘ ꠘ *mēka* /mɛɛk/ [OK *mek* /mɛɛk/ (K.484: 2, A.D. 1178-1277)]. 1. branch, bough, limb, twig; (*by trope*) numeral classifier for elephant tusks. 2. (*by extension*) line, lineage. Cf. *-meka*.

ꠘꠘꠘ ꠘ ꠘ ꠘ *mai* /maj/. (*tr.*) to suppose, conjecture, imagine; to suspect. Cf. *māya*.

mamai /mmáj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be wistful, dreamy. 2. (*tr.*) to dream sadly of.

sramai /sramaj/. (*intr.*) to daydream, gather wool.

-ꠘꠘꠘ ꠘ ꠘ ꠘ *-moka* /-móok/. to be useless, worthless. Cf. *mogha*.

mamoka /mmóok/. bog formed by decomposition of vegetal material.

smoka /smaaok/. 1. dense, tangled undergrowth. 2. (*intr.*) to be unclean, delighting in filth

ꠘꠘꠘ ꠘ ꠘ ꠘ *mogha* /móok/ [Skt/P *mogha*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be useless, good-for-nothing, shiftless, happy-go-lucky; to be dissolute, disorderly; to be uncouth, coarse, ill-mannered. 2. (*in folktales* personal name or epithet common given youths characterized as useless, lazy or footloose. Cf. *-moka*.

-ꠘꠘꠘ ꠘ ꠘ ꠘ *-moña* /-móoŋ/. knob, bump. Cf. *boña*.

tramoña /tramaaŋ/² [Cf. modern Mon *kmāñ* /kəmŋ/ 'forehead

of elephant']. (*intr.*) to have a knobby or bumpy head, like an elephant's. But cf. *tramoña*¹.

-𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀮 -*mola* /-mool/. to be dark. Cf. -*mwra*, -*mwla*.

sramola /sramaaol/ [OK *sramol* /srəmool/ (K.18: 19, A.D. 726), slave name]. 1. shade, shadow; image, reflection. 2. shade, spirit, *esp.* ancestor spirit.

𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 : *moh* /moh/. 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.

𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 : *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. -*bum*, -*muma*.

kramum /kramom/ [OK *klamum* /kləmum/ (K.24B: 12, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. virgin, maiden. 2. (*by extension*) unmarried female, girl of marriageable age.

𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 : *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.

-𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 : -*mah* /-meəh/. to be shameful. Cf. -*māsa*, -*mā'sa*.

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, debase, degrade, demean. 2. (*tr.*) to hold in contempt, scorn, despise.

𑖦𑖩 *yāna* /jaan/ [Chinese (CLK, item 240)]. 1. kind, sort. 2. way, manner, mode. Cf. *rāna*.

myāna /mjaan/. 1. one kind (sort). 2. one way (mode, manner). 3. (by denominalization) in one way; on the one hand.

-𑖦𑖪 *-yāna* /-jiiən/ [Thai ยาว /jaan/, < MK *yāra* /jaar/]. to hang down. Cf. *-yā*, *yāra*, *-yāla*, *yura*, *yula*, *yūra*, *ywra*, *yona*, *yola*.

drayāna /trojiiən/. 1. (*intr.*) to hang in large, deep festoons. 2. (*tr.*) to festoon.

rayāna /rjiiən/. 1. (*intr.*) to be hanging down, dangling. 2. (*intr.*) to be festooned. Cf. *rayā*, *rayāla*.

-𑖦𑖫 *-yāpa* /-jiiəp/. to cover over. Cf. *ya'pa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpa*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *la'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*, *līpa*, *lupa*, *ha'pa*, *hā'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *'ā'pa*, also *na'pa*, *-nāpa*, *nā'pa*, *-nupa*.

[*syapa* /sjaap/]

samyāpa /samjaap/. overhang, eaves (of roof); veranda roof.

𑖦𑖬 *yāma* /jiiəm/ [Skt/P *yāma*]. 1. night watch of three or four hours. 2. (*intr.*) to stand watch.

myāma /mjiiəm/. 1. one watch. 2. (by extension) one time, turn, shift; once.

𑖦𑖭 *yāra* /jiiər/. 1. (*intr.*) to hang down, dangle, droop, sag; (of time) to lag, drag, be long. 2. (*tr.*, in combat) to stretch out (*limbs*), lunge. Cf. *-yā*, *-yāna*, *-yāla*, *yura*, *yula*, *yūra*, *ywra*, *yona*, *yola*.

[*bhyara* /pjiiər/]

banyāra /punjiiər/. 1. (*tr.*) to hang down, suspend, dangle. 2. (*tr.*) to stretch, extend, protract.

-𑖦𑖮 *-yāla* /-jiiəl/. to hang down; to stretch. Cf. *-yā*, *-yāna*, *yāra*, *yura*, *yula*, *yūra*, *ywra*, *yona*, *yola*.

rayāla /rjiiəl/. 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. *rajā*, *rayāna*.

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.

𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺𑀓 *yīta* /jýt/. 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 /projýt/. (*tr.*) to draw to oneself or bend with great effort.

𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺𑀓 *yīta* /jýyt/. 1. (*intr.*) to draw out, be extensile. 2. (*intr.*) to be slow, late. Cf. *yīta*.

[*bhyīta* /pjýyt/]

banyīta /punjýyt/. 1. (*tr.*) to stretch; to deprive of elasticity, make loose or slack. 2. (*tr.*) to make late, delay.

rayīta /rjýyt/. (*intr.*) to be uncommonly slow.

𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺𑀓 *yīna* /jýyn/. (*intr.*) to last, be long-lasting, keep for a long time.

[*bhyīna* /pjýyn/]

banyīna /punjýyn/. 1. (*tr.*) to make last long. 2. (*by extension*) to cause to be permanent or eternal.

-𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺𑀓 *-yuṅa* /-juṅ/. to hang down. Cf. *-yūṅa*, *-yoṅa*.

brayuṅa /projuṅ/. (*tr.*) to hang on to with much effort.

[*syuṅa* /sjuṅ/]

samyuṅa /samjuṅ/. (*intr.*) to hang or swing by (*feet, tail, hands*).

-𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺𑀓 *-yuta* /-jut/. to fall or cave in, slump, sag. Cf. *ruta*, *luta*, *-lūta*, also *la'ta*.

srayuta /srajot/. 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 ล้ายหยุด /sǎaj jùt/]. *Desmos chinensis* (Annonaceæ), a climbing plant with fragrant yellow flowers having drooping petals.

ຍຸຍ yuya /juj/. exclamation to startle or frighten. Cf. yūya.

[bhyuya /pjuj/]

banyuya /punjuj/. 1. (*factive*) to go "/juj/!"; (*causative*) to frighten by crying "/juj/!" 2. (*by extension*) to frighten by showing a cause of fear.

ຍຸຣ yura /jur ~ jul/. (of tree branch, wrinkled flesh, etc.) to hang limp or loose. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

ຍຸລ yula /jul/ = yura. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yūra, ywra, yona, yola.

[bhyula /pjul/]

banyula /punjul/. (*tr.*) to cause to hang loose, bend (tree branch) earthward.

ຍຸູ yuh /juh/. cry to incite dogs to pursue or attack. Cf. ñuh.

[bhyuh /pjuh/]

banyuh /punjuh/. (*factive*) to cry "/juh/!"; (*causative*) to incite to pursue or attack.

-ຍຸູນ -yūna /-juuŋ/. to hang down. Cf. -yuña, -yoña.

trayūna /trajòŋ/ [OK trayoñ /trəjoŋ/ (K.877B: 15, A.D. 578-777), trayvañ /trəjuuəŋ/ (K.200B: 3, A.D. 1145)¹]. banana flower.

ຍຸຍ yūya /juuj/ = yuya.

ຍຸຣ yūra /juur/. (*intr., of time*) to be long, slow. Cf. -yā,

¹But this OK trayvañ could be an alteration of trayvaṅgam (K.697B: 7, A.D. 878-977; K.366C: 3, 7, A.D. 1139), name of an unidentified cult object.

-yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, ywra, yona, yola.

prayūra /prajuur/. 0. to extend in series. 2. [MK (RSP 1557)] genealogical line, lineage, family.

𑀧𑀺𑀓 ywra /júuær/. (*tr.*) to carry suspended in the hand as by a string. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, yona, yola.

bywra /pjúuær/. 1. (*tr.*) to let dangle. 2. (*tr.*) to hang, suspend. 3. (*by trope*) to put off, postpone, defer.

-ꣳꣳꣳ: -yeh /-jéh/. to separate. Cf. -yēh, yah.

[syeh /sjèh/]

samyeh /samyèh/. (*tr.*) to wear (a lower garment) so as to expose the belly. Cf. samyēh.

-ꣳꣳꣳꣳ: -yēh /-jēh/ = -yeh.

[syēh /sjaeh/]

samyēh /samjaeh/ = samyēh.

𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀲 yona /jóon/ [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. -yuña, -yūña.

brayona /projoon/. (*intr.*) to pull or tug at one another.

rayona /rjóon/. (*intr., of a collectivity*) to be hanging down.

𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀴 yona /jóon/ [Thai โยน /joon/, < MK yola /jool/]. (*intr.*) to hang, swing. Cf. -yā, -yāna, yāra, -yāla, yura, yula, yūra, ywra, yola.

rayona /rjóon/. (*intr., of a mass*) to be dangling.

𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀴𑀲 yola /jóol/ [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 /prajaaol/. 1. (*carpenter's, joiner's*) plumb line.
2. (*intr.*) to be situated out of reach, too far away.
Cf. srayāla.

[bhyola /pjóol/]

banyola /punjóol/. (*factive*) to swing steadily; (*causative*) to swing steadily, impart a steady swinging motion to.

[rayola /rjóol/]

ramyola /rumjóol/ [Cf. MK ramyvala /rəmjuuəl/ (K.413B: 24, A.D. 1361)]. festoon; tassel, fringe.

ᶓ yam̄ /jum/ [OK yam̄ /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.

yopam̄ /jóobam/ [Anomalous expansion of OK *yapam̄ /jβɔm/].
act or fact of weeping, crying; cry, wail.

rayam̄ /rjum/. (*intr., by trope*) to be drooping, festooned
as with moss or creepers.

ᶓᶓ yah̄ /jeəh/. (*tr.*) to separate, spread (*arms, legs*), open wide. Cf. -yeh̄, -yēh̄.

[bhyah̄ /pjeəh/]

banyah̄ /punjeəh/. (*tr.*) to separate, spread, open.

rayah̄ /rjeəh/. (*intr.*) to be separated, split, cleft.

R

- ṣ -ra /-rɔɔ/¹. to seek; to find. Cf. raka, -rara.
- kra /kraa/ [OK kra /krɔɔ/ (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 /kamraa/. fact or state of being hard to find, poor, or difficult.
- ṣ -ra /-rɔɔ/². to hold up, support. Cf. raña, -ra'ña.
- dra /trɔɔ/. (*tr.*) to support from below, hold up, uphold, bear.
- *damra /tumrɔɔ/. anything serving to hold sth. up: holder, stand, support; receptacle.
- ṣñ raka /rɔɔk/ [OK rok /rɔɔk/ (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.
- ṣñ -raka /-rɔɔk/. to thrust down, cover from above. Cf. -ra'ka, ruka, -huka, also rā'ka.
- craka /craak/. 1. (*tr.*) to insert, introduce, thrust into, shove into, stuff, cram, load; to slip (*ring onto finger*). 2. narrow passage.
- camraka /camraak/. 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 /bancraak/. (*factive*) to force (*sth.*) into, pack into, stuff.
- jraka /crɔɔk/ [OK jrok /jɔɔk/ (K.163: 7, A.D. 578-777), female slave name; cf. Old Mon (c)ru(k) /crɔk/ 'to take refuge or shelter in' and cinruk /cənɔk/ 'shelter, refuge']. (*intr.*) to get under cover, take shelter, take

refuge or asylum. Cf. *jruka*, *sruka*.

jajraka /ccrook/. (*intr.*) to wince, flinch, cringe,

sraka /sraak/. 1. (*intr.*, to go down) to fall, drop, sink, lower; (of swelling) to go down. 2. (*intr.*, to go back) to ebb, withdraw, retreat, retire. 3. (by trope) to abate, decline.

samraka /samraak/. 1. (*tr.*) to bring down, lower. 2. low water, low tide. 3. moment at which river begins to drop.

-राक^१ *-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* /prək/ (K.989B: 32, A.D. 1008)]. 0. to cover over. 1. (*tr.*) to protect from above; to roof (house, etc.). 2. (by trope) to administer, direct the operations of (major festival).

sra'ka /sraak/. 1. (*intr.*) to drop, drip, trickle. 2. to drain, flow off or out; to run, pour.

samra'ka /samraak/. 1. (*tr.*) to let fall in drops or tears; to drip. 2. (*tr.*) to drain (land).

**sasra'ka* /ssraak/. (*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.

राक्ष^१ *raksā* /reəksaa/ [Skt *raksā* (cf. P *rakkhā*); OK *raksā* /raksaa/ (K.749: 9, A.D. 717)]. (*tr.*) to watch (over), guard, protect. Cf. *-lā'ksā*.

रा^१ *raṇa* /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'na*.

ranaña /rnoŋ/. 1. horizontal line from which multiple fishing lines are suspended. 2. (*fishing*) line in general.

sraña /sraŋ/. 1. (*of humans*) neck; sraña (*ka*), (*of cattle*) dewlap; (*by trope*) collar, ruff (*of garment*). 2. (*intr.*, *of cattle*) to have the neck swollen during rut.

*suraña /soraŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of sraña]. 1. [MK (RSP 2716)] neck. 2. (*rājasabda*) neck.

𑄓𑄚 rana /roŋ/² [Cf. Old Mon 'arañ /əroŋ/ '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. -raña, rñaña, -roña, -rāmña, -laña, -la'ña, -loña, -lāmña.

traña /traŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to screen, strain, filter, percolate, leach; to purify, cleanse, refine. 2. (*by trope*) to collect, receive (*advice, instructions*).

tamraña /tamraŋ/. screen, strainer, filter for liquids.

kantraña /kantraŋ/. large strainer of plaited bamboo.

[praña /praŋ/]

ḍapraña /ppraŋ/. (*tr.*) to dip up carefully so as not to raise sediment.

[braña /broŋ/. See bronā]

pambraña /bamproŋ/. (*intr.*, *of countenance*) to be beaming, radiant.

'ā rāña /qaa raŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of raña]. alembic.

𑄓𑄚 rana /roŋ/³. 0. way; line. 1. row or bed of vegetables in garden. 2. gutter under eaves for leading off rainwater. Cf. -laña, -luña, -loña.

𑄓𑄚 rana /roŋ/⁴ [Probably same item as rana¹]. 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. -rāña, -ruña, -rāmña.

rapaña /rbaŋ/ [OK rapañ /rboŋ/ (K.256A: 21, A.D. 984)]. barrier; fence, enclosure.

graña /kroŋ/ [OK grañ /groŋ/ (K.155B: 15, A.D. 578-777), in toponym]. 1. (*tr.*) to protect, cover, shelter; to cover up, wrap around; (*by trope*) to tend, take care

of, look after; to govern, manage, direct, rule, reign, hold sway over. 2. (*intr.*, of monks) to cover oneself with a garment. Cf. *kraña*, *kruña*.

gamraña /kumrɔŋ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) protecting, protection. 2. (*act of*) donning monastic robes.

-^၁ -*raña* /-rɔŋ/. to plait, braid. Cf. *rēña*.

kraña /kraŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to plait or twist (e.g., flowers into garlands, braid, weave. 2. (*by trope*) to compose (*literary work*). Cf. *kruña*, *graña*.

kamraña /kamraŋ/ [Perhaps OK *kamrañ* /kənrɔŋ/ (K.133: 17, A.D. 678-777), female slave name]. 1. plait, braid; garland. 2. composition, literary work or (*collective*) works.

-^၂ -*ra'ña* /-ruŋ/. to hold up, support. Cf. -*ra*, *raña*.

kra'ña /kraŋ/. 1. shelter, hutch, cage (*for birds*); leaf granary. 2. (*by trope*) cage-like seat for infants.

tra'ña /traŋ/ [OK **trañ* /trɔŋ/, > MK *trañ* /trɔŋ/ (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 denominationalization*) in point of, in the matter of, with respect to, regarding; to, at.

tamra'ña /tamraŋ/ [OK *tamrañ* /dɛnrɔŋ/ (K.388B: 15, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (*tr.*) to straighten, right (*helm*), true (*wood*); to make or put right, correct, rectify, redress. 2. (*tr.*) to point, aim, direct, bring to bear (on).

dra'ña /truŋ/ [OK *dron* /drɔŋ/ (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) ~ *drañ* /drɔŋ/ (K.44A: 14, A.D. 674)]. 1. (*tr.*) to hold, bear, carry, support; to wear; (*by trope*) to hold, have, possess, be endowed with; *honorific pre-verb for divine/royal beings*. 2. bearing, carriage, aspect, look, appearance; person, body. 3. (*tr.*) to have the form or shape of, have the look or appearance of.

drana'ña /trɔnuŋ/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhna'ña*; cf. OK *dnañ* /dnɔŋ/ (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 *damrañ* /dɛnrɔŋ/ (K.693B: 6, A.D. 1003)¹]. 1. form, shape; look, appearance, aspect. 2. (*rājasabḍa*) any article of accoutrement such as a weapon or ornament, *esp.* a ring.

ꨀꨁ¹ *ra'ña* /ruŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to push, shove, thrust, prod. 2. (*intr.*) to be squat, stubby. Cf. *-riña*, *ruña*, *ṛuña*, *rwña*, *reña*.

jra'ña /cruŋ/. chopping block.

ꨀꨂ *rata* /rɔt/. (*runner*) sleeper, supporting floor joist. Cf. *ra'ta*, *rūta*. Cf. also *ranūta*.

ꨀꨂ¹ *ra'ta* /rut/ [OK *rat* /rɔt/ (K.809: 18, A.D. 878-887)]. 1. (*intr.*) to move swiftly: to run, dash, dart, speed. 2. (*by extension*) to run away, flee, escape. 3. (*intr., by trope*) to be fast, fluent. Cf. *rata*, *rūta*.

rama'ta /rmut/. 1. fugitive, escapee. 2. (*by extension*) renegade, deserter, turncoat.

[*jra'ta* /crut/]

**jamra'ta* /cumrut/ = *bañra'ta*.

**pra'ta* /prat/ [OK *parat* /prɔt/ (K.178: 11, A.D. 994)]. 1. (*intr., archaic*) to be fast, fleet. 2. (*by everbali-zation*) speedily, quickly, in a trice.

**pampra'ta* /bamprat/. (*intr., archaic*) to put on speed, make haste, rush.

[*bra'ta* /prut/]

bañra'ta /puŋrut/. 1. (*intr.*) to let (s.o.) run away, or escape, let loose, free. 2. (*by extension*) to carry off, abduct.

-ꨀꨂ¹ *-ra'na* /-run/¹. to exert oneself. Cf. *rā'na*, *riana*, also *la'na*, etc.

sra'na /sran/. 1. (*tr.*) to (make) better, improve, ameliorate. 2. (*by restriction, of ailments of which one asks the cure through offerings and prayer*) to lessen, attenuate the severity of.

samra'na /samran/. (*tr.*) to bring about an improvement in or prevent any aggravation of (*ailment*).

¹Cf. C V: 207 note 6.

-ṣṣ' -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 languid attitude.

*dadra'na /ttrun/. *intensive of dra'na-dra'na*. Cf. tatruna.

'aṅra'na /qaṅrun/. (*tr.*) to shake, e.g. tree branch in order to get fruit. Cf. 'aṅrwna.

ṣṢ rapa /rɔɔp/. (*tr.*) to order, arrange, make ready. Cf. -ra'pa, rāpa, rā'pa, riapa.

rapapa /rbaɔp/. 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 /praɔp/. 1. (*tr.*) to be disposed next to, against, parallel with. 2. (*intr.*) to be near, close. Cf. priapa.

srapa /sraɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be parallel with one another. 2. (*intr.*) to match, rhyme, agree.

samrapa /samraɔp/. 1. (*tr.*) to make parallel. 2. (*by extension*) to arrange symmetrically or harmoniously; (*by trope*) to bring about agreement between, to reconcile.

-ṣṦ -rapa /-rɔɔp/. to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpā, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lṣpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ṅa'pa, -ṅāpa, ṅā'pa, -ṅupa.

krapa /kraɔp/ [OK karap /krɔɔp/ (K.21: 4, A.D. 578-677)]. cover; covering, blanket; frame(work).

grapa /krɔɔp/ [OK garop /grɔɔp/ (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 /kumrɔɔp/. cover, covering.

paṅgrapa /baṅkrɔɔp/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover (over, up) with effort or deliberately. 2. (*by trope*) to bear

down on, keep under (tight) control, supervise.

-४३¹ -ra'pa /-rup/¹. to order, arrange, make ready. Cf.
rapa, rāpa, rā'pa, riapa.

gra'pa /krup/¹ [OK grap /grɔp/ (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 com-
pletion. 2. completion; totality, entirety, whole.
3. (*intr.*) to be complete, sufficient.

paṅgra'pa /baṅkrup/. (*tr.*) to complete, make up.

-४३¹ -ra'pa /-rup/². to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -rupa,
rwa, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, ha'pa,
hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ṅa'pa, -ṅāpa, ṅā'pa, -ṅupa.

gra'pa /krup/². (*tr.*) to cover, protect (*from above*). Cf.
saṅgrupa.

cra'pa /crap/. 0. to peer down on from above. 1. (*intr.*)
to fish in shallow water with a trident.

caṅra'pa /caṅrap/. iron trident for spearing fish or
eels in shallow water.

sra'pa /srɔp/. 1. (*intr.*, of elephants) to seek shade, re-
pose under trees. 2. (*by trope*) to cool off, refresh
oneself, repose, relax.

४४ rama /rɔm/. 1. (*intr.*) to follow in order after others,
come after or later. 2. (*by trope*) to be secondary, sub-
ordinate, minor. Cf. -rima, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma,
also lāma, līma, -līma, -lam, lām.

[jrama /crɔm/]

kañjrama /kancrɔm/. (*intr.*) to be subdued, cowed, in-
timidated.

drama /trɔm/. (*tr.*) to be weakened, enfeebled, debilita-
ted; to be listless, enervated. Cf. droma.

damrama /tumrɔm/. weakness, debility, decrepitude.
Cf. damroma.

dadrama /ttrɔm/. (*intr.*) to be chronically weak, show
constant lassitude, be anæmic. Cf. dadroma.

kandrama /kantrɔm/. 1. (*intr.*) to be weak, sickly,
frail, feeble, wan, puny. 2. (*by trope*) to feel
helpless or impotent, be in the grip of fear.

-ᳵᳶ -rama /-rɔɔm/. to be united, one with. Cf. rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, ruṃ, -raṃ, -loma, -luṃ, ħuma, -ħuṃ, -haṃ, also rām, -lām.

brama /prɔɔm/ [OK bram̄ /βrɔɔm/ (K.177: 6, A.D. 1278-1477), but cf. vrama /βrɔɔm/ at K.299: 26, A.D. 1078-1177].

1. (*tr.*, to be one with) to go along with, in company with; to accompany, follow, be with at the same time.
2. (*tr.*, to be one with) to go well with, suit, match, harmonize; to be of one mind with, see eye to eye, be in accord, agree, approve, assent, consent.
3. unanimity, agreement.

-ᳵᳶᳶ -rara /-rɔɔr/. to look for, seek. Cf. -ra, raka.

rapara /rɔɔr/ [Cf. raka śī 'to seek to eat, = gain one's livelihood']. occupation, trade; profession.

ᳵᳶᳶ rala /rɔɔl/. 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 /rnɔɔl/. (*intr.*) to be square-cut, heavily-built, stocky. Cf. ranola.

[grala /krɔɔl/]

gamrala /kumrɔɔl/. 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 /trɔɔl/]

kandralla /kantrɔɔl/. (*intr.*) to be stocky, thick-set, squat, dumpy.

[brala /prɔɔl/]

bañrala /puṅrɔɔl/. (*tr.*) to give a straight, squarish, or rough form to.

ᳵᳶᳶ¹ ra'la /rul/. 1. (*intr.*) to be thick-set, squat. 2. (*intr.*) to be compact. Cf. rala, -rola.

-ᳵᳶᳶ¹ -ra'la /-rul/. to move with a jerk. Cf. rula.

tra'la /tral/. (*weaver's*) shuttle.

ᳵᳶᳶ¹ ra'sa /ruh/ [OK 'aras /qrɔh/ (K.557/600E: 6, 9, A.D. 611),

male and female slave name, ~ 'ras /qrɔh ~ rɔh/ (K.726C: 15, A.D. 678-777; K.352N: 29, A.D. 878-977), female slave name and 'to live'; > MKaras /rɔh/ (K.261C: 10, A.D. 1639), 'to live']. 1. (*intr.*) to exist, live; to be alive, quick. 2. (*by trope*) to be lively, full of life, alert, aware; to be gay, merry. Cf. rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, also rɨh.

rapa'sa /rbah/. 1. thing, object. 2. property, belonging; possessions, stock, capital, wealth. 3. (*rarely*) = 'amra'sa.

pra'sa /prah/. 1. (*tr.*) to keep alive; to keep, raise (*animals*), nurture. 2. (*tr.*) to revive, resuscitate. Cf. prosa.

sra'sa /srɔh/¹. 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 /samrɔh/. 1. freshness; comeliness, charm; smartness, chic. 2. (*intr.*) to be fresh, new.

'amra'sa /qamrɔh/ [OK 'amras /qənɔh/ 'keeper, attendant' (= 'amrah) (K.502: 1, 4, A.D. 578-677) and 'living being' (K.562: 22, A.D. 578-677)]. means of livelihood. Cf. OK 'amrah.

រហ័ស rahāsa /rhah/ [Back-formation < Skt ramhas 'speed, quickness, velocity', > Khmer ramhāsa]. 1. (*intr.*) to be quick, lively, brisk, alert, bright, keen. 2. (*intr.*) to be fast, swift, rapid, speedy, prompt. Cf. -rahāsa.

ramhāsa /rumhah/ [False derivative; see above]. 1. alertness. 2. quickness, speed, rapidity.

-រហ័ស -rahāsa /-rhah/. to be swift, impetuous. Cf. rahāsa.

*prahāsa /prahah/ [MK (RSP 332)]. violence, impetuosity.

រា rā /rɨiə/ [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, -rwla, -riala, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

rapā /rbaa/. 1. (*act, fact or result of explicating*) narration, narrative, account, chronicle. 2. unfolding (*of tale, plot*), development. Cf. lpā.

trā /traa/². 1. (*intr., to bar the way*) to intervene; to supervene, occur; *bum trā spæya*, '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* /mra²/ 'dah, machete'; > Thai *วระ* /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.

bañrā /puñríiə/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to waver or hesitate. 2. (*tr.*) to wreck, ruin, doom (*plan, enterprise*).

kambrā /kampríiə/ [OK *kambrā* /kənβraa/ (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.

रक rāka /ríiək/. 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 /kantraak/². (*intr.*) to be clad in filthy rags.

[brāka /príiək/]

bañrāka /puñríiək/. (*intr.*) to induce elimination or discharge, bring on diarrhea.

-रक -rāka /-ríiək/. to pause. Cf. *-riaka*.

srāka /sraak/. 1. (*intr.*) to pause (*as in work*), rest, or take a break; to pause, let up, calm down. 3. (*intr.*) to be quiet, calm, at ease; to be rested, refreshed, relieved. Cf. *sriaka*.

samrāka /samraak/. 1. (*tr.*) to relieve (*mind*), alleviate (*anxieties*), assuage (*woe*). 2. (*intr.*) to refresh oneself, rest, relax; to be restful.

ร๑กั rā'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/]

bañrā'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*).

ร๑กั rā'ka /reək/² [MK *rāka /rak/, < Thai ร๑น /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* (Asclepiadaceæ), symbolic of love among the Thai.

*brā'ka /preək/ = mrā'ka.

mrā'ka /mreək/. females bound by special ties of friendship, close friends.

ร๑ฉ rāña /ríiəŋ/¹. 1. body build, form, figure, shape, cut. 2. size, dimension(s); height, stature. 3. bearing, (womanly) beauty. Cf. -rāmña, also yāña.

grāña /kríiəŋ/. 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.

cañgrāña /caŋkríiəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be unshapely, big and ugly. 2. (*intr.*, *euphemism*) to have the limbs open while reclining or sleeping.

brāña /príiəŋ/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.

mrāña /mríiəŋ/ ~ mīrāña /mraəŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 622)] in what manner? how? 2. [MK, *passim*; presupposing 'in some way, somehow'] probably, most likely.

ร๑ฉ rāña /ríiəŋ/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 /prīiəŋ/]

baṅrāṇa /puŋrīiəŋ/. (*intr.*) to teach (s.o.) a lesson.

-ṣṛṅṅ -rāṇa /-rīiəŋ/¹. to be light, bright. Cf. raṇa, rīṇa, -roṇa, -rāmṇa, -laṇa, -la'ṇa, -loṇa, -lāmṇa.

brāṇa /prīiəŋ/². 1. (*intr.*) to grow light (*after dark*). 2. (*intr.*) to be dim (*as during first light of day*), indistinct, obscure.

paṃbrāṇa /bap̄rīiəŋ/. (*intr.*, of moon) to shed a pale light; (*of daybreak*) to pale, brighten.

srāṇa /sraəŋ/. 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. srāmṇa, slāmṇa.

-ṣṛṅṅ -rāṇa /-rīiəŋ/². to rise up, bar the way. Cf. raṇa, -ruṇa, -rāmṇa.

crāṇa /craəŋ/. (*intr.*) to stand up straight or stiff; to bristle. Cf. crāmṇa, jrāmṇa.

prāṅga ~ prāṅga(ṇa) /praəŋ/ [Wrongly attributed to unattested Skt *prāṅga and to Skt prāṅgaṇa 'fore-court, courtyard, court, yard'; OK praṅ /praəŋ/ (K.79: 24, A.D. 639)]. high tower as an architectural form, tower sanctuary.

ṣṛṅṅ rāca /rīiəc/. 1. (*intr.*) to fall or run out/over, spill. 2. (*tr.*) to spill or spread over, cover, scatter, disperse, strew. Cf. ṇāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

brāca /prīiəc/. 1. (*tr.*) to splash, spatter; to sow broadcast. 2. (*intr.*, of water) to spread over great distances.

paṃbrāca /bap̄rīiəc/. (*tr.*) to splash, squirt, spurt (water, blood, etc.)

-ṣṛṅṅ -rāca /-rīiəc/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. ṇāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, -lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

[raṇāca /rṅīiəc/. See lṇāca]

ramṇāca ~ ramṇāca /rumṅīiəc/ [OK lamṇāc /ləmṅaac/ (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.

-វាញ *-rāña /-ríiəŋ/*. to stand up, be stiff. Cf. *-rā'ña*.

rapāña /rbaaŋ/. resistance; strength, force, energy, vigor.

krāña /kraaŋ/. (*intr.*) to refuse to budge, be stubborn.

crāña /craaŋ/. 1. (*intr.*, of hair, etc.) to bristle, stand up, be bristling (as with fright). 2. (of fruit) to be prickly.

srāña /sraaŋ/. 0. (*intr.*, of emotion, fever) to mount. 1. (by restriction) to have the preliminary shivering of fever. Cf. *sasrā'ña*.

-វាញ' *-rā'ña /-raŋ/*. to stand up, be stiff. Cf. *-rāña*, *reña*.

trā'ña /traŋ/ [OK *tarañ /traŋ/* (K.9: 18, A.D. 639)]. 1. stand of *Imperata cylindrica* or the like, grassland, savannah; (by trope) outland, outlying region. 2. glade, clearing.

[*srā'ña /sraŋ/*. See *srāña*]

sasrā'ña /ssraŋ/. 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.

វាត *rāta /ríiət/*. 0. to be spread out, extended. 1. (*intr.*) to range, patrol, wander about. 2. (*intr.*) to make a raid, foray, incursion. Cf. *rā'ta*, *-reta*, *lāta*, also *lūta* *-lwta*.

ranāta /rníiət/. 1. bamboo bedstead. 2. (by trope) boat-shaped percussion instrument with wooden or metal resonators: the Khmer xylophone or metallophone.

brāta /príiət/. (*tr.*) to spread, scatter, disperse; to radiate.

babrāta /ppríiət/. (*intr.*) to sparkle, glitter, scintillate.

-វាត *-rāta /-ríiət/*. to turn or peel back. Cf. *lā'ta*.

krāta /kraat/. (*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.

၈၇၈^၁ *rā'ta* /roət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be scattered, strewn about, in disorder. 2. (*intr.*) to be scattered, sundered, parted, separated. Cf. *rāta*, *-reta*, *lāta*, also *lūta*, *-lwta*.

rarā'ta /rroət/. (*intr.*) to be scattered all over, lie in utter disarray, lie every which way.

[*prā'ta* /prat/ = *bra'ta*]

**pamrā'ta* /bamrat/ = *pambrā'ta*.¹

brā'ta /proət/². 1. (*tr.*) to part, divide, separate. 2. (*intr.*) to be separated from, lose.

banrā'ta /puŋroət/ = *pambrā'ta*.

pambrā'ta /bamproət/. (*tr.*) to separate (*e.g.*, *man and wife*) by force, sunder, tear apart.

kambrā'ta /kamproət/. (*intr.*) to be miserably isolated, forlorn.

၈၇၉ *rāna* /ríiən/. 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*, *-lwna*, *-læna*, *liana*, *liana*.

crāna /craan/. 1. (*tr.*) to drive before one, push, propel, impel. 2. (*tr.*) to push back, repel, drive off.

[*drāna* /tríiən/]

[*dadrāna* /ttríiən/]

dandrāna /tuntríiən/. (*tr.*) to overrun by force of arms, invade.

brāna /príiən/ [Probably by ellipsis for *brāna brai*, 'one who ranges the forest']. hunter, huntsman.

¹*Pamrā'ta* occurs, for example, in the ၈၇၈ နိဗ္ဗာန်ပုဒ်၊ 60a.

𑀓𑀧𑀢𑀺 *rā'na* /roən/. 1. (*tr.*) to urge on (*animal*), press, overwork, 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* /trɔloən/ [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.

𑀓𑀧𑀢𑀺 *rāpa* /rīiəp/. 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 /rnīiəp/. 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.

pañkrāpa /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 /craap/. 1. prostrating panic. 2. (*intr.*) to quake, shiver, shudder. Cf. *criapa*.

𑀓𑀧𑀢𑀺 *tarāpa* /dɔcraap/ [Anomalous expansion of OK *ta rāp* /dɔ raap/ (K.219: 13, A.D. 1050)]. 0. regularly, continuously, for as long as. 1. always, ever. Cf. *trā'pa*, *triapa*.

drāpa /trīiəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to bring down (*prey*), capture by pouncing upon, fell. 2. (*intr.*) to be flattened, crushed.

prāpa /praap/ [OK *parap* /pra(a)p/ (K.376: 12, A.D. 878-1077), female slave name]. 1. (*tr.*) to even, smooth, level out, plane down, flatten. 2. (*by trope*) to reduce to obedience, tame, master; to quell, repress,

overcome. Cf. *briapa*.

pamrāpa /bomraap/. 1. (*tr.*) to flatten, smooth, even up, equalize. 2. (*by trope*) to crush (*revolt*), repress, put down.

[*brāpa* /prīiəp/. See *prāpa*]

banrāpa /puŋrīiəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to smooth (out), tidy up; to equalize. 2. (*by trope*) to tame, master.

ꨀꨁꨂ *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.

ꨀꨁꨂ *rāma* /rīiəm/ [Cf. modern Mon *rām* /rəm/ 'copse, patch of woodland']. 0. to gather, be clustered. 1. gallery forest. 2. inundated forest along watercourse. Cf. *-rama*, *rwma*, *-riama*, *roma*, *rum*, *-ram*, *-loma*, *-lum*, *huma*, *-hum*, also *rām*, *-lām*.

ranāma /rnīiəm/ [OK *rnnām* /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/]

samrāma /samraam/. 1. ground under scrub, tract of undergrowth; twigs and dry leaves littering ground. 2. midden (*under house*), refuse (food scraps, dirt, dust, sweepings, trash) from inside house; garbage.

-ꠘꠗꠘ -rāma /-rīiəm/¹. to beat. Cf. rām.

*grāma /krīiəm/. (*of thunder, waterfall, collision*) roaring or reverberating sound. Cf. grām.

gamrāma ~ gamrāma /kumrīiəm/. 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.

-ꠘꠗꠘ -rāma /-rīiəm/². to halt. Cf. hāma.

prāma /praam/. 1. (*tr.*) to prohibit, forbid. 2. (*by extension*) to issue (*prohibition or warning*), announce, warn, advise.

pamrāma /bomraam/. 1. (*act or fact of*) prohibiting, prohibition. 2. (*that which prohibits*) prohibition, warning, advisory.

ꠘꠗꠘ rāya /rīiəj/. 0. to mix, melt. 1. (*tr.*) to break up, break down, scatter, disperse; to strew, spread, sow, disseminate; (*by trope*) to divide up, deal out, parcel, dole, distribute, retail; to change (*currency*), alternate (*prose and verse*). 2. (*intr.*) to be broken, scattered, strewn, straggling; to reach out, stretch, extend. Cf. -rəya, roya, lāya ~ ꠘāya, lai.

rapāya /rbaaj/. 1. (*painting*) to mix colors. 2. to paint in various colors; to alternate colors.

rarāya /rrīiəj/. (*intr.*) to be scattered all about, strewn all over; to lie in disorder, be haphazard.

jrāya /crīiəj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be thin, diluted, watered down, watery. 2. (*by trope*) to be limp, soft, slack, lax, flabby.

*drāya /trīiəj/. 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 /prīiəj/. 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*.

bañrāya /puṅrīiəj/. 1. (*tr.*) to scatter, strew. 2. (*intr.*) to be scattered about, jumbled up. Cf. *bañnarāya*.

bañnarāya /punnəriiəj/ [Anomalous expansion of MK *banrāya* /bənraaj > pənraaj/ = *bañrāya* by attribution to P *vañna* (= 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 /ppriiəj/. 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 algæ.

samrāya /samraaj/ [OK *samrāy* /sənraaj/ (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.

-ꣳꣳꣳ -*rāya* /-rīiəj/. 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: *Xylopiá vielana* or *pierrei* (Annonaceæ). Cf. *krai*.

trāya /traaj/. (*tr.*) to cut or clear (*trail*).

tamrāya /tamraaj/. trail cut through forest.

ꣳꣳꣳ *rāla* /rīiəl/. 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*, -*riala*, -*rela*, -*rēla*, *rola*, *hāla*.

rapāla /rbaal/. 1. evil spirits, *collectively*. 2. epidemic.

rampāla /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'la*.

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. *crāla*², *jrāla*.

jrāla /críiəl/. (*intr.*) to lean, slope, incline; to be inclined or inclining, sloping, shelving. Cf. *crāla*¹.

jamrāla /cumríiəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to tip, incline. 2. incline, slope, declivity.

drāla /tríiəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to sprawl on one's belly, wallow. 2. underwater depression formed by rolling of fish.

brāla /príiəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to spread, extend; to emit, shed (*light*). 2. (*intr.*, of light) to be diffused, faint, pale, dim.

bañrāla /puñríiəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause (*fire*) to spread. 2. (*by trope*) to exacerbate (*dispute*).

**babrāla* /ppríiəl/. (*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 /somraal/. 1. (*tr.*) to lighten, relieve, alleviate, unburden. 2. (*by restriction*) to give birth to, be delivered of. Cf. *samrā'la*.

-ṣṛṇ -rāla /-ríiəl/. to burn. Cf. 'āla.

crāla /craal/². (*intr.*) to be red-hot; to be fiery red.

-ṣṛṇ¹ -rā'la /-roəl/. to spread; to favor. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rwla, -rialala, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

krā'la /kral/. reddish area surrounding local infection. Cf. *krāla*.

¹Cf. C VI: 253 note 9.

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.

ຮາອໍ rāva /ríiəw/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to feel one's way, grope. 2. (*by trope*) to be wary, cautious, tentative; to proceed warily.

jrāva /críiəw/. 1. (*tr.*) to grope for. 2. (*by trope*) to investigate, examine; to do research on.

brāva /príiəw/. 1. (*tr.*) to do by guesswork, as a shot in the dark, take a stab at. 2. (*by trope*) to guess.

ຮາອໍ rāva /ríiəw/² (*of liquids*) to be thin, watery, weak, diluted, watered down. Cf. riava, -liava, -hiava.

-ຮາສ -rāsa /-ríiəh/. to scrape, scratch, scuff. Cf. rā'sa, -rīsa, rūsa.

krāsa /kraah/ [Usually attributed to krāsa /kraah/ 'tortoise shell' (cf. Thai กระ /krà/), < 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 กระบี่ /kràt/ '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 /cənraah/ (K.350: 14, A.D. 978-1077), female slave name]. 1. (*tr.*) to graze against, prick oneself on (*thorn, needle*). 2. (*tr.*) to rake, hoe.

pañcrāsa /bancraah/. 1. (*factive*) to bristle, put up (*feathers, quills, neck fur*). 2. (*by trope* < *causative*) to go the wrong way.

ຮາສ¹ 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 /rnoəh/. 1. scraper. 2. rake, harrow.

ramā'sa /rmoəh/. 1. (*that which one scratches*) itch, pruritis; itching. 2. (*intr.*) to itch, be itchy; (*by extension*) to tickle, be ticklish.

-ꨀꨁꨂꨃ -rā'sa /-roəh/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.

-ꨀꨁꨂꨃ -rā'sa /-roəh/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.

*ꨀꨁꨂꨃ rica /ric/. 1. (*intr.*) to fall or run out, spill, escape, slip away. 2. (*by trope*) to be worn out. Cf. nāca, -rāca, -rūca, rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crīca /crēc/. (*intr.*) to trickle out in a thin, intermittent stream. Cf. crūca.

pañcrīca /pañcrēc/. (*tr.*) to let trickle, pour out in a thin or intermittent stream. Cf. pañcrūca.

-ꨀꨁꨂꨃ -riña /-riṅ/. to be little, scant. Cf. ra'ña, ruña ~ rüña, rwña, reña.

priña /prèṅ/, occurring only in priña-priña. (*intr.*, of liquids) to be very small in amount.

ḡapriña /pprèṅ/ = ḡapreña.

-ḡṛṣ -rita /-rit/. to clench, constrain. Cf. rṛta, -rṛta, -hita.

prita /prèt/. 1. (*tr.*) to make tight, taut, stiff, rigid; to tighten, fasten, fix. 2. (*by trope*) to be strict, severe, exacting.

-ḡṛṣ -rima /-rim/. to be lower, after. Cf. rama, -riama, -roma, -lama, -loma, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lam, 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. samriama.

-ḡṛṣ -rila /-ril/ ~ ḡṛṣ rila /rèl/. 1. (*intr.*) to flow, slide, glide; (*by trope*)¹ to be fluent, voluble; to speak well or glibly. 2. (*tr.*) to recite from beginning to end. Cf. rṛla, -ræla, -hila, -'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.

crila /crèl/. 1. (*intr.*, esp. of children) to scoot forward, shoot or dart by without colliding. 2. (*by trope*) to be fluent, speak fluently.

prila /prèl/. (*intr.*, of infant learning to walk, chick learning to fly, etc.) to move rapidly without bumping into obstacles.

ḡapriila /pprèl/. frequentative of prila.

sriila /srèl/. (*intr.*) to be smooth, slippery; to be shiny, polished, bright.

samriila /samrèl/. (*tr.*) to polish (*black object*).

ḡṛṣ: riḡ /riḡ/. 1. (*intr.*) to think, ponder, reflect. 2. (*tr.*) to think over/through, ponder, mull, consider. 3. [*Connection uncertain*] to mock, deride.

*triḡ /trèḡ/. (*tr.*) to think upon, ponder, weigh.

tamriḡ /tamrèḡ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) thinking: consideration, thought, reflection, cogitation, study. 2.

mind, intellect, sense, intelligence; ability, competence, skill.

^३ -रिः -riḥ /-rih/. to stain, sully.

[griḥ /krih/. to be foul, filthy].

gamriḥ /kumrih/. (*intr.*) to be black with filth, be grimy.

gagriḥ /kkrih/. (*intr.*) to be bathed in sweat and covered with blackish grime.

^३ -रि -rī /-rii/. to afflict; to cut. Cf. -rāya, -rī, rai ~ ñai.

krī /krəəj/. 1. (*tr.*) to nip, cut or pinch off *with fingernails*; to prune, trim, cut up (*bush, wood*). 2. kra krī: (*intr.*) to be in straitened circumstances, in want or misery.

kramī /kraməəj/ [Metathesis of *kamrī /kamrəəj/]. 1. anything unclean, disgusting or probably noxious. 2. germ, microbe.

^३ रि rīka /riik/. 1. (*intr.*) to open out, blossom, broaden, expand. 2. (*by trope*) to refresh oneself; to enjoy oneself. Cf. -rika, -reka, -līka, also rēka.

brīka /priik/. 0. to spread, increase, intensify. 1. (*intr., of black*) to be intense, shiny, jet-black.

bañrīka /puñriik/. (*tr.*) to open out, spread, enlarge, expand.

mrīka /mriik/, occurring only in *mrīka-mrīka*. *Expressive for the rapid and repeated opening and closing of butterfly's wings or the like, and for irregular sobbing.*

^३ रि rīña /riiṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be dry, dried up. 2. (*by trope*) to be wasted away, fleshless, bony, gaunt. Cf. nīña, riña, -reña, rēña, rāñña, -lāña, līña, -līña, -lāñña. [brīña /priiṅ/. to dry out].

bañrīña /puñriiṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to dry out. 2. (*by trope*) to dry up, use up, consume (all), exhaust; to ruin (s.o.), corrupt, despoil.

^३ -रि -रि -rīsa -rūsa /-riih -ruuh/. to rasp, grate. Cf. -rāsa, rā'sa, rūsa.

*grīsa grūsa /kriih kruuh/. *Expressive for grumbling or complaining in an abrasive manner.*

gagrīsa gagrūsa /kkriih kkruuh/. *intensive of grīsa-grūsa.*

-ꠘꠗ -rīka /-rýk/. to open out, blossom. Cf. rīka, -rēka, -līka, also rēka.

brīka /prýk/. 1. opening, start, inception. 2. dawn, day-break; morning.

ꠘꠗ rīna /rýŋ/. 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. nīna, rīna, -reña, rēña, rāmna, -lāna, līna, -līna, -lāmna.

rapīna /rbýŋ/. 1. hardness, toughness. 2. (*intr.*) to be firm, obstinate, obdurate.

crīna /crýŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to harden. 2. (*presumably by trope*) to sprint, run at top speed.

camrīna /camrýŋ/. iron or wooden bars (*over window or the like*), grill, grating.

drīna /trýŋ/. 0. to fix, implant. 1. (*intr.*) to be fixed, firm, fast, rigid; to be unable to move, immobilized.

damrīna /tumrýŋ/ [OK *damriñ* /dænryŋ/ (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*.

prīna /prýŋ/ [OK *priñ* /prýŋ/ (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.

pamrīna /bamrýŋ/. 1. effort, exertion; endeavor. 2. resolution, determination, will.

[brīna /prýŋ/. *See prīna*].

bañrīna /puŋrýŋ/. (*tr.*) to harden, stiffen; to let get hard or stiff.

kañbrīna /kamprýŋ/. (*intr.*) to be gaunt, haggard, emaciated.

¹Cf. C III: 190 note 12.

srīṅṅa /*srỳṅ*/. (*intr.*) to be dried up, parched, arid, desiccated.

samrīṅṅa /*samrỳṅ*/. 1. (*tr.*) to harden, let harden. 2. (*intr.*) to harden, set, become firm or stiff.

-*ṛīṅṅa* /*-rỳṅ*/. to swing, roll. Cf. *rēṅṅa*, *-lēṅṅa*.

'aṅṅrīṅṅa /*qaṅṅrỳṅ*/. hammock.

rīṅṅa /*rỳṅ*/. 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 deverbilization*) increasingly, more and more. Cf. *-rita*, *-rīṅṅa*, *-hita*.

[*brīṅṅa* /*prỳṅ*/. to step up, accelerate].

baṅṅrīṅṅa /*puṅṅrỳṅ*/. (*tr.*) to gallop (*horse*).

rīṅṅa /*rỳṅ*/. 0. to swallow, gulp. 1. (*tr.*, *by trope*) to plunder, pillage, despoil. 2. (*by extension*) to take possession of, seize, appropriate, confiscate, sequester. Cf. *-rūpa*, *-repa*, *lepa*, *hūpa*.

rapīṅṅa /*rbỳṅ*/. 1. (*act or fact of*) seizing: seizure, confiscation, sequestration. 2. (*that which is seized*) confiscated property. 3. one whose property has been confiscated.

crīṅṅa /*crỳṅ*² [OK *crip* /*cryp*/ (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.

trīṅṅa /*trỳṅ*/. (*tr.*, *of bees*) to suck (*flowers*), gather (*honey*).

rīṅṅa /*rỳṅ*/. [OK **rim* /*rym*/, > Thai *ริม* /*rim*/]. edge, brim, brink, verge, rim, lip; side, bank, border, margin, skirt, hem, edging.

trīṅṅa /*trỳṅ*/. 1. (*tr.*) to be in line or even with, equal or up to, flush with, abreast of; (*by deverbilization*) up to, as far as. 2. (*intr.*) to be exact, accurate, precise, correct; to be true, honest, decent.

tamrīṅṅa /*tamrỳṅ*/. 1. (*tr.*) to even up, bring into line with, adjust, equalize. 2. (*intr.*) to be even or

¹Cf. C V: 78 note 2.

equal, proportionate, commensurate, in equal measure.

𑀓𑀲𑀸 *rīla* /rýl/. 0. to slide, glide. 1. (*tr.*) to wear down or away, erode, abradè; to dull, blunt (*knife*). 2. (*intr.*) to be dull, blunt. Cf. *-rila* ~ *řila*, *-rœla*, *-hila*, *-īila*, also *hūra*, etc.

[*grīla* /krýl/. to be worn down, dull].

gamrīla /kumrýl/. 1. (*intr.*, of *knife*, derogatory) to be blunt. 2. (*by trope*) to be squat, dumpy, lumpish.

[*prīla* /prýl/. to wear down, dull].

pañrīla /baṅrýl/. (*tr.*) to wear down, abrade, dull. Cf. *bañrīla*.

[*brīla* /prýl/ = *prīla*].

bañrīla /puṅrýl/. = *pañrīla*.

-𑀓𑀲𑀸 *-rī* /-rýy/. to afflict, be fearsome. Cf. *-rāya*, *-rī*, *-rai* ~ *řai*.

brī /prýy/ [Cf. OK *varī* /βryy/ (K.127: 9, A.D. 683) 'custodian, steward' as well as modern *prai* /praj/ 'to be strong, corrosive, salted, pickled' and *krai* /kraj/ 'to be formidable; chief, leader']. (*intr.*) to have gooseflesh, horripilate.

-𑀓𑀲𑀸 *-rīta* /-rýyt/. to press, clench. Cf. *-rita*, *rīta*, *-hita*.

grīta /krýyt/, occurring only in *grīta-grīta*. 1. *onomatopœia* for the sound of teeth gnashing or of sth. being dragged. 2. (*optative*) to feel an urge to squeeze or pinch out of affection.

gagrīta /kkrýyt/. (*intr.*) to show hostile intentions, be threatening.

𑀓𑀲𑀸 *rūka* /ruk/. 0. to fall, drop, go down into; to be covered from above, take shelter. 1. (*tr.*) to stuff or cram into a narrow passage as with a ramrod. 2. (*tr.*) to pierce or penetrate forcibly, invade (*territory*). Cf. *-rūka*, *-ra'ka*, *rā'ka*, *-lūka*, *lā'ka*², *-lūka*, *lūka*¹, *lūka*, *-lūka*², *-lūka* *-hūka*, also *rāka*.

rapūka /rbok/¹. ramming tool, rammer, ramrod, prod.

ranūka /rnuk/. (sliding) bar, bolt.

**jruka* /cruk/. shelter; refuge, asylum, sanctuary. Cf. *jraka*, *sruka*.

jañruka /cuṅruk/. 1. storehouse; granary, garner. 2. storeroom, attic, loft.

sruka /srok/ [OK *sruk* /sruk/ (K.79: 7, A.D. 639), probably in proto-Khmer 'shelter, place of security, as opposed to forest']. 0. settled or inhabited land, settlement. 1. village, hamlet. 2. land, territory, (feudal) domain or fief; (*by extension*) canton or district, *the primary division of the province*. 3. (*by trope*) homeland, home village, native place. Cf. *jraka*, *jruka*.

samruka /samrok/ [OK *samruk* /sənruk/ (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.

-ṣṛṅ *-ruka* /-ruk/. to sell. Cf. *la'ka*².

rapuka /rbok/². (*act or fact of*) selling; sale.

ṣṛṅ *ruña* /ruṅ/ [OK *ruñ* ~ 'ruñ /ruṅ/ (K.505: 31, A.D. 639; K.420: 2, A.D. 878-977)¹]. 1. (*intr.*, *archaic*) to be big, tall, grown-up, adult. 2. (*intr.*, *by trope*) to be great, grand, imposing, stately, mighty. 3. (*by extension*) to be magnificent, pre-eminent, splendid, glorious, illustrious. Cf. *-ruña*, *-rœña*, *-roña*, *-rāmña*, *lœ*, *lœña* ~ *lœña*, *-loña*, *-lāmña*.

rapuña /rboṅ/. 1. size, measure, dimension, magnitude. 2. strength, power, force; number, amount, quantity.

[*gruña* /kruṅ/. to be unpleasantly big].

caṅgruña /caṅkruṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be uncommonly big or tall, imposing. 2. (*by restriction*) to be wide open.

cruña /croṅ/. 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. *crūña*.

camruña /camroṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to restore, re-establish, keep up, maintain. 2. = *pamruña*.

pruña /proṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to make bigger: to enlarge, magni-

¹On the form 'ruñ vid. C III: 8 note 2.

fy, amplify, augment, increase, add to; to develop, expand. 2. (*by trope*) to make stronger: to strengthen, invigorate, reinforce; to steady, brace. 3. (*tr.*) to put into good state or order: to arrange, adjust, prepare, make ready; to be ready or prepared to (*do sth.*).

pamruña /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. *camruña*.

sruña /sroŋ/. 0. to be big, full. 1. (*intr.*, of garment) to fall all the way to the ankles or floor, hang low. 2. (*by trope*) to be complete, entire. 3. (*tr.*) to run the whole length of, cover completely.

samruña /samroŋ/. 1. (of garment) fall, length; part or piece which is too long at bottom. 2. (*tr.*) to lengthen, make (garment) longer at bottom.

OK 'amruñ /qənrøŋ/ [K.79: 9 (A.D. 639)]. 0. bigness. 1. magnitude, measure, size, dimension; extent, area.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 -ruña /-ruŋ/. to rise up; to shield, screen, protect, cover. Cf. *raña*⁴, -*rāña*, -*rāmña*, also *rīaña*, *rēña*, -*roña*, -*la'ña*, *lāña*, -*līña*, -*loña*.

kruña /kroŋ/ [OK *kuruñ /kruŋ/* [ku'ruŋ ~ k^əruŋ] (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. *kra'ña*, *graña*.

druña /truŋ/. 1. pen, cage, coop for birds or animals. 2. (*by trope*) lock-up, jail, prison. Cf. *drūña*.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 ruña /ruŋ/. 0. to press, compress. 1. (*tr.*) to push, prod, thrust. ~ 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 ñruña /roŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be compact, thick-set. 2. (*by restriction*) to be squat, stubby, dumpy.

rapuña /rboŋ/. 1. small stick used to push piles of rice in the blade. 2. *rapiña rapuña*: (*intr.*) to be pushy, nose-y, aggressively inquisitive; to be double-dealing, scoundrelly.

sruña /sroŋ/. 0. to be pressed inward or shortened. 1. (*intr.*) to have the limbs or neck pressed inward, under a burden. 2. (*by trope*) to run short, run out.

samruña /samroŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to push inward or backward; to shorten, shrink. 2. (*by trope*) to cause to run short or run out, exhaust.

रु॑ रुता /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.

द्रु॑टा ~ द्रु॑दा /trut/ [Wrongly attributed to Skt √druḍ]. 1. (*intr.*) to sink, subside, collapse, cave in. 2. (*by trope*) to sink, worsen, decline.

दाम॑रुता ~ दाम॑रुदा /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.

स्रु॑ता /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 śmuta /smut/, by deformation of sruता, occurring only in śmuta द्रु॑दा /smut trut/: (*intr.*) to be abject, in wretched circumstances. Cf. srayuta.

साम॑रुता /samrot/. 1. (*act or fact of*) sinking: subsidence, slippage, fall, collapse. 2. (tr.) to cause to or let slip, sink, etc.

'aṅ॑रुता /qaṅrut/. conical hand-held basket-net for fish.

- रु॑ण -runa /-run/. to shake. Cf. -ra'na², -rwna.

ग॑रुना /krun/. 1. (*intr.*) to shake, tremble, quake, quiver, shudder, shiver (*with or as with fever*). 2. the shakes, fever.

[gagrुना /kkrun/. See gagra'na].

त॑रुना /tron/ = pruna.

ता॑रुना /ttron/ = päpruna.

प्रु॑ना /pron/ ~ त॑रुना /tron/, occurring only in pruna-pruna or truna-truna. Expressive for a bearing marked by trembling and humility. Cf. dra'na.

प्रा॑प्रुना /ppron/ ~ ता॑रुना /ttron/. (*intr.*) to be all atremble, be in the grip of severe shuddering.

- रु॑प -rupa /-rup/. to cover. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, rwpā, -ropa, lapa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -ṅupa.

[grupa /krup/. See grapa].

सा॑ङ्ग॑रुपा /saṅkrup/. (tr.) to pounce upon.

रु॑ रूया /ruj/. fly (*Musca*). ~ रु॑ रूया /roj/. 1. (*intr.*) to

move around irregularly, dart here and there, move by fits and starts. 2. (*intr.*) to be thinly distributed, tattered, wispy (as fine rain or sparse hair). Cf. -*rwya*.

gruya /*kruj*/. (*intr.*) to proceed slowly, move indolently.

gagruya /*kkruj*/. *intensive* of *gruya*.

pruya /*proj*/. (*intr.*, of rain) to be fine and light. Cf. *bruya*.

ḡapruya /*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*.

-*ṣṣ*₁ *-ruya* /*-ruj*/. to jut out, be salient. Cf. -*rwya*, -*roya*, *laya*.

truya /*troj*/. (*tr.*) to mark (off) with stakes, guide-posts, pegs, beacons, or the like; to stake out, peg out.

tamruya /*tamroj*/. mark, marker, stake, peg, signal.

*ṣṣ*₁ *rula* /*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).

jamrula /*cumrul*/. 1. (*intr.*) to set out or proceed resolutely. 2. (*tr.*) to cause *s.o.* to overshoot his goal; to carry too far, overdo, push to an extreme.

brula /*prul*/. 1. (*tr.*) to startle. 2. (*intr.*) to be startled, give a start. 3. (*intr.*) to be excessively long, excessive, extreme, intense.

baṅrula /*puṅrul*/. (*tr.*) to urge forward, press or push on.

paṃbrula /*baṃprul*/. (*tr.*) to cause (*fire*) to flare up; to stoke up.

-*ṣṣ*₁ *-rusa* /*-ruh*/. to space, intersperse. Cf. -*ruh*, *ræsa*, -*reh* ~ *rēh*, -*la'sa*, -*leh* ~ -*lēh*, *loh*, *lah*, also -*roh*.

[*brusa* /*pruh*/. to strew].

saṃbrusa /*saṃpruh*/ = *saṃbruh*.

ṣ̣ṣ̣₁ 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 /cruh/. (*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.

-ṣ̣ṣ̣₁ -ruḥ /-ruh/¹. to space, intersperse. Cf. -rusa, ræsa, -reḥ ~ rēḥ, -la'sa, -leḥ ~ -lēḥ, 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 /pruh/ = pruḥ].

babruḥ /ppruh/. (*intr.*) to be spotted, dotted, stud-ded, spangled.

sambruḥ ~ sambrusa /sampruh/. (*intr.*) to be covered or speckled with small white spots.

-ṣ̣ṣ̣₁ -ruḥ /-ruh/². to pierce. Cf. -lḥ, luḥ.

[pruḥ /proh/. to pierce, perforate].

paṅruḥ /baṅroh/. (*tr.*) to bore or drill through. Cf. banluḥ.

ṣ̣ṣ̣₂ rū /ruu/¹ [Probably same item as rū². 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.

ṣ̣ṣ̣₂ rū /ruu/² [Probably same item as rū¹. 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 /rōw/ 'manner, like, as; to be']. 0. way, manner, mode, fashion. 1. (*archaic, by denominationalization*) in the manner of, like, as.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 -rūṅa /-ruuŋ/¹. to rise up, be tall. Cf. ruṅa, -rœṅa, -roṅa, -rāmṅa, læ, læṅa ~ ʒœṅa, -loṅa, -lāmṅa.

crūṅa /cròoŋ/. (*intr.*) to stand straight up, be upright, pointed, bristling. Cf. cruṅa.

camrūṅa /camròoŋ/. upright stakes or pickets. Cf. camruṅa.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 -rūṅa /-ruuŋ/². to shield, protect. Cf. raṅa⁴, -rāṅa, -ruṅa, -rwṅa, -rāmṅa, also rṅaṅa, rēṅa, -roṅa, -la'ṅa, lāṅa, -līṅa, -loṅa.

drūṅa /truuŋ/ [OK droṅ /drooŋ/ (K.78:16, A.D. 677) ~ drvaṅ /druuəŋ/ (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

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 -rūca /-ruuc/. to spill. Cf. ṅāca, -rāca, rica, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca.

crūca /cròoc/. 1. (*intr.*) to flow in a thin stream, from or as from a spout or faucet. 2. onomatopœia for this flow. Cf. crica, crwca.

pañcrūca /bancròoc/. (*tr.*) to cause to flow or pour out in spurts. Cf. pañcrica.

prūca /pròoc/. Expressive for the spurting of liquid from a narrow opening.

ṅaprūca /ppròoc/. (*intr.*) to issue from a narrow opening in short, quick spurts.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 rūta /ruut/. (*intr.*) to slide, glide, swish. Cf. rata, ra'ta.

ranūta /rnuut/. (*runner*) stringer, joist.

crūta /cròot/ [OK crvat ~ crvatt /cruuət/ (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 /camròot/. 1. (*act or fact of*) reaping, harvesting, gathering in. 2. harvest, crop.

srūta /sròot/. 1. (*intr.*) to slip, slide, skid. 2. (*by trope*) to move swiftly, hurry, rush.

samrūta /samròot/. (*tr.*) to let oneself slide, as down a rope, pole or tree.

¹Cf. C II: 117 note 9.

- រូប *-rūpa /-ruup/*. to ingest. Cf. *rīpa*, *-repa*, *lepa*, *hupa*.

srūpa /sròop/. 1. (*tr.*) to swallow, gulp down, drink, sip, quaff, slurp, gobble, wolf. 2. (*by trope*) to drink in, imbibe, absorb, soak or suck up; (*by extension*) to be porous, absorbent. 3. (*by trope*) to draw, lure, attract, fascinate.

samrūpa /samròop/. 1. (*act or fact of*) drinking, imbibing, absorbing. 2. (*intr.*) to be soaked.

- រួវ *-rūva /-ruuw/*. to be goodly; to be well. Cf. *rū*¹, *rau*.

trūva /tròow/ [OK *taru /truu/* (K.109: 17, A.D. 655), male slave name, ~ *tru /truu/* (K.383B(VI): 37, A.D. 1121), male slave name, ~ *trū /truu/* (K.484: 6, A.D. 1178-1277); > Thai ทรู /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.

tamrūva /tamròow/ [OK *tamru /dʌnruu/* (K.480: 11, A.D. 578-677) ~ *tamrū /dʌnruu/* (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.

[*srūva /sròow/*. OK **saru* ~ *sarū* ~ *srū* /sruu/, to be good, seemly. Possibly dialectal form of *taru* ~ *tru* ~ *trū*].

'ā *srūva /qaa sròow/* [MK, reflecting reanalysis of OK 'asaru /qaasruu/ (K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611) ~ 'asarū /qaasruu/ (K.66A: 10, A.D. 578-677) ~ 'assarū /qaasruu/ (K.816: 2, A.D. 678-777), female slave name, as if < Skt/P a- 'alpha privative' + **saru* ~ *sarū* ~ *srū*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be bad, not good, ill-disposed, unrighteous, wrong, reprehensible, evil, wicked. 2. (*intr.*) to be unclean, impure, vile; to be ugly, unsightly.¹

រួស *rūsa /ruuh/*. 1. (*tr.*, to wear down by abrasion) to file, rasp, grate, grind. 2. (*by extension*) to smooth, polish. Cf. *-rāsa*, *rā'sa*, *-rīsa* *-rūsa*.

'ānrūsa /qaṅruuh/. file, rasp.

¹Vid. Philip N. Jenner, "Anomalous Expansions in Khmer Morphology," in *MKS VI* (1977): 187 item 45 and note 35.

- រ្វីន *-rwña /-rúuəŋ/*. to hold up, support. Cf. *-ra, raña, -ra'ña*.

[OK **drvañ /druuəŋ/ ~ droñ /droŋ/* (K.138: 6, A.D. 620) 'domain, holding'].

[OK **kradrvañ /krədruuəŋ/*, > Thai ក្រសួង */krasuaŋ/*, > by back-borrowing modern Khmer] *kraswña /krasúuəŋ/*. department of public administration, ministry of government.¹

រួច *rwca /rúuəc/*. 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 /crúuəc/¹. 1. (*intr., archaic*) to be sharp, pointed. 2. (*by trope*) to be high, keen, shrill, piercing.

cranwca /cranúuəc/ [Anomalous infixation of */-n-/* into a secondary wordbase on the pattern of */-rvn-/* + **cwca*]. pointed instrument: spit, skewer, brochette.

OK *trvac ~ trvāc /truuəc/* [K.72: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.231: 3, A.D. 958-967; > Thai ตรวจ */trùət/*]. 0. to complete. 1. (*tr.*) to inspect, examine, check; to verify, clarify.

OK *tamrvac ~ tamrvāc /dʌnrúuəc/* [K.420: 14 and K.71: 6, A.D. 878-977; > Thai ตำรวจ */tamrùət/* 'police']. (*one of a class of Angkorian official*) inspector.

srwca /srúuəc/. 1. (*intr.*) to be pointed, sharp-pointed, sharp, fine. 2. (*military*) point, vanguard.

samrwca /samrúuəc/. 1. (*tr.*) to sharpen, put a sharp point on. 2. (*tr.*) to complete; to make ready (*to do sth.*).

- រួច *-rwca /-rúuəc/* [Probably same item as *rwca*]. to spurt, shoot. Cf. *nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca*.

crwca /crúuəc/². 1. (*tr., esp. of liquid*) to eject, shoot, squirt. 2. (*by trope*) to pour as a libation. Cf. *crica, crūca, jrwca, sroca*.

**jrwca /crúuəc/ = crwca*.

kañjrwca /kancrúuəc/ [Probably reduction of MK *kāma*

¹Cf. C II: 117 note 9.

crūca /kam cruuc/ 'shooting missile'; vid. *kām*]. 1. rocket, flare; (*by trope*) pump, syringe. 2. fireworks, pyrotechnics.

brwca /prúuəc/. 1. (*intr.*, of liquids) to issue in a single stream or jet. 2. expressive for a flash or pang of emotion.

ꠘꠗꠘ *rwña* /rúuəŋ/. 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'ña*, *-riña*, *ruña* ~ *ruña*, *reña*.

**krwña* /krúuəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to shrivel up; to double up, gather oneself in, crouch. 2. (*by trope*) to cringe.

jrwña /crúuəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be shriveled, wrinkled, rumpled, crumpled. 2. (*by extension*) to be gnarled, corrugated. Whence by reduction of complex initial, *jwña* = *jrwña*.

prwña /prúuəŋ/. 1. (*causative*) to make smaller, etc., reduce, condense, abridge; to shorten, tighten. 2. (*factive*) to get smaller, etc., shrink, shorten, curl up, contract.

pañrwña /baŋrúuəŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to shorten, condense. 2. (*tr.*) to cause wrinkling; to curl (*hair*).

-ꠘꠗꠘ *-rwña* /-rúuəŋ/ [Probably same item as *rwña*]. to come to an end or point, be pointed. Cf. *-lūña* ~ *lūña*, *-lwña*, also *la'ña*, *-luña*.

brwña /prúuəŋ/. arrow, bolt, shaft; dart.

ꠘꠗꠘ *rwta* /rúuət/ [OK *rvāt* /ruuət/ (K.845: 11, A.D. 878-1077) ~ *rvātt* /ruuət/ (K.70: 11, A.D. 878-977) ~ *rvvatt* /ruuət/ (K.158B: 32, A.D. 1003) ~ *rvvat* /ruuət/ (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 /trúuət/. 1. (*tr.*) to place one on top of the other, pile, stack, superimpose. 2. (*tr.*, *by trope*: to be on top of) to be in charge of, manage, direct, supervise.

tamrwta /tamrúuət/. 1. pile, stack. 2. (*intr.*) to be in a pile or stack.

prwta /prùuət/ [OK *prvot* ~ *prvat* ~ *prvätt* /pruuət/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 898; K.265S: 24, A.D. 959; K.240S: 7, A.D. 979), personal name, and *prvat* /pruuət/ (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* /-rúuən/. to shake. Cf. *-ra'na*, *-runa*.

'a᳚rwna /qa᳚rúuən/ = 'a᳚ra'na.

᳚᳚ *rwpa* /rúuəp/. 1. (*tr.*, of hen) to cover; to gather (*chicks*) under herself and cover. 2. (*by trope*) to gather in, collect. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *la'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*, *līpa*, *lupa*, *hā'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *'ā'pa*, also *᳚a'pa*, *-᳚āpa*, *᳚ā'pa*, *-᳚upa*.

[*prwpa* /prùuəp/]

pa᳚rwpa /ba᳚rúuəp/. 1. (*intr.*) to join with one another, foregather, assemble, meet. 2. (*tr.*) to condense, concentrate, summarize.

᳚᳚ *rwma* /rúuəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to concentrate, put together, combine, pool, have or place in common; to reduce, make smaller, boil down. 2. (*intr.*) to be concentrated, compact, dense, solid; to be bound together (*by ties of affection, etc.*); to reduce, shrink, contract. Cf. *-rama*, *rāma*, *-riama*, *roma*, *ru᳚m*, *-ra᳚m*, *-loma*, *-lu᳚m*, *huma*, *-hu᳚m*, *-ha᳚m*, also *rām*, *-lām*.

prwma /prùuəm/. 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*.

pa᳚rwma /ba᳚rúuəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to put together, combine. 2. (*tr.*) to reduce, condense, shorten.

pa᳚prwma /ba᳚mprùuəm/ = *prwma*.

brwma /prùuəm/ = *prwma*.

[*srwma* /srùuəm/]

sa᳚rwma /sa᳚rúuəm/. 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.

ꠄꠞꠟ *rwya* /rúuəj/. 0. to be weak. 1. (*intr.*) to be weary, tired (out), fatigued. Cf. *rāya*.

trwya /trùuəj/. (*of trees*) tender young leaves.

brwya /prúuəj/¹. 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 /srùuəj/¹. (*intr.*) to be fragile, delicate; to be easily broken, breakable, friable.

**samrwya* /samrùuəj/. fragility, delicacy.

-ꠄꠞꠟ *-rwya* /-rúuəj/¹. to jut out, be salient. Cf. *-ruya*, *-roya*, *laya*.

brwya /prúuəj/². fin (*of fish*); flipper (*of seal, etc.*).

-ꠄꠞꠟ *-rwya* /-rúuəj/². to dart back and forth. Cf. *ruya*.

srwya /srùuəj/². species of horse-fly.

ꠄꠞꠟ *rwla* /rúuəl/. (*tr.*) to boil quickly; to cook, grill. Cf. *rola*.

rapwla /rbùuəl/. pot with perforated bottom for steaming food.

jrwlā /crúuəl/. 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* /rcúuəl/ = *jrwlā*. Whence:

ramjwla /rumcúuəl/. 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 /prùuəl/. (*intr.*) to be agitated, disturbed, unsettled, in an uproar. Cf. *prē prwla* 'to go through a revolution, undergo a radical change. Cf. *brwla*.

brwla /prúuəl/¹. 0. to be agitated, quickened. 1. (*tr.*) to do in a hasty, superficial manner: to scamp. Cf. *prwla*.

-ꠄꠞꠟ *-rwla* /-rúuəl/. to spread. Cf. *-rā*, *rāla*, *-rā'la*,

-rialā, -relā, -rēlā, rolā, hālā.

crwla /crūuəl/. 1. link (of chain). 2. (by trope) chain, irons, fetters, shackles, manacles.

brwla /prūuəl/². 1. light hurdle placed in a watercourse to trap fish. 2. plaited bamboo splint for fractured bones.

srwla /srūuəl/. 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.

samrwla /samrūuəl/. 1. (*tr.*) to ease, relieve; to make (*conditions, etc.*) agreeable, improve; to reconcile (*litigants*). 2. (*rājasabda*) *dra'na brah samrwla*, to laugh.

*pansrwla /bansrūuəl/. (*tr.*) to smooth (*the way, difficulties*); to settle, resolve (*differences*).

ꣳꣳꣳ rwsa /rūuəh/. 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*.

rapwsa /rbūuəh/. 1. living flesh; open wound. 2. (*intr.*) to be injured, wounded. 3. wounded person, casualty.

trwsa /trūuəh/. 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.

brwsa /prūuəh/. (*tr.*) to eject (*liquid*) from the mouth in a rapid spray.

-ꣳꣳꣳ -rwsa /-rūuəh/. to go beyond. Cf. *ḥīta, -lāeta, lāesa, lwsa, hwsa*.

jrwsa /crūuəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to overshoot, miss *one's goal* by going too far. 2. (*by trope*) to pass, surpass, outdo, exceed.

prajrwsa /pracrūuəh/. (*reciprocal*) to cross paths without meeting each other.

^ṛ *ræ* /r^éə/ [OK **re* /r^əə ~ r^{ee}/]. 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 up, chew (*cuð*); 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. -*ñæ*, -*ræra*, *re*, -*rē*, -*le*, -*lē*, also -*ræka*.

præ /pra^{aa}ə/ [OK *pre* /pr^əə/ (K.49: 14, A.D. 664)]. 1. (*tr.*, *rare*) to send, as on an errand or commission; cf. *phñæ*. 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 /b^{am}ra^{aa}ə/ [OK *pamre* /b^{ən}r^əə/ (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.

