DICTIONARY
OF THE
LEPCHA-LANGUAGE
compiled
by the late General G. B. Mainwaring,
revised and completed
by
Albert Grünwedel, Berlin.

Printed and published by order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

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PREFACE.

In presenting to the public the Lepcha-English dictionary of the late General G. B. Mainwaring, it is incumbent on me to explain the state of the manuscripts he left behind and the part which the editor has performed in making them ready for the press. Owing to a many years' acquaintance with the language of a race, that was dying out, the General was imbued with predilection for his study, which plainly appears in his grammar¹), the only work he could publish. In the preface to this grammar (pg. XXI) he promised that a Dictionary should follow "should his health and circumstances permit". The lamented General was prevented from exhausting his material by his decease.

The materials of the Lepcha-English dictionary are laid down in two very voluminous manuscripts, which represent the first draught or archetype of the work. They are written in large octavo in 703 pages of bluish and yellowish paper. They contain a huge collection of Lepcha-glosses which were augmented by revising the first entry again and again. The single words were written in the so-called Lepcha character but according to the European alphabet. But I must say to my great regret that no notice was at hand concerning the method and the sources from which the collections were derived, it was at first impossible to ascertain where the lost clue was to be taken up again. But in sifting the materials it could be stated, that the author had commenced his work by collecting oral and manuscript-information from the natives.

This plainly appears in the following passages. Sub v. bro (supply the question "what is in English pūm-brōm-lā?" Answer: mā-zū a-čūm a-tyak a-tim pūm-brōm-lā

¹) A Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) language, as it exists in the Dörjiling and Sikim hills. By Colonel G. B. M. Bengal Staff-Corps, Calcutta Baptist Mission Press 1876.
Preface.

"body short, head large is defined by p."). For further examples see under pok-yak; tskam; rip, zo; tya, (under certain words the editor found great compilations of synonyms, the English definition he added himself). Certain lines of the above mentioned manuscript-elucidations must have been so indistinctly written that wrong entries could not be avoided by Mainwaring himself; e.g. o-tson which he defined by "a union" should be "onion T. btsnu. The word jum-tyat jum-fyet (a spec. of rice) seems to be very dubious, should it be written num-tyat num-fyet? When M. Mainwaring jotted down his first notes in the above mentioned great book he was often misled himself by a peculiarity of the so-called L.-writing, by which the final consonants are not written in the same line with the initials but above them, in reduced or abbreviated forms. I found s. v. (a-)hrat: a-hrat gam nol instead of a-hrat gal nön or tuk-nôm where tuk-nol should be written etc.

Even the native writers themselves are not masters of their pens in this point. The scientific names of birds were defined by the author according to Jerdon's well-known work⁷), as could be plainly proved from a quotation s. v. sa-hret çuk fo where "Je. 2, 277" was added. At length I could ascertain, that the author had augmented his collected materials by analyzing Biblical books and the Lepcha abbreviated legends concerning the famous founder of Lamaism, known in history under the name of Padmasambhava (Tib. U-rgyan-pa, Pad-ma byuñ-gnas, Lepcha Tä-che tück-bo t'ínn). From these popular legends called Tä-che suñ in Lepcha he had derived many quotations, the greatest part of which were transcribed without any translation or at least without sufficient philological definition.

The first half of the huge manuscript he had compiled in the above-mentioned manner was tolerably written, but the latter part from letter m—z was an almost illegible scrawl, the worst being the letters s, š, t, ts, tš, z. It would be in vain to seek even the smallest blank space in these pages, every line of which was so underscored with additional matter, or corrections as to render the first entry scarcely visible.

The most illegible part was the English definition which was added in pale ink or in pencil. It must be observed that in this latter portion the author was more and more influenced by his peculiar method of comparative philology, so that the definitions of the roots in many cases have had to be abandoned by the editor.⁸)

The next state of the future dictionary must be called a huge volume in Imp. fol., consisting of 501 leaves, which seems to have been intended for immediate printing. The Lepcha-words were given here in Lepcha-characters, transcribed into Roman and rendered into English, they were arranged in the order of the Lepcha-alphabet as set down in Mainwaring's Grammar pg. (2). A considerable number of words were noted as borrowed from Tibetan by means of Csoma Körösi's Essay towards a dictionary of the T. language.

1) The birds of India I—III, Calcutta 1862 ff.
2) See Grammar, XI Note, XXII Note.
But many words of the first books, many quotations especially from Tā-še-suṅ were left out; the editor has incorporated them again into the work, whenever he had anything like certainty, that these quotations had been correctly delineated or could be correctly defined.

But in this copy also I sought in vain for any attempt at arranging the matter according to etymological principles. Nearly all the various spellings represented by the native manuscripts, nearly all the differently written prefixes and their combinations had been incorporated in extenso, so that the dictionary even if at any time finished in this way would have increased to an enormous extent. So the author got tired of his work. The portion he finished under such circumstances included all from k to br with the exception of the consonants combined with l (kl, gl, pl, fl). For the remaining part of the work corresponding to fol. 270—437 of the present printed dictionary the editor had to have recourse to the sources of the above-mentioned first draught, which was in this portion in a hopeless condition.

The following sources were at hand:

1. Reconstruction of the illegible words from quotations in the former plainly written portion of the work;
2. The etymological method, by which the various derivations (disjecta membra) could be collected under one root;
3. The books which Mainwaring must have excerpted.

This proceeding necessitated digressions and offered many difficulties, but it was the only way to make the work clear. After repeated attempts to make immediate use of Mainwaring’s so-called fair copy, I set to work to copy the whole matter of both the transscripts word for word on to a separate slip of paper as far as I could make out the author’s owing to his indistinct writing and still vaguer definition. These slips were arranged according to etymology and in the order of the Lepcha-alphabet after a corresponding English-Lepcha-dictionary had been worked out. Then I analyzed the Lepcha-books which were courteously lent to me by British Government.

The result was:

1. I could settle the orthography of the language following the principles of the printed Biblical versions.
2. I could give a more correct definition of the Buddhistical terms quoted by M. from Tā-še-suṅ. I have analyzed two separate renderings of the book together with a great portion of the block-printing edition of Pad-ma-t’an-yig in Tibetan (fol. 1—146). This original book helped me to the Tibetan spelling of the nomina propria and other terms and the T. forms could then be translated into the corresponding Sanskrit 1).

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1) e.g. rūm-lyāṅ in Tā-še-suṅ: T. klu’i gnas or bde-bu can Skt. devaloka or sukhavati.
3. I could settle more correct definitions of the L. words (roots), than Mainwaring's peculiar method had assigned them. In most parts I found the oldest notes in his first entry to be correct.

The dictionary is sufficient for reading the above-named books which were Mainwaring's own sources; all the nomina propria of beasts and plants, all Tungbor expressions are entirely M.'s work.

It must be remembered, that in certain cases a difference arose between the assumed authority of orthography (the Biblical translations) and the etymology. Then I abandoned the former inserting quotations from the respective various spellings. This was done especially in the case of the i-vowel combined with consonant. That vowel seems to have a peculiar inclination to sound like yi after consonant. The question where to write ya, ye, e so well-known to all students of modern Indian manuscripts was decided according to etymology; I wrote nyān causative of ian, nyān from T. nyān(-ba); but nyen milk: all three roots are written nyān (or even nyan) and nyen in Tā-še-suñ-Msepts. promiscuously, etc. etc.

Words marked M. (without number) are not certified by written authority, but I would not eliminate them after finding that many words in M.'s first notes left out by himself in the second copy proved correct. So I think that future research and fresh material may afford the needed confirmation; e.g. s. v. sūk-grup s. chest M. Question: must "chest" be understood in s. of "box" or of "thorax"? sūn-kō s. a hoe M. Qu.: can it be a separate spec. of "hoe" or should it be corrected into sūn-kān? In the first pages I was misled by some definitions given by M. e.g. jōm (to be overclouded) seems to be incorrect. All the fantastic etymological matter added by the author is now removed e.g. s. v. klyen (cylindrical) decreasing, to diminish M. cfr. Germ. "klein" etc. or kūp (little, a child) cfr. English "cub" and similar "result of power of letters".

With respect to the Tibetan words, which are introduced into written Lepcha I first thought of making a separate index of the various spellings with their L. synonyms if even such exist. But when I endeavoured to read the printed and written books, I found it impossible to do so. The part which these borrowed words play in literature is just as indispensable to it as Pāli or even Sanskrit to Burmese. It cannot be denied, that the dictionary seems overloaded with number of similarly written or sounding roots (see under ke, se, sī, bōu, in the latter case the genuine L. word signifies exactly the opposite meaning of the Tibetan one), but the scholar who wishes to be able to understand a manuscript or even to find without difficulty the real meaning of certain terms or phrases in Exodus or the Gospel of John, will acknowledge the usefulness of my method by his own experience. Whatever seemed to be superfluous I have removed, e.g. a long list of the various Tibetan names written in L. characters of Buddhistic gods and Bodhisatva's (Amitābha, Manjuṣrī, Avalokiteśvara) etc. Further the method I followed was necessary under the following considerations:

Many Tibetan words are used by Lepcha's in a different, derived sense e.g.
s. v. *pāk-ṭo T. bag-čags; the T. roots are subject to Lepcha-formative rules; e. g. kyor from kor; nüm-āyin from āyin etc.; the L. and Tibetan languages though not immediately cognate are so closely connected in many roots that it seems impossible to define exactly, what is borrowed and what is cognate in origin e. g. s. v. yā and ši 1, nök 2 etc., śiū (blue) etc. Certain incorrect words were removed from this portion of the work e. g. ēum s. offering derived from ēum āpat; many words identified with T. were corrected e. g. *kra-mik acc. M. fr. T. kra-ma and mkik, should be T. dra-mig etc., den-zin the scales of justice fr. T. bde and rdo-rnam “truth and falsehood”. But I am sure that this difficult question has not been settled by me in all cases. For the Buddhistical terms I added fresh matter as above mentioned e. g. s. v. rūm, muñ, lyañ, tūr, tā-šē, sūñ-hḫyo, myel, gyañ etc.

The editor is responsible for the arrangement of the longer articles in the work e. g. kā, lūt, mkik, löm, bū, nóu, mat etc., and has added numerous quotations authenticating the derivation of the definition. Compare the original article mat as it is printed in M.’s Outline Grammar 128–130 and the articles mat 1 and 2 in the dictionary. It is clear, that two different roots are confounded ajudy enabling the derivation of the definition. Compare m. c. 

He has inserted all the postpositions mentioned in the grammar and all the prefixes e. g. -nūn; -ān; -a; -sā; -lā; -ka; a.; tā- with the idea of rendering texts easier and enabling the reader to find in the dictionary grammatical matter if needed. I hope also that in certain cases the rules of L-derivation may be better defined than is the case in the grammar. The etymological method remained also the standard for shortness. All derived and compound words were as already mentioned incorporated under their respective roots, when at the same time the prefixes were inserted with quotations referring to the roots for the sake of convenience.

The following considerations may not be out of place.

I. Reduplication may be called a principal part of Lepcha-grammar. Roots are reduplicated:

A. by repeating the initial consonant of the root with inherent ā; but kā, gā, ŋā, hā are represented in reduplication by k; tā by t, pī b by b, ny by n, č, č, j ts, tsī z ā by s, v by f. See under kā-, tā-, pā- etc.

B. by repeating the whole root with ŋ vowel, the consonants of reduplication are treated as noted under A.

These forms are to be sought in the dictionary as follows: få-vi-lā see under root vi; få- refers to the root; kūn-kōn-lā see under kōn; kūn- refers to the root kōn; pā- plyu-lā see under plyu etc.

C. if other vowels are used to form the reduplicated or gminated root or different initial consonant is introduced into the second part, the word must be sought under the form which seemed to be the root e. g. yep-pā yap-pā see under yap; yep referring to the root yap; sōl-lā mōl-lā see under sōl; mōl-lā referring to sōl

II. There are in Lepcha certain prefixes of undefined etymology which however seem to correspond to the so-called mute consonants in Tibetan. By prefixing them
to the roots nouns are formed e. g. tā-tīt from āi. They are treated as the reduplications in I, A. tā-tīt should be sought s v. āi; tā-ūnot s. v. āo; tā- refers to the root āi, āo etc.; sā-tsūk see under tsūk; pā-tyam see under tyam.

III. A certain number of combined nouns are formed with prefixes the root of which is still intelligible. These roots are incorporated straight with reference to their derivations, though certain phonetic variations must be stated and the etymology is certainly not clear in all cases e. g. one prefix sā- seems to be derived from so (atmosphere) see under sā- and so; one lā- must be understood as a negative prefix, see under lā-zū as opposed to mā-zū; pūr- is to be identified with pūr (to excavate) in the compound pūr-āyam (talpa), but it is derived from por (mouldy) in pūr-mo (mould); lān- is lān (stone) in certain compounds, kūr- could be identified with (sā) hōr (star), tūr- (in words designating nomina propria of mushrooms) perhaps derived from dor; tūk- in some cases i. q. tūk (to cover over); lāk- (in compounds which are nomina propria of plants i. q. (tā-) lāk (frog); mūk- as Mainwaring suggests i. q. mak (to die) in mūk-nyam (Hades); šaun (wood) seems to be corrupted into sūn- in certain compounds, but in many cases it is of different origin. The prefixes tūk- and tūn- seem to be interchangeable in many cases. It is impossible to settle the question in a satisfactory manner without fresh materials obtained from the cognate dialects or from the natives. I hope that the inserted quotations may enable the reader to find his way.

Nomina propria of plants and beasts are incorporated as complete words with but few exceptions, the etymological meaning of the single parts was not in all cases intelligible as in the case of tūr-hlet dor fr. hlet (slippery) or pā-fōn-bū from fōn (green.). 1)

By false analogy taken from I, A, B the above described prefixes (I—III) are confounded in the modern orthography of the manuscripts; the confusion is stated by M. (see Gr. 123) but he gives no real explanation of the difficulties. Even the Biblical books printed at Darjeeling afford no means of settling the question; I hope that my method may be satisfactory, even if it does not contain “whole the truth”. To enable the reader to discern what he wants in cases when pūr-āyam and pā-āyam; pūt-nyōm, pāt-nyōm (sic!), pā-nyōm; tūk-klak, tā-klak etc. are found even in the same page of a manuscript, I have inserted the various spellings of the confounded prefixes with quotations referring to the roots. See under tūk-, tūr-, kūl-, pūt- etc. Under such circumstances the reader has a guide even if the

1) The so-called Tuín-bor compounds are treated as complete words but they are also added to the respective general word. To the scientific names of animals and minerals I have added references to Waddells list of birds (H. H. Risley, Gazetteer of Sikhim, Calc. 1894) and to Watt's great work (George W. a dictionary of the economic products of India Calc. 1889—1896). This undertaking was very difficult, many names given by Wtt. being Tibetan and nearly all in such terrible spelling that they could often only be identified — by chance, e. g. sirāktun (Wtt.) i. q. sā-ryōk kā-ryān (M.), skēp-kyun (Wtt.) i. q. šap k'yu (M.) Etymological analysis of these names would be very interesting, but it is impossible without the natives; only in a few cases could be found the “tertium comparationis” e. g. sā-mōn (Yak-tail) and Caryota urens, the appellation being taken from the black fibres of the tree.
needed derivation is omitted in the dictionary, to enable him at once to define
the meaning of a compound word from the root.

The variations of meaning which the prefixes effect in single roots are very
interesting; see under gryöö, śit etc.

Thus as far as shortness was concerned Mainwaring's huge volumes were reduced
to half their extent, let alone that his method would have led the editor into
enumerating every kind of spelling in order to construct certain forms, which he
never could have detected in the printed or written texts.

Another interesting question which occurs in Lepcha grammar is the phonetic
change of certain final consonants. It should be borne in mind

1. that three suffixed letters form derivations of verbal roots, see under -t,
-m, -n. The respective forms are to be sought under the roots e. g. tō-ńot see s. v.
ño; a-ryum see rYo, a-hrun see hru. Quotations ńot, hrun referring to ńo, hru are inserted.

2. that final consonants are modified. This modification not affecting the
alphabetical order, may be briefly stated as regards the single cases.

A. Final ń is modified into n, see Grammar; nōn refers to nōn etc.

B. Roots ending in k seem to be accompanied by parallel forms with final ń,
the former being transitive or causative, the latter intransitive or medial e. g.
hlyak to break off as opposed to hlyaći torn off; vāk to avoid opp. to vān (vān) to
be free; cyōk to undulate ("to make gyrations") opp. cyōn coil; tyūk to turn upside
down opp. tyūn etc. It seems to be a similar case with roots ending in -m which
occur sometimes with final -p, but the supposed variation of meaning cannot be
verified e. g. nūp and nūm, ḫap and ḫam.

I have also noted certain instances in which final consonants assume a new
and peculiar transformation, which cannot defined grammatically at present e. g.
nyōk and nyöl to be tardy; nūp and niļ to be soft — for further examples see
the English-Lepcha part of the dictionary. To settle the question it is necessary
to study the cognate languages and to balance the various spellings in the manu-
scripts, which have generally a tendency rather to suppress the diverging forms
and to unify them preferring the final guttural nasal ń to final k or n mentioned
under A and B or otherwise. It must be remembered that the abbreviated letters
of final consonants are seldom correctly executed and are mistaken by the copyist
of a manuscript himself.

Modified initial consonants can be traced only in forming the causative or
transitive basis of the verbal roots. The most frequent mode of forming these
consists in adding y to the initial consonant, e. g. kyöö caus. of kor; nyōn caus. of
nön etc. I have inserted the causative forms but under the references to the
respective roots.

Before we can proceed to the so-called Lepcha alphabet, it must be remem-
bered that in adapting the rude idiom of the Lepcha's to writing some discrepancies
arose, which are to be found occasionally under similar circumstances.

In studying the Lepcha spoken language the following considerations deserve
fresh investigation. As certain words derived from the same root are adapted to
different spellings, it was impossible to abandon the orthography now intro-
duced. I shall give here a number of examples for the convenience of the reader of books and manuscripts.

I. The Vowels.

1. In Lepcha-orthography ā (ā) and ū are often interchangeable in the same root e. g. sūn-mūt (wind); mūt (to blow); pā-no (king); pūn-di (queen); mū-zū and mā-zū (body); tsām, a-tsām (place where people congregate) and tsūm (tsū) to meet together); jā, pū-jā: jūm, pā-jūm (sitting); a-hryā (mistake): hryā, (to be beside one's self); hūp, hūp (hup) (a sip); gdyr (to be afraid): gdyā (shrinking fr. shame); hlān, flīn, klān (to slip down); ār: ur (c. obliq. of ār) (this); a and u are interchangeable: tūl : pūn-tal (short).

2. In modern spoken language o and u are confounded e. g. myup: mop, nok (to store up) sak-ryot or sak-ryut fr. ryo (to be good); tük-fyuk (a scoop) and fok (to scoop out). These examples are written with o instead of u. It is very embarrassing in manuscripts, when un is written instead of on (horse), tsu (to cook) instead of tso, (to scoop out). These examples are very difficult. In words borrowed from Tibetan I have reconstructed the T. vocalisation, I wrote therefore: čo-bo not čo-pu (scholar); nor-bu (jewel) not nur-pu; om mani pe-me hum not um etc.

3. The vowels ā and ō are often interchangeable e. g. tyōt or tyāt (to hack). This seems to be derived from roots ending in -k or -n, which when the syllable has the ā (ā) or a vowel are spoken like -ok, -oū; so are found: rōk (to sift; to be shaken) and hrāk (to shake); hyōk, fyōk (to cross) and ǿyāk (to cross hands). In the so-called Lepcha-alphabet the syllable ān if accentuated ān is not distinct from ōn, the spelling rān and rōn (a Lepcha), sā-tān and sā-tōn (tiger), -sān and -sōn (plur. postposition) sān and sōn (to be clear) are identical.

4. in certain roots ō or o interchange with e, but it does not seem in all cases a difference in writing because variation of meaning accures e. g. glyōt (to let down, glyet (to let fall) see under glo; flōk (to be splintered): flek (splinter); hōk (to shell, to husk) and hyek or fyek (id.) Can it be registered under that species of modified vowels which comparative grammarians design as Umlaut? dyōm and dem (time) seem to be alphabetic discrepancies.

5. In manuscripts the vowel i (yi) is written yu if the syllable ends in m, l or p.

6. In certain roots ā is written e occasionally, see M. Gr. e. g. jen i. q. jān etc.

II. Consonants, exspecially initial consonants.

The spelling of a number of roots contains a certain variety of modified consonants, which seem to have originated in a stage of the language now too remote to be accurately defined. In this case the so-called Lepcha-alphabet seem to be insufficient to represent the real form which can be understood only by careful investigation of the spoken idiom.

1. simple consonants e. g. iop-pā and kop (kyop) (slowly); — zop and jop (to oppress); — yak and jak (to tickle); — cōr and (sū) tsōr (sour); — gol (to roll down) and rōl (to roll round), one simple c. instead of a compound one, e. g. zānī

1) Compare a-kūp and a-kep and Tibetan rta and rteu etc.
and dyāu (striped); — (tūk-) jër and dyer (side); — rōk (shaken off) and hrāk (to shake); — jōl and lyōl (wide); — jōp and lyōp (flat).

2. Compound consonants e. g. (pūr-) fyet (pincers) and p(y)it (to squeeze); — fyzōk and gyōk (transverse); — pyūl and syūl (to stir up); — hrān and (si) mnān (thin); — āŋt and kyōt (to strike); — byūn and fyūn (parallel); — fyek and hyek (to husk); — krap and kyak (to strike); — pyom and plyom (to be skinned); — krān and gryṓn (straddling); — ḋōk, blōk and ōlk (splintered); — ḋun. klūn, klūn, plūt (to slip down).

r and y affixed to the initial consonant are interchangeable in certain roots e. g. frōt and fyōt; brōl and byōl etc.]

Tibetan words have no settled mode of orthography e. g. ša-'dāin is written šān-zūn, šan-zūn, čo-zūn; ţyag: čōk, čak, čyōk; saṇs-rgyas: sōn-gyö or saṇ-gye; yī-dwags: yi-dō, wu-dō, wu-dū etc. Tibetan r affixed to aspirated initial consonants is invariably written with y e. g. ḃyei-bo T." précéd-ba; ḃyō T. ḃra-ba; hyām T. kram-pa etc. Can there any hint enable one to define the above-mentioned affixed causal y, which corresponds in cognate languages to aspirated consonants?

When the manuscripts of the late General Mainwaring were entrusted to the editor it was desired by the British Government, that the type used should be Roman. “The so-called Lepcha alphabet used by General Mainwaring in his Grammar is a pure fiction. The language has properly speaking no written character, though it is possible that on a few occasions a debased variety of the Tibetan character may have been resorted to. There is however no necessity whatever and no real justification for incurring the expense of starting Lepcha type nor as a matter of fact can a complete font of such type be constructed”. In the “history of Sikhim and his rulers’ (H. H. Risley, Gazetteer of Sikhim 15) it is stated, that the king Cha-dor (P’ya-g-r dor nram-gyal, born 1686) has designed an alphabet for his Lepcha subjects. Çri-kali-kumār-dās (J. Buddh. T. Soc. IV, 1, 1898 App. II, 1) identifies the alphabet as it is used by the Baptist mission absolutely with that of king Cha-dor and gives a few very interesting notes from “Lepcha-books”.

It clearly appears from the accompanying table of the alphabet that the derivation from a certain form of Tibetan ū-met character is beyond doubt and that the type used in printing religions books by the Baptist mission differs in many points (compare letters čā, dā etc.) from the type used by the Lepchas themselves in their manuscripts.

In the matter of transliteration the editor’s aim has been to conform to the dictionary of Dr. Jäschke but with certain reservations which were founded on Mainwaring’s method. The single words were arranged according the following order:

kā k’ā gā ūā;
čā ēā ā nyā;

1) Compare the wellknown peculiarity of Burmese, which confounds primitive r with y opp. to Aracanese.

2) Appendix II, q. see also Journ. of the Buddh. T. Soc. IV, 1, 1898.
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<th>Lepcha</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
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<td>nyā</td>
<td>final hlu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>final va</td>
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<tr>
<td>thu</td>
<td>tā</td>
<td>final su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>dā</td>
<td>final sha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>nā</td>
<td>final wā</td>
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<tr>
<td>final n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa</td>
<td>pā</td>
<td>final a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla</td>
<td>plā</td>
<td>final a</td>
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>final i</td>
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<tr>
<td>pha</td>
<td>pā</td>
<td>final i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa</td>
<td>fā</td>
<td>final u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fla</td>
<td>flā</td>
<td>final i</td>
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<tr>
<td>bu</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>final e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bla</td>
<td>blā</td>
<td>final o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>mā</td>
<td>final ó</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
tā tā dā nā;
pā pā fa bā mā;
tsā tsā zā;
yā rā la;
haustā šā wā ā.

I must add that Lepcha zā represents also Tibetan ལ (dza), šā stands also for T. ཨ (zą) wā or ā also for T. ཞ (ā) The letter tsā occurs in two forms in the manuscripts, there exists a larger form of letter dā which is always compounded with suffixed y, the detached form (a slanting curved line) being the common form with single vowels. The letter nā without the vowels ā and u is written slanting, but is occurs in the erect position used in all cases for the printed type, if combined with the mentioned vowels.

In transliterating the vowel-signs I have endeavoured to alter the spelling adopted by Mainwaring in his grammar. Considering the fact, that Mainwaring's vowel ā is also written ə in a number of cases mentioned above, it is certain, that ə belongs to the same series of accentuated vowels as ā belongs, which is proved by the form of the letter the upper part of which is identical with the accent-sign as used in manuscripts. So I abandoned the sign ' (Ran) and substituted for it the accent ' in all cases, further I indicated the short vowels by " which commended itself to me from their sounds being nearly identical with the short English a or u. I cannot give any additions to M.'s notes concerning the pronunciation of the vowels, the only source from which any comments could be drawn being rather unintelligible. 1) ā (initial) may be called the basis of the vowels, it may be a sort of guttural spirans often combined with y; it is used as a consonant. In some cases āyā corresponds to T. ળ (yya).

The editor wishes to add that sympathizing with the efforts made by the late General Mainwaring in preserving the idiom of a dying race, he would be content, if he should have any success in his undertaking. He is indeed fully aware, that he must appeal to the indulgence of the Public, himself knowing what is needed to make the exhaustive study of a language satisfactory.

The difficulties were very great, the editor having to rewrite and to rearrange the whole of the manuscripts, to excerpt texts (together with a mass of Tibetan matter), to correct the proofsheets, to add new definitions in cases, where he had no Pandit, no assistant to consult, not to mention the fact that the book was to be printed by men, who did not understand the language. He ventures to hope that in this instance the reader will excuse a number of errors and deficiencies, which are indispensable from a work like the present, as well as certain peculiarities in Mainwaring's English orthography which the editor has failed to remove.

Last of all, for the elucidation of my method I take occasion to give two pages of the Berlin Manuscript of Tā-še-suū, in the original form with transliteration in Roman characters and literal translation.

1) A. Campbell, Note on the Lepcha's of Sikkim J. A. S. B. IX, 379–388, 1840. It cannot not be determined to what letter the notes belong.
TRANSLITERATION.

EMENDATION.


ANALYTICAL NOTES.

A. see under -āñ. — B. see under šl 3. — C. see under -ā 3. — D. see under n. III. — E. see jm.

TRANSLATION.

Then the men who had brought the corpse, went away again and reported (it) to the king. The king summoned: The man who treats my wife’s corpse thus! and was enraged. All the inhabitants of the kingdom called (him): “enemy”. They made war against Tā-šē (Padmasambhava). The son of the king himself guiding (them) ordered (them) to stop the way. Other men pursued Tā-šē. Then Tā-šē fled into another country down the streams. The men who wished to kill Tā-šē arrived at the spot, where he was lying in ambush. How could one succeed in killing Tā-šē? Tā-šē turning round and shooting arrows in each man’s eye killed (them). Tā-šē went away into the plains. Then all the men who were to intercept (his flight) were frightened. They called him by name “son of madness” (T. bdud- śro-bar g肾脏-nu). After that Tā-šē arrived in another land. There he converted (the inhabitants) even the king. When Tā-šē was travelling in North-eastern direction, he met with a learned man on the way. Tā-šē pretending to know nothing, though he was clever, said (to him) “What you know, o tāñ-den monk, I wish (to learn).” In this manner he consulted (him). The learned man replied: “I understand how to determine years according to lucky or unlucky constellations in the heavens.” Tā-šē said: “then let me know a little” and gave him a good fee. Then the learned man gave (him) lessons about lucky and unlucky moon and stars which determine years.
# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>active, actively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbr.</td>
<td>abbreviated, abbreviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>according to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc., accus.</td>
<td>accusative case.</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective.</td>
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<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advly.</td>
<td>adverbially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>cum, with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. c.</td>
<td>construitur cum, construed with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>confer, compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cog</td>
<td>cognate, related in origin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compound, compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corr.</td>
<td>correct, correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deriv.</td>
<td>derivative, derivatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e c.</td>
<td>exemplum capias, exempli gratia, for instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emphat.</td>
<td>emphatical, emphatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp.</td>
<td>especially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex.</td>
<td>The book of Genesis and part of Exodus in Lepsha, Calcutta 1874.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>feminine gender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>general, generally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen. c.</td>
<td>genitive case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Genesis, see under Ex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Hodgson, Essays on the languages, literature and religion of Nepal and Tibet, Lond. 1874.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hou.</td>
<td>honorific language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook(er)</td>
<td>Dr. Hooker, Himalayan journals, Lond. 1854.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibid.</td>
<td>ibidem, in the same place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id.</td>
<td>idem, the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. e.</td>
<td>id est, that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. q.</td>
<td>idem quod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. o.</td>
<td>instead of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>imp.</strong></td>
<td>imperative mood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>incorr.</strong></td>
<td>incorrect, incorrectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inst.</strong></td>
<td>instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>instr.</strong></td>
<td>instrumentative case.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>interj.</strong></td>
<td>interjection.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>interr.</strong></td>
<td>interrogative, -ly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>intras.</strong></td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LGS.</strong></td>
<td>Rôn-sâ vám, Lâpčágítasamgraha, Darjeeling 1893.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lit.</strong></td>
<td>literally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td>G. B. Mainwaring, M. with number refers to the pages of the grammar (Grammar of the Rong [Lepcha] language), Calc. 1876.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n.</strong></td>
<td>name, n. p. nomen proprium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vb.</strong></td>
<td>vb. u., verbum neutrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>num.</strong></td>
<td>numeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>object.</strong></td>
<td>objective case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>opp.</strong></td>
<td>as opposed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p.</strong></td>
<td>page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p. or part.</strong></td>
<td>participle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pass.</strong></td>
<td>passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p. or pers.</strong></td>
<td>person, personal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plur.</strong></td>
<td>plural number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>postp.</strong></td>
<td>postposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pref.</strong></td>
<td>prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prov.</strong></td>
<td>proverbially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>q. v.</strong></td>
<td>quod vide, which see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rel.</strong></td>
<td>relative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>s.</strong></td>
<td>substantive.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Skt</strong></td>
<td>Sanskrit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>syn.</strong></td>
<td>synonymous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*<strong>T.</strong></td>
<td>Tibetan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tbr.</strong></td>
<td>Tūn-bor, see Mainwaring, Grammar p. 130—132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>t. or trs.</strong></td>
<td>transitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>v.</strong></td>
<td>vide, see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vb.</strong></td>
<td>verb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abbreviations.

vb. a. active vb.
vb. n. neuter vb.

EMENDATIONS.

pag. 164 A, line 3 fr. bottom read size instead of seize.
193 B, line 13 insert: nü- redupl. of nyāt q. v. nū nyāt-lā about, close on; nū-nyāt-lā mak-sā lyaī-ka ti-mā-o (she) is like to die P.
249 B, line 14 read "other" instead of "another".
256 A, line 11 read bi jāk instead of bijūk.
361 A, line 11 fr. bottom read "other" instead of "another".
kā the first letter of the so-called Lepcha alphabet. T. ka = its English equivalent k.

kā-1. reduplication of roots beginning with k, k, g, ú and h see under kār, ka, kar, kal, kol, kyār, kyer, kyok, kyor, krāk, krau, kri, kril, krek, kral, klōp, klōl, klyōk, klyal, klyōp; kok, kōk, gāk, gal, gūk, gūl, gōk, gōr, goryā, gryuk, gryo, glōk, glyo, iver, har, hal, hor, hol, hruū, hryāk; see kīū-, kūm-, pā-, fā-, etc. — 2. prefix. form. nouns; esp. names of beasts (birds etc.) and plants, e. g. kā-tyāk s. palpitation fr. tyak; kā-let bent fr. let; kā-dyūk i. q. dyūk s. a spec. monkey; kā-ūr-fo; kā-śo-kuũ etc. see below; kā-kyo and kyo etc.; — kā-T. g?; see kā-tnū T. gtiū. — 3. prefix. forming numerals see under kā-kū, kā-kyāk, kā-tnū. — 4. prefix. i. q. kā-tii “ten” see kā-sām thirty, kā-fii li forty, kā-ki kyōt ninety M. Gr. 110.; kā-kti id. from ten upwards kā-kat-sā kat eleven, kā-kt-sā kā-kyōt nineteen.

-kā, -kā-o postp. see under -ā, -ū-o.

-kā postp. see kā to be 1. form. the imperative (2d p.) with tā- prefixed: hūm tā nëon-kā let him go, see also -sū M. 48. — 2. affixed to one verb (or root) with negative after previous verb (or root) e. c. ti mā tī kā little and great, nyī mā nyī kā every.

kā I. vb. see ga, go, gō, gūm, to be, to become M. 53. almost invariably combined with a particle and refer. rel. to a neuter subject. kā gūm if it be; kā gūm-lā tho’ it be, nevertheless, notwithstanding; — kā go-ruū altho’ it be; who, what, whenever it be; to kā go-ruū whosoever it be; — kā cē-nā it certainly is; — kā-te it may be; a-re śu kā-te what is it, what may it be? — kā-řu it may perhaps be, possibly; — kā-yaū though it be; kā-yaū-lā adv. although it be or tho’ I was or intended go sū-rūn nōi-from kā-yaū-lā to-fat tho’ I intended going to-day, I have remained. — kā-ku or kā-łam-sū what is it, what do you call it; said on forgetting the name of any one or thing.

ka hortat., kā-yu nōi-ka let we go.

kā II. pron. 1. pers. inflect. see go T. ūu. kā-sū gen.; adj. my, mine. kā-sū-sū id. kā-sū ayok-ka kā mà-mat-tūn-o do not interrupt me in my work; kā-sū a-līt re a-re gūm this is my will; kā-sū lo-ka mà-nyin-ne it is not according to my mind; kā-sū tyak-ka zāk it is meant for me; kā-sū sok-ka ti-śo it will go hard with me; kā-sū rūn mat-lūn lī or kā-sū boū fūt mat speak for me i. q. boū tiōp mat. — kā-sū-sū a-vo my husband P. — kā-sūm object. kā-sūm pūn-jūm mat-lūn lī to speak against me; kā-sūm lōk mat-ū stand my friend. — kā-sū-ka dat., kā-sū-ka nā tā-grī nā mà-nyin-ne indeed I have no male child P. — kā-sū-śū instr. M. 35. — kā-do myself, my own, kā-do bot-tūn of my own accord, kā-do zūn one’s own family, companions or people, kā-do kā-sū my own, kā-do kā-sū tūn-ka bām to be at one’ own disposal. kā-dom e. c. inflect.; kā-dom bo-o give me my own. — kā-nyi we two M. 33, kā-nyi-do we two, ourselves, kā-nyi-śūנ instr., kā-nyi, kā-nyūm inflect. kā-nyūm bo give us two; kā-nyi-sū gen. adjly. our two; kā-nyi nūm-rūm byōk mà-bam-ne we two shall not continue united. — kā-yr pl. we; inflect. kā-yr; kā-yr-sū gen. adjly. our M. 34: 38; kā-yr mà-šūn-ne or kā-yr mà-śūn-nōn-ne (said of trouble) it
has fallen upon us; kū-yu nói-kā amongst ourselves; kū-yu-pāų, kū-yu-sāū we all. — kū-yu-do, kū-yu-do zuk kā-yu-do so by our own labour we obtain our bread. — kā-yu i. q. kā-yu see M. 40 abrev. ka; ka object. kum (old Lepcha) now ka-mūm; instr. ka-mūn; gen. ka-sā (?). is more definite and usually denotes the number to be limited or special (opp. kā-yu). ka nói-so we’ll go. — ka-do i. q. kā-yu-do we ourselves, our own; object ku-dom i. q. ka-do-mūm.; ka-do zōn a friend of us, one of our own people; ku-do-nūn ka-do mā-lāk-nūn-o i. q. ka-do-zōn kat kat mā-lāk-nā ka-o.

Compounds: kā-bo abrev. of kā-sū a-bo my father, father! kā-bo-sā li my father’s house. — kū-mo (abb. of kā-sū a-mo) my mother, mother! kū-mo kā-sūm bo-le give it to me mother. — kā-zōn for a-zōn or kā-sū zōn s. younger sister-in-law, my sister-in-law.

kā, III. kā, a-kā s. the hand, hon. *vök, *vyök T. yag, see also *lak; *lök; — a-kā-sū tō s. a mark instead of signature T. yag-ryya; — a-kā ka vb. to lay hands on, to rest on. — a-kā kām hyār t’yap vb. to clasp hand behind the neck; a-kā kūm-tūl-ka bi vb. to give backwards. kā krok bent fingers, hand half-closed. — a-kā kā-gryā-lā thin, skinny h. — a-kā ćiù vb. to wash hands. — a-kā jūm-bam-bo a withered h. — a-kā jem adj. neat, neatfingered. — a-kā nyu vb. to beckon with hands to go; a-kā nyu bi vb. to point with h.’s. — a-kā nyok vb. to rub the h.s. — a-kā tīn vb. to cut off the h. — a-kā te bam vb. to fidget with the h.s. — a-kā tyāt i. q. a-kā tīn. — a-kā tōp iān vb. to sit leaning on the h. a-kā tāp vb. to put the h.s into anything. — a-kā tāp niik vb. to grope with hands (as a blind man). — a-kā tik vb. to take hold of hands, to join hands. — a-kā tāp vb. to pat with hands, to encourage or comfort. — a-kā tyeū vb. to join hands in, to agree in anything. — a-kā dam bi vb. to tie the hands; a kā dam fat the hands are tied provbly said of a useless person who can do nothing. a-kā a-dum clean h. — a-kā dyŋ vb. to show with hands how large a thing is. — (a-kā) pa vb. to beckon with h. to come; hā-nūn kā-yum kā pa-bam he is beckoning to us to come. — kā pāk adj. without h., handless. — (a-kā) pyνυ vb. to clinch the hands; to grasp. — a-kā pryōk-kā tsu vb. to have hand pierced through. — a-kā fōk vb. to have skin of hands rubbed off from hard work. — a-kā fōk vb. to clasp hands, to fold arms. — a-kā tsam vb. to take hold of the hand; to clasp h. kā-tsam kā-jī adj. prudent, economical; — a-kā yam-mā yam-mā mat vb. to have soft hands become tender from not working. — a-kā rūk vb. to take with h. — a-kā raî din vb. to stand with uplifted hands. — a-kā láiun bam vb. to have hard skin on hand, a-kā láiun kī vb. to repay a debt by work or rather to obtain the amount of debt from a person by working for him. — a-kā fūt-kā vör vb. to lay hold of earth to save oneself from falling. — (a-kā) šit hroō vb. to have the fingers below the nails staggered. — a-kā šel vb. to have wet hands. — a-kā ol vb. to sprain the hand. — a-kā ōt vb. 1. to untie hands. 2. to give presents. — a-kā-nūn för vb. to slip or escape out of hand; — a-kā-nūn zuk vb. to make with the hands; — a-kā-nūn lyōt vb. to put out of hands, to become inexpert. — a-kā-sū tyam vb. to arrange with the hands; a-kā-sū šyök vb. to brush with the hand; a-kā-sū bük vb. to beat with hands; a-kā-sū zuk vb. to make with the hands; a-kā-sū yān mat vb. to dislocate the wrist; a-kā-sū vyek go-ruū mā-tak-ne not to be able to reach a thing; a-kā-sū vōk vb. to stir up with the hands. — arm, elbow of man and thing. a-kā nyim-bo adj. 1. elbowed as a chair having arms. 2. a clever and handy man; a-kā mā-nyim-nūm-bo adj. without arms. strength of hands, arms. kā tāp vb. 1. to pilfer, to purloin,
2. to beat, 3. to distrain (goods); a-ká dot vb. to strip the arms as in preparing to fight. — a-ká dyü vb. to compose hands; s. strength of hands; — a-ká tsüm vb. to engage h. to h.; to fight. (a-)ká yák vb. to have an aversion to kill or beat, to shrink from as from evil deed; — a-ká lu vb. to lift h. against. — a-ká sót s. means: not to eat from the hands of a person who has committed any great crime (as murder). — a-ká hlok vb. to be the first to strike. — ka ayek, ká ek impressively, gesticulatingly. ká ek-lá lò to speak g.; ká ek toin ek with gesticulations of hands and feet. — the handle as of ban q. v. charge, labour, work. a-ká ká-ta adj. equal in work. — a-ká kyät gán a-baü gun kyät so if you won't work you will have nothing to eat; — a-ká kyöp vb. 1. to set to work, 2. to cause, to seize. — ka gyá-bo adj. resting from labour. — ka jum vb. to decrease in quantity or seize by handling. — ka nyöl adj. sluggish, lazy, slothful, inactive. — a-ká taü-nün mú-tap-ne vb. to be difficult. ká plön h. to have lost its cunning, unpractised; ká-sü ká plön-nön my h. (or I am) out of practise; — a-ká zam vb. to put fingers, to be clever; — a-ká yä vb. to be well acquainted with any one, to know how to do anything well; — a-ká mä-yä-ne vb. to be the contrary of the above: a-ká ryu-lä mä-yä-ne; a-ká yäm-bo skilful. — a-ká sóm vb. to be tired with work; — a-ká a-hrat mä-nyin-ne to be lazy. skilfulness, prudence. a-ká kop-bam vb. to be inexpert or slow with hands; — ká-gvám-bo adj. 1. quick-fingered, 2. a monkey Tbr.; — a-ká gleü vb. to be skilful; — a-ká nyök bam adj. inexpert with the hands. — a-ká mä-ryu-nüm-bo adj. light-fingered, thievishly disposed. — the means, the power of, sway, authority, influence, domination, possession. a-ká-ka ti-nön vb. to come to hand, to obtain; — a-ká a-tän mú-tet-ne no-o to have a good journey; — a-ká a-tän tsam-lüü li to speak earnestly or with effect; — a-ká-ka büit vb. to come into the power of. — (a-)ká-ka lut vb. 1. to come to hand; 2. to be productive, to give good return (as harvest, merchandize); — (a-)ká-ka nü vb. to have in h.; to have possession of; to have in abundance; ká-ka nüün-bo adj., s. wealthy, a w. person. — charge, trust, deposit. (a-)ká-ka byi vb. to entrust, to confide. — presents, gifts of friendship, tokens of regard (given in exchange). fü-leyü-sü núm-leyü ká pyün (see pyün) (lovers) to exchange presents; rýeü zón kat-nün kat-sü ká ickyuk vb. (friends) to exchange tokens of regard one with the other. — a-ká a-gum adj. empty-handed; — ká-tüm adj. close-fisted, miserly. a-ká li-li bi vb. to give liberally. ká-ka 1. in the hands; 2. in the power of, under authority; 3. in charge of; 4. i. q. ká-nün; ká-nün through, by means of M. 84.