-^ṛ *ræka* /-r^éək/. to move about. Cf. *ræ*.

**kræka* /kra^{aa}ək/ [OK **krek* /kr^əək/]. = *kamræka*.

kamræka /k^{am}ra^{aa}ək/ [OK *kamrek* /k^{ən}r^əək/ (K.484: 8, 9, A.D. 1178-1277)]. (*intr.*) to move, stir, budge.

kakræka /kkra^{aa}ək/ [OK *kakrek* /kk^rəək/ (K.413B: 53, A.D. 1361)]. 1. (*intr.*) to fidget, be restless. 2. (*by trope*) to move about, shake.

[*træka* /tra^{aa}ək/. See *dræka*].

**antræka* /q^{an}tra^{aa}ək/. (*intr.*) to be unsettled, have no roof over one's head, have no fixed abode, be footloose.

**dræka* /tr^éək/. (*intr.*) to tremble, shake, quiver, quaver.

dadræka /ttr^éək/. (*intr.*) to be shivering in one's shoes from cold, fright or the like.

-^ṛ *ræna* /-r^éəŋ/. to rise up, be tall. Cf. *raña*¹, *raña*⁴, -*ra'ña*, -*rāna*², *ruña*, -*ruña*, -*rūna*¹, -*rwña*, -*roña*, -*rāmña*, *læ*, *læña* ~ *læña*, -*loña*, -*lāmña*.

dræna /tr^éəŋ/. trellis to support climbing plants.

kandræna /kantréəŋ/. 1. [MK (RSP 215)] (*intr.*) to be insolent, arrogant, insulting. 2. (*intr.*, of hair) to stand or grow straight up, be stiff.

- 𐌹 𐌹𐌺 -*ræta* /-réət/. to move suddenly. Cf. *ræ*.

dræta /tréət/. Expressive for an up-and-down quaking motion.

dadræta /ttréət/. frequentative of *dræta*.

bræta /préət/. Expressive for an involuntary start or jump.

babræta /ppréət/. 1. frequentative of *bræta*. 2. (*intr.*) to give a sudden start.

- 𐌹 𐌹𐌺 -*ræna* /-réən/. to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. *rana*, *ræ*, *la'na*, *lāna*, *luna*, *lūna*, *-lwna*, *-læna*, *liana*, *liana*.

kræna /kraaən/. 1. (*tr.*) to move ahead or up, impel, propel, promote. 2. (*tr.*) to drive, encourage, urge, exhort, press. Cf. *kæna*.

cræna /craaən/ [OK *cren* /cræn/ (K.809: 11, A.D. 878-887), > Thai เจริญ /caræn/]. 0. to progress, develop, increase. 1. (*intr.*) to prosper, proliferate, occur in great quantity or number. 2. great quantity or number: much, many; (*by denominationalization*) mostly, usually, often.

camræna /camraaən/ [OK *camren* /cænraən/ (K.451N: 10, A.D. 680), > Thai จาริญ /camræn/]. 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*).

𐌹 𐌹𐌺 *ræpa* /réəp/. 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* /kraaəp/]

kamræpa /kamraaəp/. (*intr.*) to revive after a period of calm, resume, be stirred up.

sræpa /sraaəp/. (*intr.*) to be quickened, stirred, stimulated, excited, enthused; to be impressed. Whence by metathesis, *rasæpa* /rsaaəp/, to be ticklish.

samræpa /samraaep/. 1. (*tr.*) to excite, stimulate, fill with enthusiasm; to attract, allure, entice, 2. enthusiasm, pleasure, gladness, joy; allure, charm.

- 𑀓𑀦𑀭𑀮 -*ræma* /-r'éem/. to move, be in motion. Cf. *ræ*, also *rām* ~ *rām̄*, *-lam* ~ *lam̄*, *-lām*.

græma /kr'éem/. 1. (*intr.*) to be rough, uneven, bumpy, rugged. 2. (*by extension*) to be coarse, rough-coated, shaggy.

gagræma /kkr'éem/. *intensive* of *græma*.

jræma /cr'éem/. 1. (*intr.*) to move around, keep moving; to be restless, in motion. 2. (*by trope*) to be agitated, excited, eager.

bræma /pr'éem/. 1. (*intr.*) to move (around), be in movement. 2. (*by trope*) to be stirred up, excited.

babræma /ppr'éem/. 1. *frequentative* of *bræma*. 2. *intensive* of *bræma*.

- 𑀓𑀦𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 -*ræya* /-r'éəj/. to be spread, separated. Cf. *rāya*, *rāya*, *roya*, *lāya* ~ *lāya*, *lai*.

træya /traaəj/ [OK *trey* /trəəj/ (K.149: 10, A.D. 578-677), male slave name; cf. K.168: 15 (A.D. 972) and K.262S: 28 (A.D. 983)]. 1. (*of watercourse or body of water*) shore, bank, side, edge. 2. (*by restriction* = *træya mkhāṇa*) further shore, opposite bank, other side; (*calque of Pāli pāra*) the Further Shore, i.e. place of sanctuary, salvation, *nirvāṇa*.

- 𑀓𑀦𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 -*ræra* /-r'éər/. to move; to bring food up. Cf. *ræ*.

rapæra /rbaaər/. 1. stomach contents regurgitated by a corpse. 2. (*presumably, time taken for food to be regurgitated by corpse*) short time, while.

- 𑀓𑀦𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 -*ræla* /-r'éəl/. to be dull, blunt. Cf. *-rila* ~ *rila*, *rila*, *-hila*, *-ila*.

bræla /pr'éəl/. 0. to be dull. 1. (*intr., by trope*) to be dull, obtuse, doltish. 2. (*by extension*) to blunder about, play the fool.

kambræla /kampr'éəl/. dolt, dunce, blockhead, ass.

၆၅၈၈ ræsa /r'éəh/ [OK res /rəəh/ (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 ~ -rēh, -la'sa, -leh ~ -lēh, loh, lah, also -roh, -lā'sa.

rapæsa /rbaaəh/. 1. (*act or fact of*) picking: choice, selection, election, finding. 2. foundling; stray animal or lost property reverting to Crown.

jræsa /cr'éəh/. (*tr.*) to pick or choose carefully, select with care or forethought.

jamræsa /cumr'éəh/. pick, choice.

*jajræsa /ccr'éəh/. (*tr.*) to go here and there picking or gathering (*flowers, berries, shellfish, etc.*).

dræsa /tr'éəh/. 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 /tumr'éəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to spoil (*child, etc.*).
2. (*intr., of child, etc.*) to be spoiled.

*'andræsa /qantr'éəh/. (*slang*) bigwig, big-shot.

[sræsa /sraaəh/]

*samræsa /samraaəh/ = jamræsa.

၆၅၈၉ rīaya /rýyəj/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai ใ้ใ้ใ้ /rŷəj/ 'continuously', < allomorph of OK *rāy (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 rīaya-rīaya [Cf. Thai ใ้ใ้ใ้], frequentative and intensive of rīaya. Cf. rāya, -ræya, roya, lāya ~ lāya, lai.

၆၅၉၀ rīaṅa /rýyən/ [Probably backborrowing < Thai ใ้ใ้ /ryən/, < OK ruṅ ~ 'ruṅ /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. ruṅa.

prīaṅa /prýyən/. 1. (*intr., of colors*) to be light, pale.
2. (*intr.*) to be dim, indistinct.

-၆၅၉၁ -riaka /-rīiək/¹. to pause. Cf. -rāka.

**sriaka* /*sr̥iək*/ [MK (RSP 4132)]. = *srāka*.

- 𑜋𑜃𑜫 *-riaka* /-*r̥iək*/². to tear, rip. Cf. *hēka*, *hoka*.

criaka /*cr̥iək*/. 1. (*tr.*) to tear, strip, shred. 2. (*by extension*) to cut lengthwise, split, cleave, rive.

camriaka /*camr̥iək*/. 1. slice, slab, section. 2. *unit of measurement*: half-breadth of a finger.

𑜋𑜃𑜫 *riaña* /*r̥iəŋ*/. 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*, *rēña*, *-liaña*.

rapiaña /*rb̥iəŋ*/. 1. order, series, succession; continuance, continuity; perseverance. 2. (*continuation, extension*) veranda. 3. balustrade, railing, handrail.

briaña /*pr̥iəŋ*/. 1. near surroundings, immediate neighborhood, vicinity, environs. 2. neighbors collectively.

- 𑜋𑜃𑜫 *-riaña* /-*r̥iəŋ*/. to raise, lift (?). Cf. *læña*, etc.

criaña /*cr̥iəŋ*/ [OK *creñ* /*creeŋ*/ (K.9: 19, A.D. 639), *cryañ* /*criiəŋ*/ (K.659: 17, A.D. 968)]. 0. to raise the voice. 1. (*intr.*) to sing, intone.

camriaña ~ *camriaña* /*camr̥iəŋ*/ [OK *camreñ* /*cənreeŋ*/ (K. 557/600E: 1, A.D. 611) ~ *camreñ* /*cənreeŋ*/ (K.502: 4, A.D. 578-677); *camryañ* ~ *camryāñ* /*cənriiəŋ*/ (K.412: 10, A.D. 978-1077; K.693B: 18, A.D. 1003), *camryyañ* ~ *camryyañ*(ñ) ~ *camryyāñ* /*cənriiəŋ*/ (K.809: 5, A.D. 878-887; K.56B: 35, A.D. 878-977; K.831: 9, A.D. 968; K.194B: 7, A.D. 1119) 'to sing, be a singer']. 1. (*act or fact of*) singing. 2. song. 3. singer.

𑜋𑜃𑜫 *riana* /*r̥iəŋ*/ [OK *ryān* /*riiəŋ*/ (K.868A: 5, A.D. 974) and *ryyān* ~ *ryyan* ~ *ryyañ* /*riiəŋ*/ (K.444A: 8, A.D. 974; K.342W: 14, A.D. 1008; K.413A: 56, A.D. 1361)]. 0. to exert oneself. 1. (*tr.*) to apply the mind to, study, endeavor to learn; to drill, practice. 2. (*tr.*) to acquire knowledge of, learn. Cf. *-ra'na*, *rā'na*, also *la'na*, etc.

rapiana /*rb̥iəŋ*/. 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 /priiən/ [OK *paryyān* ~ *paryyan(n)* ~ *paryyaṅ* /priiən/ (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 /baṅriiən/ [OK **pamryān* /bənriiən/ 'to be a teacher']. 1. (*intr.*) to teach, instruct. 2. (*tr.*) to teach, instruct.

ꨀꨁꨂꨃ *riapa* /riiəp/ [OK *ryyāp* ~ *ryyap* /riiəp/ (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 /rbiiəp/. 1. (*operation or manner of ordering, being ordered*) order, method, lay-out, arrangement, disposition, organization. 2. (*result of regularizing*) formality, discipline. Cf. *rapapa*.

criapa /criiəp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be calm, quiet, tranquil, subdued, peaceful. 2. calm, quiet, tranquillity. Cf. *crāpa*.

triapa /triiəp/. (*intr., of troops*) to be in an orderly, aligned mass.

tamriapa /tamriiəp/. 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 /priiəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to place (*two objects*) side by side: to weigh (*one*) against (*the other*), compare. 2. comparison, analogy; verbal image; (*by denominationalization*) by analogy, figuratively. Cf. *prapa*, *briapa*.

briapa /priiəp/. 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 /ppriiəp/. *intensive of briapa*.

**sriapa* /sriiəp/, occurring only in *srā'pa sriapa*. (*intr.*) to be all ready, all done.

**samriapa* /samriiəp/, occurring only in *samrā'pa samriapa*. various parts, elements, requisites.

- ၆ ချဗ် -riama /-ríiəm/¹. to be solid, hard. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, roma, rum, -ram, -loma, -lum, hūma, -hūm, -ham, also rām, -lām.

kriama /kriiəm/ [OK *karyyam /kriiəm/, < Thai เกรียม /kriəm/]. 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 /kamriiəm/. anything dried out or encrusted.

- ၆ ချဗ် -riama /-ríiəm/². to be later, lower. Cf. rama, -rima, -roma, -lama, -loma.

triama /triíiəm/. 1. (*intr.*) to wait, rest, bide one's time; to make ready, be ready or prepared. 2. (*tr.*) to cause to wait or rest; to make ready, be ready for.

*tamriama /tamriiəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to make ready for, make ready to receive or welcome. 2. preparations, arrangements.

[sriama /sriiəm/. See srima].

samriama /samriiəm/. (*tr.*) to do slowly or deliberately.

- ၆ ချဗ် -riala /-ríiəl/. to spread irregularly, sprawl, roll. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -rela, -rēla, rola, hāla.

[raniala /rniíiəl/]. Whence by assimilation, naniaala /nníiəl/. (*intr.*) to sprawl, lie irregularly on one's back.

ramiala /rmíiəl/. 1. (*intr.*, of ball, bottle, etc.) to roll. 2. (*intr.*) to snake, slither. Cf. pramiala.

[priala /priiəl/]

praniala /praniíiəl/ [For *praniala; anomalous expansion of *priala on pattern of /-rvn-/ + *piala]. 1. (*tr.*) to barge into (s.o.) out of playfulness. 2. (*tr.*) to sprawl all over (s.o.), cling to.

pramiala /promíiəl/ [Anomalous expansion of *priala on pattern of /-rvm-/ + *piala]. (*tr.*) to roll. Cf. ramiala.

၆ ချဗ် riava /ríiəw/. 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.

griava /kriiəw/ ~ *kriava* /kriiəw/ [OK *kryau* ~ *kryav* /kriiəw/ (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 /kumriiəw/ ~ *kamriava* /kamriiəw/. 1. (*intr.*) to be gelded, castrated. 2. gelding, castrated animal.

sriava /sr̥iiəw/. (*intr.*) to be small-boned and slender.

- 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 *-riava* /-riiəw/. to cry, sound. Cf. *-reva*, also *jiava*.

**driava* /tri̯iəw/ [MK (*RSP*, *passim*)]. (*intr.*, of birds) to twitter, warble.

𐌺𐌹 *re* /rée/ [OK **re* /ree ~ ræə/]. 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. *-ñæ*, *ræ*, *-ræra*, *-rē*, *-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/]

bañre /puñrée/. (*intr.*) to move from one side to the other, shift.

- 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 *-reka* /-réeċ/. to refresh oneself, enjoy oneself. Cf. *rīka*, *-rīka*, *-līka*, also *rēka*¹

treka /trèċ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be glad, joyous, pleased, delighted, elated. 2. (*tr.*) to rejoice or delight in, enjoy.

tamreka /tamrèċ/. 1. joy, delight; (*by restriction*) passion, immoral pleasure, lust. 2. (*tr.*) to delight, wallow, in.

sreka /srèċ/. 1. (*tr.*) to thirst or lust after. 2. (*intr.*) to thirst, be thirsty.

samreka /samrèċ/. thirst; thirstiness.

- 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 *-reña* /-réeŋ/¹. to be ordered, continuous, unbroken. Cf. *riaña*, *rēña*.

breña /préɛŋ/ [OK *preññ* /prɛɛŋ/ (K.256W/3°: 32, A.D. 984) ~ *vreñ* /βrɛɛŋ/ (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.

-វិវឌ្ឍ *-reña* /-réɛŋ/². to dry up. Cf. *nña*, *rña*, *riña*, *rēña*, *rāmña*, *-lāña*, *līña*, *-lñña*, *-lāmña*.

rapeña /rbèɛŋ/. 1. small fish imprisoned in pools which have gone dry. 2. (*drying up of lungs*) tuberculosis.

[*sreña* /srèɛŋ/]

sañreña /saŋrèɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to become gaunt, grow haggard, as a result of pain or sorrow.

samreña /samrèɛŋ/. 1. (*tr.*, of land) to drain, reclaim. 2. (*by trope*) to use up, empty, exhaust.

វិវឌ្ឍ *reca* /réɛc/ [OK *rac* /rac/ (K.155: 6, A.D. 578-777), in male slave name]. 0. to come to an end or point. 1. (*intr.*) to be worn, ground down, scraped, filed down; to be smooth. 2. (*by extension*) to be worn out, shabby, threadbare. 3. (*by trope*) to be bare (*of leaves*), devoid or divested (*of beauty*). Cf. *rwca*, *-lwca*.

[*greca* /kréɛc/]

gamreca /kumréɛc/. (*intr.*) to be worn out.

[*preca* /prac/. See *breca*].

**pamreca* /bamrac/ [MK (RSP 2740)]. (*tr.*, of elephant) to kill.

breca /préɛc/ [OK *vrac* /βrac/ (K.154: 14, A.D. 684)]. (*tr.*, of elephants) to kill, destroy, by trampling or by ripping with tusks.

bañreca /puŋréɛc/. 1. (*tr.*) to wear out. 2. (*tr.*) to

¹Cf. G. Cœdès, "La date d'exécution des deux bas-reliefs d'Angkor Vat," in *JA*, 1962: 237. Note also K.235D: 112 (A.D. 1052), where *vnam vreñ* may be a toponym (as Cœdès takes it) or 'range, chain, of hills'; cf. *BEFEO*, XLII (1943-1946): 93 and 133. The form *vreñ* also occurs as a personal name in K.79: 11 (A.D. 639) and K.155: 18 (A.D. 578-777), as a female slave name in K.561: 24 (A.D. 681), K.22: 20 (A.D. 578-677), and K.129: 6 (A.D. 578-777). In K.790: 16 (A.D. 578-677) the tree name *tem vreñ* (possibly corresponding to modern *təma brīña*) occurs in a toponym. Whether these are all the same form remains to be seen. For *preññ* vid. *BEFEO*, 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.

sūreca /sòorac/ [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*.

𑖀𑖂𑖆𑖇 *reña* /réen/. (*intr.*) to be very short or small: to be arrested, stunted, dwarfed; to be runty, stubby, squat. Cf. *ra'ña*, *-riña*, *ruña* ~ *ṛuña*, *rwña*.

[*preña* /prèen/].

ḥapreña /pprèen/. (*intr.*, of plants) to be stunted by heat. Cf. *ḥapriña*.

[*breña* /prèen/].

**banreña* /puṅréen/. 1. (*intr.*) to be too short, stunted, dwarfed. 2. (*intr.*) to be worn out, ground down *by overuse*, exhausted.

mreña /mrèen/. diminutive spirits which protects domestic and wild animals.

-𑖀𑖂𑖇𑖈 *-reta* /-réet/. to move, turn. Cf. *-ñæ*, *ræ*, *-ræra*, *re*, *-rē*, *-le*, *-lē*, also *-ræka*, *-ræta*, *-ræna*, *ræpa*, *-ræma*.

dreta /tréet/. (*intr.*) to lean, tilt; to be leaning, tilted.

damreta /tumréet/. 1. (*tr.*) to tilt, incline; to bend. 2. (*intr.*) to recline, repose, lie down.

pandreta /bantréet/. (*tr.*) to cause to lean or tilt; to cause to shake or wobble.

-𑖀𑖂𑖉 *-repa* /-réep/. 0. to swallow, gulp; to suck. Cf. *rīpa*, *-rūpa*, *lepa*, *hūpa*.

krepa /krèep/. 1. (*tr.*) to sip. 2. sip. Cf. *trīpa*.

-ṣṣṢ -rela /-réel/. to spread, extend. Cf. -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -riala, -rēla, rola, hāla.

ranela /rnéel/. wooden rollers, for moving logs, etc. Cf. ranēla.

drela /tréel/. 1. (*intr.*) to spread, flow; (*of grain or the like*) to run or leak out. 2. (*intr.*) to lie, rise up or stand in a shapeless heap. 3. shapeless heap.

damrela /tumréel/. 1. (*tr.*, to cause to spread) to scatter or knock down (*a neat heap*).

-ṣṣḍ -reva /-réew/. to cry, sound. Cf. -riava.

kreva /krèew/. (*intr.*, of a crowd) to roar.

ṣṣḥ reh /réh/. 0. to separate, detach. 1. (*tr.*) to cut with short, careful strokes; to tap in cutting out (*metal, hardwood, etc.*). 2. (*by extension*) to tamp (*earth*) down. Cf. -rusa, -ruh, ræsa, rēh, -la'sa, -leh ~ -lēh, loh, lah, also -lā'sa.

creh /crèh/. 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, jrēh.

camreh /camrèh/ [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 /prèh/. 1. (*intr.*) to crack, split. 2. (*intr.*) to crackle, crunch, creak.

-ṣṣ̄ -rē /-ræε/. to turn, revert, convert. Cf. -ñæ, ræ, -ræra, re, -le, -lē.

prē /praæε/. 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 /bamraæε/. 1. (*act or fact of*) turning: change, conversion, alternation, variation; return, reversion. 2. variety; phase.

srē /sraæε/ [OK sre ~ sare /sræε/ (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 Srê (Srê), a Mon-Khmer-speaking people of Central Vietnam, cultivators of irrigated rice.

samrē /samraaε/ [OK *sanre* ~ **samre* /sənreε/¹ 'numeral classifier for *sawah*']. 1. (*archaic*) group, cluster, of ricefields. 2. *bwka samrē*: the Samrê (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.

**ꠘꠣꠞ rēka* /rεεk/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 /sraaεk/. (*intr.*) to cry (out), call (out), shout, exclaim.

samrēka /samraaεk/. 1. (*act or fact of*) calling, etc. 2. (*result of crying*) cry, call, shout.

**ꠘꠣꠞ rēka* /rεεk/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* ~ *ḷēka*.

brēka /prεεk/ [OK *vrek(k)* /βrεεk/ (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* /mrεεk/ ~ **'amrēka* /qamrεεk/ [OK *'amrek* /qənreεk/ (K.265N: 6, A.D. 959), in toponym]. *numeral classifier for loads carried on shoulder-pole*.

[*srēka* /sraaεk/].

sañrēka /sañraaεk/. 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 that an *anusvāra* over the first syllable has not been recognized and transcribed.

paniers to each end of shoulder-pole.

វែនឯ *rēña* /rɛɛŋ/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. *raña, -rāña, ruña, rñaña, -roña, rāmña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -loña*.¹

rañēña /rnaaɛŋ/ [Backborrowing < Thai รั้วแผง /raɛɛŋ/, < MK **raneña* /rɛɛŋ/ or OK **rn(n)eñ* ~ *rn̄(n)eñ* /rɛɛŋ/].
(wooden or bamboo) lath, slat, batten, *esp.* roof batten.

rapēña /rbaaɛŋ/¹. woven or plaited work, basketry.

crēña /craaɛŋ/ = *kañcrēña*.

kañcrēña /kancraaɛŋ/. broad-meshed basket.

វែនឯ *rēña* /rɛɛŋ/². 0. to shake, winnow. 1. (*tr.*) to sift (*rice, sand, flour, etc.*). Cf. *-rña, -lēña*.¹

rapēña /rbaaɛŋ/². riddle, screen; sieve, sifter, strainer.

វែនឯ *rēña* /rɛɛŋ/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. *riaña, -reña*.¹

ramēña /rmɛɛŋ/. 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*).

វែនឯ *rēña* /rɛɛŋ/⁴. 1. (*intr.*) to be stiff, rigid, hard. 2. (*by extension*) to be firm, strong. Cf. *nña, rīña, rña, -reña, rāmña, -lāña, līña, -lña, -lāmña*.¹

ra'ēña /rqaɛɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to be stiff or paralyzed with awe, i.e. show a respectful fear.

ram'ēña /rumqaɛɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to inspire with awe, fear, respect.

krēña /kraaɛŋ/ [OK *kreñ* /krɛɛŋ/ (K.76: 6, A.D. 578-677),

¹Note the possibility that *reña*¹ and *reña*⁴ are semantic developments of *reña*³, and that *reña*² is a backformation of *rapeña*, itself from *reña*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.

jrēña /crɛɛŋ/. 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.

trēña /traaɛŋ/ [OK *tren* /trɛɛŋ/ (K.560: 3, A.D. 578-777), male slave name]. reed.

prēña /praaɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to bristle, stiffen, tighten up, concentrate one's strength. 2. bristles (*of pig, boar, etc.*); (*by trope*) bristle brush.

mrēña /mrɛɛŋ/. (*incrustation?*) soot, lampblack.

* ๕๕๓ *rēta* /rɛɛt/. 1. (*intr.*) to be diminutive, undersized; to be stunted, dwarfed, puny, runty. 2. (*of vegetation*) to be scraggy, skimpy.

[*drēta* /trɛɛt/]

kandrēta /kantɛɛt/. 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.

- ๕๕๓ *-rēla* /-rɛɛl/. to spread, extend. Cf. *-rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -riala, -rela, rola, hāla*.

ranēla /rnaaɛl/ [Backborrowing < Thai *ระแนล /ranɛɛn/, < MK **ranela* /rneel/ or OK **rn(n)el* ~ *rñ(n)el* /rneel/; cf. modern *ranela*]. (*intr.*) to be laid out side by side.

krēla /kraaɛl/. (*intr.*) to be plentiful, bountiful, abundant, copious.

brēla /prɛɛl/. (*intr., of thick liquid*) to ooze, spread in waves.

๕๕๓: *rēḥ* /rɛɛh/. See *reḥ*.

crēḥ /crɛɛh/. 1. (*intr.*) to be eaten into (*as by rust or acid*). 2. rust, corrosion. Cf. *creḥ, jrēḥ*.

jrēḥ /crɛɛh/ = *creḥ*.

๕๕๓ *rai* /réj/. 0. to pain, afflict. 1. (*intr.*) to suffer, be afflicted; *rīña 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. ~ 𑀓𑀭 𑀢𑀺 𑀢𑀺 /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. (impressment, oppression) bondage, servitude, subjection. 2. (part, portion) gain, profit; benefit.

*grai /kréj/. 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 /caṅraj/ [OK camrai /cəṅrəj/ (K.557/600E: 2, A.D. 611), as toponym]. 1. (intr.) to be of ill omen, unlucky, sinister; to be harmful, deleterious. 2. ill omen; misfortune, disaster.

[trai /traj/. See trāya].

kantrai /kantraj/. 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 /baṅraj/. *Medusa* sp., jellyfish.

ṅaprai /ppraj/. (intr.) to be of exquisite charm, irresistible.

*paṃprai /baṃpraj/. (tr.) to salt, sprinkle with salt.

brai /préj/ [OK vraiy ~ vrai /βrəj/ (K.79: 18, A.D. 639; K. 910: 10, A.D. 651), probably originally 'zone of danger']. 1. wilderness, forest, woodland, woods, bush. 2. (intr.) to be wild, savage, barbaric, uncouth; (of hair, teeth, etc.) to be natural.

paṃbrai /baṃpréj/. 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/]

sañrai /sañraj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be painful, grievous, hard, difficult. 2. (*to be afflicted*) to be wasted, withered, emaciated.

-ꠘꠗꠗꠗ -roña /-róoŋ/¹. to be high, lofty. Cf. ruña, -rūña, -roēña, -rāmña, lœ, lœña ~ læña, -loña, -lāmña.

ranōña /rnóoŋ/. jack-rafter (*of roof*).

groña /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.

gamroña /kumróoŋ/. (*act or fact of*) building up, working out, planning; preparation; plan, design.

cañgroña /cañkróoŋ/. (*intr.*) to be excessively high, gigantic, colossal.

croña /craaoŋ/. 1. (*intr.*, *of dead animal*) to lie with feet up. 2. (*intr.*, *of toppled tree*) to lie with roots or limbs in air.

sroña /sraaoŋ/. 1. (*intr.*, *of forest*) to be high, lofty. 2. high forest.

-ꠘꠗꠗꠗ -roña /-róoŋ/². to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, ruña, rñaña, rēña, rāmña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -loña.

broña /próoŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be bright, brilliant, gleaming, glaring, blinding, dazzling. 2. (*intr.*) to be intensely white, pure or vivid white.

*babroña /ppróoŋ/. (*intr.*) to glitter, gleam, flash.

ꠘꠗꠗꠗ roca /róoc/ [OK roc /rooc/ (K.451S: 1, A.D. 680)]. 0. to withdraw, retire, decline; to spill. 1. (*tr.*) to withdraw or remove, take out or away; (*by restriction*) to pull (*burning logs*) from a fire in order to extinguish it; to extinguish. 2. *numeral classifier for days of the kṛṣṇapakṣa*. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, lāca, -lā'cā, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, -hūca, hoca.

ranoca /rnóoc/ [OK rn(n)oc /rnooc/ (K.562: 11, A.D. 578-677; K.809: 14, A.D. 878-887) ~ rṇ(ṇ)oc /rnooc/ (K.832B: 2 and K.71: 18, A.D. 878-977) ~ rṇnoc /rnooc/ (K.175E: 14, A.D. 878-977)]. the kṛṣṇapakṣa or fortnight of the waning moon.

OK raṇnoc /rəṇnooc/ [K.557/600E: 7, A.D. 611]. 1. sal-

vation (*from rebirth*). 2. (*intr.*) to be saved.
3. one who is saved.

sroca /sraaoc/ [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 /samraaoc/. 1. (*act or operation of*) watering, sprinkling, irrigating. 2. irrigation water, rain, shower. 3. irrigated land, watered fields or beds.

-វ័ន្តៗ រូប *-ropa* /-róop/. to cover, lie on top of. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpa*, *lapa*, *la'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*, *l̥pa*, *lupa*, *hā'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *'ā'pa*, also *na'pa*, *-nāpa*, *nā'pa*, *-nupa*.

dropa /tróop/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover or hold down by lying at full length on top of; to pounce on. 2. (*intr.*) to lie on one's belly.

damropa /tumróop/. 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 /samraaop/. 1. (*act or process of*) covering with slabs, plates, or gold leaf. 2. thin metal covering (*for teeth, elephant's tusks, etc.*).

វ័ន្តៗ រូម *roma* /róom/ [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*, *huma*, *-hum*, *-ham*, also *rām*, *-lām*.

rapoma /rbaaom/. gadfly, cleg.

OK *karom* ~ *karomm* /kroom/¹ [K.9: 21 (A.D. 639; K.910: 13, A.D. 651)¹]. *casier*, cluster or set of ricefields.

¹Pre-Angkorian Khmer has *karom*¹ 'casier' and *karom*² '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'.

toponym]. 1. point, headland, promontory, cape. 2. peninsula.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ *rola* /róol/. 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, -rialala, -rela, -rēla, hāla*.

[*krola* /kraaol/]

kamrola /kamraaol/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to run amok, go berserk. 2. (*by trope*) to get excited, exercised, agitated.

[*jrola* /cróol/]

kañjrola /kancróol/ [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 /tróol/. 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.

- ᄃᄃᄃᄃ *-rola* /-róol/. to be solid, of a single piece. Cf. *rāla, ra'la*.

ranola /rnóol/. (*intr., of female elephant*) to be pregnant. Cf. *ranāla*.

[*krola* /kraaol/]

**kamrola* /kamraaol/². (*intr., of pirogue*) to be cut or hollowed out from a single log. Cf. *gamrāla*.

- ᄃᄃᄃᄃ *-rosa* /-róoh/. to be alive, vigorous. Cf. *ra'sa, rwsa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, -loh, also riḥ*.

trosa /traaoh/. (*intr., esp. of male carabao, monkeys, and cats*) to be strong, vigorous, virile.

prosa /praaoh/ [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; (*rājasabḍa*) 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 /*bamraah*/. 1. (*tr.*) to spare the life of, allow to live. 2. (*intr., to be allowed to live*) to be banished, exiled. 3. (*intr., by trope*) to be freed, turned free, emancipated, manumitted.

-ꠘꠘꠗꠄ: *-roh* /*-róh*/¹. to spread, scatter. Cf. *-rusa*, etc.

proh /*praoh*/ [OK *proh* /*proh*/ (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* /*βroh*/ (K.502: 10, A.D. 578-677) ~ *varah* /*βroh*/ (K.447: 26, A.D. 657)]. (*tr.*) to fling (*seeds*) into the air, sow broadcast.

bīroh /*piiróh*/ [Anomalous expansion of *broh* on model of Śkt/P *vi-* 'away, apart, in different directions'].
(*intr.*) to resound, be resounding, full, sonorous; to be sweet-sounding, melodious, harmonious.

bañroh /*puñróh*/ [OK *vamrah* /*βənrroh*/ (K.926: 10, A.D. 624)]. 1. (*act or operation of*) sowing broadcast. 2. seed which has been sown.

-ꠘꠘꠗꠄ: *-roh* /*-róh*/² [Perhaps same item as *-roh*¹]. to flow off, drain.

kroh /*kraoh*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be dried up, desiccated, arid. 2. (*by trope*) to be devoid of taste or feeling.

kakroh /*kkraoh*/. 1. (*intr., of food, etc.*) to be flavorless, insipid, tasteless. 2. (*by trope*) to be vapid, unappealing, dull, pointless.

croh /*craoh*/. 1. (*tr.*) to filter (*water*). 2. (*tr., of water*) to eat into, eat away at, erode.

camroh /*camraoh*/. erosion (*of soil, riverbank, etc.*).

pañcroh /*bancraoh*/. (*tr.*) to set off heavy seepage of (*groundwater*).

jroh /*cróh*/. 1. mountain torrent. 2. gorge, ravine.

sroh /*sraoh*/. (*intr., of watercourse, marsh*) to be drained dry through seepage, be dried up.

samroh /*samraoh*/. 1. (*tr.*) to drain (*land, pond*). 2. (*by trope*) to drain, empty, strip.

-ꠘꠗꠒꠐ -roh /-róh/³ [OK roh ~ rohh /roh/ (K.49: 17, A.D. 664; K.341S: 9, A.D. 673) ~ roh ~ roha /roh/ (K.51: 16, A.D. 578-677; K.598B: 23, A.D. 1006) ~ rah /roh/ (K.569: 24, A.D. 1304)]. form, shape; manner.

[groh /króh/. to be ill-mannered].

gamroh /kumróh/. (*intr.*, of speech) to be blunt, cutting.

broh /próh/². 0. shape, condition. 1. cause, reason; (*by denominationalization*) because.

ꠘꠗꠒꠑ rau /rəw/ [OK rau /rəw/ (K.233A: 9, A.D. 878-977), in personal names]. (*intr.*) to be fair, winsome, handsome. Cf. rū, -rūva.

ꠘꠗꠒꠒ rum /rum/ [OK rum /rum/ (K.144: 10, A.D. 1178-1377)]. 1. (*tr.*) to wind, roll, coil, reel; to surround, encircle, envelop, wrap, wind (*corpse*). 2. (*intr.*) to wind, curl up or around, circle, wheel. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, -ram, -loma, -lum, ħuma, -ħum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

rapum ~ rapuma /rbom/. ball, roll, coil, clew, reel.

-ꠘꠗꠒꠓ -ram /-rum/¹. to surround, envelop. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -loma, -lum, ħuma, -ħum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

*jram /cram/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be surrounded, wrapped, enveloped. 2. (*by trope*) to be sheltered, protected.

jamram /cumrum/. light temporary shelter, lean-to.

bram /prum/. 1. (*tr.*) to form the border of (*carpet, blanket*), add edging to, hem (*garment*). 2. (*archaic*) ciama bram: hemmed carpet, whence by ellipsis modern bram: carpet. 3. border; boundary, frontier.

-ꠘꠗꠒꠔ -ram /-rum/². to beat, repeat. Cf. rām.

kram /kram/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be battered, as by repeated blows; to be bruised. 2. (*by trope*) to be ravaged.

cram /cram/. 1. (*tr.*) to pound down with repeated blows of the foot, kick in, tramp, trample. 2. (*by trope*) to touch upon repeatedly.

jram /cram/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) *ḡraṃ cravā*: to row with fast strokes.¹

[*traṃ* /*tram*/ = *craṃ*].

[*tatraṃ* /*tttram*/]

tantraṃ /*tantram*/. (*tr.*) to kick forcefully.

OK *vraṃ* /*βrōm*/ [K.598B: 42 (A.D. 1006)²; cf. K.832B: 42 (A.D. 878-977)]. (*tr.*) to sprinkle repeatedly.

paṃbraṃ /*bamprum*/. 1. (*tr.*) to sprinkle or spray repeatedly with water. 2. (*intr.*) to run at a slow but steady pace.

sraṃ /*srom*/. 1. (*tr.*) to rain blows on, strike again and again, pound with a stick or pestle. 2. (*intr.*, of *rain*) to fall in torrents.

-*ṣ*^o *-raṃ* /*-rum*/³ [Probably same item as *-raṃ*²]. to unite; to weld. Cf. *-rama*, *rāma*, *rwma*, *-riama*, *rōma*, *ruṃ*, *-loma*, *-lum*, *hūma*, *-hūṃ*, *-haṃ*, also *rām*, *-lām*.

kraṃ /*krom*/². (*tr.*) to alloy (*metals*).

ṣ^o *rām* /*roəm*/ [OK *raṃ* ~ *rām* /*ram*/ (K.557/600E: 3, A.D. 611; K.99N: 6, A.D. 922), > Thai *ṣ*^o /*ram*/]. 0. to beat, pound; to beat time, move rhythmically. 1. (*intr.*) to dance. ~

ṣ^o *rām* /*ram*/ [Thai *ṣ*^o /*rām*/ 'to repeat']. 1. (*intr.*) to be constant, constantly repeated. 2. (*of illness*) to be chronic, continuous, confirmed. Cf. *-rōma*, *-lām*.

rapām /*rbam*/ [OK *rapam* ~ *rapam* ~ *rpam* /*rbam*/ (K.137: 8, A.D. 578-677; K.51: 4, A.D. 578-677; K.155: 9, A.D. 578-777]. 1. (*act or fact of*) dancing; dance performance, ballet, spectacle. 2. manner or style of dancing.

OK *ramam* ~ *rmamam* ~ *rmāmam* /*rmam*/ [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 /*croəm*/. reverberating sound (*of thunder, waterfall, collision, etc.*). Cf. *grāma*.

gagrām /*kkroəm*/. *intensive of grām*.

[*crām* /*cram*/. to hack].

[*cacrām* /*ccram*/. to hash].

¹Headley, I: 264a.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII (1928): 68 and 78.

ciñcrām /cəncram/ [Anomalous expansion of *cañcrām; note attribution to Chinese (CLK, item 145)].
(*tr.*) to chop, dice, mince.

srām /sram/. (*intr.*) to be cracked in several places; to be crackled.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *-rām* /-roəm/. to be wet. Cf. *-lām*³.

jrām /croəm/ [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 ~ *tamrām* /tamram/ [OK *tamrām* /dʌnram/ (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 /proəm/ [Cf. OK *vrām* /βram/ (K.989B: 23, 37, A.D. 1008)]. foul greenish slime formed by decomposition of debris in water.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀸 *rāmña* /reəŋ/. 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. *nāna*, *rāna*, *rāna*, *-reña*, *-lāna*, *lāna*, *-lāna*, *-lāmña*.

ranāmña /rneəŋ/. screen, curtain, blind, shutter.

OK *ramnān* /rəmnəŋ/ [K.255: 6 (A.D. 978)¹]. screen.

rapāmña /rbaŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to block, cover, protect. 2. cover, protection; escort. Cf. *pāmña*.

prāmña /praŋ/ [OK *prān* /praŋ/ (K.262S: 28, A.D. 983)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be rainless, arid, dry. 2. (*by trope*) to be tight-fisted, miserly.

srāmña /sraŋ/¹. (*tr.*) to choose, select, pick.

samrāmña /samraŋ/. 1. (*that which is selected*) selection, choice, pick. 2. (*tr.*) to choose.

- 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀸 *-rāmña* /-reəŋ/¹ [Probably same item as *rāmña*; cf. OK *rān*

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII (1937): 385 note 2 and 386.

/raŋ/ (K.353S: 34, A.D. 878-977)]. to rise up, be stiff or strong. Cf. ruña, -rūña, -rœña, -roña, læ, læña ~ ɿœña, -loña, -lāmña.

krāmña /kraŋ/ [OK krāñ /kraŋ/ (K.257S: 39, A.D. 994), in toponym]. 1. steep knoll, bluff or crag overlooking a plain. 2. kind of writing material stiffened with certain substances and folded accordion-wise. 3. (*intr.*, of crocodile, rhinoceros, etc.) to come up onto land to lie in the sun. 4. (*intr.*, of hides) to be stiff, hard and dry, tough.

[grāmña /kreəŋ/. See krāmña].

gagrāmña /kkreəŋ/². (*intr.*) to be hard, dry, rough to the touch.

crāmña /craŋ/ [Cf. Old Mon crañ /craŋ/ 'bank (of tank)'; OK crāñ /craŋ/ (K.393N: 8, A.D. 1055 (?))]. high bank of river, steep shore. Cf. crāña, jrāmña.

jrāmña /creəŋ/. 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.

[jajrāmña /ccreəŋ/]

jañjrāmña /cuncreəŋ/. 1. stubble, bristles (*in field, of head hair, etc.*). 2. = jrāmña of jak fruit.

- 𑜋𑜁𑜨 -rāmña /-creəŋ/². to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, ruña, rīaña, rēña, -roña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -loña, -lāmña.

srāmña /sraŋ/². (*intr.*) to be pale, colorless. Cf. slāmña.

- 𑜋𑜁𑜨 -rāmña /-reəŋ/³. body build, physique, shape. Cf. rāña, also yāña.

[grāmña /kreəŋ/. See grāña].

gamrāmña /kumreəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be misshapen, ill-formed, shapeless. 2. (*by trope*) to be rough, unfinished, crude, uncultivated.

𑜋𑜁: rah /reəh/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be bright, light, clear, visible. 2. (*intr.*, of sun, stars) to come out, appear, rise (over horizon). Cf. -rā'sa.

jrah /creəh/ [MK jrah /jrah > crah/ (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 /cumreəh/ [OK *jamrās* /jənrah/ (K.340: 5, A.D. 778-877) ~ *jamrah* /jənrah/ (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. 611; K.99S: 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*.

४: *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. *-rusa*, *-ruh*¹, *-la'sa*, *lah*, also *ræsa*, *reḥ* ~ *rēḥ*, *luḥ*, *-leḥ* ~ *-lēḥ*, *loh*.

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

rapah /rbah/². See *lpah*.

prah /prah/ [OK *prah* /prah/ (K.650A: 13, A.D. 878-977)³ 'to broadcast, bestrew']. 0. to turn in various directions. 1. (*intr.*) to turn aside (to one side), turn sideways; to turn over (*while sleeping*), lie back (*while sitting*). 2. (*by extension*) to duck, dodge, leap aside.

pañrah /baṅrah/ ~ *pamrah* /bamrah/. 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.

ḡaprah /pprah/. 1. (*tr.*, *of long hair*) to sweep (*shoulders*). 2. (*by trope*, *of small boat*) to move close along (*shore*).

¹Cf. Headley, II: 903ab.

²Cf. Headley, II: 818a.

³Cf. C V: 172 note 1.

-ṣ: -raḥ / -rōh/. to exist, live. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa.

OK 'amrah ~ 'amras /qənroh/ [K.138: 12 (A.D. 620); K.502: 1 (A.D. 578-677)]. 1. living being, creature. 2. (*one who nurtures*) keeper, attendant; servitor, servant.
Cf. 'amra'sa.

L and Ł

၁၅၈ la /lɔɔ/. 1. (*tr.*) to try, endeavor, attempt, essay. 2.
 (*tr.*) to test, assay, experiment; to sound, probe. Cf.
 laña.

[jhlɔ /clɔɔ/]

janla /cunlɔɔ/. 1. (*tr.*) to feign, pretend, make a
 show of. 2. (*tr.*) to threaten, menace; [MK (RSP
 1610)] to scare, frighten, intimidate.

၁၅၉ laka /lɔɔk/. 1. (*tr.*) to scratch, score, cut into. 2. (*by*
restriction) to groove, slot, flute. Cf. -lāka, lā'ka.

lpaka /lbɔɔk/. 1. groove, flute. 2. (*tr.*) to groove, cut
 a groove or flute into. 3. groover, grooving tool.

chlaka /clɔɔk/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to cut out, gouge, carve, ex-
 cise. 2. (*tr.*) to scrape or scoop out (e.g., inside of
 bamboo).

camłaka /camlɔɔk/. (*slab cut out*) pork loin.

[bhlaka /plɔɔk/. to crop out].

banlaka /punlɔɔk/. 1. bud; sprout, young shoot. 2.
 (*term of endearment*).

-၁၆၀ -laka /-lɔɔk/. to fall, drop; to dip. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka,
 -rā'ka, -la'ka, -lā'ka, luka, -lūka, -loka, huka, also
 rāka.

krałaka /kralɔɔk/. 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 /clɔɔk/². (*intr.*, of fabrics) to have the color(s)
 run.

ralaka /rlɔɔk/. 1. (*intr.*) to toss, be agitated, shaken
 up; (*by trope*) to be upset, shaken. 2. wave. 3. (*in-*
tr., of hair) to be wavy; (*of fabrics*) to be watered,
 moiré. Cf. raloka.

၁၆၁ la'ka /luk/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to sleep, be asleep. 2. (*intr.*)
 to fall asleep.

lpa'ka /lbɔɔk/. 1. short sleep, nap, siesta, snooze. 2.
 short time, while, moment.

srapa'ka /srɔɔk/ [By reanalysis of lpa'ka]. moment,

instant; trice.

လၢၢ်^၁ la'ka /luk/^၂ [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.

-လၢၢ်^၁ -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 /crɔluk/. 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 /qanluk/. vegetables served, or to be served, in a seasoned liquid.

လၢၢ်^၁ laña /lɔŋ/. 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 /lbaŋ/. 1. trial, test, essay, experiment. 2. (*tr.*) to try, test.

pralaña ~ prañaña /pralaŋ/. 1. (*reciprocal*) to test one another, compete, contend, vie. 2. (*tr.*) to test, take (*test, examination*).

-လၢၢ်^၁ -laña /-lɔŋ/^၁. way, path; to cross, pass. Cf. raña, la'ña, -loña.

[khlaña /klaŋ/. See khloña].

kanlaña /kanlaŋ/ [OK kanloñ /kənɔŋ/ (K.1: 8, A.D. 578-777)^၁]. 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.

^၁Cf. C IV: 60 note 2 and V: 56 note 5.

OK **glañ* ~ *gloñ* /*glɔɔŋ*/ [> Thai คลอง /*khloɔŋ*/]. 1. way, path, passage, route. 2. channel, canal, watercourse. Cf. *khloña*.

ganlaña /*kunlɔɔŋ*/ [Cf. OK *ganloñ* /*gənlɔɔŋ*/ (K.175E: 2, A.D. 878-977), toponym]. 1. way, path, road, passage; track, trail. 2. (*by trope*) avenue, medium; means, method; moral path, principles; model, instance.

chlaña /*clɔɔŋ*/ [OK *cloñ* /*clɔɔŋ*/ (K.138: 11, A.D. 620); *chloñ* ~ *chloññ* ~ *chlañ* /*clɔɔŋ*/ (K.878: 2, A.D. 898; K.349: 11, A.D. 954; K.229: 3, A.D. 978-1077)]. 1. (*tr.*) to cross, pass over, traverse, reach the other side; (*by trope*) to answer, reply to; to carry into operation, open, begin, inaugurate. 2. (*intr.*) to be transmitted.

camlaña ~ *camñaña* /*camlɔɔŋ*/ [OK *camloñ* /*cənlɔɔŋ*/ (K.464: 4, A.D. 968)]. 1. (*tr.*) to carry across, convey to the other side, ferry; (*by trope*) to communicate, transmit; to copy, duplicate, transcribe. 2. (*tr.*) to pass through, survive (*disaster, etc.*).

jralaña /*crɔlɔɔŋ*/. 1. bed (*of mountain stream*); small valley. 2. vein, seam (*of ore*).

[*thlaña* /*tlɔɔŋ*/. to cross].

tanlaña /*danlɔɔŋ*/. 1. relationship by marriage, *specifically between parents-in-law*. 2. relatives by marriage, *specifically parents of bride and groom*.

ralaña /*rlɔɔŋ*/ [OK *raloñ* ~ *rloñ* /*rlɔɔŋ*/ (K.1: 13 and K.689: 16, A.D. 578-777) 'stream']. 1. (*tr.*) to go beyond or past, stand apart from; to exceed, surpass, overcome. 2. (*intr.*) to be excessive.

ramlaña /*rumlɔɔŋ*/ [Cf. OK *ramloñ* /*rənlɔɔŋ*/ (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.

- ၀၀၀ -*laña* /*-lɔɔŋ*/². to be light, bright. Cf. *raña*, *-rāña*, *rñaña*, *-roña*, *-rāmña*, *-la'ña*, *-loña*, *-lāmña*.

'*anlaña* /*qanlɔɔŋ*/¹. (*intr.*, *of blue or green*) to be bright.

၀၀၀' *la'ña* /*luŋ*/. 1. (*tr.*) to go past or beyond, surpass, outdo, exceed. 2. (*intr.*) to be long (*in time*). Cf. *raña*, *-laña*, *-loña*.

[*lala'ña* /*lluŋ*/]

lanla'ña /*lunluŋ*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be far off, remote, hard to reach. 2. (*by trope*) to be melancholy.

'anla'ña /*qanluŋ*¹/. space of elapsed time: period, interval; duration.

-ဝဏ်¹ *-la'ña* /*-luŋ*¹/. 1. to fall into a hole or pit, sink out of sight; to fill, plug. 2. hole, pit; ring, circle. Cf. *-nuña*, *-līña*, *-līña*, *luña*, *-lwña*.

kraḷa'ña /*kralaŋ*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be perfectly circular or round. 2. (*by trope*) to be round and full, moon-faced.

OK *graloñ* /*grələŋ*/ [K.257: 43 (A.D. 994)]. bracelet, arm-let.

[*jhla'ña* /*cluŋ*/. to drive in, implant].

janla'ña /*cunluŋ*/. prop, support (*for plants*), stake.

thla'ña /*tləŋ*/ [Cf. OK *talañ* /*tləŋ*/ (K.259S/3°: 28, A.D. 878-977)¹]. 1. (*intr.*) to be deaf, hard of hearing. 2. (*intr.*) to be deafening.

tamla'ña /*tamlaŋ* ~ *damlaŋ*/. 1. (*state of*) being deaf; deafness. 2. (*intr., derogatory*) to be deaf.

[*pla'ña* /*plaŋ*/. to be well-rounded, full].

kampla'ña /*kamplaŋ*/. 1. (*intr., of women*) to be shapely, soft and curvaceous. 2. woman with shapely or full face.

prala'ña ~ *praḷa'ña* /*pralaŋ*/. 1. [MK (RSP 2731)] ruin, destruction. 2. (large) circle or ring; small ponds containing fish; more or less circular forest clearing.

[*bhla'ña* /*pluŋ*/. to sink, dip].

banla'ña /*punluŋ*/. (*tr.*) to dip, immerse, plunge.

sla'ña /*slaŋ*/. (*tr.*) to fill up (*hole, cavity*).

sanla'ña /*sanlaŋ*/. (*anything used for filling or stopping up a hole*) filler, filling; plug.

'anla'ña /*qanluŋ*² [Reduction of OK *liñloñ* /*liŋləŋ*/ (K.178: 7, A.D. 994), in toponym, itself an anomalous expansion of **lanlañ* /*lunləŋ*/. 1. hole, trench, ditch; pit, pitfall. 2. whirlpool (*in river*).

-ဝဏ်¹ *-la'ña* /*-luŋ*²/. to be light, bright. Cf. *raña*, *-rāña*,

¹But vid. C VII: 56 note 2.

rīaṅa, -roṅa, -rāṁṅa, -laṅa, -loṅa, -lāmṅa.

ghla'ṅa /kluṅ/. leprosy.

gamlā'ṅa /kumlūṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to have leprosy, be leprous. 2. leper.

ralā'ṅa /rlūṅ/. (*intr.*, of eyes) to glisten, be bright with tears.

लुṅ' la'ṅa /luṅ/. 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. -lūṅa ~ ṅa, -lwṅa.

लुṅ' la'ta /lut/. 1. (*tr.*) to put out, quench, extinguish (fire, light). 2. (*tr.*) to quench (metals from forge).

lpa'ta /lbat/. 1. (act or operation of) tempering. 2. (degree of) temper.

[bhla'ta /plut/. to put out].

banla'ta /punlut/. (*tr.*) to put out (fire, light).

ralā'ta /rlut/. (*intr.*, of fire, light) to be out, extinguished.

ramla'ta ~ ramla'ta /rumlut/. 1. (*tr.*) to put out. 2. (*by trope*) to assuage (anger), extinguish (life).

-लुṅ' -lana /-loṅn/. to be soft, tender. Cf. ta'na, da'na, -dona, -la'na.

sralana /sralaṅn/. 1. (*intr.*) to be supple, slender, willowy. 2. (*in song*) epithet of one's sweetheart.

लुṅ' la'na /luṅ/. 0. to move forward, advance. 1. (*tr.*) to pass, go beyond, exceed. 2. (*intr.*) to be exceeding; (*by trope*) to lose one's head, be disoriented. Cf. rāna, -rāna, lāna, luna, lūna, -lwana, -lāna, liana, liana.

[chla'na /clan/. See sla'na].

canla'na /canlan/ [MK (RSP 1291)]. (*intr.*) to be panic stricken, cry out in terror.

pla'na /plan/. 1. (*tr.*) to attack unexpectedly, take (enemy) by surprise. 2. (*tr.*) to attack, assault, assail; to seize and loot.

sla'na /slan/. (*intr.*) to be panic-stricken.

-लुṅ' -la'na /-luṅn/. to be soft, tender. Cf. ta'na, da'na,

-dona -lana.

lma'na /lmun/. (*intr.*, of women) to be supple, graceful.

drala'na /trɔlun/. (*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 /lɔɔp/ [OK lap(p) /lɔɔp/ (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, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lɪpa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

*lalapa /llɔɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be sneaky, furtive, watchful, constantly spying. 2. (*intr.*) to be inquisitive, curious.

khlapa /kɫɔɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to cower, cringe. 2. (*by trope*) to wilt; to droop, sag, dangle. Cf. slapa.

prakhlapa /prakɫɔɔp/. *Mimosa pudica* L., the sensitive plant.

jhlapa /clɔɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to observe furtively, watch from cover. 2. (*intr.*) to listen furtively, listen in.

slapa /slɔɔp/ = khlapa.

samlapa /samɫɔɔp/. (*tr.*, of bird) to fold (wings).

-lapa /-lɔɔp/. to cover, darken; to smear; to repeat. ~
 ɫapa /lɔɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be stunned, dazed, dizzy, confused, mixed up. 2. (*by extension*) to waver, hesitate. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lɪpa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

lpa'pa /lbɔɔp/. 1. slime, sludge, ooze, mud, silt. 2. mixture of coal dust or soot with ricewater, formerly used in surfacing blackboards. Cf. lpā'pa.

jhla'pa /clɔɔp/. (*intr.*, of sky, etc.) to darken, become overcast; to be dark, gloomy, lowering.

traɫa'pa /tralɔɔp/. 1. (*intr.*) to go/come back (home), return. 2. (*tr.*) to turn (*inside out, upside down*); to

¹Cf. C V: 138 note 4.

be ready, willing, fain to (*do*).

[*phla'pa* /*plap*/. to confuse].

panla'pa /*banlap*/. 1. (*tr.*) to confuse, mix up; to distract, sidetrack. 2. (*tr.*) to silence, quash.

brala'pa /*prɔlup*/. dusk, nightfall, evening, night.

m̄la'pa /*mlup*/. shade; shadow.

[*sla'pa* /*slap*/]

sanla'pa /*sanlap*/. (*intr.*) to faint, swoon. Cf. *samlā'pa*.

sraḷa'pa /*sralap*/. 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.

- 𑖦𑖦𑖦 *-lama* /*-lɔm*/. to sink; to follow, be moderate. Cf. *rama*, *-rima*, *-riama*, *-roma*, *-loma*, also *lāma*, *līma*, *-līma*, *-lam*, *lām*.

lmama /*lmɔm*/. 0. to be medium, mean, half-way between. 1. (*intr.*) to be satisfactory, sufficient, adequate; to be enough, passable, acceptable, ready.

𑖦𑖦𑖦 *laya* /*lɔj*/¹. (*intr.*) to bulge, protrude, jut (out), be salient. Cf. *-ruya*, *-rwya*, *-roya*, *læya*.

bhlaya /*plɔj*/. (*tr.*) to blurt out.

bralaya /*prɔlɔj*/. (*intr.*) to jut (stick, stand) out; to run out (as an enclave of land), bulge, protrude.

𑖦𑖦𑖦 *laya* /*lɔj*/². 1. (*intr.*) to float, drift, glide along. 2. (*tr.*) to set afloat, launch. Cf. *luya*, *læya*, *-loya*.

- 𑖦𑖦𑖦 ¹ *-la'sa* /*-luh*/. to separate, detach. Cf. *-rusa*, *-ruh*, *ræsa*, *reh* ~ *rēh*, *rah*, *-leh* ~ *-lēh*, *loh*, *lah*.

rala'sa /*rluh*/. 1. (*intr.*) to fall in or down, cave in. 2. (*by trope*) to drop, diminish, grow less, thin out, become sparse.

ramla'sa /*rumluh*/. 1. (*tr.*) to reduce, diminish, alleviate. 2. (*tr.*) to pay off (*debt*).

𑖦𑖦𑖦 *lā* /*līiə*/ [OK *lā* /*laa*/ (K.523D: 6, A.D. 1118)]. 1. (*tr.*)

to part, open, separate; to unfold, extend, deploy. 2. (*tr.*) to part, depart, leave, quit; (*by trope*) to quit (*doing*), cease. Cf. *rā*.

**lpā* /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*.

lalā /llíiə/. 1. (*intr.*) to be loose-tongued, talk nonsense, prate, babble. 2. (*intr.*) to be cocky, impudent.

līlā /liilíiə/ [Anomalous expansion of **lalā*; 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.

kraḷā /kralaa/ [OK *kralā* /krəlaa/ (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 /klíiə/. 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 /tlaa/ [OK *thlā* /tlaa/ (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 ~ *tamḷā* /tamlaa ~ damlaa/. 1. (*tr.*) to clarify, clean, clear. 2. (*intr.*) to be clear.

dhlā /tlíiə/ [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 *bhujāṅga līlā* (Headley, I: 695b), sometimes glossed 'the twisting serpent', *līlā* is most likely a verbalization of Headley's 'pleasing gait' and hence a development of the loanword.

panlā /*bənlaa*/ [OK *panlā* /*βənlaa*/ (K.229: 5, A.D. 978-1077); cf. K.877: 7 (A.D. 578-777), slave name (?)]
thorn, spine, prickle; bramble.

[*bhlā* /*plīiə*/. to spread, open out].

banlā /*punlīiə*/ [OK *vanlā* /*βənlaa*/ (K.974: 2, A.D. 1201) 'pavilion, road-post'¹]. *kind of large tent serving as temporary shelter for princes: tent, pavilion.*

ralā /*rlīiə*/. (*intr.*) to be opened, open, unfolded, spread out.

ramlā /*rumlīiə*/. flood, deluge.

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆 *lāka* /*līiək*/. 0. to part, separate. 1. (*intr.*) to part, depart, set out, leave.

jhlāka /*clīiək*/. (*tr.*) to desert, forsake, abandon.

ralāka /*rlīiək*/¹. (*intr.*, of dead skin over wound) to come loose, be partly detached.

-𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆 *-lāka* /*-līiək*/. to score, scar, cut into. Cf. *laka*, *lā'ka*¹.

[*bhlāka* /*plīiək*/. to gouge].

banlāka /*punlīiək*/. chisel.

ralāka /*rlīiək*/². 1. (*intr.*) to be scored, scarred, irritated. 2. (*by extension*) to be raw, have a rash, be blistered.

ramlāka /*rumlīiək*/. scar from lesion.

**slāka* /*slaak*/ [Not to be confused with *slāka* < P *salāka*].
mark, spot, splotch, blemish, scar.

samlāka /*smllaak*/. mark, scar, wound.

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆¹ *lā'ka* /*leək*/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*.

lpā'ka /*lbak*/. 1. (*act or operation of*) cutting, incising, slotting, etc. 2. cut, incision; slot, notch. 3. (*by trope*) break in inclined plane, as landing of stairway.

[*ghlā'ka* /*kleək*/. to cut; to break].

¹Cf. C VII: 155.

ganlā'ka /kunleək/. 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 /cənlak/ (K.
728: 4, A.D. 678-777)]. (*act, operation, art, re-
sult of*) carving; sculpture.

slā'ka /slak/. 0. to be gouged out (?). 1. (*intr.*) to
choke on something, have something stuck in the throat.
2. (*by trope*) to be silenced, quashed, unable to answer.

sanlā'ka /sanlak/. joint, articulation.

𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓 lā'ka /leək/. 1. (*tr.*) to hide, conceal. 2. (*intr.*) to
hide, be concealed; to be furtive, secretive. Cf. -liaka,
-loka.

khlā'ka /klak/ [Cf. Thai ก้าน /kàk/]. small lidded tube,
used as receptacle; small square or circular box of pa-
per, bamboo, wood, ivory, etc., for pins, pills, mat-
ches or the like.

𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓 -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 /tleək/. 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.

praḷā'ka /pralak/ [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. ~
 raḷā'ka /rlak/. 1. (*intr.*) to tumble or roll down. 2. (*intr.*) to trickle; to slaver, drivel, drool. Cf. *ralaka, raloka*.

*raṃlā'ka /rumleək/. 1. (*tr.*) to shake down or off. 2. (*intr.*) to shake while moving.

-លា ក៏ -តែង -lā'ka -læ /-leək -léə/. to bob (?).

bhlā'ka bhlæ /pleək pléə/. (*intr.*) to be light-hearted, airy; to be frivolous, thoughtless, irresponsible.

babhlā'ka babhlæ /ppleək ppléə/. (*intr.*) to be giddy, unable or unwilling to think, understand, judge.

ralā'ka ralæ /rleək rléə/. 1. (*intr.*) to be weightless, buoyant. 2. (*by trope*) to be silly, inane, vapid.

-លា ក្ប -lā'ksā /-leəksaa/. to watch over, protect. Cf. *raksā*.

lpā'ksā /lbaksaa/. 1. tutelary spirit. 2. ancestral spirit.

លា ង lāña /líiəŋ/. 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. -līña, also raña, etc.

[ralāña /rlíiəŋ/]

raṃlāña /rumlíiəŋ/. 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.

[slāña /sllaəŋ/]

sanlāña /sanllaəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be clean, pure, immaculate, in mint condition; to be perfect, absolute.

-លា ង -lāña /-líiəŋ/. to be stiff, rigid, hard. Cf. *nīna, rīña, riña, -reña², rēña⁴, -rāmña¹, -līña, -liña, -lāmña*.

phlāña /plaəŋ/. 1. (*intr., of animals*) to be restive, refractory, unbroken. 2. (*intr.*) to jib, balk.

pamphlāña /bampllaəŋ/. (*tr.*) to make restive, alarm.

-លា ថ -lāca /-líiəc/. to fall back, withdraw. Cf. *nāca*,

-rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

lñāca /lŋíiəc/ [OK lñāc /lŋaac/ (K.760: 32, A.D. 978-1077), in toponym]. sunset, dusk; evening.

lamñāca /lumŋíiəc/. 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 ~ kamḷāca /kamlaac/. 1. fear, fright, dread, terror; timidity, trepidation, funk. 2. (*intr.*) to be fearful, scared, faint-hearted.

[plāca /plaac/]

panlāca /banlaac/. (*tr.*) to strike fear into, *esp. by means of the supernatural*.

-လာဗ်' -lā'ca /-lac/. to fall back; withdraw. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

kraḷā'ca /kralac/. (*intr.*) to turn or fall from a fixed or upright position; to rock, overturn.

လာဏ္ဍ lāña /líiəŋ/ [MK lāña /laaŋ/ (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.

phlāña /plaaŋ/ [In process of replacement by pamphlāña]. 1. (*tr.*) to afflict, abuse, use roughly or brutally. 2. (*tr.*) to ravage, devastate, destroy, ruin, overthrow.

pamphlāña /bampplaaŋ/ = phlāña. Cf. banlāña.

[bhlāña /plíiəŋ/. See phlāña].

banlāña /punlíiəŋ/ = pamphlāña.

*ralāña /rliiəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be dissolute. 2. (*term of opprobrium*) debauchee, rake, roué.

-လာဏ္ဍ' -lā'ña /-laŋ/. to be dear, held in affection.

[slā'ña /slaŋ/]

samlā'ña ~ samḷā'ña /samlaŋ/ [OK samlāñ ~ samlañ /sən-laŋ/ (K.344: 16, 19, A.D. 985), in toponym]. 1. (*intr.*) to be loved, cherished. 2. friend.

sralā'ña ~ sraḷā'ña /sralaŋ/ [OK sralañ ~ sralāñ /srəlaŋ/

(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.

လာဏ် *lāta* /líiət/ [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, wide-spread; to be flat, level, plain, uncovered, open, roofless, unfortified. 3. (*by trope*) to be plain, without design, simple. Cf. *rāta*, *rā'ta*, *-reta*, also *lūta*, *-lwta*.

lpāta /lbaat/. 0. (*act or fact of*) moving along an extended course for purposes of observation or security. 1. patrol of one or more watchmen who typically walk through a village shaking a wooden bell; military patrol. 2. (*intr.*) to patrol, make one's rounds.

ghlāta /kliiət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be parted, separated, far away, remote. 2. (*intr.*) to part, separate, leave.

ralāta /rliiət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be opened, open, unfolded, uncoiled, undone. 2. (*by restriction*) to bloom, blossom, blow.

-လာဏ် *-lāta* /-líiət/¹. to turn back. Cf. *-rāta*, *lā'ta*.

plāta /plaat/. 1. (*intr.*) to bounce back, rebound, ricochet. 2. (*intr.*) to drop (pop) in for *impromptu* visit.

-လာဏ် *-lāta* /-líiət/². to be vigorous. Cf. *ra'sa*, *rwsa*, *-rosa*, *-lāsa*, *lā'sa*, *-losa*, *-loh*, also *riḥ*.

chlāta /claat/ [< Thai ฉลาด /chalàat/, < MK *chlāsa* /claaḥ/]
See *jhlāsa*.

လာဏ်¹ *lā'ta* /loət/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn, roll or pull up or back. 2. (*tr.*) to skin, peel. Cf. *-rāta*, *-lāta*¹.

bhlā'ta /ploət/. 0. to be rolled back, pulled up. 1. (*intr.*, to slide unexpectedly and by accident) to slip; (to miss one's step) to trip, stumble; (to slide out of place) to slip, shift position; to be out of joint, be dislocated. 2. (*by trope*, to fall into fault or error) to slip, trip up, make a slip (of the tongue), blunder, commit a solecism; to fail.

banlā'ta /punloət/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn up or inside out. 2. (*tr.*) to skin, peel.

pambhlā'ta /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'ta /rloət/. 1. (*intr.*) to lose one's skin or bark; to shed, peel. 2. (*tr.*) to skin (*knee*), bark (*shin*); to scrape, rub, chafe.

**raṃlā'ta* /rumloət/. 1. (*tr.*) to skin, flay, peel. 2. (*tr.*) to skin, scrape, chafe, graze.

𑀧𑀢𑀓 *lāna* /líiən/. 0. to move forward, advance, press on. 1. (*intr.*) to be bold, daring, audacious, intrepid. Cf. *rana*, *-ræna*, *la'na*, *luna*, *lūna*, *-lwna*, *-læna*, *liana*, *liana*.

jhlāna /cliíiən/. 1. (*intr.*) to press forward insistently or obtrusively; to be aggressive, self-assertive, disposed to encroach on others; *jhlāna bāna*: 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.

𑀧𑀢𑀓𑀓 *lāpa* /líiəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover, overlay, overspread. 2. (*tr.*) to smear, coat, daub, paint. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpa*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *-la'pa* ~ *ḷa'pa*, *-lā'pa*, *līpa*, *lupa*, *hā'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *'ā'pa*, also *ṇa'pa*, *-ṇāpa*, *ṇā'pa*, *-ṇupa*.

ralāpa /rliíiəp/. 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.

slāpa /slaap/. 1. feathers, plumage; feather. 2. wing (*of bird, insect, etc.*).

sralāpa ~ *sraḷāpa* /srālaap/. (*tr.*) to smear (*oil, liquid medicament, etc.*), rub, apply.

𑀧𑀢𑀓𑀓𑀓 *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, succumb, topple. Cf. *-la'pa* ~ *ḷa'pa*.

lpā'pa /lbap/ [Learned form of *lpa'pa*]. silt, alluvium.

[*lalā'pa* /lloəp/]

līlā'pa /liiloəp/ [MK *lela'pa* /leelap/ 'retourner rapidement' (Saveros Pou, *Etudes sur le Rāmakerti*....., 131, 174); anomalous expansion of **lalā'pa*]. (*intr.*) to retrace one's steps, go back the way one came.

kraḷā'pa /kralap/. 1. [MK (*Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta*, 390b, 531c, A.D. 1620)] (*intr.*) to return to one's point of departure (= *traḷa'pa*). 2. (*intr.*) to turn or roll over; to be overturned, turned upside down. 3. (*tr.*) to turn or roll over, overturn, turn upside down.

[*thlā'pa* /tlap/. unguent].

ṭanlā'pa /ḍanlap/ [OK *tanlap* ~ *tanlāp* /ḍanlap/ (K.54: 18, A.D. 629; K.262N: 11, A.D. 968)]. small ivory, wood or metal box for substances used in magic or for cosmetics. Cf. *tralā'pa*.

tralā'pa /tralap/ = *ṭanlā'pa*.

dhlā'pa /tloəp/. 1. (*tr.*) to do frequently, be used to doing. 2. (*tr.*) to accustom, habituate.

daṃlā'pa /tumloəp/. 1. custom, habit, usage, practice. 2. (*tr.*, to cause to be accustomed) to get used to; to drill, train, discipline.

slā'pa /slap/ [OK *slap* ~ *slāp* /slap/ (K.340: 7, A.D. 778-877; K.56C: 26, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. (*intr.*) to die, pass away, expire, perish; (*of machines*) to die, stop. 2. (*intr.*) to be dead, lifeless; (*by trope*) to be dead, numb, senseless, paralyzed. Cf. *sanla'pa*.

samlā'pa ~ *samḷā'pa* /samlap/ [OK *samlap* ~ *samlāp* /sənlap/ (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.

၈၇၈ *lāma* /líiəm/. 1. (*tr.*) to make longer, lengthen, draw out, extend, prolong, protract. 2. (*intr.*) to flare, flame, flash. 3. extension; extension-cord.

[*lalāma* /llíiəm/. to be remote].

lanlāma /lunlíiəm/. (*intr.*) to extend as far as the eye can see, stretch out of sight.

bhlāma /plíiəm/. 0. to move like a flash. 1. (*by deverbalization*) immediately, at once; the next moment.

**banlāma* /punlíiəm/. (*intr.*) to be in the (far) distance; to extend as far as the eye can see.

babhlāma /pplíiəm/¹. (*intr.*) to gleam, glitter, glisten.

-၈၇၈ *-lāma* /-líiəm/. 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*.

**craḷāma* /craḷaam/. (*intr.*) to be bold, shameless.

[*bhlāma* /plíiəm/. to be bold, confident].

babhlāma /pplíiəm/². 1. [MK (RSP 4888)] *intensive of lalāma*. 2. (*intr.*) to be full of self-confidence, brazen, brassy.

𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺 *lāya* /líiəj/ [OK **lāy* /laaj/; MK *lāya* /laaj/ (*Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta*, 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.
 ~ 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺 *ḷāya* /laaj/. 0. to mix, combine. 1. (*intr.*) to be mixed, crossed, hybrid; to be lengthened, extended. 2. cross, *métis*, half-breed; vein (*in wood*). 3. *dāṃṇa ḷāya*: all in combination, all together. Cf. *rāya*, *-rāya*, *roya*, *lai*.

lpāya /lbaaj/. 1. mixed breed (*of ox*); mixture of clay and sand, mixed soil. 2. greying hair. Cf. *rapāya*.

klāya /klaaj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be mixed, not pure; to be false, not genuine; to be modified (*as by mixture*), adulterated; to turn or change into, become. 2. (*tr.*) to alter, transform. Cf. *kāḷai*.

**ghlāya* /klíiəj/. (*intr.*) to scatter, disperse in different directions; to straggle, extend in an erratic line; to trail (behind).

gaghlāya /kklíiəj/. 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 /tuulíiəj/ [MK *dūlāya* /duulaaj > tuulaaj/ (*IMA* 39: 31, A.D. 1747); anomalous expansion of *dhlāya*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be open, broad, spacious, vast. 2. (*by trope*) to be open-handed, liberal, generous.

damlāya ~ *damlāya* /tumlíiəj/. (*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* /βənlaaj/ (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.

praḷāya /pralaaj/ [OK *pralāy* /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 /mlīiəj/, occurring only in *mlāya-mlāya*: *Expressive for slow, drawling articulation.*

ralāya /rlīiəj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be mixed, blended, merged, fused, dissolved; to melt, dissolve, vanish. 2. (*intr.*) to be assimilated, digested.

ramlāya /rumlīiəj/. (*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.

-លាស *-lāsa* /-līiəh/. to be quick, vigorous; to shake. Cf. *-nā'sa*, *ra'sa*, *rwsa*, *-rosa*, *lāta*, *lā'sa*, *liasa*, *-losa*, *-loh*, also *rih*.

chlāsa /claah/. See *jhlāsa* and *chlāta*.

craḷāsa /cralaah/. (*intr.*) to be agitated, in movement; to be restless, unable to hold still.

jhlāsa /clīiəh/. 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*.

លាស^១ *lā'sa* /loəh/. 1. (*intr.*, *of plants*) to be quick, vigorous, alive; to sprout, burgeon, grow, develop. 2. (*tr.*) to agitate, shake; to shake off, get rid of. Cf. *-nā'sa*, *ra'sa*, *rwsa*, *-rosa*, *lāta*, *-lāsa*, *liasa*, *-losa*, *-loh*, also *rih*.

lpā'sa /lbah/. 1. sprout, young shoot; (*by trope*) maiden, girl. 2. (*intr.*) to be young, tender.

kraḷā'sa /kralah/. 1. (*intr.*) to flinch, wince, jump back suddenly *in order to dodge*. 2. (*by trope*) to juggle or bandy words. Cf. *graliasa*.

[*ghlā'sa kloəh*/]

ganlā'sa /kunloəh/. 0. to juggle. 1. (*tr.*) to play upon (*words*) by metathesis or inversion.

chlā'sa /clah/. (*tr.*) to jumble (up), put disparate things together; to alternate.

phlā'sa /plah/ [OK *plas* /plah/ (K.557/600N: 3, A.D. 611) ~ *phlās* /plah/ (K.238A: 16, A.D. 949); > Thai ปลัด /palət/ 'deputy, adjutant, lieutenant'¹]. 1. (*tr.*) to convey, transfer; to change, shift, move; to replace, take the place of, substitute for. 2. (*intr.*) to be changed, transferred, replaced.

panlā'sa /bənlah/ [OK *panlas* /bənlah/ (K.557/600E: 6, A.D. 611; K.127: 9, A.D. 683) ~ *panlass* /bənlah/ (K.79: 12, A.D. 639) ~ *panlās(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 /rloəh/. 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.

-လာဗ် -lā'sa /-loəh/. to attach (?).

klā'sa /klah/. (*tr.*) to fasten with a peg, pin, clip, etc.

kanlā'sa /kanlah/. 1. (*means of fastening*) pin, dowel, peg, pintle, bolt; (*by trope*) spit, skewer; brooch. 2. (*that which is fastened*) panel of sewn palm-leaves, used as roofing.

-လိက -lika /-lik/. to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, -līka, luka, -lūka, -loka.

plika /plək/, occurring only as *plika-plika*: *Expressive* for the soft sound of waves *plashing* or *lapping* the shore. Cf. *plīka*.

ṗaplika /pplək/. (*intr.*) to be limp and yielding. Cf. *ṗaplika*.

raḷika /rlək/, occurring only in *raḷika raḷā'ka*: to be giddy, light-headed, silly.

လိဗ် lica /lic/ [OK *luc* /lyc/ (K.688: 5, A.D. 719)]. 1. (*intr.*)

¹Cf. C II: 90 note 1.

to sink out of sight, disappear under or into, dip, plunge, drop; (of the sun) to set; (by trope) to dwindle, decline, be ruined. 2. (tr.) to sink, plunge, immerse, cover with water, flood, inundate. 3. sunset; the west. Cf. *nāca*, *-rāca*, *rica*, *-rūca*, *-rwca*, *-roca*, *lāca*, *-lā'ca*, *-lūca*, *lwca*, *leca*, *-hāca*, *hoca*.

lpica /lbèc/. ruse, strategem; hoax, fraud.

plica /plèc/. 1. (tr., archaic) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to slip or skim by, in the twinkling of an eye.

panlica /banlèc/ = *panleca*.

päplica /pplèc/. 1. (intr.) to be slippery, shifty, tricky. 2. (intr.) to be in constant movement, be moving, unstable; *päplica päplūca*: to be never the same, ever-changing, erratic; to talk a great deal to no purpose; to be wily, elusive.

[*phlica* /plèc/. See *plica*].

pamphlica /bamplèc/. 1. (tr.) to ruin, destroy. 2. (tr.) to cause to sink or founder, scuttle.

[*bhlica* /plic/. See *plica*].

banlica /punlic/. 1. (tr.) to dip, immerse. 2. (tr.) to flood (land), soak, drown; (by trope) to wreck, ruin.

[*ralica* /rlic/]

ramlica /rumlic/. 1. inundated forest. 2. long pools adjacent to watercourses.

[*slica* /slèc/]

samlica /samlèc/. 1. (intr.) to act in secret, be surreptitious, clandestine, covert. 2. guile, trick, trickery, ruse; (counter-)espionage. 3. secret agent. Cf. *samleca*.

²_{-lī} *-lī* /-lii/. to hear. Cf. *lī*, *-lī*.

lpī /lbèəj/. (good or bad) reputation, fame, renown.

²_{-līka} *-līka* /-liik/. to open out. Cf. *rīka*, *-rīka*, *-reka*, also *rēka*.

**ghlīka* /kliik/. (intr.) to be fat, sleek, and of a shiny black color.

ralīka /rliik/. 1. (intr., of skin, etc.) to be stretched to the bursting-point, ready to burst. 2. (intr., of black) to be intense, jet.

လိာ် *līna* /liiŋ/. 0. to be dry, hard. 1. (*tr.*) to roast *grain*.
Cf. *nīna*, *rīna*, *rīna*, *-reña*, *rēña*, *rāmna*, *-lāna*, *-līna*,
-lāmna.

ralīna /rliiŋ/¹. 1. roasted grain or lotus seeds. 2. (*tr.*)
to fry (*meat*) quickly in order to brown and rid it of
grease.

'anlīna /qanliiŋ/. light stick or spoon for stirring cook-
ing food.

-လိာ် *-līna* /-liiŋ/¹. to clear, clean. Cf. *raña*, etc., also
lāna.

ralīna /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.

ramlīna ~ *ramlīna* /rumliiŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be smooth,
polished. 2. (*tr.*) to lay waste, waste, squander.

-လိာ် *-līna* /-liiŋ/². circle, ring. Cf. *-la'na*, *-līna*.

dhlīna /tliiŋ/. (*tr.*) to shackle (*elephant*).

danlīna /tunliiŋ/. heavy rattan fastenings for shack-
ling feet of elephants.

-လိာ် *-līka* /-līk/¹. to fall, drop. Cf. *-raka*, *-ra'ka*, *rāka*,
-rā'ka, *-laka*, *-lā'ka*, *-lika*, *luka*, *-lūka*, *-loka*.

plīka /plyk/ = *plika*.

ḡaplika /pplyk/ = *ḡaplika*.

bhlīka /plyk/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to lose consciousness momentar-
ily before death. 2. (*by trope*) to be terror-stricken.

banlīka /punlyk/. (*intr.*) to be terrifying.

slīka /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.

sanlīka /sanlyk/. 0. set or bundle of leaves. 1.
(countable) leaf, sheet. 2. *numeral classifier for*
flat objects.

-လိာ် *-līka* /-līk/². to think of. Cf. *-naka*, *nīka*.

bhlīka /plyk/². 1. (*tr.*) to think of, fix or focus the mind
on. 2. (*intr., by trope*) to be in a stupor, daydream;

to lose consciousness, swoon away.

ralika ~ *ralka* /rlyk/ [OK *rlik* /rlyk/ (K.221N: 17, A.D. 1011), male slave name]. (*tr.*) to think (often) of; to long or yearn for, miss.

ramlika ~ *ramlka* /rumlyk/ [OK *ramlik* /rənlyk/ (K.354S: 39, A.D. 878-977)]. (*tr.*) to call or bring to the mind or notice of, remind.

^{လိင်} *-liṅna* /-lyṅ/¹ [OK *liṅ* /lyṅ/ (K.79: 17, A.D. 639), unit of weight for gold, silver, etc.]. to be in balance, stable. Cf. *nīṅna*, *rīṅna*, *riṅna*, *-reṅna*, *rēṅna*, *rāmṅna*, *-lāṅna*, *-līṅna*, *-lāmṅna*.

lamṅna /lumnyṅ/. 1. balance, equilibrium, equipoise. 2. (*neologism*) stability.

kliṅna /klyṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to make firm or rigid, stay, prop, support. 2. (*by extension*) to fasten, attach, tie.

thliṅna /tlyṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to weigh, determine the weight of. 2. (*by trope*) to weigh, ponder, deliberate. 3. (*counterpoised well sweep used in irrigation*) shadouf.

tamliṅna ~ *tamṅna* /tamlyṅ ~ damlyṅ/ [OK *tamliṅ* /dānlyṅ/ (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.

sliṅna /slyṅ/ [OK *sliṅ* /slyṅ/ (K.140: 14, A.D. 676), female slave name; cf. K.374: 15 (A.D. 1042), unit of weight; > Thai *สลึง* /salýṅ/ '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.

sanliṅna /sanlyṅ/. rope or liana under which a bar is passed and twisted to cinch up a pack.

samṅna /samlyṅ/. 1. (*tr.*) to stare at. 2. (*tr.*) to take aim at.

^{လိင်} *-liṅna* /-lyṅ/². circle, ring. Cf. *-la'na*, *-līṅna*.

kraṅna /kralýṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to go round, turn, spin, revolve. 2. (*tr.*) to turn (*wood, etc.*).

craṅna /cralýṅ/. (*intr., of body*) to be roundish, well-rounded, but small.

^{လိပ်} *lipa* /lyp/. 0. to cover from above. 1. (*intr.*) to take cover, *esp.* to vanish suddenly *under cover*. Cf. *ya'pa*,

yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~
 ḷa'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also
 ṅa'pa, -ṅāpa, ṅā'pa, -ṅupa.

bhlīpa /plýp/. Expressive for a sudden disappearance or a
 sudden going out of a light.

banlīpa /punlýp/. (*intr.*) to cause (sth.) to disappear
 suddenly.

ralīpa /rlýp/. (*intr.*) to appear and disappear a number of
 times in quick succession.

slīpa /slýp/. (*intr.*) to be firmly seated in a socket, but
 not completely closed or covered.

sralīpa /sralýp/. (*intr.*, of tree branch) to bend low,
 droop, under its own weight.

ल॒म līma /lým/. 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 ~
 ḷīma, -lam ~ ḷam, lām.

lhīma /lhým/. (*intr.*, of floodwater, etc.) to extend as
 far as the eye can see.

lalīma /llým/. 1. (*intr.*, of objects) to be barely visible,
 too far away to make out. 2. (*intr.*, of eyes) to be
 barely open.

lanlīma /lunlým/. (*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.

[phlīma /plým/. See bhlīma].

panlīma /banlým/. (*tr.*) to show only a glimpse of.

kamphlīma /kamplým/. (*intr.*) to show just a glimpse of
 oneself.

bhlīma /plým/, occurring only in bhlīma-bhlīma: 1. (*intr.*,
 of light) to be dim, weak, faint; (*by trope*) to be in-
 definite, uncertain; to be fugitive, evanescent. 2.
 small weak flame.

babhlīma /pplým/. 1. (*intr.*, of eyes) to be blurred,
 bleary, barely open. 2. (*by trope*) to be unsure,
 uncertain.

bralīma /prolým/. 0. twilight. 1. dawn, daybreak.

ralīma /rlým/. 1. drizzle, light rain. 2. (*intr.*) to driz-
 zle, be drizzling.

[slīma /slým/]

shake up, shake (*in a closed space*), jolt. 2. (*by trope*) to urge, impel, compel.

thluka /tlok/. 1. hole, pit. 2. pond, puddle.

လှဲ
luña /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. -nuña, -la'ña, -lwña.

[*khluña* /kloŋ/. See *knuña*].

kaṃluña /kaṃloŋ/ [OK *kaṃluñ* /kənlun/ (K.54: 18, A.D. 629)]. 0. cavity. 1. interior space, inside. 2. (*by denominalization*) inside, (with)in, among; during. Cf. 'aṃluña ~ 'aṃluña.

dhluña /tluŋ/¹. (*intr.*) to be wide open, gaping, yawning. Cf. *dhlwña*.

pluña /ploŋ/ [MK *phluña* /pluŋ/ (IMA 32: 26, A.D. 1687);¹ > Thai ปลาย /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.

panluña /banloŋ/. anonymous offering (*to monk*), bearing no designation of specific recipient.

[*raľuña* /rluŋ/]

raṃluña /rumluŋ/. 1. trench, ditch, excavation. 2. hole or pit for trapping animals or fish: pitfall, pit trap (*for fish*).

sluña /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.

sanluña /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.

sraluña /sraloŋ/. (*intr.*) to be semi-conscious, *owing to fever or the like*.

'aṃluña ~ 'aṃluña /qamloŋ/ = *kaṃluña*.

¹Cf. Lewitz, *BEFEO LX* (1973): 229 note 5. The modern form *phluña*, not accepted by the *VK*, occurs at *PRBK*, I.10: 58, line 15.

-လှိုင် -luña /-luŋ/¹. to be big. Cf. ruña.

*praluña ~ praluña /praloŋ/ [OK praluñ /prəluŋ/ (K.262N: 12, A.D. 968), with pralvañ /prəluuəŋ/ (K.669C: 15, A.D. 972) and pralūñ /prəluuŋ/ (K.178: 10, A.D. 994)¹]. extent, expanse, area; clearing.²

raluña /rluŋ/. 1. (*intr.*, of vessel) to be wide. 2. (of socket or other receptacle) to be too big, too loose.

-လှိုင် -luña /-luŋ/². to turn, spin, roll. Cf. la'ña, -luña.

dhluña /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. dhluña.

-လှိုင် -luña /-luŋ/. to turn, spin, roll. Cf. la'ña, -luña.

dhluña /tluŋ/. (*tr.*) to twist (*threads*) together, by rolling with flat of hand. Cf. dhluña.

လှိုင် 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 /lqot/ [MK l'uta /lqut/]. (*intr.*) to bow down, as a mark of veneration.

lam'uta /lumqot/ [MK lam'uta /ləmqut/ (Lpæka 'angara-vatta 16d, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (*intr.*) to stand bowing, be or remain in an attitude of humility. 2. (*by trope*) to be reserved, in token of respect or humility.

[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 /slot/ [OK slvat /sluət/ (K.175W: 8, A.D. 878-977), in toponym, ~ slut /slut/ (K.344: 16, A.D. 985)]. 1. (*intr.*) to cave in, collapse, slump, sag; (*by trope*) to break down out of fear, cave in by reason of fright, be prostrated. 2. (*by trope*) to be weighed down or over-

¹Cf. C I: 183 note 10.

²Guesdon, II: 1100a, 1111a.

come (*by afflictions, responsibilities, etc.*)

samluta /samlot/ [OK samlut /sənlut/ (K.571: 22, A.D. 969), toponym; ~ samlvat /sənlvæt/ (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, līana, liana.

[bhluna /plun/]

banluna /punlun/. (*tr.*) to put (horse, etc.) into a trot, canter or gallop; to run (horse) in a race.

lupa /lup/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover over, hide, mask, veil; to efface, obliterate, erase, wipe out, cancel, strike out, draw a line through; to fill in (*hole*); (*by trope*) to destroy (*evidence*), to wash or bathe (*face*). 2. (*by trope*, *intr.*) to exceed, be exceeding or surpassing. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rwpā, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ḷa'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ṅa'pa, -ṅāpa, ṅā'pa, -ṅupa.

ghlupa /klup/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover, envelop, wrap up (*spherical body*). 2. (*intr.*) to be overcast; (*by trope*) to be ill-omened. 3. cover, lid, hatch.

ralupa /rlup/. 1. (*intr.*) to be covered over, effaced, obliterated. 2. (*by trope*) to be faint, illegible, worn away (down).

ramlupa ~ ramlupa /rumlup/. 1. (*tr.*) to cover, hide, conceal; to rub out, blot (cross) out, obliterate, remove traces of. 2. concealment, effacement.

slupa /slop/. 1. (*intr.*) to be overcast, dark, gloomy. 2. (*by trope*) to feel giddy, about to faint.

luya /luj/. 0. to float, drift. 1. (*tr.*) to wade across, ford (*stream*). 2. (*by trope*) to cross into (*alien territory*), invade. Cf. laya, læya, -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.

18: 1 *luh* /luh/ [OK *loh* /loh/ (K.44: 11, A.D. 674, to K.484: 11, A.D. 1178-1277); *lvāh* /luəh/ (K.341N: 6, A.D. 700, to K.177: 18, A.D. 1278-1477); *lvah* /luəh/ (K.457: 8, A.D. 893, to K.177: 3, A.D. 1278-1477); *lvah* /luəh/ (K.190: 5, A.D. 895, to K.466: 14, A.D. 1015); *lvoh* /luəh/ (K.388C: 4, A.D. 578-677, to K.235D: 79, A.D. 1051); *lvohh* /luəh/ (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*, *-lɨh*.

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* /dɛnluh/ (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.

**pandhluh* /bantluh/. (*tr.*) to make a hole in, pierce.

[*bhluh* /pluh/]

**banluh* /punluh/. (*tr.*) to convey through, across, all the way to the end; to deliver. Cf. *pañruh*.

raluh /rluh/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be riddled with holes. 2. (*by trope*) to be brave, intrepid.

ramluh ~ *ramluh* /rumluh/. 1. (*tr.*) to pierce. 2. open-work motif. 3. cut or breach in alluvial rim along river, for drainage of adjacent lowlands.

-လှဲ: *-luh* /-luh/. to fall; to undo. Cf. *ruh*.

raluh /rluh/². (*intr.*, of string and the like) to be undone, unraveled, loose.

ရှု့ ရှု့ ၵ၂ ၵ၂ /lòow laa/. (*intr.*) to talk in a loud voice, without reserve; to shoot off one's mouth.

raၵ၂ raၵ၂ /rlòow rlaa/. frequentative of ၵ၂ ၵ၂.

လှူက *lūka* /luuk/. 1. (*tr.*) to reach (*hand*) out as to take sth. 2. (*by trope*) to send out (*settlers*) to occupy territory. Cf. *læka*.

pralūka /pralòok/. 0. to lay hands on one another. 1. (*reciprocal*) to fly at or fall upon one another.

ralūka /rluuk/. (*intr.*) to be always reaching out to touch or tamper with property of others; to be light-fingered.

-လှူက *-lūka* /-luuk/¹. to fall, drop. Cf. *-raka*, *-ra'ka*, *rāka*, *-rā'ka*, *-laka*, *-lā'ka*, *luka*, *-loka*.

bhlūka /pluuk/. 1. (*intr.*, of earth, bank, etc.) to collapse, fall in, tumble down; (*of vehicle*) to spill, fall over, overturn. 2. (*by trope*) to collapse, cave in, under pressure of fear, etc.

banlūka /punluuk/. 1. (*act or fact of*) collapsing or falling in/over. 2. (*state of*) prostration, agitation.

pambhlūka /bampluuk/. (*tr.*) to cause to fall over, upset deliberately.

-လှူက *-lūka* /-luuk/². to group (?).

chlūka /clòok/. 1. (*intr.*) to be mixed, intermixed. 2. (*tr.*) to plant (*new crop on previously sown land*).

craၵ၂ /cralòok/. (*intr.*) to be mixed up, together with other things.

-လွဗ် -lūca /-luuc/. to slide, glide. Cf. -ñāca, nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hāca, hoca.

plūca ~ phlūca /plòoc/. 1. (*intr.*) to slip through a passage, go/come in stealthily. 2. (*tr.*, *by trope*) to let slip (*remark*), blurt out.

ṗaplūca /pplòoc/. *intensive* of plūca.

bhlūca /pluuc/ = plūca.

banlūca /punluuc/. (*tr.*) to slip (*sth.*) from its envelope or cover.

-လွဏ် -lūña /-luun/. to be pointed. ~ ၵုဏ် ṗlūña /lòon/. (*regionalism, intr.*) to have a long conical end or tip. Cf. -rwña, -lwña, also la'ña, -luña.

လွဏ် 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.

-လွဏ် -lūta /-luut/. to be mild. Cf. -yuta, ruta, luta, also la'ta.

khlūta /klòot/. generic designation of members of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*.

slūta /slòot/. 1. (*intr.*) to be mild, gentle; (*by trope*) to be kind, tender, good, pleasant. 2. (*by extension*) to be simple, unaffected, guileless.

samlūta ~ samṗlūta /samlòot/. 1. (*state of*) mildness, simplicity. 2. (*tr.*) to make milder or more agreeable.

လွဏ် lūna /luun/ [OK lon /loon/ (K.138: 16, A.D. 620), female slave name; lvān /luuən/ (K.809: 39, A.D. 878-887), female slave name; lvan(n) /luuən/ (K.340: 7, A.D. 778-877; K.354S:

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*, *-ræna*, *la'na*, *lāna*, *luna*, *-lwna*, *-læna*, *l̄ana*, *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.

လှည့် *lwña* /lúuəŋ/. 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.

lpwña /lbùuəŋ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) coaxing, fawning; cajolery, adulation; allure, attraction, fascination. 2. (*tr.*) to coax, lure.

lalwña /llúuəŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to caress, stroke. 2. [MK (RSP 1485)] to coax, wheedle.

-လှည့် *-lwña* /-lúuəŋ/. to dig out. Cf. *-nuña*, *-la'ña*, *luña*.

dhlwña /tlúuəŋ/ = *dhluña*.

လှည့် *lwca* /lúuəc/ [OK *loc* /looc/ (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, thief, purloin, filch. 2. (*intr.*) to move stealthily, steal, sneak, be stealthy or furtive. Cf. *-ñāca*, *nāca*, *-rāca*, *rica*, *-rūca*, *-rwca*, *-roca*, *lāca*, *-lā'ca*, *lica*, *-lūca*, *leca*, *-hāca*, *hoca*.

lmwca /lmúuəc/. 1. (*archaic*) thief, burglar, robber. 2. theft, thievery, burglary, robbery.

-လှည့် *-lwca* /-lúuəc/. to come to an end or point. Cf. *rwca*, *reca*.

gralwca /krəlúuəc/. (*intr.*) to be sharp and high-pitched, shrill, piercing.

¹Cf. C VI: 82 note 2.

²Cf. C III: 83 note 1.

-လွၼ် -lwña /-lúuəŋ/. to be pointed. Cf. -rwña, -lūña ~ ṽñña, also la'ña, -luña.

OK jlvāñ /ɟlɯuəŋ/ [K.262N: 3 (A.D. 968)]. goad.

janlwña /cunlúuəŋ/. pointed tip; goad, pike.

[phlwña /plúuəŋ/]

panlwña /banlúuəŋ/. 1. point (of gimlet, etc.). 2. tenon. Cf. banlwña.

[bhlwña /plúuəŋ/]

banlwña /punlúuəŋ/ = panlwña.

-လွၼ် -lwta /-lúuət/. to get taller or longer. Cf. lūta, also rāta, rā'ta, -reta, lāta.

phlwta /plúuət/. (anterior of limbs) forearm, lower leg. Cf. bhlwta.

bhlwta /plúuət/ = phlwta.

sralwta /sralúuət/. 1. (intr.) to be tall and lean, slender. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty.

-လွၼ် -lwna /-lúuən/. to be elongated. Cf. rāna, -ræna, la'na, lāna, luna, lūna, -læna, lṽana, liana.

khlwna /klúuən/ [OK khlvāñ /kluuən/ (K.240S: 2, A.D. 979) ~ khlvān /kluuən/ (K.195/1°: 1, A.D. 1041)]. 1. (human, animal, etc.). 2. (by trope) person, self; oneself.

-လွၼ် -lwya /-lúuəj/. to scatter, break up. Cf. rāya, rwyā, -ræya, roya, lāya ~ ṽāya, lai.

ralwya /rlúuəj/. 1. (intr.) to be rotten, spoiled, putrid, decayed, tainted. 2. (intr.) to rot, spoil, decay. 3. (tr.) to break down, decompose, digest.

*ramlwya /rumlúuəj/. 1. (tr.) to digest. 2. (intr.) to undergo decomposition, decay, putrefy.

-လွၼ် lwsa /lúuəh/. 1. (tr.) to go beyond, pass, surpass, outdo. 2. (tr.) to stretch, spread, draw (metals); to dress, trim, hew (stone); to prune, thin out, trim (plants). 3. drawn metallic wire. Cf. -rwsa, ṽṽta, -læta, læsa, hwsa.

jralwsa /crolúuəh/. 1. (tr.) to overshoot, miss by passing or going too far; to miss (one's mark). 2. (by trope) to overstate (case), stretch (truth).

𑀓𑀭𑀮 *læ* /lǎ́ə/ [OK *le* /lǎ́ə/ (K.22: 30, A.D. 578-677)]. 1. top, upper surface, upper part or point. 2. (*intr.*) to be in an upper position; (*by deverbalization*) up, above. 2. (*tr.*) to be on top of, move toward the top of; (*by deverbalization*) on top of, over; up in (*sky, tree, etc.*), overhead in, above (*ground*); up into, upward. Cf. -*le*, -*lē*.

**lalæ* /llǎ́ə/. See *ralæ*.

ralæ /rlǎ́ə/ [Dissimilation of *lalæ*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be uppity (uppish), supercilious. 2. (*intr.*) to go about with one's nose in the air, be disdainful.

'*anlæ* /qanlǎ́ə/ [OK '*anle* /qǎnlǎ́ə/ (K.502: 13, A.D. 578-677)]. point, spot, site; place, location.

𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀲 *læka* /lǎ́ək/ [OK *lek* /lǎ́ək/ (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.

lpæka /lpaaək/ [MK *lpæka* /lpǎ́ək/ (*Lpæka* 'aṅgaravatta, 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.

**lalæka* /llǎ́ək/ [MK (*RSP* 2852)]. (*intr.*) to give oneself airs, pose as a person of consequence.

plæka /plaaək/, occurring only in *plæka-plæka*: to be light and bouncy, springy, buoyant, liltng.

ṗaplæka /pplaaək/. (*intr.*) to move about lightly or restlessly, be constantly on the move.

**phlæka* /plaaək/. (*intr.*) to be light, easy to lift.

**kamphlæka* /komplaaək/. (*intr.*) to be featherweight or light as a feather, virtually weightless.

bhlæka /plǎ́ək/, occurring only in *bhlæka-bhlæka*: to hop, skip (*in walking*).

babhlæka /pplǎ́ək/. frequentative of *bhlæka*.

[*ralæka* /rlǎ́ək/].

ramlæka /rumlǎ́ək/. 1. (*tr.*) to uncover, expose, bare. 2. (*by trope*) to excoriate (*as for ingratitude*).

¹Vid. also *lēka* ~ *ṡēka*.

လေဏ် *læna* /l'éəŋ/ [OK *leñ* /l'æəŋ/ (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. ~ လေဏ် *læna* /l'æəŋ/. 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*).

jhlæna cl'éəŋ/ [OK *jleñ* /j'l'æəŋ/ (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 ชะแลง /chalɛəŋ/ 'crowbar']. generic designation of various species of water leech.

thlæna /t'l'æəŋ/ [OK *tlen* /t'l'æəŋ/ (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.

ṭamlæna ~ *ṭamlæna* /d'aml'æəŋ/. 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.

bhlæna /p'l'éəŋ/ [OK *vleñ* /β'l'æəŋ/ (K.24: 4, A.D. 578-677), male slavename; pfx /p-/ + *-leñ* /-l'æəŋ/ 'to rise, mount, ascend' (cf. *lanleñ* /l'əŋleəŋ/ 'to burn, roast'). fire, flame.

ralæna /r'l'éəŋ/. (intr.) to be uprooted, grubbed up; (*by trope*) to be extirpated, overthrown, destroyed.

ramlæna ~ *ramlæna* /r'uml'éəŋ/. 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.

- လေဏ် *-læta* /-l'éət/ [Thai เสิ่ด /s'iət/ 'best, top, superb, top, excellent, perfect'; < OK *les* /l'æəh/ 'to go beyond']. to be raised, elevated. Cf. *-rwsa*, *ṭṭa*, *lwsa*, *læsa*, *hwsa*.

bhlæta /p'l'éət/. (intr.) to be higher than normal, too high; (*by trope*) to be proud; to be high-flown.

**babhlæta* /p'pl'éət/. *intensive* of *bhlæta*.

slæta /s'l'æət/. (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.

samlæta /samlææt/. 1. one whose eyes express astonishment or fatuity. 2. (*intr.*) to be slow to understand, dull, dense, obtuse.

-လီၤ *-læna* /-léen/. to move forward, advance, press on. Cf. *rāna*, *la'na*, *lāna*, *luna*, *liana*, *liana*, also *-ra'na*¹, *lūna*, *-lwna*.

**ghlæna* /kléen/. (*intr.*) to have an arrogant or insolent manner.

gaghlæna /kkléen/. *intensive* of *ghlæna*.

bhlæna /pléen/. 1. (*intr.*) to be saucy, cheeky, impudent. 2. (*intr.*) to ride roughshod over others.

babhlæna /ppléen/. *intensive* of *bhlæna*.

-လီၤ *-læya* /-léəj/ [OK *ley* /læəj/ (K.557/600E: 4, A.D. 611), in male slave name; > Thai *เลย* /læəj/]. 1. to float, be buoyant. 2. to drift, be carried on/off. 3. to go on, continue (beyond). ~ လီၤ *læya* /læəj/. 1. (*by deverbalization: continuing on or beyond*) on, more, onward, further; still, yet; ever, always; (*how*) in the world. 2. (*not*) at all, ever, anymore; absolutely (*not*).

**lmæya* /lméəj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be languid, listless. 2. (*by trope*) to be soft, flabby. Cf. *lmīaya*.

chlæya /clæəj/ [OK *chley* /clæəj/ (K.231: 8, A.D. 958-67); for the semantic development cf. ὑπολαμβάνω '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.

camlæya ~ *camlæya* /camlæəj/. answer, response.

craḷæya /craḷæəj/. (*intr.*) to overstep the line (*esp. in speaking*), go too far.

jhlæya /cléəj/ [Cf. Old Mon *jlūy* /jluy/ '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.

jamlæya /cumléəj/. 1. bizarre manner. 2. (*intr.*) to be (consistently or characteristically) bizarre.

bhlæya /pléəj/. (*intr., of males*) to wear the sarong with studied carelessness *by letting the lower ends trail*;

to give oneself a jaunty air.¹

* *mlæya* /mléəj/, occurring only in *mlæya-mlæya*: *Expressive for speaking with a drawl.*

* *'anlæya* /qanléəj/. (*intr.*) to drawl.

^၂ *læsa* /léəh/ [MK *læsa* /læəh/ (*Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta* 38d, A.D. 1620); cf. OK *les* /læəh/ (K.153: 7, A.D. 1001), male personal name, and same form at K.698B: 17 (A.D. 578-777), in male slave name]. 1. (*tr.*) to go beyond, surpass, exceed; to trespass. 2. (*by deverbalization*), still more, any more, further; in addition. 3. the most, utmost. Cf. *-rwsa*, *ṭṭa*, *lwsa*, *-læta*, *hwsa*.

lmæsa /lméəh/ [OK *lmes* /lmæəh/ (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*).

craṭæsa /craṭaaəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to break (*law, commandment*). 2. (*intr.*) to go the wrong way, in the opposite direction.

phlæsa /plaaəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to add to, increase, amplify, magnify. 2. (*tr.*) to exceed, exaggerate.

pamphlæsa /bampplaaəh/ = *phlæsa*.

[*bhlæsa* /pléəh/. See *phlæsa*].

banlæsa punléəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to make an addition to, supplement. 2. (*by trope*) to embroider, embellish (*story, report*).

^၃ *lṣana* /lýyən/ [Thai เลื่อน /lɔ̌ən/ 'to move (along), slide, shift', probably < MK **liana* /liiən/]. 0. to press forward. 1. (*intr.*) to move ahead, advance. 2. (*intr.*) to be nimble, spry, quick, fast, fleet, swift. Cf. *rāna*, *-ræna*, *la'na*, *lāna*, *luna*, *-læna*, *liana*, also *-ra'na*¹, *lūna*, *-lwna*.

lpṣana /lbýyən/. quickness, agility; swiftness, speed.

-^၄ *lṣaya* /-lýyəj/ [A connection with Thai เหนื่อย /nyəj/ 'slow-moving, listless' (> Khmer *nṣaya* /nýyəj/ 'to be tired, worn out') is likely]. to float, drift. Cf. *laya*, *luya*, *-læya* ~ *ṭæya*.

lmṣaya /lmýyəj/ = *lmæya*.

¹Vid. also Headley, I: 707a.

- လှေကံ -*liaka* /-líiək/¹. to move laterally (?). Cf. -*leka*.
phliaka /plíiək/. (*intr.*, of fish) to rise suddenly to the surface for a moment.
panliaka /banlíiək/. (*act or fact of*) suddenly appearing at surface; momentary surfacing. Cf. *banliaka*.
 [*bhliaka* /plíiək/. See *phliaka*].
banliaka /punlíiək/ = *panliaka*.
raliaka /rlíiək/ [Connection uncertain]. species of small wild bamboo.
ramliaka /rumlíiək/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to move over, move away, shift; to transfer, unload. 2. (*intr.*) to move over/away, change position.
- လှေကံ -*liaka* /-líiək/². to cover, conceal. Cf. *lā'ka*², -*loka*.
 [*raliaka* /rlíiək/. to be covered, protected].
 **ramliaka* /rumlíiək/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 /slíiək/. 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* /samlíiək/. lower garment.
- လှေကံ -*liana* /-líiəŋ/. to move to one side. Cf. -*niaña*, *riana*.
ghliana /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.
 [*phliana* /plíiəŋ/. side, flank].
kamphliana /kamplíiəŋ/. 1. temples (*of head*). 2. blow of slap to side of face, box on ear.
raliana /rlíiəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*, of humans and animals) to lean over, lean to one side. 2. (*intr.*, of terrain) to fall away, slope.
ramliana /rumlíiəŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to move, spread out, shift, transfer; to unload (*cargo*). 2. (*by trope*) to reduce, alleviate.
- လှေကံ *liata* /líiət/. (*tr.*) to insert into a narrow passage; to slip (*sth.*) between (*two surfaces*). Cf. *jiata*, *siata*.

[*khliata* /kliət/. See *ghlāta*].

kanliata /kanliət/. narrow space between (*two surfaces*), tight corner.

chliata /cliət/. 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.

ស្រួល *liana* /liən/. 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*, *-lœna*, *liana*, also *-ra'na*¹, *lūna*, *-lwna*.

[*phliana* /pliən/]

panliana /banliən/. 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.

-ស្រួល *-liava* /-liəw/. to be thin. Cf. *rāva*, *riava*, *hiava*.

**chliava* /cliəw/. (*intr.*) to be slender, slim.¹

camliava /camliəw/. (*intr.*) to be slender, willowy.

-ស្រួល *-liasa* /-liəh/. to be quick; to agitate. Cf. *-nā'sa*, *ra'sa*, *rwsa*, *-rosa*, *-lāsa*, *lā'sa*, *-losa*, also *rɨh*.

graliasa /krɔliəh/. 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. *kraʔā'sa*.

-ស្រួល *-le* /-lee/¹. top, upper part. Cf. *lœ*, *-lē*.

[*dhle* /tlée/ [Cf. Thai ทะเล /thalee/ 'sea']. sheet, expanse, of water].

danle /tunlée/ [OK *danle(y)* /dɔnlee/ (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.

-ᄅᄆᄇ -le /-lée/². to turn, wind. Cf. -ñæ, ræ, -ræra, re, -rē, -lē.

ræle /rlée/. (*intr.*) to snake, move sinuously, *as through water*.

-ᄅᄆᄇᄈ -leka /-léek/. to move laterally (?). Cf. -liaka.

kraᄅeka /kralèek/. 1. (*intr.*) to look obliquely, glance.
2. side, flank; cf. cā'ka kraᄅeka: to tickle (s.o., *as in the ribs*).

phleka /plèek/. 1. (*intr.*, of source of light) to emit a flash. 2. (*intr.*, of light) to flash, flare, glance.

ᄅᄆᄇᄉ leña /léenʃ/ [OK leñ /leenʃ/; vid. lēña]. 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. lēña.

*laleña /lléenʃ/. 1. (*intr.*) to frolic, gambol, caper, play together. 2. (*intr.*) to banter, tease.

pleña /plèenʃ/. (*tr.*) to execute s.o. by attaching a cannonball to his neck and drowning him.

pamplēña /bomplèenʃ/. (*intr.*) to order (s.o.) to be executed by drowning.

bhleña /pléenʃ/. 1. (*act or art of*) playing musical instruments: performance, execution; (*loosely*) music. 2. musical instruments collectively: ensemble, orchestra.

-ᄅᄆᄇᄉ -leña /-léenʃ/¹ [Perhaps same lexeme as leña above]. to swing, roll. Cf. -rñna, rēña, -lēña¹.

ghleña /kléenʃ/. 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. gralēña.

-ᄅᄆᄇᄉ -leña /-léenʃ/². to dry up. Cf. -reña², etc.

[khleña /klèenʃ/].

kanleña /kanlèenʃ/. (*intr.*) to be or grow gaunt (*from grief, anxiety or the like*). Cf. sañreña.

ꨀꨣꨳꨱ *leca* /léec/ [OK *lec* /leec/ (K.451S: 14, A.D. 680)]. 1. (*intr.*) to come out (*from hiding*), emerge furtively, show oneself; (*of water, etc.*) to issue forth, leak, drain, filter; (*by trope*) to glide or flow through, slip out, filter past. 2. (*intr., of porous materials*) to be open or permeable, let filter through, absorb. 3. kind of growth or tumor. Cf. *nāca*, *-rāca*, *rica*, *-rūca*, *-rwca*, *-roca*, *lāca*, *-lā'ca*, *lica*, *-lūca*, *lwca*, *-hāca*, *hoca*.

kraꨀeca /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. *kraꨀeca kraꨀuca*: 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 /banlèec/. 1. (*intr.*) to let leak out, filter, strain. 2. (*tr.*) to squeeze out, express. 3. (*intr.*) to call or order out, bring forth. 4. point at which stream issues into lake. Cf. *panlica*.

bhleca /pléec/. 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 /bampléec/. 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 /samlèec/ = *samlica*.

ꨀꨣꨳꨱꨳꨱ *leña* /léen/. 0. to afflict, annoy. 1. (*tr.*) to tease, rag, josh, chafe. Cf. *-nā'ña*, *-neña*, *lāña*, also *-lwña*.

[*khleña* /klèen/. See *khneña*].

**kanleña* /kanlèen/. (*intr.*) to grieve, be aggrieved.

[*jhleña* /cléen/]

janleña /cunléep/. (*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/]

ra᳚lepa /rumléep/. (*tr.*) to cause or oblige to swallow or ingest.

-᳚᳚᳚ -leva /-léew/. to be broad, capacious.

lheva /lhèew/. (*intr.*) to be huge, enormous, immense.

tleva /tlèew/. (*intr.*) to be far-flung and without obstacle.

sra᳚leva /sralèew/. (*intr.*) to be beyond (out of) reach, virtually unattainable by reason of distance or height.

᳚᳚᳚ le᳚ /lé᳚/. See lē᳚.

mle᳚ /mlè᳚/. 1. like this, in this manner, thus, so. 2. to this extent, so (much).

-᳚᳚᳚ -le᳚ /-lé᳚/. to separate, break up. Cf. -rusa, -ru᳚, ræsa, re᳚ ~ rē᳚, ra᳚, -la'sa, -lē᳚, lo᳚, la᳚.

crale᳚ /cralè᳚/. 1. (*tr.*) to cut up, dismember. 2. (*by trope*) to break up, disorganize.

prale᳚ ~ pra᳚le᳚ /pralè᳚/. (*tr.*) to separate or remove part by part, pick off or out one by one.

rale᳚ /rlé᳚/. (*intr.*) to be separated, come apart; to be broken up, undone, loose. Cf. ralē᳚.

ra᳚le᳚ /rumlé᳚/. 1. (*tr.*) to take away, destroy. 2. plague, pestilence. Cf. ra᳚lē᳚.

sle᳚ /slè᳚/. 1. (*tr.*) to break off, interrupt, stop, suspend. 2. (*intr.*) to cease, desist.

sa᳚le᳚ /samlè᳚/. 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.

ꨀꨁꨂꨃꨄꨅꨆꨇꨈꨉꨊꨋꨌꨍꨎꨏꨐꨑꨒꨓꨔꨕꨖꨗꨘꨙꨚꨛꨜꨝꨞꨟꨠꨡꨢꨣꨤꨥꨦꨧꨨꨩꨪꨫꨬꨭꨮꨯꨰꨱꨲꨳꨴꨵꨶ꨷꨸꨹꨺꨻꨼꨽꨾꨿ꩀꩁꩂꩃꩄꩅꩆꩇꩈꩉꩊꩋꩌꩍ꩎꩏꩐꩑꩒꩓꩔꩕꩖꩗꩘꩙꩚꩛꩜꩝꩞꩟ꩠꩡꩢꩣꩤꩥꩦꩧꩨꩩꩪꩫꩬꩭꩮꩯꩰꩱꩲꩳꩴꩵꩶ꩷꩸꩹ꩺꩻꩼꩽꩾꩿꪀꪁꪂꪃꪄꪅꪆꪇꪈꪉꪊꪋꪌꪍꪎꪏꪐꪑꪒꪓꪔꪕꪖꪗꪘꪙꪚꪛꪜꪝꪞꪟꪠꪡꪢꪣꪤꪥꪦꪧꪨꪩꪪꪫꪬꪭꪮꪯꪰꪱꪴꪲꪳꪵꪶꪷꪸꪹꪺꪻꪼꪽꪾ꪿ꫀ꫁ꫂ꫃꫄꫅꫆꫇꫈꫉꫊꫋꫌꫍꫎꫏꫐꫑꫒꫓꫔꫕꫖꫗꫘꫙꫚ꫛꫜꫝ꫞꫟ꫠꫡꫢꫣꫤꫥꫦꫧꫨꫩꫪꫫꫬꫭꫮꫯ꫰꫱ꫲꫳꫴꫵ꫶꫷꫸꫹꫺꫻꫼꫽꫾꫿꬀ꬁꬂꬃꬄꬅꬆ꬇꬈ꬉꬊꬋꬌꬍꬎ꬏꬐ꬑꬒꬓꬔꬕꬖ꬗꬘꬙꬚꬛꬜꬝꬞꬟ꬠꬡꬢꬣꬤꬥꬦ꬧ꬨꬩꬪꬫꬬꬭꬮ꬯ꬰꬱꬲꬳꬴꬵꬶꬷꬸꬹꬺꬻꬼꬽꬾꬿꭀꭁꭂꭃꭄꭅꭆꭇꭈꭉꭊꭋꭌꭍꭎꭏꭐꭑꭒꭓꭔꭕꭖꭗꭘꭙꭚ꭛ꭜꭝꭞꭟꭠꭡꭢꭣꭤꭥꭦꭧꭨꭩ꭪꭫꭬꭭꭮꭯ꭰꭱꭲꭳꭴꭵꭶꭷꭸꭹꭺꭻꭼꭽꭾꭿꮀꮁꮂꮃꮄꮅꮆꮇꮈꮉꮊꮋꮌꮍꮎꮏꮐꮑꮒꮓꮔꮕꮖꮗꮘꮙꮚꮛꮜꮝꮞꮟꮠꮡꮢꮣꮤꮥꮦꮧꮨꮩꮪꮫꮬꮭꮮꮯꮰꮱꮲꮳꮴꮵꮶꮷꮸꮹꮺꮻꮼꮽꮾꮿꯀꯁꯂꯃꯄꯅꯆꯇꯈꯉꯊꯋꯌꯍꯎꯏꯐꯑꯒꯓꯔꯕꯖꯗꯘꯙꯚꯛꯜꯝꯞꯟꯠꯡꯢꯣꯤꯥꯦꯧꯨꯩꯪ꯫꯬꯭꯮꯯꯰꯱꯲꯳꯴꯵꯶꯷꯸꯹꯺꯻꯼꯽꯾꯿가각갂갃간갅갆갇갈갉갊갋갌갍갎갏감갑값갓갔강갖갗갘같갚갛개객갞갟갠갡갢갣갤갥갦갧갨갩갪갫갬갭갮갯갰갱갲갳갴갵갶갷갸갹갺갻갼갽갾갿걀걁걂걃걄걅걆걇걈걉걊걋걌걍걎걏걐걑걒걓걔걕걖걗걘걙걚걛걜걝걞걟걠걡걢걣걤걥걦걧걨걩걪걫걬걭걮걯거걱걲걳건걵걶걷걸걹걺걻걼걽걾걿검겁겂것겄겅겆겇겈겉겊겋게겍겎겏겐겑겒겓겔겕겖겗겘겙겚겛겜겝겞겟겠겡겢겣겤겥겦겧겨격겪겫견겭겮겯결겱겲겳겴겵겶겷겸겹겺겻겼경겾겿곀곁곂곃계곅곆곇곈곉곊곋곌곍곎곏곐곑곒곓곔곕곖곗곘곙곚곛곜곝곞곟고곡곢곣곤곥곦곧골곩곪곫곬곭곮곯곰곱곲곳곴공곶곷곸곹곺곻과곽곾곿관괁괂괃괄괅괆괇괈괉괊괋괌괍괎괏괐광괒괓괔괕괖괗괘괙괚괛괜괝괞괟괠괡괢괣괤괥괦괧괨괩괪괫괬괭괮괯괰괱괲괳괴괵괶괷괸괹괺괻괼괽괾괿굀굁굂굃굄굅굆굇굈굉굊굋굌굍굎굏교굑굒굓굔굕굖굗굘굙굚굛굜굝굞굟굠굡굢굣굤굥굦굧굨굩굪굫구국굮굯군굱굲굳굴굵굶굷굸굹굺굻굼굽굾굿궀궁궂궃궄궅궆궇궈궉궊궋권궍궎궏궐궑궒궓궔궕궖궗궘궙궚궛궜궝궞궟궠궡궢궣궤궥궦궧궨궩궪궫궬궭궮궯궰궱궲궳궴궵궶궷궸궹궺궻궼궽궾궿귀귁귂귃귄귅귆귇귈귉귊귋귌귍귎귏귐귑귒귓귔귕귖귗귘귙귚귛규귝귞귟균귡귢귣귤귥귦귧귨귩귪귫귬귭귮귯귰귱귲귳귴귵귶귷그극귺귻근귽귾귿글긁긂긃긄긅긆긇금급긊긋긌긍긎긏긐긑긒긓긔긕긖긗긘긙긚긛긜긝긞긟긠긡긢긣긤긥긦긧긨긩긪긫긬긭긮긯기긱긲긳긴긵긶긷길긹긺긻긼긽긾긿김깁깂깃깄깅깆깇깈깉깊깋까깍깎깏깐깑깒깓깔깕깖깗깘깙깚깛깜깝깞깟깠깡깢깣깤깥깦깧깨깩깪깫깬깭깮깯깰깱깲깳깴깵깶깷깸깹깺깻깼깽깾깿꺀꺁꺂꺃꺄꺅꺆꺇꺈꺉꺊꺋꺌꺍꺎꺏꺐꺑꺒꺓꺔꺕꺖꺗꺘꺙꺚꺛꺜꺝꺞꺟꺠꺡꺢꺣꺤꺥꺦꺧꺨꺩꺪꺫꺬꺭꺮꺯꺰꺱꺲꺳꺴꺵꺶꺷꺸꺹꺺꺻꺼꺽꺾꺿껀껁껂껃껄껅껆껇껈껉껊껋껌껍껎껏껐껑껒껓껔껕껖껗께껙껚껛껜껝껞껟껠껡껢껣껤껥껦껧껨껩껪껫껬껭껮껯껰껱껲껳껴껵껶껷껸껹껺껻껼껽껾껿꼀꼁꼂꼃꼄꼅꼆꼇꼈꼉꼊꼋꼌꼍꼎꼏꼐꼑꼒꼓꼔꼕꼖꼗꼘꼙꼚꼛꼜꼝꼞꼟꼠꼡꼢꼣꼤꼥꼦꼧꼨꼩꼪꼫꼬꼭꼮꼯꼰꼱꼲꼳꼴꼵꼶꼷꼸꼹꼺꼻꼼꼽꼾꼿꽀꽁꽂꽃꽄꽅꽆꽇꽈꽉꽊꽋꽌꽍꽎꽏꽐꽑꽒꽓꽔꽕꽖꽗꽘꽙꽚꽛꽜꽝꽞꽟꽠꽡꽢꽣꽤꽥꽦꽧꽨꽩꽪꽫꽬꽭꽮꽯꽰꽱꽲꽳꽴꽵꽶꽷꽸꽹꽺꽻꽼꽽꽾꽿꾀꾁꾂꾃꾄꾅꾆꾇꾈꾉꾊꾋꾌꾍꾎꾏꾐꾑꾒꾓꾔꾕꾖꾗꾘꾙꾚꾛꾜꾝꾞꾟꾠꾡꾢꾣꾤꾥꾦꾧꾨꾩꾪꾫꾬꾭꾮꾯꾰꾱꾲꾳꾴꾵꾶꾷꾸꾹꾺꾻꾼꾽꾾꾿꿀꿁꿂꿃꿄꿅꿆꿇꿈꿉꿊꿋꿌꿍꿎꿏꿐꿑꿒꿓꿔꿕꿖꿗꿘꿙꿚꿛꿜꿝꿞꿟꿠꿡꿢꿣꿤꿥꿦꿧꿨꿩꿪꿫꿬꿭꿮꿯꿰꿱꿲꿳꿴꿵꿶꿷꿸꿹꿺꿻꿼꿽꿾꿿

aiṛy, flighty, inconsistent, frivolous, thoughtless.

phleḥ phloh /plèḥ plaoh/. to be flighty, irresponsible.

raḥeḥ raḥoh /rlèḥ rlaoh/. intensive of ḥeḥ ḥoh.

-ꨀꨁ -lē /-lɛɛ/¹. to be mixed up. ~ ꨀꨁꨂ ḥē /laaɛ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be mixed up, muddled, confused, disordered; to be muddle-headed, foolish, mad. 2. (*by restriction*) to rant, rave; to babble.

*lpē /lbaaɛ/. 1. confusion, disorder; mix-up. 2. foolishness, madness.

raḥē /rlaaɛ/. intensive of ḥē.

-ꨀꨁ -lē /-lɛɛ/². top, upper part. Cf. læ, -le.

phlē /plaaɛ/¹. cutting edge, blade.¹

-ꨀꨁ -lē /-lɛɛ/³. to turn. Cf. -ñæ, ræ, -ræra, re, -rē, -le.

plē /plaaɛ/ [Cf. Thai ပြန် /plɛɛ/ 'to translate, interpret' and ပြောင်း /prɛɛ/ 'to change, alter'; see prē], occurring only in plē pla'na: to turn about, turn on (*foe*).

panlē /banlaaɛ/¹. 1. (*tr.*) to translate, interpret; to interpret (*text*), explicate, comment on. 2. (*tr.*) to distract (*from gloomy thoughts*), divert (*the attention of*).

-ꨀꨁ -lē /-lɛɛ/⁴. to come out, appear. Cf. -lēra, -lēla.

*kraḥē /kralaaɛ/ = tlē.

tlē /tlaaɛ/. 1. (*intr.*) to stand out, project, protrude; to be outstanding, prominent. 2. (*by trope*) to be exorbitant, outrageous. Cf. dhlēra, dhēla.

phlē /plaaɛ/² [OK ple ~ phle /plɛɛ/ (K.748: 5, A.D. 613; K. 684: 11, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. fruit; (*by trope*) any of various types of fleshy excrescence. 2. (*intr.*) to fruit, bear fruit.

panlē /banlaaɛ/². 1. fruit collectively; forest product. 2. any edible plant parts: vegetable.

¹But note Skt *phala* 'fruit; blade' and *phlē*².

slē /slaaε/. 1. moss, lichen; slimy fungus; slime. 2. (*by trope*) lewdness, obscenity, impurity.

*^၂လဲကံ *lēka* /lεεk/ [OK *lek* /lεεk/; vid. *læka*]. 1. (*tr.*) to levy, set apart; to deduct a share (*e.g.*, *commission for oneself*). 2. (*by trope*) to divide up into parts, apportion. ~
^၂လဲကံ *lēka* /laaεk/. 1. different parts of a whole, parts other than one's own, *after apportionment*. 2. lot, parcel, plot (*of land*). Cf. *rēka*².

[*chlēka* /claaεk/]

camlēka /camlaaεk/. (*intr.*) to be odd, strange, queer, unusual, curious.

plēka /plaaεk/. (*intr.*) to be different, altered; to be strange, curious, bizarre.

ralēka /rlεεk/ [OK *rlek* /rlεεk/ (K.380W/4°: 30, A.D. 1038)]. (*intr.*) to be divided up, broken up, separated.

ramlēka /rumlεεk/. 1. (*tr.*) to divide up, apportion, deal or mete out, distribute, share. 2. (*tr.*) to draw off, pour out, tap, decant; to transfer, relocate.

^၂လဲကံ *lēna* /lεεŋ/ [OK *leñ* /lεεŋ/ (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.

lpēña /lbaaεŋ/. pastime, amusement, recreation, diversion; game, play.

OK *lampen* /lambεεŋ/ [K.254B: 19 (A.D. 1129)]. (*intr.*, *of officiating priest*) to exact or take no fee for the performance of a rite.¹

klēña /klaaεŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to trick, dupe, hoodwink; to disguise, get up (*as*). 2. (*intr.*) to be false, fake, sham, spurious, imitation.

[*khlēña* /klaaεŋ/. to be free, open].

kanlēña /kanlaaεŋ/. 1. open space, empty tract; territory, terrain, expanse. 2. locality, place.

jralēña /crolεεŋ/. breed of hybrid cattle characterized by great vigor and speed. Cf. *banlēña*.

¹Cf. C III: 191 note 2.

thlēna /tlaaɛŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to let go, release, send out, give off; to let fly (*missile*), shoot; to aim, direct. 2. (*by trope*) to issue, emit, express (*opinion*), voice; to set forth, propound, offer, propose.

plēna /plaaɛŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to feign, pretend to (*do*). 2. to disguise, alter (*voice, appearance*); to counterfeit, imitate, simulate.

panlēna /banlaaɛŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to amuse, divert, entertain. 2. amusement, diversion, distraction.

kamplēna /kamplaaɛŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be comical, droll, farcical. 2. comedy, buffoonery, burlesque.

pamplēna /bamplaaɛŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to change, alter; to disguise, mask; to forge (*banknotes*). 2. (*tr.*) to change into, transform, transmute, metamorphose.

phlēna /plaaɛŋ/. (*tr.*) to release (*missile*), shoot, fling.

pralēna ~ *praṭēna* /pralaaɛŋ/. (*reciprocal*) to play, romp, frolic together; to dally together.

[*bhlēna* /plɛɛŋ/. See *phlēna*].

banlēna /punlɛɛŋ/. 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 /slaaɛŋ/ [OK *sleñ* /slɛɛŋ/ (K.422: 1, A.D. 578-677); > Thai แล่ล้าง /salɛ̌ɛŋ/ 'to be harmful, irritating (*to the body*), bad for the health']. 1. (*intr.*) to induce vomiting, be nauseating. 2. *Nux vomica* (either of two poisonous species of plants).

-^๑လှဲ *-lēna* /-lɛɛŋ/¹. to swing, roll. Cf. *-rñna*, *rēna*, *-leña*.

gralēna /krɔlɛɛŋ/. 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 /rlɛɛŋ/. (*intr.*) to sway, roll from side to side.

-^๑လှေ *-lēta* /-lɛɛt/. to be light, bright.

kraṭēta /krɔlaaɛt/. (*intr.*) to be light, bright, clear; to be clear-cut, sharp, distinct, plain.

bhlēta /plɛɛt/. 1. (*intr.*) to flash, appear suddenly; to be quick, sudden; (*by deverbalization*) quickly, swiftly, abruptly. 2. flash, twinkling, instant, split second.

babhlēta /pplɛst/. (*intr.*) to scintillate, coruscate, twinkle, sparkle, glitter.

bralēta /prɔlɛst/. (*intr.*, of colors) to fade, lose brilliance.

slēta /slaɛst/. (*intr.*) to grow pale, bleach out, blanch.

-ឆែវ *-lēra* /-lɛɛr/. to come out, appear. Cf. *-lē⁴*, *-lēla*.

dhlēra /tlɛɛr/ = *tlē*. Cf. *dhlēla*.

-ឆែល *-lēla* /-lɛɛl/. to come out, appear. Cf. *-lē⁴*, *-lēra*.

dhlēla /tlɛɛl/ = *tlē*. Cf. *dhlēra*.

ឆែវ: *lēh* /lɛh/ ~ ឆែវ: *leh* /léh/ [MK]. 1. (*interrog.*) what?
2. (*indef.*) any.

-ឆែវ: *-lēh* /-lɛh/. to separate, break up. Cf. *-rusa*, *-ruh*, *ræsa*, *reh* ~ *rēh*, *rah*, *-la'sa*, *-leh*, *loh*, *lah*.

[*plēh* /plɛh/]

**caplēh* /cɔplɛh/ [Reduction of **craplēh*]. (*intr.*, of lips) to be misshapen, pendent.

ralēh /rlɛh/. See *raleh*.

ramlēh /rumlɛh/. See *ramleh*.

[*slēh* /slɛh/]

samlēh /sɔmlɛh/. See *samleh*.

ឆែល *lai* /léj/. 0. to mix, dilute. 1. (*intr.*) to be stretched out, drawn out; to be lean, slim. 2. (*tr.*) to put together, arrange, adjust, reconcile; to balance (*figures*), find the total by an arithmetic operation. Cf. *rāya*, *-ræya*, *roya*, *lāya* ~ *lāya*.

lalai /lléj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be long drawn-out. 2. (*intr.*) to be towering, lofty.

**kralai* /kralaj/ = *kālai*.

kālai /kaɔlaj/. [Anomalous expansion of *kralai*; cf. Thai กาลหาล /kaaləj/ 'to plate (*with metal*), also กลาย /klaaj/ '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/¹ [OK *khlai(y)* /kləj/ (K.956: 18, A.D. 878-977; K.521: 10, A.D. 978-1077)]. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.¹

thlai /tlaj/² [OK *tlai(y)* /tləj/ (K.138B: 7, A.D. 620; K.76: 4, A.D. 578-677) ~ *thlai(y)* /tləj/ (K.420: 5, A.D. 878-977; K.212A: 2, A.D. 1027) ~ *thlāy(y)* /tlaj/ (K.233A: 16, A.D. 878-977; K.165N: 36, A.D. 952) ~ *thlayy* /tləj/ (K.256E/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 ~ *tamlai* /tomlaj ~ domlaj/ [MK *tammlaiy* /dɔmləj/ (IMA 37: 8, A.D. 1700?)]. 1. equivalence, cost, price. 2. value, worth; merit, quality.

[*bhlai* /pləj/]

pambhlai /bampləj/. 1. (*tr.*) to arrange (*music, etc.*), contrive. 2. (*tr.*) to add on.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *lo* /lloo/. 1. (*intr.*) to advance, come forward; to lean forward. 2. (*tr.*) to throw oneself at; (*by trope*) to do (*sth.*) energetically or precipitously.

crało /cralaao/ [OK *cralo* /crəlloo/ (K.376: 7, A.D. 878-1077) 'to advance (*goods*) to the State, pay taxes']. (*intr.*) to stand out, be striking or conspicuous.

dhlo /tlloo/. (*intr.*) to be immediately noticeable, at once plain or obvious.

slo /slaao/. (*intr.*, of eyes) to start from their sockets and have dilated pupils, *out of fright*.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲 -*loka* /-llook/¹. to cover, hide. Cf. *lā'ka*², *-liaka*².

ploka /plaaok/. 1. pouch, purse, wallet, bag; bladder (of fish, pig, etc.); scrotum. 2. generic headword for various plants having a sac-like formation.

kamploka /kamplaaok/. 1. handbag; (*school*) book sack. 2. *Eichhornia crassipes* Solms (Pontederiaceae), the water hyacinth.

sloka /slaaok/¹ [MK *sloka* /slook/ (IMA 37: 53, A.D. 1700?)]. (*archaic*) bag in which monk's almsbowl is kept.

¹Vid. the useful comment by Cœdès at BEFEO, XVIII.9: 8.

- ឆោក -loka /-lók/². to fall, drop. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, rāka, -rā'ka, -laka, -lā'ka, luka, -lūka¹.
- raloka /rlók/. (*intr.*, of soil) to be saturated and very soft. Cf. ralaka, ralā'ka, raḷā'ka.
- sloka /sllaok/². 1. (*intr.*, of leaves, etc.) to be withered and drooping. 2. (*by trope*, of human face) to be shrunken, wasted, haggard.
- ឆោង loña /lóoŋ/ [Possibly same lexeme as -loña¹]. 1. hind-quarters (of quadruped), from waist down to knees. 2. (of humans) buttocks, rump. Cf. -naña.
- ឆោង -loña /-lóoŋ/¹. to be high, lofty; to stand upright. Cf. ruña, -rūña, -ræña, -roña, -rāmña, læña ~ ɬæña, -lāmña.
- ghloña /klóoŋ/ [Cf. Thai โคลง /khlooŋ/]. 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 /kunlóoŋ/. poetic form of ghloña.
- ploña ~ phloña /plaaŋ/. 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 /bampplaaŋ/. (*tr.*) to cause to leap over (*high barrier*).
- *raloña /rlóoŋ/¹. (*intr.*, of water, tears) to rise, mount, well up; to spill, overflow.¹
- ramloña /rumlóoŋ/. high lowland forest, rainforest.
- ឆោង -loña /-lóoŋ/². to cross, go beyond. Cf. raña, -laña, la'ña.
- khloña /klaaŋ/ [Cf. Thai ไขว้ /khlǎoŋ/]. 1. (one who surpasses) leader, esp. of a herd. 2. (*that which crosses or spans*) vault (of archway), covered gateway.
- kanloña /kanlaaŋ/ [OK kanloñ /kənlooŋ/ (K.832B: 1, 34, A.D. 878-977)]. 1. main pillar (of house). 2. (rājasabda) queen, mother. Cf. kanlaña.

¹Cf. PRBK I.3: 13, line 13.

-ឆោង -loña /-lóoŋ/³. to be light, bright. Cf. raña, -rāña, ruña, rñaña, rēña, -roña, rāmña, -la'ña, lāña, -līña, -lāmña.

raloña /rlóoŋ/². (*intr.*) to shine, be shiny, have a sheen.

*ឆោច loca /lóoc/. 1. (*tr.*) to burn, char, overcook. 2. (*intr.*, *by trope*) to grieve, be sad.

[laloca /llóoc/]

lanloca /lunlóoc/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be sad, dejected. 2. sadness, dejection, melancholy.

khloca /klaaoc/. 1. (*intr.*) to be burned, scorched; to be overcooked, overdone. 2. (*by trope*) to feel intensely, be sympathetic.

kamloca ~ kamloca ~ kamloca /kamlaaoc/. 1. (*tr.*) to burn, overcook. 2. (*intr.*) to be burnt, overdone; (*by trope*) to be of a sympathetic nature. 3. overcooked (scorched) rice, charred meat, etc.; one who feels things intensely.

-ឆោច -loca /-lóoc/. to withdraw, remove. Cf. roca, etc.

[laloca /llóoc/]

lanloca /lunlóoc/². (*intr.*) to be far removed, remote.

srałoca /sralaaoc/. 1. (*intr.*, *of persons*) to be isolated in a remote spot, far away from others, far off course. 2. (*by extension, of places*) to be far removed, remote, far out of the way, inaccessible, isolated; (*of distances*) to be very far, long, distant.

ឆោត lota /lóot/. (*intr.*) to jump, leap, spring; (*by trope*) to bob, dance. Cf. lāta, etc.

*lalota /llóot/. (*intr.*) to jump or hop about, keep on bobbing up and down.

khlota /klaaot/. (*intr.*) to jut, bulge; (*of eyes*) to bug. Cf. tlota.

*kanlota /kanlaaot/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause (*eyes*) to bug. 2. bulge, protrusion.

krałota /kralaaot/. (*intr.*) to be jutting out, standing out, projecting, salient.

crałota /cralaaot/. (*intr.*) to leap up *as in anger*, give a leap or start.

tlotā /tlaaot/ = khlotā.

plotā ~ phlotā /plaaot/. 1. (*intr.*) to give a leap or jump.
2. (*by deverbalization*) at one bound, briskly.

ḡaplotā ~ ḡaphlotā /pplaaot/. (*intr.*) to keep jumping about, hop around.

[bhlotā /plóot/. See plotā].

banlotā /punlóot/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to leap. 2. (*intr.*) to make (*horse*) gallop [*sic*].

𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢 lobhā /lóop/ [Skt/P lobhā 'covetousness, greed']. 1. greed, avarice, cupidity; (*by extension*) envy, ambition.
2. (*intr.*) to be greedy, avaricious, covetous; (*by extension*) to be envious, ambitious.

lmobhā /lmóop/. 1. one who is greedy or intemperate: miser, glutton, wolf, vulture. 2. (*intr.*) to be of a greedy nature; to be grasping.

[ralobhā /rlóop/]

ramlobhā /rumlóop/. 1. (*tr.*) to exact or extort out of covetousness. 2. (*intr.*) to trespass, transgress.

𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺 loma /lóom/. 0. to surround, encircle. 1. *tr.*, (*by trope*) to besiege with flattery or cajolery; to coax, wheedle, lure. ~ 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓 lōma /laaom/. (*tr.*) to surround, encircle; to beleaguer, besiege, beset.

praloma /pralaaom/. (*tr.*) to flatter, cajole; (*by trope*) to excite the feelings or expectations of.

-𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺 -loma /-lóom/. to go down, sink. Cf. rama, -rima, -riama, -roma, -lama, also lāma, līma, -līma, -lam̄, lām̄.

sloma /sllaom/. (*intr.*) to be drooping, wilted.

-𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 -loya /-lóoj/. to stand out, go too far. Cf. -ruya, -roya, laya, -lāya ~ lāya.

dhloya /tlóoj/. (*intr.*) to miscalculate, go wrong, err; to be careless, negligent.

*damloya ~ damloya /tumlóoj/. miscalculation, error.

-𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀺 -losa /-lóoh/. to be vigorous, thrive. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -loh̄.

thlosa /tlaaoh/ [OK tlos /tlooh/ (K.79: 17, A.D. 639), in

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.

-လော့ : -loh /-lôh/. to be quick, vigorous. Cf. ra'sa, rwsa, -rosa, -lāta, -lāsa, lā'sa, -losa, also riḥ.

*khloh /klaoh/ [MK khloh /kloh/ (Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta, 432b, A.D. 1620)]. (*intr.*, *archaic*) to be young and strong, vigorous, virile.

kamloh ~ kamloh ~ kamloh /kamlaoh/. 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.

-လော့ -lau /-léw/¹. to mark, remark. Cf. ṭau, nau, -sau.

kraḥlau /kralaw/. (*intr.*) to be in plain sight, plain, evident, obvious, conspicuous.

praḥlau /pralaw/. identification marker worn around neck of animal.

raḥlau /rlaw/. (*intr.*) to be well-marked, accentuated, distinct.

slau /slaw/. (*intr.*) to go straight to a mark or goal. Cf. saṃṭau.

-လော့ -lau /-léw/². to be in/at, stay. Cf. nau.

lamnau /lumnéw/ [Alteration of *namnau]. 1. dwelling-place, dwelling, house, residence, abode, habitation. 2. habitat, zone of distribution.

-လော့ -lum /-lum/. to be round, describe a circle. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum, -ram, loma ~ ṭoma, huma, -hum, -ham, also rām, -lām.

ghlum /klum/. 1. (*tr.*) to cinch up the muzzle of (animal), to muzzle; to wrap oneself up in, as a monk in a robe. 2. muzzle.

tlum /tlom/. (*intr.*) to be round, spherical, globular.

phlum /plom/ [Connection uncertain]. 0. to purse the lips. 1. (*tr.*) to blow on (fire), play (wind instrument).

-^o -*lam* /-*lum*/¹. to mix, confuse. ~ ^o *lam* /*lam*/. 1. (*tr.*) to mix, blend, mingle, merge, combine. 2. (*tr.*) to stir or stir up, agitate; (*by trope*) to confuse, becloud, disturb, trouble. Cf. *lima*, -*lima* ~ *lima*, *lām*.

**la^olam* /*llam*/. (*intr.*) to be (all) mixed up, confused, jumbled.

cra^olam /*cralam*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be thrown into confusion, confused, flustered, mixed up, upset. 2. (*intr.*) to be confused, in error, wrong.

**ph^olam* /*plam*/. 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. *pra^olam*.

pan^olam /*banlam*/. (*tr.*) to get mixed up with, meddle or intervene in.

**pra^olam* /*pralam*/. 1. = *ph^olam*. 2. (*tr.*) to trick, cheat, bilk, swindle, defraud.

[*sla^olam* /*slam*/]

**sam^olam* /*samlam*/. (*intr.*) to be all jumbled up, helter-skelter.

sra^olam /*sralam*/ [MK (*RSP* 155)]. (*tr.*) to becloud, darken, obscure.

-^o -*lam* /-*lum*/². to fall, drop. Cf. *rama*, -*rima*, -*riama*, -*roma*, -*lama*, -*loma*.

[*bh^olam* /*plum*/]

**ban^olam* /*punlum*/. (*tr.*) to overturn deliberately, knock down, throw down. Cf. *bra^olam*.

**bra^olam* /*prolum*/ = *ban^olam*.

ra^olam /*rlum*/ [OK *rlam* /*rlom*/ (K.341N: 9, A.D. 700), possibly 'sluice gate']. 1. (*intr.*) to fall from a height; to fall over, slump, collapse, sink, subside, collapse. 2. (*intr.*) to be damaged, destroyed.

ram^olam /*rumlum*/. (*tr.*) to overturn; to destroy.

^o *lām* /*loəm*/. (*intr.*) to be confused, blurred, indistinct; to be dim, obscure, vague. Cf. *lima*, -*līma* ~ *līma*, -*lam*.

pra^olām /*pralam*/. (*intr.*) to be mixed up, muddled, tangled; to be (all) in disorder, in confusion, in disarray.

pai lām /*paj lam*/ [Anomalous expansion of *pra^olām*].

(*intr.*) to speak a language imperfectly, *esp.* speak

broken Khmer.

bralām /prɔloəm/. (*intr.*) to be vague, indistinct; to be indefinable, nondescript.

-លា^០ -*lām* /-loəm/¹. to dance, posture (?). Cf. -*ræma*, -*ram*, *rām*.

ralām /rloəm/¹. (*intr.*, of horns, weapons, etc.) to be elegantly curved or curving.

-លា^០ -*lām* /-loəm/². to lead, guide. Cf. *nām*.

lamnām /lumnoəm/ [Alteration of **namnām*]. 1. (*act or fact of*) guiding: guidance, direction, management. 2. manner of guiding: conduct, bearing, carriage, behavior; way, direction, manner, method.

-លា^០ -*lām* /-loəm/³. to be wet. Cf. -*rām*.

ralām /rloəm/². (*intr.*) to be soaked, drenched, drowned.

-លា^០ង -*lāmña* /-leəŋ/¹. to rise up; to be stiff, strong. Cf. *ruña*, -*rūña*, -*ræña*, -*roña*, -*rāmña*, *læña* ~ *læña*, -*loña*.

khlāmña /klaŋ/ [OK *klañ* /klaŋ/ (K.557E: 7, A.D. 611), *kalañ* /klaŋ/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677), *khlañ* /klaŋ/ (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.

kamlāmña ~ *kamlāmña* ~ *kamlāmña* /kamləŋ/ [OK *kanlañ* ~ *kanlāñ* /kənləŋ/ (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.

ghlāmña /kleəŋ/ [OK *glañ* /glaŋ/ (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.

tralāmña ~ *traḷāmña* /tralaŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be strong, extreme. 2. (*by deverbalization*) extremely, very; certainly.

bhlāmña /pleəŋ/. *Imperata cylindrica*, thatch-grass.

ralāmña /rleəŋ/. 1. abandoned house-site on high ground overlooking a pond. 2. (*intr.*) to be vigorous, ener-

getic; *ralah* *ralāmna*: to be in a (great) hurry; to be hurried, rushed, impetuous.

-လၢ်သံ -*lāmna* /-leəŋ/². to be light, bright. Cf. *raña*, -*rāña*, *ruña*, *riña*, *rēña*, -*rona*, *rāmna*, -*la'ña*, *lāña*, -*līña*, -*lona* *slāmna* /slaŋ/. common form of *srāmna*.

၈၆: *lah* /leəh/ [OK *lah* /lah/ (K.79: 17 and K.505: 13, A.D. 639), personal names; *lah* /lah/ (K.451N: 5, A.D. 680), alternative or distributive conjunction]. 1. (*tr.*) to separate into parts, break (cut, carve) up, dismember, detach; to skin, peel; to bark (*shins*), graze; to cast, shed, slough (*skin*). 2. (*intr.*) to leave, depart, go away. Cf. -*rusa*, -*ruh*, *rōsa*, *reh* ~ *rēh*, *rah*, -*la'sa*, -*leh* ~ -*lēh*, *loh*, also -*lā'sa*.

lpah /lbah/. 0. separate part. 1. strophe, couplet, paragraph, chapter. 2. punctuation mark indicating such parts. Cf. *rapah*.

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 /kənlah/ [OK *kanlah*(h) /kənlah/ (K.505: 24, A.D. 639; K.582: 7, A.D. 693)]. 0. part, portion. 1. half.

**kraḷah* /krolah/. (*tr.*) to separate, break through.¹

**ghlah* /kleəh/ [OK *dlah* /dlah/ (K.353N: 34, A.D. 1046), 'medium or small cooking-pot']. earthen cooking-pot.

OK *vlah* /βlah/ [K.79: 8 (A.D. 639)]. 0. part, section. 1. unit of measurement (as for *cloth*), a subdivision of the *yau*.

banlah /punleəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to separate, dissect, bone (*meat*). 2. (*tr.*) to skin.

ralah /rleəh/. (*intr.*) to hasten, hurry, rush.

sraḷah ~ *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.

V

ဝဲ ကံ vaka /wɔk/. 0. to stir, be restless. 1. (year of) the Ape, the ninth of the duodenary cycle. Cf. va'ka.

ဝဲ ကံ^၁ 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/]

kakhva'ka /kkwak/. (*intr.*) to be dirty, soiled, unkempt.

[bhva'ka /pwuk/]

bañva'ka /puŋwuk/. 1. (*tr.*) to harden, inure, render apathetic. 2. (*tr.*) to madden, inflame the passion of.

raṅva'ka /rwak/. (*intr.*) to be soft, yielding, pliant.

lva'ka /lwuk/. (*intr.*) to be soft, pliant; (*by trope*) to be tender, young.

ဝဲ ကံ^၂ va'ña /wuŋ/ [OK vañ /βɔŋ/ (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.; vāña, viña, vñña, viaña, -veña, vēña, vāmña.

khva'ña /kwaŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be perfectly round. 2. (*intr.*) to curl in a spiral, as a snail shell.

krava'ña /krawaŋ/. (*intr.*) to be circular, round.

[rava'ña /rwuŋ/]

rañva'ña /ruŋwuŋ/. circle, cycle, circuit, orbit.

ဝဲ ကံ^၃ vatta /woət/ [OK vatt /βat/ (cf. modern vā'ta), preserved as if from P vatta (= Skt varta) 'duty, service; observance, vow', though P vaṭṭa (= Skt vṛta) would have been more reasonable; > Thai วัด /wát/]. 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.

^{वृ}vānta ~ ^{वृ}vāṇḍa /woən/ [Overcorrection of -vā'na, wrongly attributed to P vaṇṭa ~ vaṇḍa (= Skt vaṇḍ) '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. bāṇḍha, -bā'na, bena, bēna, -vā'na, -vina, viana, vena.

ravāṇḍa /rwoən/. (*intr.*) to be wound or rolled around.

^{वृ}va'la /wul/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn (around), revolve, rotate, spin, whirl; to eddy, swirl. 2. (*by trope*) to mark time, ride at anchor, hang in mid-air; to come to a dead end. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

khva'la /kwəl/ [OK khval /kβəl/ (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.

kaṇva'la /kaṇwəl/ [OK kaṇval /kəṇβəl/ (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 /krawəl/. 1. the wheel of rebirth (saṅsāracakka), the round of existence, transmigration. 2. care, concern, worry, anxiety, agitation. Cf. khva'la, grava'la.