Compounds: ká-kam s. the arm formed as a pillow, ká-kam-lä da vb. to lie with head resting on arm; — (a-)ká-kyü s. measure or span of thumb and closed joint of forefinger; — (a-)ká-kyüp s. a ring for finger; ká-kyüp hyü a plain ring without its stone M. 120; — a-ká gop s. the hollow of hand, when hand is half-closed; — a-ká góm s. the space of middle finger and thumb; — a-ká čak s. the (inner) joints of wrist or arm; — a-ká čit s. one handful, when closed, one graspful. — ká-čük s. the joints of fingers. — ká-cüp s. hand with fingers straightly drawn together. ká-cüp hrüp vb. to pick up with fingers. — ká-cüp s. an assistant, a helper (litly. an additional hand). — ká-có i. q. ká-cór 2. ká-cór s. 1. hand with fingers spread out in a version; 2. a net Tbr. sün-lí. ká-cór dyüp vb. to put out hand (in anger or contempt), to cast out net Tbr. ká-cór kyüp vb. to throw out hand (as in a version). — (a-)ká-ják s. the fore-finger. M. 133. (a-)ká-ják-sü fyün vb. to point
with f. f. — (a-)kā jām s. touching lightly with fingers (lit. ends of fingers and thumb), kā-jām-nūn tsun vb. to lift up daintily with precaution as any thing nasty, to lift with ends of fingers and thumb. — kā-jī explet. to kā-tsām q. v. — (a-)kā jōm s. fingers M. 134, (a-)kā jōm-vāk s. the joints of fingers, (a-)kā jōm-byer s. the space between fingers, (a-)kā jōm-hyo s. the flesh between joints of fingers, (a-)kā jōm-hrāt s. the bone between joints of fingers, the phalanges; — kā-nya expletive to kā-fyōk. — kā-nyom s. 1. equality, uniformity, 2. impartiality. kā-nyom mat vb. to render equal, uniform, to be impartial. — kā-taun s. a handful, kā-taun-ka jak mā-cōm-ne vb. to secure a full grasp, to refuse by any means, to let go; see kā-čité. — (a-)kā-tāp or tōp s. the fist M. 122; (a-)kā-tūn s. the joining at wrist kā-tūn sūn-gryōu a spec. of spider (with legs). — (a-)kā-tūt s. a finger of h. crooked; knuckles; — (a-)kā-tūm see tū; — (a-)kā-tyam s. the wrist; — (a-)kā-tāp s. 1. fighting, 2. the distraining of goods; — (a-)kā-tī s. the little finger i. q. kā vyet. — kā-tu the elbow; in Tbr. to have nothing at all as kā-tu sap (-pūn) nōn said of a person who has or can get nothing, he is altogether destitute. — kā-dōu the fore-leg or arm of bear sō-nar kā-dōu. — (a-)kā dōm s. the thumb M. 122, kā dōm kyōp vb. to seal with th., to bind to engagement. — (a-)kā pō-grōu s. length fr. finger-ends, when both arms are stretched out. — (a-)kā pōk-sol s. the arm-length from tip of fingers to armpit. — a-kā pūn-či s. nail of finger. a-kā pūn-či kū s. the corner of nail. a-kā pūn-či dam s. skin over the nail. a-kā pūn-či byer between nail and flesh. — (a-)kā pūp s. length from elbow to middle joint of little finger when the hand is closed, vb. to lift up arm from elbow. — (a-)kā pek s. the lower part of arm, the part of fore-arm from wrist to pūr-jim q. v. — kā pruk both hands put together open and hollow as when receiving water in hands (bason-shaped); kā pruk kat two handful; kā-pruk-sā ok vb. to take up with both hands (as water); kā pruk tsōk or yāi to hold out hands as above. — kā plōk work, fixed work, duty, business, a-re kā-sā kā plōk gum this is my work, my business. — kā-fyōk see under fyōk. — a-kā būk tak tet as far as an arm can reach. — (a-)kā-būm s. folded hands (as prayer) P. kā-būm nūt vb. to fold hands; kā-būm mat-lūn with folded hands; kā-būm zuk vb. to fold h.s; a-kā a-do kā-būm sū-tet zuk go-rūn go a-dom lyūp-šo however much you beg, I will beat you. — kā-bok s. the upper-arm between elbow and shoulder, see pūk-cōm. kā-bok-sā a-hrāt the os humerus. — (a-)kā byūr or byer s. the space between the fingers. — kā-mōr s. handicraft, manufacture, workmanship, kā-mōr-yām-bo s. one experienced in handicraft, kā-mōr-zuk-bo s. a manufacturer, artisan, mechanic, kā-mōr-jem-bo id. — (a-)kā-tsūk s. length fr. elbow to middle-finger’s end, a cubit; (a-)kā-tsūk čik vb. to measure do. — kā-tsām s. prudence, adj. thriftily, prudent, economical M. 137. kā-tsām kā-jī adj. i. q. kā-tsām. kā-tsām yōna-bo adj. prudent, economical. — (a-)kā-tṣām s. the lines of h.; — (a-)kā-tsō s. the pulse, a-kā-tsō čet v. to feel the p. — (a-)kā-yāk s. the tips of fingers; — (a-)kā-yōu s. the middle, the large finger; kā-yōu-bo s. a liberal generous person; — kā-ru s. workmanship when old, old handwork. — (a-)kā lit s. the fourth finger. — a-kā lō s. daily wages; a-ka lō mat-bo s. a daily labourer. — (a-)kā-lōm s. a h.-instrument, a tool, a weapon; — (a-)kā-lyōk s. the palm of hand, Tbr. a plate; (a-)kā-lyōk kat from the 5 fingers it signifies five rupies and (a-)kā-lyōk nyūt-ka 10 rupies and so on. (a-)kā-lyōk bryāk or bryeék vb. to clap the hand. — kā-krāk elevating in hands, presenting in hands. kā-krāk plān-ka jū vb. to present in uphold hands. — kā-
ká—ká-grón-fo

hryep s. the fore-arm k. h.-sā a-hrāt the ulna and radius. — ká-vi s. one open hand (bason-shaped), ká-vi-ka in the power of, in possession of, ká-vi-ka zāk vb. to fall into the p. of. — a-ká-vi-ka tsāt id. (a-)ká vyet s. i. q. ká-ti. — ká-vyo s. the radius of arm. — (a-)ká-so the veins of h., the pulse: ká-tšo ká-so tsam ŋāk or ká-so tsō tsam ŋāk or čāt vb. to feel the p. — ká-šū s. 1. handiwork, manufacture, 2. a souvenir, a gift, a token of regard. — ká-šūk s. gloves M. 144; k. š. čō a pair of do.; k. š. a-kāu an odd glove; k. š. sūk vb. to put on gloves, k. š. fyul vb. to take off do.

ká IV. vb. to decoct, to boil, to stir (as porridge), to stew (meat) M. 143, či kā to boil chi, nyen kā to boil milk, mān kā to stew meat in small pieces, stirring the while; tāk-tāk kā vb. to boil, tāk-tāk nyen kā to b. milk.

cá, V. kā, ká-t. ká-bo s. 1. superintendence of work, authorization, power; s. an overseer of work. ká-bo kyōp vb. 1. to superintend work, 2. to urge on, to goad; to act imperiously, to domineer, kā-bo-sā riū li vb. to invite, to goad on with words, to speak authoritatively, imperatively, despotically. li-sā kā-bo kyōp vb. id.

kāt vb. to be appointed to any business, to be deputed, to be ordained, prescribed, constituted, to appoint. kāt-lāu klon to be appointed and sent; ku-tiōp kāt-bań klon being appointed ambassador and sent. — kāt-bo s. an overseer of work, superintendent. nūm-kāt s. superintendence of work etc.

ká-ká-ār-fo i. q. kā-ār-fo.

cá-kū num. (cfr. ká-3) eight.

cá-kyāk num. seven, kā-kyāk-bo the seventh.

kā-kyōt num. nine, kā-kyōt-tyin nine times.

kā-gro for ko-gro rip 1. s. the rose (flower) see also ko-gro-kuń. 2. s. for tsoń-gro-ko small spec. of grain Paspalum frumentaceum.

kā-grón-fo s. a spec. of hornbill (Buceros casatis?).

kā-gryen s. a spec. of small monkey (red colour).

kā-čā s. a bulbous root, a spec. of catechu. cfr. wi-brak-kić-ćā.

kā-čik-kuń for čik-kuń q. cfr.

kā-čiń i. q. kur-čiń q. cfr.

kā-čit kün-ton s. a spec. of maize.

kā-čiľ-mön s. a spec. of millet.

kā-čfr s. a game; kā-čfr-pōk to game when chasing and giving a kick to the person overtaken.

káčük kić-kuń s. a spec. of the cotton-tree, kāčük sā-li grim a bow-string made of the cotton of this tree.

kā-ču muń see mi gat muń M.

kā-čur spec. of kün-dáp q. cfr.

kā-če s. a spec. of the lemon, kā-če-kuń s. the 1.-tree, kā-če pōt s. the fruit; Hooker 2, 233 “kucheala” lemon-bush.

kā-čeń s. -kuń a tree. -rik for kün-čiń-riń? M.

kā-čer s. wheat, genus Triticum; there are the foll. spec. kā-čer tā-ińot or gorok-mo; kā-čer tyak-kar; kā-čer dün i. q. lūk-dōń; kā-čer kōń-kā-na i. q. kōń nō; kā-čer nūm-bli i. q. blī. kā-čer pat to sow wheat.

Comp. kā-čer čā s. 1. a beard of wheat. the awn, 2. (zo) a spec. of rice. — kā-čer tā-joń s. wheat-meal. — kā-čer tā-brom s. bran. — kā-čer tā-i s. flour. — kā-čer toń s. straw. — kā-čer tōl s. the kernel of wheat. — kā-čer pōk s. parched wheat made into dough (eaten with tea or water); — kā-čer pyuń s. au ear of corn; — kā-čer fup the husk the chaff; — kā-čer mōn wheaten grain; — kā-čer mōn fīt-ka glo-lūń mā-mak-nā gīn kī-ta zīm bām except a coru of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone: J. 12. 24. — kā-čer yāp fine bran; — kā-čer li s. the seed; — kā-čer hū harffilled ear; kā-čer sān an empty ear.

kā-čō, kā-čōr Tbr. see kā, a-kā; kā-čōr tōn-kroń s. a spec. of fern.

kā-jāń s. a virulent spec. of nettle.

kā-ju s. a dog M. 19. kā-ju pił-li id.; Tbr.: nūm-hul-mo; (tūk-) šim-hul-bo; sā-
kā-je—kā-nyān

čůr-nor T. kyi. see pīn-söl; sā-tūm. the name of the 11th cycle of year; kā-ju nam M. 141. kā-ju taũ s. a corpulent male d. M. 27; kā-ju bū s. a male d.; kā-ju mōt s. a bitch. — kā-ju len jin worse than a dog. — kā-ju gāt-bo a fierce dog, kā-ju gor-bo s. a watch dog; — kā-ju jin-bam-bo a mad dog; — kā-ju tā-bun a large dog. — kā-ju tīer-yam-bo a dog which flies at people; — kā-ju kā-kar-lī mat to curl tail; — kā-ju nūr vz. to growl; — kā-ju ēāk vz. to set on a d.; — kā-ju tūk-šim pūr-byek-ka tab vz. to slink tail between legs; — kā-ju tūk-šim vyūl vz. to wag tail; — kā-ju tūyūk to spring up to bite; — kā-ju pu to bark; — kā-ju mū vz. to call dog see yo yo; — kā-ju yōn to howl, to bay; — kā-ju sal to spring up as dog when petted; — kā-ju sīn-zān-lī mat vz. to prick ears forward; — kā-ju šīn-bam to whine.

Compounds: kā-ju-kūp s. a puppy; kā-ju-kūp-ka dī vz. to call do.; kā-ju-kūp a-brūn a litter of puppies; kā-ju-kūp-rīk Mucuna pruriens; — kā-ju nāk-bo s. a dog-keeper; — kā-ju tūk-šim s. a dog's tail applied to the Alopecurus pratensis (meadow-fox-tail grass); — kā-ju mā s. the dung of do.; kā-ju mā mat vz. to evacuate; — kā-ju mān (-lyūm) s. a sporting dog, a hound; — kā-ju mlem zān dogfaced i.e. shameless, barefaced impudent; — kā-ju āyit s. dogs dung; — pūno a-jin-nūn-ka mā sā a-jān-nūn zumbum-mūn-sā pe luo gān nā kā-ju āyit-ka sīm-bryōn sā-āyit mup-bam-re zūn gūm when the king and his subjects are bad (metaphorically speaking) they are like unto flies and gnats swarming on dogs dung; — kā-ju āyit kā-šīm pōt s. or kā-ju āyit pōt s. a species of blackberry. — uī kā-ju s. Ceryle guttata see s. uī.

kā-je for kī-je s. a kind of cloth q. cfr. kā-jeŋ s. the plaited edging of cloth, kā-jeŋ tīŋ vz. to plait do.

kā-nyān s. a turnip, Brassica rapa, kā-nyān-pūm s. the bulb, kā-nyān-nyōm s. the leaves.

kā-nyāt see kū-4, num. twenty.

kā-nyī see kū II.

kā-nyūm see kū II.

* kā-nye T. dge-bsnyen s. a novice priest, a catechumen.

kā-nyem s. 1. a spec. of cock's comb; the grain is used for making chi (sometimes); kā-nyem pyūn s. an ear of do., 2. a priest Tbr. in allusion to the red colour of the flower and the red dress of the priest; kā-nyem kun iā nyā s. a very young foetus when first forming in womb Tbr. M.

kā-nyo-bo s. name of bird, great barbet Bucco grandis Gould. kā-nyo-bo daũ-sā s. green barbet Bucco caniceps.

kā-nyo fo s. name of bird, Megaloema virens; "dang kānyo-pho" M. lineata; acc. W. "kūnniog" M. marshallorum; "dang k." M. hodgsoni R. 207.

kā-ta (see ta and kat) pron. adj. 1. one, single, alone, only; used indefinitely for "a" as sā-āyak kā-ta-ka tit-lem-ũo will be able to see you some day hereafter; 2. the same kā-ta kū-čē-ne it certainly is the same. kā-ta-bo, kā-ta-bo-re the one, the only one, the same; a-re sā o-re kā-ta-bo this is the same as that. — kā-ta-do one only; kā-ta-do dyūm-ka advly. at once, suddenly; kī-ta-do dyūm-ka mak-nōn-ne he died suddenly; kā-ta-ka together, in company of; kā-ta-ka būm vz. to live together (in one house); kī-ta-kūp adj. alone, solitary: kā-tap (abb. of kā-ta-kūp q. cfr.) a. one, alone, single, solitary; kā-tap zīn only one, but one; kā-ta-mū a, an, a certain one; kā-ta-mū iūn vz. to become one (as in mind), to be one (in opinion etc.); kā-ta-tīyīn advly. once, at one time, once on a time; kī-ta-tīyīn tūk-čōt li nyīt-tyīn sam-tyīn mā-li-ne to have but one word to be decided to be true to one word; kā-ta zōn only one, alone, by oneself.

kā-tī num., ten. Comp.: kā-tī kā-tīp eleven; kā-ti-nyīt-tīp twelve; kā-ti sūm-
kā-tük — kā-fo-ru-kūn

tip thirteen; kā-ti fā-li tip fourteen; kā-ti fā-nō tip fifteen; kā-ti tā-rūk tip sixteen; kā-ti kā-kyāk tip seventeen; kī-ti kī-kū tip eighteen; kā-ti kā-kyāt tip nineteen.

kā-tük s. difficulty, trouble, perplexity, distraction; kā-tük-nūn with d.; kā-tük nyī or ē there is great d.; kā-tük zūk vb. to fall into great trouble, distress; kā-tük mat-liūn zūk vb. to perform with great difficulty.

kā-tūn s. a spec. of yam kā-tūn-buk.

kā-to exclam. (proably fr. to-ka who is [it]). Oh you! oh these.

kā-tyaṅ kūn s. name of a tree, species of Erythrina, E. stricta.

kā-tāk-fo s. the name of a bird species of barbet, hlo-kā-tāk the golden-throated barbet Cyanops Franklinii Je. 314, dāo kā-tāk the blue throated barbet C. asiatica. acc.W. “ktak” (its call) Megaloema asiatica R. 207. kā-tāk-boń mat s. a shrub.

kā-tān-fi s. n.pr. the guardian spirit of females. kā-tān-fi rūm; cf. niūn-tyen-no rūm s. the guardian spirit of males.

kā-for-kuṅ s. a mango-tree, kā-for-pōt s. a mango, kā-for hlo-sā s. Mangifera silvatica, kā-for dāi-sā s. M. indica; the latter is sometimes incorrectly called by the Lepcha’s am-bi a corruption of the Hind. word ām.

kā-fōr i. q. kūn-fōr-bi q. cfr. a spec. of pumpkin.

kā-tyām or kūl-tyām s. a limping, lameness; kā-tyām mat vb. to limp, kūl-tyām kūl-tyām nōu vb. to limp, to go halting along.

kā-tyēn s. hopping, kā-tyēn tyōk vb. to hop; kā-tyēn a-yu-sā tyōk hop skip and jump.

kā-tyēr i. q. kūn-tyēr s. chicken-pox; kūl-tyēr zūk vb. to suffer fr. chicken-pox.

kā-tyēr fo s. a species of woodpecker, red on back of head acc. W. “ka-ter” Gecinus granitus, its usual call is “terr terr” see R. 227.

kā-tyōr-kuṅ i. q. kūn-tyōr-kuṅ s. a species of Sterculia: St. coccinea, kū-tyōr-pōt s. the fruit of St. c.; kū-tyōr tük-po string made from the bark of k.; Hooker 2.7: “kator-pot” Hodgsonia.

kā-dam s. name of a cloth.

kā-di excl. a word used in calling a puppy, kā-di kā-li id. see dī.

kā-dīn. T. gtiū also kūl-dīa, kūl-dīa tur-dīa adj. very deep as water, pit, valley. s. a depth, an abyss: tōr-gōn kū-dīa a d. pit; dā kū-dīa d. lake or water: kyo kū-dīa a d. stream; mel-lā sū-tet kū-dīa go or kū-dīa sū-tet nyī-sūn-ā how deep is it.

kā-den i. q kū-den q. cfr.

kā-do see kū II.

kā-dyāk or kā-dyōk s. the young of small animals when just born having no hair on belly as cat, pig, unflighted young bird; mōn kū-dyāk da-nyī a new-born pig is lying there.

kā-na s. 1. a spec. of wheat. kū-na kī-che r. i. q. kōu kū-na kī-čer spec. of wheat; 2. expletive to sūn-kaṅ q. cfr.

kā-nūm excl. an expression of anger or dislike; kū-nūm-hō wait, look out. I’ll pay you off! etc.

kā-no-kuṅ s. name of tree, species of Evodia; kū-no hlo-sā s. Evodia fraxinfolia; kū-no-pōt s. the fruit of which have a spicy flavour and are used with chillies as condiment.

kā-nōm-kuṅ s. name of tree, spec. of Terminalia T. belerica: kū-nōm pōt or kū-nōm bi the T.-nut.

kā-nōm-bōn see tāk-nōm-bōn, tuk-nal-bōn.

kā-nōl i. q. sū-nōl-bi, kā-nōl-bi s. a spec. of nettle, Procris spec. (Urticaceae) does not sting.

kā-ba s. 1. a kind of cloth formed of single twist; 2. explet. to ki-je kā-ba q. cfr. 3. attached to any other cloth except ki-je implies that it is formed of single twist as pū-sōū kā-ba: pū-sōū-cloth of single twist.

kā-būm, kūr-būm explet. to kūr-fāk q.v.

kā-bo see under kā II.

kā-bōk (see a-kā, kā hand) applied to any large monkey, sā-hu kā-bōk a baboon.
food to the gods; kūp-zôn-sâ kū-ruñ zul fat-ã have you prepared the food for my beloved child.

kū-ruñ kuñ n. pr. of a tree.

kā-la-i see sînd-qi.

kā-lán nyōm s. n. pr. of a bush.

kā-li s. 1. a spec. of squirrel, 2. generic term for a squirrel, Sciuridae see sā-hryûk; kă-li sal (sq.) to climb.

kă-li kim s. flying spec.; kă-li tūn-jin a small spec.; kă-li tūn-dyeu or tūn-dûn or dûn a very small spec. with white stripes; kă-li byûm s. a large flying squirrel.

kā-lim-bi s. a spec. of Solanum; acc. Hooker 2, 182 “kalumbo” Gualltheria?

kā-lu, kā-lu bîk, sā-lyai kū-lu bîk s. a swallow.

kā-lup kūn-tsoi and kā-lup fya s. name of two spec. of maize.

kā-lel see lel.

kā-lök, kūn-lök (fr. lök to lick?) s. a rat Tbr. boû-jāk; see uû-lök-nyû, pûl-dyan.

kă-lök nam the first cycle of year, the rat-year M. 141.

kū-lök kîp 1. a young rat, 2. a mouse. kă-lök kîp a rat-trap, kū-lök kîp-pûn tûp the rat is caught in tr. kă-lök tûn-jûn s. a mouse. kă-lök pûl-no s. a large kind of rat. kă-lök sû-ot s. the common field-rat. šûm kă-lök other spec.

kā-lyûn s. a spec. of eagle.

kā-há-mo fo i. q. kîr-háim-fo q. v.


kā-hón i. q. pû-hón see hûn applied to spec. Rubus, R. Sikimensis.

kā-hôr kuñ s. name of tree spec. Actinodaphne odoratum; kū-hér-kuñ a-dum-bo n. pr. of tree, see pû-hyût.

kā-hól see ko-hól.

kā-hyâl un s. the name of a river between Darjeeling and Chong-tong hills.
kā-hyak tūn-krū s. n.p.r. of a plant Selinum cordatum (?)
    kā-hrāk see under kā III. hand.
    kā-hru s. a plant; kā-hru kū s. bread made fr. flour of kā-hru.
    kā-hrōt s. a spec. of grain, kā-hrōt kū s. bread made of do.
    kā-hryak-fo (acc. W. "kar-rhyak" R. 208) s. Gallophasis melanota, M. the kalij-
    pheasant Je. 3, 536. kā-hryak tūn-kliū fo id.; kā-hryak tūn-kliū rik s. a spec. of
    creeper; kā-hryak tūn-brip see tūn-brip.
    kā-hryu-fo s. a bird with white head and neck M.; acc. Je. 336 "kurrio viyum", acc. W. "kar-rio ryem" Surniculus di-
    curoides R. 207.
    kā-hryum-fo ("karreum-pho" Je. 2, 38) s. the black gorgeted laughing thrush
    Garrulax pectoralis, acc. W. klo kar-rhyum Garrulax bispecularis R. 210; kar-rha-öm G. pectoralis R. 211; acc. Je. 2, 41 "tho-
    karreum-pho" Garrulax occellatus see kūr-
    ham-fo.
    kā-hryo-pūm s. the colycynthes.
    kā-hryo-fo (acc. W. kar-rio R. 211) s. the white crested laughing thrush
    Garrulax leucolophus, acc. Je. 2, 316 Dendrocitta sinensis; ibd. 2, 307 "tho-karrio-pho"
    Garrulax bispecularis ibd. 2, 304 "tho karrio-pho" Nucifraga hemispila.
    kā-hryōk fo D. himalayensis or Cochoa purpurea W. kā-hryōk böu-fo or kā-h. tūn-
    tik s. blackhorned magpie D. frontalis; acc. Je. 2, 33 "karriōk-tamveep" Xipho-
    rhamphus superciliaris. kā-hryōk-fo pā-dam a spec. of snail.
    kā-hla s. a panther? M.
    kā-hla, kā-hla bi s. a spec. of pulse.
    kā-hlu rik-bī s. 1. a spec. of vegetable.
    2. spec. of kā bi.
    kā-hlet-fo s. name of bird with large beak and red neck, Homrada bicornis? a spec.
    of buceros; kā-hlet kōp zo a spec. of rice. kā-hlet uo or bi a spec. of fish.
    kā-hlet zo ku s. name of tree spec. of Sideroxylon.
    kā-hlen or kun-hlen s. a creeper, kā. bi s. the leaves of do. used as vegetable.
    kā-hlyām kun s. a spec. of Sterculia: St. villosa; kā. pōt s. fruit (edible) of St. v.; kā. tuk-po s. string made fr. the
    fibres of the bark of St. v.; kā. nyōk kuñ Sterculia colorata; kā. ūo s. a spec. fish: kā.
    hriūt ūo s. a spec. fish.
    kā-hlyōn rik s. a spec. of vegetable;
    kā-hlyōn-bi s. the leaves of do. boiled as vegetable.
    kā-vyo see kar-vyo.
    kā-sāk 1. a spec. of creeper, kā-sāk bi s. the leaves of the above used as vegetable.
    2. or kā-sāk a spec. of yam of inferior quality bōi tyak Tbr. k. s. dūn
    cultivated y.; k. s. kōk wild y. see kā-tīn; kā-sāk or kā-sōk čōp-fo see čōn čōp-fo s. a spec. bulbul, Alcurus striatus or Cri-
    niger flaveolus.
    kā-sam num. thirty M. 116.
    kā-sū, kā-sūm see under kā II.
    kā-so nyōm tam-blyāk s. a spec. of butterfly.
    kā-sōk see under kā-sāk 2.
    kā-sū see kā I. to be.
    kā-sūm s. flesh Tbr.; kā-sūm kat s.
    vulva Tbr.; kā-sūm-ju the raspberry plant Rubus flavus; kū-sūm pōt s. the yellow
    raspberry; kū-sūm hön s. the large red r. Rubus sikimensis see kā-hōn; kū-sūm
    gryop s. the yellow raspberry.
    kā-sūm-kuñ s. the almond tree; kū-sūm
    pōt s. the almond.
    kā-šer s. a hedgehog; kā-šer jū s. the prickles of hedgehog; kā-šer tuk-nōn to roll up; k. s. flyōt-nōn to open out.
    kā-so kuñ s. a spec. of oak; kā-so pōt the acorn of do.; kā-so rol s. a spec.
    of oak; kā-so lān other spec.; kā-so lān pōt the acorn of do.; kā-so dor s. a spec. of
    tree-fungus from the oak-tree (edible);
    kā-so nyōm s. a spec. of butterfly; kā-so sōm kuñ s. a spec. of tree, chestnut tree, oak; kā-so sōm pōt s. chestnut.
    kā-šyo tuk-pūm (?) acc.Je.138 Ephialtes
    lempigi, acc. Je. 3. 453 "kuhupho".
    kā-šyop tuk-pūm (?) acc. Je. 124. kashiop


kā-ār-fo or kā-yūr-fo (acc. W. "ka-er" Macropygia tusalia and Chalcophaps indica R. 208) the ring-dove M.

kā-ūn-kun s. Clerodendron verticillatum; kā-ūn bī s. the leaves of Cl. v. eaten as vegetable; kā-ūn nyok s. other spec. of Cl.; kā-ūn a-lir s. Cl. odoratum.

kā-ūr-fo s. the spotted dove, Turtur suratensis Je. 3, 480.

kā-ol-rīk s. a spec. of plant, kā-ol-pōt s. the fruit of do.

kā-ayen see kā-ye'īn.

kā-ayer see kā-ār.

kāk vb. to shake i. q. krūm, tū-i kāk; to cough, hēlā kāk vb. to have a cough.

kāk contr. fr. kā-kā? kāk-top whatever comes to hand i. q. a-top sā-re kāk top top bū-no whatever you get take it away.

kāk-la s. cardamoms, Amomum.

kān s. the mark ' (L. alphabet) placed in nyin-dō cfr. M. Gr. 10.

kān s. the diacritical mark final' with the rā'ū cfr. M. Gr. 10.

kān vb. 1. to put out of place, also to do so with violence, to eject, to squirt out; kān-nyōn vb. id. jīt kān-nyōn to squirt out urine; mā-rō kān-nyōn to dismiss from service also for one to leave one's s. from disgust. — kān tyāl, a-dyān kān tyāl to trip up. — 2. kān kān staggering from weakness, mā-rō kān-kān a person st. thro' w. 3. to give a long note as in calling or song or music.

kān id. q. kōn; dūm-pu kān tsēk vb. to place post of house crooked. kūn-kān-bo or kūn-kōn-bo adj. crooked, bent. kūn-ūn kūn-ūn or kūn-lā bent as old man; so kūn-lā nōn rice to be bent down as when overripe or by wind.

kān-ki kān-kyōk see ki-kyōk, winding, circumlocation: riū kān-ki kān-kyōk.

kān-ki kūn s. the padma-tree Prunus puddum (seven specc.), kān-ki pōt s. the fruit of P. p., a cherry; kān-ki būn n. pr. of a village W.

kān T. ga'is s. snow; *kōn-čen joi-ūn T. ga'is-čen lýoiis-ūn n. pr. of the Kun-chinjinga mountain see kōn-lo ču.

kān T. rka-ča s. foot.

kān T. guī- *kān-zōk T. guī-zag s. a tobacco pipe, kī-z. tūn vb. to smoke p.

kān-jok s. the end of a ridge, where streams running on both sides meet together.

kān-tyen adj. uneven as leg, one longer than the other.

kān pā-map s. the pigmy owlet.

kān pā-ha s. a spec. of night-jar said to have one leg only.

kān-liōn s. T. rka-ča a trumpet made from a human thigh-bone, used by the lama's. Hook. I. 173.

kān-ló kān-tse see under kān.

kān-so s. offering made to rūm.

kāt s. (L. alphab.) the seventh final mark thus - giving the power of t.

kāt T. god. 1. loss, damage, injury. 2. misfortune, calamity. kāt zīk vb. to sustain loss. a-nam kāt nyak-kī plī mi dop, tam-cūn fat, tok-mo, a-kīp-tyen byāt-tūn to have this year these misfortunes: property to be burnt, to loss cattle, to be robbed, to have unmarried daughter become pregnant. — 3. interruption, hindrance, i. q. pūr-čat: obstacle, delay. kāt mat vb. to injure or to hinder, to interrupt; so-ńin kāt mat fat to be delayed by rain; go li-wūn-sā kāsūm mā kāt-tūn when I am speaking do not interrupt me.

kät, kät kät dangling against each-other, knocking against each-other; sī-łu sī-łī kät kät bū no to go along with quiver and bow knocking against each-other. — kät-tā kät-tā sharp, harshly violent i. q. kät-tā hāt-tā.

kät see kā V.

kān (infantile l.) vb. to dress, kān byī vb. id. redupl. kūn-kān said to sooth child when dressing, kūn-kān byī let (your mother) dress your baby.
*kán—ka

kán T. ḍkon vb. to be rare, uncommon. kín-kán s. a little scarcity.

kán nyón s. a Bhutia fr. NE. of Sikhim.

kán see kan.

káp (see kap) vb. to be hurried, flurried, flustered; káp-pá káp-pá flurried, shaking as garment when running.

kám, a-kám; boî-kám s. the upper jaw see a-krik.

kám or kál vb. to add to, to increase, to augment, to extend (size), to amplify, to reinforce (as troops), to supplement (as work), to superadd so as to strengthen falling bank or to level deficient ground; kóm kám byi vb. to give money in addition; lá-to kám nón the month to be lengthened (as 31 days); kám-lù adv. additively, supplementarily.

Der. kám, a-kám s. a block of wood or stone used as a seat etc., acc. W. an overhanging rock W. 64. tā-kám or tā-kāl, tūk-kám or tūk-kāl, tūn-kám or tūn-kāl s. a block of stone or wood for sitting on, a seat, a table.

kám i. q. kam V. q. v.

kár see under kar.

kár kuñ s. a spec. of betel, Areca gracilis.

*kár'-ayó T. ḍkar-gyogs s. plating, tinned over as copper, used by L.'s improperly for gilding; kár-ayó tón vb. to plate, to gild, sóa-ka kóm kár-ayó tón vb. to plate copper; also kar-yó, for T. ḍkar-gyal 1. plating, 2. solder; kar-yó kyōp vb. 1. to plate, to tin. 2. to solder; kar-yó sít vb. to plate with white metal.

kál; kál-là kál-là adv. higgledy piggledy, confusedly, upside down, turning and twining.

sā-kāl sā-kāl waddling, sā-kāl sā-kāl lóm to waddle like the duck.

kál vb. to make a defense or support as against heat of fire.

kál see kám.

kál see luk-kāl.

kāl-dīn incorr. for kāl-dīn see kā-dīn.

-ka postp. M. 79. 1. denoting local relations in answer to the question where and whither: in, to, on, upon, over. lí-ka in the house. — dor-je-lān-nūn pát-ka from Darjeeling to Tibet [T. bod-la]. — sīi-te-ka to place it on the table. — a-kup-ka dūm rān to spread the cloth over the child M. 80. — in the midst of, among. hū a-zón a-lín a-gyap-ka bām he lives in (or in the midst of) plenty M. 80. — nūn-sim-nyo-ka a-fīk some among human beings. — nūn-ka id.

2. with reference of time: on, at, during. o-re sī-i-yak-ka on that day. — o-re to-tāt-ka at this time. — 3. denotes comparison c. nūn M. 32; a-yu nūn-ka to ti gūm who among you is great i.e. the greatest? — 4. concerning, relating, regarding, with regard to; kō-lù-ka according to orders; for: kā-sū bo-ka for my husband. — čō nap-xūn-ka so-myān ryu the rainy season is a good time for study. — 5. sign of the object. c., dat. or acc. for, to, on, upon, M. 23. pā-no kāp-ka sot-tūn ē su ryu te what is the use of killing the kings son P. — distributively: kā-ka ka vb. to portion out shares. — 6. -ka followed by nyi to have. 7. in room of, in place of, instead of: zo-ka ka to give in the room of rice. 8. -ka is added to the inf., partic. and root of a vb. a) in sense of inf. tam-cān mā-ryu-nā nāk-ka fā-tim-fo gat-pa in order to observe the noxious animals (i.e. the mākara's) a fā-tim-bird is required P. — b) in case of, in the event of: a-do mū-gō-nū-ka in the event of your not liking.

ka hortat. of kā q. v.; kā-ya ŋan-ka let us sit.

ka (ka-m) vb. t. (in a few phrases confused with T. skāl?). 1. to place upon, to lay on, ka-lūn bū id.; (a-)plān(-ku) ka; on plān bū ka lade the horse. — met. to place, to deposit mind; 2. to suspend, to hang up, tik-po-nūn ka vb. to hang up with string; 3. to rest on (as stick) pā-fun ka; 4. to add to, to supplement sī-i-yak kat ka vb. to add a day; — 5. to assign, to portion out, to share. to allot;
to raise up as to the throne pā-no hri-ka
ka; 6. to embrace, ka kil vb. to hug,
a-mo a-kirp-ka ka kil the mother hugs
the child; a-tyak čin-lőp ka vb. to bless
by laying hands on head; a-lít-ka ka to
deposit in heart; — 7. to ascribe, to charge,
to accuse, tük-mo ka vb. to accuse one
of theft; — 8. to propose as fine āet-bo ka.

s. a-ka ad 2. throng which goes over
forehead or round body, belt of ban;
a-tyak ka s. a belt for supporting fr. the
head the load on back; a ring as of
chain. ad 3. a support as to-ka s. a support
for load, on-ka s. a horseshoe, on-
ka top-bo s. a farrier, a horseshoer.—
ad 5. a portion, a share; part J.—kā-ka
s. a share, a portion, division, quota, kā-
ka rit vb. to divide into shares. —kam
in comp. a pillow see tyak.

*ka (in comp.) or kō T. bki s. hon.
the words of a king or great man, com-
mand, order; *kō nō T. bku gnañ the
order is given. — ka-gyur or kō-gyur
T. bku-2gyur; *kō-gyur nō T. vb. to pro-
claim or promulgate the order. — ka-čet
T. bki-čad s. the punishment of god or
king; pestilence Ex. ka-čet zāk vb. to
fall under wrath or rather suffer p.—
kō-tó T. bki-rtags s. a sign of order, a
signal, a sign, a guarantee. — kō-bum
T. bki-bum s. name of a T. book.—
kō-yük s. a written order, a warrant, a
diploma. — ka-rin T. bki-drin s. grace,
favour, mediation, advocacy; ka-rin mat
s. 1. to be kind, to show grace, 2. to
intercede, to make intercourse; pā-no-sā
ka-rin the grace of king, see also gun-
rān. — ka-lān T. bki-blon s. an officer
of king, a king's minister. — ka-lān pōi
acc. W. ka-lōn-pōi, Anglice “kalimpong”
n. pr. of a L. village W. 72 (pōi: a
stockade); acc. M. ka-luñ pōi T. bki-luñ
spūñ id. from: *ka-luñ T. bki-luñ s. order,
commandment. — ka-len T. bki-len s.
hon. an answer of great man, a reply. —
ka-len grām-luñ anticipating, being before
hand with ka-len han-luñ mat vb. to
anticipate, to perform before hand.—

*ka-lok T. bki-lok s. disobedience, mutiny,
rebellion, ka-lok mat vb. to disobey, to
rebell, to revolt. — kō-lüm or kō-lù
agreeably to, according to orders; kō-lüm-(kō-
lù)-ka mat vb. to act according to orders.
— ka-tük T. bki-tüg s. a given order,
a bond, an article or condition of treaty;
ka-tük ne vb. to keep do. — ka-šok or
kō-šok s. T. bki-šag s. the L.'s pronounce
it as if written ka-šok a written order
of king, a diploma, a patent.

ka- abbrev. of kat see ka-čam, ka-čöt,
ka-tsoni.

ka-ku-lo s. the European cuckoo, Cuculus
canorus, acc. W. “kuk-ku” R. 207. “ku-
ku pha” Je. 1. 322.

ka-kō T. ka-ka the alphabet M. 1.
ka-ča s. a sickle, a reaping hook.
ka-čū s. a spec. yam s. under buk.

ka-čam adv. in three days, a period of
three days hence.

ka-ču s. buttermilk after butter has
been extracted.

ka-čōt adv. in four days, a period of
four days hence.

ka-jak see ka-taù.

ka-je i. q. kī-je q. v.

ka-nyam i. q. tā-klun Tbr.

ka-nyī, ka-nyīm see under kā II.

ka-taŋ or k. t. ka-čet or k. t. ka-jak adv.
absolutely, completely, entirely, k. t. or
k. t. k. ē or k. t. k. j. mā-lôt-ne i. q. fāk-
ka mā-lyot ne.

ka-tük see kā-tük.

ka-tur s. an altar čaù-je tōm lyaù M.

ka-den or ka-den ki-je s. a spec. of
cloth of single twist; ka-den tam-blyák
s. a spec. of butterfly.

ka, ka-do see under kā II.

*ka-bur T. ga-pur s. camphor.

ka-mi (Hind. kamār) s. a blacksmith.

ka-mūm see kam under kā II.

ka-mok dū s. pestilence Ex. 9. 3.

ka-tsūn see ka II. we friends or relations.

ka-tsoni see under kā II.

ka-šōn s. day after to-morrow.

ka zūk 1. vb. to excel. to be superior,
to be preeminent; 2. s. excellency, su-
periority.
*ka-yā—*kaṅ

*ka-yā, *ka-yu, *ka-yol T. dkar-yol s. a cup, a bowl, ka-yā lap s. a saucer.

*ka-rin T. bkū-drin s. favor Ex. see gūn-rān.

*ka-rin 1. adj. difficult, 2. s. difficulty, hardship.

*ka-ši corrupt. fr. T. gser? ka-ši līiu s. a touchstone.

*ka-rō T. ka-ra s. sugar.

*ka-la-si-di Skt. kālasiddhi n. pr. name of one of Tā-ṣe’s wives fr. India; in P. manuscripts also ka-la-ṣu-di (sic).

*ka-wo T. ka-ba s. post of house, a pillar, a column; ka-wo dūm-po the centrepost of h.; *ka-wo bā̃ s. the pedestal of pillar; ka-wo sur-ji-bo a square-angled p.; ka-wo a-blam a cylindrical p.

*ka-wo T. gau s. (the spelling ko-ro apud Schlagintweit, Buddhism in T. is incorr.) 1. a large amulet, worn round neck and sometimes by great men on cap, a locket containing a picture of Tā-ṣe or other charm, an amulet; *ka-wo tō-mo sure amulet, a name once born by Tā-ṣe. 2. a spec. of snail.

*kak vb. t. to sift, to winnow

*kak vb. 1. to be costive, to be bound in the bowels; 2. to be overcooked; kā-kak-lā adv. dry, overcooked as food; mān kā-kak-lā myān the meat is overcooked.

*kak onom. s. the sound of blow; kak-lā buk vb. to give a sounding blow.

*kaṅ vb. to separate from others, kaṅ to vb. to place separate; alone. to become single, to be disunited, to be disserved, to become disconnected (as pairs, friends); to be odd.

redupl. 1. kaṅ-kaṅ-lā putting out (at right angles) as branch from tree sticking outwards, pretending, a-nyor kāṅ-kaṅ-lā nyān to pay attention, to prick ears forward to hear. 2. a-kaṅ adj. single, alone, solitary, an odd one: hlōm a-kaṅ an odd shoe.

cans. kyān or kyeṅ to disunite, to separate.

*kaṅ or kōṅ T. rkāṅ s. the foot; *kaṅ-ji T. rkaṅ-bī̂ī fourfooted, a quadruped; *kaṅ-nyi T. rkaṅ-gnyis s. a biped. a man; *kaṅ-te T. rkaṅ-tegs s. a footstool; *kaṅ-yōṅ or *kōṅ-yōṅ T. rkaṅ-yāṅ (light-footed) s. independence, freedom, adj. uncontrolled, unconstrained. kōṅ-yōṅ bām-bo s. an independent person; kōṅ-yōṅ mat bām or kōṅ-yōṅ nyi to be independent, to have nothing to do, to live at ease. *kōṅ-rīk see under kōṅ T. gau? *kōṅ-ro rīk T. rkaṅ-dra srig simultaneously, regularly, uniformly, vb. to be regular. vik-sūṅ kōṅ-rīk-lōṅ lōṅ for them to do their exercises simultaneously; vik kōṅ-rīk-līṅ lōṅ for soldiers to do their exercises simultaneously; vik kōṅ-rīk-līṅ līṅ lōṅ for them to march s. see kōṅ-rīk. mlo kōṅ-rīk rīk-lūṅ to vb. to arrange things regularly. — *kaṅ-liū or kōṅ-liū T. rkaṅ-glīṅ a trumpet made of the femural bone of man. — *kaṅ-lō or kōṅ-lō T. rkaṅ-gla s. to pay to a messenger, kōṅ-lō kōṅ-tse or kāṅ-lō kāṅ-tse vb. T. rkaṅ-gla rkaṅ-btes to pay a present to messenger. — *kaṅ-sum, T. rkaṅ-gsun s. a small table, a tripod. — *kōṅ-kaṅ or *kōṅ-ko T. rkaṅ-za ža-ba (lamelessness) lame, halting; kōṅ-ko nūn-nōn he has become lame. kōṅ-ko nyāṅ-bo adj. a lame person.

nūm-kaṅ-mo perhaps from kaṅ “foot” s. a barking deer Tbr.

kat (contr. fr. kā-ta q. v.) num. one T. gīcig. the indef. article a, an T. ēg, ēg; lyaṅ o-ba-sā muṅ-sā pā-no kat nyi-yam-o there in this land reigned a demon-like king P. 57. also used to express “a person”, “one such one” as kat-sā a-braṅ the name of such a one, used also in thread as go a-dōm kat mat sō I’ll do for you, I’ll give it you; a-gum kat mat mē-nūn-mū ĝān if I do not give it, if I just don’t pay you out.

kat-ka adv. partly, in part: kat-sā: kat-sā nam-ka once upon a time, in the space of time.

kat kat 1. one—another, un hū-nūn rūm hō-sā kāṅ-nyi byek-ka māk mat utk-ō su gō yo ĝān kā-nyi kat kat-sā bṛyāt dyāt the Lord watch between me and thee. when we are absent one from another Gen. 31. 49. hū-nūn riṅ kat li āyok kat mat he said one thing, but did another:
to be unbiased. — kat sün-uyät the year after next.

**kat** see kan. redupl. küt-tä kat-tä hot-tempered, impatient, sak küt-tä kat-tä lyök vb. to be very passionate.

*kat-non* possibly fr. T. dik–son (increasing difficulty). *kat-non-nin* with great difficulty, hardly; *kat-non-nin mä-nön-ne* to be scarcely able to proceed; with possible contingency or eventuality gen. used with neg. go a-re iyök *kat-non-nin* (or mün) zuk (or zuk mä–kün-ne) I can hardly or it is barly possible for me to do this work.

**kan** vb. to be agitated; to ascend, to rise, to be elevated, attached to mi: mi-kan vb. to smoke, mi kan kan smoke to rise; — kan kan also kän kän clouds, puffs as of smoke: k. k. di vb. to come in puffs, kan-bo smoke Tbr. — to be in a hurry, to be flurried, to suffer mental emotion, a-yu lüt mä-kan-nin let not your heart be troubled; a-luu kä-sü sox kan now is my soul troubled J. 12. 27; kan-nün-sä sak-cin an agitated mind; — kan tün-tün to be flurried, to be troubled agitated; kan tüü tüü nön-ne to hurry away.

*a-kan* adj. hurried, a-kan iyök a h. business. — kan-lii adv. excitedly, nervously. — kan-tiät i. q. gat-tiät necessity, difficulty, kan-tiät-tön-sü iüyk i. q. gat-tiät-tön-sü iyök urgent business.


**kap** vb. (see also kip) to cover over, to envelop, to wrap round as garment, a-fiü kap to cover over corpse; to thatch (house); lop kap to cover with leaves; to silence by talk rii kap. — kap-püü s. the placentia when first presented with child during labour. — kap byj vb. to cover over g.

*a-kap* s. 1. a garment thrown over the body like a shawl or wrapped round the body (as in sleep), a wrapper; 2. the skin.

**kam** I. an obsolete f. see ka wo under ka II.

**kam** II. see iyak and ka.
kam III. vb. to sift, tī-i kam bām (he) is sifting flour see kram, kāk.

kam IV. kam-mā kam-mā unpassiveness, unsensitiveness i. q. mā de mā yēn-nī kam-mā kam-mā nōn to go along, regardless of anyone or anything; kam-mā kam-mā hrōn to rise up with fixed look as silly person.

kam V. adv. (fr. ka a deal, a little d?) 1. a little, a small quantity; — kam bo give (me) a little; — kam kūp a very little; — kam zōn only a little; — kam mā—ne not quite; kam mā-myin-ne not quite ripe; kam mā-ryu-ne not very good; kam mā-myin-ne not at all; kam-nīn gāi almost litly. "if a little more"; kam-nīn gāi hūm go tsam I almost caught him; — kam sū-gāi-ka or kam a-byek-ka within a short or little interval or space of time; — kam-tyān seldom M. 70; — kam-pat-ka in a short time, for a short t., shortly; — kam-pat-ren a short time since, lately; 2. also a great deal, a large quantity, hū kōm kam nyī he has bulk of money.

kām abbrev. fr. kam. kām-pat tyāt little time yet. a-kūp sān-nya ik kām-pat tyāt go a-yu dyep-ka bām-šō little children yet a little while I am with you. J. 13. 33.

*kam-pō T. skam-po adj. dry, zo kam-jo dry rice without any condiment.

kar vb. n. to twist, to curl as hair, as tail, as leaf.

kā-kar-ła adv. 1. twisted, curled, 2. hurriedly, hastily, suddenly, untimely, 3. nervously, excited, intemperate, impassionately. a-tsom kā-kar-ła curled hair; kā-kar-lä mak vb. to die suddenly; kā-kar-lä li vb. to speak in an excited, intemperate manner; kā-kar-lä nōn to go suddenly; kā-kar-lä kōtō to send off in a hasty manner; — sā-kar-lä adv. suddenly, hence startled, sū-kar-lä mak vb. to die suddenly, sū-kar-lä nūn li to be startled. kar kar or kar-rā kar-rā 1. twisting, twining, curling, writhing, spiral, kar-rā kar-rā dāk vb. to have spasmodic pains; kar-rā kar-rā tyām vb. to writhe, to gyrate (as snake), to kick convulsively as fowl when dying; kar-rā kar-rā mut vb. to twist, to curl. 2. kar-rā or kar-rā kar-rā hot-tempered, sak kar-rā lyāk vb. to be hot-tempered.

kār-kar-rā or kar-rā kar-rā 1. wriggling, writhing; 2. in passion, irascibly, extravagantly, kār-kar-rā tyām vb. to writhe, to wriggle; kār-kar-rā mut vb. to show passion, to be excited.

kyār (also kyer) vb. caus. of kar vb. 1. to twist up, to turn up as mustache; 2. to set (sun), tsūk kyār nōn the sun has set, tsūk-kyār kōn west; 3. in pass. sense: to be crooked as horn, tooth, claw; to be twisted, curled; — kar-rā kyār-rā adv. winding as road, meandering as river, rotatory, sinuous. kyār-kyār-rā adv. nervously, forcibly; kyār-kyār-rā čē-tūn mat vb. to endeavour with all one's might. — kyār-rā kyer-rā zigzag; — kā-kyār-bo adj. kā-kyār-lā adv. wry, oblique, uneven; bent double, worn out, shrivelled up, parched up, small and miserable-looking i. q. mak det-bo: zo mā-top-nā mat kā-kyār-bo nun-nōn thro' want of food I am famished; so-zān-nōn kā-kyār-lā nūn or ap-bam to be pinched orpered fr. cold; ban kā-kyār-lā nūn the knife is worn out; kā-ju kā-kyār-lā a thin pinched up dog; ōn kā-kyār-bo (or kā-kār-bo) a miserable wretched-looking boy; kā-kyār-lā a-jān-nā-bo a miserable wretch. — a-kār adj. twisted, curled.

kar T. skar s. in *kar-tsū T. skar-rtis s. astronomy, astrology, k. ts. kyāp to make an astronomical calculation, k. ts. kyāp-šūm-bo 1. a horoscope, 2. a calendar; k. ts. nak-šūm s. astrology, divination; k. ts. nak-šūm tsū vb. to divine, to cast nativities; k. ts. nak-šūm-tsū-bo or kar-tsū yām-bo or k. ts. myon-bo s. an astronomer.

kar T. dkar in:

kar-gyōn T. dkar-gyōn s. a sausage, lit. a whites s. i.opp. to nak-gyōn T. snag-gyōn.

kar-čo T. dkar-čyōgs s. the white or light side, see čo.
kar-jó s. a sort of curved knife, a reaping hook.

*kar-vo T. mgar-ba s. a smith; (körn-, pîn-jein-) kar-vo a gold- (silver-, black-) smith; applied to all spec. of woodpeckers k.-vo fo.

*kar-yó T. dkar-’gyal see kär-yá.

kal vb. to be crooked, 2. s. the hammer of gun; — kà-kal-là adv. turned, crooked, curved, kal-là kal-là adv. crooked, lane; kal-là kal-là lóm vb. to lump.

kal vb. to take refreshment; to make a light repast, to lunch, a-zóm kal vb. to take luncheon.

a-kal s. refreshment, luncheon, a slight repast during day.

kì s. cotton, genus Gossypium see küm-fót. kì nòk vb. to separate seed from c. kì je vb. to twist cotton, s. twisted cotton; kì-je dûm superior cloth; — kì tyâm vb. to wind c. into ball, s. a ball of c.; — kì fyer vb. to twist cotton or fixing them together, preparatory to twisting them together; — kì bri vb. to twist c., kì brím c.-thread; — kì ril vb. to roll c., s. a roll of c.; — kì vû or vôr to wind, to twist c. round hand; — kì şöp vb. to spin cotton; — kì iyôk vb. to make cotton fine with bow (t:iöö-iyöö q. v.) to card c.; — kì kyöm strong double twisted thread; — kì paí thick twisted c.; — kì fóm bad c.; — kì byol c. which has its seed, uncarded c.; — kì bryip short bad c.; — kì myöm c. not yet twisted (?).

Comp. kì kâ-fyär s. a spinning reel; — kì kyâr-kó s. a machine for cleansing c. of seed, a carding wheel; — kì-čûk s. c.-seed; — kì-tók s. a loom; — kì-den the warp of cloth; — kì-pôt the capsula of c., c.-pod; — kì byip carded c., which is separated fr. seed; — kì-mik the thread placed for the warp or woof, kì mik ti: tåk-tok kì mik-ka ti to behead Tbr.; — kì tsâm fine-twisted, well-drawn c.; — kì yâp quitted c., c. wool; — kì lak-do s. a bunch of spun c.; — kì lûn-jôn the fringe or unwoven part of the cloth cut off, when cloth is woven; — kì-lüt i. q. kì-čûk; — kì wô-mo s. a spindle.


kî, kî-m, a-kî explet. to fo, a-fo. kî fóm masticated.

kî vb. to prosecute, to sue for, to claim, to contend for, to dispute for, to engage with, to struggle, to gasp for. nyôt kî to claim and dispute for a field; lyaî kî to cl. a. d. for ground; hak kî só-ar kî to contend for fowls and goats; hak zo kî hrîp (or hrîp-lûn kî) for fowls to contend for grain; — a-sóm kî vb. to gasp for breath; kî da id., a-sóm kî-da id.

kim-bo s. a suitor, a claimant, litigation, dispute, altercation; kim-bo mat vb. to dispute, litigate.

kì in composition: kì-kô s. strength, power, capability, kì-kó mà-nyin-nûm-bo powerless. — kì-dék great distress, misery, pain; e bû-nûm tôp-lûn kì-dék zûk-bamsân-nû kà-sû dûn-ka di-wâ-o come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden Chr.

kit vb. 1. to snatch, to seize or take away by force, to divest of, kit bû-nûn to carry away by f., to depredate P.; kit lyô to take away; to-nûn lû a-re rem kû-sû lyaî-nûn kit mà-lyô-ne yân-là go kà-do bot-tûn a-re rem to no man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself J. 10. 18.

*ki T. skye (-ba) vb. to be born. *ki-wo to have remembrance when reborn (hrus) of actions in former life, hrûilûn kî-wo to be reborn and to retain remembrance of actions in former life.

ki-kyok (redupl.?) winding as road.

ki pyôn-zo s. a spec. of rice.

ki-lim s. an excrementious fluid ejected from the body of a spec. of ant, ki-lim tûk-fyîl s. that spec. of ant; ki-lim kî-nok variegated as cloth.

kûn s. the cry of dog (as when beaten) yelping, shrill (as voice), kûn-lû lik vb. to cry out as dog when beaten, to yelp, nyûm kûn a shrill voice.
kiň, a-kiň, nük-nũ a-kiň s. posterity.

kiň, a-kiň s. the forehead; kiň jóm šüm vb. to knit the brows, to frown. back of a knife; border of country, tree, hill, banks of river; corner of house li-kiň; hem of garment; margin of book čo-kiň; corner of nail; a neat, fine thing.

Comp. kiň-tsum (Skt. lañāte likhitam) “lines of forehead” s. fate, destiny, fortune; k.ts. kōk-ka lyān fate bears the blame; k.ts. nük-ie mat vb. to foretell one’s destiny; k.ts.-nũn to to be destined, to be hated; kũ-sũ kiň-tsum-nũn to yān go a-ba mak fate has decided that I die here P. a-do lá-yo kiň-tsum-ka bam to attribute your sins to fate. — good fortune, prosperity kũ-sũ k. ts. top-mā-o shall share my wealth; — elect of God in P. to kũ-sũ kiň-tsum-lā o-re-ka čo mā-o whosoever are of my (Tā-še’s elect are with me) P.; — kiň-tsum ryum good fortune, k.ts. ryum-bo fortunate; k.ts. a-jān s. misfortune; k.ts. jān-bo unfortunate; — kiň-tsum rūm the god of fortune P. — kiň-zāá Tbr. litly. the marks on the forehead, the Hindų tribe i.q. lum; sat-nõn, pūr-dū šit-bo. kiň-zāá-bo an Indian M. 132.

kiň-glōt adj. partially bald.

krit see under kiň.

krit explet. of mām meat.

kiň-fuk see fuk (and kiň?).

kiň; kiň kin dák vb. to have gripping pains (in stomach); tā-bāk-ka kin kiň dák to have spasmodic pains in stomach. kin-bũ s. a small insect destructive to clothes.

kip, a-kip s. a slight narrow shoot, a slender sprout, a picker; kũn-tson kip young head of Indian corn; uũ-kip a narrow branch of stream; ôm kip hrup vb. to sew a rent in cloth issuing from seam or another previous sewing. pā-kip or pūr-kip id.

kim s. a spec. of small dark-brown flying squirrel Sciupteros albourgus.

kir vb. to pick out, to scrape out with forefinger; kir-lũn dot vb. to pick out, to extricate with finger.

*kl T. ’kril-ba vb. to cling to, to hug, to clasp, to wind round, a-mo tük-tok-ka a-küp kil-bam the child clings to its’ mother’s neck: kil-tũn tük-čak mat vb. to embrace and kiss. P.

kil s. a screw, kil vui-lũn tyaŋ vb. to screw in screw; kil vui-lũn ak vb. to unscrew and take out.

kil-zo s. a spec. of rice.

kũ, kũ-m cfr. T. bskul-ba or ’gugs-pa vb. 1. to urge, to impel, to incite, to animate, to instigate, to cause, lũ-lã kũ to charge saying Ex. 1.22. ’iyok kũ to urge on work, to cause to do work; nā-var kũ to impel ship; riũ kũ to exhort, to impress upon; kũm gat nyĩ it is necessary to urge. ma-nyĩ kũ vb. to repeat the manĩ, to draw out them. 2. to play at the game of mik-māû or sũ-tũn bũk; to move the pieces at the game also called kũ nyũm to play a chess, drafts.

kũ vb. to pass away (as year), to expire (time), sā-’iyak kũ-nũn the day is wasted, has been lost; nam kũ-nũn the year has passed away.

kũk reduplic. of klyōp q.v.

kũk vb. to bow, to bend down, to incline downwards, lean forward to bow the head: a-’iyak kũk; a-pōt-sā a-limu-nũn kũn-sũ a-kũn kũk-nũn the branch of the tree is weighed down by the weight of the fruit. — kũk-’eyk-nyĩm-bo i.q. tā-gak Tbr.

*kũk T. bbuk (-pa) vb. to call out, to invoke; to summon, to assemble, to invite, to congregate, to convene, to assemble, zum-bo kũk 1. to convene an assembly. 2. to invite. pũn kũk vb. to convoke together, to convene together, to form a congress.

kũn praef. reduplicam. of kiň, kai, kom, kũn, kān, kyei, krũ, krom, krũ, kryũ, kryũ, klyom, klyûm, gai, gai, gryai; gryoi, glān, hān, hoũ, hom, kõn q.v.

-kũn, -k-iũn postp. see -ũn. mak-kũn dyeing, sāk-kũn admonition.

kũn s. a panther? M.
kün—kün-čőn-rik

kün s. the ridge (of house, mountain, nose etc.) W. 73 ("kang"); kün bról or hyók to cross ridge; kün ryak vb. to follow r., kün ryak-lá the direction of ridge, kün ryak-lá nón vb. to follow r., kün ryak-lá li zak vb. to build house parallel with ridge.
kün-tye-lá adv. sound noise of falling post; kün-tye-lá glyót nyón sound of falling p.
kün-mo fo s. the snow-cock.
küt redupl. of kat.
küt vb. feminam subjigere *küt T. skud see tuén-küt.
kül-mo old L. s. a thief, a thief; kül-mo fyán a thief and robber see tük-mo.
kün præf. 1. i. q. ká e. c. kün-nyem or kün-em i. q. ká-nyem; kün-no i. q. ká-no q. v.; kün-tyer i. q. ká-tyer; kün-tyóor i. q. ká-tyóor; kün-nóm see ká-nóm q. v.; kün-hlen i. q. ká-hlen; kün-hlyóm see ká-hlyam; kün-hlyón i. q. ká-hlyón; kün-sák i. q. ká-sák 2. reduplication of kán, gan, óyen.
-kuń, -k-un postp. used for -nün in the neg. imp. when the preceding final e. is k (lá kat) as mázuk-nün or mázuk-kün M. (corr. -ne is omitted and the fin. k before -ün reduplicated see má-ne).
kün s. a sort of fishnet, a plain net without the a-pót weights for sinking it: sün-lí kün; kün tset vb. to make a k.
kün, kün kán or kün-ná kün-ná 1. clouds of smoke, 2. intense black, kün-ná kün-ná di vb. to come in dense clouds (smoke) shining black, dark-red, a-nök k. k. jet-black. see kan.

*kün T. ryn s. a grape; *kün-čái T. rgun-čái s. wine J. 2. 3; kün-čái táo-bún či šiu-lú (he) drank of the wine and was drunken G. *kün-šú T. rgun-šú s. wine J. 15. 1.

*kün-ga ra-wa T. kun-dgá ra-ba s. 1. a school, a college, 2. a library.
kün-čét-rík s. a creeper used as to flavour bread.
kün-čón-rík s. a spec. of creeper.

kün-čőr-rik s. a spec. of creeper.
kün-nyel s. repetition see a-riel.
kün-tin s. long black pepper, Piper longum; k. t. rik s. the creeper of do.
kün-tíl s. 1. a small spec. of tük-mo tadpole, 2. a shrub.
kün-tu kün n. pr. of a tree.
*kün-tu zón-bo T. kun-tu bzaün-po n. pr. Samantabhadra P.
kün-tek kuń s. a spec. of figtree, see mön tā-ryón kün-tek; k. t. pót the fruit of k. a small fig-spec.
kün-tek rik or kük-t. rik s. a large creeper; k. t. pūm the bulbous root of k. used as a bitter tonic.
kün-tón s. a creeping plant, k. t. bi s. the leaves of k. used as vegetable.
kün-fil kuń s. a bush.
kün-fó s. a desire for drinking, imbibing, či k. t. dün-bo s. a wine-bibber; či k. t. d.-bo s. a great drinker of tea.
kün-fór rik s. a spec. of creeper Trichosanthes anguina, k. t. pót s. the fruit of T.
kün-fór fám-blyák s. butterfly, white with red and dark-edged wings.
kün-dap s. a seed-bearing grass, Job's tears, Coix lacryma. kün-dap lyak s. a necklace made from the seed of Coix lacryma.
kün-dń kuń s. a spec. of fig-tree Ficus macrophylla; k. d. pót the fruit of F. m., a small fig; see kün-dń; sá-guk.
kün-dü s. the egg-plant Solanum see a-pram, su-hor, fúí, nók, a-yań, hik-ti.
kün-dün see tůi-dün.
kün-du s. soft prepared hide, tanned leather, in opp. to kom-fun q. v. kün-du kom-fun tanned hide; kün-du gin leathern belt or throung; kün-du ba-gük leathern purse.
kün-do čon-qi "kundo chong-ge" s. Yuhina gularis W. in R. 213. see kün-rí č.
kün-dón s. the fig-tree, k. d. kuń; go-nün a-dom kün-dón-kuń sá-grüm-ka si yín li-ren hó den-ri-wañ-á because I said unto thee I saw thee under the fig-tree, believest thou? J. 1. 50. k. d.-pót 1. a spec.
of large fig, the fruit of k. dōū kuū; the fruit of the kūn-dīn is now called kūn-dōū; I have not seen the kūn-dōū for many years M. 2. Thr. the female breast.

kūn-dyām see kūn-dyom.

kūn-dyūt s. a spec. of plaut.

kūn-duyu s. dishonesty, fraud, deceit, duplicity, kūn-duyu mat vb. to be dishonest, to defraud, to cheat, to impose on, to deceive, kūn-duyu mat-bo s. a knave, a cheat, a rascal.

kūn-dyom s. a spec. of pā-am: kūn-d. pā-am Polygonum paniculatum; P. molle; kūn-dyom tīyol a nodule or the stem of the plant; k. d. tūy s. 1. a thicket of k. d. 2. name of place on road to Tūk-vūr.

*kūn-mo T. ṭkūn-ma i. q. kūt-mo.

kūn-tsap rīk n. pr. of a creeper.

kūn-tūsū s. name of vegetable, hryōk kūn-tūsū Hibiscus esculentus.

kūn-tsu 1. explet. to lum q. v. 2. kūn-tsu pā-no rip s. the marvel of Peru.

kūn-tsoh s. mais, Indian corn, Zea mays; there are the following species: kūn-tsoh pūr-vyet; k. ts. ya-kōr; k. ts. nā-dyām; k. ts. pā-lam suk-kyā; k. ts. kā-lup fya; k. ts. kūp; k. ts. pā-īy or pā-īyir; k. ts. kūn-dyom; k. ts. fya-k-nōp; k. ts. hūir; k. ts. gol-pya; k. ts. sūn-dūr; k. ts. gya-tso; k. ts. dum; k. ts. nōk; k. ts. sā-nar ēyit; k. ts. mīk-tak; k. ts. kān or rā-kuū. The head of maize bears several names acc. to its growth: kūn-tsoh ban kūp sāl the young head when first appearing; k. ts. a-bok the h. when seed commences to appear; k. ts. bok zuk; k. ts. tā-ji mik when the grain begins to get a little larger; k. ts. tā-jim mat; k. ts. pā-fyu mik when the g. begins to get a little firm: k. ts. pā-fyu mik mat; k. ts. tūn-bol hop mik when the grain has acquired firmness; k. ts. ral ryu head when ripe.

Comp. kūn-tsoh kīp young shoot from stem; kūn-tsoh kuū s. stem of L. c.; kūn-tsoh duk a young tender head of m.; kūn-tsoh pak the head of m.; kūn-tsoh pi the husk of m.; kūn-tsoh fop the skin round grain; kūn-tsoh mīk the grain of m.; kūn-tsoh mīk-tak a variegated head, some of the grain being white and some brown or black, also a spec. kūn-tsoh len s. a young shoot of head, besides the true head. kūn-tsoh hyū s. the grain of mais out of head; kūn-tsoh ium s. the beard of mais.

kūn-zom s. the thistle Carduus, the following species: k. z. hlo-sū; k. z. dain-sū; k. z. nōk; k. z. hū. see tūn-kuū bi.

kūn-ra (see rān) 1. handsome-worked, ornamented; kūn-ra ban or kūn-ra pā-yuk s. a damascene blade; kūn-ra sōr s. worked pattern in the plaiting of basket or the pattern of cloth spotted; kūn-ra sōr sā-iyak a short day? M. kūn-ra kūn-tyōń or pūm-tyōń (acc. W. kandā pan-thong the crested P. R. 204) the spotted hawk-eagle Limnaetus nepalensis acc. W. also L. kienerii. 2. a shrub Buddleia neemala, k. ra-bī the leaves of B. eaten as vegetable; kūn-ra bik-to a large spec.; kūn-ra bi or tūn-krōk s. a spec. of ferni; kūn-ra kū-nyem s. used sometimes improperly for the grain of kū-nyem q. v.

kūn-rañ the mustard plant, mustard Sinapis; k. r. nōk S. niger; k. r. pā-dyōr S. alba, the seeds rich in oil; the leaves used by the L.'s as a vegetable: kūn-rañ bi.

kūn-rū i. q. sūn-rū.

kūn-rū čōń-ge fo i. q. zon-rū čaiń-ge q. v. see kūn-do čōń-ge.

kūn-rūp bi (?; acc. Hooker 2, 47 kenroop bi) s. Dentaria.

kūn-lo s. a spec. of nettle, kūn-lo bi s. the leaves of k. used as vegetable.

kūn-lōk rīk s. 1. a wild creeper spec. Mimosa, kūn-lōk pōt s. the fruit of above, the root and seed used as a delagant in washing; the latter also after heating in fire and soaking in water for three or four days and then cooked is eaten. 2. Thr. the knee.

kūn lyak uń lyak Tbr. a necklace of green glass beads, see kuń-ūńi.

kūn-lyūm s. a spec. of Smilax, k. l. bi s. the leaves of k. l. used as vegetable.
kün-hrom—küp, a-küp

kün-hrom see pūn-hrom.
kün-süm s. a spec. of wild cucumber, Cucumis acutangulus.

kün-sel rik s. a creeper, kün-sel bi s. the leaves of k. ŋ, used as vegetable, pru kün-sel s. a certain plant.

küp, a-küp's. a child M. 28. ōn-küp 1. a little child; — a-küp zān childish M. 105; — a-küp-pūn a-mo-lem ōgen to whine after mother; — a-küp dim s. a doll. — 2. offspring, descendants. a-küp bo mo ōriu dat-tā dat tam vb. to be a pest to parents, to be a bad child; — kūp-nūm a-mo a-bo a-lit ōk i. q. bo mo tam-sūk gyim q. v. — a-küp dù s. labour-pains. — a-küp kā-ta zōn an only child; a-küp tā-ūyū kā-ta zōn kal nyi to have only one daughter; a-küp tā-ūyū tā-gri sam two daughters and one son; a-küp tā-gri tā-ūyū sam two sons and one daughter; — a-küp głyök s. a deaf and thumb child; kūp tek-bo s. the last ch. — (a-)kūp nūm-frān-bo the eldest son; (a-)kūp nūm-rān-bo the eldest daughter. — (a-)kūp bóū s. a bastard. — (a-)kūp byer s. twins. (a-)kūp byer gek to give birth to twins. — kūp zān a grandchild, kūp zōn tā-ūyū a grandchild. (a-)kūp yān s. a legitimate child; — (a-)kūp lām-bam-bo an adopted child, kūp-lām lyo to adopt a child. — kūp-lo s. a step-son or -daughter. — kūp šūū s. an only child. — a-kūp ōyēi tek-bo the fourth child. — a-kūp a-byek-bo the third child. — a-kūp a-zōn my own child (an expression of endearment of mother). — a-kūp a-klep-bo the second child.

kūp kyūū lyo vb. to pray to obtain children. — a-kūp gék i. q. a-kūp bū. — kūp-cōt i. q. ōyeū-cōt the amnium, kūp-cōt ōu or k. č. sōl the liquor amnii. — a-kūp nūm-bo having children; mū-nūm-nūm-bo childless. kūp nūm to tsāt the maturity of females. — a-kūp tōn-rōn to become barren, to cease from childbearing; — kūp-tyūl the secundines; — kūp-tiūn having children. — a-kūp ōt mat-ba vb. to foster an adopted child. — kūp-tor see tā-bāk. a-küp bū vb. to be pregnant s. child-birth; (the interest of money): to become due; kūp būn-bo pregnant. — a-küp bo a person having children; kūp-bo kūp-tiūn pater familias; — a-küp bye to vb. 1. to beget, 2. to place child on back. — kūp mat lōn to adopt, bring up a child M. 129. kūp-mo a woman whose generative powers are weak; — a-küp yem kōn vb. to warn a child; — a-küp yol vb. to miscarry; — kūp rōn-bo s. a nurse. — a-küp lyāk s. a cradle, a baby's clothes; a-küp lyāk mat vb. to rock a child; — kūp sōl i. q. ōyeū sōl — kūp ōyēi s. a woman having great generative powers, prolific. — 3. creatures, men zōn kūp Hind. admi; simply an expletive tā-gri tā-ūyū kūp males and females, rōn-kūp a Lepcha, sometimes also used in a familiar affectionation or compassing sense. 4. the young of any animal, a cub see kā-ju kūp; 5. horizontal root see buk kūp, a-kūp lōn to branch off said of stalk of corn; 6. profit, interest of money opp. mo M. 129; a-kūp plām-bo adj. profitable; a-kūp mā-plām-nūm-bo profitless; a-kūp kā vb. to charge interest; — 7. kūp affixed to words gives the signification of small, little opp. mo see 1. rōn-nyūt ōn kūp; ŋāp kūp Phoenix acaulis; advly. simply, only, merely, kā-ta kūp one, only one; alone, quite solitary; kā-ta mū kūp the body alone, one'self alone; a-tet kūp only this; a-nam kūp this year only; — 8. a diacritical mark, vowel M. 3. — point see nūn-dō kūp s. v. nyi.

Deriv. tam-kūp s. anything small, a little one, a kid; f. k. màn s. a foetus not full grown in womb or the shell: the flesh of any young animal; f. k. màn gek vb. to have a premature birth; f. k. màn ta-ba a-krīk yak to eat the flesh of very small animals causes titulation of the jaws i. e. disgust.

kūm praeaf. 1. i. q. kā- q. v. kūm-nyūm see kā-nyūm. 2. often confused with pūm or pūn- q. v. kūm-tyūn see pūn-t. etc. 3. reduplicat. of kom, kram, krom, klyōm,
gän, gram, gryóm see also kūn. 4. prefix of unknown s. see küm-yû küm-ši jocularly, with s. yû and ū; küm-yo küm-ba virtue s. yo and ba; in s. of “backwards” (?) küm-tūl, küm-tal see tül and tal. bìl. küm-bal, küm-hyûr, küm-šiū.

küm adj. arched, concave, vaulted, s. a small cave or arch as under rock, küm küm ham-bo.

küm-nel explet. to küm-tal s. tal.

küm-fyûn see pûn-fyûn.

küm-dak see nûm-dak.

küm-duû pr. T. gûn other, another, a different person or thing; küm-duû küm-duû others, various; küm-duû küm-bak other, another, pà-no kûp gek-lûn viû küm-duû ñu-lî mà-bi-ne when the kings sou was born nothing else was spoken of. P. kûm-duû(s-û) mà-dok-ne unequalled, incomparable, unique.

küm-fôt s. the cotton-plant Gossypium: küm-fôt ki s. the cotton of do.; küm-fôt ki do vb. to pick cotton: küm-fôt pi s. the pod of do.

küm-bak explet. to küm-duû q. v.

küm-bal s. a bag slung over shoulder for holding things, küm-bal tûn-gîp s. a knapsack, a couriers bag. küm-bal kuû s. name of tree Clerodendrum infortunatum, küm-bal vîp s. red flower of Cl.; küm-bal nök Cl. urticaifolium. küm-bal nûk kuû s. a spec. Clerodendrum?

küm-bû zo s. a spec. of rice.

küm-bu s. a slave, a bondsman, küm-bu küm-bûû s. id.

küm-bo mûn s. a spec. of millet?

küm-bôn explet. of küm-bu.

küm-byoûn see pûm-byûn.

küm-brôn kuû see brôn.

küm-blûk see blûk. flûk.

küm-zor see pûm-zor.

küm-hyûr s. the occiput of head: k. h. hom s. the base of o., the nape of neck.

küm-šiû or küm-šûû s. upper part of back between shoulders.

kûr- pref. 1. i. q. kâ-; kûr-čûn, kûr-jaû, kûr-tuân, kûr-bûm, kûr-tak-fo; kûr-tyûr, kûr-hryo-fo; see under kû-. 2. incorr. for tûr: kûr-wûm for tûr-r. 3. reduplication of kar q. v. 4. deriv. fr. T. sâr? prefixed in s. of starlight, brightness. asterise of notched stick (?) royalty etc., front-part etc.

kûr see kar vb. to be warm, passionate: kûr-ûra adv. with ardour; iûk kûr-û mût vb. to work with ardour.

kûr-ki; incorr. for kûr-ki see kor.

kûr-kûn s. the outer side of bent article as of tree, the ridged side of anything in opp. to kûr-go.

kûr-kuû incorr. f. kûr-k.

kûr-ki see kûr-ki? kûr-û tiûp vb. to be close, niggardly.

kûr-gû (kûr- 4.?) s. the breast, the chest; ûn o-re-nûn iyesû-ûs kûr-gû-ka tiûp-lûl ûi he then lying on Jesus' breast saith unto him J. 13. 25. kûr-gû sû-bûr sû-bûr vb. to expand chest.

Comp. kûr-gû tiûk-blyûn s. side or depth of b.; kûr-gû lyûûn s. breath of chest; kûr-gû hrit s. the sternum.

kûr-go s. the lower inner side of a bent (ridged) article as of (bent) tree in opp. to kûr-ûû.

kûr-goûk s. fruit of any of the spec. of wild plantain-trees. wild plantain fruit. see tyûn-mo foûm-lûm.

kûr-gûû s. pretence, sham; k. g. kyûp or mat vb. to pretend. to sham, to feign, mû-û-û-û kûr-gûû kyûp vb. to p. not to know; mik-sap kûr-gûû kyûp vb. to feign blindness: dû kûr-gûû kyûp or dûk or mat vb. to sham illness. dûk k. g. mat-bo s. a maligner.

kûr-gûûn see kûr-gûûn.

kûr-nûk s. a wild goose.

kûr-čûn rik s. a creeper, a spec. of Catechu? kûr-čûn mût s. the bulb of do. (bitter); kûr-čûn tiûp vb. to be stingly, niggardly Tbr.; kûr-čûn tiûp-bo s. a miser, a niggard.

kûr-nyût s. n. pr. of the fourth month, kûr-nyût-nûm M. 141.

kûr-tût s. rejoicings, festivities; kûr-tût mat-ûnû kûk vb. to assemble a party for festivity.
2) ti-ny (jnz

refulgent, luminous, assembled together: noble.

is like plantains; Musa, Musa is all separated.

youlig

flock of fowls etc.

of business, 3. a spec. of butterfly.

head of pl.

a cheerful old man.

k İstanbul


day (from fear etc. as women, children), to screech.

vi the space at the end of sloping roof, gable.

*kür-vo i. q. kar-vo.

the front, kür-vöö-ka in the front; kür-vöö kön the front-direction; kür-vöö kön-li pok vb. to fall frontwise. kür-vöö tük vb. to make a stand in front, to oppose, to withstand, to resist; kür-vöö tük-küün s. resistance; opposition. kür-vöö tük-küün nän vb. to make resistance. the bosom, breast. in hü lo-krük-süü kat-mü sü-re öyesu-nün gü-bam-bo re öyesu-sä kür-vöö-ka työp da now there was leaning on Jesus’ bosom one of his disciples, whom J. loved J. 13. 23. see kür-gü; kür-vöö döp opposite, face to face; kür-vöö döp nän to be directly opposite.— kür-vöö-lem adv. frontwards before, towards; kür-vöö-lem nän vb. to sit opposite.— 2. advly. towards, süün-gey-lem kür-vöö van turn towards Buddha.— 3. the presence of person, pü-no-sü kür-vöö-ka nöü to go into presence of king. — attachment, favour, kür-vöö mat or mat nän vb. to sit facing, to show favour; kür-vöö van to be favourable, to show attachment; kür-vöö van vb. to turn away from, to show displeasure, disinclination towards, to display, to show repugnance, antipathy, detest. — 4. the

kür-tán s. a salute, an honorary salute; kür-tán mat vb. to give an h. s.

kür-tyák s. flattering, palpitating; kür-tyák-lä li vb. to feel palpitation.

kür-tyu s. the dewlap of cow, the wattle of fowls etc.

kür-tak s. a minister of state, a prime-minister, k. t. kür-büm id. P., pü-on kür-tak-süü the public m.’s; sü-göö kür-tak-süü the private m.’s; ka-län kür-tak krut mä-rik-nün-sä pe lye giü nä tük-po kür-tü ka hlyöt to-wüü-re tä-do tì-do öt-nöö-re zöö giin when a minister and the officers do not agree (metaphorically speaking) it is like unto string the plaighting of which is all separated.

kür-fü-tip or kür-tu-tip s. the epiglottis.

kür-dä s. a spec. of frog: kür-dä tät-lük.

kür-dän adj. ruddy as ripe fruit, kür-dän kür-söö 1. ruddy, rosy, rosy cheeked; 2. applied also to persons of quality assembled together: bright, brilliant, splendid; 3. illustrious, distinguished, noble.

kür-duün adj. 1. bright as star, brilliant, refulgent, luminous, 2. explet. of sü-hör star P. 3. cheerful, vivacious, blithsome; pü-nyüm kür-duün s. a cheerful old man.

kür-duün incorr. f. kül-duün q. v.

kür-doö s. a plantain, k. d. kuü; genus Musa, Musa nepalensis. kür-doö göö s. the stalk on which the fruit clusters; kür-doö nyüün s. a head or cluster of plantains; kür-doö pak a single pl.; kür-doö póö s. the pl. fruit; kür-doö brüü s. a young head of pl. kür-doö tam-blyük s. a spec. of butterfly.

kür-nap see nap.

kür-byek s. pudendum puerili aut puellulae.

kür-möl s. freckles of face, sentigo, also ephelis or any similar slight alteration of pigment.

kür-möm s. an assembly, meeting, committee, board, council; kür-möm cök s. a frequenter of public meetings, a man of business, hü kür-möm cök mä-myöö-nüm-bo he is not a man of business.

kür-yák-fo see nüm-böö.

kür-yän explet. of kür-vei.

kür-hám-fo (W. kar-rha-öm Garrulax pectoralis W. 211; tho kar-rhyüm Garrulus bispecularis W. 210) acc. M.: the white-spotted laughing thrush, Garrulax ocellatus, applied also to several other specce. of do.

kür-ham-lä adv. projecting M.

kür-hün s. a scraper, an adze.

kür-höp s. the palate of mouth; 2. the gills of fish.

kür-vát rik s. spec. of creeper.

kür-va s. a spec. of Catechu kür-va kür-cä.

kür-vei kür-yöö s. a shrill tone, kür-vei (kür-yöö) lik vb. to call out in a shrill tone (from fear etc. as women, children), to screech.

kür-vi the space at the end of sloping roof, gable.

kür-vöö s. 1. the front, kür-vöö-ka in the front; kür-vöö kön the front-direction; kür-vöö kön-li pok vb. to fall frontwise. kür-vöö tük vb. to make a stand in front, to oppose, to withstand, to resist; kür-vöö tük-küün s. resistance; opposition. kür-vöö tük-küün nän vb. to make resistance. the bosom, breast. in hü lo-krük-süü kat-mü sü-re öyesu-nün gü-bam-bo re öyesu-sä kür-vöö-ka työp da now there was leaning on Jesus’ bosom one of his disciples, whom J. loved J. 13. 23. see kür-gü; kür-vöö döp opposite, face to face; kür-vöö döp nän to be directly opposite.— kür-vöö-lem adv. frontwards before, towards; kür-vöö-lem nän vb. to sit opposite.— 2. advly. towards, süün-gey-lem kür-vöö van turn towards Buddha.— 3. the presence of person, pü-no-sü kür-vöö-ka nöü to go into presence of king. — attachment, favours, kür-vöö mat or mat nän vb. to sit facing, to show favours; kür-vöö van to be favourable, to show attachment; kür-vöö van vb. to turn away from, to show displeasure, disinclination towards, to display, to show repugnance, antipathy, detest. — 4. the
present time, kūr-vōt klo-lā ūāk or ċǐū vb. to think only of the present; kūr-vōt tā-gum ċǐū to think of future as well as present consequences. — 5. good, righteous in opp. to tā-gum kōn.

kūr-vōt adj. black and white generally said of stripes, striped.

kūr-vyo or kā-vyo s. a sort of basket for catching fish; it is placed near a water-fall or where fish are obliged to jump, when they fall into the basket; kūr-vyo ļyān vb. to fix k. v.

kūr-sāk s. 1. part of dress, which covers breast; kūr-sāk-ka tāp vb. to place in bosom Ex. 2. female’s breast, udder of cow Tbr.

kūr-son adj. hairy, hirsute. kūr-son gya hairy; kūr-son nyin-bo a h. person. kūr-son tām-blyāk s. a spec. butterfly M.

kūr-sōn see sōn and kūr-dū; kūr-sōn kūr-dū adj. 1. bright as star; 2. cheerful, jovial, radiant; 3. gorgeous, glittering as assemblage of people; kūr-sōn 1. bright, lucid, n. pr. of 5th month M. 141. 2. s. a planet: sū-hör kūr-sōn. 3. the morning star see kūr-nāp; kūr-sōn tūk-ṣim-bo a comet; kūr-sōn ḥup s. a spec. of air-plant (orchid); kūr-sōn tām-blyāk s. a spec. of butterfly.

kūr-šīn see šīn.

kūr-āyāk see nūm-bōnī.

kūr-āyōt-fo s. a certain bird.

kūl- prefix 1. i. q. kū-; kūl-tyām, kūl-dīī etc. see kā-. 2. i. q. kūr-; kūl-ṭī-ṭīp. 3. pref. in sense of downwards, reverse? see dāk, dāyāk.

kūl-čā i. q. lī-čā s. the uvula.

kūl-dāk i. q. pūl-dāk a spec. frog.

kūl-dāt s. wagging head a game of children, kūl-dāt mat vb. to wag head; kūl-dāt bik s. derived from the motion of the head, a coleopterous insect.

kūl-dāyāk s. a shallow hole, ūn k. d. a pool of water.

kūl-dyōk plump into k. d.-lā klo vb. to fall plump into.

kūl-dyok see kā-dyāk.

ku, a-ku T. ā-ku, ku-bo s. a paternal uncle, a-ku kūp s. a paternal cousin.

ku, a-ku s. the growth of previous year, said of grain.

ku i. q. rū-ku s. a store, a provision, a stock of grains; zo ku tāu vb. to lay up a store of provision.

*ku T. sku 1. hon. body or person of great man pi-no ku the p. of king. 2. an image, a picture; ku zūk vb. to make an image; — ku sān kyōp vb. to gild or plate an image; — ku pi vb. to draw a picture; — ku tō-nūn pi vb. to paint a p. Comp. *ku-krē T. sku-bōgre (erb) hon. to grow old L. gan nōn; ku-krem-bo sūn vb. hon. to remember. — *ku-gōū T. sku-lān s. hon. sepulchre, a tomb. — *ku-nū T. sku-siōn s. hon. an old man an aged person. — *ku-čāt T. sku-jōd s. good conduct, merit, virtue, honesty, ku-čāt-bo or k.-č. mat-bo, ku-čāt nan yuen-bo an upright well behaved person; ku mū-čāt-ne vb. to behave ill, to act unworthy. — *ku-re T. sku ċas s. hon. personal property. — *ku-čōn T. sku-čān hon. s. a present sent to a sick man with message of sympathy; condolence; a present, a gift ku čōn pi vb. to present gift. — *ku-jo T. sku-jo hon. a master, lord, chief. — *ku-jon T. sku-γzōn hon. s. a young man, a young gentleman. — *ku-tēn T. sku-rten s. a figure, a symbol, a type, an emblem. a representation. — *ku-to T. sku-stod hon. s. the belly L. tā-bāk. — *ku tōn T. sku-taṁ s. 1. a large picture, 2. a spec. of butterfly. — *ku-duṁ T. sku-gu-dū s. hon. lit. “the bone of body” hon. the son of great man, a prince, the son of Lama; a skeleton; relics. — *kum-dūn T. sku-mdun hon. s. the presence of king or great man. — *kum-dūn čō T. sku-mdun mič to repair to the presence of do. kum-dūn čō-so hon. (I) shall go to you. — *ku-dent T. sku-ilan s. a deputy, a representative, a viceroy. — *ku-bum T. sku-bum s. a shrine, a tomb, a sarcophagus, a cenotaph. — *ku-miū T. sku-miū s. hon. the title of king majesty. — *ku-ta’il T. sku-meta s. L. vr hon. blood. — *ku-tyō T. sku-tāb s. hon. 1. an ambassador, a messenger
of king, 2. a deputy, a viceregent. — *ku-zu T. sku-gzugs hon. 1. the person or body of king, great man. — *ku-rim or ku-ryim T. sku-rim s. "respectful ceremony" the exorcising of evil spirit by lama, in Tibet used for "respect, honour"; mūn ku-rim mat vb. to exorcise evil spirit by propitiatory offering. — *ku rim yin s. fee for exorcising. — *ku-ró T. ska-rags or sku-r. s. a belt, a girdle. — *ku sum T. sku gsum Skt. trikāya. — *ku só T. sku-shogs s. hon. an honorary title, lord, master. — *ku só T. sku-ša s. hon. the flesh of great man.

ku, būk-ku s. the navel.

*ku T. gud s. loss, detriment, ku zāk vb. to suffer loss.

*ku, a-ku T. gus-po adj. highprised, dear, expensive, a-ku tó vb. to get little from your money; ku nön it has become dear, the price has risen.

*ku T. "gugs-pa vb. to invoke or pray aloud to God, to call the name of the lord.

ku-mu s. a sort of basket for carrying rice etc.

ku-mo s. a lady a grandee (female) an abbess.

*ku mók T. rku theft and mag (-pa) son-in-law s. a man who has not paid his marriage-fee; ku mók myök a son-in-law, who has not paid his marriage-fee.

kuk vb. to rake, to scrape or draw towards self as with stick; to hoe super-ficially; to pitch with a stick; to pull upwards with hook; to ladder, to spoon out, to hit with stick, to bat; to toss as bull with horns. kuk dyin vb. to toss.

kuń vb. 1. to agree, to accord with; kuń b'am vb. to agree, to be of one mind k. čöm to be accordant; 2. to be proper ma-kuń-niün-si iyok mat vb. to do what is improper. kuń-til vb. to feel according to the cause, to feel sympathy; hó sak-ilák sám gó go-ru'i go kuń tí-líü sś-so whether you grieve or rejoice I shall in accordance feel with you. hú fat-tiün-ren kuń-tíl sak-ilák he lost and therefore felt sorrowful.

kuń s. 1. a tree kuń liün id. M. 137. H. I, 306. Tbr.: sā-śim T. šii; kün-döö-kuń a figtree J. — kuń-ji kuń a figtree applied to Ficus bengalensis and several other species. — kuń a-zo ryu mâ ryu a-pót tyak the goodness of the tree is known by its fruit. — kuń groi a hollow tree. — kuń dyön a small sized tree, a young tree. — kuń niün s. a branching, wide-spread tree. — kuń miün an old dry tree; kuń-miün zón-bo said of a very old man without descendants Tbr. — kuń mlam a doťtard Tbr. — kuń śim a dry tree. — kuń iyon a rotten t. — kuń a-zum a live t. — kuń hlem nöl to clear tree's away for field. — 2. stalk, the stalk of corn etc. — 3. pole kuń kuń the pole of tent. — stock sā-dyīr mi-sā kuń q.v. — 4. wood kuń-sū wooden or belonging to w. kuń liün šun-nian 1. to become stiff like wood (said of dead person) Tbr. 2. also to be very tough not to die as old man Tbr. — kuń bık zāü said of ban when very blunt. — kuń gšiü solid wood.

— kuń ju green w. — kuń tsöü hard w. — kuń al soft w.

Comp. kuń-kám s. a block of wood used as a seat. — kuń-küp s. a young tree. — kuń kır-kıń the outer side of a bent tree, kuń kır-go the inner side of a bent tree, kuń kır-go tyat-tā cut the tree on inner side of curve. — kuń klöp a chip of wood; — kuń-gol hlo Parb. Jalapahār n. pr. of a mountain W. 58. kuń-gol hlo "a tree fallen or upset" W. 64. — kuń-gri s. a bare twig of tree; kuń gri-ka fo a-liü tsát ſan-nyi si a-liü kam-pat-ka lyai liü lám-nön the bird is now seen on the twig and presently has flown away; kuń-gri-ka fo tsát ſan-nyi-sü kyet má-nyin-ne there is no difference between him and bird perched on a twig said in reference to a person in any doubtful c. as in illness, whether a man would live or die, being like a bird on a twig, that might fly away at any moment. — kuń-glyai s. stem of t. — kuń-čur s. a notch in t. — kuń-juk s. a sprout from t. old
or cut down. — *kuś-juk 1.ān-juk 1id. to shoot out. — *kuś-nyak s. a shoot. —
kuś tūk-brōl s. space between roots and tree. — *kuś tyōn the buttresses of t. —
kuś dyaō s. a bush, kuś dyaō ēnk-būn from amidst of a bush Ex. — kuś pū-
tīū a stick. — kuś pū-tūn a staff. — *kuś pū-(pūn)-ten a parasite plant. — kuś pāk
s. a stump of t. standing. — kuś pū s. the bark. — *kuś poū-bo s. a box, a coffin.
— kuś pōt yim-bo a fruit-tree, kuś pōt mā-yā-nūm-bo a tree which does not bear
fruit. — *kuś bān, kuś a-bān 1 s. the trunks of the tree, the base of the tree, kuś a-bān
a-yāk vaū-lūn tyai bam-re zōn bū to make use of language as if one was
planting a tree upside down with its head in the ground. *kuś-bān n. pr. of a
Lepcha-village W. 71. “tree-foundation”.
— kuś-brāũ; kuś-brōn a cluster of young
shoots from t. — *kuś-fōr see for. —
kuś-rīk s. a creeper, a climber. — kuś-li s.
the seed of t. — *kuś-lūt s. the heart of t.
— *kuś-hyo s. the gum of tree. kuś-hyo
lyak necklace made of g. — kuś klan fo
s. “the tree-climber” spec. Sitta. — kuś-sōr
s. the grain of wood, kuś-sōr vyak-lā čit
to split w. in direction of g.; kuś-sōr
vyak-lā čit to cut against g.; — kuś-sāu
explet. to lāu. — kuś-sūn s. a splinter.
— kuś a-fya the roots of tree, kuś a-fya-
nīn ak vb. to root up tree. — kuś-oōn [T. šū-n-rta] s. a carriage, cart, vehicle, k. o.
kō-lō the wheel, k. o. zo-bo a carriage-
maker, k. o. kuś-bo or kuś-bo s. a coach-
man, carter.

Deriv. a-kuś s. 1. a small tree, a bush,
ko-gro a-kuś s. a rose-bush; 2. the tree
of umbrella; 3. a large link in chain;
4. (incorr. see koṅ) the hem of garment:
to-go a-kuś.

kuṇ see tiūn-kuṇ tiūn-lā and mā-(mūn-)
kuṇ; kuṇ uā s. a green glass bead Tbr.
kut vb. to rule a line; kut-tōm-bo a
line; til-lā kut tōm-bo an unwritten book;
čō kut-tōm-bo a ruled book.
kut s. chameleon or a saurian spec.;
kut lūm-bū s. a cock Tbr.

kum vb. to bind round as with hoop,
to gird round; kum-bo s. a hoop, a circular
binding, a girdle. a-kum s. 1. frame
of anything. 2. the edging of anything; see
tāl.

*kum see ku.

*kur s. T. gur tent; kur-čuk-ka within
his tent (i.; kur tōk vb. to pitch a tent;
kur rāt vb. to strike t.

Comp. kur-kuṇ s. the pole of t.; *kur
cok T. gur-mūg s. a superb tent, taber-
nacle; kur tūk-po s. the ropes of t.; kur
tūn-γyōp or k. ya-lō the kanauts.
the walls of tent, the curtains: *kur tōk T.
gur-tag s. the fly of tent: *kur jū-bo T.
g-pur-bo s. the t-pegs: *kur-sīn T. šīn
s. the pole of t.; kur-raūn s. the feast of
tabernacles J. T. 2.

*kur-gum T. gur-kum s. saffron.

*kur-mo T. skur-na s. a present lak-tō,
kur-mo klōū vb. to send a pr.
kul vb. to be surrounded, encircled
with (as halo) lāi-vo-ka tiūn-kuṇ kul-bam
the moon is surrounded by a halo.