*grava'la /krowəl/ [MK gravala /grəβəl > kroβəl/ (IMA 39: 27, A.D. 1747)]. (*intr.*) to be in the care or custody of; to be accompanied by, go together with. Cf. krava'la.

rava'la /rwul/ [OK rahval /rβəl/ (K.766: 3, A.D. 578-777), female slave name]. (*intr.*) to be busy, occupied, employed; to be taken up (with), preoccupied, engrossed.

^{वृ}valli /woər/ [For *vāra /woər/, by false attribution to Skt valli (= Skt/P vallī) 'creeping or climbing plant']. creeper, vine, liana.

-^{वृ}vā /-wíiə/. to rotate the arm, make a sweep with the arm. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, vāra, vāla, vā'la, -vina, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla.

cravā /crawaa/. oar, paddle.

pravā /prowaa/. (*intr.*) to stretch the arm out and around in order to reach something out of the way.

svā /swaa/. 0. to swing or hang by the arms. 1. ape, gibbon, monkey.

sāvā /saawaa/ [Anomalous expansion of *svā*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be flighty, fickle, inconstant; to change one's mind often, be changeable.

sravā /srowaa/. (*tr.*) to extend the arms out in a circular movement in order to seize.

ວັກ *vā'ka* /weək/. 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 /kaṅwak/. 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 /caṅwak/. 1. (concatenation of musical tones) tune, melody. 2. (articulation of melody) rhythm, beat. Cf. *sañvā'ka*.

cravā'ka /crowak/. bonds, fetters, chains.

svā'ka /swak/. 0. to be constrained, restrained, trained, disciplined. 1. (*intr.*) to be well-trained, experienced, seasoned, practiced, proficient.

**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*.

ວັກ *vāṅa* /wíiəŋ/. 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. *baṅa*, etc.; *va'ṅa*, *viṅa*, *vīṅa*, *viaṅa*, *-veṅa*, *vēṅa*, *vāṅṅa*.

ghvāṅa /kwíiəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn (aside), deviate. 2. (*tr.*) to avoid, elude; to miss (target, person).

[*bhvāna* /pwíiəŋ/]

bañvāna /puŋwíiəŋ/. 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.

ravāna /rwíiəŋ/. 1. (*deviation in space or time*) space, interval, gap, separation, distance; period. 2. draft (*of small watercraft*).

svāna /swaaŋ/ [OK *svān* /sβaaŋ/ (K.127: 11, A.D. 683); > Thai *สว่าง* /sawàaŋ/]. 1. (*tr.*) to get free or clear of, overcome (*illness, folly, etc.*), come out from, emerge from. 2. (*intr.*) to become visible, clear, bright, apparent; (*of sky, face*) to light up, brighten. 3. first light of day, blush of dawn.

ว้าถ *vāta* /wíiət/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn rapidly, spin, whirl. 2. (*tr.*) to turn, swing (*boat*); to sweep so as to enlarge, expand or extend in all directions. Cf. *pa'ta, ba'ta, bāddha, -bā'ta, vatta, vā'ta*.

[*bhvāta* /pwíiət/]

bañvāta /puŋwíiət/. (*tr.*) to expand along a circular or spiral course.

ravāta /rwíiət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be moved away from a center, straightened out, widened. 2. (*by trope, of strong emotions*) to cool, die.

**svāta* /swaat/ = *svā'ta*.

sañvāta /saŋwaat/. 1. (*fact or state of being*) quick, eager; ardent desire, eagerness, ardor. 2. (*tr.*) to desire ardently; to endeavor, strive.

ว้าถ¹ *vā'ta* /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. *pa'ta, ba'ta, bāddha, -bā'ta, vatta, vāta*.

khvā'ta /kwat/. 1. (*tr.*) to cross (paths with), meet and pass, intersect, crisscross. 2. (*intr.*) to be crisscrossing, winding.

kravā'ta /krowat/. (*tr.*) to encircle, gird. Cf. *gravā'ta*.
gravā'ta /krowoət/. (*tr.*) to hurl overhand, cast, fling.
 Cf. *kravā'ta*.

chvā'ta /cwat/ [OK *chvātt* /cβat/ (K.341S: 7, A.D. 674),
chvāt ~ *chvat(t)* /cβat/ (K.457: 6, A.D. 893; K.697B: 19
 and K.175E: 4, both A.D. 878-977) 'to circumscribe, de-
 limit'; > Thai ฉวัด /chawət/]. (*intr.*) to pass to and
 fro, move in all directions, crisscross.

OK *cañvat(t)* ~ *cañvāt(t)* /cəŋβat/ [K.697B: 14, A.D. 878-
 977; K.178: 3, A.D. 994; K.257S: 12, 17, A.D. 994;
 > Thai ฉังหวัด /caŋwət/]. 1. (*act or fact of*) cir-
 cumscribing, bounding, delimiting. 2. circumscrip-
 tion, delimited territory.

cravā'ta /crawat/. (*intr.*) to crisscross, intersect.

thvā'ta /twat/. 1. [MK (RSP 36)] to return eagerly, brisk-
 ly, in haste. 2. (*intr.*) to be eager, hurried; (*by de-*
verbalization) in an instant or flash.

**svā'ta* /swat/. 1. (*intr.*) to move swiftly, be quick, eager.
 2. (*intr.*) to endeavor, strive.

- ๓๗๘ -vā'na /-woən/ [See *vānta* ~ *vāṇḍa*]. to gird, circle.
 Cf. *bāndha*, -bā'na, *bena*, *bēna*, -vina, *viana*, *vena*.

[*ravā'na* /rwoən/. See *ravāṇḍa*].

rañvā'na /ruŋwoən/. 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. 'añvā'na.

'añvā'na /qaŋwoən/ = *rañvā'na*.

- ๓๗๙ -vāma /-wíiəm/. to branch out or off. Cf. *pāma*, *piama*,
bama, *bāma*, *bām*.

kravāma /krawaam/. pattern of tangled lines; scrawl, scrib-
 ble.

ravāma /rwíiəm/. 1. (*intr., of skin surface*) to show a pat-
 tern of faint tangled lines (*e.g., veins, marks of in-*
jury). 2. (*intr., of a collectivity, as of reptiles*)
 to creep or crawl in all directions.

๓๗๙ vāya /wíiəj/ [OK *vāy* /βaaj/ (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 /krāwaaj/, occurring only in *krava'la kravāya*: distress, anguish, duress. Cf. *khvāya*.

ghvāya /kwíiəj/, occurring only in *ghvāya-ghvāya*: (*of person with one short leg*) to limp, hobble, lurch.

chvāya /cwaaj/ [OK **chvāy* /cβaaj/ 'to beat (metals)']. 0. to rotate the hand/arm as if beating or thrashing. 1. (*tr.*) to wind (up) into a ball or skein or coil; to coil, loop, roll, ball, wrap (up).

cañvāya /caṅwaaj/ [OK *cañhvāy* /cəṅβaaj/ (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*).

tañvāya /taṅwaaj ~ daṅwaaj/ [OK *tañvāy* /dəṅβaaj/ (K.175E: 17, A.D. 878-977)]. offering, oblation.

pravāya /prowaaj/. 1. (*reciprocal*: to strike one another) to exchange blows, fight, scuffle, skirmish. 2. fight, affray, brawl, row, scuffle.

वृ वृ *vāra* /wíiər/. 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*, *viala*, *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.

kañvāra /kaṅwaar/. any implement for scouring or probing, esp. ear-pick; stick for removing crabs from burrows.

[*svāra* /swaar/. to encircle].

sañvāra /saṅwaar/ [OK *sañvar* ~ *sañvār* /səṅβaar/ (K.357: 20, A.D. 578-677, slave name; K.262N: 6, A.D. 968), *sañvār* ~ *sañvāra* /səṅβaar/ (K.669C: 14, A.D. 972; K.255: 20, A.D. 978, female slave name)]. 1. [MK] brahmin's sacred thread or cord (*sūtra*), suspended

from left shoulder to right flank. 2. long chain worn crosswise around torso or several chains crossing over chest.

वृण vāla /wīiəl/. 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/ [Sense probably extended under influence of Skt cakravāla]. (*archaic*) space, expanse; world. Cf. pravāla.

ghvāla /kwīiəl/ [OK gvāl /gβaal/ (K.155/II: 11, A.D. 578-777; down to K.220S: 16, A.D. 1002) 'herdsman']. 1. (*tr.*) to graze, pasture (*animals*); to watch, tend, guard (*grazing animals*). 2. (*by extension*) to raise.

gañvāla /kuṅwīiəl/ [OK gañvāl /gəṅβaal/ (K.99S: 27, A. D. 922)]. 1. (*tr.*) to pasture (*cattle*) as one of a functional class. 2. herdsman.

pravāla /prowaal/. tract, expanse (*of land*). Cf. kravāla.

वृण' vā'la /woəl/. 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 /rwoəl/]

rañvā'la /ruṅwoəl/. 1. measure of capacity. 2. capacity, volume. Cf. 'añvā'la.

'añvā'la /qaṅwoəl/ = rañvā'la.

वृण vāsa /wīiəh/. 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. gravāsa.

kakhvāsa /kkwaah/. (*tr.*) to creep or crawl around with difficulty.

gravāsa /krowīiəh/. (*intr.*) to make a bold sweep with the arm.

वासा¹ *vā'sa* /woəh/ [OK *vas* ~ *vās* /βah/ (K.155/II: 12, A.D. 578-777; K.345: 13, A.D. 878-977) 'unit of measurement']. 0. to overlie; to curve, traverse. 1. (*tr.*) to measure the length or breadth of. Cf. *bāsa*, *bā'sa*, *vāsa*.

pravā'sa /prowah/. 0. to overlie one another. 1. (*reciprocal*) to join or help one another, combine or band together for some joint enterprise, exchange (*labor*). 2. (*tr.*) to pool (*capital, resources, etc.*).¹

[*ravā'sa* /rwoəh/]

raṅvā'sa /ruŋwoəh/. measure of length.

विका² *vica* /wic/. (*intr.*) to quiver, quake, tremble, flutter. Cf. *-bica*, *-beca*, *mica*, *-meca*, *-veca*.

khvica /kwəc/. 1. (*intr.*) to move rapidly, be quick. 2. jiffy, twinkling, flash. Cf. *kravica*.

kravica /krawəc/. (*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.

विना³ *viṅa* /wiŋ/ [OK *viñ* /βyŋ/ (K/56C: 25, A.D. 878-977)]. See *viṅa*.

विका⁴ *-vita* /-wit/. to cut. Cf. *pita*.

khvita /kwèt/. sculptor's chisel.

svita /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.

saṅvita /saŋwèt/. derogatory form of *svita*.

विक⁵ *-vina* /-win/. to twist, curl. Cf. *bāndha*, *-bā'na*, *bena*, *bēna*, *vāṅta* ~ *vāṅḍa*, *-vā'na*, *viana*, *vena*.

khvina /kwèn/. 1. (*intr.*) to be stiff-jointed, crippled, game, lame, halt. 2. cripple.

kaṅvina /kaŋwèn/. (*derogatory*) paralytic.

¹See also Headley, I: 588a.

kravina /krowèn/. (*intr.*) to be shriveled (up), knotted, gnarled, stiff with rheumatism or arthritis.

ravina /rwin/. (*intr.*) to be tangled up together, intertwined, interlaced.

^{ave} *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 /krowəl/ [OK *kravil* /krəβil/ (K.669C: 18, A.D. 972)]. ring, circlet, circle, ferrule; loop, noose.

[*phvila* /pwəl/]

pañvila /baŋwəl/. (*intr.*) to cause to turn: to turn, rotate, spin. Cf. *bañvila*.

[*bhvila* /pwil/]

bañvila /puŋwil/ = *pañvila*.

ravila /rwil/. (*intr.*) to be constantly turning; to turn without stopping.

[*svila* /swəl/]

sañvila /saŋwəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn or move easily. 2. (*by trope*) to be agile, nimble, light-footed.

^{ave} *vī* /wii/. (*tr.*) to spread out or turn over (grain, beans, etc.) with the hands.

gravī /krowii/. 1. (*tr.*) to twist, whirl. 2. (*by trope*) to flourish, brandish (weapon); (*of animal*) to toss (head, horns).

^{ave} *vika* /wýk/. 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. *hvika*.

[*phvika* /pwýk/]

pañvika /baŋwýk/. (*tr.*) to train (animal); to drill (troops).

[*bhvika* /pwýk/]

bañvika /puŋwýk/. (*tr.*) to move, animate; to agitate, confuse.

bæka, mæka.

khvæka /kwaaæk/. (intr.) to move by fits and starts, jerk about.

kakhvæka /kkwaaæk/. frequentative of khvæka.

ravæka /ewéæk/. 1. (intr., of reptiles, worms, etc.) to move about slowly or repulsively. 2. (by trope) to move about, squirm, fidget; to be active, industrious.

-^၂၁၁ -*væya /-wéáj/. distant cry. Cf. vīya.*

khvæya /kwaaáj/. Expressive for cry repeated in the distance.

lvæya /lwéáj/. 1. (intr., of sounds) to be weak but carry far. 2. (intr., of persons) to be annoyingly slow in one's movements.

^၁၁၁ *viana /wíiəŋ/ [OK vyañ /βiiəŋ/ (K.598B: 10, A.D. 1006); > Thai เวียง /wiəŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be enclosed, encircled. 2. walled town, enceinte. Cf. -bēña, va'ña, vāña, viña, vīña, -veña, vēña, vāmña.*

^၁၁၁ *viaca /wíiəc/. 1. (intr.) to be twisted, bent, crooked; to be winding, sinuous, tortuous. 2. (by trope) to be dishonest, crooked.*

graviaca /krowíiəc/. intensive of viaca.

^၁၁၁ *viana /wíiən/ [OK *vyan /βiiən/, > Thai เวียน /wiən/]. 1. (tr.) to roll (up), twist, curl. 2. (intr.) to twist, curl (up), wind, spiral; to be rolled up, twisted. Cf. bāndha, -bā'na, bena, bēna, vānta ~ vāṇḍa, -vā'na, -vina, vena.*

khviana /kwíiən/ [Cf. OK kañvyān /kəŋβiiən/ (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 /krowíiən/. 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 /pwíiən/*]

pañviana /baŋwíiən/. (tr.) to roll, wind, curl.

[*sviana /swíiən/*]

sañviana /saŋwíiən/. pit (for cockfights).

ꠘꠗꠘꠗ *viala* /wíiəl/. 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 /kwíiəl/. (*tr.*) to hollow out, enlarge (*hole*).

chviala /cwíiəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to go round and round, travel in a circle. 2. (*intr.*) to be encircled, ringed in.

**raviala* /rwíiəl/, occurring in *ravām̄na raviala*: [MK (RSP 748)] to patrol, make one's rounds.

-ꠘꠗꠘꠗ -veña /-wéen̄/ [OK *hven̄* ~ *ven̄* /βeen̄/ (K.66A: 12 and K.149: 20, both A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. to be far, distant, long. Cf. -bēña, va'ña, vāña, viña, vñña, viaña, vēña, vām̄na.

[*vaveña* /wwéen̄/]

vañveña /wuñwéen̄/. 0. to make a détour, go the long way. 1. (*intr.*) to go astray, off course; to lose one's way, be or get lost.

chveña /cwèen̄/ [OK *chven̄* ~ *chvyañ* /cβeen̄ ~ cβiiən̄/ (K.621: 2 and K.827: 5, both A.D. 1178-1277)]. 0. to be situated on the off side; to be abnormal. 1. (*intr.*) to be left (*not right*); (*by trope*) to be queer, eccentric, unorthodox. 2. left (*side, hand*).

jhveña /cwéen̄/ [OK *jven̄* /ʃβeen̄/ (K.393S: 38, A.D. 1055?)]. 0. to distinguish from afar. 1. (*tr.*) to see through, fathom, get to the bottom of, penetrate; to see or know clearly. 2. (*intr.*) to be clear, transparent, lucid.

lveña /lwéen̄/ [OK *lven̄* /lβeen̄/ (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.

ꠘꠗꠘꠗ *veca* /wéec/. (*tr.*) to pack or wrap up, bundle. Cf. *beca*.

[*phveca* /pwèec/]

pañveca /bañwèec/. pack, packet, package, parcel, bundle.

-ꠘꠗꠘꠗ -veca /-wéec/. to quiver. Cf. -bica, -beca, mica, -meca, vica.

kraveca /krawèec/ = *kravica*.

๕๕๘ vena /wéén/ [Thai เว็น /ween/, < OK ver /beer/]. 1. (*intr.*) to take turns, alternate, do or go in turn, one after the other, rotate. 2. turn, shift, time. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vera, -vela, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

๕๕๙ vera /wéer/ [OK hvera ~ vera /beer/ (K.127: 10, A.D. 683 and K.154A: 6, A.D. 685), ver /beer/ (K.30: 29, A.D. 578-677); > Thai เว็น /ween/ and เวียน /wiən/]. 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 /puñwéer/ = pañvēra.

-๕๕๙ -vela /-wéel/. 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 /rwéel/]

rañvela /rañwéel/. small ring-shaped coil or cushion to support legless pot or jar carried on head.

-๕๕๙ -vesa /-wéeh/. to part, separate. Cf. buḥ, -bēḥ, boḥ, -baḥ, veḥ, -voḥ, vaḥ.

dhvesa /twéeh/ [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.

๕๕๙ : veḥ /wéh/. 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. buḥ, -bēḥ, -baḥ, -vesa, -voḥ, vaḥ.

khveḥ /kwèh/ [Connection uncertain]. 0. to part, open. 1.

(*tr.*) to insert a finger or stick into (*hole, opening*) in order to enlarge it; to scrape, scratch *with finger*.
2. (*tr.*, of *carabao, elephant, etc.*) to gore.

craveḥ /crowèh/. (*intr.*, of *lips*) to be thick and slightly parted. Cf. sbēḥ.

[bhveḥ /pwéh/]

bañveḥ /puḡwéh/. (*tr.*) to make vanish, conjure (*whisk*) away.

-^{๕๑} -vē /-wεε/. to turn around. Cf. -ba'la, -bila, va'la, -vā, vāra, vāla, vā'la, vila, viala, vena, vera, -vēra, -vēla, also -pa'la, etc.

khvē /kwaεε/. (*intr.*) to turn around, face the other way; (*by trope*) to change one's mind.

^{๕๑} vēka /wεεk/ [OK vek(k) /βεεk/ (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.

*chvēka /cwaaεk/ [OK chvek /cβεεk/ (K.421: 1, A.D. 677-777)]. (*intr.*) to branch (out, off), fork, bifurcate.

cañvēka /caḡwaaεk/. space between fingers and toes.
Cf. pañvēka.

[phvēka /pwaaεk/]

pañvēka /baḡwaaεk/ = cañvēka.

*lvēka /lwεεk/ [OK lvek /lβεεk/ (K.850: 4, A.D. 1078-1177)]. = lañvēka.

lañvēka /luḡwεεk/ [MK lañvēka /lḡwεεk/ (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*).

^{๕๑} vēna /wεεḡ/ [OK hveñ ~ veñ /βεεḡ/ (K.66A: 12 and K.149: 20, both A.D. 578-677), female slave names; > Thai ^{๕๑} /wéεḡ/ 'to hurl with a sidewise motion...; to turn back or sideways (*in order to bite*)' and ^{๕๑} /wεεḡ/ '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. -bēña, va'ña, vāña, viña, viña, viaña, -veña, vāmña.

khvēna /kwaaeŋ/. 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

gravēna /kroweŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn, whirl, hurl overhand. 2. (*tr.*) to throw away, discard.

**chvēna* /cwaaeŋ/. (*tr.*) to go far around *in order to avoid*, make a wide swing around.

dravēna /troweŋ/. (*intr.*) to be oval, oblong.

[*phvēna* /pwaaeŋ/]

pañvēna /baŋwaaeŋ/. (*intr.*) to cause to go far afield: to lead off course, take out of one's way; to mislead, deceive.

pravēna /prawaaeŋ/ [OK *prahveñ* /prəβeŋ/ (K.424B: 4, A.D. 578-677)]. (*spatial*) length.

ravēna /rweeŋ/. 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 /lweeŋ/ [OK *lveñ* /lβeŋ/ (K.904B: 16, A.D. 713)]. 0. traverse, span. 1. bay (*of house, temple, etc.*), esp. one on separate piling; *numeral classifier for houses*. 2. (*astrological*) house, mansion.²

**lañvēna* /luŋwaeŋ/ = *'añvēna*.

svēna /swaaeŋ/ [OK *sveñ* /sβeŋ/ (K.262S: 19, A.D. 983); > Thai *แสวง* /sawěŋ/]. 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.

sañvēna /saŋwaaeŋ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) seeking out: search, investigation, exploration. 2. long distance or time; remote time or place.

'añvēna /qaŋwaaeŋ/ [OK *'añveñ* /qəŋβeŋ/ (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. *lañvēna*.

¹But see Headley, I: 109a.

²Cf. Headley, II: 958b.

-^ੴੳੳ -*vēpa* /-wɛɛp/. to thrust out the lips. Cf. -*pēpa*, *bepa*.
cravēpa /crawaaɛp/. (*intr.*, of humans) to have thick lips
 which turn up like those of a toad.

-^ੴੳੳੳ -*vēra* /-wɛɛr/. to turn around or back. Cf. -*ba'la*,
-bila, *va'la*, *-vā*, *vāra*, *vāla*, *vā'la*, *vila*, *viala*, *vena*,
vera, *-vela*, *-vē*, *-vēla*, also *-pa'la*, etc.

[*phvēra* /pwaaɛr/]

pañvēra /baŋwaaɛr/. 1. (*tr.*) to turn back, turn over,
 turn around. 2. (*tr.*) to return, repay, requite.
 Cf. *bañvera*.

-^ੴੳੳੳੳ -*vēla* /-wɛɛl/. to turn, revolve. Cf. -*ba'la*, *-bila*,
va'la, *-vā*, *vāra*, *vāla*, *vā'la*, *vila*, *viala*, *vena*, *vera*,
-vela, *-vē*, *-vēra*, also *-pa'la*, etc.

kravēla /krawaaɛl/. 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 /cwaaɛl/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn, spin, whirl. 2. (*by*
trope) to go back and forth, come and go.

^ੴੳੳ *vai* /wə́j/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn, rotate; to turn or look in
 all directions. 2. (*by trope*) to be watchful, vigilant, on
 guard (the alert); to be alert, awake, animated, quick; to
 be keen, smart, bright, capable. Cf. -*bai*.

**khvai* /kwaj/ [Presumably influenced by Vietnamese *quay* 'to
 turn, spin; to roast on a spit, be roasted'; note also
 Vietnamese *khoái* 'fast, quick']. 1. (*tr.*) to turn
 (*meat, etc.*) on a spit. 2. (*intr.*) to be roasted on a
 spit.

ravai /rwə́j/ [OK **rvai* /rβə́j/]. (*tr.*) to turn, rotate, re-
 volve; to spin (*cotton, silk, etc.*).

OK *rañhvai* /rəŋβə́j/ [K.155A: 10 (A.D. 578-777)]. one
 who spins (*cotton, etc.*), spinner.

lvai /lwə́j/. (*intr.*) to be springy, supple, flexible.

-^ੴੳੳੳੳੳ -*voh* /-wóh/. to part, open. Cf. *buh*, *-bēh*, *boh*, *-bah*,
-vesa, *veh*, *vah*.

khvoh /kwaoh/. (*intr.*) to come off or open with a snap.

cravoh /crawaoh/. (*intr.*) to be open-mouthed, gaping.

វាំង *vām̐ña* /weəŋ/ [OK *vañ* ~ *vāñ*(ñ) /βaŋ/ (K.9: 12, A.D. 639; K. 56D: 36, A.D. 878-977; K.206: 9, A.D. 1042), in toponyms; > Thai วัง /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*, *viña*, *vñña*, *viana*, *-veña*, *vēña*.

ravām̐ña /rweəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to go around, make rounds, patrol. 2. (*by extension*) to be on (stand) guard, be watchful.

OK *rañvāñ* /rəŋβan/ [K.697B: 14 (A.D. 878-977)]. patrol, sentry, sentinel, guard, picket.

sravām̐ña /srəwaŋ/. 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*).

វាះ *vah̐* /weəh/ [OK *vah̐* /βah/ (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. *buh̐*, *-bēh̐*, *boh̐*, *-bah̐*, *-vesa*, *veh̐*, *-voḥ̐*.

khvah̐ /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.

gravah̐ /krəweəh/. 1. (*intr.*) to be wide open, gaping. 2. (*intr.*) to be deeply notched or indented. Cf. *dravah̐*.

dravah̐ /trəweəh/ = *gravah̐*.

[*ravah̐* /rweəh/]

rañvah̐ /ruŋweəh/. 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. *'añvah̐*.

svah̐ /swah/. (*intr.*) to thread one's way through a narrow opening, find a way through; to struggle, strive, do one's utmost.

**'añvah̐* /qəŋweəh/ = *rañvah̐*.

S

𑀲 sa /saa/ [OK so ~ 'so /soo/ [K.748: 11, A.D. 613; K.420: 48, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be white, colorless, pallid; (*of complexion*) to be clear, free of blemish, fair; (*by trope*) to be pure, free of defilement, innocent, guiltless. 2. (*tr.*) to purify, clarify; (*by trope*) to enquire into, probe, examine; to find out, discover, reveal; (*by restriction: to capture by probing*) to catch (*fish*) with a spear or harpoon.

sna /snaa/. fish-spear, harpoon; pike.

sla /slla/. 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 ~ samḷa /samlaa/ [OK samlo /sənlōo/ (K.154: 5, A.D. 684)]. stew; sauce.

samṇa /samnaa/ [MK samna /səmnōo/ (IMA 32: 23, A.D. 1687)]. the white metals: lead, zinc, tin, etc.

𑀲𑀸 saka /saak/ [OK sak(k) ~ sag /sook/ (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.

samṇaka /samnaak/. skin, hide, shell, hard outer skin.

rasaka /rsaak/. (*intr.*) to be skinned, peeled, stripped.

𑀲𑀸 ṣaka /sook/. 1. (*tr.*) to thrust, stick, shove into; to fit or insert (into); (*of a spirit*) to enter (*medium*). 2. (*by trope*) to drop a hint in order to squelch. Cf. cuka, -ṇuka, suka.

𑀲𑀸 saṇa /saṇṇ/ [OK soṇ ~ saṇ /soṇṇ/ (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. tāṇa.

snaṇa /snaṇṇ/ [OK snaṇ ~ snoṇ /snoṇṇ/ (K.138: 24, A.D. 620, male slave name; K.420: 11, A.D. 1078-1177)]. 1. means of repayment, return (*for obligation*). 2. (*archaic*) an official who replaces his superior: replacement. 3. representative, substitute, delegate.

samṇaṇa /samṇaṇ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) giving back: re-
turn, repayment, restoration, restitution, requital. 2.
(*that which is given back*) repayment, compensation, re-
imbursement.

*សង្ស័រ *saṇa sūra* /saṇ sòor/. 1. (*intr.*, *to pay back in words*)
to reply, respond. 2. (*by extension*) to talk, chat, con-
verse, gossip. ~ សួរសង *sūra saṇa* /sòor saṇ/. 1. (*intr.*)
to chat, chatter, banter. 2. (*by extension*) to pass the
time, loiter, dally, loaf.

*phsaṇa*¹ *phsūra* ~ *phsūra phsaṇa*¹ /psaṇ psòor ~ psòor psaṇ/.
(*intr.*) to dawdle, waste time, loaf.

-សង់ *-saṇa* /-saṇ/. to raise, lift. Cf. *sa'ṇa*, *sāṇa*.

sraṇa /sraṇ/². (*intr.*) to be raised up; elevated; to be
high, lofty, towering.

phsaṇa /psaṇ/². 1. (*intr.*) to be high, on high, aloft,
overhead, airborne; to lift oneself, rise, take wing,
leave the ground, move skyward, float up; to mount,
climb, ascend. 2. (*tr.*) to raise up, esp. to exalt,
glorify; to offer up (*prayers*); *phsaṇa breṇa*: (*to offer
oneself to fate or chance*) to venture, risk, hazard.

សង់¹ *sa'ṇa* /saṇ/ [OK *saṇ* /səṇ/ (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. *-saṇa*, *sāṇa*.

OK *snaṇ* /snaṇ/ [K.137: 2 (A.D. 578-677)]. 1. (*act or fact
of*) raising, founding. 2. (*that which is raised*) edi-
fice, foundation.

samṇa'ṇa /samṇaṇ/ [OK *samṇaṇ* /səmṇaṇ/ (K.248: 9, A.D. 978-
1077)]. 1. raising, setting up, erection, elevation.
2. edifice, building, house, monument.

-ស៊ប់ *-sapa* /-sapa/. to cover, protect. Cf. *-ṭapa*, *-ṭa'pa*,
ṭopa, *tapa*, *-sā'pa*, also *da'pa*, *dā'pa*.

snapa /sapa/ [OK *snap* /snaṇ/ (K.831: 1, A.D. 968) 'cov-
er']. shroud, pall. *Whence*, by reduction of initial
cluster, *napa* /naṇ/: mat in which one wraps oneself
for protection against insects and dew when sleeping
out of doors.

सु^१ sa'pa /sap/. 1. (*tr.*) to suck (up, in); to pump (*air, liquid*). 2. (*intr.*) to pump (up and down, back and forth).

sna'pa /snap/. pump; piston; bellows.

सु^२ sabva /sap/^१ [P sabba (= Skt sarva)]. 1. all, the whole. 2. every one, each one; every, each.

phsabva /psap/^१. 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 /bansap/ = phsabva.

सु^३ sabva /sap/^२ [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.^१

samṇabva /samṇap/. favorite, darling, pet.

phsabva /psap/^२. 1. (*tr.*) to touch, join, meet. 2. (*intr.*) to be touching, contiguous, adjoining.

prasabva /prasap/ [OK prasap /prəsap/. 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.

सु^४ sama /sam/ [MK sam /səm/ (IMA 3A: 53, A.D. 1579?); OK sam /səm/ (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 smæ, jhama.

-सु^५ -sara /-sar/. to enquire into, investigate. Cf. sa.

smara /smaar/. (*archaic*) title of an officer of a court of law who reports the statements of witnesses.

सु^६ sa'la /sal/ [OK sal /sol/ (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-

^१See also Headley, II: 1074a.

fluorous, in excess; (*by deverbalization*) excessively. Cf. -ca'la, cāla, cā'la, ja'la, -sā'la.

samṇa'la /samṇal/ [OK samṇall ~ samṇal /səmṇol/ (K.257N: 22, A.D. 994; K.235D: 16, A.D. 1052)]. remainder, balance, leavings, dregs.

[phsa'la /psal/]

pansa'la /bansal/. (*tr.*) to keep as sth. left over, e. g. spare part; to save (part of), put aside, nurse, husband.

-សស' -sa'sa /-sah/. to be empty. Cf. soh.

sra'sa /srah/². (*intr.*, of liquid) to be dried up after percolating.

-សា -sā /-saa/. to have great worth or potency. Cf. sāra, -sāla.

snā /snaa/, occurring in snā ṭai: piece of work by or from the hand of a master: masterpiece, masterwork. Cf. samṇā.

samṇā /samnaa/. 1. (*act, fact or quality of being skilled*) skill, dexterity, art, aptitude, capability, proficiency. 2. (*that which is skillfully executed*) skilled work, art, craftsmanship; samṇā (ṭai): masterpiece. Cf. snā, samṇāra.

phsā /psaa/. (*intr.*, of pain, passions, etc.) to be intense, agonizing, burning.

សាក sāka /saak/. 1. (*tr.*) to mark, brand (*convict*). 2. (*by extension*) to copy, duplicate. Cf. sāk'ka.

samṇāka /samnaak/. 1. mark, brand. 2. copy, duplicate.

-សាក -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.

សាក៍ *sā'ka /sak/*. 0. to prick. 1. (*tr.*) to tattoo. 2. tattoo. Cf. *cā'ka, sāka*.

-សាក៍ *-sā'ka /-sak/*. to lodge, take shelter. Cf. *ṭā'ka, ṭuka, ṭeka, duka*, also *ṭa'ka, -ṭoka, toka*.

**snā'ka /snak/*. (*intr., colloquial*) to put up (stop) for the night, spend the night, camp. Cf. *thnā'ka*.

samnā'ka ~ samṇā'ka /samnak/. 1. lodging for the night, overnight shelter; [MK (RSP 4224)] camp, bivouac. 2. (*intr.*) to halt for the night, stop overnight. Cf. *ṭamṇā'ka*.

សាង *sāṅa /saṅ/* [OK *sāṅ /saṅ/* (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. *-saṅa, sa'ṅa*.

OK *snāṅ /snaṅ/* [K.493: 24 (A.D. 657)]. 1. means, instrument or way of performing a pious work; *snāṅ niṣkraya*: means of compensation, way of making a return. 2. one who performs a pious work.

sraṅāṅa /sranaṅ/ [Anomalous expansion of **snāṅa*]. (*archaic*) spacious roofed shelter built in high tree, for protection against wild beasts and weather.

s'āṅa /sqaṅ/ [OK *sa'āṅ /sqaṅ/* (K.258A: 14, *post* A.D. 1107)]. 1. (*tr.*) to make or build with art, construct and embellish. 2. (*intr.*) to be beautifully made.

saṅ'āṅa /samqaṅ/. 1. articles of adornment, jewelry, toilet accessories. 2. (*tr.*) to beautify, embellish; (*by trope*) to purify (*heart, mind*).

samṇāṅa /samnaṅ/. 1. good work, pious deed, anything done out of devotion. 2. fruit of good works: blessing, (good) fortune, luck.

សាច *sāca /saac/*. 1. (*tr.*) to scatter, splash. 2. (*by extension*) to throw out, eject, reject, discard. Cf. *sā'ca*.

snāca /sqaac/. (*intr.*) to throw off light: to gleam, sparkle; to be brilliant, radiant, *esp. to emit a white or metallic light*.

samṇāca /samṇaac/. 1. (*intr.*) to appear, come out into the open; (*of metallic glint*) to be frightening. 2. (*tr.*) to strike the attention of, impress, star-

tle, alarm.

snāca /snaac/. scoop, bailer; ladle; bucket of water-wheel.

prasāca /prasaac/. (*intr.*) to scatter (*rapidly*).

rasāca /rsaac/. 1. (*intr.*) to be scattered, strewn, be in disorder or confusion. 2. (*tr.*) to scatter, strew, litter.

-សាថ' -sā'ca /-sac/. to scatter. Cf. sāca.

khsā'ca /ksac/ [MK ksāca ~ khsēca /ksac/ (K.261/3°: 17, A. D. 1639; K.295: 2, A.D. 1478-1677); OK ksac /ksac/ (K. 505: 21, A.D. 639, unidentified cloth?) 'to be loose, open', with khsac, khsāc, kṣaca, ksec /ksac/ (K.256E/1°: 17, A.D. 878-977, toponym; K.255: 25, A.D. 978; K.257S: 12, A.D. 994, in personal title; K.293/5°: 2, A.D. 1178-1277, toponym; K.413B: 16, A.D. 1361)]. 0. to be loose, granular. 1. sand.

សាញ sāña /saṅ/. 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. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -tāña, -tā'ña, -sā'ña, also dāña, -dœña.

smāña /smaṅ/. (*intr.*) to be tangled, jumbled, mixed up.

samṇāña /samnaṅ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be all stringy, fibrous. 2. (*by trope*) to be fussy, fastidious.

[sasāña /ssaṅ/]

*samsāña /samsaṅ/. (*intr.*) to be repetitious, harping; (*by extension*) to be irritating, annoying, boring.

-សាញ' -sā'ña /-saṅ/. (woven or weaving) fiber, thread. Cf. -ṭāña, -ṭā'ña, -tāña, -tā'ña, sāña, also dāña, -dœña.

samṇā'ña /samnaṅ/. 1. netting. 2. finely-woven net; cast-net.

msā'ña /msaṅ/ [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.

𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺 *sā'ta /sat/*. 1. (*intr.*) to float (*on water, in air*); to drift; (*by trope*) to drift as a vagabond, wander, roam. 2. (*by trope, of hair and the like*) to hang loose, stream.

saṃnā'ta /samnat/. 1. flotsam, driftage. 2. floating hulk.

**sasā'ta /ssat/*. (*intr.*) to be afloat, keep floating.

[*phsā'ta /psat/*]

pansā'ta /bansat/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to float: to set afloat, launch, let drift; (*by trope*) to set adrift as a vagabond: to drive out, banish, expel. 2. (*tr., of river*) to carry, bear, convey (*sediment, logs, etc.*).

rasā'ta /rsat/. 1. (*intr.*) to be afloat, drifting. 2. (*by trope, of cloth or thread*) to fray, come unraveled.

-𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺 *-sāna /-saan/*. to be peaceful. Cf. *sānta*.

sraṇāna /sranaan/ [Anomalous expansion of **sāna*], occurring in *sraṇuka sraṇāna*: (*intr.*) to be pleasant and tranquil, agreeable and quiet.

𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺 *sānta /saan/* [Skt *śānta* (= 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 /bansaan/*. 1. (*tr.*) to calm, allay, placate. 2. (*tr.*) to pacify (*territory, population*), restore peace and order in/among.

𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺 *sāpa /saap/*. 1. (*tr.*) to scatter, sow broadcast, spread; (*by trope*) to distribute, disseminate; (*by further trope*) to throw to the winds, squander, dissipate. 2. (*intr.*) to be dissipated, weak, divested of potency, esp. venom, supernatural power; (*of water*) to be unsalted, fresh; (*of foods*) to be flat, bland, tasteless, insipid; (*by trope, of personalities, books, etc.*) to be dull, vapid, uninteresting.

OK *snāp /snaap/* [K.689: 16 (A.D. 578-777)] = *saṃnāpa*.

saṃnāpa /samnaap/. 1. (*act, fact or operation of*) sowing, planting. 2. (*that which is sown*) sown rice, seedling.

[*phsāpa /psaap/*]

pansāpa /bansaap/. 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*).

๓๒๗ *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. -ṭapa, -ṭa'pa, ṭopa, tapa, -sapa, also da'pa, dā'pa.

snā'pa /snap/ [OK *snāp* ~ *snāp* /snap/ (K.831: 1, A.D. 968; K.669C: 4, A.D. 972) 'guard, protector, armor'; > Thai สนับ /sanàp/]. 1. (*intr.*, of *undergrowth*) to be thick, dense. 2. *undergrowth, underbrush; swaddling clothes; any type of habiliment 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.

-๓๒๘ *-sāma* /-saam/. to repeat, reproduce. Cf. *sām*, *śām*.

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 /sramaam/ [Anomalous expansion of **smāma*]. (*intr.*, to be covered with many small particles or pieces) to have hair or fluff adhering to one's person.

samṇāma /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.

๓๒๘ *sāya* /saaj/ [Cf. Thai สาย /sāj/ '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*, -ñāya, -sē, -sai, -soya.

[*srāya* /sraaj/]

sārāya /saaraaj/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 /trasaaj/. (*intr.*) to spread (out), extend; to be spreading, open, extended.

phsāya /psaaj/. 1. (*tr.*) to spread, scatter; to pour out, spill; (*by trope*) to disseminate, broadcast, publish, announce. 2. (*intr.*) to shoot or spring up/out, gush, spurt, spout, squirt, fly up/out. 3. spread, diffusion, distribution, extension.

rasāya /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* /saar/ [Skt/P *sāra*]. 1. substance, essence, heart, pith, choicest part; value, worth; gist, purport, message, text. 2. (*intr.*) to have great worth or manly vigor, be virile or strong. Cf. *-sā*, *-sāla*.

**saṃnāra* /somnaar/ [MK **saṃnāra* /somnaar/, > Thai สำเนา /sāmnaan/]. 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.

-सारा *-sāra* /-saar/. gum, resin. Cf. *jāra*.

phsāra /psaar/². 0. to join (*two members*) with gum, glue, or the like. 1. (*tr.*) to stick (fasten) together, solder, weld. 2. (*by trope*) to reconcile (*contending parties*).

pansāra /bansaar/. 1. (*act or fact of*) joining, gluing together, soldering. 2. (*point or place of joining*) join, joint, seam.

-साल *-sāla* /-saal/. 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.

samṇāla /samnaal/. fondness, friendship.

krasāla /krasaal/. (*intr.*, *rājasabḍa*) to take exercise, disport oneself, divert oneself, go on an excursion for *pleasure*, have a good time, relax.

សាល់ *sā'la* /sal/. 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* /psal/]

pansā'la /bansal/. (*tr.*) to create a surplus or residue of; to leave over.

-សាវ់ *-sāva* /-saaw/¹. to draw, haul.

srāva /sraaw/. (*tr.*) to draw (*rope, cord*) from a coil or ball, pull (*yarn*) from a skein.

khsāva /ksaaw/. Expressive for the soft sibilance of sth. rubbing or being rubbed.

krasāva /krasaaw/. (*tr.*) to draw towards oneself esp. with both arms.

rasāva /rsaaw/. 1. (*intr.*, of a collectivity, as a company of ants) to crawl along in silence. 2. attenuated form of *khsāva*.

-សាវ់ *-sāva* /-saaw/². to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sūva, -sau.

[*smāva* /smaaw/. See *smau*].

sāva mīva /saaw maaw/ [Anomalous expansion of **smāva*].
1. *Nephelium lappaceum* Linn. (Sapindaceæ) or *N. longanum*, rambutan. 2. *Passiflora edulis* Sims (Passifloraceæ), *P. fœtida*, or *P. quadrangularis* Linn., passion-flower.

ស៊ីន *siṅa* /səṅ/ [OK *siṅ* /siṅ/ (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. *jhīṅa*.

smiṅa /sməṅ/ [OK *smiṅ* /smiṅ/ (K.873: 17, A.D. 921), 'resident priest']. 1. magician, sorcerer; medium. 2. (*slang*) to be dead as a doornail. 3. *smiṅa smādha*: to be locked in meditation, deep in contemplation.

samṇiṅa /samnəṅ/. 1. (of monks) reclining position, sleeping posture. 2. (of monks) sleeping-place, bed, pallet.

-សីង *-siṅa* /-səŋ/ [Cf. OK *sin* /sin/ (K.138: 7, A.D. 620)]. to be other, different. Cf. *sina*, *-seṅa*.

phsiṅa /psəŋ/ = *phseṅa*.

*សីត *sita* /sət/¹ [MK; cf. Old Mon *kcit* /kcøt/ 'to die']. (*intr.*) to die. Cf. *-siata*.

សីត *sita* /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.

snita /snət/. 1. fine-toothed comb (*used chiefly for delousing*). 2. (*comb-like formation*) hand of bananas, cluster, bunch.

spita /sbət/² [OK *spid* ~ *spit* /sbit/ (K.54: 15, A.D. 629; K.137: 3, A.D. 578-677)]. ritual act of pouring water, *esp.* purification by means of pouring water: libation, lustration.

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.

samṅita /samṅət/. operation of casting (*metals*).

sasita /ssət/. 1. (*intr., of birds*) to pluck repeatedly at one's feathers, preen. 2. (*by trope*) to preen, primp. 2. (*tr.*) to hackle (*fibers*).

*សីន *sina* /sən/ [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. *-siṅa*, *-seṅa*.

prasina /prasən/, occurring alone or as *prasina* (*pæ*) *jā* ~ *prasina nā* (*pæ*) *jā*: in case, in the event that; if ever.

-सिल -sila /-səl/¹. to inch forward. Cf. -cwra, ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sw, -swra, -scera, -siana, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

msila /msəl/. 0. last night. 1. yesterday. Cf. rasiala.

-सिल -sila /-səl/². to practice, cultivate. Cf. sīla.

smila /sməl/. 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.

सि -sī /sii/ [OK cya /ciiə/ (K.415: 5, A.D. 877)]. 1. (tr., vulgar) to eat; (by trope) to take or consume (fuel, time); (of water, acids) to eat away (at), corrode, erode, pit; (of a comb, tool) to bite; (of gears) to be engaged; (of colors) to match. 2. (by further trope) to earn (wages, salary), win (at cards), take or accept (bribe). Cf. -cī, also soya, svoya, jhī.

[phsī /psii/]

panšī /bansii/. 1. (tr.) to let (cattle) graze, pasture (animals). 2. (by trope) to etch (metals); to match (colors, materials, etc.).

*prašī /prasii/. 1. (reciprocal) to bite one another. 2. (by trope) to engage, be pitted or matched against, one another.

सिल sīla /səl/ [Skt śīla (= P sīla)]. 1. practice or cultivation of morality. 2. moral or ethical conduct; morality, moral principle; virtue, piety. Cf. -sila.

सिक sika /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.

sbika /spýk/ [Presumably for earlier *spik /sbyk/]. 1. (intr.) to be lifeless, inert, unfeeling, insensitive. 2. (by trope) to be languid, indolent.

sambika /sampýk/. derogatory form of sbika.

samṇika /samnyk/. 1. hard usage, wear-and-tear, attrition, erosion. 2. worn-out part.

*khsika /ksýk/ [Perhaps 'to be beset by sorrow, woebegone'],

occurring only in *khsika khsula*: to sob with grief,

phsika /psỳk/ [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* /bansỳk/. (*tr.*) to wear down or out.

ສືບ *-sipa* /-sỳp/. *onomatopœia* for soft friction.

khsipa /ksỳp/. (*intr.*) to whisper; to murmur.

rasipa /rsỳp/. 1. (*intr.*) to be whispered, audible only as a low murmur. 2. (*intr.*) to tingle, tickle.

ສືມ *sima* /sỳm/. 0. to stay; to lag, be slow. 1. (*intr.*) to advance slowly; (*by deverbalization*) then, next; later, afterwards.

snima /snỳm/. accumulated dirt or grime.

[*sasima* /ssỳm/]

sansima /sansỳm/. (*intr.*) to move hesitantly, by fits and starts, gradually.

ສຸກ *suka* /sok/. 0. to stop up, block; to cram, tuck in. 1. placenta, afterbirth. Cf. *cuka*, *-ñuka*, *šaka*.

[*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.

ສຸກ *-suka* /-sok/. to be pleasant; to be content. Cf. *sukha*.

**snuka* /snok/ [Dialectal (*e.g., Trà-vinh*); whence Thai สุก /sanuk/ 'to be pleasant, delightful']. (*intr.*) to be easy, not difficult. Cf. *sranuka*.

sranuka /sranok/ [MK *sranuka* /srɔnok/ (*Lpœka '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.

सुख^१ *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*.

सुद्ध^१ *suddha* /sot/ [Skt *śuddha* (= P *suddha*) 'perfect, pure, blameless']. 1. (*intr.*) to be pure, spotless, clean, clear, virtuous. 2. (*intr.*) to be unmixed, simple, homogeneous; to be exclusive, absolute.

[*phsuddha* /psot/]

pansuddha /bansot/. (*tr.*) to purify, clarify, purge.

सुल^१ *sula* /sol/. (*tr.*) to introduce (*usually delicately*) into a narrow orifice (*e.g., ear, rectum*); to stick into, insert. Cf. *cūla*, *-ja'la*, *jula*, *sūla*, also *-cwra*, *swra*, etc.

sasula /ssol/. (*tr.*) to force one's way into by wriggling or squirming. Cf. *trasula*.

trasula /trasol/ = *sasula*.

rasula /rsol/. (*intr., of a collectivity*) to disappear into an opening by crouching or otherwise making oneself small.

सुस^१ *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*.

saṃṇusa /samnoh/. (*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*).

raṃsusa /rumsoh/. (*tr.*) to purify;² to fluff up.

-सुः *-suḥ* /-soh/. to comprehend or cover the whole. Cf. *susa*,

¹With thanks to Headley, I: 338a.

²Cf. Headley, II: 900b.

soḥ.

sruḥ /sroh/. (*intr.*) to be of one mind, agree with one another, see eye to eye. Cf. ruḥ.

samruḥ /samroh/. (*tr.*) to bring (in)to agreement, make peace between.

ស្លុក sūka /sòok/. (*tr.*) to bribe, corrupt, suborn.

samṇūka /samnòok/. bribe, (illicit) gift.

-ស្លុត -sūta /-sòot/. to chant, recite. Cf. sūtra.

smūta /smòot/ [OK smvat /smuuət/ (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*.

OK samṇvat /səmnuuət/ [K.152: 17 (A.D. 878-1077); K.125: 1 (A.D. 1001)]. 1. (*act or fact of*) chanting: chant, recitation, incantation. 2. (*act or fact of*) praying: prayer, supplication, plea.

ស្លុត sūtra /sòot/ [OK svat /suuət/ (K.67A: 4, A.D. 978-1177), > Thai สวด /sùət/ '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; *sūtra 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.

ស្លុន sūna /sòon/ [OK *son /soon/]. 1. (*tr.*) to work (*clay*). 2. (*tr.*) to make or shape (*sth.*) in clay.

spūna /sbòon/ [Cf. OK spun /sbuun/? (K.1: 7, A.D. 578-777)].
(*place where human clay is modeled*) womb, uterus.

smūna /smòon/ [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.

*samṇūna /samnòon/. (*act, art or result of working in clay*) pottery, ceramics.

ស្លុម sūma /sòom/ [OK som /soom/ (K.939: 8, A.D. 578-677) ~ svam /suuəm/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 898)]. (*tr.*) to beg, entreat, im-

plore, plead; to ask for, request. Cf. *sum*.

smūma /smòom/. beggar, cadger; mendicant; supplicant. Cf. *smum*.

samṇūma /samnòom/. 1. (*act, fact or practice of*) begging (*alms, favor, boon*). 2. plea, supplication, request.

ស្ទុន *sūra* /sòor/ [OK **svar* /suuər/, < Skt *svara* (= P *sara*)]. 1. sound, noise; voice, cry. 2. (*intr.*) to make a sound, utter a cry.

snūra /snòor/. sound, noise.

-ស្ទុន *-sūra* /-sòor/. to advance with caution. Cf. *-cwra*, *ciara*, *cera*, *jara*, *iwra*, *jora*, *-jola*, *-sila*, *-sūla*², *-sw*, *swra*, *-særa*, *-siana*, *siara*, *-siala*, *-sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

phsūra /psòor/. 1. (*intr.*) to be hesitant, indecisive, dilatory; to dilly-dally. 2. (*tr.*) to hold back, delay (*doing sth.*).

-ស្ទុល *-sūla* /-sòol/¹ to insert, introduce. Cf. *cūla*, *-ja'la*, *jula*, *sula*, also *-cwra*, *swra*, etc.

snūla /snòol/¹. 1. stuffing (*of meat, pastry*). 2. core.

-ស្ទុល *-sūla* /-sòol/². to follow along a line. Cf. *-cwra*, *ciara*, *cera*, *jara*, *iwra*, *jora*, *-jola*, *-sila*, *-sūra*, *-sw*, *swra*, *-særa*, *-siana*, *siara*, *-siala*, *-sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

snūla /snòol/². axis; axle, axletree.

-ស្ទុន *-sūva* /-sòow/. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. *-sāva*, *-sau*.

spūva /sbòow/ [OK *spū* /sbuu/ (K.412: 13, A.D. 978-1077) ~ *chpū* /cbuu/ (K.260S/2°, A.D. 1094)]. various grasses used as thatch, esp. *Imperata cylindrica*.

srūva /sròow/ [OK *srū* ~ *sru* /sruu/ (K.79: 9, A.D. 639; K.910: 14, A.D. 651)]. paddy, standing or unhusked rice, as opposed to *'añkara* or husked (but uncooked) rice.

sramūva /sramòow/ [Anomalous expansion of **smūva*]. (*intr.*) to be hairy, hirsute; to have a thick, unkempt mustache or beard. Cf. *sāva māva*, *smau*.

-ស្វ *-sw /-sùuə/*. to make a line; to inch forward. Cf. *-ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, swra¹, -swla, -særa, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera*, also *cāra, cūra*.

snw /snùuə/. 1. footbridge consisting of a pole, plank or log. 2. cord for drying laundry. 3. tightrope.

ស្វន *swana /sùuən/* [OK *svan /suuən/* (K.137: 13, A.D. 578-677); > Thai *สวน /sǔən/* '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.

sñwna /sɲùuən/ [OK *sñvan /sɲuuən/* (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.

samñwna /samɲùuən/. 1. good grooming, elegant or natty appearance; swank, foppery; propriety. 2. tenor, purport, full significance.

ស្វយ *swya /sùuəj/* [Chinese (*CLK*, item 281)]. (fixed) tax, poll-tax, duty, impost; tribute.

samñwya /samɲùuəj/. taxes collectively, duties, dues.

ស្វវ *swra /sùuər/¹* [Perhaps same item as *swra²*]. 1. (*intr.*) to advance with caution, proceed with care, inch or creep forward. 2. (*tr.*) to walk along the narrow surface of, cross by means of a narrow way, *as a log over a stream*. Cf. *-ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -særa, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera*, also *cāra, cūra*.

**saswra /ssùuər/*. (*intr.*) to ease oneself forward, walk cautiously; to sneak, steal, skulk. Cf. *sasiara*.

**phswra /psùuər/*. [MK] earth rampart.

ស្វវ *swra /sùuər/²* [Perhaps 'to approach, as with a petition' and same item as *swra¹*]. 1. (*tr.*) to ask, enquire of. 2. (*intr.*) to ask, pose a question or problem. 3. (*tr.*) to ask after the health of; to greet, salute; to visit. Cf. *cūla, -ja'la, jula, sula, sūla*.

samñwra ~ samwra /samɲùuər/. 1. (*act or fact of*) asking, questioning: question, problem, inquiry, interrogation. 2. greeting, salutation; visit.

ស៊ីយ ស្មោយ /saaəj/. 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, -həya, -'uya, also -ruya etc. and hoyā.

spəya /sbaaəj/. 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.

-ស៊ីន -sœra /-saaər/. to make a line, write. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -siana, siara, -siala, -sera, also cāra, cūra.

sarasœra /saarsaaər/ [Doublet of sarasera; MK sarasera /sœarsəər/ (IMA 38: 3c, A.D. 1701)¹]. 1. (*intr.*) to write a eulogy. 2. (*by extension*) to eulogize, praise, laud, commend.

prasœra /prasaaər/. (*intr.*) to be praiseworthy, laudable; to be noble, excellent.

-ស៊ីក -siaka /-sìiək/. to rustle. Cf. -sāka.

khsiaka /ksìiək/. *onomatopœia for soft friction, as of wind or sth. dragging.*

trasiaka /trasìiək/. (*intr., of breeze*) to blow lightly but steadily.

ស៊ីង siana /sìiəŋ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 270), probably through Thai ស៊ីយ /sìiəŋ/]. (*rājasabda*) brah sūra siana: voice. Cf. -seña.

saṃṇiana /samnìiəŋ/ [Cf. Thai សំណើយ /səmniəŋ/]. voice quality, timbre, resonance; voice.

ស៊ីត siata /sìiət/. 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 /snìiət/. 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

¹Vid. S. Pou, BEFEO LXII: 315, note 2.

lover, paramour; ruse, strategem (*in battle*).

**sasiata* /ssìiət/. (*intr.*) to enter by stealth with light, quick movements.

msiata /msìiət/. trick, design.

-ស៊ាត *-siata* /-sìiət/. to die. Cf. *sita*.

[*phsiata* /psìiət/]

**pansiata* /bansìiət/. (*tr.*, *archaic*) to kill, slay.

-ស៊ាន *-siana* /-sìiən/. to make a line, write. Cf. *-ciara*, *cera*, *jara*, *jwra*, *jora*, *-jola*, *-sūra*, *-swla*, *-særa*, *siara*, *-siala*, *-sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

smiana /smìiən/ [Thai ស្រីម័យ /samĭən/, < OK **smer* /smeer/ or MK **smera* /smeer/]. scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk.

krasiana /krasìiən/. style of fine calligraphy.

ស៊ារ *siara* /sìiər/. 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*, *-særa*, *-siana*, *-siala*, *-sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

sasiara /ssìiər/. (*intr.*) to inch forward or sneak forward with light, quick movements. Cf. *saswra*.

-ស៊ាល *-siala* /-sìiəl/. to ease forward. Cf. *-ciara*, *cera*, *jara*, *jwra*, *jora*, *-jola*, *-sūra*, *-swla*, *-særa*, *-siana*, *siara*, *-sera*, also *cāra*, *cūra*.

rasiala /rsìiəl/. 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.

-ស៊ែន *-seña* /-sèeŋ/¹. to be other, different. Cf. *-siña*, *sina*.

phseña /psèeŋ/. (*intr.*) to be other, otherwise, different; to be separate, apart. Whence *phseña-phseña*: to be various, sundry, diverse, miscellaneous. Cf. *phsiña*.

-សេនា -seña /-sèeŋ/². sound, voice. Cf. *siaña*.

[sleña /slèeŋ/]

sam̃eña /sam̃lèeŋ/. voice; sound, cry.

សេវា seba /saaɛp/ [OK seva /sɛɛp/ (K.829: 22, A.D. 978-1077); cf. *sevabhāra* (= *seva bhāra*?) at K.137: 1, A.D. 578-677); < stem of Skt/P √sev 'to dwell, frequent, resort to; to tend, wait upon, serve, devote oneself to, be addicted to']. 1. (*tr.*) to dwell or abide in; to frequent, haunt. 2. (*by trope*) to cultivate, practice; to give oneself over to, become a slave to, be addicted to. Cf. -sēba.

OK smev ~ smeva /smɛɛp/ [K.690S: y, w (A.D. 878-1077); K. 221S: 1 and K.221N: 25 (A.D. 1011);¹ cf. *smevya* at K. 194A: 44, 48, K.194B: 7, A.D. 1119²]. servant, minion, retainer, courtier.

-សេរា -sera /-sèer/. to make a line, inscribe. Cf. -ciara, cera, jara, jwra, jora, -jola, -sūra, -swla, -særa, -siana, siara, -siala, also cāra, cūra.

smera /smèer/. (*archaic*) scribe, copyist; amanuensis, secretary, clerk. Cf. *smiana*.

sarasera /saarsèer/ [OK srasir /srəsiir/ ~ sarsir /sərsiir/ (K.352N: 30, 31, A.D. 878-977); MK sasīra ~ sasira /ssiir/ (IMA 8: 29, A.D. 1625; IMA 24: 39, A.D. 1643); doublet of *sarasæra*]. (*tr.*) to inscribe, write.

-សេវា -seva /-sèew/ [Chinese (CLK, item 64)]. powder; niter, gunpowder. Cf. -sau.

mseva /msèew/. gunpowder. Cf. *ramseva*.

[raseva /rsèew/]

ram̃seva /rumsèew/ = mseva.

សេសា sesa /saach ~ sèeh/ [OK śeṣa /sɛɛh/ (K.590B: 3, A.D. 678-777), < Skt śeṣa (= P sesa) 'remainder, rest']. 1. remainder, excess, surplus, balance. 2. (*intr.*) to be left over, in excess; (*by extension*) to be left out, omitted.

sam̃esa /sam̃naach/. 1. remains, leavings, vestige, trace, relic. 2. (Cf. P ānisaṅsa) balance of *karma*; merit or

¹Cf. C III: 55 note 1 and 61 note 2.

²Cf. BEFEO, XLIII (1943-1946): 148 note 4.

𑀓𑀲 sē /saaɛ/ [Chinese (CLK, item 274)]. clan, lineage.

krasē /krasaɛ/. line, lineage, filiation.

-𑀓𑀲 -sē /-saaɛ/. cordage, line. Cf. cāya, -ñāya, sāya, -sai, -soya.

khsē /ksaaɛ/ [OK kse ~ khse /kseɛ/ (K.713B: 10, A.D. 893, male slave name; K. 669C: 7, A.D. 972);¹ > Thai 𑀓𑀲𑀓𑀲 /kras̄ɛ/]. 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.

𑀓𑀲𑀓𑀲 sēṅa /saaɛŋ/ [Cf. OK seṅ /seɛŋ/? (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.

snēṅa /snaaɛŋ/ [OK sneṅ /sneɛŋ/ (K.879: 5, A.D. 1041), 'horn'; but cf. Middle Mon sneṅ /sneŋ/ 'wing'³]. 1. poles or shafts for suspending or supporting a burden between two or more persons; litter, palanquin, stretcher. 2. (*animal*) horns.

[khsēṅa /ksaaɛŋ/. to carry or wear over the shoulder].

kansēṅa /kansaaɛŋ/ [OK kansēṅ /kənsɛɛŋ/ (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.

𑀓𑀲𑀓𑀲 sēna /saaɛn/ [Chinese (CLK, item 275)]. (*tr.*) to make an offering of food to the spirits of the dead,

samṇēna /samnaaɛn/. offering (*of food for the dead*).

-𑀓𑀲𑀓𑀲 -sēba /-saaɛp/. to frequent; to cultivate. Cf. seba.

samṇēba /samnaaɛp/. 1. (*act or fact of*) frequenting (*e.g., unsavory places of amusement*). 2. cultivation, practice; addiction, enslavement (*to passions*).

¹Cf. C I: 182 note 4.

²Cf. C III: 147 note 5.

³Cf. C V: 237 note 1.

-សៃ *-sai /-saj/*¹. line, thread. Cf. *cāya*, *-ñāya*, *sāya*, *-sē*, *-soya*.

[*khsai /ksaj/*. to be thin, slender].

*kansai /kansaj/*¹. stern, poop (*of boat*); back; crupper.

sarasai /sarsaj/ [Cf. OK *trasai /trəsəj/* (K.165N: 24, A.D. 952), in toponym, and Thai เส้นสาย /sên sǎaj/]. 1. thread, filament, hair, tendon, sinow; nerve; vein. 2. *numeral classifier for the foregoing*. Cf. *khsē*.

-ស៊ែ *-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.

សោក *soka /saaok/* [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.

sraṇoka /sranaaok/ [Anomalous expansion of **snoka*], occurring in *sraṇoḥ sraṇoka*: to grieve or mourn over, miss intensely.

saṃṇoka /samnaaok/. 1. (*act or fact of*) sorrowing, grieving. 2. sorrow, grief, sadness, affliction.

**khsoka /ksaaok/* [Cf. OK *ksok /ksook/?* (K.939: 7, A.D. 578-677)¹], occurring in *khsa'ta khsoka*: to be wretched, miserable.

-សោប *-sopa /-saaop/*. to embrace, hold with both arms. Cf. 'apa, opa, also 'ēpa.

krasopa /krasaaop/. (*tr.*) to take or hold in both arms, hug, clasp, embrace.

សោយ *soya /saaoj/* [MK *soya /sooj/* (K.261/2°: 26, A.D. 1578-1677); OK *svey /suuəj/* (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977) down to K.413B: 10 (A.D. 1361); perhaps for *ifx /-b-/* (= */-b-/?*) +

¹But cf. C V: 56 and note 3.

*-sey /-seej/, allomorph of šī /sii/; cf. doublet svoya].
 1. (*tr.*, *rājasabda*) to eat, ingest, partake of, consume; to drink, smoke. 2. (*by trope*, *rājasabda*) to take unto oneself, have the use or benefit of, enjoy, possess, rule. 3. = svoya. Cf. -cī, jhī, šī, svoya.

*snoya /snaoj/ [OK sañvey /snuəj/ (K.353S: 33, A.D. 878-977), in toponym]. (*rājasabda*) royal food and drink.

-សោយ -soya /-saoj/. to disperse, dissipate. Cf. cāya, -ñāya, sāya, -sē, -sai.

khsoya /ksaoj/. 0. to have one's strength dissipated. 1. (*intr.*) to be weak, feeble, debilitated. 2. (*by trope*) to be helpless, powerless.

kamsoya ~ kamsoya /kamsaoj/. 1. (*intr.*) to be (*characteristically or constitutionally*) weak. 2. weakling; jaded animal.

សោ : soḥ /saoh/ [OK soḥ /soh/? (K.138: 19, A.D. 620), in female slave name, ~ soh /soh/? (K.872S: 22, A.D. 878-977), in toponym; > Thai សោ : /sòq/]. 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.

sraṇoḥ /sranaoh/ [MK (*Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta*, 22a, A.D. 1620); anomalous expansion of *snoḥ]. 1. (*intr.*) to languish, be languid. 2. (*by restriction*) to be homesick, ill with nostalgia.

smoḥ /smaoh/ [MK *smoḥ* ~ *smoh* /smoh/ (*IMA* 3A: 49, A.D. 1579; *IMA* 7: 4, A.D. 1622); no connection with Old Mon *smoḥ* /smoh/ 'to be equal, alike', which Shorto identifies with Khmer *smæ* /smaaə/ (< 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.

sasoḥ /ssaoh/. (*tr.*) to untangle (*threads, hair, &c.*) with a comb. Cf. *sasoḥ 'andaña*: [MK (*RSP* 2791)] to talk of this and that, talk of trivial things; to say sweet nothings (*to s.o.*), flirt.

khsoḥ /ksaoh/. (*intr.*) to be dried up/out; (*by trope*) to be flat, tasteless.

phsoḥ /*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.

pansoḥ /*bansaoh*/ = *phsoḥ*.

rasoḥ /*rsaoh*/. 1. (*intr.*, of thread on spinning wheel, bobbin, etc.) to come unwound, break loose. 2. (*by trope*) to be exhausted and agitated.

raṃsoḥ /*rumsaoh*/. (*tr.*) to dry (*tobacco, etc.*).

-សៅ *-sau* /*-saw*/¹. to be hairy, grassy. Cf. *-sāva*, *-sūva*.

smau /*smaw*/ [OK *smau* /*sməw*/ (K.109N: 22, A.D. 655, female slave name; K.134: 28, A.D. 781)]. generic designation of grassy plants: grass, weed.

-សៅ *-sau* /*-saw*/² [Chinese (*CLK*, item 65)]. powder. Cf. *-seva*.

msau /*msaw*/. meal, flour.

សុំ *sum* /*som*/. (*tr.*) to beg, entreat; to ask, request. Cf. *sūma*.

smuṃ /*smom*/, occurring only in *smuṃ smūma*: [MK (*RSP* 764)] beggar, mendicant.

-សុំ *-sum* /*-som*/ [OK *sum* /*sum*/ (K.480: 15, A.D. 578-677); > Thai *สุ่ม* /*sūm*/ and *สุ่ม* /*sūm*/]. (*tr.*) to wind, roll, wrap up; to cover.

snuṃ /*snom*/. 1. [MK (*RSP* 580)] chignon. 2. (*archaic*) palace official charged with shrouding corpses of kings, conducting royal funerals, and keeping relics room.

samṇuṃ /*samnom*/. chignon; roll of documents; ball of yarn.

[*khsum* /*ksom*/]

kansuṃ /*kansom*/ [OK *kansuṃ* /*kənsom*/ (K.561: 24, A.D. 681), male slave name]. bundle of boughs tied together and used for catching small fish.

trasuṃ /*trasom*/. 1. (*intr.*, of foliage) to be dense, thick. 2. (*intr.*, of shadows) to be deep, intense.

សំ *sam* /*sam*/ [OK *sam* ~ *sam* /*səom*/ (K.557/600E: 1, A.D. 611; K.451N: 3, A.D. 680), < Skt *sama* (= P *sama*); doublet of *smæ*]. 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* /snaṃ/ (K.222: 15, A.D. 978-1077)¹]. royal concubine.

OK *smaṃ* /smaṃ/ [K.44B: 3 (A.D. 674)]. (*that which is associated or joined*) addition, complement; (*by denotation*) with the addition of.

samṇaṃ /samṇaṃ/. 1. suitability, propriety, appropriateness, seemliness; connection, bearing, relation, relevance. 2. (*intr.*) to be seemly, worthy; to be dignified, elegant.

[*sasaṃ* /sasaṃ/]

sansaṃ /sansaṃ/ [OK *sansaṃ* /sansaṃ/ (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 *psaṃ* ~ *phsaṃ* ~ *phsaṃ*(ma) /psaṃ/ (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.

**pansaṃ* /bansaṃ/. 1. (*tr.*) to fit together, match, harmonize, blend; to join, put together. 2. (*by trope*) to agree, be in keeping, with; to go with.

⁰*sāṃ* /saṃ/ [OK *sāṃ* /saṃ/ (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. ~ ⁰*śāṃ* /soṃ/. 0. to repeat. 1. (*tr.*) to be used (accustomed, habituated) to; to be inured, virtually immune, to. Cf. *-sāma*.

phsāṃ /psaṃ/. 0. to habituate. 1. (*tr.*) to place (*slip, cutting*) in the ground for the first time, to let it gather strength before permanent planting.

phśāṃ /psaṃ/. 1. (*tr.*) to accustom, habituate. 2. (*by trope*) to lead, lure.

pansaṃ /bansaṃ/. 1. (*tr.*) to muddle, blur; to confuse, obscure. 2. (*by restriction*) to overburden (*painting, drawing*) with too many strokes or lines.

¹Cf. C III: 44 note 2, 64 note 1.

សាមី *sāmīna* /saŋ/. (*intr.*) to be tame, domesticated, trained.

phsāmīna /psaŋ/. (*tr.*) to tame, domesticate, train.

សះ *saḥ* /sah/. 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 /psah/. 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 /bansaḥ/ = *phsaḥ*.

ស្នេហា *sne(ha)* /snaae/ [OK *sneha* /sneε(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*.

-ស្នេះ *-sneh* /-snèh/. to love. Cf. *sne(ha)*.

samṇeh /samnèh/. 1. (*intr.*) to be loving, tender, affectionate; to be amiable, affable, cordial. 2. (*intr.*) to converse pleasantly; *samṇeh samṇāla*: [MK (*RSP*, *passim*)] to speak amicably, converse on a friendly footing.

ស្នេច *spatha* /sbat/ [OK *śapata* ~ *śapatha* /səbət/ (K.878: 7, A.D. 898; K.262S: 10, A.D. 983)]. (*tr.*) to take an oath, swear, vow (*to do, not to do*).

samṇpatha ~ *samṇpatha* /sambat/. oath, sworn word, vow.

ស្នេម *smœ* /smaaə/ [OK *sme* /sməə/ (K.910: 8, A.D. 651), in female slave name; cf. K.152: 21 (A.D. 878-1077); doublet of *sam*, < Skt *sama* 'same, equal, like, similar; even, smooth, flat, plain, level; constant, unchanged, impartial, equable, indifferent'; > Thai ស្នេម */saməə/*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be equal, equivalent, comparable. 2. (*intr.*) to be even, alike.

OK *sanme* /sənməə/ [K.561: 23 (A.D. 681)]. 1. (*tr.*) to equate, liken, compare. 2. equality, equivalence, parity, community.

ស្រាប *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.

𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀓 *sloka* /sllaok/³ [Skt *śloka* 'couplet, stanza, esp. in the *anuṣṭubh'*]. 1. any brahmanic stanza or text. 2. kind of simple rhyme.

samloka /samllaok/. 1. a *śloka* quatrain. 2. the *śloka* rhyme scheme.

𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀓 *svoya* /swaaoj/ [OK *svey* /suuəj/ (K.175W: 10, A.D. 878-977), perhaps < older */sβəəj/, for ifx /-b-/ (= /-β-/?) + *-sey /-seej/, allomorph of *śī* /sii/; cf. doublet *soya*]. 1. = *soya*. 2. (*tr.*, *rājasabda*) to suffer (*various emotions*). Cf. -*cī*, *jhī*, *śī*, *soya*.

H

-ᨀ -ha /-haa/. to part, open. Cf. hā.

[cha /chaa/. Cf. craha].

caṃha /caṃhaa/. (*tr.*) to leave wide open; to fail to close.

craha /crahaa/. (*intr.*) to be wide open, gaping; to be uncovered. Cf. raha.

raha /rhaa/ = lha. Cf. rahā.

lha /lhaa/. 1. (*intr.*) to be (wide) open, uncovered. 2. (*by trope*) to be vast, empty, deserted. Cf. raha.

lamha /lumhaa/. uncovered area, open space.

ᨀᨀ haka /haak/. 1. (*intr.*) to turn over (around, aside). 2. turn, return. Cf. ha'ka.

[phaka /phaak/]

paṃhaka /baṃhaak/. (*tr.*) to make (s.o.) go back or retrace his steps; to send (bring, call) back.

ᨀᨀ¹ ha'ka /hak/. 1. (*intr.*) to go back(wards), recede, fall; to dive, plunge, jump head first. 2. (*by trope*) to dash, rush headlong; (*of snakes*) to strike.

cha'ka /chak/ [Cf. Thai ᨀᨀ /chák/ '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 /cmak/. pickpocket, dip, cutpurse.

kañcha'ka /kanchak/. (*tr.*) to jerk away.

[pha'ka /phak/]

paṃha'ka /baṃhak/. (*tr.*) to have (s.o.) plunge, oblige to jump head first.

raha'ka /rhak/ = lha'ka.

lha'ka /lhak/. 0. to turn this way and that. 1. (*intr.*) to be pliant and restless (*like children*). 2. (*by trope, of children and vegetables*) to be young and tender. Cf. raha'ka.

-ᨀᨀ¹ -ha'ka /-hak/. to pant, gasp. Cf. -hā'ka, 'aka.

kha'ka /khak/. (*tr.*) to choke on, gag because of.

**kakha'ka* /kkhak/. (*tr.*) to choke on (*liquid*).

[*tha'ka* /thak/]

ṭaṅha'ka /daṅhak/. 1. (*intr.*) to pant, puff, gasp; to be breathless, out of breath. 2. panting; breathlessness. Cf. *ṭaṅhā'ka*.

-𑀓𑀲𑀭 *-hata* /-haat/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. *-hēta*.

krahata /krahaat/. (*intr.*) to be hollowed out; to be emptied, drained, cleared.

phata /phaat/. 1. (*tr.*) to draw or suck in (*cheeks, belly, etc.*). 2. (*intr., of belly, etc.*) to be hollow, sunken, empty.

pamphata /bamphaat/. 1. (*tr.*) to hollow out (*with effort*). 2. (*tr.*) to draw or suck in.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *ha'ta* /hat/. 1. (*intr.*) to pant, gasp, puff, blow. 2. (*intr.*) to be exhausted, winded. Cf. *hā'ta*, *heta*, also *hita*, *hīta*.

[*dha'ta* /thut/. to gasp out of fright].

randha'ta /runthut/. (*intr.*) to be badly frightened, terrified, petrified.

[*pha'ta* /phat/]

paṅha'ta /baṅhat/. (*tr.*) to cause (*animals, troops*) to be breathless; to wear out, exhaust.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *hapa* /haap/. to pant, gasp. Cf. *ha'pa*, *hēpa*, also *hūpa*, *hæpa*.

mhapa /mhaap/, occurring only in *mhapa-mhapa*: 1. to gasp, heave, be utterly winded. 2. to gape, let the mouth hang open as if winded.

rahapa /rhaap/. 1. (*intr., of horses, etc.*) to be winded, foundered, broken down. 2. (*intr.*) to gape. Cf. *lhapa*.

lhapa /lhaap/ = *rahapa*.