Deriv. a-kul 1. adj. encircled with,
 surrounded with, 2. s. a circular support;
a girdle see a-nōl; tōn-kul anything sur-
rounded by a halo or with anything en-
circled; see kum.

*ke T. gal adj. important, urgent; s.
importance. *ke či T. gal če important
business, ke mā-či-ne or ke či mā-nyin-ne
it is not urgent, it is of no consequence.

*ke T. ĝegs, skēgs s. hurt, damage,
misfortune; ke zāk vb. to fall into trouble,
to receive damage, injury.

*ke T. ĝegs s. delay, hindrance, stop-
ping, protraction; so-nap ke mā-nyin-ne
it will be soon night; nōn sāu ke mā-
nyin-ne to make no delay in going, to
be soon ready to go.

*ke-yo T. bskyd and myγs swift,
very quick P.

ke-bo s. a dynasty, government, rule,
power; ke-bo zōu a powerful government;
ke-bo lūk vb. to raise a dynasty; ke-
bo ru-bo kūp s. the subjects of a
government.
*ke-ma* T. *kye-mo* adj. cheap.
*ke-n, a-ke-n* i. q. *a-ka-n* single.
*ke-p, a-ke-p* s. a young sucker see *kī-p, a-kī-p.*

**ko** s. T. *gos* coat in opp. *dūm* q.v. eye-k-sūn-nūn ... hū dūm-pān lyō-λūn a-ku fū-li eye k rel-lēi rel-lēi kor-ka a-ka kat mat in ko-ren lī lye in ko-re mā-krap-nūn a-tōn-nūn _pago-kā tōm-bo gīn then the soldiers took his garments and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam woven from top throughout J. 19. 23; clerical garments; — in comp. silk; *ko-ten* T. *gos-čen* silk, woven cloth; *ko-čen eča nak-mo satin M.; *ko-čen pu-mo* velvet M.; *ko-mo* a great cloth.

**ko** s. T. *ko* leather; *ko čōp T. ko čāb* s. a leathern belt (belt and buckle).

*ko* vb. to be muddy, thick (water etc.); *uū ko da* thick, muddy water; *ko-λū* mat vb. to thicken as soup, porridge etc., to incrassate. *a-kom* adj. thick (as watersoup).

*ko, a-ko* s. a kind of earring worn by women only; *a-ko tī* vb. to wear an earring.

*ko* see *tyak-ko.*

**ko** 1. T. *go-ba* vb. to understand, to comprehend, to be cunning, to know; 2. T. *go* s. comprehension, understanding, counsel, advice, admonition; *ko-nyim-bo* s. a person quick in understanding, *ko mā-nyin-nīm-bo* a p. slow in understanding, illiterate, ignorant. — *ko nyi-li* mat-tū-o know, understand; — *ko čīk byi* vb. to explain, to advice, to give counsel; čo ko čīk byi vb. to explain, to expound. — *ko tyak* vb. to receive advice see *tyak.*

Comp. *ko-pap* s. explanation *ko-pap byi* or *dūn* vb. to explain, to expound, to interpret; — *ko-lo* T. *go-blo* s. understanding, comprehension, ability of doing anything; talent, wisdom, power; *ko-lo gyu-bo* an intelligent person, or a p. having knowledge of, a sage, a philosopher. hū-nūn ko-lo mī-gyu-ne he can do nothing. — *ko-lo mā-kū-ne* to have no capacity for, to have no understanding, to be powerless, *ban nyī gūn, biu-nūn ko-lo mā-kū-ne* if you have a ban, the snake can do nothing; — *ko-lo mā-yū-ne* not to know, to be ignorant of; — *ko-lo kiyōn-nōn* the understanding is bewildered; — *ko-lōi* (lit. receiving knowledge) s. understanding, intellect, comprehension; ability, power; *ko-lōi nyīm-bo* a person of good understanding, adj. sagacious; *ko-lōi mā-nyin-nūm-bo* a p. of slow comprehension, weak understanding.

**ko-grō, ko-grō-kuṇ** s. a sort of tree see *pūr-gu ko-grō vīp*; the flower of the above used to decorate the altar at the offerings to the deity; 2. the rose Rosa, *ko-grō a-kuṇ* s. a rose-bush.

*ko-grō* (-zo) s. a spec. of grain i. q. *tsōī-grō* or *tsōī-zo.*

*ko-če ko-če* interj. mercy!

*ko-juk gē-bo fo* s. a spec. of eagle acc. M.; T. *kiyab-jjug dge-bā?*

*ko yōn* s. liberty, independence, liberty, *ko yōn* bam to be at liberty.

*ko-lum* s. 1. impotent or having the appearance of impotence; *tū-iyī ko-lum* s. a barren woman 2. i. q. *tyaū-mo* an elephant with large body and small tusks hence inferred, that he is weak in sexual powers.

*ko-hi* (Parb. *kohi*) s. an eagle acc. M. Haliaetus leucogaster; *pa-žū ko-hi* id.

*ko-hol* s. (Newāri: *kahāl*) a trumpet a bugle, a horn, *ko-hol tōp* vb. to play a clarion, *ko-hōl mūt* vb. to blow a t.: *ko-hol mūt-bo* s. a trumpeter. *ko-hōl pū-lit (a-re-pāi gīn jam)* kōn rō rik-būn ma to band instruments simultaneously i.e. in tune: *mlo-kōn lōt rik-bū fo* vb. to place things regularly.

*ko-wīn* or *ko-reeṇ* s. a spec. of cicada.

*ko* vb. to copy, to transcribe *kōk lūn* pi.

*kok, a-kok* adj. 1. old and tough said of birds, *hīk kok;* birdlime *iōjok kok* etc. 2. the outer part of bamboo. *pi-kok* the stipules of grasses, trees etc.

*kok; kūk-ki kok-ki* sound as of beating;
kük-ků kok-kū bük vb. to beat with numerous sounding blows.

köň vb. to be bent a little, to incline to one side, to be out of the perpendicular; kūn-koń-li adv. aquiline as nose, curved.

köň acc. W. 65 highest or preeminent köń-lo-chū T. kūn-čen dzō-ña n. pr. of a mountain W. 58 “the highest curtain of the snow” n. pr. of a god, the g. of the m. W. 65 s. the collar of the cloth ta-go köň.

*Köň T. skoň s. the body of slaughtered animals, spoken especially with reference to the animal slaughtered as offering to muń; rūm fat-ba köń kat fat at the time of sacrificing to God an animal was sacrificed, applied also to the body of man or beast.

*Köń-bu T. skań-pu s. a small bowl, a cup.

kot expletive to fūt: tam-kot explet. to tam-nyōt q. v.

kot, a-kot adj. 1. offensive, filthy, bad (said of smell), 2. burnt flesh or hair; a-kot fūn or mat to burn flesh or hair; a-kot nōm smell of burnt flesh; kot ri-nōm s. an empyreumatic smell. — tam-kot s. anything burnt or parched bearing smell as of burnt meat.

kon kon flights as of clouds, whiffs as of smoke, smell; pūm-byōn kon kon di clouds to come in flights; mi kan kon kon li smoke to come in whiffs; see kan kan.

*Kon-čok T. dkon-mćog s. the Buddhist Triratna P. the supreme being, God.

kop vb. to join, to fasten as by placing a piece on each side of, to fix together; an-tō kat-nūm kat-ka kop to fix boards on upon the other; kop-lūň dam to fix together.

kop vb. to be slow in anything, to be tardy, sluggish, to be lazy, to be inactive, to be indolent, supine, inert. — kop-bo s. an indolent lazy person; a dawdle, a person slow in anything; — zuk-ba kop-bam to be a dawdle; riń li-ba kop-bam etc.; kop-pi kop-pi lōm vb. to walk lazily, sluggishly along.

kop; (see kon, kan) kop-pi kop-pi puffs as of smoke, k. k. di to come in puffs.

kom vb. 1. to put over shoulders as shawl; dūm kom s. a shawl, dūm kom kom to put on shawls (women in opp. pa male). 2. to embrace round, to meet round, to unite round. — kūm-kom-li adv. covered over, wrapped up (as man in cloak), 2. (see kūn-koń-li) bent down. also kūn-kom-li. — kyom caus. to wrestle, to embrace; a-kyom s. wrestling, a-kyom mat vb. to wrestle.

kom, a-kom see ko.

kom, pā-kom or pūr-kom s. a frame work filled with earth made in raised houses for a fireplace; a hearth stone, fireplace.

kom-bo, kom-tun s. leather (untanned), hide; kom-bo hra-nōn (girl) to have lost her virginitity Tbr.

*Kor T. skor, kor; skor-ba see *kor. *kor T. skor s. 1. circle; kor-ka adv. around, a cycle; lo-kor a c. of years, da-kor a c. of months, ša-kor a c. of weeks i. e. a month, za-kor a c. of days i. e. a week.

2. theme, subject; kor-ka adv. on account of, for the sake of in mi-nō ki-ta kor-ka mā-go-ne and not for that nation only J. 11. 52; according to, resembling, like.

*Kor T. skor-ba vb. to go round, to encompass, to surround, to encircle, to begird J. 11. 54. kor-lūń lōm or kor lōm vb. to walk round: li-ka kor kat lōm to walk round the house; also Skt. pradākṣi-ṇi kar; — kor lam vb. to fly in circles; — kor kū-kyaš vuṅ vb. to make seven circuits; — kor da and kor da nyi to lie in coils as snake, rope; — kor-lūń di vb. to circumvent; — riń kor-lūń li vb. to speak with circumlocution, periphrasis; — sak-čū-ka kor bam or kor či to revolve in mind. — kor kyōp vb. to compass.

kor-bo s. the periphery, the circle, the surrounding part or party; kor-bo muń s. the evil spirit of the place. — kor-lii adv. circular, ambient; kor-lii ńan to be sur-
rounded by, to be encompassed. — kör-rá kor-ní writhing, wriggling.

a-kör s. a circuit, a course kor góù-ban lót hróní to walk out and return by a circuit.

Comp. kor-ki s. a circle, a circumvention in warfare or hunting; kor-ki cut vb. to anticipate the movements of enemy or game by surrounding on every side. kor-teš-ka adv. lit. on the side and all around in behalf of, *kor-tik T. skor-frag a pair of compasses.

kyor caus. of kor to surround, to cause to surround; to encompass, to beset as animals surrounded to be caught; tam-cáu kyor; to surround a place with stones; liù-nín kyor: to barricade; to enfold, to wrap up child; düm kyor swaddling clothes, a wrapper; to cause to recur, to repeat; kyör-liù li vb. to repeat; kyör-liù zuk to remake, to work again; to have had it run round, to have its time or course, see suk kyor, po kyor.

*kor-jù T. ìkor-? vb. to prosper, to flourish mim-nín zuk-töm-bo kor mú-jú-nù-šò whoever eats the bread of the widow will not prosper.

kol vb. 1. to bend, to crook, to curve; 2. to be crooked; kol-níùn crooked; kol-là bent, curved crooked; kùi-kol-là adv. curved at end, hooked. a-kol adj. crooked.

*kó see *ka T. bkuì.

kó nyó i. q. a-fó yì vb. to have a good taste.

*kók T. ’gog-pa vb. 1. to hinder, to prevent, to prohibit, to stop, to make a fence, to screen, to guard against. — nón-šóù kók vb. to hinder from going; mi kók vb. to screen the fire; tük-pól kók vb. to make a fence; 2. to become stiff, as from cold: hyán-sí kók-nóù to be hard, callous, to be unexorable, to be rigid, obdurate, unfeeling, unsusceptible; 3. see kók, to be unyielding as clay for making bricks etc., when there is too little water; 4. to harden, coagulate, concrete, to incrassate, to clot, vi kók-nóù the blood has coagulated.

kók-bo 1. adj. hard, rigid, 2. s. impediment, obstruction, prohibition, 3. a stern, unyielding, obdurate person a-lót kók-bo a hardhearted p.; an opposer, a guard against, a protector, a defender.

a-kók adj. stiff (as hand from cold etc.), stiff as mud or daugh not having properly risen or fermented (as chí). — kók-lyài (ad 1) s. a place of shelter or defense an asylum, a place of refuge, a sanctuary.

kóñ vb. to branch out; kui kóñ (tree) to branch out; úi kóñ (water) to branch out G. 2. 9; a-úr kóñ antlers to b. out; bù (lom) kóñ to branch out in ridges (into roads); kóñ-lín gek vb. to branch out into families; riù kóñ-lóm li vb. to br. out in speech, to discourse; kóñ dì i. q. a-úr dì. — redupl. kùn-kóñ-là adv. bent downwards; kùn-kóñ-bo adj. aquatic.

Deriv. a-kóñ s. branch of a tree; hù-nín a-kóñ kù-sí-kà nùj-là a-póù mó pót nùm-bo gùn-nù-kà ìnìt dyen every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away J. 15. 2. the spout of a pot; posterity; discourse; road.

*kó T. rkuì see kaì.

*kòñ T. gaù(-bu) adj. full, replete in:

*kòñ rìk T. gaù sgrìg ("full, complete" "to adjust") s. arrangement, adjustment, settlement, regulation, organization, used also in s. of compensation; kóñ lót-rík s. compensation, recompense, requital, equivalence, remuneration; kóñ lót rík byì vb. to give back accurately; kóñ lót rík mat vb. to make compensation, to remunerate. — kóñ lót to or kóñ lót rík to ìd. — kùsùm mla-kóù lót-rík-bo return me accurately my article, make me full compensation.

kûn-kà-na 1. a kind of hooked hoe suùn-kó; 2. a spec. of whent kù-čé kùn-kà na.

kóñ te see te.

kóñ-ki kuù see kuù-k. k.

kóñ-čen see kuù-č.

kóñ-nó i. q. kóñ-nó-na 2.

kóñ pà-ha see kuù-p. h.

*kóñ-só T. bskaìns-bsags s. the performance of confession; kóñ-só tòù vb. to give
absolution by the confession of sins; kóu-só mat vb. to make confession, see also šok.

kót vb. to be contented, to be satiated (with) J. to be gorged, glutted, to be filled with kót tet zo or kót mā kót ta vb. to eat belly full, to be contented with, to be satisfied with, kót-li byi or kót dūt-lā mat vb. to satisfy.

a-kót adj. satiated, filled to satiety; a-kót zo vb. to eat to satiety.

kón s. side, direction, gým kón adv. to the right; vim kón to the left, pru kón to the north, tsák-lat kón to the east; — a-lém kón in this direction, side in s. of a party, faction; advly. postp. towards go hú-kín òp I fired towards him. hú pín-jím-kón-ka dyu he fought on the side of the enemy go-nún hú-sá kón-ka li I speak in his favour. — cause, reason; account: kúp-páu kón-nún hú-yu sám dák they were grieved because of the children Ex. 1, 12. — šu kón-nún or šu kón-nún mat-liu: on what cause? what side? regarding what? why? wherefore? šu kón-nún jók-kún-à or -bam-múñ-gó regarding what are you disputing? šu kón-nún klo-nón from what cause did it fall, what occasioned it to fall? ár kón-nún on this account, therefore cfr. s. mil, pe-lon, tél etc.

kón-mo s. one on the side of, an actor, an agent, a factor, ká-sú kón-mo gúm he is my agent, my factor.

kón vb. to let, to allow, to permit, to suffer, to give leave, to induce; by affixing the vb. kón 1. the causal is formed: bük-kón to cause to beat; zuk-kón to c. to work; din-kón to direct, to lead; — 2. the third person (object.) imperative is formed: hım nón-kón let him go; hım di-kón let him come.

kón vb. to taste; a-re kón or a-re kón niak taste this um-pu yán kón niak to taste to see, if it is nice.

kóp vb. 1. to be in concord, to harmonize, to coincide, to be in unison one with another, to agree together, to be of one mind, to fraternize. 2. to be joined together as man and wife; byók kyóp kóp be united and live together in harmony. kóp-lā adv. unitedly.

kyóp caus. (in many phrases confused with T. rgyab(-pa) 1. to fix, to attach, to append, to join, to connect, to adhere; 2. to begin to work, to do, to make, to cause, gives a trans. sense and is similar to the Hindustáni word lagáini; go a-dom kyóp-so I’ll give it to you. — a-mik kyóp vb. to fix the eye upon, to look favourably upon, to be pleased with, to feel attachment for, a-mik mā-kyóp-ne to be displeased with, to dislike, to disappoint of, to feel antipathy towards. — iýok mat kyóp to begin work. — kor kyóp to enclose around, to surround, to fence round. — te-tsì kyóp vb. to seal, to hú dyen-tük-rem lyo-bo-re-nún rìm a-tái gúm yín te-tsì kyóp he that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal that God is true J. 3. 33. — pór kyóp T. par rgyab(-pa) to print, to attach type or printing. — bô-kyóp-nyán-to vb. to establish a covenant Ex.—sá-nyín kyóp vb. to go a begging P.

kóp s. a kind of trap for rat or any animal, which by a falling weight kills the rat, a-mo-re zo kót-ba kóp-ká tóp re zài nyón the mother (pregnant), when satiated with food, occasions (to the child) a feeling, as if a kóp had fallen on it.

kóp, a-kóp s. a feather of bird, a f. of wing or tail etc., a quill. tsón-kóp the feather of arrow; pnu-kóp s. the large feathers of wing of birds, a quill; pnu-kóp nyu-gu s. a quill-pen.

kóp an explet. as kóp núm-fyea ë-tián drink chi.

kóm s. 1. silver P. kóm láu. T. diul; kóm jù vb. to melt s.; kóm jù-set s. a crucible for melting s.; kóm tok vb. to work or malleate silver; — kóm klet adulterated s.; — kóm-sá a. silver. 2. silver-coin, money, a rupee; tam-pú i. q. ëi pót Tbr. kóm ti yún nón-ne money comes and goes. — kóm kat one piece of s.; one rupee.
kóm čiuí-bo s. a miser; — kóm nyím-bo s. a possessor of money; — kóm tún-bo one possessed of m. — kóm tán mź-bo-nź-bo lyót mź-iyit-ne no liberation till money is paid. — kóm kör boam to circulate money. — kóm čik vb. 1. to pay money; 2. to weigh m. — kóm-nyó bi to lend money; kóm nyó lyú to borrow m. — kóm top to get to find or earn m. — kóm plű vb. to issue m. — kóm flyát vb. to keep back m. — kóm bi vb. to pray m. — kóm tsú kyöpb vb. to count m. — kóm tsuú vb. to heap up m. — kóm lâm bi vb. to return loan. — kóm-zuk-bo i.q. kóm kar-bo s. a silversmith. — kóm lit vb. to have abundance of m. — kóm mok vb. to expend m.; kóm mül-yém-bo s. a spendthrift. — kóm vyik vb. to handle or turn over s. — kóm sźu fat vb. to waste m.; kóm sźu női to be foolishly expended; kóm-sźiú-bo s. a spendthrift; — kóm śük to vb. to coin m. — kóm ōp vb. to sound money. — 3. white kóm vik opp. jér-vik white tusks of elephant, ivory.

Comp. kóm kúp 1. i.q. kóm-sźa a-kúp s. interest of money, kóm-(sźa) (a-)mo principal; kóm kúp gek the increase of m.; 2. a small piece of silver, a little m. — kóm-ku s. a silver image; — kóm tą-gip-bů s. a purse J. — kóm tńn-krök s. a spec. of fern. — kóm tńu-kńt s. a silver fringe. — kóm tăm-bůk s. the Cassidae spec. of coleopterous insects see jér t. b. — kóm-nor s. wealth. — kóm-púm-bo s. a s. drinking-vessel. — kóm-pót s. 1. the interest. 2. silver pót explet. kóm-pót-ka ląk vb. to cast s. — kóm pót i.q. k. lńn. kóm po-tya s. a piece of s. set in coral. — kóm-fram s. a necklace of s. beads. — kóm-bůu s. the capital of m. — kóm-mo s. see under kóm-kúp. — kóm-zát s. a treasury. — kóm-yo s. silver-plating; k. y. kyöpb vb. to plate k. y. tóm-bo adj. plated. — kóm-lůu-kńt s. silver-wire. — kóm-lůu s. money; silver. — kóm-sän s. s.-plating; k. s. kyöpb vb. to plate; k. s. kyöpb tóm-bo a. plated. — kóm-a-tůi s. credit of m. — kóm-u T. dinl-ču s. quicksilver, mercury.

kóm vb. to curdle as milk, to concrete, to coagulate, incrustate, jellify, to coalesce, to clot to solidity, nyen mak kóm or kóm-nón the cream has formed; ńa kóm-nón the wax has become thick, has concreted; ńi kóm-nón the blood has coagulated. a-kóm adj. boiled dry (as rice) clotted, inspissated zo a-kóm, männ a-kóm, see also ko.

kör vb. to scratch, to scrape the earth (as fowl with foot), nyót zuk-bo nám-šim-nyo hik zo dön-re zăń fít kör-mán man when preparing field (for food) scrapes the earth like a fowl in search of food.

kól vb. to have imperfection in speak, to lisip, a-li kól vb. to lisip.

kól vb. to insert, to stick into i.q. bröl to probe, kól-čat; tų-li kól-čat to have a severe stomach-ache lit. as if a spoon was pushed into the stomach.

kól-kuń s. the walnut-tree Juglandacea, Juglans regia Hooker 1, 338.

kól-pót s. a walnut; kól-pót tyok vb. to break w.; kól-pót čik the kernel; kól-pót fok the outer shell; kól-pót fop the inner skin, testa; kól-pót pi the epicarp; kól-pót gryó the tryma; kól-băů (kól-boi) “walnut-tree foundation” n. pr. of a L. village. W. 71. kól s. a spec. of fern kól tńn-krök, kól bi s. a spec. of fern. — kól-pót acc. Hooker 2, 198. Stauntonia.

kyá s. a large balance, scales; kyá-ka or kyá-nőn čik or kyá-ka tek or tek-nůk vb. to weigh in do. kyá sŏń scales and weights; 2. (L. alphabet) the sign v suffixed y: kyá, etc. ńya.

kyá; ká-kyá-lá adv. drenched, wringing uń-nůn ká-kyá-lá ńšl to be drenched with water; vń-nůn ká-kyá-lá ńšl to be weltersing in blood.

kyāk see kā-kyāk seven; kyāk tap seventeen.

kyáń (cfr. T. yań-po) 1. to be light (not heavy) as matter, body; bů kyáń a light load; mă-ńu kyáń-bo light of body; 2. easy.
facile; 3. good, kind (disposition) affectionate, suk-čin kyān-bo or a-lut kyān-bo a good, kind disposition. a-kyān adj. light, not heavy (as body also as mind). M. 30.

kyān, a-kyān, tūn-kyān s. a corner, an angle; kyān-ka wan vb. to sit in a corner. tūn-kyān muai an evil spirit of great malignity and power from whose obstacles there is no escape.

kyát vb. 1. to raise up carefully: kyät-lā tsun vb. to raise up at once without shuffling; kyät-lā adv. straightway, lightly, unhesitatingly; kyät-lā tyōk vb. to spring up lightly; kyät-lā nóń vb. to go straightway; kyät-lā li vb. to feel light, cheerful. 2. to strip off as grain off ear of corn, leaves off branch.

kyét (kyet) vb. to be quiet; powerless, incapable, unarmed, incompetent; kyät-lā at rest, in tranquility, kyät-lā da vb. to lie at rest, to be calm, to be tranquil, to be placed, kyät-lā bam-mi pax vobiscum Chr.; so-nap-ka kyét-lā da nỳi or so-nap-ka kyät-lā the tranquil rest obtained at night or the tranquility of u.

a-kyét (a-kyet) s. 1. ease, quiet, tranquility; sabbath Chr. 2. safety P. 18. — a-kyét-tā ian vb. to live at ease i.e. without working. — a-kyét tap vb. to obtain tranquility. — a-kyét lyān-ka gek vb. to be born in a land of peace. — a-kyét mat vb. to rest Ex. a-kyét hyo mat bam vb. to remain at rest, to live at ease. — a-kyét-sā lóm s. a safe road opp. to a-fyān lóm. — (a-)kyét-(a-)dyān rest, ease, repose; peace P.

*kyān incorr. i. q. kyōn q. v.

*kyān T. kyen s. (occasion; event, cause, circumstance; calamity) see also *kyem; fate, divination, destiny, kyān-sā čo s. a book of fate; kyān nāk or mat vb. to look into the book of fate; kyān nāk-bo or k. yām-bo s. a diviner P.; sū-hōr kyān nāk-bo s. an astrologer; kyān bup vb. for book of fate to prove false, kyān tān to prove true.

kyāp vb. to chuck, to chirp as young chicken, to cluck.

kyām kyāl see kūl waddling, ambling k. k. lóm to go waddling along; k. k. dān to amble.

*kyām-hyāt T. rgya-bskyed(-pa) s. 1. exaggeration, hyperbole; imagination, fancy, fiction, romance; go-nun kyām-hyāt-re zān rāk-nyam mat-re zān nyūnte yo-ban maitsune because it may be considered romance and falsehood therefore I do not record it. kyām-hyāt evēt vb. to conjecture, to suppose, to imagine; kyām-hyāt mat-tnū hyperbolically. — 2. vb. to follow up the conjecture or idea, hence to track, to follow by trick to essay, to dive, to spy. kā-ju-nūn mān rī-sū kyām-hyāt nūn-bam the dog is following the game by sent; — kyām-hyāt-bo s. one who conjectures. a diviner, a romancer, a tracer, a tracker, a spy, a scout.

kyār see kar see teik-kyār.

kyār-kó Hind. ḍarka s. a cotton-carding wheel.

kyār-bo kūn s. name of tree-wood used for carving images; acc. M. Berberis nepalensis.

kyār s. the button that retains the thread on spindle kā-fyār-sā kyār s. the button of k. f.

kyāl vb. see kar, kyār, to twist round and tie as hair a-tsīm kyāl to tie up mouth of bag; tuń-gīp kyāl; twisting round the neck and drawing it to a knot.

kyāl s. see gyāl.

kyāl vb. to smooth or shave off as sharp edges or roughness pā-lī kyāl vb. to smooth e. of p.

kya; kya kya touching, handling, a-kā kya kya mat vb. to handle, to touch every thing as children. o-re ša mat kya kya mat-tūn-i why are you meddling with that.

kyak s. a cane-ladder (tin-i-gron), rope (tuk-po-sā kyak), ladder, flexible l. for descending precipice to obtain the honey from the bee’s nest; kyak yet vb. to descend p. vót tsam-šiń-ka kyak su-görka glyāt to let the ladder down the precipice to secure the bees.
kyak; kyak-ki kyak-ki adheisive, sticky as clay, plaster.

kyañ vb. to be extremely cold, to freeze, to chill, uñ kyai-nön the water is frozen; a-re uñ (hyāñ) tañ-ba a-fo kyañ byi when I drink this (cold), water it chills my teeth.

redup. kūn-kyañ (là) expresses with fā-vei extreme exhaustion of body, mind or sound, fā-vei kūn-kyañ lì vb. to feel utterly prostrated in mind and body; a-sut kūn-kyañ-là tyo to hear sound very faintly.

kyāp vb. to be turned, twisted as tail, to hang in curled or twisted manner, to hang down (as face) a-mlem kyāp-là mat vb. to have a downward hang dog-look Tbr.; kyāp-là mat vb. to turn, to curl as tail, kā-ju-sā tük-šim kyāp-là mat.

kyam-ka (obsolete) on account of, for, for the sake of, i. q. kor-ka, a-do kyam-ka for you.

kyam vb. to be quiet, to be still, to be calm, to be quiescent, to be smooth; a-lom mā-kyām-nūn kyam-là bàm do not keep wandering in this manner, remain quiet. kyam-là bàm-mā-o remain quiet. uñ-dā-re kyam mat da-nyi or uñ-dā kyam-là da-nyi the sea is smooth. sā-kyam-là adv. gently, quietly, silently, tacitly.

kyal-bo s. a bag, a leather bag, a knapsack.

*kyīn-kor T. dkyūl-kor Skt. manḍala.

kyīt see kit under ki.

kyū (see a-ki) s. a measure of about a span; kā-kyū a span, space from end of thumb to first knuckle of forefinger closed.

kyūp vb. to seize hold of, as child mother to clasp (as kite a fowl), to embrace, to hoop, to fix, to clasp round, to encircie. a-kyūp s. a ring, cordon, cincture, hoop ki-kyūp a ring.

kyūm 1. to be tightly or closely twisted (ki) hlyōt-lūn kyūm vb. to twist (cotton) tightly together tük-po kyūm-là nyōk to twist string tightly. 2. to persevere in, to persist in, to return to a subject (as when twisting thread) to argue.

kyūm deriv. fr. rkyen the subject or argument of a speach, riñ kyūm the subject argument of conversation.

kyūm (see kyām) s. an indisturbed place, abode; lyai kyūm; man kyūm bām kōn to preserve game; uñ or no kyūm to preserve fish.

kyūl (also kil) cfr T. agril-ba vb. to flow round, to embrace, to hug, to encircle; tük-tok kyāl to embrace, to hug round neck P. 36a.

kyu; adv.: ki-kyu-là unwashed, dirty, filthy, unclean. kyū-ku s. i. q. kā-śūm-kuw T. ku-ša skyag fr. a saying that the leaves make the barking deer vomit.

kyūn s. 1. a cradle, a hammock Ex. kyūn nyāk vb. to rock cradle; drīm-kyūn s. a hammock for sick people or for children, the L. cradle being a hammock. 2. womb, kyūn nok the womb, kyūn nok zuk-bo the goddess of procreation i. q. nū-zōn nyo rūm.

kyut incorr. f. kyāt.

kyūm, a-kyūm explet. to kyūt, a-kyūt kyūm consecrated: hik kyūm pyel a consecrated fowl, kept as an offering to a deity.

kyum kyum (see kyūm) a halting gait; k₃ k. lōm vb. to go along in a halting manner.

*kye T. skyes s. a present, ke so nōn vb. to send a present.

*kye, kī T. skye-ba hon. to be born.

*yē T. *kye-ba vb. 1. to dissolve, to break up, to separate; zum-bo kye-nōn the meeting is dissolved; 2. to be scattered; 3. to depart.—kye-lā adv. in s. of instantly, momentarily kye-lā si vb. to get a glimpse of, to see for an instant sā-lyēp tet. sū-tyōp kye mā-yā-nā-ba quicker than lightening.—kye-mo s. a peace-maker. one who separates persons fighting, kye-mo mat vb. to separate persons fighting, kye-mo mat-bo s. a peace-maker.

kye vb. to be awry said of mouth.

*kye-bo T. rkyal-pa or rkyal-bu s. a
skin for holding water: uñ kye-bo Hind. muk. čui kye-bo s. a leather wine-bag.

kyen see under kañ.

*kyen T. skyen vb. to be shy, to be ashamed, to be modest.

*kyen T. gyañ s. a wall, an enclosure kyeñ-sa li wall of house, *sa-kyen a mud-wall.

kyen, kyeñ-ña kyeñ-ña shrill, sharp as sound kyeñ-ña kyeñ-ña lik vb. to call in a shrill voice.

kyet see kyát.

*kyen in comp. *kyem T. skyen (-pa) hasty, swift, quick: kyem-bo, adj. agile (an agile person), speedy, swift; one who essays, attempts, endeavours. kyem-tán T. skyen-don s. swiftness, agility, promptitude, attempting, endeavouring, striving, exerting, kyem-tán mat vb. to be agile etc.; to endeavour, to strive, to exert, to labour.

kyep vb. to add to, to multiply, to extend, to enlarge, to magnify, kyep-lñi to vb. to add to; kyep tyôl mat vb. to make accession to, to increase, to augment, to reinforce.

*kyem in comp. f. T. rkyen see *kyain

*da-kyem T. bdag-rkyen s. reward, recompense.

*kyem in comp. f. kyen q. v.

kyer see tsûk-kyer or ts. kyär.

kyel see kyál.

kýo, kâ-kyo s. barley; kyo tâ-i ku s. barley-bread; ōi-kyp kyo tâ-i ku fâ-ñó-sa ño nyát bun-bo kat a-ba ñyi there is a lad here, which hath five barley-loaves and two small fishes J. 6. 9.

*kýo T. skyo-ba vb. to be mournful, to be unhappy, to be in misery, to be out of repair, to be dilapidated (as house).

*kyo-mi s. T. skyobs and mit hon. an arbitrator, investigator; a lawgiver.

kyok (cfr. T. *kyug-pa?) vb. to move hands up and down as in digging, to drive into forcibly mûn kyok vb. to vaccinate; fät tuñ-γyi-ñ-sa kyok to scrap ground with t., to dig; nyen kyok to churn milk; prít kyok to hew with axe; to pick; fo kyok the bird picks.

kyok vb. to be crooked, curved, to wind as river, road: adj. crooked: pûn-jeñ kyok an iron ladle; kû-kyok adj. oval-shaped: winding. kyak-kû kyok-kû crooked as tree, path etc.; met. to be incorrect as language, also used in s. of mind to be turned, to be distressed or to be irritated, to be disordered, used in comp. with to; also without the to as an hon. term for "wrath" run kyok God to be wrath, likewise with tu as hon. t., thus: pû-no tu kyok the king is exasperated.

kyoñ, a-kyoñ s. frost, snow.

*kyoñ T. rykoñ(-bu) (to stretch out) kûñ-kyoñ-wa adv. about here and there, k.-kyoñ-wa nóñ vb. to go hither and thither.

kyoñ s. (cfr. T. kluñ river, acc. M. fr. *kyoñ to stretch out) a river, a stream; blu kyoñ sër ñan-bo lyañ a land intersected by ridges and rivers; ku tâ-bak-nûn uñ a-zum-sa kyoiñ-wa plû-so out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water J. 7. 38; — uñ-kyoñ s. a running stream, a river; în e-den-nûn uñ-kyoñ kat ñiñ-rem uñ sâl-kûn-sañ-ku plû-bûn 0-ba-nûn rit-lûn uñ-kûn fâ-li înñ-nûn and a river went out of E. to water the garden; and from thence it was parted and became into four heads G. 2. 10.

kyoñ s. (cfr. T. groañ, acc. M. fr. *kyoñ to stretch out) a town, a village W. 71 tî-kyoñ; pû-no kyoñ the kings city; kyoñ alem s. a row of houses one behind another M. kyoñ tel s. the end of village M.

kyon vb. (p. kyon) to labour hard, to toil, to exert one’self at work, má-ro kyoñ an active and diligent person; to be poor: má-ro jan-kyoñ-bo M. 146 jankyon-bo J. 12. 4. an indigent person, a-jîn a-kyon the poor; see also kyôn kyon (fr. kyoñ like nûn fr. nóñ) to be hurt, to be injured, to be blemished, to have defect, sà-dyir mi bu-úiñ-sa hu-nûn kyon-nóñ he was hurt by the bursting of a gun; sà-tiû-nûn bik kyon-nóñ the cow is
hurt by tiger; bū-nūn kyon to be hurt by snake. — on kyon the horse is unsound mło kyon the thing is spoiled. see also *kyon 2.

*kyon-sā myār bik a spec. of warp.

kyot incorr. f. kyāt q. v.

kyon see kyon.

*kyon 1. T. rkyen s. cause, occasion, account; kyon o-re-nīn mat-ba thro' that cause, on that account; quality: kyon a-ryum good quality; kyon a-jan bad quality. see *kyem.

*kyon 2. T. skyon s. fault, defect, damage; sin, vicious quality; mā-kyon-nā there is no fault, it does not matter; kyon-nyim-bo unsound, impure; kyon mā-nyin-nīm-bo without defect, stainless, immaculate; kyon mat-bo s. a mischief-maker; — *kyon tō T. skyon *dogs(-pa) vb. to calumniate, tā-do a-mik-ka kyon mā-tō-ne vb. not to see the beam that is in one’s own eye. — kyon dān vb. to speak scandal, to slander, to defame, to tell tales; kyon dīn-bo s. a telltale, a scandal-monger, a traducer.

*kyon (and kyān incorr.) 3. T. bkyon vb. to reprove, to rebuke, to reprimand, to reprehend.

kyop vb. see kop, to be slow, lazy, tardy caused by sickness; dāk-nūn kyop-nōn; kyop kyop to be slow in doing anything; kyop kyop lōm i. q. lōm-ba kyop-bo to be slow in walking as sick man. kyop-bo s. one reduced to a supine state. tūn-kyop adj. slow; tūn-kyop-sā mā-rō a slow person.

kyon see kom.

kyor see kor.

kyor vb. to be mean, low, dirty-looking, to be out of repair, to be dilapidated; li kyor a dirty house; mik kyor s. matter of eye. kā-kyor-bo adj. mean, low, dirty-looking mā-rō kā-kyor-bo a blackguardly looking p.

kyor see under kyol, appears to mean the sound made by things falling as water kyor-rā dyān, uī kyor-rā dyān, kyor tāt-non.

kyol vb. to mix, to mingle, to stir together as tea, to infuse; nyen-sā uī kyol vb. to mix water with milk. — kyol tōl vb. to mix, kyol-tōl-bo s. a mixture J. 19. 39. — kyol-lā undividedly, wholly; kyol-lā kyul vb. to swallow down whole without masticating, kyul-lā kyol-lā kyul id. — kyol-lā kyol-lā id.; kyol-lā or kyol-lā kyol-lā or kyol-lā kyol glo vb. to fall plump (into water). — a-kyol adj. s. mixed, a mixture.

kyō see pā-kyō (steps, stairs).

kyō vb. to take out as with spoon, to ladle out.

kyōk adj. handsome, elegant, comely; mā-rō kyōk-nyim-bo a good-looking, handsome person.

*kyōn T. rkyan s. the wild ass of Tibet.

*kyōn T. rkyan (-pa) simple, single, dim kyūn s. a s. sheet of cloth; unmixed, plain. 2. straightforward tī-wīn-sā hū kyōn līt nōn on arriving he straight-way returned.

kyōn vb. 1. to be distressed, to be afflicted l., difficult, inexplicable, to be bewildering, see món kyōn, rīn kyōn; 2. to squeak, to jabber as monkey sā-hū kyōn.

kyōn see kōn.

kyōn vb. to be glutinous, to be viscid; kyōn kyōn or kyōn-nā kyōn-nā adhesive, sticky; kyōn kyōn glo vb. to fall as treacle.

kyōn vb. (pret. of kyōn) to suffer, to feel, to undergo pain or suffering; dāk kyōn to undergo suffering, kyōn-bo wretched, miserable, an unfortunate being; a-kyōn s. deterioration; kyōn to vb. to feel sympathy; kyōn dyāk (dyāk see dāk) often pronounced ten dyāk M. 1. vb. to feel pity for, to pity, to be merciful, to feel compassion for go-nūn a-dom kyōn dyāk I pity you. 2. s. compassion, kyōn-dyāk yā vb. to know compassion, to be compassionate, to be merciful; kyōn-dyāk yūm-bo a compassionate person, merciful; kyōn-dyāk mā yī-nīm-bo merciless, unfeeling, insensitive, hard-hearted, cruel. 3. to be an object of pity, kyōn dyāk-bo a merci-
able wretch, pitiable object. 4. misery, wretchedness. kyôn dyâk-kâ alas for, woe; ryu-lâ mat-dûn gân-lâ sak-cîn-ka ryu-wûn mây-yak-nûm-bo-sân kyôn-dyâk-ka woe into those, who speak good but who possess not a good spirit.

kyôn-dyît (see di, "to cause a painful feeling to come") kyôn-dyît never ten-il. acc. M. (see kyôn-dyâk) s. mercy, compassion, pity, sympathy, vb. to have compassion; kyôn-dyît-sî sak-cîn-nûn thro' feelings of pity or from motives of compassion. — kyôn-dyît yâm-bo a merciful man. kyôn-dyît-yâm-bo tô-do tam-cîn-ka kyôn-dyît mat a merciful man is merciful unto his beast; kyôn-dyît mat vb. to show mercy, pity, sympathy. — kyôn-dyît mat-lûn a-zôm byî ëë pray have compassion on me and give me food.

kyôp see köp.

kyôm vb. 1. to be one upon another, to cover (as horse or any animal in copulation); kyôm bam copulare. 2. to be united or act in concert (two). a-kyôm s. embracing, copulation.

kyôr vb. to be moist as rice (over-boiled), to be wet, sloughy as mud, kyôr-râ kyôr-râ thin, too thin, soft from moisture; sà-kyôr id. sà-kyôr ëyît top s. a spec. of small red butterfly thyûk tûk-nyûm.

kyôl vb. to blunder, to mistake, to err to confound, go kyôl I mistook, I erred, hû kyôl mat he made a mistake; to mistake for fom-cîn o-re té krâk-lûn lyân-sà kyôl-nûn that animal being so monstrous was mistaken for land P.: hlo-sà kyôl-shîm-bo ño. — kyôl, tiû-kyôl s. an error, mistake, blunder, misconception kyôl-re-ka lat vb. to fall into error.

kyôl see under nû corrupt. fr. kyôl q.v.

krâ the diacritical sign corresponding to the English r and affixed to the following eight letters k, g, n, p, f, b, m, h.

krâ (old L., obsol.) krâ-ka 1. at the present time, just, now, kôm krâ-ka mu-nyin-ne I have no money at present; 2. quickly, directly, straightway krâ krâ id. hîk-nûn zo-rem ñî-woo-sà krâ krâ ti on seeing the rice the fowl came directly to it. krâ-lâ hyôk vb. to cross over so as to arrive quickly instead of going round: tûk-pîl krâ-lâ hyôk to cross over fence.

krâ or krâk vb. to shake off, to brush off as carpet, when shaking out dust. krâk dyân vb. to shake off i. q. mík krap ñok.

krâk onom. krik krâk chucking as hen desireous of laying egg: krâk-kâ krâk-kâ rustling (as paper): krâk-kâ krâk-kâ mat vb. to rustle.

krâk vb. to be active, to be prompt, assiduous, quick in doing anything, in opp. a-yat sluggish; a-yok-ka krâk to be active to work. 2. to be obedient; krâk-bo 1. an active person, 2. an obedient p. má-ró krâk-bo.

kâ-krâk from hand to hand kî-krâk ñî-nûn to pass from one to another.

krân; kûn-krâû-lâ stooping, k. k.-lû lôm vb. to walk stoopingly.

krât vb. cfr. krit, krat, to comb as hair, to rake, scratch, to dress or card as woollen garments; a-tsûm krât to comb hair. to tear meat with teeth. krât-bo s. one who comb; a comb, a rake, krât-dûk li vb. to feel raking pains.

krân; kûn-krâû-lâ adv. thin and ugly; illfavoured: almost bare (tree), scanty, said of head with little hair or tree with leaves and not bearing much fruit.

krâm, a-krâm adj. without incumbency, or children, free.

krâl vb. to pick (as ear) etc. a-nyor krâl to p. ear; tûk-nûm krâl to p. nose; a-fo pà-tin-sà krâl vb. to p. teeth with toothstick; mi krâl vb. to pick out live ashes; krâl dot vb. to pick out (as out of hole).

krâ vb. to become insipid, bad and flavourless, said of û: û kra nôn. kra kra met. idle. lazy. careless, headless, indifferent.

*krâ T. skra hon. s. the hair: u-kra T. dûu-skra.

*krâ-gan or kra-gen T. grogs rgan s. an honorary term for an old man.
*kra-lēōn — *kran-rik

*kra-lēōn T. gra-ta-i s. a priests abode. a hermitage; kra-tōn-mo s. a monk M.

*kra-so T. gra-su or grags-sa; kra-so mā-dok-nūn-sō lyān a place unequalled in celebrity. M.

*kra-ši T. bkra-šis s. blessing, consecration, honour, dignity, respect, reverence; kra-ši kyōp or mat vb. to consecrate; to respect; to revere, to glorify; li-ka kra-šis mat vb. to consecrate building; kra-ši tsōk vb. to receive blessing or consecration; kra-ši na-sū mat vb. 1. to counsel as yuk mūn, 2. to consecrate to office. the L.'s use kra-ši in sense of virtue, behaviour, good conduct, also as a verb (neg.) kra mā-ši-ne to be virtueless, to be illbehaved, useless. kra-šim-bo i. q. ryum-bo adj. virtuous, good, useful, kra-šim-bo mīn-ta tsen-sū mat vb. to give or invest with office, to inaugurate.

Comp. kra-ši kēn-dyān T. bkra-šis kye-dren n.pr. one of Tā-šē's wives P.

kra ṭ vb. to be strong on legs, to be able to walk; lōm kra-ṭs bo a good strong walker.

Deriv. kū-kra-ṭs-lā adv. arms stretched (from side); kū-kra-ṭs-lā diū to stand in that manner; — kūn-kra-ṭs-nā apart, straddling (as legs); kūn-kra-ṭs-lā diū vb. to stand with legs apart. — kūn-kra-ṭs-nā ṭan vb. to sit astride or with legs apart; kūn-kra-ṭs-nā vb. to place straddlewise as two sticks thus ∨. — tūn-kra-ṭs s. a support for legs; po tūn-kra-ṭs stilts, po tūn-kra-ṭs-ka lōm vb. to walk on stilts; tūn-kra-ṭs kri s. a chair. — kru-ṭs kri s. a creeper, Clematis snatifolia.

kra ṭ vb. to have pointed edges, to be toothed as saw, to be ragged at edges (as cloth) cfr. krāṭ; pū-krāṭ ragged, toothed, pointed.

*kran-rik T. 'dra-sgrīg s. miscellaneous stores; kran-rik mat or mat-to vb. to make preparations, to provide stores, to get things ready.

*kran-čet T. 'gran-byed s. emulations, rivalship; kran-čet mat vb. to rival, to vie with, to emulate.

krap vb. to be too short as clothes.

krap vb. to be adhesive, to stick together, to be sticky; krap krap or krap-pū krap-pū adv. sticky, adhesive; krap-lā 1. adhesive 2. together, krap-lā tsam vb. to catch together as two or more things. nīk krap vb. to sleep.

kram vb. to shake as straw after threshing; zo kram to shake up and down, to winnow; to thresh corn by dancing on it kram mat; — kram-bo s. 1. a winnowing basket, 2. salt Tbr.

Deriv. tū-kram s. a dancing festivity at the harvest; tū-kram mat vb. to dance and make merry (harvest-home), tū-kram mat-bo s. any thing very nice, luxury Tbr.

kram; krum-kram-lā short with shagged head as tree, thickly headed and short. see kru, krum, kri.

*kram-sū probly from T. dgra-mi-un or ga-ma-sū brawling, contention.

*kram-ze ri-bo T. sgra-ve? i. q. *čin-lōp q. v.

kri; kā-kri-bo adj. 1. dishevelled (as hair), 2. small, dwarfish (as boy), see kru, krum, kram.

kri, a-kri s. twigs covered with bird-lime for catching birds fo-kri.

*kri T. gri s. a knife.

kř, kři-m to be bitter Ex. 15, 23. krim-bo, a-krim acrid, bitter (as food or speach); tam-kri s. anything bitter.

kri chopped; sū-gryō kri see sū-gryō; a-kri adj. chopped (as a basin), jagged, notched; pū-čri id.

*kri-bo or kri-po T. dril-bu Skt. ghantā s. a bell, *kri-čen T. dril-čen a large b.; *kri-ču T. dril-ču a small b., kri-bo li the tongue of b., kri-bo nyāk vb. to ring bell.

křik, a-křik s. 1. the lower jaw, inferior maxillary 2. the extremity of bow sū-li křik. a-křik čap vb. to smack the lips; — a-křik čum vb. to have the teeth set on edge by anything sour or s. contraction
of mouth from anything astringent;—a-krik fum-eyam-là the lower lip or the chin protruding as the face of an old man;—a-krik tyu vb. to eat;—a-krik mû-eyam-nûn hold your jaw.

krik s. small particle applied to stone bûn krik a small stone, gravel.

krik-lo s. a spec. of parrot (?) M.

kritis T. bkres-pa s. hunger P. kritis dûk s. hunger, vb. to be hungry; kritis dûk gâu li-ka mâ-bam-ne the hungry person does not stay in the house.—kritis-tûn mak vb. to die of hunger.—kritis-tûn tsam or nôm seized with hunger.—kritis-nam plû to have a famine.—kritis nôm hunger, also the gawing sensation of empty stomach; vb. to feel hungry;—kritis nó (dûk) s. hunger and thirst; famine. —krit pû-hu s. a famine.

*krin T. drin s. kindness, favour, affection, grace, benevolence, generosity. krin-nûn mat-ba thro’ the intervention of, krin mat vb. to be kind, to show favour, affection; krin len chik vb. to repay kindness. *krin çe T. drin-chi great kindness. *krin-so T. drin-gzo s. (return of kindness) used incorrectly by L.’s for kindness, kris-so yâm-bo or kris-so nyîm-bo s. a grateful person; kris-so mâ-yâ-nûn-bo or k-sô mâ-nyîn-nyûm-bo an ingrateful p. M. 107. kris mâ-so-ne to be ungrateful; kris mâ-so-nûn s. ingratitude.

krip vb. to brush off with hand; to rub or scrape out with h. as dirt from clothes; krip-dyân vb. to brush and fling out with h.

*a-krip T. grib s. a stain, a blot, spot, blemish, filth, defilement, pollution, contamination, dik-pu krip the uncleanness of sin; ki-krip the u. from childbirth, si-krip the u. fr. death, na-krip the u. fr. leprosy and other diseases, yû-krip the u. thro’ pregnancy; —krip mat vb. to defile, to stain, to pollute. krip zûk vb. to become polluted. J. 18. 28. krip soû mat kûn s. female to get character restored; krip-nyûm-bo adj. foul, impure, polluted, unclean, filthy, sullied, contaminated, k-mâ-nyûm-num-bo adj. clean, pure, uncontaminated. a-krip adj. unclean. J.

krim see kri.

kri; kû-kri-tû black and white mixed or rather a dirty brindled colour, as hair before becoming grey or where sun burnt: a-tsûm kû-kri-tû, put-chûn kû-kri-tû dirty from soot.

kru, krum vb. to be firm, to be stedfast, kru-chi adv. firmly. dûm-pu kru-tû tsûk vb. to fix a post firmly; —to lean upon or press against with foot, to support one’s self or as on a stick: pû-tuû kru; sû-gûr kru-tûn hrovû vb. to mount a precipice sticking to it, digging one’s feet into it; —to be determined, to be resolute in actions, to be decided; ıuyok kru-tûn zûk vb. to stick to one’s work with resolution. krum strong stout and tall; krum zûn strong and stout as young man, see kram, kri.

kru vb. to squirt out or eject liquid forcibly a-boû-nûn kru-tû fyôt vb. to squirt water from the mouth; —vi kru-tû fyôt (blood) to fly out with violence; —jit kru-tû tûr to urine with violence.

kruk s. a small sloping mat or shelter from rain; vb. to fix k. kruk tû-gum-ka kruk vb. to fix k. on back over load; li-kryûn kruk to cover a small watch-house with k.

kruvb. to drag, to pull, kru bû-nûn to pull along.

krum see kru.

krum; krum krum said of hair long and flowing or reaching to level of shoulder a-tsûm krum krum long flowing locks.

krûl i. q. král.

kru vb. to be rosy, to be ruddy as ripe fruit or face; a-kru adj. ruddy, ripe (as peach, apple etc.).

*a-kru T. grû s. an augle, *kru-pi T. grû-pi a quadrilateral, a square.

*a-kru T. grû s. a large ship, see nû-rûr; sôn kru s. a steam-boat, a steamer.

kruk kun s. the bail-tree: hlo-sû and dôn-sû two spec.; kruk-pût the bail-fruit.
krut T. sgrug-pa vb. to pick, to gather up, to krun s. a student, a disciple, the apostles Chr.

krun i. q. gru'i.

krun tam-blyäk s. a spec. of butterfly.

*krün-yüä T. dru'n-yiäg s. a writer, a secretary.

krut cfr.T. gros s. council; advice, counsel, opinion, consultation. krut čôm vb. to accord in counsel, to be unanimous; — krut tyip-to vb. to confirm the opinion of council; — krut tik-to or mat-to or li-to to make an agreement; — krut dok to be of one opinion or the advice to accord with state of affairs, to be unanimous in consultation; — krut dön to seek counsel, to ask advice; — krut byi vb. to give advice; — krut a-ryum (a-jün) byi or do yä to give good (bad) advice; — krut mat vb. to consult. P. söt-sän-sä krut mat vb. to consult to kill. — krut rik vb. to consult. hü-yu-nüm hüm söt-sän krut rik nön they took counsel together for to put him to death J. 11. 53. — krut lyy vb. to receive advice. — krut vyäät vb. to ask counsel. — krut-ka ftyn vb. to take into counsel. — mä-rö krut-ka yö or tät vb. to agree with in opinion.

Comp. krut-nyim-bo one who receives or gives counsel, a counsellor. — krut tyär s. the time for consultation, to have reached the age for giving advice, middle age, krut tyär-ka mak vb. to die in middle age. — krut dön lyä núm-mä-nyin-ne there is no one to consult; there is no mode of consulting. — krut-löm s. the course or plan decided upon in consultation; krut-löm mat vb. to follow one's advice or the course directed in consultation.

krup vb. to be astringent. a-krup adj. astringent.

*krük see under *kru.

krul s. the bed of river or course of mountain, the divisions of land or country; ūn krul löm vb. to walk along bed of river, to follow the windings of stream; lya'n krul löm vb. to walk along course of mountain; blü krul-län löm vb. to follow the course of the ridge.

krul see krū; krul-lā krul-lā tall applied to man or beast.

*kre T. dre see on-kre.

*kre T. bgre-ba see ku kre.

*kre T. gral or gras s. a species, a class, rank series, order, kind.

kre incorr. f. krü q. v.

krek vb. to be dried up, to be exceedingly dry, krek-kā krek-kā very dry and brittle; krek-kā krek-kā sön to become very dry and brittle. kā-krek-lā adv. dry and hard, so as to be brittle, friable.

kreñ vb. to be exhausted, barren (as earth).

kret, pā-kret in rage, passionateness pā-kret nyim-bo or yām-bo or pā-kret sām-bo s. passionate, a passionate person; pā-kret mat vb. to be in a rage; pā-kret-lā adv.

kren vb. to long for (as for food), to desire greatly, to labour (as in childbirth), to strain etc. kren-lā nāk vb. to push forcibly.

krep vb. to be miserly, to be stingy, niggardly, to be unproductive (as earth); krep-bo s. a miser.

*krem-bo T. dran-pa s. memory; krem-bo nyi to have good m.; krem-bo mā-nyin-ne not to be able to remember, krem-bo mā nyim-bo forgetful; krem-bo sīm vb. to call to memory; krem-bo sīm tet mak vb. to die as quick as thought.

krel vb. to put into as into hole, to pour into, to enter, to penetrate, krel-lā tap vb. to put into, to insert.

*kro T. skra see *čan-kro, *u-kro.

*kro T. grva (see also krō) s. a school, a cell of convent; *kro-pān T. grva-dpon s. a schoolmaster, a teacher, *kro-hruk T. grva-jrug s. a disciple, schoolboy.

*kro T. grogs s. 1. a companion, 2. counsel advice, arrangement.

*kro T. spro s. gaieties; kro kro; gō gō kro kro festivities, gaieties.

kro: kā-kro-lā adv. stretched out as
horns (a-ro̱ń); bik a-ro̱ń kā-kro̱-lā cow with horns branching out in front; or legs (a-to̱u); kā-kro̱-lā ńan vb. to sit with arms or legs, stretched out.

**kro̱k** T. skrag vb. to be terrified, to be alarmed, to be startled, kro̱k dyūn vb. to be terrified, to be put to flight; kro̱k-lāt s. terror, alarm, consternation.

kro̱k kro̱k onom. cracking sound as of dry leather.

**kro̱n** T. ˈgro̱n(-pa) hon. vb. to die pā-no kro̱n-nōn the king is dead. L. mak.

**kro̱n** T. grai̱n vb. to be stiff from cold see kroń.

**kro̱n** T. gro̱ń s. a house, village, town.

kro̱n-yūk J. 8. 2 incorr. f. kru̱-yūk q.v. krom projecting as teeth fo krom. — kōm-krom-lā adv. id. — kūn-kro̱n-bo adj. beaked, pointed as mouth.

kro̱l vb. to get foot into a hole when walking; lōm-bā a-to̱u krol-lān klo when walking to trip in a hole and fall.

**kro̱l** vb. T. ˈpral-ba to cut into pieces, to carve, to slice (as meat, paper etc.) dum kro̱l vb. to cut out clothes.

**kro̱-bo** T. gree-pa see under kro, 3. a religious scholar, a disciple of lama, a school-boy.

kro̱k, a-kro̱k s. a seam in cloth.

kro̱k vb. to bend fingers (half-way) a-kā kro̱k hand with fingers half-bent; a-kā kro̱k-lān bāk vb. to beat with bent knuckles of fingers.

kro̱k vb. to continue; lōm kro̱k-kūn ści-śot nōn to be fatigued from long walking. — ńan kro̱k-kūn ści-śot nōn to be weary from long sitting. — ūn hā-yu vyūt kro̱k-kūn-sā hū luk-līn hā-yu-lem li so when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself and said unto them J. 8. 7.

kro̱k vb. to be good, right, proper; kro̱k-pa it is good, it is well, is is right; a-dom bo len mi-ka fan-nōn kro̱k it were better to burn it then to give it to you. — to be well, to be healthy; to get better o-re-nōn mat-lān hū-nōn hā-yum o-tāt sā-re-ka kro̱k-pa vyūt then enquired he of them the hour when he began to amend J. 4. 52. tal-lā kro̱k-śān má-myin-ne there is no chance of his getting better M. to be glad P.

**kro̱k** T. drugs adv. very, much greatly; ti kro̱k very great, monstrous P. ci kro̱k very small.

**kro̱k** T. drag (confused with grags) adj. stout, strong, brave, violent, severe, mighty. *kro̱k-bo* T. drag-po or grags-po a great man, a noble man; chieftain J. pū-no kro̱k-bo-ka to the great king M. 136. kro̱k-bo-nūn him li the nobleman said unto him J. 4. 49. *kro̱k čē T. grags(-pa) čē(-ba) wearing the dress of great person, assuming the great man; kro̱k čē mat vb. to assume the great m., to give one'self airs.

**kro̱n** T. ˈgraiṉ(-pa) vb. (“to be satisfied with food”) hon. to serve up food: pā-no-sā kroń.

kro̱n vb. to be aloud, noisely; tik kroń to call aloud; kry̱p kroń to weep aloud.

kro̱n vb. to be stiff (as leather), coarse (as cloth), rigid, unyielding; a-kro̱n adj. coarse (as furniture, cloth).

kroń high, tall; longlegged; kūn-kroń-lā high; — kroń kroń or tīn-kroń-bo adj. longlegged (as man or animals); — kroń bik a cow of the plains longlegged in opp. to the Bhutiya nyo bik a hill cow; — kroń bik zōn deceitful Tbr.

kroń-fo s. a spec. of parrot, see kroń-fa M.

krōt (see krat, krit) vb. to be gapped as ban ban kro̱t, to be jagged, broken, as tooth a-fa kro̱t, to lie or be placed with intervals between kūn-toon kro̱t a head of maize with grain here and there wanting.

redup. krāt-tā krōt-tā ragged (as clothes), in patches as cultivated ground; a-kro̱t s. a gap or notch in teeth. broken tooth; half formed said of the grain of Indian corn. — pā-kro̱t adj. jagged, notched.

kroń vb. to scratch (as with nails, claws), pūn-či-nūn kroń.

kroń vb. to cast from the hand, to throw from the h. in quantities, liū kroń.
vb. to fling a shower of stones; yūk króp vb. to send off numerous letters; — to winnow tā-lyūn króp, to sift, to separate as corn from chaff or dirt, to knock down as fruit from tree. tām-pōt króp to beat grain from head (as sesamum); kūn-dap króp vb. to beat out the grain from the kūn-dap grass.

*króp rik T. grubs sprig (-pa) i.q. só mat.
krón see króp vb. 1. to send in every direction; to spread out in every direction. yūk krómb-ūn klōn to send letters in all directions; advly. (and króm króm) on every side, in every direction; a-tsōm króm króm bō hair to be dishevelled, flying in every direction; 2. to be violent in speech, so as to be heard in every direction. mà-rō króm lik or króm-lān lik or króm-rē zaā lik to call aloud, to roar.

kryān s. a small house or shed as to afford shelter to watchman over fields, li-kryān or ngōt- or (redup.) kūn-kryān or ī kūn-kryān s. id.
kryāp-pā adv. completely, altogether.
kryak vb. to tread with foot, to tread, to tramp; kryak lyān the place where one treaded.
kryap vb. to spring upon, to pitch upon, kryap-lā taāl vb. to spring upon as horse; kryap-lā tsāt vb. to quickly spring upon or alight upon as upon horseback, bird upon branch.
kryu, a-kryu s. the slough of a snake, the skin of a bird, the scurf, skin, epidermis; bū-nūn kryu flōn the snake has cast skin.
kryuk vb. to be deprived, emptied of its virtue as comb of bees, after honey is extracted; cōt kryuk; mà-rō a-fyū kryuk-nūn the man has become an empty shell. a-kryuk s. the comb of bees after honey extracted; see tā-kryuk and gryuk.
kryup vb. to suck dry as orange etc., ēi pā-tyut; kryup-lā nā the o. is sucked dry; kryup fāt to be sucked dry, kryup-lā dried up as skin over sore.
kryul, a-kryul adj. full, clustered, a-tyum kryul full clustered bunches.

kryok vb. to cry out (fowl).
kryok vb. to hoe, see tāk-tsū.
kryoń; kūn-kryoń-lā erect used in s. of convalescence, kūn-kryoń-lā tet luk nān to be sufficiently recovered, to rise fit, to get up.

kryon kryon here and there kryon kryon nāk vb. to look here and there.
kryom vb. to be moved upwards as roof by wind; as the earth when burrowed by mole; kryom-lā or kryom kryom adv. up and down, flapping upward, motion backward and forward motion; kryom kryom tyū vb. to move up and down (as jungle) to flap, to flatten: kru-sū tōr; kryom kryom tyū-bam the sails of the ship are flapping; pūr-ñyam-nān fāt kryom-lā di the earth is raised by the mole; sūn-mūt-tūm lā-čap-mūn kryom-lā put the roof of the house is blown off by the wind.

kryol; kryol-lā nearly all, almost all kryol-lā nūn nearly all gone, kryol-lā lhat nearly all fallen.
kryój vb. 1. to dash down, to throw down with violence; 2. to go off as gun Thr. tsun kryój-nyōn to lift up and dash down, to glance off, to slide off as bullet.
kroyōn p. kryōn vb. 1. to praise, to commend, mà-rō kā-sūm kroyōn go-ruā iżge go-ruā whether men praise or find fault with me, it is all the same. — kroyōn-lāt s. praise, commendation, eulogy, applause. — kroyōn-bo one who commends or one who receives commendation. — kroyōn cōk laudable, praiseworthy. — kroyōn-mū splendid, plausible.

Deriv. a-kroyōn or tā-kroyōn s. praise commendation, a-kroyōn top-śaā tūn-dōk ka to obtain praise; tā-kroyōn sā vb. to praise, to commend, to laud; mà-rō-nūn tā-kroyōn-sā yān jūm-bo tōn to give alms in order to obtain praise of man.
kryóm vb. to unite, to act in concord, to agree, to accord with; kryóm-lān zūk vb. to act in concert, kryóm mat vb. to unite in doing anything; — kryóm kryóm or kryóm-lī in union together, in concord.
at one time; kryóm-lá (kr. kr.) tsun vb. to unite in lifting; kr.-lá (kr. kr.) nóñ to walk in unison (as soldiers); kr.-lá (kr. kr.) myään to be cooked together or to be all ready cooked at the same time.

klá vb. to cut in two with one stroke; to cleave; see kla.

klák (plainly, openly, bluntly) klák-lá or klük-ká klák-ká adv. klák-lá or klük-ká klák-ká lì vb. to speak plainly, openly, bluntly; klák-lá ēi vb. to see plainly.

klák-tsúm s. obligation? yuk-mún čo-bo tsóm-ka vón-nam-ba klák-tsúm má-füp-ne when a priest enters into the exercise of asceticism, he does not readily conform to its obligations. M.

kláp, adv. kláp-lá nearly closed (as eyes), a-mik kláp-lá čum to have eyes nearly closed as when sleeping.

klám vb. to move or change position a little, see hlú; klám-bú nóñ vb. to move along or crawl along (as sick person).

klá; adv. kla-lá straightly, directly, immediately; kla-lá nóñ to go away straightly; without stopping; kla-lá mak vb. to die suddenly or going anywhere else.

kla, a-kla s. a line of matting.

klok vb. 1. to be surrounded with (as fence); 2. to be finished (as work, house); klak-lá adv. directly. 3. to come round, to revolve as years nam šök-klak the year has come round T. kör etc.

Deriv. ták-klak; tún-klak; tür-klak s. circumference, periphery, adj. around, circumambient, circular. tür-klak tür-núm a perfect periphery. — 2. a course, a round, a long compass, a high degree of perfection. čo-sá ták-klak s. a high degree of learning; čo-sá ták-klak hýúp or let to have completed one’s studies to have attained a high degree of knowledge. — ták-klak kat to have attained one degree of knowledge; ták-klak nyát etc. — mǐ-rím-sá ták-klak kyá vb. to have reached or attained very old age.

klañ, adv. klañ-lá or klañ-ná klañ-ná very closely together so as not to be able to be seen thro’; also gives emphasis to darkness: impenetrable, obstructly; tyan klañ-ná klañ-ná so dark that you cannot see. klañ-ná klañ-ná or klañ-lá tsúp to be quite closed up (as road with jungle); — lā-co klañ tsúp-nón the moon is completely hid eather by eclipse or clouds. See also klañ.

klañ, a-klañ adj. like, resembling; klañ-lá resembling; a-küp a-bo klañ-lá lì the son is like the father.

klap adv. see kláp. klap-lá closely joined klap fo or klap-lá fo to place closely as with paste: a-zút klap-lá ti. — klap-lá do vb. to live close together. — klap-lá bù vb. to carry close to body. — vyeñ klap-lá hup vb. to shut the door closely. — tā-klap closely joined; nō tsón ban tā-klap name of a spec. of fish.

kla vb. to be stiff; a-čañ kla to have stiff back; tük-tok kla to have stiff neck. — kla-lá kla-lá lóm to walk stiffly and erectly, klól-lá klól-lá lóm id.

kā-klal-lá or kā-klól-lá erect, upright, stiff; straight out at length kā-klal-lá dín vb. to stand upright; — kā-klól-lá da vb. to lie stretched out; (bák-núm) tük-šim kā-klól-lá dán (cow) to run with out-stretched tail.

pún-klal or pún-klól adj. straight, erect, p.-klól-lá dín to stand erect.

kli-lá adv. straight out; kli-lá nak vb. to straighten; a-dyan kli-lá flyen vb. to put legs straight out.

klik vb. to be perverse; to determine; to have one’ own way? M.

kliñ, adv. kliñ-ná kliñ-ná; li kliñ-ná kliñ-ná a house firmly built, well bound together.

klit vb. to polish, to furbish, to clean, to smooth down, to rub as stomach, to cleanse out by rubbing down; ban klit vb. to polish ban; tā-bük klit to rub stomach; tā-kli klit to cleanse entrails by rubbing the fingers down them. — klit-tā klit-tā adv. very smooth, polished.

klip vb. to be collapsed as bag or stomach from emptiness tā-bük klip-lá mat.
klük reduplic. of klük q.v.
kłun vb. to slip down.
kłek vb. to climb kuń klun.

kłek vb. to press down or stamp down as earth, to urge, to hurry on, to trouble. kłek-lůń li vb. to urge on; kłek-lůń zuk kǒń to force; kłek-lůń śu to be unfortu-
nate in asking.

a-kłek s. continuation, protraction, riu a-kłek li to be diffuse in speech.
kłet i. q. glet to let fall.
kłen, a-kłen adj. whole, complete, a-kłen a-lyok id.
kłep vb. to join two bamboos (pā-dam etc.) together for the more easy carriage.
— kłep-lůń fo vb. having joined pā-dam to place them down. — kłep bů vb. to carry bamboos etc. joined together; they are joined together by cane and suspendered on the head: tů-kłep kłep bů.

tů-kłep (see uń tů-kłep) s. 1. the binding articles or loads together for the more easy carriage, 2. the bandage with which they are bound.
kłep vb. to echo the words of another as of great man; to chime in with, to repeat the words of another kłep-lůń li.

a-kłep adj. repeating a-kłep riń li.

a-kłep adj. thin (applied to insects); see kłip.
kłō (see glo, klet; glet) vb. to fall, part.
kłō-lůń; kłōm-bo falling; neg. klon mā-kůn-ne cannot fall; kłōm-lůń manner of falling.
kłō vb. to be regular, to be of one kind. kłō-lůń of one kind, one side; li han-nūn a-lon kłō-lůń čap first thatch this side; a-lon-nūn pyi-lon kłō-lůń čap afterwards that the other side; kłō-lůń sak-čin of one mind, settled in purpose. uń kyoń a-bón kłō-lůń lón to walk on this side (a-pin on that side) of river. — kłō-lůń fo vb. to place on one side. — a-buń a-yik kłō-lůń to vb. to place evenly regularly.— hů kǒń or hů lem kłō-lůń mā mat nūn don’t favour him. — kłō-lůń li vb. to speak decidedly. — riń kłō-lůń li vb. to side with.

— kat lon kǒń kłō-lůń li vb. to be partial.

kłok 1. worn out (cloth), dūm kłok a rag. tū-kłok, tū-kłop, tūń-kłok s. an old scrap of anything; dūm tū-kłok a rag.
2. reaching its point kłok-lůń fī to reach its point or come home as post, dūm-pu kłok-lůń mā-fī-nā gau nú-mōn-ne if the post is not sent home, it will not be firm.
kłok, kłok-lůń i. q. klük, klük-lůń.
kłōń, adv. klun-nūń kłōń-nūń blundering; kłūn-nūń kłōń-nūń mat vb. to blunder.
kłop vb. to patch up (clothes), to mend (pots, pans).
kłop vb. to fade as flower.
kłop s. a piece of cloth.
kłōń vb. to groan, a-kłōń s. groaning; rūm-nūń hū-yu a-kłōń tyo-lūń .... God heard their groaning Ex. 2. 24.
kłōń vb. i. q. fōń to be grazed.
kłōń (cfr. T. zlog-pa) kłōń-bo adj. vb. 1. to send M. 43. kłōń gau nū kłōń-nū-pa we may send it if we like; kłōń-nūn-ka mā-nōń-nā gau if she will not go when sent; — kłōń-lům way of sending; 2. to permit, to allow pā-ńū-ku mat-ka mā-

kłōń-ńe was not allowed to go out; 3. to remit, to exhibit, to grant, to bestow; jūm-bo kłōń to bestow charity; 4. to transform into, iō kat kłōń to t. into a fish.
kłōt vb. 1. to be stiff as from cold or as corpse, coarse as cloth, to be stupid, dull of comprehension; to be dead Thr. kłōt-nōń dead; kłōt-bo id. 2. to be plain, of one colour.

Deriv. a-kłōt adj. plain, of one colour; stupid. riń kłōt prosy; lyāń kłōt flat.
tūk-kłot adj. lazy mā-rō tūk-kłot a lazy, useless fellow.
pīń-kłot or pīń-kłop adj. stiff; plain, unvarnished, uncoloured (cloth), pīń-

kłot-sū mā-rō s. a clumsy, useless person, who does not know how to work.
kłōp vb. to cut; ban kłop a piece as large as may be cut out by two or three strokes of ban.

with redupl. advly.: kā-kłop beating with hand as when punishing children, blow, slap; used in sense of a wound,
kâ-klôp zuk to be struck by bullet or by sword as in action. hû a-dyût-sâ kâ-klôp zâk-ban mik ćam-nôn being wounded in a fight he died.

Deriv. a-klôp as much as is cut out by stroke of ban. — pûn-klôp a cut, an incision, ban p.-klôp kat a c. with knife.

klôp (broad; clumsy) klôp-lâ broad flat, klôp-lâ bû vb. to carry a broad load or with broad thong.

with redupl. klôp-pâ klôp-pâ clumsy as workmanship.

klôp s. edge; banks of river: uî klôp; mik klôp s. edge of eye, rim of eye.

klôm vb. to place between, to spread as carpet, to lay down as bamboo-flooring.

klyôm caus. of klôm to cause to spread out, klyôm bû-nônî to walk among and tread down low jungle as when out shooting; — with reduplic. advly.: kûm-klyôm-lâ or kûû-klyôm-lâ wide, spread out; li kûm-klyôm-lâ a house with a roof wide spreading, almost flat not sloping downwards.

klôn vb. to affix, to apply.

klî see klia.

klyâ vb. to be even, klyâ-lâ even, level, everywhere alike, regularly, uniform; klyâ-lâ ti said of river in the rains when it has risen to its utmost height.

klyâk, kâ-klyâk-lâ straight, flat.

klyâp see klîp, klep and fraî.

klyân see klyon.

klyâl see klyal.

klya; klya klya klyet to be very slippery.

klyak vb. Tbr. i. q. gek to be born.

klyan vb. to be close in texture, as cloth, basket-work.

klyap vb. to be straight as bow without string, sâ-li klyap-nôn.

klyam vb. to be sweet, to be pleasant to the taste, či-nya klyam-bam sugar is sweet; vôm klyam-bam salt is sweet. — klyam-lât s. sweetness.

a-klyam s. sweetness, sweets, pleasant

flavour, adj. sweet. a-klyam a-fô a sweet tooth; a-klyam-pâi so-nûn čûî fat all the sweetness is washed away by the rain.

klyal; klyal-lâ klyal-lâ or kâ-klyal-lâ long and thin; kûn-dû kâ-klyal-lâ an egg-plant long and thin.

klyen cylindrical, kuû klyen.

klyet see klyot.

klyot vb. to beat forcibly, to strike forcibly in any direction; lîm klyot vb. to beat road; môû klyot vb. to pound môû (as with a pestle); klyot sî a heater for roads.

klyon; klyon-lâ adv. rapidly, suddenly; fyin klyon-lâ pî-lî-làt the enemy came rapidly; sûû-mût klyon-lâ dî the wind sprang up suddenly; uî klyon-lî ti the water has risen rapidly.

klyop, klyop-lâ i. q. klôp-lâ nearly shut. a-mik klyop-lâ ćam i. q. a-nya klyáp-lâ ćam.

klyom vb. to be insipid as food without salt, to have bad flavour; bi klyom-bam vôm mû-nyin-ne the vegetables are insipid, there is no salt; a-boû klyom there is a bad flavour in my mouth.

a-klyom adj. insipid; — kîn-klyom-lâ insipid: unpleasant taste.

klyôk (from kâ hand and lyôk: the palm of h.) see làû-klyôk.

klyôn s. a scaffolding for corn not threshed or a sort of hut for it.

klyôt vb. to leap over, M. 78. a-re a-tôn klyôt mû-kiû-ne I cannot leap over the top of that.

klyôp, a-klyôp adj. flat, pûn klyôp a sod. turf. — s. a flat piece of any thing; a plate, a board or plank; a-klyôp zuk vb. to make flat. kà-klyôp-lâ or kûn-klyôp-lâ or kûû-klyôp-lâ i. q. lûp-lyôp-lâ flat, level.

kûk-klyôp-lâ oblong-shaped.

kûp-klyôp-lâ zo rice before it forms into stalks.

klyôm see klôm.
Kā the second letter of the L. alphabet T. ʕ, aspirated k.
Kā vb. (T. kä mouth?) to ask, to inquire M.
Kāk vb. to hem, to hawk, to cough up.
Kāt see kā vb. to be able, capable, talented efficient; to be skillful in rū-ka kāt; tō-i-ka kāt; čo-ka kāt etc.; — kāt-bo adj. one qualified for, capable of, kāt let vb. to be proficient; kāt-let-bo adj. proficient.
*Kān T. kon s. wrath, anger, resentment; sām kän an angry temper.
*Kām T. kom s. rest, quiet, tranquility.
*Kām T. kom s. a leathern bag.
Kār, kār-lā adv. hanging down head, as when ashamed; mlem kār-lā mat vb. to hang head down from shame.
Kā vb. to wind skeins of cotton; see a.
Kā num. twenty M. 115 f.: kä kat; kä kat-sā one twenty and so on; kä kat-sā kā-kyōt twenty nine; — kä kat-sā kā-tī thirty; kä kat-sā kā-ti kat tāp thirty one; kä kat-sā kā-ti kā-kyōt tāp thirty nine; — kä nyāt forty; kä nyāt-sā kat forty one; kä nyāt-sā kā-tī fifty; kä nyāt-sā kā-ti kat tāp fifty one. — kä sam sixty; kä sam-sā kat sixty one; kä sam-sā kā-tī seventy; kä sam-sā kā-ti kat tāp seventy one; — kä fā-li eighty; kä fā-li-sā kat eighty one; kä fā-li-sā kā-tī ninety; kä fā-li-sā kā-ti kat tāp ninety one; — kä fā-ño one hundred: gyō kat; kä fā-ño-sā kat one h. and one; kä fā-ño-sā kä kat or kä tā-rāk one h. and twenty; — kä kā-tī two hundred: gyō nyāt; kä kā-tī fā-ño tāp three hundred: gyō sam. — kä ka four hundred.
*Kā or Kō T. kä s. 1. mouth; kä sūp vb. to shut the mouth; kä sūp byī vb. to give a bribe; Kō di vb. to be eloquent, to be loquacious; Kō di-bo an eloquent person; Kō di-win s. loquacity, garrulity; — kä-ka čāk vb. to instruct, to admonish.
— 2. mouth, opening, orifice. — 3. front, side, face kä-dyā T. ka-dū fronting, opposite, hon. the presence of king; — 4. sheet kō nyāt two sheets of paper or cloth etc. — 5. surface, outside. — 6. sharpness.
Comp. kä-, kō-, ka-p; ka-m. *ka-kyān or kap-kyān T. ka-bkyān s. hon. reprove, reproach, rebuke, anger; kap-kyān má-mat-tūn do not be angry; kap-kyān zāk vb. to fall under displeasure. — *ka-kyōm T. ka-kyōm s., k. k. rīn s. a rumour. — *kā krō T. ka brag s. a fork. — ka gye s. anything given in exchange for meat.
— *ka-čān s. a locket. — *kap-čōn T. ka dsun s. a lie, a falsehood: M. 95; kap-čōn-sā a-pūr s. a great liar; kap-čōn li vb. to lie; kap-čōn tān-bo or kap-čōn mat-bo or kap-čōn gyu-bo s. a liar; kap-čōn bi mat vb. to bring a false tale: kap-čōn-sā yām-bo a proficient in lying. — *kā-cā T. ka-cos s. hypocrisy, foolishness; ka-cā tān-bo s. a hypocrite. — *ka-čū T. ka-ču s. spittle, saliva. — *kap-čū T. ka-mčū s. quarrelling, contention, brawl, dispute, litigation; ka-mčū tuk vb. to altercate, to quarrel, to dispute, a-lūt ka kap-čū tuk vb. 1. to revolve in mind, 2. to practise selfdenial; ka-mčū kyōp-bo lān-ka rya-k-yaṭ in an altercation to test the truth by holding heated stone in hand. — *ka-čē T. ka-če s. a large mouth, boasting, bragging; ka-čē kyōp vb. to boast, to brag, to vaunt; ka-čē kyōp-bo s. a boaster, a braggart. — *ka-čet T. ka-čad s. a contract, agreement, promise; ka-čet mat vb. to promise, to contract. — *ka-čem T. ka-čem s. will, testament; ka-čem to vb. to make a will. — Ka-jīn obscene ka-jīn rīn: uk-kiu-sī rīn s. obscene talk: hō-nūn ka-jīn-li ti guù go uk-so if you talk obscenely, I shall be ashamed. — ka-nyāt s. importunity, teasing, solicitation, ka-nyāt či vb. to be importunate; — ka-
ka-byü-fo i. q. fā-līn-fo s. the dark rosefinch Procarduelis nepalensis.

Ka-lū s. the knee-joint, condyles, interval.

*ka-sha T. ka-sha i. q. sā-kā  q. v.

kak vb. 1. to be increased; used in bad sense: a-far kak-lā nōn the price has risen; — a-rī nōm kak-lā nōm the smell has become worse; — rū kak-nōn the language has risen or become outrageous; — a-cōr kak-nōn the sourness has become more intensive. — 2. to stick in throat of child, see nyōn, a-hrīt kak-nōn the bone has stuck in throat of child.

a-kak s. an offensive smell, an exorbitant price.

kak-tik s. Hind. kurīla Momordica charantia; kī t. pōt s. the fruit of M. ch. a vegetable.

kaṅ vb. 1. to be transverse, diagonal; kaṅ fo vb. to place transverse; kaṅ tōm-bo a thing placed transverse. — 2. to stop, impede progress, to be alienated, to be estranged, to quarrel; hū-do-mūm pā-no mat-bo rel-lā ke-sar-sā kaṅ bam whosoever maketh himself a king, spenketh against Cesar. J. 19. 13. — kaṅ gyō-bam to be at a variance, to separate thro' quarrel; — hā-nyī byek-ka kaṅ gyō-bam they two cut each other.

a-kaṅ s. a misunderstanding, a disagreement. a-kaṅ a-zā a quarrel.

kan see under ka.

kap see under ka.

kap vb. to be broken, to be smashed or cracked as two eggs being knocked together; kap-tōm-bo cracked.

*kap-len-do T. kab-len-rido s. a loadstone; kī l. d. pūn-jeī s. a magnet.

kam see ka.

*kam T. kams s. state of health; kams-zōn T. kams-bzān s. inquiry after one's health, how are you? kams-zōn vyūt vb. to salute, to inquire after one's health.

*kam T. kam-s s. 1. region, dominion; kingdom kam-sum T. *kams-gsum s. the three worlds: heaven, earth and hell; 2. name of the eastern province of Tibet a large kingdom bordering on China and Central-Tibet; kam-bo an inhabitant of K'am; — kam-bo prōi-bo a religious mendicant; — kam-bo sā-hū s. a spec. of monkey supposed by L.'s to have come originally from K'am (Eastern-Tibet) Presbytis schistaceus.

kam-kī i. q. kāin-ki-kūn  q. v.

kam-gāt kuṅ s. a spec. of Prunus; kam-gāt pōt s. the fruit of do.

*kam-bu-kūn T. kam-bu s. an apricot-tree; kam-bu pōt s. the fruit of do., an apricot.

kar vb. to be eager after; to be anxious after, to be in a hurry for, to be greedy after, to lust after a-zōm-ka kar to be eager for food; — tā-ōyū-ka kar vb. to lust after women tā-ōyū-ka kar-bo s. a lecher; — čo-ka kar to be eager for learning.

a-kar s. concupiscence; love, affection.

*kar T. mkar s. staff, stick; kar pā-liṅ s. a walking stick; *kar-sil T. mkar-gsil s. Skt. khakkhara a kind of staff used by la-ma's see kār-kuṅ.

*kar, kar-va T. kar-bo s. bell-metal.

kī vb. 1. to haunt, to adhere to, to remain, 2. to be twisted, entwined, insoluted kī bam vb. to remain beside, to adhere to one's side. a-pyil-ka kī bam to be haunted by ghost; — kī-bam-bo s. a close companion a follower, an adherent.

*kī-bo T. māris-pa s. the gall; kī-bo pūm the gall bladder.

kū, neg. kūm: mā-kūn-ne, kū-m part. cfr. T. kūgs-pa vb. 1. to be able, to be capable of M. 107. hō a-re zuk kū-ā are you able to do this; kū-śūm-bo one capable of; kū tē to the utmost power;
sā-tet kū-tet as much as possible. — 2. to be well, to be in good condition; mā-kūn-ne to be unable; go mā-kūn-ne I cannot.

Kūm-bo s. adj. an able person, able, capable mā-kūn-nūm-bo 1. one who is not able, impotent, incompetent. — sā-re-lā kūm-bo almighty Ex. 6. 3. 2. unable, ill, unwell, pregnant a-kūm adj. possible, practicable.

Kū s. mountain, kū a-dum T. ri dkar-po P.

*Kūn vb. T. *kun-pa to groan; is also used in sense of “to be unwilling, to be reluctant, to be disenclined, to grumble” hū kūn-bam he is unwilling.

Kūn, Kūm see kū.

Kūr, kūr-lā adv. sulky, gloomy, morose; kū-rā gyu a sulky disposition; a-mlem kūr-lā mat vb. to display a sulky face.

*Kūr uncooked: kūr-so mūr-so cooked and raw uncooked meat.

*Ku T. kūr s. bread, a loaf or cake of bread; M. 143. kā-čer kū; kā-hrōt kū kā-hru kū; — kyo-tā-i kū barley-bread J. 31.

*Ku-lu T. kūl-lu s. 1. the down of the yak; 2. cloth made from do.

Ku-lu s. a spec. of parasite vermin; a spec. of body louse.

*Kuk T. kūg s. a bag; tsam-kuk T. rtsam-kug a bag for holding flour.

*Ku T. kūn, kuīs 1. mine, pit; puń-jen kuīn an iron mine; sōn kuīn a copper mine; 2. T. kuīs rise, beginning, origin, root, stock; a-do kuī sā-ba nyi-ba or ho kuī sā-ba ēn-ba-go where did your race originally come from. — kuī kā-tī-bo of the same origin. — kuī gān i.q. āya a-bān-ka or -nūn from the beginning. — a-do riń kuīn su tān-dāk go or ho kuī su tān-dāk what is your original or primary object. — a-do kuī-su nyi-wūn-ā; ho kuī su mo go what is your pedigree. — puń su-nūn jōk-kūn-gō from what origin is the dispute. — kā-sū bo-sā kuī mā-nyin-ne my father is of low origin. — kuī kuīn luń-ten-nūn riń ancient revelation; — kuī-nūn mā-ne or kuī-do-nūn mā-ne never, kuī-nūn mā-ri-ne I have never seen.

Comp. kuī-čen T. kuīs-čen s. original, having a beginning, high degree. opp. kuī met T. k. med or kuī mā-nyin-nūm-bo low, mean. — kuī-nyi-ba of high and ancient family. — kuī nyi-wūn-sā mā-ро a man of good family; kū nyi-wūn-sā mło an ancient relic; k. n.-w.-si pe-tōm a well authenticated history; — kuī tān original meaning; — kuī pe an ancient proverb; — kuī riń ancient tradition.

Kūn see ti-kūn.

*Ke, kye T. ke, kye 1. profit, gain, 2. cheap, abundant, much over much ke-lā cheaply, abundantly, advantageously; ke-lā tōp 1. to get cheap, 2. to obtain abundance; — ke-lā byi to give cheaply, to give liberally, to overpay; — ke-lā zo to eat a great deal; — ke mā-nyin-nūm-bo dear, not cheap; — ke gūm it is profitable, it is cheap.

a-ke s. plenty, a great deal a-ke tōp vb. to get much for money.

*Kē T. mkas-pa (prudent) vb. to be wise, prudent, to be discreet, to be judicious, to be careful, to be cautious gūn-nā-ka ke to be perfect, wise in all things; riń ke-lā dūn vb. to speak sagely; sīyok ke-lā mat vb. to act prudently judicious. — pum tīn gūn-nā-ka ke God is perfect in all respects.

a-ke s. perfection.

*Kē T. kral s. a tax; money; ke-bo s. a person who pays tax, a landholder; ke gūm-bo a tax-gatherer; ke nyiń an ancient tax-tenant, ke čik vb. to pay tax.

*Kē T. gral s. a seat, a bench, a sitting place; *kē-go T. gral-mgo s. the front seats; ke-go-ka ran ŋan in the fr. row the elders sit. — *kē-juk T. gral-mug s. the backseats; ke-juk-ka ōün ŋan in the back row the youth sit. ke-dōn s. a row of seats; ke dōn klak-lā ŋan vb. to sit in circular room; ke dōn ryan-lā ŋan vb. to sit in rows of lines.

Ke-bo s. the sitter, the dweller; li-sā ke-bo the sitter in house, the dweller in h.
**Ke, Re-mo** s. Rhododendron; the white Rh.; *ke-mo ku'-i Hooker 2, 150 "kema ke choong" Rh. cinnabarimum; — ke-gok another spec. of Rh.

*Ke* vb. to be chapped, to have hole in (as pot); *fyu kek-nõn* the pot has a hole; see *kei*-ñ.

*Keñ* vb. to grow, to spring up uncultivated, to be wild (plant); *keñ-lá* lin vb. to spring up wild.

*Ker* vb. to be skilful, to be expert, to be dexterious, to be apt; s. i. q. *k. lat* dexterity, skilfulness, expertness M. 100; *ker nyim-bo* skilful; *ker-lá* adv. adroitly, aptly M. 75.

*Kó* an exclam. of anger, contempt.

*Kô* T. *kos* s. use, advantage, benefit, good, utility, service, value M. 100; vb. to be useful M. 108; *ko nyim-bo* useful M. 100; *ko má-nyin-ne* it is of no use; *ko má-nyin-nûm-bo* useless, unserviceable; *ma-ko-nûu-sâ* tam a worthless article M. 100.

*Kô-ti* T. *ko-ti* s. a kettle, a tea-kettle.

*Kô-sha* s. (Yaktlumba W.) money given by *pi-bo* at time of contracting marriage: L. *šek-yaü.

*Kôk* adv.: *kû-kok-lâ* dirty, soiled. *Kôp; kop kop* headlessly, carelessly; *kop kop nóö* vb. to go along in a careless manner.

*Kor* T. *skor-ba; kor-ba. I. vb. 1. to go round, to wander round, to encircle; — 2. in L. tr. to admit, to grant access; a-lem kor let him come this way, hum má-kor-nûn do not admit him. — Kor-bo s. a wanderer, an encircloer, *k.-bo mwû* s. the encompassing evil spirit; *lyaû k.-bo mwû* the evil spirit of the place.

H. s. 1. the turning round; 2. the transmigration; 3. closeness, proximity parivirâ; *hû-sâ kor-ka* near him.

Comp. *kor-de T. kor-žas* ("to escape from Sansâra") in L. s. care, providence, prudence, forethought; *kor-de mat* vb. to be prudent, to make provision; *kor-de mat-bo* a provident person; *kor-de-nûn Zuk* vb. to act with prudence. — *kor-lo* T. *kor-lo* s. a wheel used by lamas in prayer; *kor-lo uû* to turn wh.; to revolve mani.

Kó 1. see *ka* 1.

Kô T. *mkô(-ba). *kô* *nya* T. *nya(-bar) mkô(-ba) vb. to desire greatly, to be greedy after, to covet; *kô* *nya* nôn to be covetous, to long for, to be greedy.

Kô-mo s. a false charge; *kô-mo zûk* vb. to be charged falsely; *kô mo ka* to charge falsely.

Kô-mo s. rice which adheres to pot after boiling zo Kô-mo.

Kôk vb. to hawk, to hem, to cough up.

Kôk adv.: *kû-kûk-lâ* adv. sound of heavy blows kû-kûk-lâ bûk vb. to beat with sounding blows.

*Kôk* T. *kag* s. business, charge, duty; responsibility; importance, consequence; a-ya* su kôk *nya-sâm-gô or *nya-nû-nâ* what business is it of yours; — kôk bû vb. to undertake any matter, to be responsible for, to be accountable for, to take charge of. — kôk *ka* or *byt* vb. to enthrust with, to charge with, implies also to suffer the consequences as a-bo-nûn zûk-kôi re a-kûp-*ka* kôk *ka* the son suffers for the acts of the father. — kôk-ka *lyâ* vb. to undertake anything, to take the responsibility, to stand security; — go a-do *lyok* zûk-*so* in kôk *ma-lyâ-nâ-so* I will take your work, but will not take the responsibility; — num-sâ kôk *lyâ* vb. to stand security. — a-do kôk-ka *nya* it is your charge, you are responsible.

Kôn vb. to cough with hollow sound, to bark in h. s. (dog).

Kyâ, Kyâ vb. it. 1. to arrive at, to reach; gôr-*lyâ* wâ-la kyâ-šo when will we reach our resting place M. 146. — Kyâ-hrôû vb. id. Ex. *hu-ya hryôp*-lii *nu mâ-dûn-ka* Kyâ-hrôû their cry came up unto God Ex. 2. 23. — 2. tr. *lôô-kyâ* to induce, to guide; *nu-nûn a-yum a-tâu tyâi-nû-ka* lôn-*kyâ*-šò he will guide you into all truth J. 16. 13.
kyăn for kyăn vb. to be very cold, to be frigid; kyăn nôn to be very cold.