𑀓𑀲𑀭 *ha'pa* /hap/. 0. to cover over. 1. (*intr.*) to be enclosed; to suffocate in an airless space. 2. (*tr.*) to heat (*metals*) in a covered vessel; to weld by heating; (*by trope*) to twist fibers into cordage. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpā*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *-la'pa* ~ *ḷa'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*,

līpa, lupa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, also ṅa'pa, -ṅāpa, ṅā'pa, -ṅupa.

tha'pa /thap/. 1. (intr.) to be stifled; to smother, choke, suffocate. 2. suffocation; (by trope) anxiety, anguish.

**pantha'pa /banthap/. 1. (tr.) to stifle, smother, asphyxiate. 2. (by trope) to stifle, kill (interest), discourage.*

[*pha'pa /phap/*]

paṅha'pa /baṅhap/. (tr.) to make (room, etc.) stifling, as by closing windows and doors.

-𑀧𑀢𑀭 -*hama /-haam/. to bleed. Cf. -hāma.*

krahama /krahaam/ [OK kraham /krəhɔm/ (K.41: 7, A.D. 578-677), in personal name]. (intr.) to be red.

-𑀧𑀢𑀭𑀭 -*hala /-haal/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, -'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.

𑀧𑀢𑀭𑀭𑀭 *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, hæra, -'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.*

kaṅha'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*].

paṅha'la /baṅhal/. (tr.) to stifle, suffocate, choke.

raha'la /rhal/. (intr.) to be consumed by impatience, be on tenterhooks.

𑀧𑀢𑀭 *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.

[phā /phaa/].

pañhā /baṅhaa/. 1. (*tr.*) to open (*mouth*) wide. 2. (*by extension*) to open, part.

*rahā /rhaa/ = craha.

-ጥገ ገ -hā'ka /-hak/. to pant, gasp. Cf. -ha'ka, 'aka.

[thā'ka /thak/]

ጥገ ገገ -ṭañhā'ka /daṅhak/. (*intr.*) to puff and blow, pant windily, wheeze. Cf. ṭañha'ka.

rahā'ka /rhak/. 1. (*intr.*) to pant *because of exertion or heat*. 2. (*intr.*) to feel slightly nauseated.

-ጥገ ህ -hāca /-haac/. to spill, flood. Cf. nāca, -rāca, rica, -rūca, -rwca, -roca, lāca, -lā'ca, lica, -lūca, lwca, leca, -hūca, hoca.

rahāca /rhaac/ = lhāca.

lhāca /lhaac/. 1. (*intr., of water*) to spread copiously, mostly over a shallow surface. 2. (*by trope*) to lack reserve, dignity, or good manners. Cf. rahāca.

lamhāca /lumhaac/. expanse of land under shallow flood-water.

-ጥገ ግ -hāña /-haaṅ/. to see. Cf. -hæña.

[phāña /phaaṅ/]

pañhāña /baṅhaaṅ/. (*tr.*) to show, reveal, point out, indicate; to tell, teach.

ጥገ ገገ hā'ta /hat/. 0. to pant, blow, be winded. 1. (*intr.*) to exercise, train. 2. (*tr.*) to practice (*doing sth.*). Cf. ha'ta, heta, also hita, hīta.

khā'ta /khat/. 1. (*tr.*) to rub vigorously, polish or shine by rubbing. 2. kind of chalice of polished metal.

kamhā'ta /kamhat/. (*act or fact of*) rubbing, polishing.

phā'ta /phat/. 0. to move lightly or erratically back and forth. 1. (*intr., of breeze*) to blow in gentle gusts. 2. (*tr.*) to touch lightly, brush, graze; to dust (*powder, pigment*) lightly over a surface; to stir (*food in*

pan); to push away with a slight movement, reject, repulse, repudiate.

pañhā'ta /baṅhat/. 1. (*intr.*) to make (s.o.) exercise.
2. (*tr.*) to drill, train; to teach, instruct.

praphā'ta /praphat/. (*reciprocal*) to touch each other slightly, brush (against) or graze one another; to glance off one another.

raphā'ta /rphat/. (*intr.*) to be thrown back in all directions; to be thrown into confusion; to be confused, in disorder.

ຫາສ *hāna* /haan/ ~ ຫາສ *hāna* /hīiən/ [MK *hāna* /haan/ (*Lpæka 'a-ṅgaravatta* 309c, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be unafraid, undaunted, fearless, dauntless, doughty, intrepid. 2. (*tr.*) to dare (*sth.*), risk, dare, venture (*to do sth.*), be bold enough to (*do*), be willing or ready to (*do*).

[*dhāna* /thīiən/. to be bold, daring].

dāhāna /tīiəhīiən/ [Anomalous expansion of **dhāna*; cf. Thai ทหาร /thahāan/, overcorrection of *ทหาณ; MK *dāhāna* /daahaan/ (*Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta* 376c, A.D. 1620)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be fearless, dauntless. 2. warrior, soldier.

ຫາປ *hā'pa* /hap/. 0. to cover, close. 1. (*intr.*) to be close-set, thick-set, dense; to be compact, full, firm. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpa*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *-la'pa* ~ *ḷa'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*, *lḷpa*, *lupa*, *ha'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *'ā'pa*, also *ṅa'pa*, *-ṅāpa*, *ṅā'pa*, *-ṅupa*.

khā'pa /khap/. (*intr.*) to be thick, not fluid; to be viscous, inspissated.

khnā'pa /knap/. (*intr.*, of tree leaves and the like) to be numerous and very dense, thick.

[*phā'pa* /phap/]

pañhā'pa /baṅhap/. (*tr.*) to make firm or solid.

ຫາຜ *hāma* /haam/ [Cf. Thai ท้ามน /hām/ 'to forbid'; Vietnamese *hãm* 'to check, break, arrest, hold up'; Sino-Vietnamese *hàm* 'to curb, bridle, restrain, control'; Middle North Chinese *yam* 'bit of bridle; to hold in mouth']. 1. (*tr.*) to stop, bring to a stop, halt, put a stop to. 2. (*by extension*) to prevent, forbid, prohibit. Cf. *-rāma*.

-ᳵ᳚ ᳶ -hāma /-haam/. to bleed. Cf. -hama.

jhāma /chíiəm/. blood.

brahāma /próhíiəm/. (*reddening of morning sky*) dawn, sunrise, break of day.

rahāma /rhíiəm/. 1. (*intr.*) to run, flow, pour, stream.
2. (*intr.*) to seep, ooze, trickle, sweat, drip, exude.

-ᳵ᳚ ᳷ -hāya /-haaj/. to rise, steam; to scatter. Cf. sœya, huya, -hœya, -'uya, also -ruya, etc., and hoyā.

krahāya /krohaaj/. 0. to steam, be hot. 1. (*intr.*) to be burning hot, smarting. Cf. kraha'la krahāya ~ krahāya kraha'la: to be swollen and hot; (*by trope*) to be nervous, anxious, uneasy.

chāya /chaaj/. 1. (*tr.*) to raise, lift; to stir up. 2. (*tr.*) to scatter, strew; to level or even out by stirring.

cañhāya /caṅhaaj/. staff with a crook at one end, used to stir up rice straw, hay, or the like.

caṃhāya /caṃhaaj/. 1. [MK (RSP 3933)] (*intr.*) to be spread, scattered. 2. hot steam, vapor; emanation, exhalation.

-ᳵ᳚ ᳸ -hāra /-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.

kañhāra /kaṅhaar/. 1. [MK] (*pyrotechnics*) Catherine wheel. 2. pulley, block; block and tackle; capstan, winch; vane.

-ᳵ᳚ ᳹ -hāra /-haar/². to flow, run. Cf. -hū ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -ora, also -rila, etc.

[ghāra /khíiər/]

gaghāra /kkhíiər/. (*intr.*) to hang abnormally low.

ᳵ᳚ ᳺ hāla /haal/. 1. (*tr.*) to spread out, lay or set out, dis-

play. 2. (*tr.*) to expose to the weather, sun, etc. Cf.
 -rā, rāla, -rā'la, -rwla, -rialala, -rela, -rēla, rola.
 rahāla /rhaal/. expanse of water, lake.

-ຫາລ -hāla /-haal/. to burn. Cf. -rāla, 'āla.

krahāla /krohaal/. (*intr.*) to be burning, burning-hot, fiery, searing.

-ຫາລ' -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].

*ṭaṅhā'la /ḍaṅhal/. vane (of windmill); (child's toy) pinwheel; = kaṅhāra.

rahā'la /rhal/. (*intr.*) to twist and turn, fidget.

ຫາວ 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.

ຫິວ hica /hèc/. expressive for light, rapid respiration.

rahica /rhèc/. 1. (*intr.*, of sounds) to be rustling, sibilant. 2. (*intr.*, of wind, leaves, water) to be in constant motion.

ຫິຕ hita /hèt/. (*tr.*) to sniff, smell. Cf. hīta, also ha'ta, hā'ta, heta.

rahita /rhèt/. 0. to be winded. 1. (*intr.*) to be exhausted, all tired out. 2. (*intr.*) to be anemic. Cf. lhita.

lhita /lhèt/ = rahita.

-ຫິຕ -hita /-hèt/ [MK hiata /hiitət/;¹ OK hyet ~ hyat ~ hyāt

¹Guesdon, II: 1960a.

/hiət/ (*Sic.* K.245: 8, A.D. 978-1077; K.153: 29, A.D. 1001; K.235D: 60, A.D. 1052)¹ 'to press, clench, force']. to force, oblige, constrain. Cf. -rita, rīta, -rīta.

khita /khèt/. 1. [MK (RSP 1191)] (*tr.*) to strain, exert, overwork; to press, urge, compel (*animal*). 2. (*intr.*) to exert oneself, force oneself, strain.

kaṃhita /kaṃhèt/. 1. coercion, compulsion, constraint. 2. limit, deadline.² 3. coercive measure, comminatory decree.

paṅkhita /baṅkhèt/. 1. (*tr.*) to force, compel, oblige. 2. (*tr.*) to move slightly, budge; to shove away.

𑀧𑀺𑀢 hīna /hèn/ [Attributed, probably wrongly, to P *hīna*]. 1. (*intr.*) to be forsaken, cast off, abandoned; to be forlorn, neglected, friendless. 2. (*intr.*) to be damaged, ruined, destroyed.

[phina /phèn/]

paṅhina /baṅhèn/. 1. (*tr.*) to damage, hurt, spoil. 2. (*tr.*) to waste, squander, dissipate.

𑀧𑀺𑀢 hīla /hèl/. 1. (*intr.*) to be worn down or out: to be smooth, frayed, threadbare, shabby. 2. (*intr.*) to be blunt, dull. Cf. -rīla ~ rīla, rīla, -rīla, -'īla.

khīla /khèl/. 0. to be slippery, slick. 1. (*intr.*, *by trope*) to be cunning, arch, roguish, impish. Cf. ra'īla, sīla.

kaṃhīla /kaṃhèl/. (*state or quality of being*) cunning.

chīla /chèl/¹. 1. (*intr.*) to be highly polished, smooth. 2. (*intr.*) to be clear, cleared of content, emptied out.

kañchīla /kañchèl/. 1. (*intr.*) to be worn down to the base or root. 2. (*by trope*) to be stubby, runty.

[phīla /phèl/]

paṅhīla /baṅhèl/. (*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.*

rahīla /rhèl/. (*intr.*) to be slippery and soft.

¹Cf. C V: 197 note 2 and BEFEO XLIII (1943-6): 125 note 11.

²With thanks to Headley, I: 57a.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 -hila /-həl/. to rise, mount. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hura, -hula, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

chila /chəl/². (*intr.*) to be red, esp. light red. Cf. chura, chwla.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰𑂱 -hika /-hỳk/. explosive sounds in the throat. Cf. 'aka, 'ika, -'æka, 'iaka.

khika /khỳk/. *onomatopœia* for sudden laughter.

kakhika /kkhỳk/. *frequentative* of khika.

[dhika /thỳk/. to snarl, roar].

sandhika /santhỳk/. 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 /phỳk/ [OK phik /phyk/ (K.78: 17, A.D. 677)]. (*tr.*) to drink, quaff, imbibe; to drink (*alcoholic liquor*).

pramika /pramỳk/ [Anomalous expansion of *phmika]. 1. (*intr.*) to be drunk, intoxicated. 2. (*intr.*) to be a drinker, drunkard.

pamphika /bamphỳk/. 1. (*tr.*) to water (*cattle*), make (s.o.) drink (*sth.*). 2. (*tr.*) to make drunk, intoxicate.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰𑂱 hina /hỳn/. 1. (*intr.*) to have a ringing in the ears. 2. (*intr.*) to be deafened by noise.

drahina /trahỳn/. 1. (*intr.*, of noise) to be deafening. 2. deafening noise, din, racket.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 heta /hỳyt/. 1. (*tr.*) to draw deeply on (*cigarette, pipe*). 2. (*intr.*) to breathe like an asthmatic, gasp. 3. asthma. Cf. ha'ta, hā'ta, heta.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 -huka /-hok/. to drop, fall. Cf. -raka, -ra'ka, ruka, also rāka, rā'ka.

ghuka /khuk/². 1. (*intr.*) to be swallowed up, sink out of sight. 2. (*intr.*) to move about or be swept around violently.

gamhuka /kumhuk/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 /krōhuk/. (*intr.*, of ground or road surface) to be pitted, rutted, bumpy.

OK *chok* /chok/ [K.357: 19 (A.D. 578-677), in toponym].
pond.¹ Cf. *jañhuka*.

[*jhuka* /chuk/]

jañhuka /cuñhuk/. hole (*in ground*), pit; chuck-hole, pot-hole (*in road*). Cf. OK *chok*.

[*rahuka* /rhok/]

rañhuka /rumhok/. (*intr.*, of rain) to be heavy, torrential.

-ហ្នា *-huña* /-hoŋ/. to fall, fail; to be hollow, gaping. Cf.
-hūña, *-hwña*, *-heña*, *hēña*, *-hoña*.

chuña /choŋ/². (*intr.*) to be down on one's luck, suffer a reversal of fortune, have a set-back, have bad luck.

cañhuña /camhoŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to drive or thrust into. 2. (*intr.*) to fall head first. 3. hollow, depression.

phuña /phoŋ/. (*intr.*) to fall into a hole; to have a fall, take a spill or tumble.

pamphuña /bamphoŋ/. 1. (*tr.*) to cause to fail or have a mishap. 2. (*tr.*) to bring about the failure or defeat of.

-ហ្នា *-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.

cañhuta /camhot/. accuracy, exactitude, precision; effectiveness.

phuta /phot/ [MK **phuta* /phut/, > Thai ฆต /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

¹Cf. E. Aymonier, *Le Cambodge* (Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1904), III: 465.

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.

paṃphuta /bamphot/. 1. (*tr.*) to end, terminate. 2. end, limit, tip, top, summit; (*by denominationalization*) to a superlative degree.

ṗaphuta /pphot/. 1. (*tr.*) to touch the surface of; to graze, skim, brush. 2. (*by trope*) to be on the point of, about to; to have something on the tip of one's tongue. Cf. *praphuta*.

praphuta /praphot/ = *ṗaphuta*.

^ṃ *huma* /hum/ [Thai หุ้ม /hūm/. (*tr.*) to surround, enclose, envelop. Cf. *-ramā*, *rāma*, *rwma*, *riama*, *roma*, *ruṃ*, *-raṃ*, *loma* ~ *ḷoma*, *-luṃ*, *-hūṃ*, *-haṃ*, also *rāṃ*, *-lāṃ*.

^ṃ *huya* /hoj/. (*intr.*) to rise, mount, ascend; to escape, as through a hole. Cf. *sæya*, *-hāya*, *-hæya*, *-'uya*, also *-ruya*, *hoya*.

[*chuya* /choj/. to become or rise up as steam].

caṃhuya /caṃhoj/ [OK *canhoy* /cəṃhoj/ (K.388C: 14, A.D. 578-677), *caṃhvāy* ~ *caṃhvay* /cəṃhuəj/ (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.

paṅhuya /baṅhoj/. 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.

-ᱦᱟᱨ -hura /-hor/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hula, hwla, hæra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, 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*.

-ᱦᱟᱨᱟ -hula /-hol/. to rise, mount, ascend. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, hwla, hæra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

khula /khol/. (*intr.*, of fermenting fish) to have bubbles rising from the surface and to smell strong.

kamhula /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*.

-ᱦᱟᱨᱟᱞ -husa /-hoh/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -hūsa, -hosa, 'ūsa.

[*jhusa* /chuh/. See *jhūsa*].

jhmusa /cmuh/ = *jhūsa*.

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.

-^ᨧ *-hū* /-hòow/. to flow, run, pour. ~ ^ᨧ *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*.

-^ᨧ *-hūna* /-hòon/. to fall, sink, dip; to be hollow. Cf. *-huña*, *-hwña*, *-heña*, *hēña*, *-hoña*.

khūna /khòon/. (*intr.*) to be sunken; to be hollow, concave. Cf. *krahūna*.

pañkhūna /baṅkhòon/. (*tr.*) to hollow or dig out *intentionally* or some purpose.

krahūna /krahòon/ [OK *krahoñ* /krəhoon/ (K.790: 4, A.D. 578-677), male slave name]. hollow, hole; rut. Cf. *khūna*.

jhūna /chuun/. (*indentation in coastline*) bay, gulf, cove.

-^ᨧ *-hūca* /-hòoc/. to lessen, decline. Cf. *nāca*, *-rāca*, *rica*, *-rūca*, *-rwca*, *lāca*, *-lā'ca*, *lica*, *-lūca*, *lwca*, *leca*, *-hāca*, *hoca*.

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.

kamhūca /kamhòoc/. 1. ruin, damage, injury, destruction; corruption, depravation. 2. failure.

**kakhūca* /kkhòoc/. (*intr.*) to be thoroughly bad, utterly wicked.

pañkhūca /baṅkhòoc/. 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.

^ᨧ *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.

OK *jamhvat* ~ *jamhvatt* /*ɟənhuuət*/ [K.845: 7 (A.D. 878-1077), K.741: 16 (A.D. 994); down to K.205: 4, A.D. 1036]. strip of riceland.

[*phūta* /*phòot*/]

pañhūta /*baṅhòot*/. 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.

rahūta /*rhòot*/. 1. (*intr.*) to have gone all the way, (all) through, to the (very) end. 2. (*intr.*) to have gone past or beyond. Cf. *lhūta*.

ramhūta /*rumhòot*/. (*tr.*) to go on to the end of, continue through, go all the way through.

lhūta /*lhòot*/ = *rahūta*.

ᵛᵛ *hūpa* /*hòop*/ [OK *hvap* /*huuəp*/ (K.99S: 31, A.D. 922)]. (*tr.*, *regionalism*) to swallow, eat. Cf. *ripa*, *-rūpa*, *-repa*, *lepa*.

mhūpa /*mhòop*/. 1. (*prepared food excluding cooked rice*) dish, fare. 2. (*collectively*) bill of fare, menu.

ᵛᵛ *hūra* /*hòor*/ [OK *hvar* /*huuər*/ (K.149: 20, A.D. 578-677, female slave name; K.726A: 6, A.D. 678-777)]. 1. (*intr.*) to flow, run, pour; to drain, fall. 2. (*by trope*) to be flowing, fluent. Cf. *-hāra*, *-hū* ~ *hū*, *hiara*, *hera*, *hē*, *'ura*, *'ūra*, also *-rila*, etc.

[*chūra* /*chòor*/. See *jhūra*].

cañhūra /*caṅhòor*/ [OK *canhvar* ~ *canhvār* /*cənhuuər*/ (K.341N: 9, A.D. 700; K.239S: 32, A.D. 966) and *canhor* /*cənhoor*/ (K.904A: 12, A.D. 713)] = *cañ'ūra*.

jhūra /*chuur*/ ~ *jhū* /*chuu*/. 1. sound of torrential rain. 2. sound of a milling crowd.

dhūra /*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.

pandhūra /*banthuur*/. (*tr.*) to ease or relieve the tension on, let up on.

phūra /*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.

pañhūra /*baṅhòor*/. (*tr.*) to discharge (*water*), drain

off, carry (*silt*) down; to empty (*irrigated field*).

ṗaphūra /pphòor/. 1. (*intr.*, of flour, powder, sand) to be very fine, fine-grained. 2. (*intr.*, of complexion) to be smooth-textured and firm.

pamphūra /bamphòor/. (*tr.*) to make fine and firm.

rahūra /rhòor/. (*intr.*) to flow continuously, be in constant flow.

ramhūra /rumhòor/. flow, current.

-ញុស ^១-hūsa /-hòoh/. to stir up, dig up. Cf. -husa, -hosa, 'ūsa.

ghūsa /khuuh/. low, explosive sounds, as of laughter or coughing.

gaghūsa /kkhuuh/. frequentative of ghūsa.

jhūsa /chuuh/. 1. (*tr.*) to shove, push (up). 2. (*tr.*) to plane (*wood*), rasp, smooth.

jhmūsa /cmuuh/. (*intr.*, of swine) to root, grub. Cf. jhmusa.

jamhūsa /cumhuuh/. 1. (*act or operation of*) planing. 2. (*act of*) rooting, grubbing.

kañjhūsa /kanchuuh/. (*tr.*, of elephant, child, etc.) to dig into and turn over (*earth*) with the feet.

-ញុង ^១-hwña /-hùuəŋ/. to be hollow. Cf. -huña, -hūña, -heña, hēña, -hoña.

khwña /khùuəŋ/. (*tr.*) to bore (*hole*), with a gimlet, auger or drill. Cf. krahwña.

krahwña /krahùuəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be perforated, pierced; to be bored, drilled. Cf. khwña, grahwña.

grahwña /krəhùuəŋ/ = krahwña.

chwña /chùuəŋ/. (*intr.*) to be badly cracked or split.

kañchwña /kanchùuəŋ/. derogatory form of chwña.

ញុត ^១hwta /hùuət/. 1. (*intr.*) to dry up or out, run dry, evaporate. 2. (*intr.*) to be dry, dried up or out, arid. Cf. -ñwta.

[phwta /phùuət/]

pañhwta /banhùuət/. (*tr.*) to dry up or out completely; to let all the moisture evaporate from.

[rahwta /rhùuət/]

rahwta /rumhùuət/. 1. (*intr.*) to be all dried up, by evaporation. 2. dryness, aridity; parching, evaporation; season of maximum dryness.

[lhwta /lhùuət/]

lahwta /lumhùuət/ = rahwta.

-^{၅၆} ^၅ -hwna /-hùuən/. to rise, mount. Cf. hwla.

[chwna /chùuən/. See chwla].

chwna /cnùuən/² [Thai ชนวน /chanuən/ 'fuse', for earlier *ชวล, < *chwla]. device for igniting funeral pyre, consisting of a cord with a wick wound around it, one end of which is attached to the pyre.

^{၅၇} hwra /hùuər/. (*tr.*, esp. of ducks and geese) to fall avidly on (food, etc.).

prahwra /prahùuər/. (*reciprocal*, of ducks and geese) to fly at one another in fighting over sth.

^{၅၈} hwla /hùuəl/. 0. to rise, mount; to surge, swell. 1. (*intr.*) to be in great pain or agony, esp. (of men) to suffer intense pain in the lower abdomen. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, also 'w, -'wra. See also -hwna.

chwla /chùuəl/. 0. to burn, blaze. 1. (*tr.*) to set fire to, ignite (funeral pyre), start (conflagration). 2. (*intr.*, by trope) to have a burning, smarting or tickling sensation in the nose, as from hot food, powdery substances, or smells; (of pain, anger, etc.) to flare up. 3. (*intr.*, by further trope) to be ardent, avid, eager; to rush, hasten, hurry. Cf. 'āla, jhwla.

[chwnla /cnùuəl/. See chwna].

pañchwla /banchùuəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause (fire) to blaze. 2. (*by trope*) to provoke intense anger, make (s.o.) furious.

jhwla /chùuəl/ = chwla.

[phwla /phùuəl/]

pañhwla /banhùuəl/. (*tr.*) to cause great physical pain, (in men) in lower abdomen.

^{၅၉} hwsa /hùuəh/. 1. (*tr.*) to go past or beyond, surpass, ex-

ceed, overstep; to pass over, skip, omit, leave out. 2. (*intr.*) to pass by; to pass away, die; to be in excess; to exaggerate. Cf. -*rwsa*, *ṛ̥ta*, *lwsa*, -*læta*, *læsa*.

[*phwsa* /*phùuəh*/]

pañhwsa /*baṅhùuəh*/. 1. (*tr.*) to pass up, outdistance, outdo. 2. (*intr.*) to go on, continue; to go too far; to be beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

-^၂စတီ -*hæca* /-*haaəc*/. to raise, lift.

khæca /*khaaəc*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be raised, turned or tucked up. 2. (*by extension*) to be (somewhat) too short, not quite long enough.

kaṃhæca /*kaṃhaaəc*/. 1. (*fact or state of*) being too short. 2. missing height or length, extent of shortness.

pañkhæca /*baṅkhaaəc*/. (*tr.*) to raise, tuck up, shorten.

bhæca /*phéəc*/. 1. (*tr.*) to raise, lift, pick up; to catch (lay) hold of, seize, snatch, grab, grasp, clutch. 2. (*by extension*) to pick up forcibly, yank, jerk, wrest, tug, tear (up, out, away, apart).

prabhæca /*praphéəc*/. (*tr.*) to raise by repeated light blows.

-^၂စတီ -*hæña* /-*haaəṅ*/ [Thai *เห็น* /*hěn*/ 'to see, view']. to see. Cf. -*hāña*.

ghæña /*khéəṅ*/ [MK *gheña* ~ *ghæña* /*ghəəṅ* > *khəəṅ*/ (*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.

-^၂စတီ -*hæta* /-*haaət*/. to raise, draw up or out. Cf. -'*ṛ̥ta*, '*æta*.

chæta /*chaaət*/. 1. (*intr.*) to be excellent, outstanding, eminent. 2. (*tr.*) to excel, outdo, surpass. Cf. *jæta*.

pañchæta /*baṅchaaət*/. (*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.

jæta /cʰæt/ [Backborrowing < Thai เจริญ /chʰet/, probably < MK **cheta* /chæt/ (> modern *chæta*)]. 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 characterized by sharp, suddenly arrested movements.*

pañjæta /bancʰæt/. 1. (*tr.*) to exalt, extol, glorify; to flatter, praise, compliment. 2. (*tr.*) to indulge, spoil, pamper (*child, husband, animal*).

phæta /phaæt/. 1. (*intr.*) to raise oneself slightly; to rise to one's feet, get up. 2. (*by trope*) to swell, puff (oneself) up or out.

rahæta /rhaæt/. (*intr., of gait*) to be light and quick, brisk.

𑄀𑄁𑄂𑄃 *hæpa* /haæp/. 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*.

[*phæpa* /phaæp/]

pañhæpa /baṅhaæp/. (*tr.*) to open slightly.

mhæpa /mhaæp/, occurring only in *mhæpa-mhæpa*: to open (part-way) and close repeatedly.

rahæpa /rhaæp/. (*intr.*) to be opened part-way, ajar.

𑄀𑄁𑄂𑄃𑄄 *hæma* /haæm/ [OK *hem* /hæm/ (K.214B: 16, A.D. 981), personal name, and *hem* /hæm/ (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*.

[*thæma* /thaaem/. to fill the lungs].

ṭañhæma /ḍaṅhaæm/. breathing, respiration; breath.

phæma /phaaem/ [OK *phem* /phæm/ (K.79: 19 (A.D. 639))]. 1. (*intr., of rice before blossoming*) to swell. 2. (*intr.*) to be big with child, pregnant, enceinte, gravid.

pañhæma /baṅhaaem/. (*intr., of rice*) to be swollen, have flowers just formed but still contained in spathes.

paṃphæma /bamphaaem/. (*tr., vulgar*) to make (woman) pregnant, get with child.

𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀮 *hæya* /haaəj/ [MK *heya* /həəj/ (K.295: 2, A.D. 1478-1677; K. 261/2°: 7, A.D. 1578-1677; IMA 3A: 82, A.D. 1591?]. 0. to rise, revive. 1. (*intr.*) to be completed, accomplished, fully realized; *postverbal completion marker*. 2. (*by de-verbalization*) then, and then, and. Cf. *sæya*, *-hāya*, *huya*, *-'uya*, also *-ruya*, etc., *hoya*.

phæya /phaaəj/. 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.

pañhæya /baŋhaaəj/ [OK *pañhey* /bəŋhəəj/ (K.152: 5, A. D. 878-1077)]. 1. (*tr.*) to complete, finish, terminate. 2. (*tr.*) to use up, spend, exhaust. 3. (*of infants*) fontanelle.

**ṣaphæya* /pphaaəj/. (*intr.*, *of birds and certain insects*) to fly away quickly, keep out of reach, be elusive, fugitive. Cf. *praphæya*.

**praphæya* /praphaaəj/ = *ṣaphæya*.

[*bhæya* /phəəj/]

rambhæya /rumphəəj/. 1. (*intr.*, *of breeze*) to stir, blow gently and soothingly. 2. (*intr.*) to stir in the breeze, be lifted slightly by an intermittent breeze. 3. stirring of breeze.

rahæya /rhaaəj/ = *lhæya*.

ramhæya /rumhaaəj/ = *lamhæya*.

lhæya /lhaaəj/ [OK *lhey* /lhəəj/ (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. *rahæya*.

lamhæya ~ *lamhæya* /lumhaaəj/. 1. (*intr.*, *of breeze, air, weather*) to be cool, fresh. 2. (*intr.*) to enjoy the breeze or fresh air, cool off, relax. Cf. *ramhæya*.

𑀓𑀡𑀭𑀮 *hæra* /haaær/ [OK *hera* (*sic*) /həær/ (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*, *hwla*, *-'a*, *'ara*, *'a'la*, *'wla*, *-'æla*, also *'w*, *-'wra*.

¹Cf. C II: 12 note 2.

**thæra* /thaaær/. (*tr.*) to touch lightly, lie lightly on the surface of.

panthæra /banthaaær/. 1. (*tr.*) to touch only the surface of: to skim, graze, brush. 2. (*tr.*) to do (*sth.*) gently, delicately, with a light touch.

[*phæra* /phaaær/]

pañhæra /banḡhaaær/. 1. (*intr.*) to let (*bird, insect*) fly away, release. 2. (*tr.*) to fly (*kite*), float (*balloon*).

prahæra /prahaær/. (*intr.*) to be aromatic, have the delicate aroma of herbs.

rahæra /rhaaær/. (*intr., of women*) to be flighty, fickle, excitable.

- ឥត្យង់ *-hiaña* /-hiiəŋ/. to lie on, tilt to, one side. Cf. 'iaña, -'eña, ēña.

chiaña /chiiəŋ/ [> Thai ๔๕๒๓ /chǐəŋ/]. 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.

camhiaña /camhiiəŋ/. side; half; part, portion.

kañchiaña /kanchiiəŋ/ = *pañchiaña*.

pañchiaña /banchiiəŋ/. 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. *kañchiaña*.

jriaña /críiəŋ/ [Probably not ifx /-r-/ + **jhiaña* as registral allomorph of *chiaña*, but pfx /c-/ + **-riaña*, alteration of *-hiaña*]. (*intr., only of the common style of Khmer character*) to be slanting, sloping, oblique.

rahiaña /rhiiəŋ/. 0. to come from the side, be heard by only one ear. 1. (*intr., of sounds*) to be faint, low.

ឥត្យង់ *hiara* /hiiær/. 1. (*intr.*) to flow or run out (off, over), spill or brim over. 2. (*intr.*) to seep, ooze, drip, trickle out. Cf. *-hāra*, *-hū* ~ *hū*, *hūra*, *hera*, *hē*, 'ura, 'ūra, also *-riia*, etc.

[phiara /phìiər/]

pañhiara /baṅhìiər/. 1. (*intr.*) to let (*liquid*) run or spill over, let overflow; to drain (*water*) slowly.
2. (*intr., of liquid*) to leak, trickle out.

rahiara /rhìiər/. 1. (*intr.*) to be constantly overflowing or leaking. 2. (*by trope*) to be poverty-stricken, necessitous, in want.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄣𑄤 -hiava /-hìiəw/. to reduce, diminish. Cf. *rāva*, *riava*, *-liava*.

[chiava /chìiəw/]

caṁhiava /caṁhìiəw/. (*tr., to extract fat or oil, by heating solids*) to reduce.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄣𑄥 -heña /-hèeṅ/. to be hollow. Cf. *-huña*, *-hūña*, *-hwña*, *hēña*, *-hoña*.

kraheña /krahèeṅ/, occurring only in *kraheña krahūña*: (*intr., of ground surface*) to be filled with holes, ruts, cavities.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄣𑄦 -heta /-hèet/. to pant, gasp. Cf. *ha'ta*, *hā'ta*, also *hita*, *hīta*.

mheta /mhèet/, 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.

𑄎𑄢𑄣𑄧 hera /hèer/. 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 *hæra*.

[phera /phèer/]

pañhera /baṅhèer/. (*tr.*) to pass, outdistance; to surpass.

𑄎𑄢𑄣𑄨 heva /hèew/. (*intr.*) to be exhausted, worn out; to be debilitated, listless.

[pheva /phèew/]

pañheva /baṅhèew/. (*tr.*) to exhaust, wear out; to debilitate, weaken.

-४०३: -heḥ /-hèh/. to burn.

cheḥ /chèh/. 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.

pañcheḥ /banchèh/. 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.

pracheḥ /prachèh/. wick (*of candle, lamp*).

pheḥ /phèh/. 1. ash, cinder. 2. (*by trope*) anything inconsequential or worthless.

prapheḥ /praphèh/. (*intr.*) to be grey.

४०४ hē /haaε/. 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.

thē /thaaε/. 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.

ṭānhē /ḍaṅhaaε/. (*intr.*) to pass in file, file by.

panthē /banthaaε/. (*tr.*) to tend, take care of, watch over attentively; to administer, have jurisdiction over, be in charge of.

[phē /phaaε/]

pañhē /baṅhaaε/. (*intr.*) to form a line, file, train, row, etc.; to stand in line or queue.

rahē /rhaaε/ = lhē.

[raṁhē /rumhaaε/. See lamhē.

lhē /lhaaε/. 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. rahē.

lamhē ~ lamḥē /lumhaaε/. 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.

𑄓𑄣𑄠 *hēka* /haæk/ [OK *hek /hɛɛk/]. 1. (*tr.*) to tear, rip, rend, lacerate; to split, crack, divide. 2. (*by trope*) to slander, vilify. Cf. -riaka, hoka. See also *chēka*.

prahēka /prahaæk/. (*reciprocal*) to tear (at) one another, rip one another to pieces; (*by trope*) to slander one another.

rahēka /rhaæk/ [OK *rhek* /rhɛɛk/ (K.32: 11, A.D. 1116)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be torn, tattered, rent, ripped. 2. (*intr.*) to be split, cracked, broken.

raṃhēka /rumhaæk/. 1. (*tr.*) to tear deliberately. 2. tear; torn piece, rag, shred, tatter.

- 𑄓𑄣𑄡 -*hēna* /-haaɛŋ/. hole, opening. Cf. -huña, -hūña, -hwña, -heña, -hoña.

krahēna /krahaaɛŋ/. crevice, fissure (*in ground*).

**rahēna* /rhaaɛŋ/ [MK (RSP 2104)]. 1. crevice, fissure. 2. torrent channeled through gorge.

- 𑄓𑄣𑄢 -*hēta* /-haaɛt/. to be hollow, empty. Cf. -hata.

krahēta /krahaaɛt/. 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 /khɛɛt/. (*intr.*) to end up empty-handed, fail to achieve a goal.

grahēta /krɔhɛɛt/. 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 /prɔhɛɛt/. 1. (*intr.*) to be flat, insipid, tasteless, of indefinite flavor. 2. (*by trope*) to be sheepish, crestfallen; to be contrite, penitent.

𑄓𑄣𑄣 *hēpa* /haaɛp/. (*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*, *hœpa*.

[*phēpa* /phaaɛp/]

pañhēpa /baŋhaaɛp/. section of pond or lake cleared of aquatic plants and floating débris to allow fish to rise to surface.

- 𑄓𑄣𑄤 -*hēpa* /-haaɛp/. to split, crack. Cf. *hēka*.

ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ḥo /hóo/. battle-cry; cry of victory or acclamation.

draho /trɔhóo/. 1. (*intr.*) to give a cry or shout; to cry or shout out. 2. (*by trope*) to break out into copious weeping or lamentation.

[p̚ho /phóo/]

pañho /baɲhóo/. (*intr.*) to give a shout, send up a cry, yell out the battle-cry.

ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ḥoka /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*.

[phoka /phaaok/]

**pañhoka* /baɲhaaok/. (*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*.

- ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ -hoña /-haaon/. to fall, sink; to be hollow, gaping. Cf. -huña, -hūña, -hwña, -heña, -hēña.

choña /chaaon/. 1. hole, pit, cavity; empty space, gap. 2. (*by trope*) mishap; slip of the tongue.

crahoña /crahaaon/. (*intr.*) to squat, hunker, sit on one's haunches.

prahoña /prahaaon/. 1. (*intr.*) to be hollow, empty; (*by trope*) to be gaping, yawning. 2. hole, gap.

ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ ḥoca /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*].

khmoca /kmaaoc/ [OK *kmoc* ~ *khmoc* /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/*]

pañhoca /baṅhaaoc/. (*tr.*) to reduce to nothing, wreck, ruin, exhaust, waste, squander.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *hoya /haaoj/*. shout, cry. Cf. *huya, hæya*, etc.

[*thoya /thaaoj/*]

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ᩠ᨦ hoya /daṅhaaoj/. (*intr.*) to hail, shout or cry out from afar.

-ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *-hosa /-haaoh/*. to tow, trail. Cf. *-husa, -hūsa, 'ūsa*.

rahosa /rhaaoh/. (*intr., of fabric*) to be loose, limp; (*of thread on spool*) to be loose, not tightly wound.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ: *hoḥ /haoh/* [Cf. Thai *เหาะ /hòq/*, probably < Chinese (CLK item 300)]. 1. (*intr., of gods, yakṣa, humans, divine vehicles, airplanes, etc.*) to fly without wing movement, levitate. 2. (*by trope, of persons*) to flit, move about restlessly.

thoḥ /thaoh/ [OK *thoḥ /thoh/* (K.504: 1, A.D. 1183); MK *thoḥ /thoh/* (IMA 3A: 54, A.D. 1591?); > Thai *เถาะ /thòq/*]. (*year of*) the Hare, the fourth of the duodenary cycle.

[*phoḥ /phaoh/*]

pañhoḥ /baṅhaoh/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause or allow (s.o., sth.) to fly. 2. (*tr.*) to float (*lantern, etc.*).

-ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *-hum̄ /-hom̄/*. to be concentrated, clustered, strong. ~ -ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *-hūm̄ /-hum̄/*. (*of odors*) to be strong. Cf. *-rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, rum̄, -raṃ, loma ~ ḷoma, -lum̄, hūma, -haṃ, also rām̄, -lām̄*.

ghum̄ /khum̄/. 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 *bhūmi /phuum/*. Cf. *-gum̄*.

dhum̄ /thum̄/. 1. (*intr.*) to smell (good), be odorous, fragrant, redolent. 2. (*tr.*) to smell, get the odor of. Cf. *dham̄*.

raḥuṃ /rhum/. 1. (*intr.*, of odors) to be strong, pungent; (of animals, objects, etc.) to stink, reek. 2. (*by trope*) to be disgusting, sickening, nauseating.

ṡ haṃ /ham/. 0. to be concentrated, strong. 1. (*intr.*) to be (physically) strong, powerful. 2. (*intr.*) to be massive, big, imposing, stately; to be elegant. Cf. -rama, rāma, rwma, -riama, roma, ruṃ, -raṃ, loma ~ łoma, -luṃ, ħuma, -huṃ ~ -ħuṃ, also rām, -lām.

khaṃ /kham/. 1. (*intr.*) to strain, exert oneself, strive; to do one's best or utmost. 2. (*tr.*) to endeavor (to do).

paṅkhaṃ /baṅkham/. 1. (*tr.*) to force, constrain, compel, coerce, oblige. 2. (*tr.*) to do forcefully or energetically. 3. (*intr.*) to strive, endeavor.

prakhaṃ /prakham/ = paṅkhaṃ.

[thaṃ /tham/. See dhaṃ]

prathaṃ /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.

dhaṃ /thum/ [OK dham ~ dhaṃ /dhom/ (K.105: 6, A.D. 912?;¹ K.207: 26, A.D. 1042)]. 1. (*intr.*) to be big, large, great; (*by trope*) to be important, considerable. 2. (*by further trope*) to be grand, imposing; to be arrogant. Cf. dhum.

dhñaṃ /tṅum/, occurring only in dhñaṃ dhñāra: [MK (RSP 2738)] to be imposing, noble, worthy; to be weighty, grave.

daṃhaṃ /tumhum/ [OK danhum ~ danhum /dēnhum/ (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.

pandhaṃ /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.

sandhaṃ /santhum/. (*intr.*, of fever) to rage, be of a

¹But cf. C VI: 184 note 2.

kind that prostrates and keeps patient unconscious or nearly so.

หฺยัฎ hvika /wỳk ~ fỳk/ [Thai หฺยัฎ /fỳk/]. 1. (*intr.*) to practice, train, drill. 2. (*tr.*) to train, break in (*animal*). Cf. vika.

-ᦹ -'a /-qaa/. to mount, swell; to rejoice. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

l'a /lqaa/ [Cf. Thai ล(ะ)จจ /laqɔɔ/ 'eye-pleasing, fair'].
1. (*intr.*, to gladden the eye) to be fair, comely, winsome, pretty, lovely, beautiful; to be handsome, splendid. 2. (*by extension*, to gladden the heart) to be good, right, proper, well-disposed, decent, honest.

lam'a ~ lam'a /lumqaa/. 1. fine looks: beauty, grace, splendor. 2. goodness, decency. 3. (*tr.*) to beautify, embellish, decorate, adorn, dress.

ᦹᦺ '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 ก(ร)จจ /k(r)aqàk/]. (*intr.*) to cough.

[p'aka /pqaak/]

pañ'aka /bañqaak/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause (*s.o.*) to swallow. 2. (*tr.*) to force (*food*) down the throat of.

s'aka /sqaaq/. 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.

-ᦹᦺ -'aka /-qaak/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -'a'ka, -'āka, 'ā'ka, -iaka.

ph'aka /pqaak/. fermented preserve of fish or meat.

-ᦹᦺ¹ -'a'ka /-qak/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -'aka, -'āka, 'ā'ka, 'iaka.

[t'a'ka /tqak/]

*tam'a'ka /tamqak/. 1. (*tr.*) to delay, defer, postpone, put off, fail to attend to promptly. 2. (*intr.*) to sleep in, loll in bed.

l'a'ka /lqak/. (*intr.*, of water) to be disturbed, unsettled, murky, cloudy; (*by trope*) to be disturbed, uneasy.

lam'a'ka /lumqak/. (*tr.*) to disturb, roil, muddy.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 'aṅa /qaṅ/. 0. to raise, lift up. 1. (*tr.*) to hold up, *with muscular effort*; to support, sustain. Cf. oṅa.

l'aṅa /lqaṅ/ [Cf. Thai ละออง /laqɔŋ/]. (*that which billows up*) dust, powder.

lam'aṅa ~ lam'aṅa /lumqaṅ/. powder, fine grain; pollen.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 'a'ṅa /qaṅ/. (*intr.*) to waver, falter, hesitate; to dawdle, wait.

[p'a'ṅa /pqaṅ/]

paṅ'a'ṅa /baṅqaṅ/. (*intr.*) to pause for a moment; to halt, slow down.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 '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 or devoid of, be without, lack, want. Cf. -'āta, -'ā'ta, ita, 'iata.

'amṅa'ta /qamnat/. 1. (*act or fact of*) bearing, endurance, tolerance, patience. 2. (*fact or condition of*) doing or being without, lack, want, dearth, famine.

[p'a'ta /pqat/]

paṅ'a'ta /baṅqat/. (*tr.*) to deprive of, strip, divest, deny; to dispossess, evict; to bereave.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 'ana /qaṅ/ [OK 'an /qɔŋ ~ qɔṅ/ (K.138: 29, A.D. 620), female slave name; cf. Thai อ่อน /qɔŋ/]. 0. to be weak. 1. (*intr.*) to be soft, tender, delicate. Cf. 'a'na, 'ūna, ona.

𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀲𑀭𑀮 'a'na /qaṅ/ [OK 'an /qɔŋ ~ qɔṅ/, 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'na /cqan/ [Cf. Thai ฉ้อฉน /chaqɔn/ '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'a'na /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 /bañqan/ [Cf. Thai บำรุง /bañqoon/ '(handsome) girl, woman', and อร /qoon/, probably 'one of the weaker sex']. 1. (*tr.*) to weaken, lessen, reduce, diminish. 2. (*tr.*)

l'a'na /lqan/ [Cf. Thai ละอ่อน /laqoon/ 'child, baby']. 0. to be reduced, diminished. 1. (*intr.*, *of voice, legs, etc.*) to be small, thin, slender, fine.

lam'a'na ~ lam'a'na /lumqan/. (*tr.*) to make smaller, reduce; to dwarf, contract.

[s'a'na /sqan/]

sañ'a'na /sañqan/. 1. (*intr.*) to diminish in heat or temperature, cool down. 2. (*intr.*) to be lukewarm, tepid.¹

ᩃᩣ 'apa /qaap/. 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. ēpa, opa.

raṇapa /rnaap/ [Alteration of *'aṇapa /qnaap/]. support, strut, prop, brace, stay, shore; stake, rod, bar. Cf. 'āṇapa.

'āṇapa /qaanaap/ [Anomalous expansion of *'aṇapa /qnaap/]. 1. support, supporter, patron; splint (*for fractured bones*). 2. (*tr.*) to flatter, patronize.

ph'apa /pqaap/. (*tr.*) to strengthen, support, *esp. by placing one member against another*.

ᩃᩣ 'a'pa /qap/ [Cf. OK 'ap ~ 'app /qop/ (K.79: 22, A.D. 639; K.165N: 27, A.D. 952), in male names or titles; note also Thai อู /qop/ 'to scent, perfume; to bake, roast' and อู่ /qap/ 'small flat covered container; to be stuffy; to darken']. 1. (*tr.*) to cover, enclose, darken. 2. (*tr.*) to

¹With thanks to Headley, II: 1051b.

an end, ended, done, over, through. 2. (*intr.*) to be complete, whole, entire; (*by deverbalization*) the whole of, all of. Cf. *isa*, -'iḥ, -'æḥ, -'oḥ.

'amṇa'sa /qamṇah/. 1. end, finish, completion. 2. end of (*present*) time, period after this; (*by denominalization*) from now on, after the death of. Cf. 'amṇiḥ, 'amṇæḥ.

[p'a'sa /pqah/. See *ph'oḥ*]

pañ'a'sa /baṇqah/. 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. *pañ'isa*.

-ḥṇ -'ā /-qaa/. to burn. Cf. -rāla, -hāla, -'āra, 'āla.

ra'ā /rqaa/ [Cf. Thai ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦᩣ᩠ᨦ /raqaa/]. 0. to be burned, chastened. 1. (*tr.*) to shrink (withdraw) from *out of fear or distaste*, shudder (cringe, wince) at the thought or suggestion of. 2. (*by extension*) to be sick of, fed up with.

ram'ā /rumqaa/. 1. [MK (RSP 3792)] (*tr.*) to horrify, frighten off. 2. (*by trope*) to teach a lesson once and for all.

-ḥṇ ḥ -'āka /-qaak/. to keep, preserve. Cf. -'aka, -'a'ka, 'ā'ka, 'iaka.

ph'āka /pqaak/. (*tr.*) to put off, postpone, defer.

ḥṇ ḥ¹ 'ā'ka /qak/. 0. to keep, check. 1. (*tr.*) to hold or keep to, continue to hold; to put off, postpone. 2. (*intr.*) to be blocked, balked, hindered; (*by trope*) to be disappointed, chagrined. Cf. 'ā'ka 'wla: to feel nausea before weeping.

[p'ā'ka /pqak/]

pañ'ā'ka /baṇqak/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to stop or fail. 2. (*tr.*) to curb, bridle (*passions, etc.*).

ra'ā'ka /rqak/, occurring in *ra'āka ra'wla*: to go by fits and starts, be jerky or broken; (*of discourse*) to be broken by sobbing.

ḥṇ ḥ² 'āna /qaan/. 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'āna /kqaan/. 1. (*intr.*) to be self-confident, smug, complacent, presumptuous. 2. (*intr.*) to be boastful.

អាង 'āṅa /qaan/² [Cf. OK 'āñ /qaan/? (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.

ra'āṅa /rqaan/ [MK (RSP 1777)]. pool, pond or small lake lodged in rock mass; tarn. Cf. l'āṅa.

l'āṅa /lqaan/ = ra'āṅa.

អាច 'āca /qaac/ [OK 'āc /qaac/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); cf. K. 562: 25 and K.710: 9 (both A.D. 578-677), where it occurs in obscure contexts. Cf. also Thai อาจ /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.¹

OK 'nāc /qnaac/ [K.451N: 8 (A.D. 680)]. authority, power, permission, right, title, leave.

OK 'mac /qmaac/ [K.493: 22 (A.D. 657)]. 1. one who is empowered, authorized, entitled. 2. one who is obligated or bound: bondsman.

'amṅāca /qamnaac/ [MK 'amṅāca ~ 'amṅāca /qamnaac/ (Lpæka 'aṅgaravatta 27a (A.D. 1620); IMA 32: 33 (A.D. 1687?); cf. Thai อําจ /qamṅat/]. 1. authority, power, capacity; right, title, permission, liberty. 2. daring, courage.

[p'āca /pqaac/]

pañ'āca /baṅqaac/ [MK *pañ'āca /bṅqaac > bṅqaac/. > Thai บ้าง /baṅqaat/ '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.

អាចម៍ 'āca(ma) /qac/ [Wrongly attributed to Skt or P ācamana 'ablutions after evacuation']. excrement, feces, dung, ordure, etc.; other solid or semisolid bodily discharges (cerumen, etc.) or deposits (dirt under nails, etc.); waste products in general. Cf. -'iaca, 'eka.

¹See S. Pou, "The Word āc in Khmer: A Semantic Overview."

-អាត -'āta /-qaat/¹. to be small, minute. Cf. 'a'ta, 'ā'ta, ita, 'iata.

'ampāta /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/]

*pañ'āta /bañqaat/ [MK (RSP 166)]. 1. (*tr.*) to belittle, disdain. 2. (*by extension*) to scoff or sneer at, deride.

-អាត -'āta /-qaat/². to tend.

s'āta /sqaat/ [Cf. Thai สะอาด /saqàat/]. 1. (*intr.*) to be well-tended, well-groomed, neat, spruce, tidy, clean. 2. (*by extension*) to be nice, pleasing, pretty.

sam'āta /samqaat/ [MK sam'āta /səmqaat/ (IMA 3A: 21, A. D. 1591?)]. 1. (*tr.*) to tend, groom, make neat or clean, tidy up. 2. grooming; attention; neatness.

អាត¹ 'ā'ta /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 อัด /qàt/ in สิงห์อัด /sīṅ qàt/]. 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'ta /kqat/. several species of small creatures, including a mosquito, a frog, and a cormorant.

អាត 'āna /qaan/ [Cf. Thai ฉาบ /qàan/ 'to whet, polish; to wear down, frazzle']. (*tr.*) to scrape, rub, chafe; to sharpen, whet, put a keen edge on (*blade*).

l'āna /lqaan/. 0. scraped or worn-down place. 1. trail, (*beaten*) path, track, (*rutted*) trace. 2. (*by trope*) path, belt, line (*of blood, paper, corn, etc.*).

lam'āna /lumqaan/. trace, track, footprint; (*by trope*) clue, evidence (*at law*).

អាត 'āpa /qaap/. 0. to cover, be dark; vapor. 1. wraith, disembodied spirit (*head and entrails*) which feeds on of-fal; 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, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ɬa'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lɨpa, lupa, ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'ā'pa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

ch'āpa /cqaap/. 0. noxious vapor, miasma. 1. strong odor of fish or meat.

cam'āpa ~ cam'āpa /camqaap/. fish or meat dishes.

𑄎𑄎𑄎 '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, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ ɬa'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, lɨpa, 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.

pañ'ā'pa /bañqap/. 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 /sraqap/. (intr.) to be cloudy, obscure, indistinct; (of window, mirror) to be misted, fogged up; (of colors, complexion) to be dull.

𑄎𑄎𑄎 'āra /qaar/. 1. (tr.) to saw, cut with a saw; (by extension) to cut up, slice, slit. 2. (by trope) to settle, decide, judge (case).

raṇāra /rnaar/ [By reanalysis of *'aṇāra /qnaar/]. saw. Cf. 'āṇāra.

'āṇāra /qaanaar/ [Anomalous expansion of *'aṇāra /qnaar/]. older form of raṇāra.

-𑄎𑄎𑄎 -'āra /-qaar/. to burn. Cf. -rāla, -hāla, -'ā, 'āla.

[s'āra /sqaar/]

sañ'āra /sañqaar/. 0. to smart, sting. 1. species of

¹Cf. Guesdon, I: 418b: 𑄎𑄎𑄎 'Fade, insipide'.

ant known for its severe bite.¹

𐌆𐌗𐌸 'āla /qaal/ [Cf. OK 'āl /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. -rāla, -hāla, -'ā, -'āra.

ch'āla /cqaal/. 1. (*tr.*) to be eager to serve or come to the aid of. 2. (*intr.*) to be solicitous, zealous.

tra'āla /traqaal/. 1. (*tr.*) to be eager or impatient for, look forward to. 2. (*by extension*) to rejoice in, enjoy.

n'āla /nqaal ~ ŋqaal/ [Reduction of *'an'āla /qanqaal/]. (*intr.*) to be eager, in haste.

𐌆𐌗𐌹 'āsa /qaah/ [Cf. OK 'ās /qaah/ (K.926: 8, A.D. 624), in female slave name]. (*intr., of women*) to be wanton, coarse, indecent. Cf. -māsa, -mā'sa, -maḥ.

[c'āsa /cqaah/]

cam'āsa /camqaah/. (*intr.*) to be foul, foul-mouthed *in speech or writing*, use coarse or obscene language.

𐌆𐌗 ita /qət/ [OK it /qit/ (K.155/II: 16, A.D. 578-777) ~ et /qet/ (K.54: 13, A.D. 629, male slave name; K.348: 14, A.D. 954) ~ 'yat /qiət/ (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. 'a'ta, -'āta, 'ā'ta, 'iata.

k'ita /kqət/. species of minute fish.

l'ita /lqət/. 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.

lam'ita /lumqət/. 1. (*tr.*) to grind up fine, reduce to dust, pulverize; (*by trope*) to destroy, annihilate. 2. powder, dust.

s'ita /sqət/, occurring only in s'ita s'āna: to refine; to embellish.

sam'ita /samqət/. (*tr.*) to refine; to embellish.

¹Cf. PRBK I.20: 125, line 3.

-^၈ိလ -'ila /-qəl/. to slide, glide. Cf. -rila ~ ÿila, rila, -ræla, -hila, also hūra, etc.

[k'ila /kqəl/. See khila].

kak'ila /kkqəl/. (*tr.*) to be cool-headed, poised, have one's wits about one, put on a brave face.

၈ိလ isa /qəh/ [OK is(s) /qih/ (K.74: 6, A.D. 697, in male slave name; K.562: 22, A.D. 578-677; K.56B: 25, A.D. 878-977)].
archaic form of 'a'sa. Cf. 'a'sa, -'ih, -'æh, -'oh.

[p'isa /pqəh/]

*pañ'isa /bañqəh/. *archaic form of pañ'a'sa.*

-^၈ိက -'ika /-qyk/. [Cf. Thai อี้น /qyk qak/ 'to stammer, mumble' and สะอึก /saqyk/ 'to hiccup' (cf. t'æka)]. brief, low sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'æka, -'iaka, -'iaka.

k'ika /kqyk/. (*intr.*) to chuckle.

kak'ika /kkqyk/. *frequentative of k'ika.*

ra'ika /rqyk/. 1. (*intr.*) to breath at an easy rate; (*of heart*) to beat at an easy rate. 2. (*by trope*) to converse in low tones, confidentially.

-^၈ိပ -'ipa /-qyp/. to cover, be dark. Cf. ya'pa, yāpa, -rapa, -ra'pa, -rupa, rupa, -ropa, lapa, -la'pa ~ la'pa, lāpa, -lā'pa, līpa, lupa, -ha'pa, hā'pa, 'a'pa, 'āpa, 'ā'pa, -'ūpa, also na'pa, -nāpa, nā'pa, -nupa.

ph'ipa /pqyp/. (*tr.*) to close by bringing (*two members*) together; to close gently; (*by trope*) to hush up (*affair*).

sra'ipa /sraqyp/. (*intr.*) to be dark, gloomy because of *abnormally low ceiling or roof*.

-^၈ိး -'ih /-qyh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'æh, -'oh.

'amñih /qamnyh/ = 'amña'sa.

-^၈ိတ -'ita /-qyit/ [Cf. Thai อืด /qyit/ 'to be swollen', also in อืดอาด /qyit qaat/ 'to be slow-moving']. to stretch, go beyond. Cf. -hæta, 'æta.

kra'ita /kraqyit/. (*intr.*) to be proud, conceited; to feel superior, have a high opinion of oneself. Cf. kra'æta.

*𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 'uka /qok/. 1. (*tr.*) to slam down on a flat surface. 2. (*tr., chess*) to move (*pawn*).

ph'uka /pqok/. *expressive for the sensation of butterflies in the stomach.*

ḡaph'uka /ppqok/. *intensive of ph'uka.*

[ra'uka /rqok/]

ram'uka /rumqok/. (*tr.*) to demand insistently and with much whining, importune.

*𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 '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.

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 '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, -'uḡ.

-𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 -'uya /-qoj/ [OK *uy* /quj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611), male personal name; and modern *üya* /quj/, personal name]. to rise, waft. Cf. *sæya*, -*hāya*, *huya*, -*hæya*, 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.

sam'uya /samqoj/ [OK *sam'uy* /səmquj/ (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*).

𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 '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/]

pañ'ura /bañqor/. (*intr.*) to bring on rain by incantation; (*by trope, of frogs: to call for rain*) to croak, esp. in chorus.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *usa* ~ ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *'usa* /qoh/ [OK *uh* ~ *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 *√us* 'to burn'].
0. to light, kindle. 1. kindling, wood fuel, firewood.
Cf. *'uja*, *-'uh*.

-ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *-'uh* /-quh/. to burn, be hot. Cf. *'uja*, *usa*.

ra'uh /rqoh/, occurring only in *ra'eḥ ra'uh*: to move restlessly, fidget, be uneasy.

s'uh /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'uh /samqoh/. 1. (*tr.*) to cook (*small fish*) in steam.
2. fish so cooked.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *'ūca* /qòoc/ [Cf. Thai โอด /qòot/ 'to whine pathetically'].
expressive for continuous tickling, slight pain, whispering.

p'ūca /pqòoc/ [Cf. Thai ผโอดผโอย /phaqòot phaqòoj/ 'to keep wailing or lamenting']. (*intr.*) to be continuously moved (*inwardly*), stirred, upset.

ḥaph'ūca /ppqòoc/. 1. (*intr.*) to keep whispering. 2. (*tr.*) to keep thinking of (*s.o.*, *sth.*).

ra'ūca /rqòoc/. 1. (*intr.*) to itch, be itchy; to keep whispering. 2. one who is constantly whispering or gossiping, or who cannot keep a secret.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *'ūna* /qòon/ [Cf. Thai อ่อน /qòon/ 'to be soft, tender; to be young; to be pale, light (*of colors*); to be poor, weak (*in a subject of study*)']. 0. to be weak, small. 1. (*intr.*) to be lower in age or rank: younger, junior, inferior. 2. *intimate form of p'ūna*. 3. *dialectal form of 'ana and 'a'na*. Cf. *'ana*, *'a'na*, *ona*.

p'ūna /pqòon/ [OK *ph'van* /pquuən/ (K.956: 41, A.D. 878-977)].
younger sibling (brother/sister) or cousin.

pañ'ūna /bañqòon/. *variant of pañ'ona*.

-ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ *-'ūpa* /-qòop/. to cover, enclose; vapor. Cf. *ya'pa*, *yāpa*, *-rapa*, *-ra'pa*, *-rupa*, *rwpā*, *-ropa*, *lapa*, *-la'pa* ~ *ḥa'pa*, *lāpa*, *-lā'pa*, *ḥpa*, *lupa*, *ha'pa*, *hā'pa*, *'a'pa*, *'āpa*, *-'ḥpa*, also *ḥa'pa*, *-ḥāpa*, *ḥā'pa*, *-ḥupa*.

kra'ūpa /kraqòop/. (*intr.*) to be scented, fragrant.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ 'ūra /qòor/. 0. to flow, run. 1. (intermittent) stream, creek. 2. channel, drain. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'wra, also -rila, etc.

[c'ūra /cqòor/]

cañ'ūra /cañqòor/. 1. channel, gutter, trench, ditch, drain. 2. furrow, groove, cleft, slit. Cf. cañhura, cañ'wra.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ 'ūsa /qòoh/. (tr.) to haul, heave, pull, tug, drag, trail, tow. Cf. -husa, -hūsa, -hosa.

[c'ūsa /cqòoh/. See cra'ūsa].

cam'ūsa /camqòoh/. 1. (by trope: condition of trailing, of dragging oneself) listlessness, lassitude, languor, sluggishness. 2. (by extension) indolence, sloth, laziness.

cra'ūsa /craqòoh/. (intr.) to be listless, languid.

[p'ūsa /pqòoh/. See pra'ūsa].

pañ'ūsa /bañqòoh/. (tr.) to pull, haul, drag.

pra'ūsa /praqòoh/. 1. (reciprocal) to pull or tug one another. 2. (tr.) to draw, carry along or away.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ 'w /qùuə/. 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.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ 'wca /qùuəc/. 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 /pqùuəc/]

pañ'wca /bañqùuəc/. window.

ᨧᩣ᩠ᨦ 'wta /qùuət/ [Cf. Thai ๑๗๓ /qùuət/ 'to show (off), display, exhibit']. 1. (tr.) to vaunt, boast of, brag about. 2. (intr.) to be boastful.

'amñwta /qamñuət/. 1. (act or fact of) boasting; boastfulness, braggadocio; boast. 2. braggart, boaster.

[p'wta /pqùuət/]

pañ'wta /bañqùuət/. (intr.) to be boastful, swagger.

-^{၄၅}ဝ် -'wra /-qùuər/¹. to flow, run. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ hū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, also -rila, etc.

[c'wra /cqùuər/]

cañ'wra /cañqùuər/. furrow (*esp. in rice nursery*).

-^{၄၆}ဝ် -'wra /-qùuər/². to choke, be stifled. Cf. 'w, also -swla, 'wla, etc.

t'wra /tqùuər/. (*intr.*, of facial expression) to be glum, weebegone, doleful.

ph'wra /pqùuər/. (*intr.*) to smell close or stuffy; to be musty.

^{၄၇}ဝ် 'wla /qùuəl/ [Cf. Thai (อู)จล / (qòp) quuən/]. 0. to rise, mount. 1. (*intr.*) to choke, have the physical or emotional sensation of choking. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hœra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, -'æla, also 'w, -'wra.

[p'wla /pqùuəl/. See pra'wla].

pañ'wla /bañqùuəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to choke, produce the sensation of choking. 2. (*tr.*) to choke (s.o.) up.

pra'wla /praqùuəl/. 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 /rqùuəl/. See ra'ā'ka ra'wla.

-^{၄၈}ဝ် -'æka /-qaaæk/. brief, low sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'ika, -'iaka, -'iaka.

t'æka /tqaaæk/ [Cf. Thai สะอึก /saqȳk/]. to hiccup.

^{၄၉}ဝ် 'æta /qaaæt/. 0. to stretch, go beyond. 1. (*tr.*) to crane (*neck*); (*by trope*) to drop in on. 2. (*intr.*) to give a leap. Cf. -hæta, -'īta.

kra'æta /kraqaaæt/. *archaic form of kra'īta*.

[c'æta /cqaaæt/]

cam'æta /camqaaæt/. (*intr.*) to hold oneself erect, try to look taller.

[p'æta /pqaaæt/]

pañ'æta /bañqaaæt/. (*intr.*) to crane the neck, advance the head, stretch out (*to see*).

- 𑄎𑄢𑄣 -'æma /-qaaəm/ [Cf. Thai 𑄎𑄢𑄣 /qyyəm/]. to be sick of.
Cf. -pæma, -bæma, also piama, bama, bāma, bām, -buṃ, -muma, -muṃ.

ch'æma /cqaaəm/. (*tr.*) to be disgusted by, feel revulsion for.

ra'æma /rqaaəm/. (*intr.*) to have stirrings of disgust or aversion.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄤 -'æla /-qaaəl/. to mount, surge up, stir up. Cf. -swla, -hala, -ha'la, -hila, -hura, -hula, hwla, hæra, -'a, 'ara, 'a'la, 'wla, also 'w, -'wra.

ph'æla /pqaaəl/. 1. (*intr.*) to start, give a jump. 2. (*intr.*) to be agitated, disturbed, in turmoil.

pañ'æla /bañqaaəl/. (*tr.*) to startle, alarm.

ra'æla /rqaaəl/. (*intr.*) to be excitable, easily alarmed.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄥 -'æḥ /-qaəḥ/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'ḥ, -'oḥ.
'amṇæḥ /qamnaəḥ/ = 'amṇḥ.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄦 -'iaka /-qyyək/. brief, low sounds from the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'ika, -'æka, -'iaka².

*k'iaka /kqyyək/. 1. *expressive for gulping.* 2. *numeral classifier for gulps.*

- 𑄎𑄢𑄧 -'iaka /-qiiək/¹. to keep, hold back. Cf. -'aka, -'a'ka, -'āka, 'ā'ka.

[c'iaka /cqiiək/]

cam'iaka /camqiiək/. 1. (*intr.*) to be drawn along; to drag, trail. 2. (*by trope*) to languish (*because of wretchedness*), droop; to laze, loaf, loll, dawdle.

- 𑄎𑄢𑄨 -'iaka /-qiiək/². explosive sounds produced in the throat. Cf. -hika, 'aka, -'ika, -'æka, -'iaka.

k'iaka /kqiiək/. *onomatopœia for laughter.*

kak'iaka /kkqiiək/. *frequentative of k'iaka.*

ra'iaka /rqiiək/. (*intr., of laughter*) to be long and joyous, robust, rollicking.

ឥអ្សង 'iaña /q̄iəŋ/ [Cf. Thai เอนียง /qiəŋ/]. (*intr.*) to slant, slope, tilt, lean, incline; to be tilted, askew, oblique. Cf. -hiaña, -'eña, ēña, also chiaña.

ph'iaña /pq̄iəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to cause to slant or lean; to tilt (up), incline. 2. (*intr.*) to be inclined, sloping, listing.

pañ'iaña /baŋq̄iəŋ/. 1. (*act or fact of*) being inclined; inclination, declination. 2. incline, inclination, declivity, slope.

l'iaña /lq̄iəŋ/. 1. (*intr.*) to be inclined, sloping; to incline, slope. 2. (*by trope*) to be disposed, partial.

lam'iaña ~ lam'iaña /lumq̄iəŋ/ [Cf. Thai ลมเอนียง /lam-q̄iəŋ/]. 1. inclination, partiality, favor. 2. (*tr.*) to be inclined toward, have a weakness for, favor.

-ឥអ្សថ -'iaca /-q̄iəc/. to be semisoft and disgusting. Cf. 'āca(*ma*), eka.

[k'iaca /kq̄iəc/]

kak'iaca /kkq̄iəc/. (*intr.*) to have a limp, gelatinous, flabby, disgusting look.

[ph'iaca /pq̄iəc/]

ḡaph'iaca /ppq̄iəc/. (*intr.*) to be wet and slippery, as clayey earth.

ra'iaca /rq̄iəc/ = l'iaca.

l'iaca /lq̄iəc/. (*intr.*) to be wet and revoltingly soft. Cf. ra'iaca.

s'iaca /sq̄iəc/. (*intr.*) to be fat, soft and sloppy.

-ឥអ្សត -'iata /-q̄iət/. [OK 'yat /qiət/ (K.956: 26, A.D. 878-977, male personal name; K.238A: 20, A.D. 949); > Thai เียด /qiət/ 'personal name']. to be small, scant. Cf. 'a'ta, -'āta, 'ā'ta, ita.

[c'iata /cq̄iət/]

cañ'iata /caŋq̄iət/. (*intr.*) to be narrow, close, tight.

Thai ละเอียด /laq̄iət/ [OK *la'yat /lqiət/]. (*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.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ 'iana /q̄iən/. 1. (*intr.*) to be shy, bashful, timid. 2. (*by extension*) to be abashed, confused, embarrassed.

[p'iana /pq̄iən/]

pañ'iana /baŋq̄iən/. (*intr.*) to cause to be shy; to abash, shame.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃ /l̄ȳy/ [OK ᄃᄃ /lii ~ lyy/ (K.425: 20, A.D. 968); > Thai ᄃᄃ ~ ᄃᄃᄃ /lyy/]. 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. -l̄ī, -l̄ī̄.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ 'eka /q̄èek/. 1. (*intr.*) to be thick and slimy. 2. dense scum produced by fermentation. Cf. 'āca(*ma*), -'iaca.

kra'eka /kraq̄èek/. sebum, smegma.

s'eka /sq̄èek/. (*intr.*) to be very dense, close together, packed; (*by extension*) to be very closely spaced, rapid.

sam'eka /samq̄èek/. tartar (*on teeth*).

-ᄃᄃᄃᄃ -'eña /-q̄èeŋ/. to lie on one side; side, self. Cf. -hiaña, 'iaña, ēña.

k'eña /kq̄èeŋ/. 1. (*intr., of jars, persons, etc.*) to be big-bellied. 2. (*by trope*) to be self-important, overbearing, pretentious.

[c'eña /cq̄èeŋ/]

cam'eña /camq̄èeŋ/. flank, side, ribs.

-ᄃᄃᄃᄃ -'ē /-qaas/. to cast out. Cf. -'ēra.

k'ē /kqaas/. 1. (*tr., of infant*) to reject, throw or spew up. 2. (*intr.*) to slobber, drool.

*kak'ē /kkqaas/. (*intr.*) to babble, prate, prattle; to blather, jabber, talk twaddle.

[c'ē /cq̄aas/]

cam'ē /camqaas/. (*intr.*) to throw out one's chest in a ridiculous manner, out of pride.

ra'ē /rqaas/. (*intr.*) to be forever whining, constantly airing one's woes.

-ᄃᄃᄃᄃ -'ēka /-qaas̄k/ [Cf. Thai ᄃᄃᄃ /q̄èek/ 'yoke']. to rest,

lean.

ph'ēka /pqaæk/. 1. (*tr.*) to lean (*one's back*) against.
2. (*tr.*) to lean (*sth.*) on or against, rest or prop against.

pañ'ēka /baŋqaæk/. 1. (*act or fact of*) leaning, propping, resting. 2. back (*of seat*), backrest. 3. (*by trope*) reliance, dependence.

ឯង ẽna /qaaɛŋ/ [Possibly related to Thai แอ้ง /qɛŋ/ '(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. -hiaña, 'iaña, -'eña.

ជ្រុំ ẽna ~ ជ្រុំ ẽna /qaaɛŋ/ [Cf. Thai แอ้น /qɛŋ/ 'to thrust forward (*hip*) by leaning back (*e.g.*, *drunk*, *stripteaser*); to thrust out (*chest*)']. (*intr.*) to bend or lean backwards.

[p'ẽna /pqaɛŋ/]

pañ'ẽna /baŋqaɛŋ/. (*tr.*) to bend back.

ជ្រុំ ẽpa /qaaɛp/ [Cf. Thai แอบ /qɛɛp/ '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'ẽpa /pqaɛp/]

pañ'ẽpa /baŋqaɛp/. (*tr.*) to move closer to, place (*one thing*) up against (*another*).

ជ្រុំ ẽma /qaaɛm/ [OK em ~ em /qɛɛm/ (K.72: 9, A.D. 878-977; K.235D: 11, A.D. 1052), personal names; MK 'ema /qɛɛm/ (IMA 26: 26, A.D. 1663), female personal name]. (*intr.*) to be sweet. Cf. -hẽma.

*kra'ẽma /kraqaɛm/ [MK (IMA 38: 144b, A.D. 1701)]. (*tr.*) to taste, savor.

ph'ẽma /pqaɛm/ [OK p(h)a'em /pqɛɛm/ (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.

pañ'ēma /baŋqaaem/. 1. (*tr.*) to sweeten, make sweeter.
2. sweetmeat, confection, candy, dainty, delicacy; dessert.

sra'ēma /sraqaaem/ [OK cra'em /crəqεem/ (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.

-វិអន -'ēra /-qaaer/. to cast out; to wail. Cf. -'ē.

t'ēra /tqaaer/, occurring only in t'ūña t'ēra: to be continually complaining or bewailing sth., forever whining, always discontent.

វិអន 'ēla /qaael/ [OK *el /qεel/]. 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 /kqεel/ (K.149: 27, A.D. 578-677), female slave name]. body dirt, grime (*from skin*). Cf. kra'ēla.

*kra'ēla /kraqaael/. (*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/ ~ sam'ēla /samqεel/. (*intr.*) to have a big, flabby belly.

'an'ēla /qanqaael/. (*tr.*) to stroke, pet, caress.

*វិអន 'ēsa /qaash/ ~ វិអន 'esa /qεeh/. 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 /kraqaaeh/. (*intr.*) to be utterly unconcerned, completely indifferent.

*វិអន onā /qaaon/ [OK on /qoon/ (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. 'ana.

kra'onā /kraqaaon/. (*intr.*) to be (*witlessly*) arrogant or

insolent. Cf. *kra'ona'ona* /kraqaaon-qaaon/. (*intr.*)
to be puffed up, swollen, bloated.

ph'ona /pqaaon/. (*tr.*) to raise in a cloud, stir up.

pañ'ona /banqaaon/ [> Thai ผนัง /phâqon/. bamboo or
wooden ladder *to be set against wall, etc.*; high
bamboo ladder attached to trunk of sugar palm, *used
in collecting sap.*

๕๓ *ona* /qaaon/ [OK *on* /qoon/ (K.24B: 10, A.D. 578-677), in male
slave name; > Thai โอน /qoon/]. (*intr.*) to bend, bow, in-
cline, curve. Cf. 'ana, 'a'na, 'ūna.

[*p'ona* /pqaaon/]

pañ'ona /banqaaon/. *variant of pañ'ūna.*

[*l'ona* /lqaaon/]

lam'ona /lumqaaon/. (*intr.*) to be discreet, circum-
spect; to show policy or taste in one's speech or
the like.