Kyan vb. to be unanimous, to accord with; to be unmodified, pure, tık-mo li. an unmitigated thief.

kyap, adv. Kyap-pì kyap-pì with a smattering, a faint idea or perception; kyap-pì kyap-pì yì vb. to have a smattering of; to know a little of, kyap-pì kyap-pì lòm to walk as in the dark.

kyam, adv. sì-kyam still, quiet sì-kyam mat-tì be still, sì-kyam nìan-nì sit still.

*kyi T. köyi s. a dog L. kù-ju; kyì lük s. the sheep of the plains, long-tailed like a dog; kë-kaun T. kyi-gan a dog-kennel.

kyi-gát for hì-gát s. contempt.

Kyi vb. to be absent in mind, to be forgetful.

Kyi köyi (speaking to baby when washing) let me wash you.

*kyùm T. kyùm s. a house; bìk-kyùm a h. for travellers: tì-kyùn kyùm the signs of the zodiac.

*kyu T. dkyus s. falsity, fabrication; kyu nôn to become what is not; to be dead. — Kyù mat vb. to falsify; to see imperfectly; sòn kyu mat vb. to give false weight; riù kyu mat vb. to equivocate, to prevaricate. — Kyu, a-mik kyu i. q. a-mik kyìk false vision, imperfect sight; a-mik kyu bam vb. he has imperfect visions.

*kyu T. *kù vb. to emulate, to be zealous of, to contend for.

*kyek T. *kyag 1. vb. to be frozen. 2. s. ice Kyek-ba it freezes, kyek dóm or kyek-kùn dóm to be frost-bound; un kyek dóm da the water is frozen; kyek-lùn mak to be f. to death; kyek kù (nôn) the ice has melted.

Kyen vb. to be chapped, to be gapped, kyèi-nôn; kyèi-bo chapped.

*Kyet T. kyad s. difference Kyet mì-nûm-ne it is of no consequence; Kyet mì-nûm-nìi mat vb. to make no distinction. Kù-do kyet nìi gûn kì-sû-ka mì-dot-ne if it makes any difference to him, it ës of no consequence to me. — a-rat riù-sû pât riù kyet nìi there is a difference between the Tibetan and Bhutiya languages. Kyet nìi-pa there is a difference. — riù kyet bam i.q. nìa kyet bam, nìa tôm kyet-loû lì to be quarrelsome.

Kyet-ka used in sense of: in order. to the end, purpose: âr-sì kyet-ka to this end: gûn-nì ho-nûn-sì kyet-ka in order that all may understand.

*kyen T. mjìyen-pa hon. vb. to know: M. 133. rûn-nûn si-re-lû zû-lû kyên God is omniscient. — saû-gye-la kyen-no T. saûs-rûs-ya-las mjìyen-no Buddha knows P. — la-ma kyen-no T. bla-ma mjìyen-no exclaim. implying grief, wonder, amazement etc.: the priest knows M. 90.

Kyep see kyp.

Kyep, Kyp-là adv. sharp. cutting E.-là tyok vb. to give a sharp. cutting stroke.

Kyo vb. to be peevish. to be irritable (child), to be fretful.

*Kyo T. Kyogs (a bier) s. a large cooking vessel, a boiler; kyo fyù s. a vessel also applied to one, in which the dead body of king is preserved in salt; urn for the dead.

*Kyo-mo: L. pû-nôl s. a present made to an equal, kyo-mo byì.

Kyon s. a large basket for holding things.

Kyo vb. to be overcooked so as to have consistency boiled out, as rice or flour not meat; so kyo nûn the rice has become soft and overcooked.

*kyôp T. Kyab all, everywhere, sufficient. enough. Kyôp-là sufficiently M. 76. E.-là top vb. to obtain sufficient: E.-là klôû vb. to send to every one or everywhere: Kyôp byì vb. to give enough.

*kyôm T. Kyams-pa vb. to wander, to roam. to ramble; kâ-ju maí-rû li-ka kyôm-nôn the dog has wandered into the man's house. to stray, to err. to deviate: Kyôm-nôn to have wandered, to have strayed. to have lost one's way, to have erred: a-lièt E. n. the mind has wandered, to be absent, to have erred.

Kyôm-bo or Kyôm-bam-bo a wanderer, a beggar. — riù kyôm a rumour
gā the third letter of the L. alphabet T. the English hard g.

gā, gā, tá-gā s. the chin, tī-gā cor the hollow division in chin; tī-gā a-nūt or a-tōt s. a double chin; tī-gā-nūn tal-lā-sā riī s. foolish language; tā-gā bāp bāp ryen to chatter (teeth from cold).

gā vb. to give for might, power, strength, to oppose, to resist, to contend with, to repel, to be hostile, to attack, to assail; gū-bam to assail at, kā-jū gū-bam the dog shows fight. gā mā-tā-ne not to dare to oppose; sā-lōk gā mā-tā-ne I cannot contend with a rhinoceros. — so-hyān gā mā-tā-ne I cannot stand (or contend) with the cold. — gū-lāt s. hostility, contention, antagonism, aggression, assault.

gūl-lā (for gū-lā) adv. hasty manner, running, flowing; uñ gūl-lā gūl-lā yū water to come rolling down; āyok gūl-lā gūl-lā zūk to do work while moving or running about.

*gā-chō T. sgo-lāgs lit. iron of door: a lock; gā-chō-sā a-lūt s. the effects inward of lock; gā-chō kyōp vb. to lock; gā-chō-sā de-mik the lock and key.

gā-do for kā-do I, myself. gā-do yūn mat vb. to be egotistic.

gā-ram s. an evil spirit, lyaṭ gā-ram s. the evil sp. of a place.

gāk vb. to be fat, applied to insects, swollen out; eyān-bū gāk-bam the maggot is fat.

a-gāk adj. fat (said of fleas, ticks).

gāk, gāk-lā fūn vb. to burn partially or superficially; nyōt gāk-lā dop the field is but partially burnt.

kā-gāk-lā adv. half burnt state of clearance.

gān vb. to be very weak; gān gān lōm vb. to be scarcely able to walk from weakness; gān-nā gān-nā lī or nyān vb. to feel very weak.

gān gān weak, impotent, debilitated, feeble, infirm; yūn gān lōm to walk firmly; gān gān nyōn to feel languid and weak.

kūn-gān-lā adv. weakly, kūn-gān-lā tet nān capability of setting up.

gān see sū-gān.

gān see gōn.

gān cfr. T. gān M. 86, 91. affixed forms the conditional “if” as a-re zo gān mak-sō if you eat this, you will die; its correlat. “also” is represented by the emphat. particle là or by the word gūn. hō mak gūn go là (or gūn) mak-sō if you die, I shall die also. — when, then after; neg. mā-gān-nā gūn except, unless M. 86. a-lān nye būk gūn kā-ti bū- (or nyi-) tō when it presently strikes, it will be 10 o’clock. — from kūn gūn from the beginning; úr-nūn pyī-lā gūn from this time, hence-forward. — in order or that it may su mat gūn ryu-te what is the best to be done (or that it may be done). — though gō gān-lā gūn a-tīi sū-re lī nyōn gat though I am old, still whatever my lord says, that will I obey. — hū mak gūn mā-kū-ne litly. if or tho’ he would die, he could not: there is no fear of his dying. — indeed, truly a-re gūn ṭūr-pa this is indeed nice: a-re gūn ṭūr-sī this is indeed wonderful. — ought a-tet pyī nōn hū a-ba tī gūn it is so late he ought to have arrived.

gān-lā tho’, but, even, yet, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless. sū-tet zōi gūn-lā however great (or good) he may be, see to gūn-lā: yo-gūn-lā. gūn-lā or gūn-nā either, or; hō-nūn sū-re gat-twi-re gān-nā a-re gān-nā o-re dīm-mū select whichever you please either this or that.

**gát** vb. (see *gü?*) to be hot, to be ardent as fire: *mi gát-bau*; so-*rīn* gát-pa the sunshine is ardent; — to be ardent, fiery as spirits, pepper *či gát güm* the chi is fiery; *pí-rīl gát güm* the pepper is hot; — to be fervid, passionate; *mārō gát gāt ve ze-nā ḍyak ve zūn* a passionate man like a flash of powder; — on gát-sā mā-rō gát güm the horse is fiery and the man is passionate. — to be zealous, enthusiastic, *a-kūp-nun a-mo a-bo ōn-dōk-ka* gát gān ryu if the child is ardent and zealous in the service of its parents it is good.

**gát-tūn** s. heat, ardour, passion, enthusiasm. — **gát-bo** zealous, ardent. — **gát-lā** adv. ardently, passionately.

*a-gát* 1. s. zeal, ardour J.; a bad temper applied to man or beast: 2. adj. fiery, ardent (as spirit or temper): *mā-rō a-gát* a bad-tempered man; *tam-cān a-gát* a bad-tempered animal; *a-gāt rīn* fiery, violent language; rapid (as water); raging (as fire or wind); brittle as wood, glass, applied also to iron, which breaks easily from natural badness not from being too highly tempered: *pūn-jeū a-gát.*

*a-gát sā-ri-yak* mik-mar Tuesday.

**gān** vb. 1. to preponderate, to overbalance, to be out of the perpendicular, *gān hrōn* vb. to rise upwards, 2. to incline backwards as when drinking out of vessel, towards any direction (sōn) *gān hrōn* (the scale of balance) to rise upwards; *uū gān-lūn tūn* to lean backwards when drinking water.

**gān** gān adv. up and down. caus. *gyān* vb. to lean on with hand, to cling to, to grasp; to be troublesome, clinging to (as a child). — *gyān-lyān* s. anything to cling to, a catch. — *gyān-bo* adj. troublesome.

*a-gyān* s. clinging, *a-gyān lyān* the object clung to.

**gāp** head hanging down or rather face downwards, vb. to bow J. 48. *a-tyak gāp* to bow the head Ex. 4. 31. *gāp-lūn lōn (da)* vb. to walk (lie) with face downwards *gāp-lūn* (or lūn) *sān* vb. to sit with f. d.; *gāp-lūn pyōk-ka* vb. to prostrate oneself in salutation, to make low obeisance.

**gāp** vb. to drink long draughts (breathing the white thro’ the nose), to gulp; *gāp-lūn tīn* to drink long draughts. — *gāp gāp* drinking a great deal, long draughts; *uū gāp gāp tān, či g. g. t.*

*a-gāp* adj. drinking by drawing up the water like animals.

*šām* T. *sōm-pu* see *yom* s. reflection, meditation. *šām-bo* or *šām-pu* T. *sōm-pu* s. a monastery, a convent: M. 83. *sam-ya-si šām-pu* the c. of Sam-ye P. — *šām-bo-ka vōn* vb. to enter monastery, to become a monk; *šām-bo jeū* vb. to found a monastery: *šām-bo-sā ku-jo* s. an abbot; *šām-bo-sā yān-lok* s. a monk; *šām-bo-sā tsōn-mo* s. a nun; *šām-bo-sā tsōn-mo yuk-nun* a vestal nun; *šām-bo-sā tsōn-mo ku-jo* s. an abbes or g. b. su ts. mo je-tsōn id.

**gār** vb. to raise (a little), to lift up or open or separate in a small degree, to open a little; — *gār gār* 1. raising or opening a little, 2. flapping as wings: *a-boi gār-gār mat ōp* vb. to open the mouth a little; *gār gār hrōn* vb. to raise a little (as carpet etc.), to raise head from pillow; *gār gār mat* vb. to flap (as wings). — *sā-gār* adv. partly open, *sā-gār mat* vb. to open a little as arm hand box anything, to open a little a jar.

**gār** vb. t. to force, to urge, to impel: *ṛyōk-ka gār* vb. to urge on to work; *mā-žū-ka gār* vb. to do violence to. — *gār-lūn* with rigour Ex. — *gār-lūt* s. coercion, compulsion.

**gār** s. name of a spec. of small tick Ixodiola.

**gāl-lā** see under *gü?*.

**gāl T. *gāl-ba* vb. to vanish, to disappear M. 66. — **gāl-lā** adv. disappearingly; *gāl-lā kap* vb. to be completely covered so as to disappear; *gāl-lā zo fat* vb. to eat the whole: *gāl-lā hyul* vb. to swallow completely.

*sā-gāl-lā* adv. vanishing, disappearing,
sí-ul-li nói vb. to vanish, to disappear.

gā vb. to be with neg. mà-ne cfr. go, gō, gūm; M. 53; mà-ga-ne or mà-gūn-ne it is not.

ga i. q. mūn-ga s. turmeric.

*gā T. dgu (see also gō) s. joy, love, desire, mirth, gladness. — ga-dāt s. anything desirable or desire itself; name of a jewel; ga-so s. T. dgu-so joy, gladness, happiness; ga-so mà-njī-ne there is no joy; ga-so kyōp vb. to rejoice.

gā-dān s. bars placed across a gateway, a barred gate; ga-dīū kūp s. a natural child, a bastard Thr.

ga-zōr s. name of plant and flower.

*ga-soñ T. mgar-su s. a smith's shop, a smithy.

*gak T. dgu-pa vb. to stop, to prevent see gōk.

gak, adv. gak-kū gak-kū or gak gak bo s. adj. worn out (as old man unable to stand or of things worn out).

gān, kūn-gān-lā adv. open as mouth in sleep or death, open-mouthed, agape as jar or door etc. k. y-łā da vb. to be with mouth open. — gañ-nōn i. q. ro gān dān to be dead Thr.

gat (cfr. T. dgos) vb. to desire, to wish for, to want, to like, to be agreeable to, to love, to be pleased with, to require, to be necessary, to be essential to, to have occasion for, gat-njī it is necessary P. kā-do kā-ta nōn gat-tūn-ka ī it has come to this, that I must go alone. P. — a-lūt lēk re zāi sā-dīk gat-tūn mà-njīn-ne there could have been no necessity for this heartbreaking grief. — gat-mī-ō it is expedient, necessary. — gat-kūn desirable, needful, requisite. gat-kūn rūn s. a necessary word. — gat-ba gat-ba whenever wanted. — gat-bo s. a desirer or what is approved of the thing wished for. — gat-mī or gat-mū-bo desirable, gat mà-mū-nūm-bo not desirable. — gat-tūn s. desire, wish, necessity, need, occasion for; gat-tūn mà-njīn-ne there is no occasion for, it is not needful; byin gat-tūn-re dūn-nā say what necessity there was to give. — mà-gat-ne not to want, not to desire, not to like, go a-dom mà-gat-ne I do not want you, I do not like you. gat-to-tsāt s. time of need. — gat čōk vb. to desire, to wish for, to regard, to esteem; to be necessary; gat čōk-sā mlo a desirable thing, a requisite.

a-gat s. desire, wish, request; sī-re a-gat dōm-mā or sī-re a-gat re dōm-mā take which you like.

gat 1. s. a duty, a rate, a percentage. dastūrī, taken from merchant at time of purchase, also a tax laid upon merchant by king; perquisite of purchaser; gat tsku vb. to lay duty on goods. 2. vb. to take custom.

gan see gu.

gan adv. if, then, in that case, there upon, after that. gān a-do nāk-kā go a-lōm zūk gān mà-rūn-nā-šō then do you see, if I do this, it will not be good.

*gan, gyān, gyan, gen, geny T. gan(-po) see lēk s. a burden, hence business, trade, profession, charge, office; kā-sī a-yōk-kā a-dō-sā gyan mà-njīn-ne it is no business of yours. — hū nīm-sīn-nya kūp go-ren hūn a-śem mat-sī gyan-lā byi-fat and hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the son of man. J. 5. 26. — gīn kūt vb. to be appointed to an office. — gīn pay vb. to deprive of office. — a-bo a-mo gīn mà-lā-ne i. q. bo mo līn tskam mà-lā-ne cannot supply the place of father and mother. gīn lā-bo s. an efficient officer.

— gan bū vb. to hold an office, to be in charge of business. gan būn-bo s. officer Ex.

*gan T. ryan vb. 1. to be old, aged as man, animal; gan-nōn has become old; 2. great in rank or age. — gan-bo s. an elder, a great man J., old (man or beast). hū gan-bo nīn-nōn he has become old or a great man. — a-gan 1. adj. old (as man, animals or things); 2. s. a great man.

gan, gan-nō gan-nō adv. penetrating.
gan—*gar

(so) y. y. zúk vb. (rain) to leak inwards.

(tsóin) y. y. zúk (arrows) to take effect.

gan: kún-gan adv. ever, always.

gan-fóñ see gan, gyót s. pride, selfwill. vanity; gan-fóñ nyóm-bo or g. f. mat-bo or g. f. yám-bo s. a proud person; g. f. mat to be proud.

*gap T. *geb(-pa etc.) vb. to cover; tii-fóñ gap vb. to turn trough upside down.

gap-lá adv. spread out, covered over, overspread; gap-lá da to lie overspread; fát-ka lún gap-lá iñan bám the rock covers the ground.

Der. tún-gap s. 1. a pit-fall, a trap made by covering over mouth of hole; ñyam tún-gap a pit-fall; tún-gap-mo s. a bear from being caught in trap-hole?

thr. 2. a notch made on the opposite side of tree, on which you wish it to fall or break, see nyóp. — tür-gap-lá adv. overspreading, overhanging.

gam affix to tyól q. v.

*gam T. sgam hon. s. trunk, box.

gam not quite dry; gam mú-són-ne it is not quite dry.

gam: küm-gam-bo incorr. f. küm-ham-bo.

gar vb. to be severe, to be stringent, to be rough, to be austere kryin-ka gar vb. to suffer severe punishment; ñyok dök-ka gar to have exceedingly hard work; sok-ka gar to be the trouble of life. — gür-ríi gar-ríi adv. throwing oneself in passion, gür-ríi gar-ríi mat or tyım vb. to throw oneself at as in rage.

gar (see also kar) adj. curved, crooked at one end, bent; vb. to be curved etc. — gar-gar i. q. gar; gar-gar-bo 1. one crooked, 2. a person with large posteriors

thr.

ki-gur-lá adv. crooked, curved at end.

gar-nek s. glans penis. — ti-gar, ták-yar, tún-gar s. a large basket closely worked.

*gar T. myar; gar-tsóin or gar-sóin s. a smithy, smith’s workshop.

*gar T. sgar s. a camp, an encampment of soldiers; gar-miń s. a parole, a watchword; gar-nón a guard.

gal vb. n. 1. to break as stick also as leg etc.; kùi-ya a-hrat-pin gal-lú tsiun bo nón-sín-ka öyo-di-siün-nun pi-lat-mum sà the Jews besought Pilate that their legs might be broken J. 19. 31. gal-nón it is broken; — gal-bo broken, gal-yám-bo or gal-šúm-bo brittle, fragile. — gal-lá adv. broken, with mok “desire broken” to be worned with. — kí-gal-lá id. — 2. to fall see glo etc. gal-lá adv. downright, completely fallen; gal-lá pok completely fallen (with force); kùi g.-bi pok the tree uprooted has fallen: mú-rii gal-lá til-nón the man has fallen downright (violently).

gyil caus. to break, to cause to break. hù a-hrat-pin mú-gyil-ne they broke not his legs. J. 19. 33. sak kí-tyól-lá disgust, annoyance.

Der. tiù-gyil (see gal 2.) s. a painted stake for digging or dabling with.

gal expletive to tyól; tyól gal help, companionship shd. be gam? see P. Fol. 25.

gi vb. 1. to be out of the perpendicular, to slope, to be bent down, to be inclined, kùi gi-ñan or bám the tree is sloping; to be aslant (as when pouring out from a vessel); gi-lúi lák vb. to incline vessel while pouring out. — a-nyör mú-rii gi-nin to listen attentively (not turning ear away). — a-mlem gi to avert one’s face as when evil-disposed. — 2. indirect. indirection; — difference, distance, inequality: tsóin-nun moik-ka gi-nin the arrow has not gone quite direct for the target; — si-tet gi-nyi-wùn-ì what distance is it, how fare is it? — ku-si gi-nyi-wùn-ì what difference is there; — čùp-sù gi mú-ñón-ne did not quite overtake him within a short distance of doing so; čùp-sù gi mú-zañ-ne did not quite hit. — 3. to be inclined towards (mentally or physically) having a penchant towards used in a bad sense lá-yo (-lem) gi inclined to evil. — 4. s. a bribe, subornation; gi byì vb. to give a bribe, to bribe a person to evil; gi byin-bo s. a briber. a tempter. a subornor; — gi zo vb. 1. to take a bribe; 2. to perform
evil: gi zôm-bo s. one who takes a bribe: a perfidious, evil person, a traitor. — 5. to be ungrateful, to be false, faithless, perfidious, to betray hú a-līt gi-bo güm. 1. whose heart is inclined towards anything, 2. he is a false-hearted (treacherous) fellow: — gi zôn s. an ungrateful person. — gi-lōi adv. obliquely, divergingly; dishonestly, basely M. 74. — gi id. gi dam vb. to tie crosswise so as to enable thing to be carried; kun gi-lōi dam to tie poles to tree in order to carry it; món gi-lōi dam to tie pig by the forelegs together so as to enable it to be carried on pole.

gi s. so-gi the conglomeration of the atmosphere, dew.

gi, a-gi s. the tender shoots of plants; ear of corn.

*gi-ku T. gi-sqa s. the peg of the pyón q.v.
*gi-čō also gi-čō T. rgyu-ča s. wealth, property, personal property and effects. J.
*gi-no T. rgyun and bsnoł s. 1. emulation, rivalry, 2. envy, covetousness gi-no sak-čen-re sűn-mūt-ka 'ul-re zin giün competition is like riding on the winds (gives swings to work). — gi-no mat vb. 1. to emulate, 2. to be envious. — kūm-duu-si gi-čō gi-no mā-mat-tīn do not covet the goods of others. — gi-no mū-giü-ni giün mā-myā-ne without emulation there is no diligence.

gi-pūr-bun and gi-po-mi seems to be merely expletive M.

gi-bū s. doglouse: tick, Ixodes ricinus; fāt gi-bū s. the soldier-insect.

gün, tǔn-gün s. the os fibula.

gün T. sgyū(-ba) “to be stretched out” n. pr. of part of a hill n. of Darjiling.

gün s. a leathern belt, a girdle, a strap. kom-bo giün a l. belt.

gip, tā-gip, tūn-gip s. (cfr. T. sgyū) a bag, a knapsack, a sack; tūn-gip zop vb. to twist neck of bag.

gi see under gi.

gü vb. to have end suspended downwards, to project downwards as roof. to hang down as bamboo, to impend; po-

yūk güm-bam the end of the b. projects downwards.

gù gū s. Turtur meena acc. W. R. 207.

gūk: kū-gūk-lūi adv. suffering, enduring (pain or trouble) affliction, kū-gūk-lūi nyi to suffer, to be afflicted, to be distressed.

gūt see tūn-zōn.

*gün T. rgyun (a grape) see kun. gün-ram s. T. rgyun-brum grapes, g. sū T. rgy-
šiü s. a vine, g-tē T. ry-ťas s. a vineyard g.-cāi T. ry.-cāi and g.-kyen T. ry-
skyems s. hon. wine.

*gün T. dγun: giün-so s. cold weather, winter.

gün T. kun adj. all, every, total, each, whole; giün-ni all, every, altogether, totally; giün-ni sóū-nūn-sā tri-iyā kop a female possessing all endowment. — giün-ni lī-sā mā-myān-ne the is no use of enumerating all, et cetera. — giün-ni-sā a-rγun the best of all. — giün-nā-sā nóu-ka a-čām the least of all. — giün-nā-sā nóu-ka a-jin the worst of all. — giün-nā-sā a-tim the greatest of all. — giün-nā līn-lā rin every one says. — giün-
-nā-ba a-fāk mak among all some died. — giün-nā kū-ta-ka li-ba when you express it generally. — i. q. sūi pl. affix (cfr. T. tams-cad, Newāri sakal, sakal in Bangāli when it follows the noun). kūr-
tak kūr-büm giün-nā i. q. kūr-tak k. b. sūn the ministers P.

gūn-len, giün-nā len superlat.-particle hū giün-len rγun he is the best; giün-nā-
len jum-lāi mat-bam-bo making himself the least. — giün jum all altogether, giün jum byām-lūi in all, taken altogether: giün jum li-sā mā-myān-ne et cetera.

correl of giün: also, hō mak giün go giün mak-so if you die, I shall die also. see giün.

*gün-rān T. myon-drūn s. patronage. favour of patron or lord, giün-rān dok-bo lord of grace; giün-rān-sā a-tiin . . . thro' the grace of Lord so and so (way of commencing letter) giün-rān mat vb. to exalt, assist, favour, hō kū-si a-tet giün-rān mat-
lūn re you have thus been gracious to me.
**gūp** see gūp.

**gūn** see gu, go, gó vb. 1. am, art, is, are, go gūn I am; hū gūn he is; 2. to become kū-sū yū gūn-mū-o become my wife; sā-rō-li-ren a-do dal-lī yū-no gūn from to-day thou art become like unto a king.

**gūn** i. q. gūn also: hō nōn-śo yūn go gūn nōn-śo if you go, I will go also.

**gūr** s. a supercilious look, a haughty glance; mīk gūr ūkā a h. look of contempt.

**gūr** redupl. of gar.

**gūl** : gūl-lā gūl-lā or kū-gūl-lā adv. worn by friction; also: indestructible, unyielding; mā-rō kū-gūl-lā an indefatigable person; ban kū-gūl-lā āyen-balā bīk mā-yū-ne the knife is excellent (indestructible). it is not at all injured.

**gu, a-gu** s. old female of most animals M. 26; bīk gu a grown-up cow, sometimes in familiar I. applied to human beings, as nūm-prun gu an old woman.

*gu-tān* (acc. M. fr. T. ēku-lo) also gu-śo tān vb. to be able, to manage, to be equal to, to have resources, means: only in negat. s. o-re a-kīp hū-do bo nū āt gu mā-tān-ne that child is not able to support his parents; lōm gu mā-tān-ne not to be able to walk. — gu mā-tān-nūm-bo līyā a person without resources: (tān seems to be tā and increm. n before nā of mā-nā q.v.)

*guk* T. 'gu(-pa) vb. to bend.

*gut* T. 'gud(-pa) vb. to decay, to decline, gut nūn decayed, declined, degenerated.

**gut** explet. to nōt: nōt gut s. a stage, a journey.

**gun, a-gun** adj. empty. suk-dūm-re a-tā a-gun guṁ the earth was without form and void G. without, not having kōm a-gun without money, naked, in absence of kū-sū guṁ-ka in my absence; uninhabited; not burdened as a horse: gun zuk vb. to empty: — gun nūn to have become destitute, to be emptied; gun-nūn-bo adj. empty, destitute, forlorn. — gun-lāt s. nakedness, destitution.

**gun, a-gun** s. a road.

**gun-da** s. the butt-end of a gun.

**gun, a-gun** s. a number, a quantity; a troop, herd, flock; kū-sū bīk guṁ mān-ṇā a number of my cows have died.

**gur** vb. 1. to pass away, to elapse, to be spent, said of time; 2. to delay, to procrastinate sā-iyyak sū-tt gur-śān-śi how many days will elapse; sā-iyyak mā-gur-ne without delay mā-gur-nā mat-liś or mā-gur-śān-no-o go without delay. gur, a-gur s. delay, dilatoriness, slowness. a-gur iyok mat vb. to be dilatory at work.

**gur-čok** s. delay, procrastination, gur-čok kyōp vb. to occasion delay.

*gur-mo* T. mūr-mā s. a sacred song, a hymn; gur-mo teū vb. to chant.

*gur-ṭse* T. mūr-ṛtse s. a small vessel with spout used on sacred occasions.

**gul, a-gul** s. the part apportioned for the house; a good situation. a site; li-gul ūkā vb. to determine the site of a house, whether it be good or bad. performed by mun. — a dish of, a share of. a portion of zo gūl; kū-sūm gūl ṭiyik bo give me a dish of vegetables and meat: rūm tem-bre gūl s. a portion set in offering to the deity as a prayer for happiness and wellbeing as asked at end of marriage feast.

*ge T. 'gegs(-pa) vb. to hinder, to stop. see also gok.

*ge T. dyed (-pa to be diffused) vb. to be passed, as day. sū-iyyak ge-nōn; go ti-reṇ lā-vo kat ge-nōn since I arrived, a month has passed.

*ge T. dge s. merit, virtue. *ge-čōn T. dge-sbyoṅ s. a priest, a monk; ge-čōṅ čen-po T. dge-sbyoṅ čen-po the great high priest, a title of Čākya. — *ge-dūm-po T. dge-dun-pa s. the priests, the clergy, the high-priest at Lha-sa. — *ge-tul T. dge-rītsul s. a novitiate, a catechumen. — *ge-loṅ, ge-lāṅ T. dge-sloṅ s. a subordinate priest, a monk.

*ge-ṭo T. dge-ba s. merits, a meritorious action performed for the remission of sin or for benefit in another world, virtue,
good morals; righteousness, sanctity. — ge-wó nyin-bo a person who does much for another world; ge-wó kló̂n vb. to perform a meritorious action. — ge-wó tyak who thinks or performs actions for benefit in another world. — ge-wó rū̄p-lēl to have performed sufficient to receive benefit in another world, to have attained to a high degree of sanctity. — ge-wó yí i.q. ge-wó tyak. — ge-wó lóm zuk vb. to do merit for another world.

gen office etc. see gan.

gen s. a dome, a cupola gen-ten s. a tower.

gel i.q. gā̂l to break.

go the first personal pronoun I, see kū; go kū-do I myself; — go-nūn li-wūn-ka nyin-nā-o listen to what I say; — go-sū of me; with, from, of me; my, mine. — go gūm yūn mat vb. to boast, to be egotistical. See also gi.

go vb. (cfr. ga, go, gūm) to be: without regard to person, hū go it is he; go-pa, go-po it is, certainly, truly, verily; neg.: go mā-go-ne it is not I, go mūi-go-nā gūn if I had not been there, if it was not for me. go mā-go-nā gūn if it were not so; a-lom mā-go-ne this will not do.

go-ba sometimes; — go-bi somewhere, wherever; go-bi mā-nō̄-ne (I am) going nowhere; — go-rūi T. yai-rūi affixed has the sense of whatever, ever-soever notwithstanding, yet, however; to go-rūi whoever, whosoever; sū go-rūi whatever; sū-ta go-rūi 1. whenever, 2. either, or. M. 44. 86. hō sū-tet ṭyok zuk go-rūi go a-lom būk-śo however much you work I will beat you; to a-lom li go-rūi kāp-čō̂n li whoever says so, lied; sū-tet dō̄n go-rūi mā-top-nā-śo however much you seek for it, you will not find it; — go-rūi repeated it signifies either — or as mōn go-rūi bik go-rūi either the pig or the cow; — go-rūi-lā whatever; to go-rūi klō̂n send any one. — go-lā is also likewise whether or mak go-lā zu go-lā mū-nō̄n-nā-śo whether I die or live, I will not go.

*go — go-loń

*go go 1. some, sometimes; 2. oneself, by oneself, alone; 3. entirely, together.

*go T. mgo hon. i.q. u 1. head; — 2. summit, height; — the highest; 3. first place; — 4. beginning; yūk-go the capital or ornamental flourish at commencement of books, writings etc.

*go-čēn i.q. u-čēn; — *go tom T. mgo tom vb. to be in perplexity, to be in doubt, to be embarrassed, to be bewildered. — *go-pūn T. mgo-dpon s. a headman, a chief, a superintendent. — *go met i.q. u-met.

*go T. sgo(-mo) in comp. gate *go-dōū T. sgo-sdān s. 1. a gate, gateway, 2. a bolt, a bar for door; *go-sum T. sgo-gsum s. “the three doors”; in incantations three figures are made from dough by priest and placed on the altar in shape of heads viz. of a pig, a tiger and a cow, which is symbolical of sin, the body and the mind. go-sum klō̂n vb. to cause evil spirit to enter the go-sum from body of patient.

*go-čēn incorr. for gom-čēn s. a hermit.

*go-jōk incorr. for gom-jōk.

*go dam (lit. “I bind” M.) s. a button. *go dam čēt vb. to button.

*go-dōm s. choice, selection, also gū-dōm; *go-dōm-lō̄n lyī take whatever you like: *go-dōm mat vb. to select.

*go-mī s. a binding, a fillet *go-mī gryōm vb. to bind with fillet.

*go-yō s. sores, ulcers; *go-yō plā ulcers to break out.

*go-rūi see go.

*go-rūm adv. in pieces *go-rūm čīk vb. to break into pieces, to crush.

*go-rōm T. sgor-ba (to thicken etc.) s. goor, the insipissated juice of sugarcane.

*go-liń u. pr. of place see *lām.

*go-lōk 1. adj. contrary, opposite, obverse; *go-lōk gūm is contrary; 2. s. antithesis a-re-nūn o-re-sā *go-lōk gūm this is the reverse of that.

*go-loń, go-loń incorr. i.q. ge-loń, ge-lāń P.
go-vá—gok-bo

go-vá circuitous, round about, hū bóm go-vá nón he went a round about way.

*gok T. gog(-po) vb. to be old, to be worn out, to become useless (as anything), to be ruined (as house), to be dilapidated, to be wrecked (as ship); li gok a deserted house. — gok-bo useless, old, ruined.

gok 1. vb. to be dirty, to be dusty. 2. s. dirt, dust; gok-bo id. — pa-gok-li or kū-gok-li adv. dirty (colour), not pure (as cloth or any thing white), turbid (as water), dun (colour). — kū-gok-bo adj. whitely brown, dun, sallow (colour); turbid, milky, not clear (as water), dusty (appearance) or white with snow, frost, mould etc.

*gok, gōk T. 'yag, 'gegs vb. to knock against, to be caught in (as in bush), to come in contact with, to be an obstacle, an impediment; a stumbling block; — to be caught in as in noose or snare, to be tied, laced. constricted. — gok nón to have knocked against, to be impeded, to be entangled, to be encumbered, to be barricaded, to be offended; — to be tied, laced, looped; a-yu a-re-ka gok-kūn-ā doth this offend you J. 6. 61. 2. gok "narrow and difficult" s. n.pr. of an old military post between the great and little Rungit and Ramam rivers W. 72.

gok-bo s. 1. an obstacle, an impediment, a stumbling block, 2. a noose, a loop.

Deriv. a-gok s. an obstacle, an impediment, anything in the way; a-gok a-tyāt s. an obstacle; — mlo a-gok s. a thing not lasting, old and broken like a basket.

gyōk caus. of gok, gōk to cause bewilderment; mui-nūn gyōk-kūn-ā rim-nūn gyōk-kūn-ā has God or a demon caused this bewilderment; — lyan-nūn gyōk-lūn tram being bewildered with the country he los this way. — in pass. s. mi-len gyōk to be bewildered at appearance of fire from the eyes, as children when in the dark. — gyōk-lū adv. perplexingly.

gok-bo s. a spec. of wild leek. Allium.

*goṇ T. goṇ-ma s. the upper, superior, hon. prefix *goṇ ku ju T. goṇ sku gōys your majesty. your highness.

*goṇ T. goṇ 1. s. value, price, the price fixed or asked. value, cost, rate; goṇ kyōp vb. 1. to fix the price, 2. to bargain; H. vb. to value, a-re a-fur wī tet hō su-tet goṇ-nūn-gā what is the price of this. at what do you value it M.

a-goṇ ḍ. q. goṇ 1. s. a-goṇ a-tim, goṇ a-tim, goṇ ien a high price. — a-goṇ a-chūm a low p. — a-goṇ k'Ak-li nūn the p. is rising; a-goṇ man-li bi vb. to lower the p.; a-goṇ ti-li bi vb. to raise the p.; a-goṇ nūn-naḥ the right price.

*goṇ T. sgōn(-bu) 1. vb. to form into a ball (as mud, flour) to bring together. to lump, to conglomerate: da-bryō pōt goṇ to make balls for pellet-bow. goṇ-lūn da vb. to lie doubled up. — goṇ dram vb. to tie hands and feet, to tie body into a ball. — a-fūn goṇ vb. to roll up a corpse into a lump. so as to be enabled to stuff it into a basket. — 2. L. to bring together, to collect, to accumulate; kūm goṇ to to heap up riches.

*goṇ T. dgoṇ(-pa) hon. 1. vb. to think, to remember, kū-sūm goṇ remember me L. sak-chūn; 2. s. the thought, remembrance, applied to king: plan, purpose. intention. a-lūt-sā goṇ nyī-ūn-pān dot-lūn ti to tell all the thoughts of the heart. — goṇ zuk vb. to plan. to purpose.

*goṇ-bo T. dgoṇs-pa s. permission, leave or absence; goṇ-bo hū vb. to ask for furlough.

*goṇ T. kōn s. in L. evil thought, malice, kūm-duń-ka goṇ bū vb. to bear malice against another: goṇ būn-bo malicious. — *goṇ hre or goṇ-bo hre T. kōn-kro s. hon. anger. wrath, vengeance of God or great man; rūm-sā goṇ hre; pāno-sā goṇ hre; goṇ hre also vb. hon. to be angry. to be wrathful; goṇ mū-hre-nūn he not angry with me.

goṇ pok vb. to humiliate, to humble, to abase: s. humiliation.

gon, mā-gon-ne see yo.
gon, a-gon s. the fin of a fish no gon.
gon-rán see gún-rán.
gon rum rík s. a spec. of creeper; g. r. pót s. a spec. of currant.
gop for gap vb. to be spread out.
gop hollow below; large hollow impression; ká gop hand slightly bent with knuckles upwards; — vb. to make a l. h. impression; etc. vyei-ka po-nún gop-lúñ dam vb. to bind doorway with split bamboo hollowside downwards or inwards. — gop-pú gop-pú kryak vb. to leave large footprints.
tiūi-gop-mo Tbr. a bear, acc. M. “probably from the noise it makes”.
gom vb. to hug, to nestle.
caus. gyom vb. to gather together, to collect, to assemble, to muster P. gyom to id. J. in pat-bo sá dú-bo sú-kyóm-lá sak-ryut sáá-ka dú-bo-nín ló lya-loúñ fok rem tiin mók-sú má-nyin-núú-ka gyom to and he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together J. 4. 36. gyom-liid k. Ex., see gyam, a-gyam.
gom T. sgom (-pa) vb. to be used to, to be accustomed to.
gom T. bgom (see gam) s. devotion, religion, meditation, contemplation, reflection, devout austerity; vb. to meditate, to perform devotion, to worship; gam éen 1. deep devotion, 2. a hermit, devotee, a saint, n. pr. of a bird “the hermit” Gyps tenuirostris W. in R. 204. y. v. mat vb. to practise ascetism.
gom-fom i. q. go-fom.
gom-jok T. sgam-zjog s. order, rule, regularity; y. j. má-nyin-núñ irregularity, disorder, derangement, confusion.
gor T. ’gar(-ba) 1. vb. to tarry, to delay, 2. to be passed, to be spent (as time) pronounced gur. — gor-rá gor-rá adv. delay, shilly-shally.
gor vb. to watch, to guard, to protect, to look after; to head as shepherd his sheep.
gor-bo a protector, a leader.
gor vb. to take bull as cow; gor to-tán the rutting-season.
*gor (see kor) vb. to environ, to encircle, to enclose; gor-lúñ dam vb. to tie anything round; pál suú gor bū ñan to surround with magic circle.
gor-tók 'i. q. nör-tók s. úó, úa.
gó see gí, go, gùm vb. to be, employed in the second person interr. M. 52. 141. há to gó who are you; hi ñu mat-túñ gì what are you doing.
*gó T. sga s. saddle, see on-gó. gó sú sáp a saddle and bridle; gó-kep T. sga-lébs s. saddle-cloth; gó-yop s. a stirrup; gó-rí s. a saddle-girth; — gó kyóp vb. to put on saddle, to saddle; gó fyól or flyon to take off s.; gó bû to bear s.
gó T. dag(-ba) vb. 1. to rejoice, to be pleased, to be glad, to be merry, cheerful, joyful, to be delighted P. — 2. vb. to like, to be affectuous for, to love, hó má-gó-núñ-ka in case of your not liking. — a-do sú-re gó re mat-tá whatever you please that do. — Negat. má-gó-ne 1. to be displeased with, to be unhappy, to be distressed, 2. not to like, not to love, to hate; má-gó-núñ-sú ciú an unpleasant thought.
gó-bo s. a friend, a lover; gó-bo-súñ hû mak-núñ-ne yo kryóp a-tsóñ ak he being died his friends wept and tore their hair. — gô-lá adv. 1. cheerfully, happily, merrily, joyfully, gladly; 2. affectionately, fondly, kindly, lovingly; gô-lá mat vb. to make cheerful, to render, happy. — gô-lá det approaching the age of puberty Tbr. — gô má gó; gô má gó-sú very dear beloved, darling; gô má gô-sú má-ró a very dear person. — gô-núñ s. cheerfulness, gladness, happiness, gaiety, pleasure; affection, attachment, love; a-lát-ka gô-núñ plû or inú (joy) to spring up in the heart. — gô-lát s. pleasure.
Deriv. a-gó and a-gó a-nýi s. joy, pleasure, love, charity. — tâ-gó i. q. a-gó s. pleasure, desire, will; tâ-gó ká gáí if it please you.
gök—gón-tok

Comp. *gō kro (T. -grogs) s. a sweet-heart, a lover; gō gō kro kro pleasure, gaieties, festivities; *gō čok adj. 1. fit to love, beautiful, comely, lovely; 2. desirable. vb. to be lovely etc., to be desirable; gō čok-kā-sā lyaū a lovely place, g. č. k-sā tā-īgyī a comely woman; g. č. k-sā mlo a desirable thing.—*gō-dōm T. d-gi-ldan 1. joyful, happy. 2. paradise, the abode of the gods, Skt. Tushita.—*gō-dōm T. d-gi-ldam s. choice, selection; kū-do kā-sā gō-dōm-mūn by my own choice; gō-dōm mat vb. to choose, to select; also go-dōm.

gōk vb. 1. to come off in flakes, to scurf; 2. to scald rice etc. in order to get off husk zo gōk; 3. to have mange. kā-gōk-lā adv. scabby, scurfy (state of skin) also half burnt state.

a-gōk s. the mange in dogs, the itch adj. scalded; a-gōk tāt contagious; see also pa-gōk-bu.

*gōk T. *gag s. a door, an outdoor; eyeī T. sgo-gag; — gōk-bo s. a sort of porter at gate, a chaukidar; T. *gag-pa see gok.

gōn vb. to open in fissures, to open out, to gape as ground or wood in dry weather; to be apart, to warp, to be divided, to be asunder.

gōn-lā adv. čo gōn-lā pi vb. to write a book with lines wide apart zo gōn-lā pōk vb. to dabble wide apart.

Der. tūr-gōn i.q. tūr-diū s. a pit, a deep mine.

gōn i.q. sī-gōn within, inside li sā-gōn within the house: li-sā sī-gōn P.; the socket of eye: mik gōn ku see mik.

gōn, a-gōn s. spur; hik gōn a cock's spur; the claw of a crab.

*gōn for T. sgaṅ(-pa) vb. to be fulfilled, to be completed; nam gōn the year to be ended; applied by L.s to the last day of the moon.

*gōn T. kāñ house, temple: hla-gōn T. hla-kāñ a temple; J. gōn-cāk or čōk T. kāñ-cāg s. a steeple, a spire.

gōn-tok s. n.pr. of place in Sikhim, gōn-tok-bo s. the inhabitant of G.

gōp partially dry as anything damp before fire see sūm-sūm-lā sūn: gōp tet sūn or gōp-lā sūn to be partially dried.

gōp-pā gōp-pā adv. applied to no to thirst, to have unquenchable thirst, gōp-pā gōp-pā tān vb. to gulp down.

gōp: gōp-lā adv. aside, apart; gōp-lā to vb. to place apart.

gōp see nyōp; Deriv. a-gōp s. the node or point whence sprouts issue from the stem.—tā-gōp 1. a slice cut out of the lower side of tree in cutting: t. g. āyap vb. to cut notch; tā-gōp mat čok vb. to cut the slice out of the side of the tree in the direction in which it is to fall. 2. the hollow behind knee ku tā-gōp: tā-gōp tāu-tsān mat gōn čet nyi if the t. vibrate, it is a sign of strength. tāu-gōp or toū-gōp s. the os. tibia.

gōm, a-gōm s. a series, a concatenation, a chain, continuity, a train, a span of thumb and middle-finger kā-gōm; a stride a-dyaṅ gōm a step; fo gōm “double teeth” the grinders; a cluster; kur-dōñ gōm a cluster of plantains.

gōr vb. 1. to rise partially, to raise up a little, to curl up, to warp; — gōr-rā gōr-rā rising up a little. 2. to be restless, agitated; — kā-gōr-lā restless, sitting down and getting up: kā-gōr-lā nan vb. to be r. sitting down and getting up; kā-gōr-lā tuk or gōr-rā gōr-rā tuk vb. to rise up and down (a little). 3. to assail, to attack M. — 4. s. a kick: tūn-gōr or toū-gōr; gōr or tūn-gōr ĭyok to kick backwards.

gōr vb. to rest M. 146; gōr-lyāñ a resting place ibd.

gōl vb. to roll down, to roll away, to turn over; acc. W. 64 fallen or upset see gal, glo.

Deriv. puṅ-gōl a piece of wood used to fling at things (as to bring fruit from trees); puṅ-gōl tyok to fling p.

(gōl) tā-gōl s. the gizzard of fowls.

(gōl) tā-gōl adj. poor, destitute as children Tbr.: tā-gōl tik-dim or tā-gōl tik-dyōm or ōn tā-gōl s. Tbr. poor orphans.
 gyá vb. 1. to be cautious of, to be careful of, gyá-líñ to to place by with care, to preserve carefully, gyá-líñ ãyok zuk to work carefully. — 2. to rest from labour, to refrain from work: a-kí gyá mài-zù gyá, on acc. of any superstitious cause as signs, omens or portents or when propitiating evil spirits. mún zük-ba mài-ró dít mài-kóñ-ním a-dyañ sur mái-zù gyá-o when propitiating evil spirit let no one approach, set a check to their foot-steps and cease from labour. see gyüm. 

 gyán s. stream of water; gyán-nù gyán-nù advly. hanging down, dangling down (as rope etc.); streaming down (as water etc.); g-nà ñan to hang pendulous.

gyát (see gyot) vb. 1. to be disinclined to do anything; to be averse; to be unwilling. 2. T. 'god(-pa) to repent, to be sorrowful for sin, see gyot.

gyán T. rygañ I. 1. an ornament, an embellishment; gyin kyóp or mat vb. to ornament, to adorn, to embellish. — the lining of clothes; gyin kyóp vb. to line clothes. 2. a-gyín or a-gyán a-so a miracle, a wonder. a supernatural event, marvel, thaumaturgy, used also in sense of eventuality e. c. dek tak-líñ mak rón-sen a-re a-gyín sù yá-líñ frám-gyín-o fate being satisfied death claims its own, knowing this eventuality beware; in P. supernatural knowledge T. ríq Skt. vídyá a-gyín a-só lóo-líñ T. ríq'ásin Skt. vídyádhara. — a-gyín dot vb. to perform a miracle; — a-gyín nýin-bo possessed with supernatural power; — a-gyín nýin-lát s. miraculous power, inspiration; — a-gyín-ním mat-bo by means of divine power; — a-gyín-sù mún myir a supernatural dream. — lýán ti-íñe gyín-mít the glorious, marvellous goddess of Tä-ñé. 

II. 1. a stake at play etc., 2. lot etc.; gyín kyá to contend for stakes. gyin kyá-líñ kó-sù a-bryân plà having cast lots it fell to my name. — gyín-po T. rygañ-po s. a chessboard; g. p. kú vb. to play at chess.

gyán T. 'gran(-pa) vb. to vie with, to contest, to contend for, to emulate; to assume, to arrogate, to affect, to pretend to; a-bo a-no gyín mài-lí-ne no one can supply the place of parents (lit. do the office of do.).

gyán see gun.

gyán see gán.

*gyán T. rygañ (continuity), gyín-nù gyán nù advly. so gyín-nú gyán-nú gb vb. to rain in torrents vi gyán-nú gyán-nú plà blood to issue in a stream; in a long pendent (as creeper etc.) hanging or branch of weeping willow.

gyám vb. 1. to turn aside (as bullet), to ward off (as blow). — 2. to remain, to be quiet, to be at rest, to be still, to be at peace; gyám mat-bam vb. to remain, where one is; to be quiet. gyám mat-tá-o remain quiet. 2. s. tranquility, rest, repose, peace, see gyuí.

gyám, a-gyám adj. entire, whole, complete, gyám mat-tó vb. to leave entire; mái gal-líñ gyám-tó do not break it, keep it entire.

gyár vb. (old L.) to be apprehensiven of; to shrink from; to be afraid of.

gyár s. a bracelet; gyír cók vb. to put on b.; gyír ót vb. to take off b.

gyár, gyår-kó see kyår- see also nók.

gyår-kuñ s. n. of tree.

gyál see gal.

gyál (to vanish), gyál-li or kyi-lí tap vb. to put out of sight, to hide, to conceal; kyi-lí nùn vb. to go out of sight to disappear. — a-gyál adj. safe.

*gya T. ryga s. extent, width *gya-kram or gya-krom T. ryga-gram s. 1. a cross, 2. a silver coin (in value about sixpence); — gya-kram fam-blyik a spec. butterfly. — *gya-gar T. ryga-gar s. India; gya-gar dor-jí-den T. ryga-gar rdo-rje-gdan Vajrásana (Gayá) P. — *gya-čuñ or gya-čuñ-mo T. ryga-čuñ a variegated, striped woolen cloth of narrow width. — *gya-ji T. ryga-gí s. a revenue, ground-rent i. q. kóm top lýuñ a tributary kingdom.

—*gya-nók or gya-nak T. ryga-nay s.
China M. 88. — *gya-pun T. *ryya-dpon s. an revenue-collector or tax-gatherer.
*gya-pi, *gya-bi T. *ryya-pibs s. a ridge of roof, also a room built under ridge of roof: lī gya-bi. — *gya pi-lii T. *ryya pi-
ghi in s. British India. — *gya-mi T. *ryya-
im a Chinaman. — *gya-mo T. *ryya-mo (a Chinese woman) in L. an inhabitant of China. — *gya-tśa T. *ryya-tśa s. sal ammoniac, chloride of ammonium. — *gya-
to T. *ryya-tō s. the lac-dye; gya (tō) bik s. the lac-insect, Coccus lacaec. — *gya-
to or *gyan-tō T. *ryya-mtō s. the sea, the ocean M. 82. g. tśi-sū nün-kōn the
waves of the s.; g. tśi-sū bu-gāk the foam of s.; g. tśi-sū a-jin the spray of s.;
g. tśi-sū a-kīini the sea-shore; g. tśi su vb. (the sea) to roar. — *gya-ri T. *ryya-ri s.
meat, a piece of meat. — *gya-tīi T. *ryya-
glii s. a flagpole. — *gya-hri T. *ryya-hri
s. a chair, a couch.
*gya T. *ryya s. a seal, a mark; *gya-tō T. *ryya-tags s. a seal, a mark, a stamp.
*gya or gyō T. *bya num. one hundred.
gyō-bo-re the hundredth; gyō-bo-re nam
kā-kyāk seven hundred years. — gya-kón
s. a chandelier with hundred lamps.
*gya or gya bī s. a spec. of basil (as vegetable).
gya-bū s. a scale of weight.
gya-re kuń s. name of tree, on which the
lac-insect feeds.
gya zō muk s. name of plant, spec. of
Ruella.
gya-se kuń s. name of tree, Erythrina
arborescens; *gya-se rīp the flower of Erythrina
arborescens.
gya-sin s. a spec. of Aralia, A. pseudo-
ginseng.
gya-pū T. sgu-ri lit. “a support of
bricks”, s. stones erected round a fire
for placing pots on to boil.
*gyań T. *ryyań s. far distance; gyū-
šer s. a telescope.
*gyan see gan.
*gyap vb. to be numerous, to be plenti-
ful, ūm a-yu bāt *gyap-liün sūk-dum lyañ-
ka mūr tet *gyap-pā and you be ye fruitful,
and multiply, bring forth abundantly in
the earth and multiply therein tī. to
be abundant; to be dear.
a-gyap adj. numerous, much; many;
dear. a-gyap a-ma-ka o tet nyī there is
neither much nor little.
gyap adv. much. — *gyap rīn *gyap giń
at most. about; *gyap rīn *gyap giń kā
kat nyī at most there were twenty.
— gyap-tyin adv. many times. — *gyap-čo s.
most. the majority. — *gyap-mo many.
most. — *gyap-lat s. abundance, numbers.
multitude. — *gyap-či i. q. gyap adv. —
len gyap-pi more often than P.
*gyap T. *ryyab s. the back; *gyap kyo
mat vb. to protect the h.; *gyap gi qyik
vb. to sit back to back; *gyap gi qyik
nōn vb. to die Tbr.: *gyap gi mat vb. to
recline.
gyam vb. to be turned upside down, to
be topsy turvy; *gyam da-nyi to be
lying with face downwards as man or
thing opp. to gyōk da-nyi; a-mlem *gyam
*gyam nōn to have face downwards, to be
ashamed, to be confounded: čo *gyam-tīi
to the book is placed on its wrong side.
*gyam dyāin vb. to overthow, to sub-
vert J.
gyam see under *gya.
*gyam-fū T. *skyab-zhuful s. a silkband
worn round head supporting the hair.
*gyam nōk s. a small field for sowing
small grain; *gyam nōk bōk vb. to clear
a small field.
gyar, a-gyar s. overthow. M.
*gyal and *gye T. *ryyal 1. *gye T. *ryyal-
(ba) vb. to win. to gain a victory, to con-
qucr. to vanquish, to overcome. — *gye-bo
or *gye-pu 1. T. *ryyal-ba s. a conqueror.
a victor, a winner. — 2. T. *ryyal-po s. a
king, a monarch L. pī-no also *gyal-po
and *gye-pu P. — *gyal-mo T. *ryyal-mo s.
a queen: *gyal-t-ōp T. *ryyal-bāp s. a vice-
roy; *gyal-se T. *ryyal-sras 1. a prince;
2. a saint; *gye-bo ku nōk T. *ryyal-po ku
nag s. Adamia cyanea, used as purgative.
— a-gye or a-gye u-tu s. victory; a-gye
rīni s. the news of victory; a-gye nyim-bo
s. a conqueror. — H. s. *gye in comp. 
gyal 1. a victory; 2. the stakes contended 
for, a prize; compensation for adultery, 
fine of adultery "gysh" (misprint.) apud 
Campbell, Journ. Ethnol. Soc. of Lond. I, 
No. 2; H. H. Risley, Tribes and Castes 
of Bengal, Calc. 1892 2. 7. gye-cön 2. a 
feast given by a winner opp. jam-cön s. 
a feast given by person who losses. — 
*gyal-tsiän T. rygyl-ntsiän s. a trophy, a 
sign of victory, a flag of honour. — *gyal-
wö T. rygyl-ba s. majesty, royalty; gyal-
wö rin-po-che his supreme majesty, his 
royal highness.

*gyit acc. M. fr. T. rygud (or skyed-pa?) 
vb. to succeed, to follow; gyit-lün d i 
vb. to follow in succession. — s. a-gyat 
succession, race, generation, pedigree, 
stock, breed G. a-gyat-tiön nön or a-gyit 
mök nön to become extinct. — kün-gyit 
s. ancestors.

*gyuk T. rygud (a running) vb. to 
gallop, to run fast, to scamper off, to 
flee. — a-gyuk s. running fast, a gallop; 
a-gyuk-häm-ka nön to go all the way at 
a gallop.

gyün, a-gyün s. a waterfall: uä-gyun. 
gyût, a-gyût s. a small bulbous root, 
applied chiefly to swi-srii and nyiü.

gyün vb. obse. to become rigid tik 
gyün; to be lewd, lustful.

gyüp vb. to be finished, to be ended; 
to be exhausted; zo öyek gyüp-nön the 
harvest is ended; rä-ku rä-söü gyüp-nön 
the provisions are exhausted.

gyüp vb. to be stiff i. q. bit, to be be-
numbed from cold or remaining in one 
position: kün-sö dyaü gyüp-nön.

*gyüp T. sgyül-bu s. a support for 
cooking-pan over fire; *ça-gyüp T. lca-
sgyül s. an iron support for do.; see also 
gya-pu.

gyüm (see gyü) vb. 1. to take care, to 
be cautious, to be vigilant, watchful, to 
be prudent; gyüm-mä imp. Ex. — gyüm-
lün part. cautious, guardful. gyüm-lün 
zuk vb. to make with care.

gyüm-lü adj. carefully, cautiously.

2. to take aim at any thing, to take 
good aim.

gyüm-bo or gyüm-yäm-bo s. adj. 1. a 
cautious person; a prudent p. 2. one 
who can take a good aim, a good shot. 
— gyüm-lät s. caution, carefulness, circumspec 
tion, prudence, vigilance.

gyüm incorr. i. q. gyüm entire.

gyür; gyür-rä gyür-rä advly. shrinking 
as from shame; uk-luü gyür-rä gyür-rä li 
vb. to feel a shrinking from shame.

*gyür T. *gyur see kü-gyür.

*gyu T. rgyü s. 1. matter, substance, 
material; a-re ša-sä gyu nyl-wün-a what 
is the substance of, which this is com 
posed, what is this made of. — hü-sä 
rii-sä gyu the purport of his speach. — 
substance, nervus rerum, money, wealth; 
kü-sä a-küp man-pö gyu mä-nil-mä-ne 
except my child I have nothing (no prop 
erty); gyu mat vb. to merchandise; gyu söl 
vb. to accumulate riches, wealth; 2. pre 
paration, arrangements.

*gyu T. rgyu s. character, disposition; 
hü sak-lyak-sä gyu go-pä he has an irri 
table disposition; a-do gyu sä-lo gö what 
is your condition, what is the state of 
your affairs; how are you.

*gyu T. rgyus s. notice, intelligence, 
knowledge; hü gyu-nyum-bo güm he is an 
able, gifted person; hü gyu mä-nil-mä-ne 
he has not the faculty or ability. — 
history, story, tale, narrative, lesson. a-do 
gyu hlap-pö-o learn your lesson; tam-sä 
gyu pi vb. to write a treatise on a sub 
ject. — gyu-yät s. wisdom, knowledge.

*gyu T. dgyus see pi-gyu.

*gyu T. sgyu s. illusion, deception, 
jugglery; nik gyu an optical illusion.

*gyu T. rgyus s. a gathering together, 
a collection of.

gyu vb. to change for the worse, to 
deteriorate, to degenerate, to be reduced 
as from sickness (for gyur): see ce-mo gyu.

gyut see gyüt.

gyup see tük-chin gyup.

*gyur (see gyü) T. *gyur-ba vb. to be 
changed, to change, to alter. to translate,
to transmute, to transform, to vary, to modify; sometimes to alter for the better “to improve” pa čit gyur or gyu to improve the size of a bulbous root by cutting it; to alter for the worse; to degenerate or change for the worse. — to multiply as in arithmetic. — to represent. to relate as story, to detail.

*gye* vb. to be oval, oval-shaped (as cup, weights of net) a-re ha-yi gyal bom; siū-li pót gyal; — wi gyal a pool (oval-shaped) of water.

*gye* vb. see *gyal*.

*gye* T. rgyas adj. large, great, extensive, ample, much; gye-ko T. rgyas-sgo a large door, a gate. — gye gye adv. much, very much, so as to excite wonder: gye gye i-gyom-ba there is too much; siū-rūi či gye gye tiū-fat he has to-day drunk an extraordinary quantity of beer.

*gye* T. dgye s. a reclining position; gye-li s. an hour of the day corresponding nearly to our 4 o’clock in the afternoon.

*gye* T. dgyes(-pa) 1. s. joy, mirth, gaity, 2. vb. to be happy, joyful, to be gay; sīn gye id.

*gye* T. ryem? or rgyal? see under gyal; s. compensation or damages for adultery; gye čik vb. to pay damages for adultery.

*gye* vb. to bring forth, to give birth to; vb. n. to be born, to be generated, to be created (life); go gye-si-o may I be born: a-do mi-gyel-nī-ba when you were not born; nūm-sīn-nyo mi-gyek-nī-ba before the birth of man. P.: go-nūn a-dom gye

I gave you birth: gye-kūn-si mak vb. to die in labour; gyeł tet-ka mak vb. to die in birth; gyeł-ren tsu-lū beginning from birth; gyeł-ren ma-mak-nā tet from birth to death; gyeł byi or gyeł vb. to bring forth. to bread P. — gyeł-lait s. birth. — kū-ta zön gyeł-bo unigenitus Chr.

a-veyek s. a birth; a-veyek dū s. labour-pains; a-veyek-lyaū s. a birthplace; a-veyek-ren ma-si-nūm-bo blind from birth; a-veyek sī-nyi s. a birth-day; a-veyek a-mak mū-tyak-nil-mo bo a thoughtless person (lit. one who thinks neither of birth or death).

gyek kā-nōk i. q. gye-bo kī-nōk.
gyek muk s. a plant.
gyek see tun-gyel; siū-ban gye-lu-kun.
gyen see gan, see also viún; see also gyo, a-gyo.
gyen-teen s. a tower (i. see gen.
a-gyer s. the bark of an arrow.
a-gyeI adj. 1. single, not in clusters. 2. tough, hard.

*gyo* s. a machine of offence. used in war by forming a spring made by forcing a tree backwards; when released it casts heavy stones placed thereon: gyo dyin vb. to cast stone by gyo.

*gyo* T. rgyo s. copulation; *gyo zin T. rgyo ljan a T. word of abuse. a copulator.

gyot see úot, gyat.

*gyoT* T. ‘gyod(-pa) vb. to repent, to be sorrowful.

*gyom* see gom.

a-veyom adj.: riū a-veyom s. a general expression, what has become proverbial.

gyor vb. to bring or drive back as animal, that has strayed; gyor bū-no drive it back hence, bik a-lem gyor bū di drive back the cow in this direction.

gyō vb. to break friendship: to quarrel: to quarrel so as to separate and not to speak; miū-vū-si gyo vb. to quarrel with another.

*gyō* T. rgyug(-pa) adj. expansive, fully-developed, stout, ūo gyo a fully-developed man.

*gyō* vb. to be finished, to be expended, to be exhausted: a-zōm gyo nān the food is expended. gyo mgyuk dyin to cut off J. 18. 10.

*gyō* see gya.

*gyōk* see gok.

gyōn s. saliva. gyoūn būn-mi bōn s. a running of saliva; gyoūn čit saliva to flow.

gyōn vb. to mutter over. as priest his prayers, to intone. to recite: nō gyoū to pronounce magic words; mi-nyi gyoū to
chant the maní: om maní pe-me huí.

adj. sonorous.

gyón 1. in comp. a sausage; kar gyón id.; nak gyón a black s. — 2. used sometimes for grúí to stuff.

gyón adj. s. far; distance; tsún gyón an arrow d.

gyón vb. to bother, to joke, to jest or play with in a troublesome manner; kí-sim yaú má-gyón-nún do not bother me so.

"gyóp fr. T. ryágb byed-pa vb. to support, to second, to back, to side with, to take the part of, to uphold, to maintain, to defend: Lepcha tün-dök; — gyóp-bo a supporter, a defender, a vindicator, a champion of. See also gyap.

gyóp: klo gyóp a valley.

gyóp: tün-gyóp weak on legs; t-e pe vb. to walk straddly with legs bent and shaking.

gyóm see gyó.

gyóm s. the right in opp. to vim the left; gyóm ká the right hand; gyóm kón-ku to the right; gyóm-ka id.

gyór vb. 1. to glow as fire; mi-gyór s. a live coal. 2. to glaze, to glitter, to be shining, brilliant. — gyór-bo brilliant, bright, glittering; — gyór-lat s. glow, effulgency, brilliancy.

gyól a-gyól s. long cylindrical shape; a-ti gyól a long-shaped egg; pí-rū gyól a piece of coral.

grák vb. to open out, to render passable (as road thro' jungle).

grán see gryeú and gróú.

gráit see pí-gráit-bo.

grám 1. vb. to hasten, to speed, grám-li soon Ex. quickly P. grám grám quickly, hastily, speedily: grám grám mat vb. to make haste; grám grám li to speak fast; grám no-o go quickly. 2. s. speed, haste, quickness.

a-gráim adj. quick, speed; early as potatoes. — ki-gráim-bo adj. quick.

gráim see sú-gráim.

gra vb. to sit on edge (of teeth) as anything sour fo gra.

grán vb. to be able to walk (child); a-kúp ik-ča grán má-kun-ne the child cannot walk yet; úyeú bóu grán-nún the infant has commenced to walk.

gran see pí-grán.

grap-pa grap-pa onom. crunching, crisp as toast, parched grain.

gram vb. to break, to crack, gram-bo adj. broken; gram yám-bo adj. brittle, frangible. — gram-má gram-má li i.q. má-zú küm-gram-má (li) li. gram-má gram-má grík sound as of things breaking and crushing.

gram caus. of gram to cause to break.

redup. küm-gram nyin lýót vb. to break in pieces; k- gr. nói lýót to fall and break to pieces. — küm-gram-li or küm-gram-li adv. broken in pieces. má-zú küm-gram-li li to feel as if body was broken in pieces.

a-gri s. a dry twig of tree; a-gri ká-ta-bo ká-ta-ka tam nyi prov. birds of a feather flock together.

grí s. a highstockaded fort W. 71, a palace pí-no-so grí; a fine city: grí kyuú; grí ča-rí s. the walls or battlements round palace.

grí grí-m vb. to string bow; sá-li (grím) grí; a-grím s. a string of bow; a-grím-ku šít vb. to place the arrow.

grik s. noise, sound of anything; lóm-mú-n-sú grik the sound of foot-steps.

tam-grik s. a noise.

a-grik s. 1. a sound, 2. a report, a-grik a-čam a low s.; a-grik a-tim a loud s.; a-grik dor a hollow s.; a-grik kyeú a shrill s.

grik vb. to fructify, fruit to form from the flower, to swell out applied to young fruit; grik ún vb. id.

a-grik s. a small fruit not quite ripe.

tá-grik s. young childhood from about two to five years; applied also to beasts; ón tá-grik a child from about two to five years; small tender budding (fruit) tam-pót tá-grik.

grí gret (see grik) onom. a grating sound.
grip vb. to confine, to cage (as bird or animal), to put into paddock (as sheep etc.), to stall (as horse); grip to vb. to place into confinement (animal).

grim vb. to crunch; grim-lā tsuk vb. to crunch with teeth; grim-lā tsuk grik s. the noise of crunching M.

gruň vb. to be grooved; a-gruň s. a groove or long concave mark.

gruk, guk, gok vb. to be dusty.

gruk see pā-gruk-bū.

gruk: pā-gruk, po-gruk, a-gruk dry bamboo.

gruň also kruň a cupshaped concavity; to be hollow as bone, tree etc.; — a-gruň adj. hollow.

gruň: mik gruň tears.

grun vb. to watch, to protect as hen her chickens, hik hū-do a-kūp grun, cat a mouse, dog a bone; to guard, to shield. — grun-bo a guardian, a protector, ka-ju grun-bo a watch dog.

a-grun s. protection, a-grun mat vb. to protect.

grek see kvek vb. to be dried up.

gret 1. vb. to be hooked or crooked (thorns); 2. s. the sharp crooked thorns of cane rū-sā jū-gret; a-lūt-ka jū-gret-sā huk-mā-o they will be hooked from the middle (or interior) by a sharp crook P.; see pā-gret-bū.

gren: tūn-gren s. a hoof.

grem vb. to crack as nut see grim, grom. grem-lā tsuk vb. to crack nut with teeth.

a-grem and gryam (see grip) s. a cage for beasts.

gro vb. (old L.) to be stiff (as from cold); a-grot adj. hard, said of yams.

grok, a-grok adj. very aged (man or animal).

grōn vb. to place in a resting position as ladder; to make a l. or support of any kind, to form a scaffold: kun grōn (-lūn hrōn) to place a tree in a reclining position against anything (as house) (and to mount on the top). — wū grōn-lūn plā to form a bridge of stepping-stones or by any support so as to reach opposite side. tā-grōn or tūn-grōn s. a ladder; tūn-grōn fōk s. the spoke or step in ladder; mā-rō krōk ū-ba tūn-grōn fōk-ka hrōn-re zōn when a man rises in grade he is like a man mounting a ladder.

groň expletive to vyeň probl. in extension of the meaning of above word as means of access.

groň strong, powerful (voice) nyüm grōn.

*grōn muň or gr.-m. pā-no s. the demon of death, fr. T. ’groũ(-ba) hon. to die.

grop vb. 1. to cover with hands, as face to cover with hand, as when catching fly etc.; to pounce upon as cat on mouse with paws.

2. to hide, to shelter, to shroud, grop lōň vb. to take under protection, to shelter.

grop tsaam 1. to seize upon, to pounce upon; 2. to shelter, to protect. to hide.

grom vb. to be split. to be cracked as glass, vessel etc.; po pū-tek grom-nōn the bamboo-vessel is cracked. — grom grom munching or crunching noise of m.; bik pe ta-ba grom grom ta vb. e. c. the cow when eating makes a munching sound.

grol i. q. krol vb. to get foot into hole when walking.

grōk: pā-grōk-lā adv. slightly apart.

grōn and grān vb. to cry out or to make noise simultaneously: fo grōn-bam the birds are singing together. — grōn-nā grōn hryōp to cry all at once; grōn-nā grōn-nā simultaneous noise.

grōň, pā-grōń or pūk-grōń s. length from tips of fingers to tips of fingers when both arms are stretched out; see tūn-grōń-bū.

grōt i. q. grot, gro to be hard, stony.

grōn vb. to hope, to trust, to be desirous of; uń-no-re zān grōn to hope with extreme desire.

a-grōn s. hope, expectation; a-grōn blōn-nōn to be disappointed; a-grōn pa-tā niun-nōn to be disappointed; a-grōn mōk-nōn to lose hope; a-grōn zāk or tōp to have hope realized.

grōn-mū adj. plausible; grōn-mū-sā riň plausible language. — grōn-bo adj. hope-
ful, expectant; grón cén hopeful; grón met hopeless.

grón mā-nyín-ne there is no hope, to be hopeless; grón mā-nyín-nūm-bo hopeless. — grón lyān ground for hope. — grón byt vb. to give hope.
grón (a distance); grón tet nón to go some distance or gone for a short period. — grón dok-lā for a considerable time.
gróp expresses an indef. quantity of matter, space or time neither much nor little, considerable; nam gróp P.; gróp ta he has eaten a considerable quantity; gróp yā he knows a good deal; gróp mā-yā-ne he knows but little. gróp tet for a considerable time or distance. — gróp pyt about half. — gróp mā-rūm a considerable distance. — gróp a-tól tolerably near.

gryá vb. to be thin; gryá-lā, kā-gryá-lā thin, skinny, emaciated.
gryán: gryáu gryáu weak, staggering.
gryát-lā gryá-tā or gryá-tā gryá-tā advly. trailing along, a long trail; gryát-lā gryá-tā hrya vb. to trail along ground.
gryá-tā i. q. gryót-tā.
gryán vb. to have longing as for meat.
gryáp-pā gryáp-pā advly. reeling, staggering.
gryám vb. to press down.
gryán see gryeih.
gryán: kūn-gryáu-lā advly. slender as body.
gryap vb. to be thick as jungle, to be thorny, applied to the yellow raspberry kā-śiūm gryap.
gryam see gram.
gryam vb. to obstruct, to block up a road; gryam to vb. to place obstacles; lōm gryam to block up road.
gryam, a-gryam, a-grem and tūn-gryam s. a basket for fowls or beasts, hik gryam a birdcage.
gryuk vb. to be naked, to be bare as ground; mā-rō gryuk bām the person is naked.
tā-gryuk, tāi-gryuk, kā-gryuk adj. naked (as person) G. J., bare (as country); tā-
gryuk-lā mat vb. to render naked or bare.
gryuń vb. to lean forwards, gr.-lūn lōm (ā nan) to walk (sit) leaning f.
gryun, tūk-ček gryun bām to sit uneasily.
gryup vb. to make wall or fence of branches or bushwood.
gryul i. q. gyul, pā-gryul-bo oval.
gryeih, grei, gṝā vb. to fill up, to stuff into, tūṅ-gryōn gryeih to stuff basket full. — pā-gryeih i. q. po-gryeih a large bamboo used for waterholders.
gryo, gryo-m “bent down” “lying forwards”. — kā-gryo-bo adj. bent down, weak, infirm as old man; kūm-grom-bo id. kūm-grom-lā in crouched position.
tā-gryom, tūk-gryom lying forwards in oppos. to tūk-tyōl backwards. — tā-gryom kān da vb. to lie on one’s face, with face downwards. — tā-gryom gap-pā til-nōn vb. to fall flat on face. — tā-gryom sūl-lā brōm vb. to fall and rub face against ground.
gryom vb. t. to pile up branches of trees or jungle, to barricade; s. a pile, a barrier of do.
gryop-pā see gryáp-pā.
gryō see kōl-pōt gryō.
gryōn said of the branches of trees, after the tree has been cut down and branches not cut of; kūn gryōn nyī-da vb. to spread out, to creep as branches of trees etc., when in a recumbent position, or earth-creepers to branch out (shoots of a bulbous root); applied to the shoots from the roots of ginger, also the root itself: hīū-gryōn. gryōn gryōn applied to a side-long gait, straddling sort of pace; gryōn gryōn lōm vb. to walk in a straddling manner as crabs. — gryōn tūm vb. to spread as creeper on ground.
kūn-gryōn s. the spread out bones, skeleton. kūn-gryōn dok cīm to be as thin as a skeleton.
tūn-gryōn s. 1. a spec. of spider Later-bricola-tribe i. q. muu-tūn-gryōn that does not spin any web. 2. a large basket
widely saddled, carried on back; 
t.-q. köp
vb. to line t.-q. as with leaves.

pón gryóö s. a grass-creeper i. opp. to
pón mút high tall grass.

a-gryón s. 1. a grating of iron or wood
kuń gryóö a wooden grating. — 2. a kind
of sweetmeat.

gryót-tä gryót-tä hoarse, harsh, grating
(as voice); gryót-tä gryót-tä li vb. to speak
in a grating sound.

gryón-nä or gryón-lä adv. harsh, guttural
as voice; gryón-nä gryón-nä löm said of
the rattling sound made by tä-grí-bü
while moving; a-nyüm gryón-nä gryón-nä
li vb. to speak hoarsely as from cold.

gryóp vb. to make walls of house; cfr.
gryóm. an-tó-sä gryóp to make walls
with boards, düm-sä gryóp id. of cloth,
län-sä gryóp id. of stone.

tün-gryóp s. the wall of house.

gryóvm vb. 1. to bind round as string
round handle of ban; to encircle, entwine,
to be surrounded by; gryóvm-län tüüm vb.
to creep round as creeper round tree. —
püm-byöö gryóm tüök di the clouds rise
and overcast the horizon; 2. to be harr-
rassed, dunned (by creditor).

a-gryóm s. ligature: a binding of cane,
as that which keeps the ban in sheath.

gryóm i.q. sä-gryóm s. a field prepared
for cultivation, before the felled trees are
burnt, nyöt gryóm, nyöt sä-gryóm.

glä vb. to make appearance, to appear
as sun, crops etc. — glä glä plä to con-
stantly be coming in sight, see glä, glo.

gläń redupl. kün-glän-lä plain, un-
adorned as person, bare without leaves
as tree.

gläń: glät-lä adv. suddenly, quickly.

glám-lä adv. heavy, a-mik glám-lä mat
vb. eyes to grow heavy as when sleep-
ing; ñyök glám-lä mat vb. to do work
heavily, slowly.

gla vb. to move so as to suddenly
make appearance and be again lost to
sight; hik tüök-tok gla-lä plä a hen to
move its head and show its neck up and
down thro’ the hole in head of basket

as when struggling to get out. — hik
ui-ka glo-län glo län mat a hen having
fallen in the water to struggle appearing
above and disappearing below. — a-lü
pla gla län mat vb. to put out tongue and
draw it back again backwards and for-
wards. See also glä.

glam-lä adv. suddenly, instantaneously,
said of death only; glam-lä mak vb. to
die suddenly, said of man, beast, fire,
plants. — glüm-glam adv. suddenly. glüm-
glam mak vb. to die suddenly (animal
life, fire, plants), glüm-glam söt vb. to
kill outright.

gläń vb. 1. to become hard (vegetables).
2. applied also to speak rüm li yän mi-
nyän-nä bam ri glän güm it is very hard.
that tho’ I speak, he will not listen.

glat: cfr. gla. glat län löm vb to walk
with breast thrown out; glat glat-sä mä-
ró a man above his work.

glan vb. to be steep as ascent.

glam: düm glam a single dress.

gli vb. to be pure, holy; gļi-lä adv.
distinctly, evidently, gli-lä ši vb. to see
distinctly; gli-lä hryöp vb. to cry aloud
— sä-gli-lä adv. evidently etc., widely,
vyeń sä-gli-lä ök to vb. to open door
widely.

tün-gli s. purity, righteousness, holiness;
tün-gli tüön-töön s. id., tüön-gli tüön-töön
mat vb. to be righteous etc.; tüön-gli tüön-töön
rüm lön-bo one who walks in the way
of God; — tüön-gli or nün-gli rik s. name
of a plant. — tüön-gli hiń s. a spec. of
wild ginger.

a-gli s. 1. the haft of ban etc.; 2. the
root of tree; 3. a tube. barrel of gun.

a-gliń adv. as solid as wood.

glu s. name of 12th month correspond-
ing nearly with our october. glu-nyön
M. 141.

glu incorr. for glo, nyo-ka glu vb. to
go to hell LGS.

glen vb. to be accurate, to be skilled:
adj. dexterous. skilful: mä-glen-nä awk-
ward.

glet and glyet complete. perfect. —
mūn glet a thorough proficient Mun, a perfect M., a high-priest; glet-lā, glyet-lā, pā-glet-lā, pūr-glet-lā adv. thoroughly, clearly, completely; āo glyet-lā yā to know the book thoroughly; rū glyet-lā yā to know the language thoroughly.

glet incorr. f. glyet see under glo.

a-glen adj. straight, direct; simple (as matter); a-glen nōn vb. to go straight or without stopping; lōm a-glen a straight road; li kūn a-glen a house made alone of wood.

glo vb. to fall, as man unintentionally or thing to fall W. 60. kā-čēr món fāt-kā glo-lūn mā-mak-nā gān ... except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die J. 12, 24.

glyet vb. to let fall.

glyōt vb. to fall upon, to attack, to let down; to throw down P. p. glyōt-fat. to overcome as the temper of another. — tyak glyōt mūn s. evil spirit of fate or death.

glo, glyo, kā-glyo-lā cfr. ĝlī, clear as weather; full open; glo-lā adv. fully openly; vyeī glo-lā or glyo-lā or kā-glyo-
lā ĝōk to open the door to its full; rīṇa glo-lā ĝī vb. to speak fully; glo-lā ĝī vb. to see plainly. — tā-lyai kā-glyo-lā sāt the sky to be quite clear.

glōk adj. smooth, as surface of well beaten road, or as the surface of a bald head lōm glōk; a-tyak glōk. kā-glōk-lā adv. bald as head, bare, destitute of trees as country.

glōt vb. to be stiff, fixed; hence also to light, to fix a light, a candle; fixed light see mī glōt; sū-hōr glōt a fixed star. — to be fixed, stiff as limb, to be rigid; mī-krap glōt to be sound, dead-asleep.

glyān vb. to be upset, turned over, to be uplifted and overthrown; glyān nōn to throw off as from basket lying on ground or from mat etc.

glyāt vb. to let fall, to suspend, to let hang down; kyak glyāt to let k. down precipice.

glyām vb. to be quiet, to be at rest; glyām mat nān vb. to sit quiet.

glyak upwards; turned upwards; glyak nāk vb. to look up; glyak to vb. to place up. — ban kīn glyak cuneid on top (knife).

glyān, a-glyān s. the back-bone or line along the back; the principal fibres of leaf; a long cane; rail of bridge; a spur of mountain; line of ancestors; course of river, of time; adj. current.

glyo see glo.

glyōk vb. to lie with face upwards; glyōk da-nōyī opposed to gyam da-nōyī; mā-rō glyōk da-nōyī; kyo glyōk da-nōyī. — glyōk nān vb. to sit with head looking upwards.

glyōn bent backwards; ban glyōn.

glyōt see glo.

N

nā the fourth letter of the L. alphabet T.ŋ, a nasoguttural sound like the nge in singer; which may be represented by ŋ.

-nā M. Gr. corr.: ŋ-ā see -ā when affixed to a root ending in the final kān or nyin-do.

-nā- redupl. of roots beginning with ń, nā-nūn-lā see nūn; see also kā-.

*ńā T. ńi-a see under ńō.
*ńā T. mi-nā see ńa.
*ńā T. sū-o(-ba) s. blessing.
*ńā, nā, ńo T. ńes-(pa) certain, really, truly. — *ńi-sī T. ńes-so it is the truth, verily, truly. — ńi nān vb. to become substantial, true; — ńā mā-dūn-ne not to tell plainly, distinctly; — ńā-ńi adv. truly,
evidently, well; ńá-lá tyak vb. to know well; ńá-lá ši vb. to see clearly.

Comp. *ńá-dok T. ńes-bdag s. possessing truth, a true person; ńá-dok-sá triát s. a truthful evidence. — *ńá-tok or ńo-tok T. ńes-tog s. authentic, real, pure truth; ńo-tok rín true language; ńā-tok do the very truth; ńā-tok tsúm the fact to be verified by meeting. — *ńo-sát T. ńes-soi i.q. mik myám at random, without regard to truth; s. flattery; dissimulation ńo-sát kyōp vb. to flatter, to dissimulate; ńo-sát kyōp-bo s. a hypocrite.

*ńá T. dios s. reality; substance, wealth; ńā nyim-bo s. adj. possessing substance as wealthy person, thing etc. substantial; ńā mà-nya-nūm-bo unsubstantial as person cloud, thing, without possession, poor, destitute.

ńāk: ńāk-kā ńāk-kā straight along; ň. ki ň. kā lōm.

ńāk 1. vb. to see, to look, to behold; go-nun him ńāk-sān-ka nóı-sō I shall go to see (visit) him; — to mlem-ka nāk-te to whom can we look to, on whom can we rely. — ńāk-kā look, behold; ńāk-kā a-re mat kě gān see if you can do this. it is also used in the sense of fie! tush upon! as a-re zōn-sā iyok-re ńāk-kā look on such work, fie on it; — to regard, to respect, to rely on, to attend, to guard, to watch, to observe, to care for; hū do a-bo-ka mà-ńāk-ne he did not mind or had no regard for his father: hū-nun tūk-vil zāk-kūn-ka ńāk mà-nya-ne he does not care about being placed in chains; — to be vigilant, to be cautious; gyim-lān ńāk-kā le let us ... be guardful of ... ńāk-lān ti vb. to speak with consideration; ńāk-sā ro-sā mà-nya-nā nóni vb. to go along headlessly and fearlessly. — to concern, to notice, to mark, to note; to examine, to try, to attempt.

ńāk-lūn s. seeing, beholding, trying, considering. — ńāk-bo s. a person who looks after, as ńāk ńāk-bo s. a shepherd; a spectator, observer, a custodian, a guard. — ńāk lāt-bo s. a visitor, one who comes to see; an examiner, inspector, investigator.

2. s. attention, regard etc.

Comp. ńāk dyám mà-yā-ne (he) does not reflect or deliberate. has no consideration. — ńāk-lyān view, spectacle, ground of regard; gūn-ńā-sā ńāk-lyān the object of universal attention. regard.

ńāk expletive to hryōp or emphatic as hryōp-ńāk-gān-ki mà-pōn-ne he wept and cried (continuously) but without relief. a-ńāk explet. to a-hryōp a-nya.

ńāt vb. to chop, to hack; ruñ nāt to cut, to chop wood; see īnut, iot.

*ńān-krūn T. mion and dru? s. an able pleader, powerful advocate.

*ńān-še T. sion-ès s. fore-knowledge; ńān-še rīr s. prophesy; ń. s. dūn to prophesy; ń.-s. dūn-bo or nyim-bo s. a prophet.

ńām vb. to nod as head in token of assent or when drowsy etc.; to wave, to nod as leaf, branch.

ńām vb. to bend together, to fold; nām-lā gal to bend and break.

*ńār T. ńar s. a stem, a trunk of tree; ńār tīk vb. to tie an animal to trunk of tree.

ńāl vb. to draw the legs together as when lying down (animals); bik nāl-lān da.

ńāl vb. 1. to cut: 2. to screen (as fire); nāl-lā tūk vb. to bite off. kuñ bāñ nāl dyin to cut tree down at the roots.

tā-nāl s. a fender, a screen mi tā-nāl.

-na M. corr. -ń-a see a, sign of voc. if the proceeding subet. ends in kān or nyin-do, e kūp-sōn-ńa o children P.

na a threatening expression, as a-dom mà-buk-nā gān ṇa if I don’t only lick you; go a-dom go ńa I’ll give it to you; I’ll do for you.

*ńa T. mnī possessing; existing being; ńa-vok T. mnī-2og a subject, vassal, retainer, attaché, subject, tenant.

*ńa s. T. rīa a drum, *ńa duñ T. rīa rdūi-bo vb. to heat d.: *ńa-čun T. rīa-čun s. a little d.: *ńa-čen T. rīa-čen s. a great d.: *ńa-čuk T. rīa-dbyug s. a d.-stick.
*ňa* T. *ňal*(ba) s. fatigue, weariness; *ňu-so* T. *gso*(ba) s. the resting after fatigue, used in sense of to rest; *ňa-som* *lyān* s. the resting-place. — *ňa-ka* so *ňa-mā* sit down to rest a little.

*ňo* or *ňô* or *ňók* T. *sīngs* Skt. *dhāranī, mantra*, *tantra* s. a charm, a spell, magic; *ňó-jô* or *ňô tôp* vb. to practise enchantment; *ňô zuû* charms and spells, incantations; *ňo zuû* mat vb. to perform incantations; *ňi zuû* mat-bo or *ňôk-po* a magician, a sorcerer, a necromancer. T. *sīngs-pa*.

*ňā-dō* s. spec. of Amomum, *a-dum*, *a-hir* see *tūn-bram*.

*ňak* vb. to cut in a sawing manner; *tūk-tok* *ňak* vb. to cut throat; *sok-li-sā* *ňak* to saw; *kwā* *ňak* to saw wood.

*a-ňak* s. 1. sawing; cutting in a sawing manner with a blunt instrument.

2. obsc. glans penis.

*ňak* see *ńek*; *ňûk-kā* *ňak* s. a young fat pig.

*ňān* vb. to move, to set in motion.

*ňān* or *ňōn* T. *Ďnā*(ba) vb. to be frightened, to be dumbfounded, to be terrified, to be speechless as from surprise, fright, bashfulness; to be insensible, to be cataleptic; *bōū* *ňōn* a person, who can speak only a little.

*ňōn-lāt* s. terror, dismay, horror, affright.

*ňān-to* or *ňōn-to* T. *Ďnā-skrāg* s. an unexpected appearance of person; coming unexpectedly; terrifying; *ńaū-to-ka lat* vb. to come suddenly, unexpectedly.

*ňat* vb. to have strength (as spirit, tea), to be efficacious, to have force as spirit, speak etc.; also to be ready to eat, said of rice when after boiling the water is poured away; so *ńat-nōn* the rice is ready; *či* *mā-ńat-ne* the *či* has no strength; *ňō* *ńat-bam* the tea is drawn, is strong.

*a-ńat* s. the spirit, substance, essence, the point; the meaning of anything.

*ńan* vb. 1. to sit, to sit down; 2. to be situated, to lie situated; hon. *ju*. *ńan-nā* o sit, be seated; *mi-zūt* *ńan-nā* sit beside the fire. — 3. to live, to dwell, to remain; *ńan-bo* i. q. *bam-bo* s. an inhabitant. — 4. aux. v., forms the pres. durativum (see also *bam*) Newārī *ćona go pi-ńan* or *go pi-bam* I am writing.

II. s. a seat, a residence; *pūn-di-sī* *ńan-ka* *ńāk-no-o* go and look in the dwelling of the princess P. — *ńan zum* vb. to assemble together; s. an assembly, a committee.

Comp. *ńan-kāl* s. a block for sitting on; — *ńan-dām* s. 1. a canopy over seat; 2. just above the height of a person sitting; — *ńan-lāp* s. a carpet to sit on, a cushion; *ńan-lāp* lāp vb. to spread a carpet; *ńan-lāp* rit or *tsun* vb. to take up c. *ńan-lāp* āt to take up a carpet. — *ńan-lyāu* s. a place for sitting, a seat, a dwelling place, a residence; *ńan-šet* s. a seat, a dwelling.

Deriv. a-ńan said of tree, that is there naturally not transplanted. Caus. *ńān-nyān* q.v.

*ńań-čen* T. *ńiān-čen* contempt, slight: the Lepcha’s use it in the sense spite or wilfully; *ńań-čen-nām* mat vb. to do a thing purposely or spitefully.

*ńań-še* see *ńān-še*.

*ńap* undiverted; decisively, positively. *ńap-pī* *ńap-pī* or *ńap-lā* adv. *ńap-pī* *ńap-pā* nōnī or *ńap-lā* nōu vb. to go straight on without diverting elsewhere. *ńap-lā* mik krap da or *ńap-lā* da nyā to lie sound asleep; — *ńap-lā* nyok mat vb. to do work with application; — *ńap-lā* tyāt to cut properly as desired or according to pattern without diverting.

*ńam* vb. to be close, to be near; *a-boi* *ńam* keep your mouth close, be quiet, shut up; *ńam-lī* i. q. *ńam-tēt* close, closely.

*ńam* vb. to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict, to stop.

*ńam* *kuń* s. n. of a tree, *ńam* pōt s. the sweet lime.

*ńam* T. *riām*, *rīāms-pa* vb. to breathe; to long for; *ńam-če, ńam-či* 1. vb. to long for, to be covetous; *a-zōm-ka* *ńam-če* to be greedy stingy of food; — *kōm-ka* *ńam-če* to be covetous of money. — 2. s. covetousness.
*ñam T. nm:am [-pa], *ñam-pó T. nm:mpa 1. s. brightness, splendour, magnificence; 2. vb. to be bright, to be magnificent; *ñam-pó če great splendour; *ñam-pó-wün-sí dúm dyūm to be dressed magnificently.

ñar vb. to slice, to shear, to cut asunder, to divide, to hew, to mow. ká-chér ííar vb. to cut wheat. póí ííar vb. to mow grass; — bi ííar vb. to slice vegetables; — ká-sú ban-ka súm-bryái静态 gún ííar glo-šó if a fly should settle on my knife it would fall down cut asunder.

*ñar T. ííar s. vigour, zeal, ííar h'yan mat-tá-o be zealous.

*ñar T. súñar see under úí.

ñal vb. old L. to be short and thick, dumpy; íial-lá íial-lá adv. short and thick dumpy.

s. a-ñal 1. the head end, a short stick, a short end of yam or other vegetable; buk a-ñal kat the head-end after root is cut off; a-ñal a-fáñ s. a piece of dito; a-ñal a-yáł-re the whole vegetable. 2. applied to a great-great-grandmother see tek.

Deriv. núm-ñal, núm-ñal-mo dry firewood Tbr. šáñ.

Comp. íal-bú íal-són i.q. múr-nyo-bú múr-nyo-bón.

-hún: -ú-in see -ún postp. of the neg. imp. when affixed to a verb ending in the final íí.

ñú vb. to become thread-bare dúm íú fat; to be worn-out by friction; ban nú-nón the knife has become worn-out; applied also to mind sak nú to be wearied.

ñúk redupl. of íuk q.v.

-ñúñ 1. postp. i.q. -pa q.v. 2. -ni-ñúñ postp. of the p. pres. when affixed to a vb. ending in íí, see -úñ.

ñúr vb. to groan; níur-ðá níur-ðá groaning under heavy burden; níur-ðá níur-ðá bít-nú to go along groaning under heavy burden.

ñu, a-ñu adj. old see íó.