๕๖ *opa* /qaaop/ [Cf. Thai โอบ /qòop/]. 1. (*tr.*) to hold with
both arms, clasp to oneself, hug, embrace; (*by trope*) to en-
circle, surround. 2. (*by extension*) to touch, (ad)join.
Cf. 'apa, ēpa.

ph'opa /pqaaop/ [Cf. Thai ผอบ /phaqòp/ 'tight-lidded con-
tainer']. (*tr.*) to place close together, unite, join.

pra'opa /praqaaop/. (*reciprocal*) to embrace one another,
hug.

๕๗¹ *oy* /qaaoj/ [OK *oy* /qooj/ (K.557/600N: 1, A.D. 611); > Thai
โอบ /qooj/ (*archaic*) and อย /quəj/ 'to give']. 1. (*tr.*)
to give, grant, confer, bestow, vouchsafe. 2. (*by exten-
sion*) to cause, make, have (s.o. or sth. do); to let, per-
mit, allow; (*by deverbalization*) so as to.

'amṇoya /qamnaaoj/ [OK 'amṇoy /qəmnooj/ (K.557/600N: 2, A.D.
611); > Thai อำนวย /qamnuəj/ 'to bestow, afford']. 1.
(*act or fact of*) giving, bestowal. 2. gift, presenta-
tion, grant.

¹This item is regularly written with a different allograph of
๕๗ 'o /qaaol/, for which there is no provision on the typewrit-
er keyboard, plus the conjunct form of ๕๗ ya /jəw/. But see VK
68 II: 1844a.

- 𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 -'ora /-qaaor/. to flow, pour. Cf. -hāra, -hū ~ ḥū, hūra, hiara, hera, hē, 'ura, 'ūra, -'wra, also -rila, etc.

[c'ora /cqaaor/]

cañ'ora /caṅqaaor/. (*tr.*) to spew from the mouth, disgorge, vomit.

- 𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 : -'oḥ /-qaoh/. to be spent. Cf. 'a'sa, isa, -'iḥ, -'æḥ.

ph'oḥ /pqaoh/. (*intr.*, of bread, cakes, etc.) to be stale, old (hard, dry and tasteless).

𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 au ~ 𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 'au /qaw/. syllable used in inciting a dog or other animal.

[p'au /pqaw/]

pañ'au /baṅqaw/. (*intr.*) to cry "/qaw/", make an inciting sound.

𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 'naka /neək/ [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 'anakantai, and K.426: 5, A.D. 578-677); > Thai 𑄎𑄓𑄚𑄚 /nák/]. 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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| <i>knit</i> | <i>kita</i> | <i>kse</i> | <i>-sē</i> |
| <i>knuñ</i> | <i>-nuña</i> | <i>ksec</i> | <i>-sā'ca</i> |
| <i>knet</i> | <i>kæta</i> | <i>k'el</i> | <i>'ēla</i> |
| <i>MK kpēra</i> | <i>pēra</i> | | |
| <i>kmas</i> | <i>-māsa</i> | <i>MK khāta</i> | <i>ghā'ta</i> |
| <i>kmās</i> | <i>-māsa</i> | <i>khiñ</i> | <i>kīña</i> |
| <i>kmocc</i> | <i>hoca</i> | <i>khe</i> | <i>khē</i> |
| <i>kmval</i> | <i>-mwla</i> | <i>*kheñ</i> | <i>-kēña</i> |
| <i>kyep</i> | <i>kiapa</i> | <i>khcī</i> | <i>khcī</i> |
| <i>kra</i> | <i>-ra¹</i> | <i>khñu</i> | <i>-ñūva</i> |
| <i>krakar</i> | <i>-kara</i> | <i>khñum</i> | <i>-ñum</i> |
| <i>*kradrvañ</i> | <i>-rwña</i> | <i>khtār</i> | <i>-tāra</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>khtau</i> | <i>ṭau</i> ² | <i>gur</i> | <i>gūra</i> |
| <i>khnap</i> | <i>ka'pa</i> | <i>gus</i> | <i>guh</i> |
| <i>khnañ</i> | <i>kā'ña</i> | <i>guh</i> | <i>guh</i> |
| <i>khnaṭ</i> | <i>-kāta</i> | MK <i>guh</i> | <i>guh</i> |
| <i>khnaṛ</i> | <i>kāra</i> | <i>gok</i> | <i>goka</i> |
| <i>khnet</i> | <i>kæta</i> | <i>goñ</i> | <i>gaña</i> |
| <i>khpac</i> | <i>kā'ca</i> | <i>gol</i> | <i>gola</i> |
| <i>khpvar</i> | <i>-kwna</i> | <i>gamnvar</i> | <i>gūra</i> |
| <i>khmañ</i> | <i>-kāmña</i> | <i>gnañ</i> | <i>gaña</i> |
| <i>khmoc</i> | <i>hoca</i> | <i>gnvar</i> | <i>gūra</i> |
| MK <i>*khmoya</i> | <i>koya</i> | <i>gmāl</i> | <i>gā'la</i> |
| <i>khlañ</i> | <i>-lāmña</i> ¹ | <i>gmum</i> | <i>-gum</i> |
| <i>khlay(y)</i> | <i>lai</i> | <i>gmvar</i> | <i>gūra</i> |
| MK <i>khloh</i> | <i>-loh</i> | <i>grañ</i> | <i>raña</i> ⁴ |
| <i>khlah</i> | <i>lah</i> | <i>grap</i> | <i>-ra'pa</i> ⁴ |
| <i>khlvān</i> | <i>-lwna</i> | <i>graloñ</i> | <i>-la'ña</i> ¹ |
| <i>khlvān</i> | <i>-lwna</i> | MK <i>gravala</i> | <i>va'la</i> |
| <i>khval</i> | <i>va'la</i> | <i>*glañ</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>khvas</i> | <i>khba'sa</i> | <i>glañ</i> | <i>-lāmña</i> ¹ |
| <i>khvuñ</i> | <i>buña</i> | <i>*gloñ</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>khsac</i> | <i>-sā'ca</i> | <i>gvar</i> | <i>gwra</i> |
| <i>khsāc</i> | <i>-sā'ca</i> | <i>gvāl</i> | <i>vāla</i> |
| <i>khsāy</i> | <i>sāya</i> | | |
| <i>khse</i> | <i>-sē</i> | MK <i>ghāta</i> | <i>ghā'ta</i> |
| MK <i>khsēca</i> | <i>-sā'ca</i> | MK <i>gheña</i> | <i>-hœña</i> |
| <i>gañ</i> | <i>ga'ña</i> | <i>nan</i> | <i>-ña'na</i> |
| <i>gañvāl</i> | <i>vāla</i> | <i>ñāp</i> | <i>ñā'pa</i> |
| <i>gat</i> | <i>ga'ta</i> | <i>*ñān</i> | <i>-ñāna</i> |
| <i>ganloñ</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ | | |
| <i>gap</i> | <i>gā'pa</i> | <i>cañ</i> | <i>ca'ña</i> |
| <i>garop</i> | <i>-rapa</i> ¹ | <i>cañvat(t)</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>*gāp</i> | <i>gāpa</i> | <i>cañvāt(t)</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>gāl</i> | <i>gā'la</i> | <i>cañhvay</i> | <i>huya</i> |

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|--------------|--------|----------|--------------------|
| cañhvāy | huya | cuñ | ceña |
| cañhvāy | vāya | cur | cūra ¹ |
| MK cacāya | cāya | cuḥ | cuḥ |
| cañ | cā'ña | cek | cēka |
| cat | cata | cer | cera |
| cat | cā'ta | *ces | cēsa |
| canpār | cāra | ceṃ | -cœma |
| canmat | mā'ta | coñ | caña |
| canhoy | huya | com | coma |
| canhor | hūra | coṃ | coma |
| canhvar | hūra | coḥ | coḥ |
| canhvār | hūra | caṃ | cām |
| cap | ca'pa | caṃkā | kāra |
| cap | cā'pa | caṃkop | kapa |
| camreñ | -riaña | caṃñay | cāya |
| camraiḥ | reḥ | caṃñāy | cāya |
| camryyañ (ñ) | -riaña | caṃnat | cata |
| camryāñ | -riaña | caṃnār | cāra |
| camryyāñ | -riaña | caṃnoṃ | coma |
| car | cāra | caṃnām | cām |
| cas | cā'sa | caṃnya | -cī |
| ca'es | ch'eḥ | caṃnyar | cera |
| cāk | cā'ka | caṃpañ | pāmña |
| cāñ | cā'ña | caṃpañ | pāmña |
| cāt | cata | caṃpeñ | pēña |
| cāt | cā'ta | caṃrās | -rāsa |
| cāp | ca'pa | caṃreñ | -riaña |
| cāp | cā'pa | caṃren | -rœna |
| MK cāya | cāya | caṃryañ | -riaña |
| cār | cāra | caṃryyañ | -riaña |
| cās | cā'sa | caṃlāk | lā'ka ¹ |
| cicāy | cāya | caṃvuḥ | buh ¹ |
| MK cicū | -cūva | caṃ'in | ch'ina |
| cuñ | cuña | cām | cām |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>ckā</i> | <i>kāra</i> | <i>chnañ</i> | <i>kā'ña</i> |
| <i>ckop</i> | <i>kapa</i> | <i>chnaṃ</i> | <i>caṃ</i> |
| <i>cgoñ</i> | <i>gaña</i> | * <i>chnyar</i> | <i>ciara</i> |
| <i>cñap</i> | <i>ña'pa</i> | <i>chpāñ</i> | <i>pāṃña</i> |
| <i>cñay</i> | <i>cāya</i> | <i>chpār</i> | <i>cāra</i> |
| <i>cñāy</i> | <i>cāya</i> | <i>chpū</i> | <i>-sūva</i> |
| <i>cdiñ(ñ)</i> | <i>-diña</i> | MK <i>chboh</i> | <i>coḥ</i> |
| <i>cnem</i> | <i>-cœma</i> | <i>chlāk</i> | <i>lā'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>cnai</i> | <i>cnai</i> | MK <i>chlāsa</i> | <i>-lāta</i> ² |
| MK <i>cpāpa</i> | <i>cā'pa</i> | <i>chley</i> | <i>-lœya</i> |
| <i>cpoñ</i> | <i>paña</i> | <i>chloñ(ñ)</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>cmām</i> | <i>cām</i> | <i>chvat(t)</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>cya</i> | <i>-cī</i> | <i>chvāt(t)</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>cya</i> | <i>šī</i> | * <i>chvāy</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>cyar</i> | <i>cera</i> | <i>chveñ</i> | <i>-veña</i> |
| * <i>cyam</i> | <i>cīma</i> | <i>chvyañ</i> | <i>-veña</i> |
| * <i>cyām</i> | <i>cīma</i> | | |
| <i>cralo</i> | <i>lo</i> | <i>jañjyañ</i> | <i>-jīña</i> |
| <i>cra'em</i> | <i>'ēma</i> | <i>jap</i> | <i>jā'pa</i> |
| <i>crāñ</i> | <i>-rāmña</i> ¹ | <i>jamrah</i> | <i>rah</i> ¹ |
| <i>crās</i> | <i>-rāsa</i> | <i>jaroy</i> | <i>-roya</i> |
| <i>crip</i> | <i>cīpa</i> | <i>jal</i> | <i>ja'la</i> ¹ |
| <i>crip</i> | <i>rīpa</i> | <i>jā</i> | <i>jā</i> |
| <i>creñ</i> | <i>-riaña</i> | <i>jān</i> | <i>jā'na</i> |
| <i>cren</i> | <i>-rœna</i> | <i>jit</i> | <i>jita</i> |
| <i>cryañ</i> | <i>-riaña</i> | <i>jih</i> | <i>jih</i> |
| <i>crvat(t)</i> | <i>rūta</i> | <i>jūr</i> | <i>jūra</i> |
| <i>cloñ</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ | <i>jek</i> | <i>jēka</i> |
| <i>cval</i> | <i>cūla</i> | <i>jon</i> | <i>jūna</i> |
| <i>cha'in</i> | <i>ch'ina</i> | <i>jor</i> | <i>hwra</i> |
| MK * <i>cheta</i> | <i>-hœta</i> | <i>jum</i> | <i>jum</i> |
| <i>chok</i> | <i>-huka</i> | <i>jamnan</i> | <i>jā'na</i> |
| <i>chkvat</i> | <i>kwta</i> | <i>jamnā</i> | <i>jā</i> |
| <i>chdvāl</i> | <i>dwla</i> | * <i>jamnāñ</i> | <i>jāña</i> |

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|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>jamnāñ</i> | -cāna | <i>ñyāp</i> | <i>ñā'pa</i> |
| MK <i>jamnāñ</i> | -cāna | | |
| <i>jamnon</i> | <i>jūna</i> | <i>ta</i> | <i>ta</i> |
| <i>jamnyak</i> | <i>jīka</i> | <i>tak</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> |
| <i>jamnvan</i> | <i>jūna</i> | <i>taṅgal</i> | <i>ka'la</i> |
| * <i>jamnvay</i> | <i>jwya</i> | <i>tañtyañ</i> | <i>ṭña</i> |
| <i>jamrās</i> | <i>rah¹</i> | <i>tañnot</i> | <i>ṭota</i> |
| <i>jamrau</i> | <i>jrau</i> | <i>tañvāy</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>jamhvat(t)</i> | <i>hūta</i> | <i>tac</i> | <i>ṭā'ca</i> |
| <i>jnaḥ</i> | -naḥ | <i>tañ</i> | -tāña |
| * <i>jnvay</i> | <i>jwya</i> | <i>tadiñ</i> | -dña |
| <i>jmon</i> | <i>jūna</i> | <i>tandiñ</i> | -dña |
| <i>jyak</i> | <i>jīka</i> | <i>tanlap</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| <i>jyañ</i> | -jīña | <i>tanlāp</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| MK <i>jranika</i> | <i>jīka</i> | <i>tap</i> | <i>ṭa'pa</i> |
| * <i>jrāp</i> | -jāpa | <i>tamgal</i> | <i>ka'la</i> |
| <i>jrok</i> | -raka | <i>tampon(ñ)</i> | <i>paña</i> |
| <i>jruṃ</i> | -raṃ ² | <i>tamrām</i> | -rām |
| <i>jrām</i> | -rām | <i>tamrvac</i> | <i>rwca</i> |
| MK <i>jrah</i> | <i>rah¹</i> | <i>tamrvāc</i> | <i>rwca</i> |
| * <i>jrvay</i> | <i>jwya</i> | <i>tarañ</i> | -rā'ña |
| <i>jleñ</i> | <i>lœña</i> | <i>ta rap</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>jlvañ</i> | -lwña | <i>taru</i> | -rūva |
| <i>jvan</i> | <i>jūna</i> | <i>tal</i> | <i>ṭa'la</i> |
| <i>jvay</i> | <i>jwya</i> | <i>talañ</i> | -la'ña ¹ |
| <i>jval</i> | <i>jwla</i> | <i>tāk</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> |
| * <i>jvas</i> | <i>jwsa</i> | <i>tāc</i> | <i>ṭā'ca</i> |
| <i>jveñ</i> | -veña | <i>tāñ</i> | -tāña |
| | | <i>tāp</i> | -ṭā'pa |
| * <i>jhnvan</i> | <i>jūna</i> | <i>tāl</i> | <i>ṭāla</i> |
| | | <i>tās</i> | <i>ṭāsa</i> |
| <i>ñas</i> | <i>ñā'sa</i> | * <i>tir</i> | <i>ṭera</i> |
| <i>ñu</i> | -ñuva | <i>tuñnot</i> | <i>ṭota</i> |
| MK <i>ñoma</i> | <i>ñoma</i> | <i>tuc</i> | <i>tūca</i> |

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|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| tut | ṭuta | tampal | -pa'la |
| tūc | tūca | tampoññ | ṭūña |
| *tek | ṭeka | tampvañ | ṭūña |
| teñ | ṭēña | MK tammlaiy | lai |
| MK teña | tēña | tamrañ | -ra'ña |
| tem | ṭœma | tamru | -rūva |
| *ter | ṭœra | tamliñ | -liña ¹ |
| *ter | ṭera | tamve | -vœ |
| tel | ṭēla | tamvek | -bēka |
| tem | ṭœma | tām | ṭām ¹ |
| tai | -tāya | tām | ṭām ² |
| tok | ṭaka | tnal | ṭa'la |
| toñ | ṭaña ¹ | tnoñ | ṭaña ¹ |
| toñ | ṭaña ² | tnor | ṭūra |
| toñ | ṭūña | tnol | ṭwla |
| toc | ṭoca | tnaḥ | -naḥ |
| toc | tūca | tpañ | -tāña |
| toc | twca | tpal | -pa'la |
| *tot | ṭota | tpit | -pita |
| toy | ṭoya | tpir | ṭera |
| *tor | ṭūra | tmās | -maḥ |
| tol | ṭwla | tmir | ṭera |
| MK toḥ | ṭoḥ | MK tmera | ṭœra |
| tam | ṭam | tmoñ | -toña |
| tamkal | ka'la | *tyak | ṭeka |
| tamtam | ṭām ¹ | tyañ | ṭiña |
| tamtām | ṭām ¹ | tyañ | tīña |
| tamtyañ | ṭiña | *tyal | ṭiala |
| MK tamnera | ṭœra | MK trakala | ka'la |
| tamnam | ṭām ² | trakāl | -kāla |
| tamnām | ṭām ² | *trañ | -ra'ña |
| tamnyal | ṭiala | trayoñ | -yūña |
| tampar | ta | trayvañ | -yūña |
| tampal | -pa'na | trasai | -sai ¹ |

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|----------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| MK trass | -rā'sa ¹ | thlā | lā |
| trā | trā ¹ | thlāy(y) | lai |
| MK trās | -rā'sa ¹ | thlai(y) | lai |
| tru | -rūva | thvāya | vāya |
| trū | -rūva | MK thvœ | -vœ |
| tren̄ | rēna ⁴ | thve | -vœ |
| trey | -rœya | MK thve(h) | -vœ |
| trvac | rwca | | |
| trvāc | rwca | dañ | da'na |
| tleñ | lœna | dadiñ | -dina |
| tlai(y) | lai | dan | da'na |
| tlos | -losa | dan | dā'na |
| tvañ | ṭūna | dantap | ṭa'pa |
| tvar | ṭūra | *dandiñ | -dina |
| tval | ṭwla | danle(y) | -le ¹ |
| tvāy | vāya | danhum | haṃ |
| tvuc | twca | danhum | haṃ |
| tve | -vœ | dap | thā'pa |
| tvek | -bēka | dap | da'pa |
| tvoñ | ṭana ¹ | dap | -dā'pa |
| tvoñ | -ṭūna | damrañ | -ra'na |
| tvoc | twca | dalā | lā |
| | | daluh | luḥ |
| thāp | diapa | dalmāk | dā'ka |
| thkval | ka'la | dā | dā |
| thnap | -ṭapa | dān | dā'na |
| *thnam | tama | *dāy | -dāya |
| thniṃ | -dima | dār | dāra |
| thnvar | ṭūra | dāl | dā'la |
| thnval | ṭwla | dik | dika |
| thpal | -pa'la | didai | -dai ¹ |
| thpvañ | ṭūna | duk | duka |
| thmās | -maḥ | duñ | diña |
| thlayy | lai | MK dūlāya | lāya |

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|-----------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|
| deñ | dœña | dranam̄ | dam̄ |
| dep | dœpa | dron̄ | -ra'ña |
| *dem | d̄ima | dron̄ | -rūña ² |
| der | dœra | dron̄ | -rwña |
| *dem̄ | d̄ima | drvañ | -rūña ² |
| dai(y) | -dai ¹ | *drvañ | -rwña |
| dop | -dapa | dlāy | lāya |
| dol | dola | dlaḥ | laḥ |
| dos | dosa | *dvan(n) | dwna |
| dau | dau | dval | dūla |
| dum̄ | dum̄ | dval | dwla |
| *dam̄ | dam̄ | *dvān(n) | dwna |
| dam̄nap | da'pa | | |
| dam̄nuk | duka | dham | ham̄ |
| *dam̄nyam | -diama | dham̄ | ham̄ |
| dam̄riñ | r̄iña | MK dhvœ | -vœ |
| dam̄luḥ | luḥ | MK dhveh | -vœ |
| dām̄ | dām̄ ¹ | | |
| dñan | -ña'na | nik | n̄ka |
| dnañ | -ra'ña | nau | nau |
| dnāp | dāpa | nām̄ | nām̄ |
| dnāy | -dāya | | |
| dnem | d̄ima | | |
| dnem̄ | d̄ima | pak | pa'ka |
| dneyam | d̄ima | pak | pā'ka |
| dneyam̄ | d̄ima | pañ | ḡpaña |
| dmār | dāra | pañ | pa'ña |
| dmik | d̄ika | pañ | pām̄ña |
| *dyat | diata | pañkā | phkā |
| *dyam | d̄ima | pañket | kœta |
| *dyam | -diama | pañgat | -khuta |
| *dyam̄ | d̄ima | pañgat | ga'ta |
| *dyam̄ | -diama | pañgap | gā'pa |
| drañ | -ra'ña | pañgāp | gā'pa |

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|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>paṅgam</i> | <i>gam</i> | <i>pul</i> | <i>pula</i> |
| <i>paṅgvay</i> | <i>-guya</i> | <i>pek</i> | <i>pæka</i> |
| <i>paṅhey</i> | <i>hæya</i> | <i>pek</i> | <i>pēka</i> |
| <i>pañ</i> | <i>pā'ña</i> | <i>peñ</i> | <i>pēna</i> |
| <i>pañcuḥ</i> | <i>cuh</i> | <i>per</i> | <i>pēra</i> |
| <i>pañcol</i> | <i>cūla</i> | <i>peḥ</i> | <i>peḥ</i> |
| <i>pañjā</i> | <i>jā</i> | <i>paiḥ</i> | <i>peḥ</i> |
| <i>pat</i> | <i>pa'ta</i> | <i>poñ</i> | <i>paña</i> |
| <i>padaḥ</i> | <i>daḥ</i> | <i>poñ(ñ)</i> | <i>paña</i> |
| <i>pantā</i> | <i>ṭā</i> | <i>poy</i> | <i>poya</i> |
| MK <i>pantāpa</i> | <i>-ṭipa</i> | <i>pos</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>pantoy</i> | <i>ṭoya</i> | <i>pau</i> | <i>pau</i> |
| <i>pandan</i> | <i>da'na</i> | <i>pamcām</i> | <i>cām</i> |
| <i>pandap</i> | <i>da'pa</i> | <i>pamcyam</i> | <i>-cīma</i> |
| <i>pandul</i> | <i>dūla</i> | <i>pamnañ</i> | <i>paña</i> |
| <i>pandval</i> | <i>dūla</i> | <i>pamnos (s)</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>panlas (s)</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> | <i>pamnām</i> | <i>nām</i> |
| <i>panlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>pamnvas</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>panlāy</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>pamnvās</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>panlās (s)</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> | <i>pamnvos</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>parat</i> | <i>ra'ta</i> | <i>pampat (t)</i> | <i>pā'ta</i> |
| <i>parap</i> | <i>rāpa</i> | <i>pampāt</i> | <i>pā'ta</i> |
| <i>paryyaṅ</i> | <i>riana</i> | <i>pamre</i> | <i>ræ</i> |
| <i>paryyān</i> | <i>riana</i> | <i>*pamryān</i> | <i>riana</i> |
| <i>pas</i> | <i>poḥ</i> | <i>pamvyat</i> | <i>bita²</i> |
| <i>pa'em</i> | <i>'ēma</i> | <i>pkā</i> | <i>phkā</i> |
| <i>pāk</i> | <i>pā'ka</i> | <i>pkāy</i> | <i>kāya</i> |
| <i>pāñ</i> | <i>pāmña</i> | <i>ptal</i> | <i>ṭa'la</i> |
| <i>pāt</i> | <i>pā'ta</i> | <i>pdey</i> | <i>-dai²</i> |
| MK <i>pāna</i> | <i>pāna</i> | <i>pdai (y)</i> | <i>-dai²</i> |
| <i>pit</i> | <i>pida</i> | <i>pnañ</i> | <i>-pa'ña</i> |
| <i>pidā</i> | <i>piata</i> | <i>pnat</i> | <i>pa'ta</i> |
| <i>pīdā</i> | <i>piata</i> | <i>pnāñ</i> | <i>pāmña</i> |
| <i>pīde</i> | <i>piata</i> | <i>pnos</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |

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|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>prakop</i> | <i>kapa</i> | <i>phik</i> | <i>-hika</i> |
| MK * <i>pragat</i> | <i>-khuta</i> | MK * <i>phuta</i> | <i>-huta</i> |
| <i>pragalbha</i> | <i>-ga'la</i> | <i>phem</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| MK <i>pragena</i> | <i>-gena</i> | <i>phkan</i> | <i>kā'na</i> |
| <i>prañ</i> | <i>-rāña²</i> | <i>phkā</i> | <i>phkā</i> |
| <i>pratāp</i> | <i>-ṭā'pa</i> | <i>phgañ</i> | <i>ga'ña</i> |
| MK <i>pratola</i> | <i>ṭola</i> | <i>phjal</i> | <i>ja'la¹</i> |
| * <i>pradap</i> | <i>thā'pa</i> | <i>phtām</i> | <i>ṭām²</i> |
| <i>pradau</i> | <i>ṭau¹</i> | <i>phtyañ</i> | <i>ṭiña</i> |
| <i>pradvan(n)</i> | <i>dwna</i> | <i>phtyañ</i> | <i>-ṭiaña</i> |
| <i>pradvān(n)</i> | <i>dwna</i> | * <i>phtval</i> | <i>ṭwla</i> |
| <i>pralāk</i> | <i>-lā'ka</i> | <i>phdāy</i> | <i>-dāya</i> |
| <i>pralāy</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>phdik</i> | <i>-dika</i> |
| <i>praluñ</i> | <i>-luña¹</i> | <i>phdai(y)</i> | <i>-dai²</i> |
| <i>pralūñ</i> | <i>-luña¹</i> | <i>phdam</i> | <i>dam</i> |
| <i>pralvañ</i> | <i>-luña¹</i> | <i>phnāñ</i> | <i>pāmña</i> |
| <i>pravai</i> | <i>-bai</i> | <i>phnek</i> | <i>pēka</i> |
| <i>prasap</i> | <i>sabva²</i> | <i>phnos</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>prahveñ</i> | <i>vēña</i> | <i>phnvas</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>prāñ</i> | <i>rāmña</i> | <i>phye</i> | <i>-ñœ</i> |
| <i>prin</i> | <i>rīña</i> | <i>phlās</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> |
| <i>pre</i> | <i>rœ</i> | MK <i>phluña</i> | <i>luña</i> |
| <i>preññ</i> | <i>-reña¹</i> | <i>phle</i> | <i>-lē⁴</i> |
| <i>prok</i> | <i>-ra'ka</i> | <i>phsam</i> | <i>saṃ</i> |
| <i>pros</i> | <i>-rosa</i> | <i>phsik</i> | <i>sika</i> |
| <i>proḥ</i> | <i>-roḥ¹</i> | <i>phsam(ma)</i> | <i>saṃ</i> |
| <i>praḥ</i> | <i>raḥ²</i> | <i>ph'van</i> | <i>'ūna</i> |
| <i>plas</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> | | |
| <i>ple</i> | <i>-lē⁴</i> | MK <i>bana</i> | <i>bā'na</i> |
| <i>pvas</i> | <i>pwsa</i> | MK <i>bīytora</i> | <i>ṭora</i> |
| <i>pvās</i> | <i>pwsa</i> | MK <i>bœpa</i> | <i>bœpa</i> |
| <i>psam</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | MK <i>beña</i> | <i>beña</i> |
| | | <i>bnāk</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> |
| <i>pha'em</i> | <i>'ēma</i> | <i>braṃ</i> | <i>-rama</i> |

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|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>braḥ</i> | <i>raḥ</i> ¹ | <i>raṅko</i> | <i>-kara</i> |
| | | <i>MK raṅgoḥ</i> | <i>-goḥ</i> |
| <i>bhai(y)</i> | <i>bhai</i> | <i>raṅgaḥ</i> | <i>gā'sa</i> |
| <i>MK *bhnūra</i> | <i>-pūra</i> | <i>MK raṅgaḥ</i> | <i>gaḥ</i> |
| | | <i>raṅvāñ</i> | <i>vāṃña</i> |
| <i>MK makala</i> | <i>kala</i> | <i>raṅhvai</i> | <i>vai</i> |
| <i>mān</i> | <i>pāna</i> | <i>rac</i> | <i>reca</i> |
| <i>mut</i> | <i>muta</i> | <i>rat</i> | <i>ra'ta</i> |
| <i>muh</i> | <i>muh</i> | <i>MK ratoḥ</i> | <i>ṭoḥ</i> |
| <i>muh</i> | <i>muh</i> | <i>radeḥ</i> | <i>-deḥ</i> |
| <i>muh hni</i> | <i>muh</i> | <i>randah</i> | <i>dah</i> |
| <i>mek</i> | <i>mēka</i> | <i>rap</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> |
| <i>meñ</i> | <i>-meña</i> | <i>rapañ</i> | <i>raña</i> ⁴ |
| <i>mel</i> | <i>mæla</i> | <i>rapam</i> | <i>rām</i> |
| <i>mum</i> | <i>muma</i> | <i>rapam</i> | <i>rām</i> |
| <i>mum</i> | <i>mum</i> | <i>ramam</i> | <i>rām</i> |
| <i>MK mtāy(a)</i> | <i>-tāya</i> ¹ | <i>raloñ</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>MK mtoya</i> | <i>ṭoya</i> | <i>MK rasa</i> | <i>ra'sa</i> |
| <i>mratāñ</i> | <i>ṭēña</i> | <i>rah</i> | <i>-roḥ</i> ³ |
| <i>mratāñ</i> | <i>ṭēña</i> | <i>rahval</i> | <i>va'la</i> |
| <i>mraten</i> | <i>ṭēña</i> | <i>rā</i> | <i>rā</i> |
| <i>mrateñ</i> | <i>ṭēña</i> | <i>rāñ</i> | <i>-rāmña</i> ¹ |
| | | <i>*rim</i> | <i>rīma</i> |
| <i>yap(p)</i> | <i>ya'pa</i> | <i>ru</i> | <i>rū</i> ¹ |
| <i>yapal</i> | <i>ya'la</i> | <i>ru</i> | <i>rū</i> ² |
| <i>*yapam</i> | <i>yam</i> | <i>ruñ</i> | <i>ruña</i> |
| <i>yal</i> | <i>ya'la</i> | <i>rum</i> | <i>rum</i> |
| <i>MK yāra</i> | <i>-yāna</i> | <i>ruv</i> | <i>rū</i> ² |
| <i>yoñ</i> | <i>yoña</i> | <i>ruḥ</i> | <i>ruḥ</i> |
| <i>yol</i> | <i>yola</i> | <i>rū</i> | <i>rū</i> ¹ |
| <i>MK yola</i> | <i>yona</i> | <i>rūv</i> | <i>rū</i> ² |
| <i>yam</i> | <i>yam</i> | <i>*re</i> | <i>rœ</i> |
| | | <i>*re</i> | <i>re</i> |
| <i>rakṣā</i> | <i>rakṣā</i> | <i>res</i> | <i>rœsa</i> |

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|-----------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|
| rok | raka | ryyān | riana |
| roc | roca | ryyap | riapa |
| rom | roma | ryyāp | riapa |
| roh(h) | -roh ³ | rlik | -līka ² |
| roḥ(h) | -roḥ ³ | rlek | lēka |
| rau | rau | rloñ | -laña ¹ |
| raṃ | rāṃ | rlaṃ | -laṃ ² |
| raṃṇap | ñā'pa | rvāt(t) | rwta |
| MK raṃtoḥ | ṭoḥ | *rvai | vai |
| raṃṇāñ | rāṃña | rvvat(t) | rwta |
| raṃnoc | roca | | |
| raṃloñ | -laña ¹ | lak(k) | la'ka ² |
| rāṃ | rāṃ | MK lañvēka | vēka |
| rñap | ñā'pa | lap(p) | lapa |
| *rñeñ | rēña ¹ | lah | lah |
| *rñel | -rēla | *la'yat | -'iata |
| *rñeñ | rēña ¹ | lā | lā |
| *rñnel | -rēla | MK lāña | lāña |
| rñ(n)oc | roca | lāt | lāta |
| rñnoc | roca | *lāy | lāya |
| rdeḥ | -deḥ | MK lāya | lāya |
| rddeḥ | -deḥ | liñ | -līña ¹ |
| *rneñ | rēña ¹ | liñloñ | -la'ña ¹ |
| *rnel | -rēla | luc | lica |
| *rñneñ | rēña ¹ | lun | lūna |
| *rñnel | -rēla | MK lœsa | lœsa |
| rn(n)oc | roca | le | lœ |
| rñnāṃ | rāma | lek | lœka |
| rpam | rāṃ | lek | lēka |
| rmmāṃ | rāṃ | leñ | lœña |
| rmmāṃ | rāṃ | leñ | leña |
| ryān | riana | leñ | lēña |
| ryyaṃ | riana | lec | leca |
| ryyan | riana | ley | -lœya |

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|------------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| MK lēla'pa | lā'pa | vagām | -gām |
| les | -līta | vañ | ba'ña |
| loc | lwca | vañ | va'ña |
| lon | lūna | vañ | vāmña |
| loh | luḥ | vat(t) | -bā'ta |
| loh | loh | vat(t) | vā'ta |
| lamñāc | -rāca | vann | -bā'na |
| lampeñ | lēña | vanlā | lā |
| lamveñ | -bēña | vanl | -lī |
| MK lam'uta | luta | vap | -ba'pa |
| lah | lah | varī | -rī |
| lnāc | -lāca | varah | -roh ¹ |
| MK lpæka | læka | valvel | -bila |
| lmes | læsa | valvyal | -bila |
| lvac | lwca | vas | vā'sa |
| lvān(n) | lūna | vāñ(ñ) | vāmña |
| lvah | luḥ | *vām | bāma |
| lvah | loh | vāy | vāya |
| lvāc | lwca | vās | vā'sa |
| lvān | lūna | viñ | viña |
| lvek | vēka | viñ | viña |
| lveñ | -veña | vuk | buka |
| lveñ | vēña | vuñ | buña |
| lvai | vai | vl | -lī |
| lvoh(h) | luḥ | vek(k) | vēka |
| lvoh | loh | veñ | -veña |
| lvah | luḥ | veñ | vēña |
| lvah | loh | ver | vena |
| lvāḥ | luḥ | ver(a) | vera |
| lvāḥ | loh | vok | baka |
| lhey | hæya | *vok | bwka |
| MK l'uta | luta | vol | bola |
| | | vamñā | -ñā |
| vagām | -gām | vamrah | -roh ¹ |

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|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| *vāṃ | bāma | sañ | sa'ña |
| vaḥ | vaḥ | *sañā | -ñā |
| vñā | -ñā | sañkat | kā'ta |
| vnak | bā'ka | MK sañghaka | ghaka |
| vnāk | bā'ka | sañvār(a) | vāra |
| vnur | -pūra | sañvey | soya |
| vnek | -bēka | sanme | smœ |
| vnok | bwka | sanre | -rē |
| vnvak | bwka | sam | saṃ |
| vyañ | viaña | sarac | reca |
| vyat(ta) | bita ² | MK sarasera | -sœra |
| *vyan | viana | sare | -rē |
| vrac | reca | sarom | roma |
| vram | -rama | sarsir | -sera |
| vrek(k) | rēka ² | sal | sa'la |
| vreñ | -reña ¹ | MK sasira | -sera |
| vrai(y) | rai | MK sasīra | -sera |
| vroḥ | -roḥ ¹ | sa'ap | a'pa |
| vraṃ | -raṃ ² | sa'āñ | sāña |
| vrām | -rām | sa'uy | -'uya |
| vraḥ | raḥ ¹ | sāñ | sāña |
| vleñ | lœña | siñ | siña |
| vloḥ | loḥ | sit | sita |
| vlaḥ | laḥ | sin | sina |
| *vvak | bwka | MK sūta | sūtra |
| vvan(n)i | būna | señ | sēña |
| vvah | buh ¹ | sem | sœma |
| | | seva | seba |
| śapat(h)a | spatha | so | sa |
| śeṣa | sesa | sok | soka |
| | | soñ | saña |
| sak(k) | saka | *son | sūna |
| sag | saka | soh | soḥ |
| sañ | saña | soṃ | sūma |

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|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>soḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>sṅvan</i> | <i>swana</i> |
| <i>suṃ</i> | <i>-suṃ</i> | <i>stac</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> |
| <i>saṃ</i> | <i>sama</i> | MK <i>staca</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> |
| <i>saṃ</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | <i>stam</i> | <i>-tām</i> |
| <i>saṃtac</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> | <i>stāc</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> |
| MK <i>saṃtaca</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> | <i>stuc</i> | <i>-tuka</i> |
| <i>saṃtāc</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> | <i>stwca</i> | <i>twca</i> |
| MK <i>saṃteca</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> | MK <i>stiaṅa</i> | <i>-tiaṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃtoḥ</i> | <i>ṭoḥ</i> | <i>steṅ</i> | <i>ṭēṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃnaṅ</i> | <i>sa'ṅa</i> | MK <i>steca</i> | <i>-ṭeca¹</i> |
| <i>saṃnal(1)</i> | <i>sa'la</i> | <i>steṅ</i> | <i>ṭēṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃnvat</i> | <i>sūtra</i> | <i>stām</i> | <i>-tām</i> |
| <i>saṃrac</i> | <i>reca</i> | MK <i>sdiṅa</i> | <i>-diṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃrāy</i> | <i>rāya</i> | <i>snaṅ</i> | <i>saṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃrīt</i> | <i>sīta</i> | <i>snaṅ</i> | <i>sa'ṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃruk</i> | <i>ruka</i> | <i>snap</i> | <i>-sapa</i> |
| * <i>saṃre</i> | <i>-rē</i> | <i>snap</i> | <i>sā'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃlaṅ</i> | <i>-lā'ṅa</i> | <i>snāṅ</i> | <i>sāṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃlap</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | <i>snāp</i> | <i>sāpa</i> |
| <i>saṃlāṅ</i> | <i>-lā'ṅa</i> | <i>snāp</i> | <i>sā'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃlāp</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | * <i>sniṅ</i> | <i>nṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃlut</i> | <i>luta</i> | <i>sneha</i> | <i>sne(ha)</i> |
| <i>saṃlvat</i> | <i>luta</i> | <i>snoṅ</i> | <i>saṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃvar</i> | <i>vāra</i> | <i>snaṃ</i> | <i>saṃ</i> |
| <i>saṃvār</i> | <i>vāra</i> | <i>snām</i> | <i>-sāma</i> |
| <i>saṃsem</i> | <i>sœma</i> | MK <i>spana</i> | <i>-pa'ṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃsaṃ</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | <i>spit</i> | <i>sīta</i> |
| <i>saṃ'ap</i> | <i>'a'pa</i> | <i>spid</i> | <i>sīta</i> |
| <i>saṃ'uy</i> | <i>-'uya</i> | <i>spun</i> | <i>sūna</i> |
| <i>sām</i> | <i>sām</i> | <i>spū</i> | <i>-sūva</i> |
| <i>skat</i> | <i>kā'ta</i> | MK <i>spaiy</i> | <i>-pai</i> |
| <i>sgar</i> | <i>gara²</i> | <i>smiṅ</i> | <i>siṅa</i> |
| <i>sṅat</i> | <i>-ṅā'ta</i> | <i>sme</i> | <i>smœ</i> |
| * <i>sṅā</i> | <i>-ṅā</i> | <i>smer</i> | <i>-siana</i> |

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|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>smev(a)</i> | <i>seba</i> | <i>hā</i> | <i>hā</i> |
| <i>smevya</i> | <i>seba</i> | MK <i>hiata</i> | <i>-hita</i> |
| <i>smon</i> | <i>sūna</i> | * <i>hek</i> | <i>hēka</i> |
| MK <i>smoh</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>hem</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| MK <i>smoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | MK <i>heya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>smau</i> | <i>-sau</i> ¹ | <i>hera</i> | <i>hœra</i> |
| <i>smaṃ</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | <i>heṃ</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| <i>smvat</i> | <i>sūtra</i> | <i>hyat</i> | <i>-hita</i> |
| <i>srac</i> | <i>reca</i> | <i>hyāt</i> | <i>-hita</i> |
| MK <i>sratiy</i> | <i>-ṭī</i> | <i>hyet</i> | <i>-hita</i> |
| <i>sramol</i> | <i>-mola</i> | <i>hvat(t)</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>sralañ</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> | <i>hvar</i> | <i>hūra</i> |
| <i>sralāñ</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> | <i>hveñ</i> | <i>-veña</i> |
| <i>srasir</i> | <i>-sera</i> | <i>hveñ</i> | <i>vēna</i> |
| <i>sru</i> | <i>-sūva</i> | <i>hvera</i> | <i>vera</i> |
| <i>sruk</i> | <i>ruka</i> | | |
| <i>srū</i> | <i>-sūva</i> | <i>'aṅkā'la</i> | <i>-kā'la</i> |
| <i>sre</i> | <i>-rē</i> | <i>'aṅkāṃ</i> | <i>-kāṃ</i> ¹ |
| <i>sroc</i> | <i>roca</i> | <i>'aṅgvay</i> | <i>-guya</i> |
| <i>slap</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | <i>'aṅveñ</i> | <i>vēna</i> |
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|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 'asarū | -rūva | 'ampāl(1) | -pāla |
| 'ass | 'a'sa | 'ampeñ | pēña |
| MK 'assa | 'a'sa | 'ambe | bœ |
| 'assarū | -rūva | 'amras | ra'sa |
| 'āñ | 'āña ² | 'amras | -raḥ |
| 'āc | 'āca | 'amruñ | ruña |
| 'āt | 'ā'ta | 'amrek | rēka ² |
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| uḥ | usa | 'amvām | bāma |
| ḷ | ḷ | 'gat | ga'ta |
| et | ita | 'cas | cā'sa |
| em | 'ēma | 'dā | dā |
| *el | 'ēla | 'deñ | dœña |
| eṃ | 'ēma | 'nak(k) | 'naka |
| oñ | oña | 'nau | nau |
| on | ona | 'nāc | 'āca |
| oy | oy | 'mac | 'āca |
| 'amcas | cā'sa | 'yat | ita |
| 'amñāca | 'āca | 'yat | -'iata |
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| <i>knā'ña²</i> | <i>-nā'ña</i> | <i>krapiata</i> | <i>piata</i> |
| <i>knuña</i> | <i>-nuña</i> | <i>krapēla</i> | <i>-kēla</i> |
| <i>kpa'ña</i> | <i>ka'ña</i> | <i>krabaña</i> | <i>baña</i> |
| <i>kpā'ca</i> | <i>kā'ca</i> | <i>krabā</i> | <i>-bā</i> |
| <i>kpāna</i> | <i>-kāna</i> | <i>krabā'ta</i> | <i>-bā'ta</i> |
| <i>kpāya</i> | <i>kāya</i> | <i>krabula</i> | <i>bula</i> |
| <i>kpila</i> | <i>-kila</i> | <i>krabuṃ</i> | <i>-buṃ</i> |

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|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>krabaḥ</i> | - <i>baḥ</i> | <i>krahūna</i> | - <i>hūna</i> |
| <i>kramara</i> | - <i>kara</i> | <i>krahwña</i> | - <i>hwña</i> |
| <i>kramā'ca</i> | <i>kā'ca</i> | <i>krahwca</i> | <i>kwca</i> |
| <i>kramā'la</i> | - <i>mā'la</i> | <i>kraheña</i> | - <i>heña</i> |
| <i>kramī</i> | - <i>rī</i> | <i>krahēna</i> | - <i>hēna</i> |
| <i>kramau</i> | <i>khmau</i> | <i>krahēta</i> | - <i>hēta</i> |
| <i>kramuḥ</i> | <i>muḥ</i> | <i>kraḷaka</i> | - <i>laka</i> |
| <i>kramāḥ</i> | <i>māḥ</i> | <i>kraḷa'ña</i> | - <i>la'ña</i> ¹ |
| <i>krayau</i> | - <i>khyau</i> | <i>kraḷā</i> | <i>lā</i> |
| <i>kralai</i> | <i>lai</i> | <i>kraḷā'ca</i> | - <i>lā'ca</i> |
| <i>krava'ña</i> | <i>va'ña</i> | <i>kraḷā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| <i>krava'la</i> | <i>va'la</i> | <i>kraḷā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> |
| <i>kravā'ta</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> | <i>kraḷiña</i> | - <i>liña</i> ² |
| <i>kravāma</i> | - <i>vāma</i> | <i>kraḷeka</i> | - <i>leka</i> |
| <i>kravāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> | <i>kraḷeca</i> | <i>leca</i> |
| <i>kravāla</i> | <i>vāla</i> | <i>kraḷē</i> | - <i>lē</i> ⁴ |
| <i>kravica</i> | <i>vica</i> | <i>kraḷēta</i> | - <i>lēta</i> |
| <i>kravina</i> | - <i>vina</i> | <i>kraḷota</i> | <i>lota</i> |
| <i>kravila</i> | <i>vila</i> | <i>kraḷau</i> | - <i>lau</i> ¹ |
| <i>kraviana</i> | <i>viana</i> | <i>kraḷaḥ</i> | <i>laḥ</i> |
| <i>kraveca</i> | - <i>veca</i> | <i>kra'ḷta</i> | - <i>'ḷta</i> |
| <i>kravēla</i> | - <i>vēla</i> | <i>kra'ūpa</i> | - <i>'ūpa</i> |
| <i>krasānta</i> | <i>ksānta</i> | <i>kra'œta</i> | <i>'œta</i> |
| <i>krasāla</i> | - <i>sāla</i> | <i>kra'eka</i> | <i>'eka</i> |
| <i>krasāva</i> | - <i>sāva</i> ¹ | <i>kra'ēma</i> | <i>'ēma</i> |
| <i>kraswña</i> | - <i>rwña</i> | <i>kra'ēla</i> | <i>'ēla</i> |
| <i>krasiana</i> | - <i>siana</i> | <i>kra'ēsa</i> | <i>'ēsa</i> |
| <i>krasē</i> | <i>sē</i> | <i>kra'oña</i> | <i>oña</i> |
| <i>krasopa</i> | - <i>sopa</i> | <i>kra'oña'oña</i> | <i>oña</i> |
| <i>krahata</i> | - <i>hata</i> | <i>krāña</i> | - <i>rāña</i> |
| <i>krahama</i> | - <i>hama</i> | <i>krāta</i> | - <i>rāta</i> |
| <i>kraha'la</i> | <i>ha'la</i> | <i>krāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>krahāya</i> | - <i>hāya</i> | <i>krā'pa</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> |
| <i>krahāla</i> | - <i>hāla</i> | <i>krāma</i> | <i>rāma</i> |

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| <i>krāya</i> | <i>-rāya</i> | <i>k'ita</i> | <i>ita</i> |
| <i>krāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> | <i>k'ika</i> | <i>-'ika</i> |
| <i>krā'la</i> | <i>-rā'la</i> | <i>k'ika</i> | <i>-'ika</i> |
| <i>krāsa</i> | <i>-rāsa</i> | <i>k'iaka</i> | <i>-'iaka²</i> |
| <i>krā'sa</i> | <i>-rā'sa²</i> | <i>k'eña</i> | <i>-'eña</i> |
| <i>krī</i> | <i>-rī</i> | <i>k'e</i> | <i>-'e</i> |
| <i>kruña</i> | <i>-ruña</i> | <i>k'ēla</i> | <i>'ēla</i> |
| <i>krwña</i> | <i>rwña</i> | | |
| <i>krœka</i> | <i>-rœka</i> | | |
| <i>krœna</i> | <i>-rœna</i> | <i>khaka</i> | <i>kaka</i> |
| <i>kriaka</i> | <i>kiaka</i> | <i>kha'ka</i> | <i>-ha'ka</i> |
| <i>kriama</i> | <i>-riama¹</i> | <i>kha'la</i> | <i>ha'la</i> |
| <i>kriava</i> | <i>riava</i> | <i>khāka</i> | <i>kāka</i> |
| <i>krepa</i> | <i>-repa</i> | <i>khāña</i> | <i>kāña</i> |
| <i>kreva</i> | <i>-reva</i> | <i>khāta</i> | <i>khāta</i> |
| <i>krēña</i> | <i>rēña⁴</i> | <i>khā'ta</i> | <i>hā'ta</i> |
| <i>krēla</i> | <i>-rēla</i> | <i>khāna</i> | <i>khāna</i> |
| <i>krai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>khā'pa</i> | <i>hā'pa</i> |
| <i>kroma</i> | <i>-roma</i> | <i>khāya</i> | <i>kāya</i> |
| <i>kroya</i> | <i>roya</i> | <i>khāra</i> | <i>-hāra¹</i> |
| <i>kroh</i> | <i>-roh²</i> | <i>khā'la</i> | <i>-hā'la</i> |
| <i>kram¹</i> | <i>-ram²</i> | <i>khita</i> | <i>-hita</i> |
| <i>kram²</i> | <i>-ram³</i> | <i>khila</i> | <i>hila</i> |
| <i>krāmña</i> | <i>-rāmña¹</i> | <i>khika</i> | <i>-hika</i> |
| <i>klā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>khina</i> | <i>kina</i> |
| <i>klāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>khupa</i> | <i>khupa</i> |
| <i>klā'sa</i> | <i>-lā'sa</i> | <i>khula</i> | <i>-hula</i> |
| <i>klina</i> | <i>-lina¹</i> | <i>khusa</i> | <i>khusa</i> |
| <i>kliaka</i> | <i>kiaka</i> | <i>khūña</i> | <i>-hūña</i> |
| <i>klēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> | <i>khūca</i> | <i>-hūca</i> |
| <i>k'aka</i> | <i>'aka</i> | <i>khwña</i> | <i>-hwña</i> |
| <i>k'āna</i> | <i>'āna¹</i> | <i>khwca</i> | <i>kwca</i> |
| <i>k'āta</i> | <i>-'āta¹</i> | <i>khwpa</i> | <i>-kwpa</i> |
| <i>k'ā'ta</i> | <i>'ā'ta</i> | <i>khœca</i> | <i>-hœca</i> |

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| <i>khē</i> | <i>khē</i> | <i>khñiava</i> | <i>-ñiava</i> |
| <i>khēña</i> | <i>-kēña</i> | <i>khñēka</i> | <i>ñēka</i> |
| <i>khoka</i> | <i>khoka</i> | <i>khñuṃ</i> | <i>-ñuṃ</i> |
| <i>khaṃ</i> | <i>haṃ</i> | <i>khñāṃ</i> | <i>ñāṃ</i> |
| <i>khām</i> | <i>-kām²</i> | <i>khda'ka</i> | <i>da'ka</i> |
| <i>khāmña</i> | <i>-kāmña</i> | <i>khda'ña</i> | <i>da'ña</i> |
| <i>khaḥ</i> | <i>khaḥ</i> | <i>khḍapa</i> | <i>-ḍapa</i> |
| <i>khcaka</i> | <i>khcaka</i> | <i>khda'pa</i> | <i>da'pa</i> |
| <i>khca'pa</i> | <i>ca'pa</i> | <i>khḍara</i> | <i>dara</i> |
| <i>khcā'ta</i> | <i>cā'ta</i> | <i>khḍāra</i> | <i>-ḍāra</i> |
| <i>khcāya</i> | <i>cāya</i> | <i>khḍāta</i> | <i>-ḍāta</i> |
| <i>khcī</i> | <i>khcī</i> | <i>khḍā'sa</i> | <i>dā'sa</i> |
| <i>khcopa</i> | <i>-copa</i> | <i>khḍuḥ</i> | <i>-ḍuḥ</i> |
| <i>khcoḥ</i> | <i>coḥ</i> | <i>khḍwya</i> | <i>-ḍwya</i> |
| <i>khcau</i> | <i>khcau</i> | <i>khḍœta</i> | <i>dœta</i> |
| <i>khjā'ka</i> | <i>khjā'ka</i> | <i>khḍeca</i> | <i>-deca¹</i> |
| <i>khjā'na</i> | <i>jā'na</i> | <i>khḍām</i> | <i>dām¹</i> |
| <i>khjā'pa</i> | <i>jā'pa</i> | <i>khḍāmña</i> | <i>-dāmña</i> |
| <i>khjila</i> | <i>khjila</i> | <i>khḍaḥ</i> | <i>ḍaḥ</i> |
| <i>khjī khjā</i> | <i>-jī -jā</i> | <i>khnaña</i> | <i>-naña</i> |
| <i>khjīpa</i> | <i>-jīpa</i> | <i>khna'na</i> | <i>-ka'na</i> |
| <i>khjwna</i> | <i>jwna</i> | <i>khna'pa</i> | <i>ka'pa</i> |
| <i>khjēña</i> | <i>jēña²</i> | <i>khna'la</i> | <i>ka'la</i> |
| <i>khjola</i> | <i>-jola</i> | <i>khnā'ca</i> | <i>kā'ca</i> |
| <i>khjām</i> | <i>jām</i> | <i>khnāta</i> | <i>-kāta</i> |
| <i>khjah</i> | <i>jah</i> | <i>khnā'na</i> | <i>ṇā'na</i> |
| <i>khña'ña</i> | <i>-ña'ña</i> | <i>khnā'pa</i> | <i>hā'pa</i> |
| <i>khñāka</i> | <i>-ñāka</i> | <i>khnāya</i> | <i>kāya</i> |
| <i>khñāra</i> | <i>-ñāra</i> | <i>khnāra¹</i> | <i>kāra</i> |
| <i>khñāra</i> | <i>-ñā'la</i> | <i>khnāra²</i> | <i>-hāra¹</i> |
| <i>khñā'la</i> | <i>-ñā'la</i> | <i>khnita</i> | <i>kita</i> |
| <i>khñila</i> | <i>ñila</i> | <i>khnwca</i> | <i>kwca</i> |
| <i>khñūva</i> | <i>-ñūva</i> | <i>khnwta</i> | <i>kwta</i> |
| <i>khñœca</i> | <i>ñœca</i> | <i>khnoeta</i> | <i>kœta</i> |

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| khncøya | køya | khlnwa | -lnwa |
| khniara | kiara | khloña | -loña ² |
| khniasa | kiasa | khloca | loca |
| khneña | kēña | khlotā | lotā |
| khnosā | kosā | khloh | -loh |
| khnau | -nau | khlau | khlau |
| khba | ba | khlāmña | -lāmña ¹ |
| khba'ña | ba'ña | khlah | lah |
| khbapa | -bapa | khva'ña | va'ña |
| khba'sa | khba'sa | khva'la | va'la |
| khbuka | buka ² | khvā'ka | vā'ka |
| khbura | bura | khvā'ta | vā'ta |
| khbcøma | -bcøma | khvāya | vāya |
| khmā'ña | -kā'ña | khvāra | vāra |
| khmā'na | kā'na | khvāsa | vāsa |
| khmāsa | -māsa | khvica | vica |
| khmūra | mūra | khvita | -vita |
| khmwya | -kwya | khvina | -vina |
| khmwra ¹ | -mwra ¹ | khvila | vila |
| khmwra ² | -mwra ² | khvøka | vøka |
| khmwla ¹ | mwla | khvøya | -vøya |
| khmwla ² | -mwla | khviana | viana |
| khmeḥ | -meḥ | khviala | viala |
| khmoca | hoca | khvera | vera |
| khmoya | koya | khveḥ | veḥ |
| khmoḥ ¹ | -koḥ | khvē | -vē |
| khmoḥ ² | moḥ | khvēña | vēña |
| khmau | khmau | khvai | vai |
| khmāmña | -kāmña | khvoḥ | -voḥ |
| khlapa | lapa | khvah | vah |
| khlā'ka | lā'ka ² | khsa'ta | khsa'ta |
| khlāca | -lāca | kh sāka | -sāka |
| khluḥ | luḥ | kh sā'ca | -sā'ca |
| khlūta | -lūta | kh sāya | sāya |

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| <i>khsāva</i> | - <i>sāva</i> ¹ | <i>gagroema</i> | - <i>roema</i> |
| <i>khsika</i> | <i>sika</i> | <i>gagreña</i> | <i>greña</i> |
| <i>khsipa</i> | - <i>sipa</i> | <i>gagrota</i> | <i>grota</i> |
| <i>khswla</i> | - <i>swla</i> | <i>gagrām</i> | <i>rām</i> |
| <i>khsiaka</i> | - <i>siaka</i> | <i>gagrāmña</i> ¹ | <i>grāmña</i> |
| <i>khsē</i> | - <i>sē</i> | <i>gagrāmña</i> ² | - <i>rāmña</i> ¹ |
| <i>khsoka</i> | <i>soka</i> | <i>gaghara</i> | - <i>ghara</i> |
| <i>khsoya</i> | - <i>soya</i> | <i>gaghāra</i> | - <i>hāra</i> ² |
| <i>khsoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>gaghika</i> | <i>ghika</i> |
| | | <i>gaghūsa</i> | - <i>hūsa</i> |
| | | <i>gaghlāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> |
| <i>gaga'ka</i> | <i>ga'ka</i> | <i>gaghlœna</i> | - <i>lœna</i> |
| <i>gagāca</i> | - <i>gāca</i> | <i>gaṅgwna</i> | - <i>gwna</i> |
| <i>gagāta</i> | <i>gāta</i> | <i>gaṅvāla</i> | <i>vāla</i> |
| <i>gagika</i> | <i>gika</i> | <i>ganlaña</i> | - <i>laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>gaguka</i> | <i>guka</i> | <i>ganlā'ka</i> | <i>lā'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>gagula</i> | - <i>gula</i> | <i>ganlā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> |
| <i>gagūda</i> | <i>gūda</i> | <i>ganliḥ</i> | - <i>liḥ</i> |
| <i>gagœma</i> | <i>gœma</i> | <i>ganloña</i> | - <i>loña</i> ¹ |
| <i>gagra'ka</i> | - <i>ra'ka</i> | <i>gamtēña</i> | <i>ṭēña</i> |
| <i>gagra'na</i> | - <i>ra'na</i> | <i>gamra'ka</i> | - <i>ra'ka</i> |
| <i>gagrā'ka</i> | <i>grā'ka</i> | <i>gamraña</i> | <i>raña</i> ⁴ |
| <i>gagrāta</i> | <i>grāta</i> | <i>gamrapa</i> | - <i>rapa</i> |
| <i>gagrica</i> | <i>grica</i> | <i>gamra'pa</i> | - <i>ra'pa</i> ¹ |
| <i>gagriḥ</i> | - <i>riḥ</i> | <i>gamrāma</i> | - <i>rāma</i> ¹ |
| <i>gagrīva</i> | - <i>grīva</i> | <i>gamriḥ</i> | - <i>riḥ</i> |
| <i>gagrika</i> | <i>grika</i> | <i>gamriava</i> | <i>riava</i> |
| <i>gagriṃa</i> | <i>grīma</i> | <i>gamroña</i> | - <i>roña</i> ¹ |
| <i>gagrīta</i> | - <i>rīta</i> | <i>gamla'ña</i> | - <i>la'ña</i> ² |
| <i>gagruka</i> | <i>gruka</i> | <i>gamlāna</i> | <i>ghlāna</i> |
| <i>gagruma</i> | <i>gruma</i> | <i>gādha</i> | <i>gāta</i> |
| <i>gagruya</i> | <i>ruya</i> | <i>gamna'ka</i> | <i>ga'ka</i> |
| <i>gagrūka</i> | <i>grūka</i> | <i>gamnaña</i> | <i>gaña</i> |
| <i>gagrūpa</i> | <i>grūpa</i> | <i>gamna'ña</i> | <i>ga'ña</i> |

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| gaṃna'na | ga'na | grañeca | ñeca |
| gaṃna'pa | ga'pa | grañēṅa | -ñēṅa |
| gaṃnama | gama | grapa | -rapa |
| gaṃnara | gara ¹ | gra'pa ¹ | -ra'pa ¹ |
| gaṃnā'ka | gā'ka | gra'pa ² | -ra'pa ² |
| gaṃnāta | gāta | graluka | luka |
| gaṃnāpa | gāpa | gralwca | -lwca |
| gaṃnā'pa | gā'pa | graliasa | -liasa |
| gaṃnā'la | gā'la | gralēṅa | -lēṅa ¹ |
| gaṃnā'sa | gā'sa | grava'la | va'la |
| gaṃnita | gita | gravā'ta | vā'ta |
| gaṃnūra | gūra | gravāsa | vāsa |
| gaṃnūsa | gūsa | gravī | vī |
| gaṃnwpa | gwpa | graviaca | viaca |
| gaṃnwra | gwra | gravēṅa | vēṅa |
| gaṃnoḥ | goḥ | gravaḥ | vaḥ |
| gaṃnum | gum | grahara | -ghara |
| gaṃrala | rala | grahuka | -huka |
| gaṃrāma | -rāma ¹ | grahupa | -ghupa |
| gaṃrīla | rīla | grahwṅa | -hwṅa |
| gaṃreca | reca | grahwpa | -ghwpa |
| gaṃroḥ | -roḥ ³ | grahēta | -hēta |
| gaṃrāṃṅa | -rāṃṅa ³ | grāṅa | rāṅa ¹ |
| gaṃhaka | ghaka | grā'na' | rā'na |
| gaṃhā'ta | ghā'ta | grāma | -rāma ¹ |
| gaṃhuka ¹ | ghuka | grīsa grūsa | -rīsa -rūsa |
| gaṃhuka ² | -huka | grīta | -rīta |
| gra'ka | -ra'ka | gruna | -runa |
| graṅa | raṅa ⁴ | gruya | ruya |
| grajīva | -jīva | grœma | -rœma |
| grajīpa | -jīpa | griava | riava |
| grajūra | jūra | grai | rai |
| grajāṃ | jāṃ | groṅa | -roṅa ¹ |
| grañīka | ñīka | grāṃ | rāṃ |

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <i>ghuka</i> ¹ | <i>ghuka</i> ¹ | <i>ghvāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>ghuka</i> ² | <i>-huka</i> | <i>ghvāla</i> | <i>vāla</i> |
| <i>ghūsa</i> | <i>-hūsa</i> | | |
| <i>ghœña</i> | <i>-hœña</i> | | |
| <i>ghēta</i> | <i>-hēta</i> | <i>ñaña'ka</i> | <i>ña'ka</i> |
| <i>ghuṃ</i> | <i>-huṃ</i> | <i>ñañita</i> | <i>-ñita</i> |
| <i>ghāṃña</i> | <i>gāṃña</i> | <i>ñañuya</i> | <i>ñuya</i> |
| <i>ghñœca</i> | <i>ñœca</i> | <i>ñañula</i> | <i>-ñula</i> |
| <i>ghñoca</i> | <i>ñoca</i> | <i>ñañūsa</i> | <i>ñūsa</i> |
| <i>ghnaña</i> | <i>gaña</i> | <i>ñañœla</i> | <i>-ñœla</i> |
| <i>ghnara</i> | <i>gara</i> ¹ | <i>ñula</i> | <i>-ñula</i> |
| <i>ghnāña</i> | <i>gāña</i> | <i>ñau</i> | <i>ñau</i> |
| <i>ghnāpa</i> | <i>gāpa</i> | | |
| <i>ghnā'sa</i> | <i>gā'sa</i> | | |
| <i>ghnūsa</i> | <i>gūsa</i> | <i>cañkṇ̃h</i> | <i>kṇ̃h</i> |
| <i>ghnwpa</i> | <i>gwpa</i> | <i>cañkūta</i> | <i>kūta</i> |
| <i>ghnora</i> | <i>ghora</i> | <i>cañkwya</i> | <i>kwya</i> |
| <i>ghmāya</i> | <i>-dāya</i> | <i>cañkœḥ</i> | <i>-kœḥ</i> |
| <i>ghmoḥ</i> | <i>goḥ</i> | <i>cañkiala</i> | <i>-kiala</i> |
| <i>ghmuṃ</i> | <i>-guṃ</i> | <i>cañkiasa</i> | <i>kiasa</i> |
| <i>ghla'ña</i> | <i>-la'ña</i> ² | <i>cañkoma</i> | <i>-koma</i> |
| <i>ghlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>cañkaṃ</i> | <i>-kaṃ</i> |
| <i>ghlāta</i> | <i>lāta</i> | <i>cañgola</i> | <i>gola</i> |
| <i>ghlāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>cañgrāña</i> | <i>rāña</i> ¹ |
| <i>ghlīka</i> | <i>-līka</i> | <i>cañgruña</i> | <i>ruña</i> |
| <i>ghlupa</i> | <i>lupa</i> | <i>cañgroña</i> | <i>-roña</i> ¹ |
| <i>ghlœna</i> | <i>-lœna</i> | <i>cañra'pa</i> | <i>-ra'pa</i> ² |
| <i>ghliaña</i> | <i>-liaña</i> | <i>cañrai</i> | <i>rai</i> |
| <i>ghleña</i> | <i>-leña</i> ¹ | <i>cañvā'ka</i> | <i>vā'ka</i> |
| <i>ghloña</i> | <i>-loña</i> ¹ | <i>cañvāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>ghluṃ</i> | <i>-luṃ</i> | <i>cañvēka</i> | <i>vēka</i> |
| <i>ghlāṃña</i> | <i>-lāṃña</i> ¹ | <i>cañhā'na</i> | <i>chā'na</i> |
| <i>ghlaḥ</i> | <i>laḥ</i> | <i>cañhāya</i> | <i>-hāya</i> |
| <i>ghvāña</i> | <i>vāña</i> | <i>cañhūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> |

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| cañ'a'la | 'a'la | camruḥ | -ruḥ ¹ |
| cañ'ūra | 'ūra | camrūña | -rūña ¹ |
| cañ'wra | -'wra ¹ | camrūta | rūta |
| cañ'œra | ch'œra | camrœna | -rœna |
| cañ'iata | -'iata | camriaka | -riaka ² |
| cañ'ora | -'ora | camriaña | -riaña |
| cacāya | cāya | camreḥ | reḥ |
| caciika | ciika | camroḥ | -roḥ ² |
| cacœka | cœka | camlaña | -laña ¹ |
| cacœña | cœña | camlā'ka | lā'ka ¹ |
| cacesa | -cesa | camlœya | -lœya |
| canda'la | da'la | camlēka | lēka |
| candā'la | dā'la | cam'ina | ch'ina |
| candāsa | dāsa | cam'ina | ch'ina |
| candā'sa | dā'sa | cam'eḥ | ch'eḥ |
| candola | dola | caranai | cnai |
| canla'na | la'na | ciñcima | -cima |
| canluḥ | luḥ | ciñcœma | -cœma |
| canloḥ | loḥ | ciñcēna | cēna |
| caplēḥ | -lēḥ | ciñcrām | rām |
| camkaya | -kaya | cēcūva | -cūva |
| camkāra | kāra | camkāña | kāña |
| camkwtā | kwtā | camkēña | kēña |
| camñāya | cāya | camkoña | koña |
| camtœta | tœta | camkhēña | -kēña |
| campañā | pañā | camṇaña | caña |
| campā'pa | cā'pa | camṇa'ña | ca'ña |
| campāmña | pāmña | camṇata | cata |
| cambāma | bāma | camṇa'ta | ca'ta |
| camraka | -raka | camṇā'ka | cā'ka |
| camrāsa | -rāsa | camṇā'ña | cā'ña |
| camrā'sa | -rā'sa ¹ | camṇāna | -cāna |
| camriña | riña | camṇā'pa | cā'pa |
| camruña | ruña | camṇāya | cāya |

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| <i>caṃṇāra</i> | <i>cāra</i> | <i>caṃdæra</i> | <i>dæra</i> |
| <i>caṃṇāla</i> | <i>cāla</i> | <i>caṃdæsa</i> | <i>dæsa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇā'la</i> | <i>cā'la</i> | <i>caṃdēña</i> | <i>dēña</i> ² |
| <i>caṃṇā'sa</i> | <i>cā'sa</i> | <i>caṃdāmña</i> | <i>-dāmña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇita</i> | <i>cita</i> | <i>caṃwna</i> | <i>cwna</i> |
| <i>caṃṇī</i> | <i>-cī</i> | <i>caṃwpa</i> | <i>cwpa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇuka</i> | <i>cuka</i> | <i>caṃniara</i> | <i>ciara</i> |
| <i>caṃṇuca</i> | <i>cuca</i> | <i>caṃniasa</i> | <i>ciasa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇuḥ</i> | <i>cuḥ</i> | <i>caṃpaña</i> | <i>paña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇūra</i> | <i>cūra</i> ¹ | <i>caṃpā'pa</i> | <i>cā'pa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇūla</i> | <i>cūla</i> | <i>caṃpœña</i> | <i>þœña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇwna</i> | <i>cwna</i> | <i>caṃpēña</i> | <i>pēña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇwpa</i> | <i>cwpa</i> | <i>caṃba'pa</i> | <i>-ba'pa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇiama</i> | <i>ciama</i> | <i>caṃbā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> |
| <i>caṃṇiara</i> | <i>ciara</i> | <i>caṃbā'sa</i> | <i>-bā'sa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇiasa</i> | <i>ciasa</i> | <i>caṃbuḥ</i> | <i>buh</i> ¹ |
| <i>caṃṇeña</i> | <i>ceña</i> | <i>caṃbūka</i> | <i>-būka</i> |
| <i>caṃṇera</i> | <i>cera</i> | <i>caṃbwka</i> | <i>bwka</i> |
| <i>caṃṇeḥ</i> | <i>ceḥ</i> | <i>caṃbœpa</i> | <i>bœpa</i> |
| <i>caṃṇēka</i> | <i>cēka</i> | <i>caṃboḥ</i> | <i>coḥ</i> |
| <i>caṃṇēña</i> | <i>-cēña</i> | <i>caṃriaña</i> | <i>-riaña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇota</i> | <i>cota</i> | <i>caṃliava</i> | <i>-liava</i> |
| <i>caṃṇoda</i> | <i>coda</i> | <i>caṃha</i> | <i>-ha</i> |
| <i>caṃṇoma</i> | <i>coma</i> | <i>caṃhāya</i> | <i>-hāya</i> |
| <i>caṃṇola</i> | <i>cola</i> | <i>caṃhuña</i> | <i>-huña</i> |
| <i>caṃṇoh</i> | <i>coḥ</i> | <i>caṃhuta</i> | <i>-huta</i> |
| <i>caṃṇām</i> | <i>cām</i> | <i>caṃhuya</i> | <i>huya</i> |
| <i>caṃṇāmña</i> | <i>cāmña</i> ² | <i>caṃhūva</i> | <i>-cūva</i> |
| <i>caṃḍa'ña</i> | <i>da'ña</i> | <i>caṃhiaña</i> | <i>-hiaña</i> |
| <i>caṃḍaya</i> | <i>daya</i> | <i>caṃhiava</i> | <i>-hiava</i> |
| <i>caṃḍāña</i> | <i>dāña</i> | <i>caṃhēka</i> | <i>cēka</i> |
| <i>caṃḍā'sa</i> | <i>dā'sa</i> | <i>caṃḷaka</i> | <i>laka</i> |
| <i>caṃḍwya</i> | <i>-dwya</i> | <i>caṃḷaña</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>caṃḍæta</i> | <i>dæta</i> | <i>caṃḷā'ka</i> | <i>lā'ka</i> ¹ |

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| <i>caṃlœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> | <i>crap̄ā'pa</i> | <i>cā'pa</i> |
| <i>caṃ'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> | <i>crap̄āma</i> | <i>-p̄āma</i> |
| <i>caṃ'āpa</i> | <i>'āpa</i> | <i>crap̄ica</i> | <i>ḡica</i> |
| <i>caṃ'ā'pa</i> | <i>'ā'pa</i> | <i>crapuca</i> | <i>cuca</i> |
| <i>caṃ'āsa</i> | <i>'āsa</i> | <i>crap̄ūka</i> | <i>pūka¹</i> |
| <i>caṃ'ūsa</i> | <i>'ūsa</i> | <i>crap̄ūña</i> | <i>pūña</i> |
| <i>caṃ'œta</i> | <i>'œta</i> | <i>crabœña</i> | <i>bœña</i> |
| <i>caṃ'iaka</i> | <i>-iaka¹</i> | <i>crabœsa</i> | <i>-bœsa</i> |
| <i>caṃ'eña</i> | <i>-eña</i> | <i>cramuḡ</i> | <i>muḡ</i> |
| <i>caṃ'ē</i> | <i>-ē</i> | <i>cramūña</i> | <i>-mūña</i> |
| <i>caṃ'ēta</i> | <i>ch'ēta</i> | <i>cramūla</i> | <i>mūla</i> |
| <i>cpaṅa</i> | <i>paṅa</i> | <i>craleḡ</i> | <i>-leḡ</i> |
| <i>cpā'pa</i> | <i>cā'pa</i> | <i>craveḡ</i> | <i>veḡ</i> |
| <i>cpāma</i> | <i>-pāma</i> | <i>craha</i> | <i>-ha</i> |
| <i>cpāra</i> | <i>cāra</i> | <i>crahoña</i> | <i>-hoña</i> |
| <i>cpā'sa</i> | <i>-cā'sa</i> | <i>craḡāma</i> | <i>-lāma</i> |
| <i>cpica</i> | <i>pica</i> | <i>craḡīma</i> | <i>-līma</i> |
| <i>cpuca</i> | <i>cuca</i> | <i>cravā</i> | <i>-vā</i> |
| <i>cpūka</i> | <i>cūka</i> | <i>cravā'ka</i> | <i>vā'ka</i> |
| <i>cpūta</i> | <i>pūta</i> | <i>cravā'ta</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>cpœma</i> | <i>-pœma</i> | <i>cravēpa</i> | <i>-vēpa</i> |
| <i>cpēpa</i> | <i>-pēpa</i> | <i>cravoh</i> | <i>-voh</i> |
| <i>cpola</i> | <i>pola</i> | <i>craḡāsa</i> | <i>-lāsa</i> |
| <i>cpoh</i> | <i>poh</i> | <i>craḡīña</i> | <i>-līña²</i> |
| <i>cpāmña</i> | <i>pāmña</i> | <i>craḡūka</i> | <i>-lūka²</i> |
| <i>craka</i> | <i>-raka</i> | <i>craḡœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> |
| <i>cragāña</i> | <i>gāña</i> | <i>craḡœsa</i> | <i>lœsa</i> |
| <i>craña'ka</i> | <i>ña'ka</i> | <i>craḡo</i> | <i>lo</i> |
| <i>crañāña</i> | <i>ñāña</i> | <i>craḡota</i> | <i>lota</i> |
| <i>crañēna</i> | <i>ñēna</i> | <i>craḡoh</i> | <i>loh</i> |
| <i>cranwca</i> | <i>rwca</i> | <i>craḡaṃ</i> | <i>-laṃ¹</i> |
| <i>cra'pa</i> | <i>-ra'pa²</i> | <i>cra'ūsa</i> | <i>'ūsa</i> |
| <i>crapa'la</i> | <i>-pa'la</i> | <i>crāña</i> | <i>-rāña²</i> |
| <i>crap̄ā'ca</i> | <i>p̄ā'ca</i> | <i>crāña</i> | <i>-rāña</i> |

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| <i>crāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> | <i>chā'na</i> | <i>chā'na</i> |
| <i>crāla</i> ¹ | <i>rāla</i> | <i>chāpa</i> | <i>chāpa</i> |
| <i>crāla</i> ² | <i>-rāla</i> | <i>chāya</i> | <i>-hāya</i> |
| <i>crāsa</i> | <i>-rāsa</i> | <i>chita</i> | <i>-cita</i> ¹ |
| <i>crā'sa</i> | <i>-rā'sa</i> ¹ | <i>chila</i> ¹ | <i>hila</i> |
| <i>crīca</i> | <i>ricā</i> | <i>chila</i> ² | <i>-hila</i> |
| <i>crīla</i> | <i>-rīla</i> | <i>chī</i> | <i>-cī</i> |
| <i>crīna</i> | <i>rīna</i> | <i>chuka</i> | <i>chuka</i> |
| <i>crīpa</i> ¹ | <i>cīpa</i> | <i>chuña</i> ¹ | <i>chuña</i> ¹ |
| <i>crīpa</i> ² | <i>rīpa</i> | <i>chuña</i> ² | <i>-huña</i> |
| <i>cruña</i> | <i>ruña</i> | <i>chuta</i> | <i>-huta</i> |
| <i>cruh</i> | <i>-ruh</i> ¹ | <i>chura</i> | <i>-hura</i> |
| <i>crūna</i> | <i>-rūna</i> ¹ | <i>chūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> |
| <i>crūca</i> | <i>-rūca</i> | <i>chūva</i> | <i>-cūva</i> |
| <i>crūta</i> | <i>rūta</i> | <i>chwña</i> | <i>-hwña</i> |
| <i>crwca</i> ¹ | <i>rwca</i> | <i>chwla</i> | <i>hwla</i> |
| <i>crwca</i> ² | <i>-rwca</i> | <i>chœta</i> | <i>-hœta</i> |
| <i>crwla</i> | <i>-rwla</i> | <i>chiaña</i> | <i>-hiaña</i> |
| <i>crœna</i> | <i>-rœna</i> | <i>cheḥ</i> | <i>-heḥ</i> |
| <i>criaka</i> | <i>-riaka</i> ² | <i>chēka</i> | <i>cēka</i> |
| <i>criaña</i> | <i>-riaña</i> | <i>chēpa</i> | <i>-hēpa</i> |
| <i>criapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> | <i>chēva</i> | <i>chēva</i> |
| <i>creḥ</i> | <i>reḥ</i> | <i>choña</i> | <i>-hoña</i> |
| <i>crēna</i> | <i>rēna</i> ¹ | <i>chota</i> | <i>cota</i> |
| <i>crēḥ</i> | <i>rēḥ</i> | <i>choma</i> | <i>coma</i> |
| <i>crai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>chāmña</i> | <i>chāmña</i> |
| <i>croña</i> | <i>-roña</i> ¹ | <i>chkaya</i> | <i>-kaya</i> |
| <i>croḥ</i> | <i>-roh</i> ² | <i>chkāña</i> | <i>kāña</i> |
| <i>cram</i> | <i>-ram</i> ² | <i>chkāra</i> | <i>kāra</i> |
| <i>crāmña</i> | <i>-rāmña</i> ¹ | <i>chkīña</i> | <i>kīña</i> |
| | | <i>chkīḥ</i> | <i>kīḥ</i> |
| | | <i>chkuya</i> | <i>kuya</i> |
| <i>cha'ka</i> | <i>ha'ka</i> | <i>chkūta</i> | <i>kūta</i> |
| <i>chā'ka</i> | <i>chā'ka</i> | <i>chkwta</i> | <i>kwta</i> |

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| <i>chkiala</i> | <i>-kiala</i> | <i>chmā'ta</i> | <i>mā'ta</i> ² |
| <i>chkiasa</i> | <i>kiasa</i> | <i>chmūla</i> | <i>mūla</i> |
| <i>chgaña</i> | <i>gaña</i> | <i>chmœña</i> ¹ | <i>œña</i> |
| <i>chña'la</i> | <i>-ña'la</i> ¹ | <i>chmœña</i> ² | <i>mœña</i> |
| <i>chñā'ña</i> | <i>ñā'ña</i> | <i>chmiaña</i> | <i>miaña</i> |
| <i>chñāya</i> | <i>cāya</i> | <i>chmeña</i> | <i>-meña</i> |
| <i>chñita</i> | <i>-ñita</i> | <i>chmām</i> | <i>cām</i> |
| <i>chñœya</i> | <i>ñœya</i> | <i>chlaka</i> ¹ | <i>laka</i> |
| <i>chtupa</i> | <i>tupa</i> | <i>chlaka</i> ² | <i>-laka</i> |
| <i>chteña</i> | <i>teña</i> | <i>chlaña</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>chnā'ka</i> | <i>chā'ka</i> | <i>chlā</i> | <i>lā</i> |
| <i>chnā'la</i> | <i>cā'la</i> | <i>chlā'ka</i> | <i>lā'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>chnāsa</i> | <i>-nāsa</i> | <i>chlāta</i> | <i>-lāta</i> ² |
| <i>chnuka</i> | <i>cuka</i> | <i>chlāsa</i> | <i>-lāsa</i> |
| <i>chnūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> | <i>chlā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> |
| <i>chnwna</i> ¹ | <i>cwna</i> | <i>chlīma</i> | <i>-līma</i> |
| <i>chnwna</i> ² | <i>-hwna</i> | <i>chluḥ</i> | <i>luḥ</i> |
| <i>chncœma</i> | <i>-cœma</i> | <i>chlūka</i> | <i>-lūka</i> ² |
| <i>chniaña</i> | <i>-niaña</i> | <i>chlœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> |
| <i>chniara</i> | <i>ciara</i> | <i>chliata</i> | <i>liata</i> |
| <i>chnera</i> | <i>cera</i> | <i>chliava</i> | <i>-liava</i> |
| <i>chnēña</i> | <i>-cēña</i> | <i>chvā'ka</i> | <i>vā'ka</i> |
| <i>chnota</i> | <i>-cota</i> | <i>chvā'ta</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> |
| <i>chnam</i> | <i>cam</i> | <i>chvāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>chnām</i> | <i>cām</i> | <i>chviala</i> | <i>viala</i> |
| <i>chbā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> | <i>chveña</i> | <i>-veña</i> |
| <i>chbāma</i> | <i>bāma</i> | <i>chvēka</i> | <i>vēka</i> |
| <i>chbīḥ</i> | <i>-bīḥ</i> | <i>chvēña</i> | <i>vēña</i> |
| <i>chbuña</i> | <i>chuña</i> | <i>chvēla</i> | <i>-vēla</i> |
| <i>chbœsa</i> | <i>-bœsa</i> | <i>ch'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> |
| <i>chbēḥ</i> | <i>-bēḥ</i> | <i>ch'a'la</i> | <i>'a'la</i> |
| <i>chboḥ</i> | <i>coḥ</i> | <i>ch'āpa</i> | <i>'āpa</i> |
| <i>chma'ka</i> | <i>ha'ka</i> | <i>ch'āla</i> | <i>'āla</i> |
| <i>chmapa</i> | <i>-capa</i> | <i>ch'ina</i> | <i>ch'ina</i> |

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|------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| ch'ɨ̃na | ch'ɨ̃na | jamræsa | ræsa |
| ch'œma | -'œma | jamre | re |
| ch'œra | ch'œra | jamrēka | jēka |
| ch'eḥ | ch'eḥ | jamrau | jrau |
| ch'ēta | ch'ēta | jamlœya | -lœya |
| | | jamloḥ | loḥ |
| | | jwñna | rwñna |
| jañruka | ruka | jœta | -hœta |
| jañhuka | -huka | jamñɨ̃ | jhɨ̃ |
| jajēka | jēka | jaṃda'na | da'na |
| jajraka | -raka | jaṃdāñna | dāñna |
| jajræsa | ræsa | jaṃdā'sa | dā'sa |
| jañja'ka | ja'ka | jaṃdwya | -dwya |
| jañjā'ta | jā'ta | jaṃdœta | dœta |
| jañjā'na | jā'na | jaṃdœra | dœra |
| jañjāpa | -jāpa | jaṃdēña | dēña ² |
| jañjā'pa | -jā'pa | jaṃdāṃna | -dāṃna |
| jañjīna | -jīna | jaṃna'na | ja'na |
| jañjɨ̃na | -jɨ̃na | jaṃna'la | ja'la ¹ |
| jañjūna | jūna | jaṃnā | jā |
| jañjwya | -jwya | jaṃnāña | jāña |
| jañjēka | jēka | jaṃnāñna | jāñna |
| jañjāṃ | jāṃ | jaṃnā'na | jā'na |
| jañjāṃna | -jāṃna | jaṃnā'pa | jā'pa |
| jañjrāṃna | -rāṃna ¹ | jaṃnita | jita |
| jaṇtœra | tœra | jaṃniḥ | jiḥ |
| janla | la | jaṃnīka | jīka |
| janla'na | -la'na ¹ | jaṃnūna | jūna |
| janlwñna | -lwñna | jaṃnwñna | jwñna |
| janleña | leña | jaṃnwpa | cwpa |
| jamrāpa | -jāpa | jaṃnwya | jwya |
| jamrāla | rāla | jaṃnwra | jwra |
| jamrula | rula | jaṃnwla | jwla |
| jamruḥ | ruḥ | jaṃnwsa | jwsa |

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| jamñia | jña | jrwcā | -rwca |
| jamnera | jera | jrwnā | rwñā |
| jamnora | jora | jrwyā | -jwya |
| jamnum | jum | jrwlā | rwla |
| jamnaḥ | -naḥ | jrwsa | -rwsa |
| jampwra | rwra | jrœma | -rœma |
| jamba'pa | -ba'pa | jrœsa | rœsa |
| jambā'ka | bā'ka | jriaña | -hiaña |
| jamra'ta | ra'ta | jriata | jiata |
| jamram | -ram ¹ | jriava | jiava |
| jamraḥ | raḥ ² | jre | re |
| jamhama | jhama | jrēka | jēka |
| jamhara | jara | jrēna | rēna ⁴ |
| jamhāna | -jāna | jrēḥ | rēḥ |
| jamhūsa | -hūsa | jroma | roma |
| jraka | -raka | jroya | -roya |
| jraña'ka | ña'ka | jroḥ | -roḥ ² |
| jraṇam | ṇam | jrau | jrau |
| jra'ña | ra'ña | jram ¹ | -ram ¹ |
| jrañika | jñika | jram ² | -ram ² |
| jra'pa | -ja'pa | jrām | -rām |
| jramuja | muja | jrāmña | -rāmña ¹ |
| jrala'ka | -la'ka | braḥ | raḥ ¹ |
| jralaña | -laña ¹ | | |
| jralwsa | lwsa | | |
| jralēña | lēña | jha'pa | ja'pa |
| jrāpa | -jāpa | jhama | jhama |
| jrāya | rāya | jhara | jara |
| jrāla | rāla | jhāna | -jāna |
| jrāva | rāva ¹ | jhāma | -hāma |
| jrīva | -jīva | jhña | jhña |
| jruka | ruka | jh̄ | jh̄ |
| jrula | rula | jhū | -hū |
| bruḥ | ruḥ | jhūña | -hūña |

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>jhūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> | <i>ṭaṅkā'pa</i> | <i>kā'pa</i> ² |
| <i>jhūsa</i> | <i>-hūsa</i> | <i>ṭaṅgola</i> | <i>gola</i> |
| <i>jhwlā</i> | <i>hwla</i> | <i>ṭaṅgum</i> | <i>-gum</i> |
| <i>jhña'pa</i> | <i>ña'pa</i> | <i>ṭaṅha'ka</i> | <i>-ha'ka</i> |
| <i>jhñuya</i> | <i>ñuya</i> | <i>ṭaṅhā'ka</i> | <i>-hā'ka</i> |
| <i>jhñoka</i> | <i>ñoka</i> | <i>ṭaṅhā'la</i> | <i>-hā'la</i> |
| <i>jhñā'na</i> | <i>jā'na</i> | <i>ṭaṅhœma</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| <i>jhñula</i> | <i>jula</i> | <i>ṭaṅhē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>jhñwta</i> | <i>jwtā</i> | <i>ṭaṅhoya</i> | <i>hoya</i> |
| <i>jhñwla</i> | <i>jwla</i> | <i>ṭaṭusa</i> | <i>ṭusa</i> |
| <i>jhñah</i> | <i>-ñah</i> | <i>ṭaṭēla</i> | <i>ṭēla</i> |
| <i>jhñusa</i> | <i>-husa</i> | <i>ṭaṅta'pa</i> | <i>-ṭa'pa</i> |
| <i>jhñūsa</i> | <i>-hūsa</i> | <i>-ṭaṅta'pa</i> | <i>ṭa'pa</i> |
| <i>jhñwña</i> | <i>jwña</i> | <i>ṭaṅtña</i> | <i>ṭña</i> |
| <i>jhñla'ka</i> | <i>-la'ka</i> | <i>ṭaṅtœma</i> | <i>ṭœma</i> |
| <i>jhñlapa</i> | <i>lapa</i> | <i>ṭaṅtām</i> | <i>tām</i> ¹ |
| <i>jhñla'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> | <i>ṭaṅlaña</i> | <i>-laña</i> ¹ |
| <i>jhñlāka</i> | <i>lāka</i> | <i>ṭaṅlā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| <i>jhñlāna</i> | <i>lāna</i> | <i>ṭaṅputa</i> | <i>ṭuta</i> |
| <i>jhñlāsa</i> | <i>-lāsa</i> | <i>ṭaṅlœna</i> | <i>lœna</i> |
| <i>jhñlœna</i> | <i>lœna</i> | <i>ṭarāpa (ṭa rāpa)</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>jhñlœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> | <i>ṭaṅña'ka</i> | <i>ṭa'ka</i> |
| <i>jhñleca</i> | <i>leca</i> | <i>ṭaṅñā'ka</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> |
| <i>jhñloh</i> | <i>loh</i> | <i>ṭaṅñā'ca</i> | <i>ṭā'ca</i> |
| <i>jhñveña</i> | <i>-veña</i> | <i>ṭaṅñā'pa</i> | <i>ṭā'pa</i> |
| | | <i>ṭaṅñāla</i> | <i>ṭāla</i> |
| | | <i>ṭaṅñika</i> | <i>ṭika</i> |
| <i>ñāñāra</i> | <i>ñāra</i> | <i>ṭaṅñña</i> | <i>ṭña</i> |
| <i>ñāñā'ka</i> | <i>ñā'ka</i> | <i>ṭaṅñusa</i> | <i>ṭusa</i> |
| <i>ñāññma</i> | <i>ññma</i> | <i>ṭaṅñuḥ</i> | <i>ṭuḥ</i> |
| <i>ñāñwra</i> | <i>-ñwra</i> | <i>ṭaṅñūca</i> | <i>ṭūca</i> |
| <i>ñāñeña</i> | <i>ñeña</i> | <i>ṭaṅñūra</i> | <i>ṭūra</i> |
| <i>ñāñoca</i> | <i>ñoca</i> | <i>ṭaṅñwca</i> | <i>ṭwca</i> |
| | | <i>ṭaṅñwla</i> | <i>ṭwla</i> |

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| ṭamṇœpa | -ṭœpa | tampāña | -tāña |
| ṭamṇœra | ṭœra | tampāra | pāra |
| ṭamṇiala | ṭiala | tamba'ka | -ba'ka ² |
| ṭamṇeka | ṭeka | tamraña | raña ² |
| ṭamṇeña | ṭeña | tamra'ña | -ra'ña |
| ṭamṇēna | tēna | tamrā | trā ¹ |
| ṭamṇēla | ṭēla | tamrā'pa | rā'pa |
| ṭamṇoh | ṭoh | tamrā'sa | -rā'sa ¹ |
| ṭamṇau | ṭau ² | tamriḥ | riḥ |
| ṭamṇam | ṭam | tamriṃa | riṃa |
| ṭamṇiala | ṭiala | tamruya | ruya |
| ṭamṇām | ṭām ² | tamrūva | -rūva |
| ṭampa | ta | tamrwta | rwta |
| ṭampaña ¹ | ṭaña ² | tamriapa | riapa |
| ṭampaña ² | paña | tamriama | -riama ² |
| ṭampa'na | -pa'na | tamreka | -reka |
| ṭampāra | -ṭāra | tamrām | -rām |
| ṭamputa | ṭuta | tamla'ña | -la'ña ¹ |
| ṭampūka | pūka ¹ | tamlā | lā |
| ṭampūña | ṭūña | tamlīña | -līña ¹ |
| ṭampūnmāna | -ṭūnmāna | tamlai | lai |
| ṭampūla | -ṭūla | tamloh | loh |
| ṭampau | ṭau ² | tam'a'ka | -'a'ka |
| ṭamṭœña | lœña | tam'iña | tīña |
| | | tam'ūña | -tūña |
| | | tamṇa | ta |
| taṅkiapa | kiapa | tamṇaka | ṭaka |
| taṅvāya | vāya | tamṇa'ka | ta'ka |
| taṅtūna | -ṭūna | tamṇāña | tāña ² |
| tatrūna | -runa | tamṇā'pa | -tā'pa |
| tantram | -ram ² | tamṇīña | tīña |
| tamka'la | ka'la | tamṇūca | tūca |
| tamkā'ta | thkā'ta | tamṇwca | twca |
| tamkœña | kœña | tamṇēña | tēña |

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| tamṅoka | toka | trajhina | jhina |
| tamṅāṃṇa | tāṃṇa | traṭa'ka | ṭa'ka |
| tampa'na | -pa'na | traṭara | -ṭara |
| tampiata | piata | traṭāṇa | -ṭāṇa |
| tambeca | beca | traṭuṇa | ṭuṇa |
| tambēka | -bēka | traṭusa | ṭusa |
| tamrām | -rām | traṭēta | -ṭēta |
| tamṭā | lā | traṭoka | toka |
| tamṭina | -ṭina ¹ | traṭoma | ṭoma |
| tamṭai | lai | traṭoḥ | ṭoḥ |
| tnota | ṭota | traṇama | tama |
| tpāṇa | -tāṇa | traṇā'ka | ṭā'ka |
| tpāta | pāta | traṇota | ṭota |
| tpāra | pāra | trada'na | da'na |
| tpā'la | ṭā'la | trapaka | paka |
| tputa ¹ | ṭuta | trapā'ka | dā'ka |
| tputa ² | -puta | trapā'ca | pā'ca |
| tpūṇa | ṭūṇa | trapā'ña | -ta'ña |
| tpiata | piata | trapēṇa | pēṇa |
| tmoṇa | -toṇa | trabina | bina |
| tmaḥ | -maḥ | traboka | -boka ¹ |
| trakaṇa | kaṇa | tramula | -mula |
| traka'la | ka'la | tramoṇa ¹ | -toṇa |
| trakāla | -kāla | tramoṇa ² | -moṇa |
| trakwña | -kwña | tramoca | ṭoca |
| tragāka | -gāka | tramola | -tola |
| traṇa | raṇa ² | trayūṇa | -yūṇa |
| tra'ña | -ra'ña | tra'la | -ra'la |
| traṇāla | -ṇāla | tralā'pa | lā'pa |
| traṇila | -ṇila | tralāṃṇa | -lāṃṇa ¹ |
| traṇœla | ṇœla | trasāya | sāya |
| traṇola | -ṇola | trasuka | suka |
| traca'ña | ca'ña | trasula | sula |
| tracaḥ | -caḥ | trasusa | susa |

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| <i>trasiaka</i> | <i>-siaka</i> | <i>t'ūña</i> | <i>-tūña</i> |
| <i>trasuṃ</i> | <i>-suṃ</i> | <i>t'wra</i> | <i>-'wra²</i> |
| <i>traḷa'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> | <i>t'æka</i> | <i>-'æka</i> |
| <i>traḷāmña</i> | <i>-lāmña¹</i> | <i>t'ēra</i> | <i>-'ēra</i> |
| <i>tra'āla</i> | <i>'āla</i> | | |
| <i>trā¹</i> | <i>trā¹</i> | | |
| <i>trā²</i> | <i>rā</i> | <i>thaña</i> | <i>ṭaña²</i> |
| <i>trā'ka</i> | <i>dā'ka</i> | <i>tha'pa</i> | <i>ha'pa</i> |
| <i>trā'ña</i> | <i>-rā'ña</i> | <i>thaya</i> | <i>thaya</i> |
| <i>trā'pa</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> | <i>thā'pa</i> | <i>thā'pa</i> |
| <i>trāya</i> | <i>-rāya</i> | <i>thuca</i> | <i>-tuca</i> |
| <i>trā'sa</i> | <i>-rā'sa¹</i> | <i>thwna</i> | <i>-twna</i> |
| <i>triḥ</i> | <i>riḥ</i> | <i>thœpa</i> | <i>-ṭœpa</i> |
| <i>triika</i> | <i>ṭiika</i> | <i>thœra</i> | <i>hœra</i> |
| <i>triipa</i> | <i>riipa</i> | <i>thē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>triima</i> | <i>riima</i> | <i>thēma</i> | <i>-hēma¹</i> |
| <i>truna</i> | <i>-runa</i> | <i>thoka</i> | <i>toka</i> |
| <i>truya</i> | <i>-ruya</i> | <i>thoḥ</i> | <i>hoḥ</i> |
| <i>trūva</i> | <i>-rūva</i> | <i>thām</i> | <i>-tām</i> |
| <i>trwta</i> | <i>rwta</i> | <i>thāmña</i> | <i>-tāmña</i> |
| <i>trwya</i> | <i>rwya</i> | <i>thka'la</i> | <i>ka'la</i> |
| <i>trwsa</i> | <i>rwsa</i> | <i>thkā'ta</i> | <i>thkā'ta</i> |
| <i>trœya</i> | <i>-rœya</i> | <i>thkāna</i> | <i>-kāna</i> |
| <i>triapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> | <i>thkā'pa</i> | <i>kā'pa²</i> |
| <i>triama</i> | <i>-riama²</i> | <i>thkœña</i> | <i>kœña</i> |
| <i>treka</i> | <i>-reka</i> | <i>thkiapa</i> | <i>kiapa</i> |
| <i>trēña</i> | <i>rēña⁴</i> | <i>thkola</i> | <i>-kola</i> |
| <i>trosa</i> | <i>-rosa</i> | <i>thgāma</i> | <i>-gāma</i> |
| <i>trām</i> | <i>-rām</i> | <i>thgola</i> | <i>gola</i> |
| <i>tleva</i> | <i>-leva</i> | <i>thñwca</i> | <i>-ñwca</i> |
| <i>tlē</i> | <i>-lē⁴</i> | <i>thñeh</i> | <i>ñeh</i> |
| <i>tlota</i> | <i>lota</i> | <i>thñai</i> | <i>ñai</i> |
| <i>tluṃ</i> | <i>-luṃ</i> | <i>thna'ka</i> | <i>ṭa'ka</i> |
| <i>t'īña</i> | <i>tīña</i> | <i>thnaña</i> | <i>ṭaña¹</i> |

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>thnama</i> | <i>tama</i> | <i>thvāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> |
| <i>thnara</i> | <i>-ṭara</i> | | |
| <i>thna'la</i> | <i>ṭa'la</i> | | |
| <i>thnā'ka</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> | <i>daṅga'ka</i> | <i>ga'ka</i> |
| <i>thnāla</i> | <i>ṭāla</i> | <i>daṅgola</i> | <i>gola</i> |
| <i>thnāsa</i> | <i>-nāsa</i> | <i>daṅguṃ</i> | <i>-guṃ</i> |
| <i>thnita</i> | <i>ṭita</i> | <i>daṅḍa</i> | <i>daṅḍa</i> |
| <i>thnīka</i> | <i>ṭīka</i> | <i>dadāra</i> | <i>-dāra</i> |
| <i>thnūra</i> | <i>ṭūra</i> | <i>dadā</i> | <i>dā</i> |
| <i>thnera</i> | <i>ṭera</i> | <i>dadāpa</i> | <i>dāpa</i> |
| <i>thnota</i> | <i>ṭota</i> | <i>dadāra</i> | <i>-dāra</i> |
| <i>thnola</i> | <i>ṭola</i> | <i>dadāsa</i> | <i>dāsa</i> |
| <i>thnām</i> | <i>ṭām²</i> | <i>dadīka</i> | <i>dīka</i> |
| <i>thnāmña</i> | <i>-kāmña</i> | <i>dadīña</i> | <i>-dīña</i> |
| <i>thnaḥ</i> | <i>-naḥ</i> | <i>dadūca</i> | <i>-dūca</i> |
| <i>thpita</i> | <i>-pita</i> | <i>dadūra</i> | <i>-dūra¹</i> |
| <i>thba'ka</i> | <i>-ba'ka²</i> | <i>dadwla</i> | <i>dwla</i> |
| <i>thbīña</i> | <i>bīña</i> | <i>dadæsa</i> | <i>dæsa</i> |
| <i>thbūta</i> | <i>būta</i> | <i>dade</i> | <i>de</i> |
| <i>thbeca</i> | <i>beca</i> | <i>dadēña</i> | <i>dēña²</i> |
| <i>thbēka</i> | <i>-bēka</i> | <i>dadaḥ</i> | <i>daḥ</i> |
| <i>thmā'ta</i> | <i>mā'ta</i> | <i>dadra'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> |
| <i>thmæra</i> | <i>ṭæra</i> | <i>dadrama</i> | <i>rama</i> |
| <i>thla'ña</i> | <i>-la'ña¹</i> | <i>dadruḥ</i> | <i>druḥ</i> |
| <i>thlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>dadræka</i> | <i>-ræka</i> |
| <i>thlīña</i> | <i>-līña¹</i> | <i>dadræta</i> | <i>-ræta</i> |
| <i>thluka</i> | <i>luka</i> | <i>dadroma</i> | <i>-roma</i> |
| <i>thlœña</i> | <i>lœña</i> | <i>dadhā'ka</i> | <i>dhā'ka</i> |
| <i>thlēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> | <i>danda'na</i> | <i>da'na</i> |
| <i>thlai¹</i> | <i>lai</i> | <i>dandapa</i> | <i>-dapa</i> |
| <i>thlai²</i> | <i>lai</i> | <i>dandā'na</i> | <i>dā'na</i> |
| <i>thlosa</i> | <i>-losa</i> | <i>dandāpa</i> | <i>dāpa</i> |
| <i>thloh</i> | <i>loh</i> | <i>dandiña</i> | <i>diña</i> |
| <i>thvā'ta</i> | <i>vā'ta</i> | <i>dandīña</i> | <i>-dīña</i> |

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|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| dandīma | dīma | damña'na | -ña'na |
| dandūra | -dūra ² | damñaña | daña |
| dandwña | dwña | damna'ña | da'ña |
| dandœña | dœña | damna'pa | da'pa |
| dandēna | -deña | damnā'ka | dā'ka |
| dandēña | -deña | damnāña | dāña |
| dandām | dām ² | damnā'na | dā'na |
| dandrāna | rāna | damnāpa | dāpa |
| danlā'ka | -lā'ka | damnāya | dāya |
| danlīna | -līna ² | damnā'la | dā'la |
| danle | -le ¹ | damnā'sa | dā'sa |
| damra | -ra ² | damnica | dica |
| damra'ña | -ra'ña | damniña | diña |
| damra'na | -ra'na | damnika | nika |
| damrama | rama | damnīma | dīma |
| damrīña | rīña | damnuka | duka |
| damruḍa | ruta | damnukkha | dukkha |
| damruta | ruta | damnūla | dūla |
| damrœsa | rœsa | damnwña | dwña |
| damreta | -reta | damnwla | dwla |
| damrela | -rela | damncœña | dœña |
| damropa | -ropa | damncœpa | dœpa |
| damroma | -roma | damncœsa | dœsa |
| damrām | dām ¹ | damniapa | diapa |
| damlā'ka | -lā'ka | damniama | -diama |
| damlāya | lāya | damnera | -dera |
| damluḥ | luḥ | damnaḥ | daḥ |
| damloya | -loya | damba'ka | -ba'ka ² |
| dāhāna | hāna | dambā | -bā |
| dīduya | -duya | dambāmña | -bāmña |
| dīdœra | dœra | damlā'pa | lā'pa |
| dīdai | -dai ¹ | damlāya | lāya |
| dūnmāna | dūnmāna | damloya | -loya |
| dūlāya | lāya | damhā'ta | dhā'ta |

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| <i>damhina</i> | <i>-dina</i> | <i>drā'na</i> | <i>rā'na</i> |
| <i>damham</i> | <i>ham</i> | <i>drāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>dra</i> | <i>-ra²</i> | <i>drā'pa</i> | <i>-dā'pa</i> |
| <i>dragoh</i> | <i>goh</i> | <i>drāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>dra'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> | <i>drāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> |
| <i>drañæla</i> | <i>ñæla</i> | <i>drina</i> | <i>rina</i> |
| <i>dradūna</i> | <i>-dūna</i> | <i>druña</i> | <i>-ruña</i> |
| <i>dradwya</i> | <i>-dwya</i> | <i>druda</i> | <i>ruta</i> |
| <i>dra'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> | <i>druta</i> | <i>ruta</i> |
| <i>drana'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> | <i>druh</i> | <i>druh</i> |
| <i>drana'pa</i> | <i>da'pa</i> | <i>drūna</i> | <i>-rūna²</i> |
| <i>drana'la</i> | <i>da'la</i> | <i>drœka</i> | <i>-rœka</i> |
| <i>dranā'pa</i> | <i>-dā'pa</i> | <i>drœna</i> | <i>-rœna</i> |
| <i>dranica</i> | <i>dica</i> | <i>drœta</i> | <i>-rœta</i> |
| <i>dranuña</i> | <i>-duña</i> | <i>drœsa</i> | <i>rœsa</i> |
| <i>dranula</i> | <i>dula</i> | <i>driava</i> | <i>-riava</i> |
| <i>dranūla</i> | <i>dūla</i> | <i>dreta</i> | <i>-reta</i> |
| <i>dranœra</i> | <i>dœra</i> | <i>drela</i> | <i>-rela</i> |
| <i>dranam</i> | <i>dam</i> | <i>dropa</i> | <i>-ropa</i> |
| <i>drama</i> | <i>rama</i> | <i>droma</i> | <i>-roma</i> |
| <i>drama'ka</i> | <i>da'ka</i> | <i>drola</i> | <i>rola</i> |
| <i>dramā'ka</i> | <i>dā'ka</i> | <i>drām</i> | <i>dām¹</i> |
| <i>dramina</i> | <i>-mina</i> | | |
| <i>dramina</i> | <i>-dina</i> | | |
| <i>dramœna</i> | <i>mœna</i> | <i>dhā'ka</i> | <i>dhā'ka</i> |
| <i>drameña</i> | <i>-meña</i> | <i>dhā'ta</i> | <i>dhā'ta</i> |
| <i>dramāmina</i> | <i>-dāmna</i> | <i>dhāra</i> | <i>dhāra</i> |
| <i>drayāna</i> | <i>-yāna</i> | <i>dhina</i> | <i>-dina</i> |
| <i>drala'na</i> | <i>-la'na</i> | <i>dhuña</i> | <i>-duña</i> |
| <i>dralā'na</i> | <i>rā'na</i> | <i>dhula</i> | <i>dula</i> |
| <i>dravēna</i> | <i>vēna</i> | <i>dhūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> |
| <i>dravaḥ</i> | <i>vaḥ</i> | <i>dhwana</i> | <i>dwna</i> |
| <i>drahina</i> | <i>hina</i> | <i>dhiapa</i> | <i>diapa</i> |
| <i>draho</i> | <i>ho</i> | <i>dhum</i> | <i>-hum</i> |

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| <i>dhama</i> | <i>hama</i> | <i>dhvesa</i> | <i>-vesa</i> |
| <i>dhna'na</i> | <i>-na'na</i> | | |
| <i>dhnam</i> | <i>hama</i> | | |
| <i>dhna'sa</i> | <i>da'sa</i> | <i>naniala</i> | <i>-rialala</i> |
| <i>dhna'ka</i> | <i>da'ka</i> | <i>napa</i> | <i>-sapa</i> |
| <i>dhna'pa</i> | <i>-da'pa</i> | <i>nima</i> | <i>dima</i> |
| <i>dhnara</i> | <i>dhara</i> | <i>n'ala</i> | <i>'ala</i> |
| <i>dhniama</i> | <i>-dima</i> | | |
| <i>dhniama</i> | <i>dima</i> | | |
| <i>dhnaera</i> | <i>daera</i> | <i>panka</i> | <i>ka</i> |
| <i>dhnaḥ</i> | <i>daḥ</i> | <i>pankaka</i> | <i>kaka</i> |
| <i>dhma'ta</i> | <i>ma'ta</i> | <i>panka'ka</i> | <i>ka'ka</i> |
| <i>dhma'pa</i> | <i>da'pa</i> | <i>pankana</i> | <i>kana</i> |
| <i>dhmaya</i> | <i>-daya</i> | <i>panka'na</i> | <i>ka'na</i> |
| <i>dhmiṅna</i> | <i>-dina</i> | <i>panka'pa</i> | <i>ka'pa</i> |
| <i>dhmaena</i> | <i>maena</i> | <i>panka</i> | <i>phka</i> |
| <i>dhmeca</i> | <i>-meca</i> | <i>panka'ca</i> | <i>ka'ca</i> |
| <i>dhmeṅna</i> | <i>-mena</i> | <i>panka'ta</i> | <i>ka'ta</i> |
| <i>dhmaṅna</i> | <i>-damaṅna</i> | <i>panka'na</i> | <i>ka'na</i> |
| <i>dhlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>pankara</i> | <i>kara</i> |
| <i>dhlā'ka</i> | <i>-lā'ka</i> | <i>pankina</i> | <i>kina</i> |
| <i>dhlā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | <i>pankila</i> | <i>kila</i> |
| <i>dhlāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>pankuṅna</i> | <i>kuṅna</i> |
| <i>dhlīna</i> | <i>-līna²</i> | <i>pankūka</i> | <i>kūka</i> |
| <i>dhlūna¹</i> | <i>lūna</i> | <i>pankaeta</i> | <i>kaeta</i> |
| <i>dhlūna²</i> | <i>-lūna²</i> | <i>pankaena</i> | <i>kaena</i> |
| <i>dhlūṅna</i> | <i>-lūṅna</i> | <i>pankaeya</i> | <i>kaeya</i> |
| <i>dhluh</i> | <i>luh</i> | <i>pankaela</i> | <i>kaela</i> |
| <i>dhlwṅna</i> | <i>-lwṅna</i> | <i>pankaṅna</i> | <i>kaṅna</i> |
| <i>dhlēra</i> | <i>-lēra</i> | <i>pankiara</i> | <i>kiara</i> |
| <i>dhlēla</i> | <i>-lēla</i> | <i>pankēka</i> | <i>kēka</i> |
| <i>dhlo</i> | <i>lo</i> | <i>pankoṅna</i> | <i>koṅna</i> |
| <i>dhloya</i> | <i>-loya</i> | <i>pankrāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>dhvæ</i> | <i>-væ</i> | <i>pankriaka</i> | <i>kiaka</i> |

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| <i>paṅkhaka</i> | <i>kaka</i> | <i>paṅvila</i> | <i>vila</i> |
| <i>paṅkhāta</i> | <i>khāta</i> | <i>paṅvika</i> | <i>vika</i> |
| <i>paṅkhāna</i> | <i>khāna</i> | <i>paṅviana</i> | <i>viana</i> |
| <i>paṅkhita</i> | <i>-hita</i> | <i>paṅveca</i> | <i>veca</i> |
| <i>paṅkhupa</i> | <i>khupa</i> | <i>paṅvēka</i> | <i>vēka</i> |
| <i>paṅkhusa</i> | <i>khusa</i> | <i>paṅvēna</i> | <i>vēna</i> |
| <i>paṅkhūna</i> | <i>-hūna</i> | <i>paṅvēra</i> | <i>-vēra</i> |
| <i>paṅkhūca</i> | <i>-hūca</i> | <i>paṅhaka</i> | <i>haka</i> |
| <i>paṅkhœca</i> | <i>-hœca</i> | <i>paṅha'ka</i> | <i>ha'ka</i> |
| <i>paṅkhaṃ</i> | <i>haṃ</i> | <i>paṅha'ta</i> | <i>ha'ta</i> |
| <i>paṅkhāṃ</i> | <i>-kāṃ²</i> | <i>paṅha'pa</i> | <i>ha'pa</i> |
| <i>paṅkhāṃna</i> | <i>-kāṃna</i> | <i>paṅha'la</i> | <i>ha'la</i> |
| <i>paṅkhaḥ</i> | <i>kaḥ</i> | <i>paṅhā</i> | <i>hā</i> |
| <i>paṅgaṅa</i> | <i>gaṅa</i> | <i>paṅhāṅa</i> | <i>-hāṅa</i> |
| <i>paṅga'ta</i> | <i>ga'ta</i> | <i>paṅhā'ta</i> | <i>hā'ta</i> |
| <i>paṅgara</i> | <i>gara¹</i> | <i>paṅhā'pa</i> | <i>hā'pa</i> |
| <i>paṅgā'pa</i> | <i>gā'pa</i> | <i>paṅhina</i> | <i>hina</i> |
| <i>paṅguya</i> | <i>-guya</i> | <i>paṅhila</i> | <i>hila</i> |
| <i>paṅgwra</i> | <i>gwra</i> | <i>paṅhuya</i> | <i>huya</i> |
| <i>paṅgeca</i> | <i>geca</i> | <i>paṅhūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> |
| <i>paṅgola</i> | <i>gola</i> | <i>paṅhūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> |
| <i>paṅgoḥ</i> | <i>goḥ</i> | <i>paṅhwta</i> | <i>hwta</i> |
| <i>paṅgaṃ</i> | <i>gaṃ</i> | <i>paṅhwla</i> | <i>hwla</i> |
| <i>paṅgrapa</i> | <i>-rapa</i> | <i>paṅhwsa</i> | <i>hwsa</i> |
| <i>paṅgra'pa</i> | <i>-ra'pa¹</i> | <i>paṅhœpa</i> | <i>hœpa</i> |
| <i>paṅrāsa</i> | <i>prāsa</i> | <i>paṅhœma</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| <i>paṅrila</i> | <i>rila</i> | <i>paṅhœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>paṅruḥ</i> | <i>-ruḥ²</i> | <i>paṅhœra</i> | <i>hœra</i> |
| <i>paṅrwña</i> | <i>rwña</i> | <i>paṅhiara</i> | <i>hiara</i> |
| <i>paṅrwpa</i> | <i>rwpa</i> | <i>paṅhera</i> | <i>hera</i> |
| <i>paṅrwma</i> | <i>rwma</i> | <i>paṅheva</i> | <i>heva</i> |
| <i>paṅriana</i> | <i>riana</i> | <i>paṅhē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>paṅrai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>paṅhēpa</i> | <i>hēpa</i> |
| <i>paṅraḥ</i> | <i>raḥ²</i> | <i>paṅhēla</i> | <i>hēla</i> |

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| <i>pañho</i> | <i>hö</i> | <i>pañcāla</i> | <i>cāla</i> |
| <i>pañhoka</i> | <i>hoka</i> | <i>pañcā'la</i> | <i>cā'la</i> |
| <i>pañhoca</i> | <i>hoca</i> | <i>pañcuka</i> | <i>cuka</i> |
| <i>pañhoḥ</i> | <i>hoḥ</i> | <i>pañcuḥ</i> | <i>cuḥ</i> |
| <i>pañ'aka</i> | <i>'aka</i> | <i>pañcūla</i> | <i>cūla</i> |
| <i>pañ'a'ña</i> | <i>'a'ña</i> | <i>pañchwla</i> | <i>hwla</i> |
| <i>pañ'a'ta</i> | <i>'a'ta</i> | <i>pañchoeta</i> | <i>-hoeta</i> |
| <i>pañ'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> | <i>pañchiaña</i> | <i>-hiaña</i> |
| <i>pañ'ara</i> | <i>'ara</i> | <i>pañciasa</i> | <i>ciasa</i> |
| <i>pañ'a'sa</i> | <i>'a'sa</i> | <i>pañceña</i> | <i>ceña</i> |
| <i>pañ'ā'ka</i> | <i>'ā'ka</i> | <i>pañcera</i> | <i>cera</i> |
| <i>pañ'āca</i> | <i>'āca</i> | <i>pañceḥ</i> | <i>ceḥ</i> |
| <i>pañ'āta</i> | <i>-'āta¹</i> | <i>pañcora</i> | <i>cora</i> |
| <i>pañ'ā'pa</i> | <i>'ā'pa</i> | <i>pañcām</i> | <i>cām</i> |
| <i>pañ'isa</i> | <i>isa</i> | <i>pañcāmña</i> | <i>cāmña¹</i> |
| <i>pañ'ura</i> | <i>'ura</i> | <i>pañcraka</i> | <i>-raka</i> |
| <i>pañ'ūna</i> | <i>'ūna</i> | <i>pañcrāsa</i> | <i>-rāsa</i> |
| <i>pañ'ūsa</i> | <i>'ūsa</i> | <i>pañcrīca</i> | <i>rīca</i> |
| <i>pañ'wca</i> | <i>'wca</i> | <i>pañcrūca</i> | <i>-rūca</i> |
| <i>pañ'wta</i> | <i>'wta</i> | <i>pañcroḥ</i> | <i>-roḥ²</i> |
| <i>pañ'wla</i> | <i>'wla</i> | <i>pañchāpa</i> | <i>chāpa</i> |
| <i>pañ'œta</i> | <i>'œta</i> | <i>pañchita</i> | <i>-cita¹</i> |
| <i>pañ'œla</i> | <i>-'œla</i> | <i>pañchuka</i> | <i>chuka</i> |
| <i>pañ'iaña</i> | <i>'iaña</i> | <i>pañcheḥ</i> | <i>-heḥ</i> |
| <i>pañ'iana</i> | <i>'iana</i> | <i>pañchēva</i> | <i>chēva</i> |
| <i>pañ'ēka</i> | <i>-'ēka</i> | <i>pañchota</i> | <i>cota</i> |
| <i>pañ'ēña</i> | <i>'ēña</i> | <i>pañja'ka</i> | <i>ja'ka</i> |
| <i>pañ'ēpa</i> | <i>'ēpa</i> | <i>pañja'ca</i> | <i>ja'ca</i> |
| <i>pañ'ēma</i> | <i>'ēma</i> | <i>pañjata</i> | <i>jata</i> |
| <i>pañ'oña</i> | <i>oña</i> | <i>pañja'la</i> | <i>ja'la¹</i> |
| <i>pañ'ona</i> | <i>ona</i> | <i>pañjā</i> | <i>jā</i> |
| <i>pañ'au</i> | <i>au</i> | <i>pañjā'ka</i> | <i>jā'ka</i> |
| <i>pañca'ña</i> | <i>ca'ña</i> | <i>pañjā'na</i> | <i>jā'na</i> |
| <i>pañca'pa</i> | <i>ca'pa</i> | <i>pañjā'pa</i> | <i>jā'pa</i> |

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|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| pañjita | jita | paṅtām | tām ² |
| pañjih | jih | panta | ta |
| pañjuca | juca | panta'ka | ta'ka |
| pañjūna | jūna | pantama | tama |
| pañjæta | -hæta | pantica | tica |
| pañjoka | joka | pantiña | tñña |
| pañjora | jora | pantupa | tupa |
| pañjoḥ | joḥ | pantuḥ | tuh |
| pañjha'pa | ja'pa | pantūca | tūca |
| pañjhara | jara | pantwca | twca |
| pañjhī | jhī | pantæta | tæta |
| paññœ | -ñœ | pantoka | toka |
| paññēma | ñēma | pantoña | toña |
| paṅtā | tā | pantha'pa | ha'pa |
| paṅtā'ka | tā'ka | panthuca | -tuca |
| paṅtā'ca | tā'ca | panthœra | hœra |
| paṅtāña | -tāña | panthē | hē |
| paṅtāla | tāla | panthēma | -hēma ¹ |
| paṅtāsā | -tāsā | panthoka | toka |
| paṅtipa | -tipa | panda'ca | da'ca |
| paṅtiña | tñña | panda'na | da'na |
| paṅtuna | tuna | panda'pa | da'pa |
| paṅtuḥ | tuh | pandara | dara |
| paṅtūna | -tūna | pandā'ta | dā'ta ² |
| paṅtūla | -tūla | pandā'na | dā'na |
| paṅtwla | twla | pandāpa | dāpa |
| paṅtœra | tœra | pandā'pa | -dā'pa |
| paṅteka | teka | pandāya | -dāya |
| paṅteña | teña | pandāra | -dāra |
| paṅtēta | -tēta | pandāla | dāla |
| paṅtoya | toya | pandā'la | dā'la |
| paṅtoḥ | toḥ | pandā'sa | dā'sa |
| paṅtau | tau ¹ | panduka | duka |
| paṅtuṃ | tum | pandukkha | dukkha |

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| <i>pandula</i> | <i>dula</i> | <i>panleca</i> | <i>leca</i> |
| <i>pandūra</i> | <i>-dūra¹</i> | <i>panlē¹</i> | <i>-lē³</i> |
| <i>pandūla</i> | <i>dūla</i> | <i>panlē²</i> | <i>-lē⁴</i> |
| <i>pandœña</i> | <i>dœña</i> | <i>panlēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> |
| <i>pandœta</i> | <i>dœta</i> | <i>panloh</i> | <i>loh</i> |
| <i>pandœra</i> | <i>dœra</i> | <i>panlam</i> | <i>-lam¹</i> |
| <i>pandera</i> | <i>dera</i> | <i>pansabva</i> | <i>sabva²</i> |
| <i>pando</i> | <i>-do</i> | <i>pansa'la</i> | <i>sa'la</i> |
| <i>pandora</i> | <i>dora</i> | <i>pansā'ta</i> | <i>sā'ta</i> |
| <i>pandosa</i> | <i>dosa</i> | <i>pansā'la</i> | <i>sā'la</i> |
| <i>pandoh</i> | <i>-doh</i> | <i>pansānta</i> | <i>sānta</i> |
| <i>pandum</i> | <i>dum</i> | <i>pansāpa</i> | <i>sāpa</i> |
| <i>pandam</i> | <i>dam</i> | <i>pansāra</i> | <i>-sāra</i> |
| <i>pandah</i> | <i>dah</i> | <i>panšī</i> | <i>šī</i> |
| <i>pandrā'na</i> | <i>rā'na</i> | <i>pansika</i> | <i>sika</i> |
| <i>pandreta</i> | <i>-reta</i> | <i>pansuddha</i> | <i>suddha</i> |
| <i>pandroma</i> | <i>-roma</i> | <i>pansœca</i> | <i>sœca</i> |
| <i>pandhā'ta</i> | <i>dhā'ta</i> | <i>pansœma</i> | <i>sœma</i> |
| <i>pandhūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> | <i>pansiata</i> | <i>-siata</i> |
| <i>pandham</i> | <i>ham</i> | <i>pansoh</i> | <i>soh</i> |
| <i>pandhluh</i> | <i>luh</i> | <i>pansam</i> | <i>sam</i> |
| <i>panla'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> | <i>pansām</i> | <i>sām</i> |
| <i>panlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>pansah</i> | <i>sah</i> |
| <i>panlāca</i> | <i>-lāca</i> | <i>pansrwla</i> | <i>-rwla</i> |
| <i>panlāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>papa'ka</i> | <i>pa'ka</i> |
| <i>panlā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> | <i>papa'ta</i> | <i>pa'ta</i> |
| <i>panlica</i> | <i>lica</i> | <i>papwla</i> | <i>-pwla</i> |
| <i>panlima</i> | <i>lima</i> | <i>paposa</i> | <i>posa</i> |
| <i>panlī</i> | <i>-lī</i> | <i>päpah¹</i> | <i>pah¹</i> |
| <i>panluña</i> | <i>luña</i> | <i>päpah²</i> | <i>pah²</i> |
| <i>panluya</i> | <i>luya</i> | <i>päpraña</i> | <i>raña²</i> |
| <i>panlwña</i> | <i>-lwña</i> | <i>päpriña</i> | <i>riña</i> |
| <i>panliaka</i> | <i>-liaka¹</i> | <i>päprima</i> | <i>prima</i> |
| <i>panliana</i> | <i>liana</i> | <i>päprila</i> | <i>-rila</i> |

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ḡapruna | -runa | ḡai ḡām | lām |
| ḡapruya | ruya | paḡḡaḡa | ḡaḡa |
| ḡaprūca | -rūca | paḡḡa'na | pa'na |
| ḡapreña | reña | paḡḡā'ka ¹ | pā'ka |
| ḡaprai | rai | paḡḡā'ka ² | ḡā'ka |
| ḡaprah | rah ² | paḡḡā'ca | pā'ca ¹ |
| ḡaplika | -lika | paḡḡāna | pāna |
| ḡaplica | lica | paḡḡula | pula |
| ḡaplika | -lika ¹ | paḡḡūka | pūka ¹ |
| ḡaplūca | -lūca | paḡḡēka | pēka |
| ḡaplœka | lœka | paḡḡām | nām |
| ḡaplota | lota | paḡḡah | ḡah ² |
| ḡaphuta | -huta | paḡḡa'ḡa | pa'ḡa |
| ḡaphūra | hūra | paḡḡa'ta | pa'ta |
| ḡaphœya | hœya | paḡḡana | -ḡana |
| ḡaphḡa'ka | ḡa'ka | paḡḡapa | -papa |
| ḡaphḡā'ka | -ḡā'ka | paḡḡara | para |
| ḡaphḡœka | -ḡœka | paḡḡā'ka | pā'ka |
| ḡaphlota | lota | paḡḡā'ta | pā'ta |
| ḡaph'uka | 'uka | paḡḡāna | pāna |
| ḡaph'ūca | 'ūca | paḡḡita | -pita |
| ḡaph'iaca | -'iaca | paḡḡwsa | pwsa |
| paḡrāpa | rāpa | paḡḡœḡa | ḡœḡa |
| paḡrā'pa | rā'pa | paḡḡiata | piata |
| paḡrāma | -rāma ² | paḡḡēka | pēka |
| paḡrāsa | prāsa | paḡḡēḡa | pēḡa |
| paḡrḡḡa | rḡḡa | paḡḡēra | pēra |
| paḡruḡa | ruḡa | paḡḡoḡa | ḡoḡa |
| paḡrœ | rœ | paḡḡora | pora |
| paḡreca | reca | paḡḡola | pola |
| paḡrē | -rē | paḡḡosa | posa |
| paḡrosa | -rosa | paḡḡau | pau |
| paḡrah | rah ² | paḡḡāmḡa | pāmḡa |
| pārāsa | prāsa | paḡḡah | paḡ |

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|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>paṃṣaḥ</i> | <i>ṣaḥ</i> ¹ | <i>paṃbita</i> | <i>bita</i> ² |
| <i>paṃpra'ta</i> | <i>ra'ta</i> | <i>paṃbula</i> | <i>bula</i> |
| <i>paṃprwma</i> | <i>rwma</i> | <i>paṃbwna</i> | <i>bwna</i> |
| <i>paṃprai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>paṃbœña</i> | <i>bœña</i> |
| <i>paṃplāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>paṃbœta</i> | <i>bœta</i> |
| <i>paṃpleña</i> | <i>leña</i> | <i>paṃbiaca</i> | <i>biaca</i> |
| <i>paṃplēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> | <i>paṃbeña</i> | <i>beña</i> |
| <i>paṃploña</i> | <i>-loña</i> ¹ | <i>paṃbena</i> | <i>bena</i> |
| <i>paṃphata</i> | <i>-hata</i> | <i>paṃboka</i> | <i>-boka</i> ² |
| <i>paṃphāya</i> | <i>phāya</i> | <i>paṃbora</i> | <i>bora</i> |
| <i>paṃphika</i> | <i>-hika</i> | <i>paṃbām</i> | <i>bām</i> |
| <i>paṃphuña</i> | <i>-huña</i> | <i>paṃbāmña</i> | <i>bāmña</i> |
| <i>paṃphuta</i> | <i>-huta</i> | <i>paṃbraña</i> | <i>raña</i> ² |
| <i>paṃphuya</i> | <i>huya</i> | <i>paṃbrāña</i> | <i>-rāña</i> ¹ |
| <i>paṃphula</i> | <i>-hula</i> | <i>paṃbrāca</i> | <i>rāca</i> |
| <i>paṃphusa</i> | <i>-husa</i> | <i>paṃbrā'ta</i> | <i>rā'ta</i> |
| <i>paṃphūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> | <i>paṃbrula</i> | <i>rula</i> |
| <i>paṃphœma</i> | <i>hœma</i> | <i>paṃbrai</i> | <i>rai</i> |
| <i>paṃphlāña</i> | <i>-lāña</i> | <i>paṃbram</i> | <i>-ram</i> ² |
| <i>paṃphlāña</i> | <i>lāña</i> | <i>paṃbhāya</i> | <i>bhāya</i> |
| <i>paṃphlica</i> | <i>lica</i> | <i>paṃbhara</i> | <i>bhara</i> |
| <i>paṃphlœsa</i> | <i>lœsa</i> | <i>paṃbhā'na</i> | <i>bhā'na</i> |
| <i>paṃba</i> | <i>ba</i> | <i>paṃbhita</i> | <i>bhita</i> |
| <i>paṃba'ka</i> | <i>ba'ka</i> | <i>paṃbhula</i> | <i>-hula</i> |
| <i>paṃbaña</i> | <i>baña</i> | <i>paṃbhūta</i> | <i>bhūta</i> |
| <i>paṃba'ña</i> | <i>ba'ña</i> | <i>paṃbhlā'ta</i> | <i>lā'ta</i> |
| <i>paṃba'ta</i> | <i>ba'ta</i> | <i>paṃbhlī</i> | <i>-lī</i> |
| <i>paṃbāddha</i> | <i>-bā'ta</i> | <i>paṃbhlūka</i> | <i>-lūka</i> ¹ |
| <i>paṃbama</i> | <i>bama</i> | <i>paṃbhleca</i> | <i>leca</i> |
| <i>paṃbā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> | <i>paṃbhlai</i> | <i>lai</i> |
| <i>paṃbāna</i> | <i>bāna</i> | <i>paṃrā'ta</i> | <i>rā'ta</i> |
| <i>paṃbā'na</i> | <i>-bā'na</i> | <i>pta'la</i> | <i>ṭa'la</i> |
| <i>paṃbāra</i> | <i>bāra</i> | <i>ptiña</i> | <i>ṭiña</i> |
| <i>paṃbāva</i> | <i>bāva</i> | <i>ptuḥ</i> | <i>ṭuḥ</i> |

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| <i>ptūra</i> | <i>tūra</i> | <i>pracūla</i> | <i>cūla</i> |
| <i>pteña</i> | <i>teña</i> | <i>pracwna</i> | <i>cwna</i> |
| <i>pra'ka</i> | <i>-ra'ka</i> | <i>pracwpa</i> | <i>cwpa</i> |
| <i>prakapa</i> | <i>kapa</i> | <i>pracoma</i> | <i>coma</i> |
| <i>praka'la</i> | <i>ka'la</i> | <i>pracām</i> | <i>cām</i> |
| <i>prakā'ca</i> | <i>kā'ca</i> | <i>pracheḥ</i> | <i>-heḥ</i> |
| <i>prakā'na</i> | <i>kā'na</i> | <i>prachāmña</i> | <i>chāmña</i> |
| <i>prakā'pa</i> | <i>kā'pa</i> ¹ | <i>prachñita</i> | <i>-ñita</i> |
| <i>prakita</i> | <i>kita</i> | <i>praja'la</i> ¹ | <i>ja'la</i> ¹ |
| <i>prakīña</i> | <i>kīña</i> | <i>praja'la</i> ² | <i>ja'la</i> ² |
| <i>prakuna</i> | <i>kuna</i> | <i>prajā</i> | <i>jā</i> |
| <i>prakwta</i> | <i>kwta</i> | <i>prajā'na</i> | <i>jā'na</i> |
| <i>prakiaka</i> | <i>kiaka</i> | <i>prajā'pa</i> | <i>jā'pa</i> |
| <i>prakiaña</i> | <i>kiaña</i> | <i>prajwna</i> | <i>cwna</i> |
| <i>prakēka</i> | <i>kēka</i> | <i>prajwpa</i> | <i>cwpa</i> |
| <i>prakoh</i> | <i>koh</i> | <i>prajwsa</i> | <i>jwsa</i> |
| <i>prakām</i> | <i>kām</i> | <i>prajāka</i> | <i>jēka</i> |
| <i>prakhuta</i> | <i>-khuta</i> | <i>prajāña</i> | <i>jēña</i> ¹ |
| <i>prakham</i> | <i>ham</i> | <i>prajum</i> | <i>jum</i> |
| <i>prakhām</i> | <i>-kām</i> ² | <i>prajrwsa</i> | <i>-rwsa</i> |
| <i>prakhlapa</i> | <i>lapa</i> | <i>prajriata</i> | <i>jiata</i> |
| <i>pragaña</i> | <i>gaña</i> | <i>prajhama</i> | <i>jhama</i> |
| <i>pragara</i> | <i>gara</i> ¹ | <i>prajhloh</i> | <i>loh</i> |
| <i>praga'la</i> | <i>-ga'la</i> | <i>prañā'pa</i> | <i>ñā'pa</i> |
| <i>pragāpa</i> | <i>gāpa</i> | <i>prañāya</i> | <i>-ñāya</i> |
| <i>pragena</i> | <i>-gena</i> | <i>prañā'la</i> | <i>-ñā'la</i> |
| <i>pragam</i> | <i>gam</i> | <i>prañīka</i> | <i>ñīka</i> |
| <i>pragrīva</i> | <i>-grīva</i> | <i>praṭā'ka</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> |
| <i>pracā'ka</i> | <i>cā'ka</i> | <i>praṭāña</i> | <i>-ṭāña</i> |
| <i>pracā'pa</i> | <i>cā'pa</i> | <i>praṭā'pa</i> | <i>-ṭā'pa</i> |
| <i>pracitta</i> | <i>citta</i> | <i>praṭā'la</i> | <i>ṭā'la</i> |
| <i>pracī</i> | <i>-cī</i> | <i>praṭita</i> | <i>ṭita</i> |
| <i>pracīka</i> | <i>cīka</i> | <i>praṭūca</i> | <i>ṭūca</i> |
| <i>pracuka</i> | <i>cuka</i> | <i>praṭeña</i> | <i>ṭeña</i> |

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| praṭola | ṭola | prapa'ta | pa'ta |
| praṭau | ṭau ¹ | prapāca | pāca |
| praṭam | ṭam | prapā'ña | pā'ña |
| praṇāka | -pāka ² | prapica | pica |
| praṇēka | pēka | prapiata | piata |
| praṇāṃña | pāṃña | prapeḥ | peḥ |
| pra'ta | ra'ta | prapēka | pēka |
| prata'pa | ta'pa | prapēra | pēra |
| pratāka | -tāka | prapoca | poca |
| pratoka | toka | praphā'ta | hā'ta |
| pratoṅa | toṅa | praphuta | -huta |
| prathā'pa | thā'pa | praphœya | hœya |
| prathuya | huya | prapheḥ | -heḥ |
| prathwna | -twna | praphnūla | pūla |
| pratham | ham | prabā'ka | bā'ka |
| prada'ña | da'ña | prabāna | bāna |
| prada'pa | da'pa | prabā'na | -bā'na |
| pradara | dara | prabūna | būna |
| prada'la | da'la | prabena | bena |
| pradā'ka | dā'ka | prabai | -bai |
| pradāña | dāña | prabhœca | -hœca |
| pradā'la | dā'la | prama'ña | pa'ña |
| pradāsa | dāsa | prama'la | -pa'la |
| pradā'sa | dā'sa | pramā | -pā |
| pradukkha | dukkha | pramā'ña | pā'ña |
| pradœsa | dœsa | pramika | -hika |
| pradeca | -deca ¹ | pramuca | -muca |
| pradāṃña | -dāṃña | pramuma | muma |
| pradaḥ | daḥ | pramula | -mula |
| pradhā'ka | dhā'ka | pramūra | mūra |
| pradhwna | dwna | pramūla | mūla |
| pranīña | nīña | pramœla | mœla |
| praniala | -riala | pramiala | -riala |
| prapa | rapa | pramoka | poka |

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|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>pramoya</i> | <i>poya</i> | <i>praṭuṅa</i> | <i>-luṅa¹</i> |
| <i>prayūra</i> | <i>yūra</i> | <i>praṭeḥ</i> | <i>-leḥ</i> |
| <i>prayola</i> | <i>yola</i> | <i>praṭēṅa</i> | <i>lēṅa</i> |
| <i>pralaṅa</i> | <i>laṅa</i> | <i>praṭoḥ</i> | <i>loḥ</i> |
| <i>prala'ṅa</i> | <i>-la'ṅa¹</i> | <i>praṭau</i> | <i>-lau¹</i> |
| <i>praluṅa</i> | <i>-luṅa¹</i> | <i>praṭaṃ</i> | <i>-laṃ¹</i> |
| <i>pralūka</i> | <i>lūka</i> | <i>praṭām</i> | <i>lām</i> |
| <i>praleḥ</i> | <i>-leḥ</i> | <i>pra'ūsa</i> | <i>'ūsa</i> |
| <i>pralēṅa</i> | <i>lēṅa</i> | <i>pra'wla</i> | <i>'wla</i> |
| <i>praloma</i> | <i>loma</i> | <i>pra'opa</i> | <i>opa</i> |
| <i>praloḥ</i> | <i>loḥ</i> | <i>prāṅga (ṅa)</i> | <i>-rāṅa²</i> |
| <i>pravā</i> | <i>-vā</i> | <i>prāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>pravāya</i> | <i>vāya</i> | <i>prā'pa</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> |
| <i>pravāla</i> | <i>vāla</i> | <i>prāma</i> | <i>-rāma²</i> |
| <i>pravā'sa</i> | <i>vā'sa</i> | <i>prāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>pravēṅa</i> | <i>vēṅa</i> | <i>prāsa</i> | <i>prāsa</i> |
| <i>pra'sa</i> | <i>ra'sa</i> | <i>priṅa</i> | <i>-riṅa</i> |
| <i>prasabva</i> | <i>sabva²</i> | <i>prita</i> | <i>-rita</i> |
| <i>prasāca</i> | <i>sāca</i> | <i>prima</i> | <i>prima</i> |
| <i>prasina</i> | <i>sina</i> | <i>prila</i> | <i>-rila</i> |
| <i>praṣī</i> | <i>ṣī</i> | <i>priṅa</i> | <i>riṅa</i> |
| <i>prasœra</i> | <i>-sœra</i> | <i>pruṅa</i> | <i>ruṅa</i> |
| <i>prahāsa</i> | <i>-rahāsa</i> | <i>pruna</i> | <i>-runa</i> |
| <i>prahuka</i> | <i>-puka</i> | <i>pruya</i> | <i>ruya</i> |
| <i>prahwra</i> | <i>hwra</i> | <i>pruḥ</i> | <i>-ruḥ¹</i> |
| <i>prahœra</i> | <i>hœra</i> | <i>prūca</i> | <i>-rūca</i> |
| <i>prahēka</i> | <i>hēka</i> | <i>prwṅa</i> | <i>rwṅa</i> |
| <i>prahēla</i> | <i>hēla</i> | <i>prwta</i> | <i>rwta</i> |
| <i>prahēsa</i> | <i>-hēsa</i> | <i>prwma</i> | <i>rwma</i> |
| <i>prahoṅa</i> | <i>-hoṅa</i> | <i>prwla</i> | <i>rwla</i> |
| <i>praṭaṅa</i> | <i>laṅa</i> | <i>prœ</i> | <i>rœ</i> |
| <i>praṭa'ṅa</i> | <i>-la'ṅa¹</i> | <i>priṅaṅa</i> | <i>riṅaṅa</i> |
| <i>praṭā'ka</i> | <i>-lā'ka</i> | <i>priana</i> | <i>riana</i> |
| <i>praṭāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>priapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> |

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|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>preta</i> | <i>preta</i> | <i>phuka</i> | <i>-puka</i> |
| <i>preḥ</i> | <i>reḥ</i> | <i>phuṅa</i> | <i>-huṅa</i> |
| <i>prē</i> | <i>-rē</i> | <i>phuta</i> | <i>-huta</i> |
| <i>prēṅa</i> | <i>rēṅa⁴</i> | <i>phuya</i> | <i>huya</i> |
| <i>prai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>phura</i> | <i>-hura</i> |
| <i>prosa</i> | <i>-rosa</i> | <i>phula</i> | <i>-hula</i> |
| <i>proḥ</i> | <i>-roḥ¹</i> | <i>phusa</i> | <i>-husa</i> |
| <i>prāmṅa</i> | <i>rāmṅa</i> | <i>phūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> |
| <i>praḥ</i> | <i>raḥ²</i> | <i>phœta</i> | <i>-hœta</i> |
| <i>pla'na</i> | <i>la'na</i> | <i>phœma</i> | <i>hœma</i> |
| <i>plāta</i> | <i>-lāta¹</i> | <i>phœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>plāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>pheḥ</i> | <i>-heḥ</i> |
| <i>plika</i> | <i>-lika</i> | <i>phēla</i> | <i>hēla</i> |
| <i>plica</i> | <i>lica</i> | <i>phkā</i> | <i>phkā</i> |
| <i>plika</i> | <i>-lika¹</i> | <i>phkāya</i> | <i>kāya</i> |
| <i>pluṅa</i> | <i>luṅa</i> | <i>phgaṅa</i> | <i>gaṅa</i> |
| <i>plūca</i> | <i>-lūca</i> | <i>phga'ṅa</i> | <i>ga'ṅa</i> |
| <i>plœka</i> | <i>lœka</i> | <i>phga'ta</i> | <i>ga'ta</i> |
| <i>pleṅa</i> | <i>leṅa</i> | <i>phgara</i> | <i>gara²</i> |
| <i>plē</i> | <i>-lē³</i> | <i>phgā'pa</i> | <i>gā'pa</i> |
| <i>plēka</i> | <i>lēka</i> | <i>phgū</i> | <i>gū</i> |
| <i>plēṅa</i> | <i>lēṅa</i> | <i>phgwpā</i> | <i>gwpā</i> |
| <i>ploka</i> | <i>-loka¹</i> | <i>phgœna</i> | <i>-gœna</i> |
| <i>ploṅa</i> | <i>-loṅa¹</i> | <i>phgum</i> | <i>-gum</i> |
| <i>plota</i> | <i>lota</i> | <i>phgām</i> | <i>-gām</i> |
| <i>p'ūca</i> | <i>'ūca</i> | <i>phṅa'ka</i> | <i>ṅa'ka</i> |
| <i>p'ūna</i> | <i>'ūna</i> | <i>phṅāka</i> | <i>ṅāka</i> |
| | | <i>phṅā'ka</i> | <i>-ṅā'ka</i> |
| | | <i>phṅāra</i> | <i>-ṅāra</i> |
| <i>phata</i> | <i>-hata</i> | <i>phṅupa</i> | <i>-ṅupa</i> |
| <i>phā'ta</i> | <i>hā'ta</i> | <i>phṅūta</i> | <i>ṅūta</i> |
| <i>phāya</i> | <i>phāya</i> | <i>phṅœka</i> | <i>-ṅœka</i> |
| <i>phita</i> | <i>phita</i> | <i>phṅœya</i> | <i>ṅœya</i> |
| <i>phika</i> | <i>-hika</i> | <i>phṅam</i> | <i>ṅam</i> |

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| <i>phca'ña</i> | <i>ca'ña</i> | <i>phdāra</i> | <i>-dāra</i> |
| <i>phcā'ña</i> | <i>cā'ña</i> | <i>phdā'la</i> | <i>dā'la</i> |
| <i>phcāla</i> | <i>cāla</i> | <i>phdā'sa</i> | <i>dā'sa</i> |
| <i>phcita</i> | <i>-cita²</i> | <i>phdika</i> | <i>-dika</i> |
| <i>phcuka</i> | <i>cuka</i> | <i>phdīna</i> | <i>dīna</i> |
| <i>phcuña</i> | <i>cuña</i> | <i>phdīma</i> | <i>dīma</i> |
| <i>phcuca</i> | <i>cuca</i> | <i>phduka</i> | <i>duka</i> |
| <i>phcota</i> | <i>cota</i> | <i>phduya</i> | <i>-duya</i> |
| <i>phjīpa</i> | <i>-jīpa</i> | <i>phdura</i> | <i>-dura</i> |
| <i>phñœ</i> | <i>-ñœ</i> | <i>phduḥ</i> | <i>-duḥ</i> |
| <i>phta'ka</i> | <i>ta'ka</i> | <i>phdwna</i> | <i>dwna</i> |
| <i>phtandā</i> | <i>-tandā</i> | <i>phdœra</i> | <i>dœra</i> |
| <i>phtā'ka</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> | <i>phdiana</i> | <i>diana</i> |
| <i>phtā'ca</i> | <i>ṭā'ca</i> | <i>phdera</i> | <i>-dera</i> |
| <i>phtāsa</i> | <i>ṭāsa</i> | <i>phdai</i> | <i>-dai²</i> |
| <i>phtāsā</i> | <i>-tāsā</i> | <i>phdam</i> | <i>dam</i> |
| <i>phtita</i> | <i>ṭita</i> | <i>phdāmna</i> | <i>-dāmna</i> |
| <i>phtuña</i> | <i>ṭuña</i> | <i>phdah</i> | <i>dah</i> |
| <i>phtwca</i> | <i>ṭwca</i> | <i>phna'ña</i> | <i>-pa'ña</i> |
| <i>phtwla</i> | <i>ṭwla</i> | <i>phna'ta</i> | <i>pa'ta</i> |
| <i>phtœma</i> | <i>ṭœma</i> | <i>phnūka</i> | <i>pūka¹</i> |
| <i>phtiana</i> | <i>-ṭiana</i> | <i>phnūra</i> | <i>-pūra</i> |
| <i>phteka</i> | <i>ṭeka</i> | <i>phnūla</i> | <i>pūla</i> |
| <i>phtota</i> | <i>ṭota</i> | <i>phnwna</i> | <i>pwña</i> |
| <i>phtoḥ</i> | <i>ṭoḥ</i> | <i>phnwsa</i> | <i>pwsa</i> |
| <i>phtum</i> | <i>ṭum</i> | <i>phnēka</i> | <i>pēka</i> |
| <i>phtām</i> | <i>ṭām²</i> | <i>phnoḥ</i> | <i>poḥ</i> |
| <i>phda'ña</i> | <i>da'ña</i> | <i>phlāña</i> | <i>-lāña</i> |
| <i>phda'pa</i> | <i>da'pa</i> | <i>phlāña</i> | <i>lāña</i> |
| <i>phda'la</i> | <i>da'la</i> | <i>phlā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> |
| <i>phdā'ta¹</i> | <i>dā'ta¹</i> | <i>phluña</i> | <i>luña</i> |
| <i>phdā'ta²</i> | <i>dā'ta²</i> | <i>phlūca</i> | <i>-lūca</i> |
| <i>phdā'na</i> | <i>dā'na</i> | <i>phlwta</i> | <i>-lwta</i> |
| <i>phdā'pa</i> | <i>-dā'pa</i> | <i>phlœka</i> | <i>lœka</i> |

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| <i>phlœsa</i> | <i>lœsa</i> | <i>phsah</i> | <i>sah</i> |
| <i>phliaka</i> | <i>-liaka</i> ¹ | <i>ph'aka</i> | <i>-'aka</i> |
| <i>phleka</i> | <i>-leka</i> | <i>ph'apa</i> | <i>'apa</i> |
| <i>phleh phloh</i> | <i>leh loh</i> | <i>ph'āka</i> | <i>-'āka</i> |
| <i>phlē</i> ¹ | <i>-lē</i> ² | <i>ph'ā'pa</i> | <i>'ā'pa</i> |
| <i>phlē</i> ² | <i>-lē</i> ⁴ | <i>ph'ipa</i> | <i>-'ipa</i> |
| <i>phlēna</i> | <i>lēna</i> | <i>ph'uka</i> | <i>'uka</i> |
| <i>phloña</i> | <i>-loña</i> ¹ | <i>ph'wra</i> | <i>-'wra</i> ² |
| <i>phlota</i> | <i>lota</i> | <i>ph'œla</i> | <i>-'œla</i> |
| <i>phloh</i> | <i>loh</i> | <i>ph'iana</i> | <i>'iana</i> |
| <i>phlum</i> | <i>-lum</i> | <i>ph'ēka</i> | <i>-'ēka</i> |
| <i>phlam</i> | <i>-lam</i> ¹ | <i>ph'ēma</i> | <i>'ēma</i> |
| <i>phsaña</i> ¹ | <i>saña sūra</i> | <i>ph'oña</i> | <i>oña</i> |
| <i>phsaña</i> ² | <i>-saña</i> | <i>ph'opa</i> | <i>opa</i> |
| <i>phsabva</i> ¹ | <i>sabva</i> ¹ | <i>ph'oḥ</i> | <i>-'oḥ</i> |
| <i>phsabva</i> ² | <i>sabva</i> ² | | |
| <i>phsā</i> | <i>-sā</i> | | |
| <i>phsānta</i> | <i>sānta</i> | <i>bañra'ta</i> | <i>ra'ta</i> |
| <i>phsāya</i> | <i>sāya</i> | <i>bañrala</i> | <i>rala</i> |
| <i>phsāra</i> ¹ | <i>sāra</i> | <i>bañrā</i> | <i>rā</i> |
| <i>phsāra</i> ² | <i>-sāra</i> | <i>bañrāka</i> | <i>rāka</i> |
| <i>phsiña</i> | <i>-siña</i> | <i>bañrā'ka</i> | <i>rā'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>phsika</i> | <i>sika</i> | <i>bañrāña</i> | <i>rāña</i> ² |
| <i>phsūra</i> ¹ | <i>saña sūra</i> | <i>bañrā'ta</i> | <i>rā'ta</i> |
| <i>phsūra</i> ² | <i>-sūra</i> | <i>bañrāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>phswra</i> | <i>swra</i> ¹ | <i>bañrāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>phsœma</i> | <i>sœma</i> | <i>bañrāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> |
| <i>phseña</i> | <i>-seña</i> ¹ | <i>bañrīka</i> | <i>rīka</i> |
| <i>phsai</i> | <i>-sai</i> ² | <i>bañrīña</i> | <i>rīña</i> |
| <i>phsoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>bañriña</i> | <i>riña</i> |
| <i>phsam</i> | <i>sam</i> | <i>bañrita</i> | <i>rita</i> |
| <i>phsām</i> | <i>sām</i> | <i>bañri-la</i> | <i>ri-la</i> |
| <i>phsām</i> | <i>sām</i> | <i>bañrula</i> | <i>rula</i> |
| <i>phsāmña</i> | <i>sāmña</i> | <i>bañre</i> | <i>re</i> |

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| <i>bañreca</i> | <i>reca</i> | <i>banluḥ</i> | <i>luḥ</i> |
| <i>bañreña</i> | <i>reña</i> | <i>banlūka</i> | <i>-lūka¹</i> |
| <i>bañroḥ</i> | <i>-roḥ¹</i> | <i>banlūca</i> | <i>-lūca</i> |
| <i>bañva'ka</i> | <i>va'ka</i> | <i>banlūta</i> | <i>lūta</i> |
| <i>bañvāña</i> | <i>vāña</i> | <i>banlūna</i> | <i>lūna</i> |
| <i>bañvāta</i> | <i>vāta</i> | <i>banlwña</i> | <i>-lwña</i> |
| <i>bañvila</i> | <i>vila</i> | <i>banlœsa</i> | <i>lœsa</i> |
| <i>bañvika</i> | <i>vika</i> | <i>banliaka</i> | <i>-liaka¹</i> |
| <i>bañvera</i> | <i>vera</i> | <i>banlēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> |
| <i>bañveḥ</i> | <i>veḥ</i> | <i>banlota</i> | <i>lota</i> |
| <i>bañṅarāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> | <i>banlam</i> | <i>-lam²</i> |
| <i>banya'la</i> | <i>ya'la</i> | <i>banlah</i> | <i>lah</i> |
| <i>banyāra</i> | <i>yāra</i> | <i>babaka</i> | <i>baka</i> |
| <i>banyīta</i> | <i>yīta</i> | <i>babā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> |
| <i>banyīna</i> | <i>yīna</i> | <i>babāna</i> | <i>bāna</i> |
| <i>banyuya</i> | <i>yuya</i> | <i>babāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> |
| <i>banyula</i> | <i>yula</i> | <i>babāra</i> | <i>bāra</i> |
| <i>banyuḥ</i> | <i>yuḥ</i> | <i>babila</i> | <i>-bila</i> |
| <i>banyola</i> | <i>yola</i> | <i>babura</i> | <i>bura</i> |
| <i>banyah</i> | <i>yah</i> | <i>babuḥ</i> | <i>buh²</i> |
| <i>banlaka</i> | <i>laka</i> | <i>babūka</i> | <i>-būka</i> |
| <i>banla'ña</i> | <i>-la'ña¹</i> | <i>babūna</i> | <i>būna</i> |
| <i>banla'ta</i> | <i>la'ta</i> | <i>babwka</i> | <i>bwka</i> |
| <i>banlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>babena</i> | <i>bena</i> |
| <i>banlāka</i> | <i>-lāka</i> | <i>baboka</i> | <i>-boka²</i> |
| <i>banlāña</i> | <i>lāña</i> | <i>babrāta</i> | <i>rāta</i> |
| <i>banlā'ta</i> | <i>lā'ta</i> | <i>babrāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>banlāma</i> | <i>lāma</i> | <i>babrāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> |
| <i>banlica</i> | <i>lica</i> | <i>babrica</i> | <i>-bica</i> |
| <i>banlīka</i> | <i>-līka¹</i> | <i>babruḥ</i> | <i>-ruḥ¹</i> |
| <i>banlīpa</i> | <i>līpa</i> | <i>babrœta</i> | <i>-rœta</i> |
| <i>banlī</i> | <i>-lī</i> | <i>babrœma</i> | <i>-rœma</i> |
| <i>banluta</i> | <i>luta</i> | <i>babriapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> |
| <i>banluna</i> | <i>luna</i> | <i>babroña</i> | <i>-roña²</i> |

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| <i>bablā'ka</i> | <i>-lā'ka</i> | <i>branara</i> | <i>-bara</i> |
| <i>babha'ka</i> | <i>-ba'ka</i> ¹ | <i>brañā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> |
| <i>babhala</i> | <i>-hala</i> | <i>brama</i> | <i>-rama</i> |
| <i>babhlā'ka</i> | <i>babhlœ -lā'ka -lœ</i> | <i>bramara</i> | <i>bara</i> |
| <i>babhlāma</i> ¹ | <i>lāma</i> | <i>brayita</i> | <i>yita</i> |
| <i>babhlāma</i> ² | <i>-lāma</i> | <i>brayuña</i> | <i>-yuña</i> |
| <i>babhlīma</i> | <i>līma</i> | <i>brayoña</i> | <i>yoña</i> |
| <i>babhlœ</i> | <i>bhlœ</i> | <i>brala'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> |
| <i>babhlœka</i> | <i>lœka</i> | <i>bralaya</i> | <i>laya</i> ¹ |
| <i>babhlœta</i> | <i>-lœta</i> | <i>bralīma</i> | <i>līma</i> |
| <i>babhlœna</i> | <i>-lœna</i> | <i>bralēta</i> | <i>-lēta</i> |
| <i>babhlēta</i> | <i>-lēta</i> | <i>bralaṁ</i> | <i>-laṁ</i> ² |
| <i>biṭora</i> | <i>ṭora</i> | <i>bralāṁ</i> | <i>lāṁ</i> |
| <i>bipāka</i> | <i>-pāka</i> ¹ | <i>braha'ka</i> | <i>-ba'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>bīroḥ</i> | <i>-roḥ</i> ¹ | <i>brahāma</i> | <i>-hāma</i> |
| <i>bumñā</i> | <i>-ñā</i> | <i>brahēta</i> | <i>-hēta</i> |
| <i>bamñā</i> | <i>-ñā</i> | <i>brā</i> | <i>rā</i> |
| <i>bamñā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> | <i>brā'ka</i> | <i>rā'ka</i> ² |
| <i>bamñita</i> | <i>bita</i> ² | <i>brāña</i> ¹ | <i>rāña</i> ¹ |
| <i>bamñīna</i> | <i>bīña</i> | <i>brāña</i> ² | <i>-rāña</i> ¹ |
| <i>bamnuḥ</i> | <i>buh</i> ² | <i>brāca</i> | <i>rāca</i> |
| <i>bamnūka</i> | <i>-būka</i> | <i>brāta</i> | <i>rāta</i> |
| <i>bamnūta</i> | <i>būta</i> | <i>brā'ta</i> ² | <i>rā'ta</i> |
| <i>bamnwta</i> | <i>bwta</i> | <i>brāna</i> | <i>rāna</i> |
| <i>bamwna</i> | <i>bwna</i> | <i>brāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>baṃniara</i> | <i>biara</i> | <i>brāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> |
| <i>baṃnola</i> | <i>bola</i> | <i>brāva</i> | <i>rāva</i> ¹ |
| <i>bnāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> | <i>brica</i> | <i>-bica</i> |
| <i>bniata</i> | <i>-biata</i> | <i>brīka</i> | <i>rīka</i> |
| <i>bywra</i> | <i>ywra</i> | <i>brīka</i> | <i>-rīka</i> |
| <i>brañœya</i> | <i>ñœya</i> | <i>brīla</i> | <i>bīla</i> |
| <i>brañā'ka</i> | <i>ñā'ka</i> | <i>brī</i> | <i>-rī</i> |
| <i>brātra</i> ¹ | <i>-bā'ta</i> | <i>bruka</i> | <i>buka</i> ¹ |
| <i>brana'ña</i> | <i>ba'ña</i> | <i>bruya</i> | <i>ruya</i> |

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| <i>brula</i> | <i>rula</i> | <i>bhāsa</i> | <i>bāsa</i> |
| <i>brwca</i> | <i>-rwca</i> | <i>bhita</i> | <i>bhita</i> |
| <i>brwña</i> | <i>-rwña</i> | <i>bhila</i> | <i>hila</i> |
| <i>brwma</i> | <i>rwma</i> | <i>bhula</i> | <i>-hula</i> |
| <i>brwya</i> ¹ | <i>rwya</i> | <i>bhūta</i> | <i>bhūta</i> |
| <i>brwya</i> ² | <i>-rwya</i> ¹ | <i>bhœca</i> | <i>-hœca</i> |
| <i>brwla</i> ¹ | <i>rwla</i> | <i>bhai</i> | <i>bhai</i> |
| <i>brwla</i> ² | <i>-rwla</i> | <i>bhāmña</i> | <i>bāmña</i> |
| <i>brwsa</i> | <i>rwsa</i> | <i>bhña'pa</i> | <i>ña'pa</i> |
| <i>brœta</i> | <i>-rœta</i> | <i>bhñā</i> | <i>-ñā</i> |
| <i>brœma</i> | <i>-rœma</i> | <i>bhñāra</i> | <i>-ñāra</i> |
| <i>brœla</i> | <i>-rœla</i> | <i>bhñœka</i> | <i>-ñœka</i> |
| <i>briaña</i> | <i>riaña</i> | <i>bhñœya</i> | <i>ñœya</i> |
| <i>briapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> | <i>bhñoka</i> | <i>ñoka</i> |
| <i>breña</i> | <i>-reña</i> ¹ | <i>bhja'ña</i> | <i>ja'ña</i> |
| <i>breca</i> | <i>reca</i> | <i>bhjāra</i> | <i>jāra</i> |
| <i>brēka</i> | <i>rēka</i> ² | <i>bhja'la</i> | <i>ja'la</i> ² |
| <i>brēla</i> | <i>-rēla</i> | <i>bhjā'pa</i> | <i>jā'pa</i> |
| <i>brai</i> | <i>rai</i> | <i>bhjita</i> | <i>jita</i> |
| <i>broña</i> | <i>-roña</i> ² | <i>bhjewra</i> | <i>jewra</i> |
| <i>broh</i> ¹ | <i>-roh</i> ¹ | <i>bhjœña</i> | <i>-jœña</i> |
| <i>broh</i> ² | <i>-roh</i> ³ | <i>bhjum</i> | <i>jum</i> |
| <i>bram</i> | <i>-ram</i> ¹ | <i>bhjām</i> | <i>jām</i> |
| <i>brām</i> | <i>-rām</i> | <i>bhña'la</i> | <i>ña'la</i> |
| <i>brah</i> | <i>rah</i> ¹ | <i>bhñā'ka</i> | <i>ñā'ka</i> |
| | | <i>bhñā'sa</i> | <i>ñā'sa</i> |
| | | <i>bhnaka</i> | <i>-naka</i> |
| <i>bha'ka</i> | <i>-ba'ka</i> ¹ | <i>bhna'ka</i> | <i>ba'ka</i> |
| <i>bhāya</i> | <i>bhāya</i> | <i>bhnā'ka</i> | <i>bā'ka</i> |
| <i>bhara</i> | <i>bhara</i> | <i>bhnāna</i> | <i>bāna</i> |
| <i>bhala</i> | <i>-hala</i> | <i>bhnā'la</i> | <i>bā'la</i> |
| <i>bhā'na</i> | <i>bhā'na</i> | <i>bhnāsa</i> | <i>bāsa</i> |
| <i>bhāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> | <i>bhnena</i> | <i>bena</i> |
| <i>bhāva</i> | <i>bāva</i> | <i>bhnēka</i> | <i>-bēka</i> |

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| bhnēna | bēna | mamwra | -mwra ¹ |
| bhla'ka | -la'ka | mamœka | mœka |
| bhla'na | -la'na | mamai | mai |
| bhlaya | laya ¹ | mamoka | -moka |
| bhlā'ka bhlœ | -lā'ka -lœ | muna | muh |
| bhlā'ta | lā'ta | moña | -toña |
| bhlāma | lāma | moña | -toña |
| bhlīka ¹ | -līka ¹ | mkāla | kāla |
| bhlīka ² | -līka ² | mkhāña | kāña |
| bhlīpa | līpa | īnai | nai |
| bhlīma | līma | mca'ta | ca'ta |
| bhlī | -lī | mcā'sa | cā'sa |
| bhlūka | -lūka ¹ | mcīpa | cīpa |
| bhlūca | -lūca | mjula | jula |
| bhlwta | -lwta | mjūra | jūra |
| bhlœ | bhlœ | īnika īña'ka | nika ña'ka |
| bhlœka | lœka | mtaña | ṭaña ¹ |
| bhlœña | lœña | mtāya | -tāya ¹ |
| bhlœta | -lœta | mteca | -ṭeca ² |
| bhlœna | -lœna | mtum | ṭum |
| bhlœya | -lœya | mnā'ka | nā'ka |
| bhleña | leña | mnāla | māla |
| bhleca | leca | mneña | -neña |
| bhlēta | -lēta | mbā'na | bā'na |
| bhloh | loh | mbhai | bhai |
| bhlāmña | -lāmña | mīyāña | yāña |
| | | myāma | yāma |
| | | mrā'ka | rā'ka ² |
| makala | kala | mrāña | rāña ¹ |
| mandila | -dila | īmrāña | rāña ¹ |
| mamāya | māya | mrīka | rīka |
| mamula | -mula | mreña | reña |
| mamūra | mūra | mrēka | rēka ² |

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| <i>mrēña</i> | <i>rēña</i> ⁴ | <i>rañœma</i> | <i>-ñœma</i> |
| <i>mroma</i> | <i>roma</i> | <i>rañiaka</i> | <i>-ñiaka</i> |
| <i>m̄la'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> | <i>rañiama</i> | <i>-ñiama</i> |
| <i>mlāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>rañe rañœ</i> | <i>ñe ñœ</i> |
| <i>mlœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> | <i>rañoka</i> | <i>ñoka</i> |
| <i>m̄leh</i> | <i>leh</i> | <i>rañam̄</i> | <i>-ñam̄</i> |
| <i>msā'ña</i> | <i>-sā'ña</i> | <i>rañkiaka</i> | <i>kiaka</i> |
| <i>msila</i> | <i>-sila</i> ¹ | <i>rañga'pa</i> | <i>-ga'pa</i> |
| <i>msiata</i> | <i>siata</i> | <i>rañgā'ta</i> | <i>-gā'ta</i> |
| <i>mseva</i> | <i>-seva</i> | <i>rañgoḥ</i> | <i>-goḥ</i> |
| <i>msau</i> | <i>-sau</i> ² | <i>rañgam̄</i> | <i>gam̄</i> |
| <i>mhapa</i> | <i>hapa</i> | <i>rañgaḥ</i> | <i>gaḥ</i> |
| <i>mhūpa</i> | <i>hūpa</i> | <i>rañva'ña</i> | <i>va'ña</i> |
| <i>mhœpa</i> | <i>hœpa</i> | <i>rañvā'na</i> | <i>-vā'na</i> |
| <i>mheta</i> | <i>-heta</i> | <i>rañvā'la</i> | <i>vā'la</i> |
| | | <i>rañvā'sa</i> | <i>vā'sa</i> |
| | | <i>rañvīña</i> | <i>vīña</i> |
| <i>yopa'la</i> | <i>ya'la</i> | <i>rañvela</i> | <i>-vela</i> |
| <i>yopam̄</i> | <i>yam̄</i> | <i>rañvaḥ</i> | <i>vaḥ</i> |
| | | <i>raca'la</i> | <i>-ca'la</i> |
| | | <i>racāla</i> | <i>cāla</i> |
| <i>rakīña</i> | <i>kīña</i> | <i>rajuca</i> | <i>juca</i> |
| <i>rakiasa</i> | <i>kiasa</i> | <i>rajwla</i> | <i>rwla</i> |
| <i>rakām̄</i> | <i>-kām̄</i> ³ | <i>rajœpa</i> | <i>jœpa</i> |
| <i>ragœma</i> | <i>gœma</i> | <i>rajora</i> | <i>jora</i> |
| <i>raghuka</i> | <i>-huka</i> | <i>rajum̄</i> | <i>jum̄</i> |
| <i>raña'ka</i> | <i>ña'ka</i> | <i>rañama</i> | <i>ñama</i> |
| <i>raña'la</i> | <i>-ña'la</i> ² | <i>rañāya</i> | <i>-ñāya</i> |
| <i>rañā'ka</i> | <i>-ñā'ka</i> | <i>rañāya</i> | <i>-ñāya</i> |
| <i>rañā'pa</i> | <i>ñā'pa</i> | <i>rañā'la</i> | <i>-ñā'la</i> |
| <i>rañāla</i> | <i>-ñāla</i> | <i>rañīla</i> | <i>ñīla</i> |
| <i>rañīta</i> | <i>-ñīta</i> | <i>rañī</i> | <i>ñī</i> |
| <i>rañūva</i> | <i>ñūva</i> | <i>rañīka</i> | <i>ñīka</i> |
| <i>rañœka</i> | <i>-ñœka</i> | <i>rañūva</i> | <i>-ñūva</i> |

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| <i>rañiava</i> | <i>-ñiava</i> | <i>radām̐</i> | <i>dām̐¹</i> |
| <i>rañām̐</i> | <i>ñām̐</i> | <i>ranaña</i> | <i>raña¹</i> |
| <i>rañjwya</i> | <i>-jwya</i> | <i>ranala</i> | <i>rala</i> |
| <i>raṭaka</i> | <i>ṭaka</i> | <i>ranāta</i> | <i>rāta</i> |
| <i>raṭā'ka</i> | <i>ṭā'ka</i> | <i>ranāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>raṭā'ca</i> | <i>ṭā'ca</i> | <i>ranāma</i> | <i>rāma</i> |
| <i>raṭā'pa</i> | <i>-ṭā'pa</i> | <i>ranā'sa</i> | <i>rā'sa</i> |
| <i>raṭika</i> | <i>ṭika</i> | <i>ranuka</i> | <i>ruka</i> |
| <i>raṭupa</i> | <i>tupa</i> | <i>ranūta</i> | <i>rūta</i> |
| <i>raṭūka</i> | <i>-ṭūka</i> | <i>ranela</i> | <i>-rela</i> |
| <i>raṭiana</i> | <i>-ṭiana</i> | <i>ranoña</i> | <i>-roña¹</i> |
| <i>raṭēta</i> | <i>-ṭēta</i> | <i>ranoca</i> | <i>roca</i> |
| <i>raṭoca</i> | <i>ṭoca</i> | <i>ranola</i> | <i>-rola</i> |
| <i>raṭoḥ</i> | <i>ṭoḥ</i> | <i>ranām̐ña</i> | <i>rām̐ña</i> |
| <i>raṭuṃ</i> | <i>ṭuṃ</i> | <i>ranah̐</i> | <i>rah̐²</i> |
| <i>raṇapa</i> | <i>apa</i> | <i>randāla</i> | <i>dāla</i> |
| <i>raṇāra</i> | <i>āra</i> | <i>randeḥ</i> | <i>-deḥ</i> |
| <i>raṇēña</i> | <i>rēña¹</i> | <i>randah̐</i> | <i>dah̐</i> |
| <i>raṇēla</i> | <i>-rēla</i> | <i>randha'ta</i> | <i>ha'ta</i> |
| <i>raṇtā'pa</i> | <i>-ṭā'pa</i> | <i>rapaka</i> | <i>paka</i> |
| <i>raṇtau</i> | <i>ṭau²</i> | <i>rapaña</i> | <i>raña⁴</i> |
| <i>raṇtam̐</i> | <i>ṭam̐</i> | <i>rapa'ta</i> | <i>pa'ta</i> |
| <i>ratāka</i> | <i>-tāka</i> | <i>rapapa</i> | <i>rapa</i> |
| <i>ratāya</i> | <i>-tāya²</i> | <i>rapara</i> | <i>-rara</i> |
| <i>ratāva</i> | <i>-tāva</i> | <i>rapa'sa</i> | <i>ra'sa</i> |
| <i>ratoka</i> | <i>toka</i> | <i>rapā</i> | <i>rā</i> |
| <i>ratoña</i> | <i>toña</i> | <i>rapāña</i> | <i>-rāña</i> |
| <i>radaña</i> | <i>daña</i> | <i>rapāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> |
| <i>radāsa</i> | <i>dāsa</i> | <i>rapāya</i> | <i>-pāya</i> |
| <i>raduḥ</i> | <i>-duḥ</i> | <i>rapāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> |
| <i>radū</i> | <i>dū</i> | <i>rapāña</i> | <i>rāña</i> |
| <i>radeña</i> | <i>-deña</i> | <i>rapāpa</i> | <i>rāpa</i> |
| <i>radeḥ</i> | <i>-deḥ</i> | <i>rapuka¹</i> | <i>ruka</i> |
| <i>radēña</i> | <i>dēña²</i> | <i>rapuka²</i> | <i>-ruka</i> |

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| <i>rapuña</i> | <i>ruña</i> | <i>rabuka</i> | <i>buka</i> ² |
| <i>rapuña</i> | <i>ruña</i> | <i>rabuya</i> | <i>ruya</i> |
| <i>rapuma</i> | <i>rum</i> | <i>rabūna</i> | <i>būna</i> |
| <i>rapūta</i> | <i>pūta</i> | <i>rabœna</i> | <i>bœna</i> |
| <i>rapwla</i> | <i>rwla</i> | <i>rabœta</i> | <i>bœta</i> |
| <i>rapwsa</i> | <i>rwsa</i> | <i>rabena</i> | <i>bena</i> |
| <i>rapœka</i> | <i>pœka</i> | <i>рабоña</i> | <i>boña</i> |
| <i>rapœra</i> | <i>-rœra</i> | <i>rama'ta</i> | <i>ra'ta</i> |
| <i>rapœsa</i> | <i>rœsa</i> | <i>ramāka</i> | <i>rāka</i> |
| <i>rapiaña</i> | <i>riaña</i> | <i>ramā'sa</i> | <i>rā'sa</i> |
| <i>rapiana</i> | <i>riana</i> | <i>ramila</i> | <i>-mila</i> |
| <i>rapiapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> | <i>ramila</i> | <i>-mila</i> |
| <i>rapeña</i> | <i>-reña</i> ² | <i>ramūra</i> | <i>mūra</i> |
| <i>rapeḥ</i> | <i>peḥ</i> | <i>ramūla</i> | <i>mūla</i> |
| <i>rapēka</i> | <i>pēka</i> | <i>ramwla</i> | <i>mwla</i> |
| <i>rapēna</i> ¹ | <i>rēna</i> ¹ | <i>ramiala</i> | <i>-riala</i> |
| <i>rapēna</i> ² | <i>rēna</i> ² | <i>rameña</i> | <i>-meña</i> |
| <i>rapai</i> ¹ | <i>-pai</i> | <i>ramēña</i> | <i>rēna</i> ³ |
| <i>rapai</i> ² | <i>rai</i> | <i>ramñāca</i> | <i>-rāca</i> |
| <i>rapoca</i> | <i>poca</i> | <i>ramñā'pa</i> | <i>ñā'pa</i> |
| <i>rapoma</i> | <i>roma</i> | <i>ramñā'sa</i> | <i>-ñā'sa</i> |
| <i>rapoya</i> | <i>roya</i> | <i>ramba'la</i> | <i>-ba'la</i> |
| <i>rapōya</i> | <i>pōya</i> | <i>ramla'ta</i> | <i>la'ta</i> |
| <i>rapora</i> | <i>pora</i> | <i>ramla'sa</i> | <i>-la'sa</i> |
| <i>rapoḥ</i> | <i>loḥ</i> | <i>ramlāka</i> | <i>-lāka</i> |
| <i>rapum</i> | <i>rum</i> | <i>ramlāña</i> | <i>lāña</i> |
| <i>rapām</i> | <i>rām</i> | <i>ramlīna</i> | <i>-līna</i> ¹ |
| <i>rapāmña</i> | <i>rāmña</i> | <i>ramlika</i> | <i>-lika</i> ² |
| <i>rapaḥ</i> ¹ | <i>paḥ</i> | <i>ramlupa</i> | <i>lupa</i> |
| <i>rapaḥ</i> ² | <i>raḥ</i> ² | <i>ramluḥ</i> | <i>luḥ</i> |
| <i>raphā'ta</i> | <i>hā'ta</i> | <i>ramlūta</i> | <i>lūta</i> |
| <i>rabāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> | <i>ramlœna</i> | <i>lœna</i> |
| <i>rabīna</i> | <i>bīna</i> | <i>ramhūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> |
| <i>rabila</i> | <i>bila</i> | <i>ram'ā</i> | <i>-'ā</i> |

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| <i>ram'ila</i> | <i>-rila</i> | <i>ralīma</i> | <i>līma</i> |
| <i>ram'ēna</i> | <i>rēna⁴</i> | <i>raluṅa</i> | <i>-luṅa¹</i> |
| <i>raḷyā</i> | <i>-ḷyā</i> | <i>ralupa</i> | <i>lupa</i> |
| <i>rayāka</i> | <i>yāka</i> | <i>raluḥ¹</i> | <i>luḥ</i> |
| <i>rayāna</i> | <i>-yāna</i> | <i>raluḥ²</i> | <i>-luḥ</i> |
| <i>rayāla</i> | <i>-yāla</i> | <i>ralūka</i> | <i>lūka</i> |
| <i>rayīta</i> | <i>yīta</i> | <i>ralūta</i> | <i>lūta</i> |
| <i>rayoṅa</i> | <i>yoṅa</i> | <i>ralūna</i> | <i>lūna</i> |
| <i>rayona</i> | <i>yona</i> | <i>ralwya</i> | <i>-lwya</i> |
| <i>rayaṃ</i> | <i>yam</i> | <i>ralœ</i> | <i>lœ</i> |
| <i>rayaḥ</i> | <i>yaḥ</i> | <i>ralœṅa</i> | <i>lœṅa</i> |
| <i>rara' ta</i> | <i>rā' ta</i> | <i>raliaka</i> | <i>-liaka¹</i> |
| <i>raraḷya</i> | <i>rāya</i> | <i>raliaṅa</i> | <i>-liaṅa</i> |
| <i>ralaka</i> | <i>-laka</i> | <i>rale</i> | <i>-le²</i> |
| <i>ralaṅa</i> | <i>-laṅa¹</i> | <i>raleca</i> | <i>leca</i> |
| <i>rala'ṅa</i> | <i>-la'ṅa²</i> | <i>raleḥ</i> | <i>-leḥ</i> |
| <i>rala' ta</i> | <i>la' ta</i> | <i>ralēka</i> | <i>lēka</i> |
| <i>rala' sa</i> | <i>-la' sa</i> | <i>ralēṅa</i> | <i>-lēṅa¹</i> |
| <i>ralā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>ralēḥ</i> | <i>-lēḥ</i> |
| <i>ralāka¹</i> | <i>lāka</i> | <i>ralōka</i> | <i>-loka²</i> |
| <i>ralāka²</i> | <i>-lāka</i> | <i>raloṅa¹</i> | <i>-loṅa¹</i> |
| <i>ralā' ka</i> | <i>-lā' ka</i> | <i>raloṅa²</i> | <i>-loṅa³</i> |
| <i>ralā' ka ralœ</i> | <i>-lāka -lœ</i> | <i>ralam</i> | <i>-lam²</i> |
| <i>ralāṅa</i> | <i>lāṅa</i> | <i>ralām¹</i> | <i>-lām¹</i> |
| <i>ralāta</i> | <i>lāta</i> | <i>ralām²</i> | <i>-lām³</i> |
| <i>ralā' ta</i> | <i>lā' ta</i> | <i>ralāmṅa</i> | <i>-lāmṅa¹</i> |
| <i>ralāpa</i> | <i>lāpa</i> | <i>ralaḥ</i> | <i>laḥ</i> |
| <i>ralāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>raḷva' ka</i> | <i>va' ka</i> |
| <i>ralā' sa</i> | <i>lā' sa</i> | <i>ravāṅḍa</i> | <i>vāṅḍa</i> |
| <i>ralīka</i> | <i>-līka</i> | <i>rava' la</i> | <i>va' la</i> |
| <i>ralīna¹</i> | <i>līna</i> | <i>ravāṅa</i> | <i>vāṅa</i> |
| <i>ralīna²</i> | <i>-līna¹</i> | <i>ravāta</i> | <i>vāta</i> |
| <i>ralīka</i> | <i>-līka²</i> | <i>ravāma</i> | <i>-vāma</i> |
| <i>ralīpa</i> | <i>līpa</i> | <i>ravica</i> | <i>vica</i> |

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| <i>ravina</i> | <i>-vina</i> | <i>rahita</i> | <i>hita</i> |
| <i>ravila</i> | <i>vila</i> | <i>rahila</i> | <i>hila</i> |
| <i>ravæka</i> | <i>væka</i> | <i>rahuya</i> | <i>huya</i> |
| <i>raviala</i> | <i>viala</i> | <i>rahūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> |
| <i>ravēña</i> | <i>vēña</i> | <i>rahūra</i> | <i>hūra</i> |
| <i>ravai</i> | <i>vai</i> | <i>rahœta</i> | <i>-hœta</i> |
| <i>ravāmña</i> | <i>vāmña</i> | <i>rahœpa</i> | <i>hœpa</i> |
| <i>rasaka</i> | <i>saka</i> | <i>rahœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>rasāka</i> | <i>-sāka</i> | <i>rahœra</i> | <i>hœra</i> |
| <i>rasāca</i> | <i>sāca</i> | <i>rahiaña</i> | <i>-hiaña</i> |
| <i>rasā'ta</i> | <i>sā'ta</i> | <i>rahiara</i> | <i>hiara</i> |
| <i>rasā'pa</i> | <i>sā'pa</i> | <i>rahē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>rasāma</i> | <i>-sāma</i> | <i>rahēka</i> | <i>hēka</i> |
| <i>rasāya</i> | <i>sāya</i> | <i>rahēña</i> | <i>-hēña</i> |
| <i>rasāva</i> | <i>-sāva</i> ¹ | <i>rahoka</i> | <i>hoka</i> |
| <i>rasīpa</i> | <i>-sīpa</i> | <i>rahosa</i> | <i>-hosa</i> |
| <i>rasuka</i> | <i>suka</i> | <i>rahūm</i> | <i>-hūm</i> |
| <i>rasula</i> | <i>sula</i> | <i>raḷika</i> | <i>-lika</i> |
| <i>rasusa</i> | <i>susa</i> | <i>raḷū raḷā</i> | <i>ḷū ḷā</i> |
| <i>rasœpa</i> | <i>rœpa</i> | <i>raḷeh raḷoh</i> | <i>leh loh</i> |
| <i>rasiala</i> | <i>-siala</i> | <i>raḷē</i> | <i>-lē</i> ¹ |
| <i>rasoh</i> | <i>soh</i> | <i>raḷau</i> | <i>-lau</i> ¹ |
| <i>raha</i> | <i>-ha</i> | <i>ra'ā</i> | <i>-'ā</i> |
| <i>raha'ka</i> | <i>ha'ka</i> | <i>ra'ā'ka</i> | <i>'ā'ka</i> |
| <i>rahapa</i> | <i>hapa</i> | <i>ra'āña</i> | <i>'āña</i> ² |
| <i>raha'la</i> | <i>ha'la</i> | <i>ra'ila</i> | <i>-rila</i> |
| <i>rahāsa</i> | <i>rahāsa</i> | <i>ra'ika</i> | <i>-'ika</i> |
| <i>rahā</i> | <i>hā</i> | <i>ra'uca</i> | <i>'uca</i> |
| <i>rahā'ka</i> | <i>-hā'ka</i> | <i>ra'uḥ</i> | <i>-'uḥ</i> |
| <i>rahāca</i> | <i>-hāca</i> | <i>ra'ūca</i> | <i>'ūca</i> |
| <i>rahāma</i> | <i>-hāma</i> | <i>ra'wla</i> | <i>'wla</i> |
| <i>rahāla</i> | <i>hāla</i> | <i>ra'œma</i> | <i>-'œma</i> |
| <i>rahā'la</i> | <i>-hā'la</i> | <i>ra'œla</i> | <i>-'œla</i> |
| <i>rahica</i> | <i>hica</i> | <i>ra'iaka</i> | <i>-'iaka</i> |

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|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ra'iaca | -'iaca | raṃlā'ta | lā'ta |
| ra'ē | -'ē | raṃlāya | lāya |
| ra'ēna | rēna ⁴ | raṃlica | lica |
| raḷka | -lika ² | raṃlīna | -līna ¹ |
| raṃkā'ca | kā'ca | raṃluṅa | luṅa |
| raṃkila | kila | raṃlupa | lupa |
| raṃkhāna | khāna | raṃluḥ | luḥ |
| raṃgāla | -gāla | raṃlwya | -lwya |
| raṃñāca | -rāca | raṃlœka | lœka |
| raṃñœka | -ñœka | raṃlœna | lœna |
| raṃjī raṃjā | -jī -jā | raṃliaka ¹ | -liaka ¹ |
| raṃjwla | rwla | raṃliaka ² | -liaka ² |
| raṃjēna | jēna ² | raṃliāna | -liāna |
| raṃṭāka | -tāka | raṃleca | leca |
| raṃṭoḥ | ṭoḥ | raṃlepa | lepa |
| raṃpāla | rāla | raṃleḥ | -leḥ |
| raṃbaṅa | baṅa | raṃlēka | lēka |
| raṃba'ta | ba'ta | raṃlēḥ | -lēḥ |
| raṃbā | -bā | raṃloṅa | -loṅa ¹ |
| raṃbā'ta | -bā'ta | raṃlobha | lobha |
| raṃbiṅa | biṅa | raṃlam | -lam ² |
| raṃbuḥ | buh ² | raṃsāya | sāya |
| raṃbœka | bœka | raṃsusa | susa |
| raṃbeca | -beca | raṃseva | -seva |
| raṃbena | bena | raṃsoḥ | soḥ |
| raṃbai | -bai | raṃhāsa | rahāsa |
| raṃbhāya | bāya | raṃhuka | -huka |
| raṃbhœya | hœya | raṃhūra | hūra |
| raṃyāka | yāka | raṃhwta | hwta |
| raṃyola | yola | raṃhœya | hœya |
| raṃlaṅa | -laṅa ¹ | raṃhēka | hēka |
| raṃla'ta | la'ta | raṃhoka | hoka |
| raṃlā | lā | raṃ'ila | -rila |
| raṃlā'ka | -lā'ka | raṃ'uka | 'uka |

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| <i>raṃḷka</i> | <i>-lḷka</i> ² | <i>laṃṭā'pa</i> | <i>-ṭā'pa</i> |
| | | <i>laṃṭeña</i> | <i>ṭeña</i> |
| | | <i>laṃṭoya</i> | <i>ṭoya</i> |
| <i>laṃvēka</i> | <i>vēka</i> | <i>laṃdona</i> | <i>-dona</i> |
| <i>laṃvēña</i> | <i>vēña</i> | <i>laṃṇiña</i> | <i>-lḷiña</i> ¹ |
| <i>lanla'ña</i> | <i>la'ña</i> | <i>laṃṇau</i> | <i>-lau</i> ² |
| <i>lanlāma</i> | <i>lāma</i> | <i>laṃṇām</i> | <i>-lām</i> ² |
| <i>lanlḷma</i> | <i>lḷma</i> | <i>laṃpāka</i> | <i>-pāka</i> ¹ |
| <i>lanloca</i> ¹ | <i>loca</i> | <i>laṃba'ña</i> | <i>ba'ña</i> |
| <i>lanloca</i> ² | <i>-loca</i> | <i>laṃbā'sa</i> | <i>-bā'sa</i> |
| <i>lamha</i> | <i>-ha</i> | <i>laṃbēña</i> | <i>-bēña</i> |
| <i>lamhāca</i> | <i>-hāca</i> | <i>laṃhwta</i> | <i>hwta</i> |
| <i>lamhœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> | <i>laṃhœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>lamhē</i> | <i>hē</i> | <i>laṃhē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>lam'a</i> | <i>-'a</i> | <i>laṃhoka</i> | <i>hoka</i> |
| <i>lam'aña</i> | <i>'aña</i> | <i>laṃ'a</i> | <i>-'a</i> |
| <i>lam'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> | <i>laṃ'a'ka</i> | <i>-'a'ka</i> |
| <i>lam'iaña</i> | <i>'iaña</i> | <i>laṃ'aña</i> | <i>'aña</i> |
| <i>lala'ka</i> | <i>la'ka</i> ² | <i>laṃ'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> |
| <i>lalapa</i> | <i>lapa</i> | <i>laṃ'āna</i> | <i>'āna</i> |
| <i>lalā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>laṃ'ita</i> | <i>ita</i> |
| <i>lalāma</i> | <i>-lāma</i> | <i>laṃ'uta</i> | <i>luta</i> |
| <i>lalḷma</i> | <i>lḷma</i> | <i>laṃ'iaña</i> | <i>'iaña</i> |
| <i>lalwña</i> | <i>lwña</i> | <i>laṃ'ona</i> | <i>ona</i> |
| <i>lalœ</i> | <i>lœ</i> | <i>lñāca</i> | <i>-lāca</i> |
| <i>lalœka</i> | <i>lœka</i> | <i>lñī lñœ</i> | <i>ñī ñœ</i> |
| <i>lalai</i> | <i>lai</i> | <i>lñḷta</i> | <i>-ñḷta</i> |
| <i>laleña</i> | <i>leña</i> | <i>lñiama</i> | <i>-ñiama</i> |
| <i>lalota</i> | <i>lota</i> | <i>lpaka</i> | <i>laka</i> |
| <i>līlā</i> | <i>lā</i> | <i>lpa'ka</i> | <i>la'ka</i> ¹ |
| <i>līlā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | <i>lpaña</i> | <i>laña</i> |
| <i>laṃṇāca</i> | <i>-lāca</i> | <i>lpa'ta</i> | <i>la'ta</i> |
| <i>laṃca'ña</i> | <i>ca'ña</i> | <i>lpa'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> |
| <i>laṃñaña</i> | <i>ñaña</i> | <i>lpā</i> | <i>lā</i> |

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| <i>lpā'ka</i> | <i>lā'ka</i> ¹ | <i>lhita</i> | <i>hita</i> |
| <i>lpā'ksā</i> | <i>-lā'ksā</i> | <i>lhīma</i> | <i>līma</i> |
| <i>lpāta</i> | <i>lāta</i> | <i>lhūta</i> | <i>hūta</i> |
| <i>lpā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> | <i>lhœya</i> | <i>hœya</i> |
| <i>lpāya</i> | <i>lāya</i> | <i>lheva</i> | <i>-leva</i> |
| <i>lpā'sa</i> | <i>lā'sa</i> | <i>lhē</i> | <i>hē</i> |
| <i>lpica</i> | <i>lica</i> | <i>lhēma</i> | <i>-hēma</i> ² |
| <i>lpī</i> | <i>-lī</i> | <i>lhoka</i> | <i>hoka</i> |
| <i>lpuka</i> | <i>puka</i> | <i>l'a</i> | <i>-'a</i> |
| <i>lpwña</i> | <i>lwña</i> | <i>l'a'ka</i> | <i>-'a'ka</i> |
| <i>lpœka</i> | <i>lœka</i> | <i>l'aña</i> | <i>'aña</i> |
| <i>lpīana</i> | <i>līana</i> | <i>l'a'na</i> | <i>'a'na</i> |
| <i>lpē</i> | <i>-lē</i> ¹ | <i>l'āna</i> | <i>'āna</i> ² |
| <i>lpēña</i> | <i>lēña</i> | <i>l'āna</i> | <i>'āna</i> |
| <i>lpoh</i> | <i>loh</i> | <i>l'ita</i> | <i>ita</i> |
| <i>lpah</i> | <i>lah</i> | <i>l'uta</i> | <i>luta</i> |
| <i>lbeña</i> | <i>beña</i> | <i>l'iaña</i> | <i>'iaña</i> |
| <i>lma'na</i> | <i>-la'na</i> | <i>l'iaca</i> | <i>-'iaca</i> |
| <i>lmama</i> | <i>-lama</i> | <i>l'ah</i> | <i>lah</i> |
| <i>lmwca</i> | <i>lwca</i> | | |
| <i>lmœya</i> | <i>-lœya</i> | | |
| <i>lmœsa</i> | <i>lœsa</i> | <i>vañveña</i> | <i>-veña</i> |
| <i>lmīaya</i> | <i>-līaya</i> | | |
| <i>lmobha</i> | <i>lobha</i> | | |
| <i>lva'ka</i> | <i>va'ka</i> | <i>sañā</i> | <i>-ñā</i> |
| <i>lvīña</i> | <i>vīña</i> | <i>sañka'ta</i> | <i>ka'ta</i> |
| <i>lvœya</i> | <i>-vœya</i> | <i>sañkā'ta</i> | <i>kā'ta</i> |
| <i>lveña</i> | <i>-veña</i> | <i>sañkina</i> | <i>kina</i> |
| <i>lvēka</i> | <i>vēka</i> | <i>sañkwtā</i> | <i>kwtā</i> |
| <i>lvēña</i> | <i>vēña</i> | <i>sañkiata</i> | <i>-kiata</i> |
| <i>lha</i> | <i>-ha</i> | <i>sañkiara</i> | <i>-kiara</i> |
| <i>lha'ka</i> | <i>ha'ka</i> | <i>sañkhuña</i> | <i>kuña</i> |
| <i>lhapa</i> | <i>hapa</i> | <i>sañkhœña</i> | <i>kœña</i> |
| <i>lhāca</i> | <i>-hāca</i> | <i>sañgrupa</i> | <i>-rupa</i> |

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|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| saṅghaka | ghaka | sandai | -dai ¹ |
| saṅrwma | rwma | sandaḥ | daḥ |
| saṅreṇa | -reṇa ² | sandha'pa | da'pa |
| saṅrēka | rēka ² | sandhā'pa | -dā'pa |
| saṅrai | rai | sandhika | -hika |
| saṅvā'ka | vā'ka | sandhiṅa | -diṅa |
| saṅvāta | vāta | sandhaṃ | haṃ |
| saṅvāra | vāra | sanla'ṅa | -la'ṅa ¹ |
| saṅvita | -vita | sanla'pa | -la'pa |
| saṅvila | vila | sanlā'ka | lā'ka ¹ |
| saṅviana | viana | sanlāṅa | lāṅa |
| saṅvēṅa | vēṅa | sanlika | -lika ¹ |
| saṅhā | -ṅā | sanliṅa | -liṅa ¹ |
| saṅ'a'na | 'a'na | sanliṃa | liṃa |
| saṅ'āra | -'āra | sanluṅa | luṅa |
| saṅja'ka | ja'ka | sansima | sima |
| saṅja'pa | -ja'pa | sansœma | sœma |
| saṅjipa | -jipa | sansaṃ | saṃ |
| saṅjiṅa | -jiṅa | sankaka | kaka |
| saṅjwya | -jwya | samgoka | goka |
| saṅjēka | jēka | samṅāpa | -ṅāpa |
| saṅta | ta | samṅaṃ | ṅaṃ |
| saṅtaka | ṭaka | samtī | -ṭī |
| saṅta'ṅa | -ṭa'ṅa | samtula | -tula |
| saṅta'pa | -ta'pa | samtœṅa | -tœṅa |
| saṅtāpa | ṭāpa ¹ | samteca | -ṭeca ¹ |
| saṅtā'pa | -ṭā'pa | samtēṅa | tēṅa |
| saṅtāya | -tāya ² | samtoka | toka |
| saṅtūka | -ṭūka | samda'ka | da'ka |
| saṅtūna | -ṭūna | samda'ṅa | da'ṅa |
| saṅtoṅa | toṅa | samdāṅa | dāṅa |
| saṅtaṃ | ṭaṃ | samdāra | dāra |
| sandūṅa | -dūṅa | samduḥ | -duḥ |
| sandūca | -dūca | samdūṅa | -dūṅa |

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| <i>samdœña</i> | <i>-dœña</i> | <i>samrwca</i> | <i>rwca</i> |
| <i>samdēla</i> | <i>-dēla</i> | <i>samrwya</i> | <i>rwya</i> |
| <i>samnā'ka</i> | <i>-sā'ka</i> | <i>samrwla</i> | <i>-rwla</i> |
| <i>sampaka</i> | <i>paka</i> | <i>samrœpa</i> | <i>rœpa</i> |
| <i>sampatha</i> | <i>spatha</i> | <i>samrœsa</i> | <i>rœsa</i> |
| <i>sampā</i> | <i>-pā</i> | <i>samriapa</i> | <i>riapa</i> |
| <i>sampā'ca</i> | <i>pā'ca</i> ¹ | <i>samreka</i> | <i>-reka</i> |
| <i>sampuka</i> | <i>suka</i> | <i>samreña</i> | <i>-reña</i> ² |
| <i>sampœma</i> | <i>-pœma</i> | <i>samreca</i> | <i>reca</i> |
| <i>sambāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> | <i>samrēka</i> | <i>rēka</i> ¹ |
| <i>sambika</i> | <i>sika</i> | <i>samroca</i> | <i>roca</i> |
| <i>sambiata</i> | <i>-biata</i> | <i>samropa</i> | <i>-ropa</i> |
| <i>samraka</i> | <i>-raka</i> | <i>samroh</i> | <i>-roh</i> ² |
| <i>samra'ka</i> | <i>-ra'ka</i> | <i>samrāṃña</i> | <i>rāṃña</i> |
| <i>samra'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> | <i>samla</i> | <i>sa</i> |
| <i>samrapa</i> | <i>rapa</i> | <i>samlapa</i> | <i>lapa</i> |
| <i>samra'sa</i> | <i>ra'sa</i> | <i>samlāka</i> | <i>-lāka</i> |
| <i>samrāka</i> | <i>-rāka</i> | <i>samlā'ña</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> |
| <i>samrānta</i> | <i>srānta</i> | <i>samlā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| <i>samrā'pa</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> | <i>samlica</i> | <i>lica</i> |
| <i>samrāya</i> | <i>rāya</i> | <i>samluta</i> | <i>luta</i> |
| <i>samrāla</i> | <i>rāla</i> | <i>samluya</i> | <i>luya</i> |
| <i>samrā'la</i> | <i>-rā'la</i> | <i>samlūta</i> | <i>-lūta</i> |
| <i>samrā'sa</i> | <i>-rā'sa</i> ² | <i>samlœta</i> | <i>-lœta</i> |
| <i>samrita</i> | <i>sita</i> | <i>samleca</i> | <i>leca</i> |
| <i>samrila</i> | <i>-rila</i> | <i>samloka</i> | <i>sloka</i> ³ |
| <i>samriña</i> | <i>riña</i> | <i>sam'ita</i> | <i>ita</i> |
| <i>samruka</i> | <i>ruka</i> | <i>sam'eka</i> | <i>'eka</i> |
| <i>samruña</i> | <i>ruña</i> | <i>sam'ēla</i> | <i>'ēla</i> |
| <i>samruña</i> | <i>ruña</i> | <i>sarasœra</i> | <i>-sœra</i> |
| <i>samruta</i> | <i>ruta</i> | <i>sarasera</i> | <i>-sera</i> |
| <i>samruh</i> | <i>-suh</i> | <i>sarasai</i> | <i>-sai</i> ¹ |
| <i>samrūta</i> | <i>rūta</i> | <i>sasā'ta</i> | <i>sā'ta</i> |
| <i>samrūpa</i> | <i>-rūpa</i> | <i>sasā'pa</i> | <i>sā'pa</i> |

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| <i>sasita</i> | <i>sita</i> | <i>saṃṭī</i> | <i>-ṭī</i> |
| <i>sasula</i> | <i>sula</i> | <i>saṃṭēna</i> | <i>ṭēna</i> |
| <i>saswra</i> | <i>swra</i> ¹ | <i>saṃṭoḥ</i> | <i>ṭoḥ</i> |
| <i>sasiata</i> | <i>siata</i> | <i>saṃṭau</i> ¹ | <i>ṭau</i> ¹ |
| <i>sasiara</i> | <i>siara</i> | <i>saṃṭau</i> ² | <i>ṭau</i> ² |
| <i>sasoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>saṃṇa</i> | <i>sa</i> |
| <i>sasra'ka</i> | <i>-ra'ka</i> | <i>saṃṇaka</i> | <i>saka</i> |
| <i>sasrā'ka</i> | <i>rā'ka</i> ¹ | <i>saṃṇaṅa</i> | <i>saṅa</i> |
| <i>sasrā'ña</i> | <i>-rā'ña</i> | <i>saṃṇa'ña</i> | <i>sa'ña</i> |
| <i>sahāva</i> | <i>hāva</i> | <i>saṃṇabva</i> | <i>sabva</i> ² |
| <i>sāya yuta</i> | <i>-yuta</i> | <i>saṃṇa'la</i> | <i>sa'la</i> |
| <i>sārāya</i> ¹ | <i>rāya</i> | <i>saṃṇā</i> | <i>-sā</i> |
| <i>sārāya</i> ² | <i>sāya</i> | <i>saṃṇāka</i> | <i>sāka</i> |
| <i>sāva dāva</i> | <i>dāva</i> | <i>saṃṇā'ka</i> | <i>-sā'ka</i> |
| <i>sāva māva</i> | <i>-sāva</i> ² | <i>saṃṇā'ta</i> | <i>sā'ta</i> |
| <i>sāvā</i> | <i>-vā</i> | <i>saṃṇāṅa</i> | <i>sāṅa</i> |
| <i>sāhāva</i> | <i>hāva</i> | <i>saṃṇāṅa</i> | <i>sāṅa</i> |
| <i>surāṅa</i> | <i>raṅa</i> ¹ | <i>saṃṇā'ña</i> | <i>-sā'ña</i> |
| <i>sūra</i> | <i>saṅa sūra</i> | <i>saṃṇāpa</i> | <i>sāpa</i> |
| <i>sūreca</i> | <i>reca</i> | <i>saṃṇāma</i> | <i>-sāma</i> |
| <i>sœvœ</i> | <i>-vœ</i> | <i>saṃṇāra</i> | <i>sāra</i> |
| <i>sau ṭau</i> | <i>ṭau</i> ² | <i>saṃṇāla</i> | <i>-sāla</i> |
| <i>saṃkuka</i> | <i>kuka</i> | <i>saṃṇiṅa</i> | <i>siṅa</i> |
| <i>saṃkāmṅa</i> | <i>-kāmṅa</i> | <i>saṃṇita</i> | <i>sita</i> |
| <i>saṃgā'la</i> | <i>gā'la</i> | <i>saṃṇika</i> | <i>sika</i> |
| <i>saṃgāmṅa</i> | <i>gāmṅa</i> | <i>saṃṇusa</i> | <i>susa</i> |
| <i>saṃṇāca</i> | <i>sāca</i> | <i>saṃṇūka</i> | <i>sūka</i> |
| <i>saṃṇā'ta</i> | <i>-ṇā'ta</i> | <i>saṃṇūna</i> | <i>sūna</i> |
| <i>saṃṇwta</i> | <i>-ṇwta</i> | <i>saṃṇūma</i> | <i>sūma</i> |
| <i>saṃṇwna</i> | <i>swana</i> | <i>saṃṇwra</i> | <i>swra</i> ² |
| <i>saṃṇaṃ</i> | <i>ṅaṃ</i> | <i>saṃṇœ</i> | <i>sœ</i> |
| <i>saṃcata</i> | <i>cata</i> | <i>saṃṇœca</i> | <i>sœca</i> |
| <i>saṃṇeṅa</i> | <i>ṅeṅa</i> | <i>saṃṇœma</i> | <i>sœma</i> |
| <i>saṃṇau</i> | <i>-nau</i> | <i>saṃṇiaṅa</i> | <i>siaṅa</i> |

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| <i>saṃṇesa</i> | <i>sesa</i> | <i>saṃliaka</i> | <i>-liaka</i> ² |
| <i>saṃṇeḥ</i> | <i>-sneḥ</i> | <i>saṃlam</i> | <i>-lam</i> ¹ |
| <i>saṃṇēna</i> | <i>sēna</i> | <i>saṃsāña</i> | <i>sāña</i> |
| <i>saṃṇēba</i> | <i>-sēba</i> | <i>saṃḷa</i> | <i>sa</i> |
| <i>saṃṇoka</i> | <i>soka</i> | <i>saṃḷā'ña</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> |
| <i>saṃṇau</i> | <i>-nau</i> | <i>saṃḷā'pa</i> | <i>lā'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃṇuṃ</i> | <i>-suṃ</i> | <i>saṃḷiña</i> | <i>-liña</i> ¹ |
| <i>saṃṇam</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | <i>saṃḷūta</i> | <i>-lūta</i> |
| <i>saṃḷiña</i> | <i>tīña</i> | <i>saṃḷeña</i> | <i>-seña</i> ² |
| <i>saṃḷūna</i> | <i>-dūna</i> | <i>saṃḷeḥ</i> | <i>-leḥ</i> |
| <i>saṃṇwya</i> | <i>swya</i> | <i>saṃḷēḥ</i> | <i>-lēḥ</i> |
| <i>saṃṇwra</i> | <i>swra</i> ² | <i>saṃ'aka</i> | <i>'aka</i> |
| <i>saṃpaka</i> | <i>paka</i> | <i>saṃ'a'pa</i> | <i>'a'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃpatha</i> | <i>spatha</i> | <i>saṃ'āna</i> | <i>sāna</i> |
| <i>saṃpāta</i> | <i>pāta</i> | <i>saṃ'āta</i> | <i>-'ata</i> ² |
| <i>saṃpēna</i> | <i>pēna</i> | <i>saṃ'uya</i> | <i>-'uya</i> |
| <i>saṃpēta</i> | <i>-pēta</i> | <i>saṃ'uḥ</i> | <i>-'uḥ</i> |
| <i>saṃba'ta</i> | <i>ba'ta</i> | <i>saṃ'ēla</i> | <i>'ēla</i> |
| <i>saṃbīna</i> | <i>bīna</i> | <i>śaṃ</i> | <i>sāṃ</i> |
| <i>saṃbēḥ</i> | <i>-bēḥ</i> | <i>skaka</i> | <i>kaka</i> |
| <i>saṃboṅa</i> | <i>boṅa</i> | <i>ska'pa</i> | <i>-ka'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃbah</i> | <i>bah</i> | <i>skā'ta</i> | <i>kā'ta</i> |
| <i>saṃbrusa</i> | <i>-rusa</i> | <i>skuna</i> | <i>kuna</i> |
| <i>saṃbruh</i> | <i>-ruh</i> ¹ | <i>skiapa</i> | <i>-kiapa</i> |
| <i>saṃyāka</i> | <i>yāka</i> | <i>skāṃ</i> | <i>-kāṃ</i> ³ |
| <i>saṃyāpa</i> | <i>-yāpa</i> | <i>sgara</i> | <i>gara</i> ² |
| <i>saṃyuṅa</i> | <i>-yuṅa</i> | <i>sgā'la</i> | <i>gā'la</i> |
| <i>saṃyeḥ</i> | <i>-yeḥ</i> | <i>sgusa</i> | <i>-gusa</i> |
| <i>saṃyēḥ</i> | <i>-yēḥ</i> | <i>sguḥ</i> | <i>guḥ</i> |
| <i>saṃrāta</i> | <i>-rāta</i> | <i>sgoka</i> | <i>goka</i> |
| <i>saṃrā'pa</i> | <i>rā'pa</i> | <i>sgāṃña</i> | <i>gāṃña</i> |
| <i>saṃrāma</i> | <i>rāma</i> | <i>śna'pa</i> | <i>ña'pa</i> |
| <i>saṃriama</i> | <i>-riama</i> ² | <i>śnāca</i> | <i>sāca</i> |
| <i>saṃrē</i> | <i>-rē</i> | <i>śnā'ta</i> | <i>-ñā'ta</i> |

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| <i>sñāpa</i> | -ñāpa | <i>sda'na</i> | <i>da'na</i> |
| <i>sñwta</i> | -ñwta | <i>sdapa</i> | -dapa |
| <i>sñwna</i> | <i>swana</i> | <i>sda'pa</i> | <i>da'pa</i> |
| <i>sñœka</i> | -ñœka | <i>sda'la</i> | <i>da'la</i> |
| <i>sñiama</i> | -ñiama | <i>sdā</i> | -dā |
| <i>sñoya</i> | <i>soya</i> | <i>sdā'ka</i> | <i>dā'ka</i> |
| <i>sñā'pa</i> | ñā'pa | <i>sdāña</i> | <i>dāña</i> |
| <i>sñiña</i> | -ñiña | <i>sdā'ta</i> | <i>dā'ta</i> ² |
| <i>sñuka</i> | ñuka | <i>sdāpa</i> | -dāpa |
| <i>sñura</i> | -ñura | <i>sdā'pa</i> | -dā'pa |
| <i>sñula</i> | -ñula | <i>sdā'la</i> | <i>dā'la</i> |
| <i>sñœpa</i> | ñœpa | <i>sdāva</i> | <i>dāva</i> |
| <i>sñeña</i> | ñeña | <i>sdila</i> | -dila |
| <i>sñēña</i> | -ñēña | <i>sdina</i> | -dina |
| <i>sñora</i> | -ñora | <i>sdima</i> | <i>dima</i> |
| <i>sta</i> | -ta | <i>sduya</i> | -duya |
| <i>stā'pa</i> | -ṭā'pa | <i>sdula</i> | <i>dula</i> |
| <i>stī</i> | -ṭī | <i>sduḥ</i> | -duḥ |
| <i>stina</i> | <i>tina</i> | <i>sdūña</i> | -dūña |
| <i>stuka</i> | -tuka | <i>sdūca</i> | -dūca |
| <i>stula</i> | -tula | <i>sdūra</i> | -dūra ¹ |
| <i>stūka</i> | -ṭūka | <i>sdwna</i> | <i>dwna</i> |
| <i>stœña</i> | -tœña | <i>sdwya</i> | -dwya |
| <i>stiaña</i> | -tiaña | <i>sdœña</i> | <i>dœña</i> |
| <i>steca</i> | -ṭeca ¹ | <i>sdœña</i> | -dœña |
| <i>stēña</i> | ṭēña | <i>sdœta</i> | <i>dœta</i> |
| <i>stoka</i> | <i>toka</i> | <i>sdœra</i> | <i>dœra</i> |
| <i>stoḥ</i> | ṭoḥ | <i>sdeña</i> | -deña |
| <i>stau</i> ¹ | ṭau ¹ | <i>sdeca</i> | -deca ¹ |
| <i>stau</i> ² | ṭau ² | <i>sdeña</i> | -deña |
| <i>stām</i> | ṭām ² | <i>sdēla</i> | -dēla |
| <i>sda'ka</i> | <i>da'ka</i> | <i>sdai</i> | -dai ¹ |
| <i>sdaña</i> | <i>daña</i> | <i>sdoḥ</i> | -doḥ |
| <i>sda'ña</i> | <i>da'ña</i> | <i>sdam</i> | <i>dam</i> |

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| <i>sdām̄ña</i> | <i>-dām̄ña</i> | <i>spœya</i> | <i>sœya</i> |
| <i>sdaḥ</i> | <i>daḥ</i> | <i>spiaña¹</i> | <i>-tiaña</i> |
| <i>sna</i> | <i>sa</i> | <i>spiaña²</i> | <i>-piaña</i> |
| <i>snaña</i> | <i>saña</i> | <i>spiata</i> | <i>piata</i> |
| <i>snapa</i> | <i>-sapa</i> | <i>spēpa</i> | <i>-pēpa</i> |
| <i>sna'pa</i> | <i>sa'pa</i> | <i>spai</i> | <i>-pai</i> |
| <i>snā</i> | <i>-sā</i> | <i>spona</i> | <i>-pona</i> |
| <i>snā'ka</i> | <i>-sā'ka</i> | <i>sbāna</i> | <i>bāna</i> |
| <i>snāca</i> | <i>sāca</i> | <i>sbāya</i> | <i>bāya</i> |
| <i>snā'pa</i> | <i>sā'pa</i> | <i>sbīna</i> | <i>bīna</i> |
| <i>snāma</i> | <i>-sāma</i> | <i>sbika</i> | <i>sika</i> |
| <i>snāla</i> | <i>-sāla</i> | <i>sbura</i> | <i>bura</i> |
| <i>snita</i> | <i>sita</i> | <i>sbula</i> | <i>-bula</i> |
| <i>snina</i> | <i>nina</i> | <i>sbiata</i> | <i>-biata</i> |
| <i>snima</i> | <i>sima</i> | <i>sbēḥ</i> | <i>-bēḥ</i> |
| <i>snuka</i> | <i>-suka</i> | <i>sbora</i> | <i>bora</i> |
| <i>snūra</i> | <i>sūra</i> | <i>smara</i> | <i>-sara</i> |
| <i>snūla¹</i> | <i>-sūla¹</i> | <i>smāña</i> | <i>sāña</i> |
| <i>snūla²</i> | <i>-sūla²</i> | <i>smina</i> | <i>siña</i> |
| <i>snw</i> | <i>-sw</i> | <i>smita</i> | <i>sita</i> |
| <i>snœ</i> | <i>sœ</i> | <i>smila</i> | <i>-sila²</i> |
| <i>sniata</i> | <i>siata</i> | <i>šmuta</i> | <i>ruta</i> |
| <i>sne(ha)</i> | <i>sne(ha)</i> | <i>smūta</i> | <i>sūtra</i> |
| <i>snēña</i> | <i>sēña</i> | <i>smūna</i> | <i>sūna</i> |
| <i>snum</i> | <i>-sum</i> | <i>smūma</i> | <i>sūma</i> |
| <i>snaṃ</i> | <i>saṃ</i> | <i>smœ</i> | <i>smœ</i> |
| <i>spa'ña</i> | <i>-pa'ña</i> | <i>smiana</i> | <i>-siana</i> |
| <i>spatha</i> | <i>spatha</i> | <i>smeña</i> | <i>-meña</i> |
| <i>spāta</i> | <i>pāta</i> | <i>smera</i> | <i>-sera</i> |
| <i>spita¹</i> | <i>-pita</i> | <i>smoka</i> | <i>-moka</i> |
| <i>spita²</i> | <i>sita</i> | <i>smoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> |
| <i>spūna</i> | <i>sūna</i> | <i>smau</i> | <i>-sau¹</i> |
| <i>spūva</i> | <i>-sūva</i> | <i>smuṃ</i> | <i>suṃ</i> |
| <i>spœma</i> | <i>-pœma</i> | <i>sraka</i> | <i>-raka</i> |

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| <i>sra'ka</i> | <i>-ra'ka</i> | <i>sramāma</i> | <i>-sāma</i> |
| <i>srakara</i> | <i>-kara</i> | <i>sramūla</i> | <i>mūla</i> |
| <i>sraga'ta</i> | <i>ga'ta</i> | <i>sramūva</i> | <i>-sūva</i> |
| <i>sragam̐</i> | <i>gam̐</i> | <i>sramœña</i> | <i>mœña</i> |
| <i>sraña¹</i> | <i>raña¹</i> | <i>srameḥ</i> | <i>-meḥ</i> |
| <i>sraña²</i> | <i>-saña</i> | <i>sramai</i> | <i>mai</i> |
| <i>sraña'la</i> | <i>-ña'la¹</i> | <i>sramola</i> | <i>-mola</i> |
| <i>srañāka</i> | <i>ñāka</i> | <i>srayama</i> | <i>-yama</i> |
| <i>srañau</i> | <i>ñau</i> | <i>srayāla</i> | <i>-yāla</i> |
| <i>sraṭā'sa</i> | <i>-ṭā'sa</i> | <i>srayuta</i> | <i>-yuta</i> |
| <i>sraṭī</i> | <i>-ṭī</i> | <i>sralana</i> | <i>-lana</i> |
| <i>sraṭiaña</i> | <i>ṭiaña</i> | <i>sralā'ña</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> |
| <i>sraṇāna</i> | <i>sāna</i> | <i>sralāpa</i> | <i>lāpa</i> |
| <i>sraṇāna</i> | <i>-sāna</i> | <i>sralīpa</i> | <i>līpa</i> |
| <i>sraṇuka</i> | <i>-suka</i> | <i>sralīma</i> | <i>līma</i> |
| <i>sraṇoka</i> | <i>soka</i> | <i>sraluña</i> | <i>luña</i> |
| <i>sraṇoḥ</i> | <i>soḥ</i> | <i>sralwta</i> | <i>-lwta</i> |
| <i>sraḍa'na</i> | <i>da'na</i> | <i>sralaḥ</i> | <i>laḥ</i> |
| <i>sraḍapa</i> | <i>-ḍapa</i> | <i>sravā</i> | <i>-vā</i> |
| <i>sraḍāña</i> | <i>-ḍāña</i> | <i>sravīña</i> | <i>vīña</i> |
| <i>sraḍāpa</i> | <i>ḍāpa</i> | <i>sravāmña</i> | <i>vāmña</i> |
| <i>sraḍā'pa</i> | <i>-ḍā'pa</i> | <i>sra'sa¹</i> | <i>ra'sa</i> |
| <i>sraḍam̐</i> | <i>-ḍam̐</i> | <i>sra'sa²</i> | <i>-sa'sa</i> |
| <i>sra'na</i> | <i>-ra'na</i> | <i>sraṭa'pa</i> | <i>-la'pa</i> |
| <i>srapa</i> | <i>rapa</i> | <i>sraṭā'ña</i> | <i>-lā'ña</i> |
| <i>sra'pa</i> | <i>-ra'pa²</i> | <i>sraṭāpa</i> | <i>lāpa</i> |
| <i>srapa'ka</i> | <i>la'ka¹</i> | <i>sraṭeva</i> | <i>-leva</i> |
| <i>srapāpa</i> | <i>-pāpa</i> | <i>sraṭoca</i> | <i>-loca</i> |
| <i>srapāla</i> | <i>-pāla</i> | <i>sraṭam̐</i> | <i>-lam̐¹</i> |
| <i>srapūña</i> | <i>pūña</i> | <i>sraṭaḥ</i> | <i>laḥ</i> |
| <i>srapœka</i> | <i>pœka</i> | <i>sra'ā'pa</i> | <i>'ā'pa</i> |
| <i>srapāmña</i> | <i>pāmña</i> | <i>sra'īpa</i> | <i>-'īpa</i> |
| <i>srabāpa</i> | <i>-bāpa</i> | <i>sra'ēma</i> | <i>'ēma</i> |
| <i>srabīla</i> | <i>bīla</i> | <i>sṛāka</i> | <i>-rāka</i> |

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|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| srā'ka | rā'ka ¹ | srēka | rēka ¹ |
| srāṅa | -rāṅa ¹ | sroṅa | -roṅa ¹ |
| srāṅa | -rāṅa | sroca | roca |
| srāta | -rāta | sropa | -ropa |
| srānta | srānta | sroma | roma |
| srā'pa | rā'pa | sroḥ | -roḥ ² |
| srāya | rāya | sraṃ | -raṃ ² |
| srāla | rāla | srām | rām |
| srā'la | -rā'la | srāmṅa ¹ | rāmṅa |
| srāva | -sāva ¹ | srāmṅa ² | -rāmṅa ² |
| srā'sa | -rā'sa ² | sla | sa |
| srita | sita | sla'ṅa | -la'ṅa ¹ |
| srima | -rima | sla'na | la'na |
| sriḷa | -riḷa | slapa | lapa |
| sriṅa | riṅa | slāka | -lāka |
| sruka | ruka | slā'ka | lā'ka ¹ |
| sruṅa | ruṅa | slāpa | lāpa |
| sruṅa | ruṅa | slā'pa | lā'pa |
| sruta | ruta | slīka | -līka ¹ |
| sruḥ | -suḥ | slīṅa | -līṅa ¹ |
| srūta | rūta | slīpa | līpa |
| srūpa | -rūpa | sluṅa | luṅa |
| srūva | -sūva | sluta | luta |
| srwca | rwca | slupa | lupa |
| srwya ¹ | rwya | sluya | luya |
| srwya ² | -rwya ² | slūta | -lūta |
| srwla | -rwla | slœta | -lœta |
| srœpa | rœpa | sliaka | -liaka ² |
| sriaka | -riaka ¹ | sleḥ | -leḥ |
| sriapa | riapa | slē | -lē ⁴ |
| sriava | riava | slēṅa | lēṅa |
| sreka | -reka | slēta | -lēta |
| sreca | reca | slo | lo |
| srē | -rē | sloka ¹ | -loka ¹ |

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| <i>sloka</i> ² | - <i>loka</i> ² | ' <i>aṅka</i> ' <i>ta</i> | - <i>ka</i> ' <i>ta</i> |
| <i>sloka</i> ³ | <i>sloka</i> ³ | ' <i>aṅka</i> ' <i>na</i> | - <i>ka</i> ' <i>na</i> |
| <i>sloma</i> | - <i>loma</i> | ' <i>aṅkara</i> | - <i>kara</i> |
| <i>slau</i> | - <i>lau</i> ¹ | ' <i>aṅkā</i> ' <i>ña</i> | - <i>kā</i> ' <i>ña</i> |
| <i>slāṃṇa</i> | - <i>lāṃṇa</i> ² | ' <i>aṅkā</i> ' <i>na</i> | <i>kā</i> ' <i>na</i> |
| <i>svā</i> | - <i>vā</i> | ' <i>aṅkuṇa</i> | <i>kuṇa</i> |
| <i>svā</i> ' <i>ka</i> | <i>vā</i> ' <i>ka</i> | ' <i>aṅkwña</i> | - <i>kwña</i> |
| <i>svāṅa</i> | <i>vāṅa</i> | ' <i>aṅkiama</i> | - <i>kiama</i> |
| <i>svāta</i> | <i>vāta</i> | ' <i>aṅkāṃ</i> | - <i>kāṃ</i> ¹ |
| <i>svā</i> ' <i>ta</i> | <i>vā</i> ' <i>ta</i> | ' <i>aṅga</i> ' <i>pa</i> | - <i>ga</i> ' <i>pa</i> |
| <i>svita</i> | - <i>vita</i> | ' <i>aṅgā</i> ' <i>sa</i> | <i>gā</i> ' <i>sa</i> |
| <i>svēṅa</i> | <i>vēṅa</i> | ' <i>aṅguya</i> | - <i>guya</i> |
| <i>svoya</i> | <i>svoya</i> | ' <i>aṅra</i> ' <i>na</i> | - <i>ra</i> ' <i>na</i> |
| <i>svaḥ</i> | <i>vaḥ</i> | ' <i>aṅrīṅa</i> | - <i>rīṅa</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>aka</i> | ' <i>aka</i> | ' <i>aṅruta</i> | <i>ruta</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>a</i> ' <i>pa</i> | ' <i>a</i> ' <i>pa</i> | ' <i>aṅrūsa</i> | <i>rūsa</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>āṅa</i> | <i>sāṅa</i> | ' <i>aṅrwna</i> | - <i>rwna</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>āta</i> | -' <i>āta</i> ² | ' <i>aṅvā</i> ' <i>na</i> | - <i>vā</i> ' <i>na</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>ā</i> ' <i>pa</i> | ' <i>ā</i> ' <i>pa</i> | ' <i>aṅvā</i> ' <i>la</i> | <i>vā</i> ' <i>la</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>ita</i> | <i>ita</i> | ' <i>aṅvēṅa</i> | <i>vēṅa</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>uya</i> | -' <i>uya</i> | ' <i>aṅvaḥ</i> | <i>vaḥ</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>uḥ</i> | -' <i>uḥ</i> | ' <i>aṅ</i> ' <i>ēla</i> | ' <i>ēla</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>iaca</i> | -' <i>iaca</i> | ' <i>aṅcaṅa</i> | <i>caṅa</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>eka</i> | ' <i>eka</i> | ' <i>aṅjula</i> | <i>jula</i> |
| <i>s</i> ' <i>ēla</i> | ' <i>ēla</i> | ' <i>aṅjūna</i> | <i>jūna</i> |
| | | ' <i>aṅjœña</i> | - <i>jœña</i> |
| | | ' <i>aṅta</i> ' <i>la</i> | <i>ta</i> ' <i>la</i> |
| <i>hāna</i> | <i>hāna</i> | ' <i>aṅtā</i> ' <i>ka</i> | <i>tā</i> ' <i>ka</i> |
| <i>hū</i> | - <i>hū</i> | ' <i>aṅtā</i> ' <i>pa</i> | - <i>tā</i> ' <i>pa</i> |
| <i>hvika</i> | <i>hvika</i> | ' <i>aṅtūna</i> | - <i>tūna</i> |
| | | ' <i>aṅtēta</i> | - <i>tēta</i> |
| | | ' <i>aṅtota</i> | <i>tota</i> |
| <i>laḥaṃ</i> | - <i>laṃ</i> ¹ | ' <i>aṅtoya</i> | <i>toya</i> |
| | | ' <i>aṅtāya</i> | - <i>tāya</i> ² |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 'antræka | -ræka | 'āṅapa | 'apa |
| 'andaña | daña | 'āṅāra | 'āra |
| 'anda'ña | da'ña | 'aṅṅa'ta | 'a'ta |
| 'andā'ka | dā'ka | 'aṅṅara | 'ara |
| 'andila | -dila | 'aṅṅa'sa | 'a'sa |
| 'andœta | dœta | 'aṅṅāca | 'āca |
| 'andām | dām ¹ | 'aṅṅāta | - 'āta ¹ |
| 'andah | dah | 'aṅṅih | - 'ih |
| 'andrœsa | rœsa | 'aṅṅwta | 'wta |
| 'andhila | -dila | 'aṅṅœh | - 'œh |
| 'andhila | -dila | 'aṅṅoya | oy |
| 'anla'ka | -la'ka | 'aṅṅeña | -neña |
| 'anlaña | -laña ² | 'aṅṅpā'ña | -mā'ña |
| 'anla'ña ¹ | la'ña | 'aṅṅpuka | puka |
| 'anla'ña ² | -la'ña ¹ | 'aṅṅpœka | pœka |
| 'anlāya | lāya | 'aṅṅpēna | pēna |
| 'anlīna | līna | 'aṅṅposa | posa |
| 'anlima | lima | 'aṅṅpoḥ | poḥ |
| 'anlœ | lœ | 'aṅṅba'ña | ba'ña |
| 'anlœya | -lœya | 'aṅṅba'la | -ba'la |
| 'ansœma | sœma | 'aṅṅbāya | bāya |
| 'amca'ta | ca'ta | 'aṅṅbāra | bāra |
| 'amcā'sa | cā'sa | 'aṅṅbāva | bāva |
| 'ampāla | -pāla | 'aṅṅbāsa | bāsa |
| 'ampūra | -pūra | 'aṅṅbī | bī |
| 'amposa | posa | 'aṅṅbuh | buh ² |
| 'ambuh | buh ² | 'aṅṅbœ | bœ |
| 'amra'sa | ra'sa | 'aṅṅbiara | -biara |
| 'amrēka | rēka ² | 'aṅṅmiña | miña |
| 'ā kra'ka | -ra'ka | 'aṅṅluña | luña |
| 'ā krāta | -rāta | 'aṅṅluña | luña |
| 'ā mā'sa | -mā'sa | 'naka | 'naka |
| 'ā raña | raña ² | | |
| 'ā srūva | -rūva | | |