ñut see íot and íát.
tsál a-kui. — ēno tsál tsöm flót Asparagus racemosus. — ēno- tso s. the spawn; ēno tso dyen or fat vb. to spawn. — ēno tsón ban tā-klap s. a spec. of fish. — ēno-zār s. id., the “kubhai”. — ēno-zur s. a spec. of f. — ēno zóni kol-mo s. a fish of prey; ēno-yel s. spec. of f. — ēno-yū s. a spec. fish, Clupea cultrata. — ēno-yei name of fish. — ēno-rī s. id., “pottiah” a spec. Barbus. — ēno-lam sa a spec. fish. — ēno-lo id., mahnūr; — ēno-lyū i.q. ēno pūn-zar. — ēno-yei s. a spec. of f. — ēno hyam s. a fish-hole. — ēno vik name of small spec. of f. — ēno vīu the blubber i.q. fgrā; — ēno vör s. a fish-hook; ēno vör ham a fishing-rod; ēno vör hi s. a f-line. — ēno sūn-li s. a fish-net. — ēno šī s. the scales of f. — ēno šim-ṣūr s. tail of fish.

ēno vb. to be old M. 96. — a-ēno adj. old (as wood); unfinished (as work); what is left over (as food); a-ēno to-lá to-lá dilatory; ēr-nūn mat-ba a-ēno nām-nūn from this cause this has become old. — tā-ēno s. white hair (as old man) M. 16. tā-ēno nān-nūn hair to become grey, to have become old; t.-u. mūli the evil spirit of old age from his representation as an old man.

ē, ēt vb. to boil P. to cook by boiling zo ēno; zo ēt let-lūn gō-ā is the rice boiled; ēt-bo adj. boiled. — also: to be quite ripe buk prok-kā ēno or buk bu tē ēno the buk is bursting ripe.

ēno vb. to be thirsty uń ēno; go uń-ēno bām I am thirsty.

Der. ēt s. thirst ēt-dāk; go krit ēt-dāk gūm I am hungry and thirsty.

*ēno T. ēsēs see under ūā.

*ēno T. sīo(-ba) s. a blessing, a benediction; ēno-tyum s. a present made to priest in order to obtain blessing.

*ēno T. ēno s. the face, countenance; mā-ēno s. T. mī-ēno the face, features.

Comp. *ēno-tō T. ēno-tā s. blush, blushing, shame, modesty; ēno-tō mat vb. to be modest; ēno-tō mā,yā-ne to be impudent. — *ēno-še T. ēno-še s. 1. knowledge, acquaintance; 2. an acquaintance.

ēno tse kūn name of tree, see under ēno.

ēk s. a small vessel for mixing flour and water before baking or frying; ku ēk a small bread-trough.

nok sees ēk. ēk-kā ēk-kā oonūm. the grunting of pig món ēk-kā ēk-kā lik the pigs grunt.

nok see ēk. ēk-kā ēk-kā oonūm. the grunting of pig món ēk-kā ēk-kā lik the pigs grunt.

nok see ēk. ēk-kā ēk-kā oonūm. the grunting of pig món ēk-kā ēk-kā lik the pigs grunt.

nok see ēk. ēk-kā ēk-kā oonūm. the grunting of pig món ēk-kā ēk-kā lik the pigs grunt.

*ēno-pa see ēnom-pa.

*ēno-še see ēnā-še.

nōp, ēnop-pā ēnop-pā adv. slowly, tardily, lazily, ēnop-pā ēnop-pā lōm vb. to walk slowly.

*ēnom T. ēnom(-pa) vb. to be satisfied not wishing more; ēnom-lā tān vb. to drink to satiety.

nēm, nōm cfr. T. snyems vb. to be proud of, to boast.

nōm, nēm s. ēnom, nān-ēnom s. a spec. of grain.

nōr see under ēd.

-nō, -nā postp. -ō when affixed to roots ending in ū see -ō, -a.

*ēnō and nā T. sīa adv. early, betimes, soon; ek to-tsāt nō tō the harvest is early; — nyōt-ka pat ūō nōn to sow a field before the season.

Comp. *nā-tō T. sīa-litas s. an omen, a portent, a foretoken, a prognostic.

nō-lā adv. early; too soon; nōl-lā id. ēn dūn hrōk-sī sā-īyak kat-kā M. nōl-lā buk-kāl nap-kā ōk līyā ūnū the first day of the week cometh M. early when it was yet dark. J. 20. 1. — nōl early, soon, betimes M. 70. so-sūn-kā kā-ṣōm nōl ūk-knōn awaken me early in the morning. — go nōl-nōn-ō I shall go soon.

*nār, ēnor T. sīar, sīar-ru; *nār-yōi T. sīar-yōi adv. formerly, from the beginning.
*nor-tök T. sniar-tag s. speed, haste in work; adv. quickly nor-tök mat vb. to do work actively; — nor-tök (sùm) bo adj. industrious; — nor-tök nóu vb. to go quickly.

*nó see na T. sinags.

*nó see T. diò s. edge, border, ko nò edging of coat.

*nók vb. T. rìna(-ba) to cut, to mow; pòù nò to mow grass, see nar.

nòk vb. to be callous; to be indifferent, to be obdurate; li li-wùn mat-ren nòk-nòn by constant reproof he has become regardless; a-nyor nòk to hear but not attend to.

nòk vb. to grind zo nòk (rice), to rub as bamboo etc., to card (cotton): ki nòk, to get fire, to rub anything; nòk-li nòl to rub against, to reel against as arrow.

nòk-lát s. grinding, friction, attrition nòk-lát mài-dyap-ne (you have) not grind it fine.

*nòk see na.

*nón see nài.

nón vb. to be stedfast, to be fixed, to be firm, to be solid, to be fast; nònlà nàn vb. to be firmly fixed as post, chair. not to shake; kru nònlà nàn the ship is weather-bound (as in a calm). dùm-po nònlà tsìiìk the post is firmly fixed.

nòt see nò.

nòt vb. to be disinclined, to have disinclination, repugnance; mòi-nòu-nèi nàì nòt vb. to have disinclination to go, see plòn, jìt, pàm; — iyok zìk-kùì nòt vb. to have disinclination to work; nòi-sùn-ka nòt to refuse to go.

a-nòt s. repugnance.

nòn cf. T. Kong(-pa) vb. 1. to grudge, to desire to keep even to the preventing of another person giving a thing; nònlùi bi to give begrudgingly, to covet, to preserve, to spare, to have an itching to keep. — kù-ñûn kù-yùm òyù mài-kùn-nàì nòn he prevented their fighting and mediated between them. — kù-ñûn kóm jer tam-çài fo nò kuì làì sà-re gùn-mà nònlùi tôm gat he wishes to preserve silver and gold, beasts, birds, fish, trees and stones, in short every thing. — 2. to protect, to guard, to mediate, to enshrine. lùk-mót-tûn a-kùìp nòn the hen protects her young. — kù-ñûn kù-yù-sà lè-nèn nòn he shielded their faults. — 3. to withhold, to refuse anything.

nòn-lát s. a desire for preservation. nòn-bo s. a preserver, a protector, a mediator; palladium.

nòp vb. to express blood from a sore, to bleed, to suck blood from sore.

nòp, a-nòp s. sister-in-law, wife or widow of elder brother; nòp sók or lûg to wed the widow of elder brother: (to wed the nyôm q.v., being considered incest).

*nòm T. nàm see nàm.

nòm, nòm-mà nòm-mà advy. one after another, continually; n.-mà ì.-mà lòm to follow one after another; n.-mà ì.-mà iyòk mat to work in a continuous manner.

nòr s. a suggestion, a hint, nòr byí vb. to suggest, to hint, to prompt, see tíní-bòr.

*nòr T. ìar(-ba) hardness, vigour) seasoning, pungency, zest.

nòr lûk vb. 1. to temper iron, to make steel; pùn-jëa nòr lûk tôm-bo or nòr lûk pùn-jëa s. steel. p.-j. nòr mài-lûk-nûm-bo soft malleable iron; 2. to season, to make strong (wood), to tone (as beer).

nòr sót vb. to spoil the temper, to soften steel.

nòr used also in sense of excessive, to be in a vigorous state. mi hù nòr (rùì) great heat. — ci-ñûn nòr to be in a great state of liquor, to be exceedingly drunk. — mèk-nòr krap to be sound asleep. — bellowing, threateningly as bull when irritated nòr kyòp.

Comp. *nòr-càm T. ìar-càm adj. strong, vigorous, hard, sharp.

nò see *nò.

nòl vb. to put aside, to put on one side, to push out of the way; a-re lòmka nòl-to put this out of the way, take it off the road.

nòl vb. to be ringed, to be encircled by a ring (as ornamented pillar).
a-nól adj. 1. ringed, surrounded by a ring as pillar; 2. obsc. penis viri.

ňrák vb. to grunt (as boar), also as buffaloe; ńrák-bam vb. to grunt as boar; see ńruk, ńēk etc.

ňrap see ńram; ńrap-pā ńrap-pā i.q. graph-pā graph-pā advly. crisp, brittle from dryness; ńrap-pā ńrap-pā sūn.

ńram vb. to be dry as hair, grass, to be dried up; a-tsōm ńram-bam, see tī-ńram a tree-boletus.

ńrīk vb. to grind, to crush under feet, to oppress, to extort, to tyrannize; ńrik-lūn zo vb. to eat the bread of extortion; ńrik-lāt s. extortion, oppression, tyranny.

ňrek vb. to be split, said of hair, when dry or from plaiting.

ńrel vb. to have again recourse to, to superadd; ā-lūn ī to say in addition; ā-lūn byī to give in add. ā-lūn sūt to kill over again.

ńru vb. to groan, said of beast bīk mak-ba īru the cow when dying groans; diik-lūn īru being sick it groaned.

ńruk vb. to give jerking grunts (as pig).

ńrom vb. to be destroyed, to be damaged, to be cast aside as useless; īrom-bo damaged, destroyed, useless.

ńrók vb. to be dying, to be at the point of death, to be moribund; ērōk nōn moribund.

ńrōn vb. to have become overdry said of rice or grain when long kept; zo īruṅ nōn the rice has become overdry.

ńrōm vb. to become singed, to be burnt (as bread), discoloured by fire (as paper); čo-gu mi-nūn īrōm the paper is singed; ku īrōm nōn the bread is burnt.

cā the fifth letter in the L. alphabet T. 3, may be represented by ĉ, pronounced as ch in “church”.

*ćā, čá T. skyo(-ba) vb. to do mischief (as children); to tease, to annoy, to vex, to harrass, to trouble, to molest; cā-bo mat vb. to tease, to do mischief. — čā-(yām-)bo adj. mischievous, inclined to tease.

nūn-čā s. trouble, annoyance; n.-čā mat vb. to trouble, to annoy; diik nūn-čā s. vexation.

čá, a-čá s. a beard of corn; quill of porcupine, hedgehog etc.; kū-čēr čá s. a beard of corn; sā-tīm čā s. a porcupine’s quill.

čāk (see tsāk) vb. t. to set on, as fire; mi rek čāk vb. to set fire to jungle; to put on, as ornaments, bracelets; to set on, as dog, bull; to set on, as on a road directing a person, who is ignorant of the road or of driving of cattle lōm čāk; —

to set apart; to exercise, to practise, to pursue, to put into practice, hrim čāk to regulate, to organize; — rom čāk to frighten; — to dedicate, to consecrate, to devote; rūm zuī món čāk (fo) to consecrate a pig to the good spirit; — to practise penance.

čāk T. grāgs(-pa) vb. to put in the mind, to conceive, to comprehend ko-ka čāk byī vb. to remind, to teach, to cause to comprehend.

čāk-īf s. n. of a flower, see môn nyo mak; acc. Hooker 2, 48, 50 “chokli-bi” a spec. Smilacina: čāk-īf bi s. id., eaten as vegetable.

čāṅ also čōn 1. vb. t. to wrap up, to inwrap, to envelop, dīm-ka čāṅ bī-bam P.: a-tsōm čāṅ to fold the hair round in a ball on the head; čāṅ-śām-bo s. a wrapper, an envelope. — čāṅ to i. q. čāṅ; čāṅ-tōm-bo s. a parcel, a package. 2. vb. n. to be folded, globular as cabbage, to be
in folds as things twisted round into a ball shape as hair, cloth: čán ụn.
čán protracted to be put together, to be clustered together.

a-čán s. a bunch or cluster, a nosegay, a sheaf or bundle of corn.

*čán vb. t. T. skyon(-ba) to foster, to cherish; čáju vb. to domesticate, to tame wild animal. — a-čán s. a wild animal caught and confined fo čán, mán čán. — tam-čán s. the brute spec., a beast, birds and fishes included; tam-čái záni a foolish, beastlike, stupid p. tam-čái len jän more than a beast; — met. man; tam-čán tam-bík or tam-bík tam-čán animals, creatures; man T. 'gro-ba, sens-čan, Skt. satva P. — tam-čái tún-ka for the benefit of mankind P. — tam-čán zó a fellow-being. — tam-čán (tam-) a-bí s. T. jú-byuú toad, male satva's, men P.; tam-čái (tam-) a-móT. mo-byuú toad female satva's, women P.

čán vb. n. to be parsimonious, to be selfish, niggardly, to begrudge.

*čán vb. to be quick etc. see čón.

*čán-hó T. léná-lo Skt. jogá s. the braided hair, that hangs behind; matted hair; čán-hó kyóp vb. to braid hair appl. to great men; čán-hó flót vb. to braid hair appl. to common people.

*čát T. gód (to cut) vb. to have a sharp pain in body, to ache tó-bák čát; a-lít čát s. the heart-burn. — a-mik čát-bam 1. to have pain in eye, 2. to be curious. — čát so-bo s. one who brings pain or grief; messenger of ill news, a bird of ill omen.

*čán T. 'byon(-pa) vb. n. used by L.'s hon. for: to go, to walk. pá-no čán the king goes; sú-ba čán-nún-á where are you going.

*čán and čen T. spyan s. hon. the eye L. a-mik; pá-no čén the eye of king; čin-kro T. spyan-kro s. eyebrow L. mik-myón; čin-čáp T. spyan-čáb s. tears L. mik-góú; čin-sok T. spyan-gióg s. eyelash L. mik-ćóm.

*čin-re-zí, čen-re-zú T. spyan-ras-gzígs n. pr. Avalokiteśvara. *wi-dám tu-je čempo čen-re-zú-la k'yen-no our tutelary god mahákaruñika A. knows P., see also M. 90; Yóung-Pao 1896, 545. N. 1.

čán 1. see čen T. čán, 2. see under čán.
čáp vb. to bore a hole into wood or stone; mi čáp vb. to light or kindle by boring one piece of wood into another see mi čáp kui. — čáp set s. a borer, a gimlet. čáp tsír i. q. mi čáp teúr.

tük-čáp. tük-čáp s. circle, concentric circle, convolutions, gyrations, a spinning top; — tük-čáp-ka lám vb. to fly in concentric circle; mi tük-čáp s. convolutions of fire; šiú-mút tük-čáp s. a whirlwind; uń tük-čáp s. a whirlpool.

čám vb. to go over upon. to cross over upon as over water by bridge, log, stepping-stones.

čám, a-čám s. fear, chiefly an affix to a-rom. un tük-ká rom čán yán-bo a-tin hú plú-ka yú tük and. lo, an horror of great darkness fell upon him (i. — See rom.

čár s. the rising of the sun, the east:
tük-čár.
ča part. just, just past ča-gróp-ba considerable time ago; — ča-nap-mo the evening just past, yesterday evening; — ča ná-han from the beginning. firstly, ča ná-han a-yum só-re li-bo o-re yüm even the same that I said unto you from the beginning J. — ča-nún now a short while ago, ča-nún nóm-nóm-gó he has gone a short while ago; — ča-ba a short time ago about two or three hours; ča-ba lyán nóń (he) went out a little while ago.

— ča záń as before. — ča luk (-kül) the morning just past i.e. this morning. — ča so-nap last night, rím-nún ki-su dúk kú-do ki-sá a-kyón ši-lún a-dom ča so-nap-ka lún fat (God has seen my affliction and the labour of my hands, and rebuked thee yester-night. Ex. — ča a-lún even now, just now; just past: ča a-lún do-ba-nín plú he went out a short time ago.
ča part. enough, sufficient, ča ča enough, hold, stop.
*ča T. lęgs s. iron, applied often to things whether made of iron or not. — ča-gok s. T. lęgs-kuk a clasp, a hook. — ča-gok s. a forked stick, prongs used as a support for things etc., a peg. — ča-gyip s. T. lęgs-sgyid-ba a sort of iron stand, tripped for cooking-pots on the fire. — ča-tök s. T. lęgs-tag an iron chain, ča-tök ṭık vb. to chain as dog. — ča-mök T. lęgs-r moy s. a helmet, an iron h.; ča-rí T. lęgs-ri s. wall round castle, town etc., fortress, fort; ča-rí da bık aü the embrasures of fortress.

*ča T. bya s. a bird, fowl; ča kyuü T. bya kyuü s. the fabulous bird garuda, also a spec. of eagle.

*ča-món fo s. yellow-billed whistling thrush, Myiophonous Temminckii R. 212; Je. 500; acc. W. R. 218 also Merula houlboul.

*ča fr. T. byas(-pa) vb. to be ready, to prepared; hó nōi-siün ča-ča are you ready to go; mlo ča-ča are the things prepared

*ča-kó see če-kó.

*ča-gó fr. T. bya-dga (gift, present) s. causing pleasure, attendance upon; ča-gó mat vb. to cause pleasure, to attend upon, to take care of, as sick man, cattle, things etc.; ča-gó mat-bo s. a nurse or one, who attends upon or takes care of anything.

*ča-wó T. lča-ba s. a carrot.

čak, a-čak s. the joints of fingers, kā-jóm čak; (inner) joints of arm a-ká čak; joints of bamboo: po čak.

čak vb. 1. to pinch with nails or fingers; 2. to touch a person to attract attention; 3. to issue tears màk grum čak; čak dek vb. to nip and break.

čak-ká bo-ká adv. in confusion, confusedly; čak-ká bo-ká mat vb. to put things into confusion; če-ká bo-ká li vb. to speak confusedly.

čak in compos. lün-čak s. a sill.

čak see po-čak.

čak čak onom. noise made when eating; zo-ba čak čak mà-mat-tün when eating do not make a noise.

*čak-krum s. T. čag-krum gristle, car-

*čan T. bya'u s. the north. čan-čo T. bya'u ḵyègs s. the northern quarter; čan-ko'n s. id., adj. northern, towards the n. — čan-nup s. T. bya'u-nub the n. west; — čan-ʃar T. bya'u-ʃar s. the n. east.

čan, a-čan s. the spine; a-čan glı-li čit vb. to cut down the spine; — a-čan ku'kó-ko'n-ľa s. a bent back as an old man's.

čan gła'ya s. the spinal bone; čan gła'ya sün-dák s. the sp. marrow. — čan tyèp s. the lumbar vertebrae; — čan dák s. lumber; — čan mán s. the loins.

*čan (T. spya̱n-pa practised, skilful). čan-siün s. a board for writing on.

čan vb. to ford, to wade in water or snow. — čan lya'n a fordimg place. — čan êk-čüm-bo adj. fordable.

*čan-ku, ča̱n-ku, ča̱n-gu T. spya̱n-ku, spya̱n-gu s. a wolf; see sů-tum. M. 119. čan-ku bık s. a spec. of coleopterous insect.

čan-čub-sem-pā T. bya'u-čub-sems-IPA s. bodhisatva P.

*čat čat i. q. čot čot convulsively.

čap vb. to succeed one after another, to multiply; rūč čap vb. to be loquacious. to be garrulous; rūč čap-láč s. loquacity, garrulity, chattering, babbling; ąyok čap work to succeed work, to w. incessantly

num čap vb. to be importune incessantly for debt.

čap vb. to roof a house, to thatch, to cover with roof.

a-čap s. the roof of a house: li-čap.
li-čap-ka upon the house top T. Ṝtse-mor P.

čap vb. to make a noise when eating, affixed to krik means to smack, lit. for lip to come together again and again: krik čap; a-boŋ čap čap; grik-ű čo see čak čak.

čap-món s. a small bird, i. q. ča-món.

čap-tʃar kuń see mí-čap.

čap-liń fo s. (onom. fr. its cry) the green jay; Cissa sinensis (magpie) Je. 2, 312.

**čam vb.** to be unpropitious for sowing or planting; čam gyül, čam nyo, čam nyöt, čam să, čam sù are all used to express a time unpropitious for sowing and planting, on acc. of snowfalling or storms, when it is adverse to cultivation.

**čam vb.** to be in clusters, to be grouped together as trees, to be thickly branched, to be in heaps.

α-čam adj. clustered, grouped, s. a group; α-čam α-čam adv. in patches or groups.

**čam vb.** to close, to shut the eyes: mik čam; to be dead Thbr.

*čam or čóm T. лčam(-nu). hon. wife of king, pa-no čam.


či I. (see či III. IV) s. spirit, liquor, beer M. 143 spec. a kind of beer, extracted from different species of grain as millet, rice, Indian corn etc.; the first of which they consider the best; the grain is sometimes merely allowed to ferment and in that state is eaten; P. chi, maruá; T. čaň Hooker I, 175; R. 75, 7.T'oung-Pao 1896, S. 539 ff., Jäschke s. v. čaň. — The L. chi is made from millet, maize, rice etc., the grain prepared and fermented then preserved in baskets secured from the air by layers of plantain-leaves and hung up in a smoky place: when used, a bamboo vessel pā-tjug is filled with the fermented grain, hot water poured over it and when drawn is sucked up thro' a reed pā-hip. — či să mān să tā-ięyū üm-nùü-sâ a-bín güm wine, meat and women are the chief of all delights. — či tān să-nyi s. a feast-day. — či nyì fí či the time for chi has arrived.

či kwa (nùn) the chi is flavourless. — či kri-nôu (chi) to become sour. — či úat nyì to have flavour, strength. — či uo or úöt vb. to prepare môn for chi, to boil grain before preparing the fermentation. — či čuk vb. to take the liquid from the fermented grain without adding water. — či jù vb. to distill spirit. — či tän-lùë-mu mā-yà-ne to be so drunk as not to know right hand from left. — či čam-čài-nùn či to drink like a beast. — či dyâk (chi) to have become completely destroyed in making. — či dyât s. having a passion for chi; či dyât-sùm-bo s. a wine-bibber.

či-nûn mat vb. to be intoxicated. — či nor vb. to be raw, unfit for drinking, to be still in the saccharine fermentation. — či jùt the first chi of the season, offered to rùm. — či fak vb. to preserve chi in smoke, to smoke chi. — či fat vb. to offer up chi to rùm. — či fyak (chi) ripe, fit to drink; i. q. či fyak. — či but s. yeast, ferment of chi; či-sâ a-lôt či but s. the ferment put to chi Thbr.; či but bor vb. to ferment chi. — či bup vb. to be drunk; či bup-bo s. a drunken person, a drunkard; či bup-lâ strong chi fit to make one intoxicated. — či byep the fermented grains of maize. — či mat-bo s. 1. a maker of chi. 2. a person fond of chi. — či mok vb. to set chi to ferment.

— či dyam or dyam-či s. chi given as a cordial to women and to the party after childbirth. — či tso tlu to be red in the face from drink. — či tsoł-töm-bo strained chi from the grains. — či lu (chi) to rise to ferment. — či tyan-bo s. a cupbearer M. 113. či vô üm-nùn the chi has become mouldy. — či sôn vb. to become sober after having been intoxicated; či sôn-nùn-sâ when the effects of chi have gone off. — či šiu vb. to be intoxicated: ún küm-čaň tän-bûn či šiu-lûù kur čuk-ka düm ôt do and he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent. Ġ. či šiu-bo s. a drunken person, a drunkard. — či ęép whatever is eaten with chi; a relish with drink. — či šo vb. (chi) to be sour, stale. — či sôk-nôn s. to be exhausted (as the grains of chi). — či sôr vb. to become flat, flavourless. — či a-tswâ the first and best chi; či üm good flavoured chi; či mu-u-ne flavourless chi. — či uû gor-lâ chi made
after the first extract (a-tsum). *či uí hlo-nón the chi is drowned with water.

Comp. *či kuá s. a spec. of Eugenia i. q. tía-glaí kuá it is used in augury; a slice of the bark is hewn off, when a person is about to take a journey etc. or see a friend; if the sap drops out he will obtain chi, if it does not, he will not. — *či tía-fyep s. a ladle for chi. — *či tük-nyer a waterproof basket for holding chi. — *či tük-sor a chi-strainer. — *či pà-lyun s. a bamboo-vessel for holding chi, while being imbiled thro’ pà-híp T. čeu. — *či pà-híp s. a tube (reed or pipe) for sucking up chi. — *či-prók s. a vessel made of leaves for carrying the fermented grains *či byep. — *či-bú s. a vessel for holding chi; a load, a basket of chi. — *či za-deń or za-čiń s. 1. a vessel for holding chi; 2. a still, a spirit-retort. — *či-riń s. confused talk as the talk of drunken men. — *či rúa-tok s. a basket for holding chi. — *či-lák s. a vessel for holding chi, also a measure, holding about 8 seers; *či-lák sam kóm kat-sú a-far nyí-so the price of three *či-lák of chi will be one rupee. *či-lák nyúnt about 10 o’clock Tbr. — *či sún-gryeń s. the extracted grain exhausted of the chi. — *či sor s. a strainer for chi. — *či a-rók or *či-sú a-pót s. the spirit of chi Tbr.

*pún-či čák món or pún-či ká-da s. a spec. millet.

čf II. vb. to rub with feet, as in treading corn or washing clothes, to tread out, to thresh; zo *či to tread rice (to separate the grain from the straw); — düm *či-lún čóń vb. to wash clothes treading them with feet. — brù *či-báń ińo sóń vb. having trod the (poison out of the bru) to commence to kill the fish. — bìk-nún kì-cér *či vb. to tread wheat by bullocks.

čf III. a-čči adj. dried, smoked, preserved by drying (by sun, fire, smoke) as flesh, fish; mán-sá ińo *či-tán-nún the flesh and fish are dried. — múa-ró *či-tán-nún the man has become dried up (applied to a thin, skinny person) Tbr. — *či-lún jin nón to be completely reduced by hardships Tbr. — sù-ńiu tá-glot *či dán has become dried up like unto a lizard, applied metaphorically to a person, who has nothing to eat or drink or who is dried up like unto the skin of a lizard Tbr.

čf IV. vb. to suppurate, mó *či-nón the wound has suppurated.

čf V. the spreading or being surrounded by particles of as water, dust etc. — *či tsúk vb. to swarm; vót-nún *či *či tsúk bees to swarm around and sting. — *či-lá fýót particles of water to be splashed about or to be enveloped in dust.

pà-či-lá, pür-či-lá advly. variegated, of various colours.

či see či-lá and čo-či.

čf, a-čči i. q. sak-či s. affection.

či see tür-či.

či-ńì Hind. činì s. sugar.

čf-li s. a time about 8 o’clock in the morning, when the sun has fully risen, sú-tsúk či-li.

čf-vo see tük-či-vo s. a gutter.

*čf-šó T. spya-sá s. in L. joint of meat.

čfkb vb. t. to weigh, to measure, to estimate; sóu-ka čik vb. to weigh in scales; fri-ka čik to measure in a fri; lyáu uí čik vb. to survey land; čik-lún nát vb. to measure, before you cut the mark; — in o-mer-sá čik-kûn-sá to sú-re-nún a-gyap gyom-bo-ka a-hlík mú-ńyin-ne and when they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over Ex. — čik mú-ńûn-nûm-bo inmeasurable. to pay money, to give back as in taliation, to pay, to give in return, čik-byî vb. to pay away, to give; čik-lyo vb. to receive, to accept; len čik vb. to restore, to repay; to refund, to return, to make restitution, to make restoration, to compensate. viu len čik vb. to retort, to retaliate, sót len čik vb. to kill in retaliation; to revenge by death; to give out as pli mú-čik-ne not to deny; káplim čik vb. to contradict, to deny.

čik, a-čik s. 1. measure, weight; čik mú-tak-ne to be deficient in weight or
čik—čin

measure; čik mā-nāi-ne not proper weight; a-čik a-naū-li mat vb. to give right measure, čik șen under weight, čik ziń good weight, overweight; — 2. a little portion, a-čik-kiā dya give a little.

tam-čik-ko s. a measure, a weight, scales M.

čik vb. to clasp in the centre of anything; pāü čik kyom-lān kryōk vb. to seize one round the waist in wrestling and throw him down.

čik kuń s. n. of tree, spec. of Bauhinia.

čik-fam-biyak s. a spec. of butterfly.

čin pret. and neg. čin, -čin- vb. 1. to think, to reflect, to consider, to imagine, to fancy, to suppose, to regard hu-nün hū kor-ka kūm-yo mat čin he counted it to him for righteousness. G. 2. to have regard. — čiñ ńak yań mā-zāk-ne tho’ I think and examine I cannot make it out. — čin-liń li vb. to speak with reflection.

— mā-rō-lam čin to think of another. — hū kā-sūm pīn-jūm-ka čiñ he regards me as an enemy. — čiñ-ńiń s. thought, idea, fancy, imagination, consideration, contemplation, opinion, view, sentiment.

čin i.q. sak-čin s. 1. thought, reflection, consideration; 2. supposition, fancy, notion, opinion. čin mat vb. to think, to reflect, to consider, to imagine. — čin-lyai s. thought or the place of thoughts; go-ka a-kāp a-dō-len kūm-duń čin-lyai mā-nyin-ne I can rest my thoughts upon no one but you my son. P.

a-čin s. a thing that one has regard for, a precious thing, a rarity mū mā-zū a-čin-ka buk vb. to hurt the vital part a-čin-sā adj. precious, čiñ-sā mło a very precious thing.

*čin T. byin s. magnificence, a blessing, a benediction, a consecration; čiñ-nyim-bo blessed; rūm-nūn čiın or rūm-nūn čin-lōp mat to receive blessings from God, see čin, čin-lōp.

*čin poss. fr. T. *byin(-pa) vb. to drive out, to expel.

čin see čiñ.

čiñ s. n. of a tree, the wood of which is very hard; see čin?

čin see pu-čin, pūr-čin, mū pū-čiñ s. soot.

čiñ-kā-nyił see čiñ-pu-nel and siń-ka-nyił.

*čiñ-gū T. brānis and gri s. a dagger, čiñ-gū tuñ-krik s. a spec. of fern.

čiñ-pā-nel see siń-ka-nyił.


čiñ-bo s. a miser M.

čiñ-sā nyi (acc. M. fr. T. *jīn-pa a neck and gnyis two) s. a spec. of crane or a heron.

čīt 1. s. as much as the hand can grasp (palm downwards) (a-)kā čiıt s. a handful P.

čīt 2. vb. to split as wood, to divide, to separate; čiıt-ba jöm easy to split; ki čiıt thread before it is twisted; kuń čiıt vb. to split tree.

čīt 3. 1. good, well, healthy, salubrious, rich, fine, fertile, fruitful (as country), exuberant; baun-lyai čiıt-nyim-bo a salubrious, healthy place; fāt čiıt fertile soil, rich earth; mū čiıt s. a healthy state of body; 2. health mā-rō-sā čiıt taak-kān-ka lyai nōni to go out for the purpose of inquiring after a person’s health; čiıt nyim-bo ruddy and of good habit of body. 3. se men mū-zu-sā čiıt: 4. perspiration, sweat čiıt plū vb. to perspire, to sweat: 5. oil a-li-sā čiıt the oil of the seed, a seed from which oil is made, Sesamum orientale T. til P. 6. vb. to squirt out, to eject forcibly un čiıt-bo s. a squirt.

čiñ vb. to worry, to trouble, to harass, to weary, to aggravate, to bully, to beset, to oppress; ayo-k-ka čiın vb. to harass with work; a-zōm-ka čiın vb. to oppress by depriving of food; nyōt-ka čiın vb. to be worried by a cultivation, that gives trouble by constant weeding.

čiñ, a-čiın s. a heap of rubbish; muk čin a collection of rubbish.

čiın, a-čiın s. 1. uniting (as two ridges of hills or as veins in body); blū-sā ui-sā čiın s. the junction of ridges and rivers; blū čiın-ka zāk, a-so čiın-ka zāk junction
of hills, junction of veins, uù kyun čin-
ka zik junction of rivers. — 2. meeting, 
union, affinity, alliance, close con-
exion, near relationship, coalition, com-
bination, conspiracy. čin núm-nú close 
relationship. — čin mat vb. to be closely 
connected, to coalesce, to combine, to 
unite, to conjoin; tem-bo pok-söñ-ka nu-
liù čin mat vb. to conspire, to overthrow 
the state.

čin see sak-čin; čiù.

*čîn T. byìn s.; čîn dok T. byìn-bdag s. 
1. a high-priest; a benefactor etc. 2. a 
title of respect to priests. čîn-lôp T. byìn-
rlab s. a benediction, a blessing; con-
secration. rûm fat-tûn-sù čîn-lôp their 
offering having made a blessing obtained; 
čîn-lôp byi vb. to bless by laying hands 
upon; čîn-lôp rûm-bo blessed, consecrated, 
sacred.

čîn, čîn-čîn, čîn-nù čîn-nù advly. twinkling 
as eyes), twinkling (as star), sparkling, 
glittering, glistening, gleaming, coruscating; 
čîn-mat vb. to wink; to twinkle, to 
glitter; wîk čì-čì mat vb. to wink eyes; 
sà-hör č.-nù č.-nù mat-bân the stars 
are twinkling; see also čîr.

čîn-čî tak-ka acc. W. “čîn-čî tak-ka” 


čîn-čî-ôk(-fo) acc. W. “čîn-čî-ôk” s. a 
spec. of bird, Hemixus macklellandi R. 213, 
acc. Je. 2, 79 Hypsipetes macklellandi, see 
čîn-çîp-fo.

čîm vb. to pour out from a larger vessel 
to a smaller; uù pû-łâm-nîùn pû-tîm-ka čîm 
pour from the water-holder into the 
cup.

tak-čîm s. 1. a cup tûk-čîm tûn-gul; 
2. a measure containing about ½ lb.

čîm vb. to be thin, to be lean (as 
person or meat), to be attenuated, to be 
enuctiated, to be slight, meagre; čîm núi 
to become thin; — nú-čîm-núi-sù sù nyo-te 
how can they help being thin.

a-čîm adj. lean (person, meat). — čîm-bo 
adj. meagre: mû-zû čîm-bo J.

čîm old L. vb. to be minus of a pair, 
to be without one (as arm, leg).

čîm kye-’ayôn s. a black fungus, that 
sprouts from trees (round).

čîm-çîp-fo s. rufous-bellied bulbul, 
Hypsipetes viridis. Je. 2, 79: “čîn-chiâk-
pho” Hypsipetes macklellandi. acc. W. 
“čîn-chiî-ôk” Hemixus macklellandi R. 213. 
see čîn-çîp-fo.

čîm fam-bîyâk s. a spec. of butterfly, 
čîm-bû s. the caterpillar of above.

čîm-pa òût s. a spec. of tree-fungus, 
Agaricus (edible).

čîm-pa fo s. the rufous piculet, Sasia 
or cheeanee, acc. W. daû čîm-fo (“dang 
čîm-ba”) Hemicheldon ferruginea R. 216; 
acc. Je. 458 “dang-čîm-ba pho” H. fulli-
ginosa.

čîm-fo s. n. of bird rufous piculet, Sasia 
or cheeanee Je. 301; R. 207; daû čîm-fo 
specckled piculet, Vivia innominata; uù 
čîm-fo the water Sasia, Alcedo bengal-
ensis R. 206.

čîr vb. to abuse, to malign, to defame, 
to calumniate, to scandalize, to stigmatize; 
čîr-rùn-sù sû s. scandal, vituperation, defamation.

čîr vb. cfr. čîn to sparkle, to radiate, 
to shine, to glitter, to gleam, to glisten; 
čîr-rùn čîr-rù adv. sparkling; čîr-rù čîr-rù 
čîm-bam (it) is shining brightly (as glass, 
crystal etc.).

čîl vb. to slabber, to drivel, to slaver, 
to be salivated, also a pain which is said 
to affect the head; gyûn čîl to have running 
of saliva to slabber.

čîl kuû s. a shrub; čîl òût s. the fruit 
eaten by L.s when roasted in fire; sà-kà 
čîl tîk the eating the leaves of the čîl 
is said to occasion a pain in the head 
of the barking deer, which makes it 
utter its cry; hence the above saying. 
tûk-čîl id. q. tîk-čîl.

čîl, čîl-là adv. down there, (below) 
there; čîl-là down there (a considerable 
distance); pûl čîl hero and there; see čîl.

čû vb. to be small, to be little, to
diminish M. 31. ču-li adv. slightly, minutely M. 76. ču-lát s. diminutiveness.

Deriv. čùm, a-čùm or čùm-bo adj. small, little, minute; a-čùm-bo, čùm-bo-re a little one, rùm-nùn čùm-bo a-tìn nyùt čùm-bo a-tìn-rem sài-nyùm-ka tyem-bo tsam-sài-nùn čùm-bo a-tìn-rem so-nap-ka tyem-bo tsam-sùn-ka zuk-fat (God made two great lights: the greater l. to rule the day, and the lesser l. to rule the night. G.; a-čùm-ka sì vb. to despise; čùm-lát s., a-lùt čùm-lát s. anguish of spirit Ex. — mì čùm sparks. — čùm-mà čùm-mà adv. small, minute; so č.-mà č.-mà yù vb. to drizzle.

sà-čù adv. apparently slightly small; sà-čù mùn-meù-li tyo vb. to hear a faint sound; sà-čù-li adv. diminutively; sà-čù-là sì vb. to appear small as thing at distance. Comp. čù-kùp s. the small one, the little one M. 104. adj. very small; čù-kùp sàm kyet-tùn gài mak-šo there is but little source of hope, he will die; čù-kùp ba-nùn from tender age. — čùp (fr. čù kùp) adv. a little M. 76 čùp kà-sùm bo give me a little; čùp-kàm a little; čùp-zùn a very little; čùp-kàm-zùn only a very little; — čù-krùk very small.

čù čù onom. the call to pigs, čù čù má vb. to call pigs.

čùk, a-čùk s. (see also tsùk) l. the middle, the interior, the heart, the core, the kernel as of nuts, the seed as of cotton; ki čùk seed of cotton. — a-čùk hyek vb. to extract the kernel. — (a-)čùk-ka advly. 1. in the middle, in the midst, 2. among, amongst čùk-kà čùk-kà adv. amongst, one with another; č.-kà č.-kà ki vb. to contend one with another; a-čùk-kà čùk-kà adv. amongst, one with another; č.-kà č.-kà ki vb. to contend one with another; a-čùk-ka čùk-ka.

čùn vb. to lay by, to save, to put by, to economize; a-zùm čùn-lùn to vb. to put by some food for afterwards; kóm čùn-lùn to vb. to lay by money.

čùn T. 'jun(-pa) vb. to break in, to subdue, to render tame, to render tractable, to tame tyain-mo čùn.

čùp adv. incessantly (as rain) so čùp yù vb. to rain incessantly.

čùp vb. to restrain, ájít, jít or pyít čùp; diik-nùn jít čùp nón to have suppression of urine thro' illness.

čùp vb. to lose voice as from a cold or cough: hlyen-nùn a-nyùm čùp-nón. čùp and čùm see čù.

čùm-fo i. q. čùm-fo.

čùl adv. below, down below, see čù; cù-là down, downwards; hù-do sù hù mo k.-ka cù-là nón-lìün ... he went down to C. he and his mother ... J, 2, 12. cù-là cù-là adv. a great way below; cù-là cùl nàn-bo sitting successively lower; cù-là-mo s. who lives below, an inhabitant of the valley.

čù s. the snowy range, a high mountain on which snow always lies. W.65. Hooker 2, 33; čù-sà uù or čù uù water from the melted snows. — čù-zàù like a snowy mountain, very high, very great. — čù-bi the snowy mountains, a-do a-bryak čù-bi nàn-re zàù mat-tà-o may your name be as celebrated as the snowy range. — čù muù bi muù s. the evil spirit of the snows, applied to mì gùt-muù. — čù rùm s. the god of the snows, čù rùm fat vb. to render offerings to čù rùm.

nùn-čù s. enchantment; nùn-čù nùn-bi s. a sort of e.; nùn-čù nùn-bi nà-zàk-ne the e. has not taken effect.

čù vb. (fr. T. 'čù-ba?) to flow out with force, to pour forth.

čùm or tük-čùm s. a channel, a bamboo or any other article for conveying water, a conduct, a spout; tük-čùm-ka čùk vb. to get the water from the spout; čùm tük-jek s. a water-gutter as on eaves of house. — boî čùm "spouting from mouth", a common saying, an every-day-word. — čùm with a-krik "mouth to water" a-krik čùm as on seeing anything nice.

čù, čùn below, incorr. for čù q. v. čù see zo-čù.
*ču-pán—čur

*ču-pán. T. bču-dpon s. a ruler of ten. Ex. čuk vb. (cfr. ču) to draw water as fr. well. J. uū čuk vb. to draw or fetch water; uū č-lyan s. a spring, a fountain; uū č-bo a water-carrier.

*čuk. T. bčug(-pa), jųg(-pa) vb. to fix into, to put into; röl čuk to fix röl for catching fish.

čuk, tük-čuk s. 1. a chirping as of bird, tük-čuk mat vb. to chirp; 2. a kiss, a kissing noise; tük-čuk mat vb. to kiss.

čuń, čuń čuń see čoń.

čuń, a-čuń s. 1. the chief point, principal, main, the essential (object), supreme, paramount; lyan č-čuń s. the chief places; riń a-čuń the chief points of a speach. — a-čuń rel-lā-ka under every head, a-čuń rel-lā a-tyāp li to (briefly) relate the heads. — 2. the most facile or straight road or course to a place; po-čuń ąyop-lāń frol to cut the bamboo in easiest manner by notching it round.

*čuń-wō jı T. 'byun-ba bżi s. the four elements.

čuń-kuń s. n. of tree, Teucrium macrostachyum.

cut vb. to boil as water, to make boiling, hot. M.

cut vb. to sprout up, to rise up, ĉut hrön id.

čun see ču: ču.

čup vb. n. to be hollow-cheeked, to have h. cheeks tā-gryu čup bam.

čum see under ču.

čum perhaps only expletive as in the following čum pā-mār nā-mār zo eat p. and n. rice see under pā-mār, nā-mār.

čur s. the preparation of the young shoots of bamboo pā-ruk for eating by placing them under pressure and occasioning a fermentation by watering them pā-ruk čur mat; pā-ruk čur lyan the place for fermenting the pā-ruk.

čur vb. to strike out into branches as tree kui čur etc., also applied to races, genealogy; to ramify, to branch out, mārō-sā a-gjit a-kōń čur gyap-nōn a persons genealogical tree to have branched out greatly. — sūń-hlyo a-lyak sam čur-bam-mūn lōn lead the way with a three-headed spear (T. Ka-tean rtse-gsum, Skt. triśūla) P.

a-čur s. twigs, antlers; a fork as of tree, a-čur a-kōń s. small suckers growing from old tree. — pūn-čur s. branches, ramification.

čur see čor.

čul see čōł.

če (cfr. T. če-na) affixed forms a pre- cative M. 92; kā-sūm nōń-če or byi-če pray give it to me; kā-yum mat če pray let us do it. — če-na id.; zo če-na pray eat. če sometimes as an empliat. particle and in a bad s. (in the 2d p.) thus hō kā-sūm sōt-śo hō do nāk-kā če you will kill me, will you, look out for yourself. — če-na affixed to words gives a signification of certainty also of emphasis. āk če-na yes, certainly; go nōń-śo če-na I shall certainly go; go ąyok mat če-na I have done the work; go zo če-na I have eaten.

*če T. gče(-ba) 1. vb. to be careful of, to be anxious regarding, to be regardful of; to esteem, to have affection for, to value; go a-dyūt-ka mā-nōń-ne mâ-źi če I will not to battle, I have too much regard for my body. — če tsō mat vb. to regard with great affection. — če če go go mat vb. to be very careful of, to have great regard for, to esteem highly.

če-bo adj. careful, anxious, prudent, affectionate, tender, loving, fond, beloved. — če-wiń s. 1. care, regard, caution, circumspection; 2. love, affection, attachment, fondness, tenderness, kā-sū če-wiń-sā a-kōp my beloved child.

*če-kō T. gčags-ča (?) s. affection. M. če 2. s. pleasing, ornament, beauty, adornment, jöm če zuk-tóm-bo ornamental, adorned, beautified; tām če-nyiń-bo choice, esteemed, select articles. — lép-če form of body M.

*če T. byes; če lyan a foreign country. M. če-tō see čet-tō.

čeč vb. to hew down, ček-ńyön id. a-re
kuř ček-ká how down this tree; mů-řó ček to cut down a man.

(ček) tůk-ček s. the bottom of anything, the posteriors, backside, tůk-ček grynač nian vb. to sit uneasily, as when one has a boil on bottom; tůk-ček-ka T. ’og-nas from under, from below P.

čen vb. to be costive, to be bound, àyet čen.

čen s. a part, portion, čen fo to place by a part.

čen kůn s. n. of tree, č. k. tůน-gyúl a dibble made of the wood. — čen-pá-tiň s. a memorandum, a remembrance, a stick cut as a memorandum; pieces of wood given to guests at funeral-meetings as charms to drive away evil spirits; pudendum virile Tbr.

čen-pá nyel-fo see čin-.

čet vb. 1. to fix, to hook, to button etc. a-hyak čet to buckle; go dam čet vb. to button; — to tie or fix together.

2. s. a division in house; a section, partition; čet kyop (fo) to make divisions in houses; a sheaf of corn, zo-čet.

pá-čet, půr-čet, půn-čet with explet.sá-há s. the diaphragm, the peritoneum, the groin; pá-čet-la s. the groin; pů-čet-la sup vb. to have swelling of groin.

čet, a-čet s. meat boiled or made into steaks without bone; máň-a-čet s. steaks. — čet čet or čet ta said to a baby, eat (meat) őyeń-bóň-ka máň bi guń čet ta gán li.

*čet T. byed(-pa) vb. to do, to perform, to make, dó čet to make investigation; là-jo čet to sin; dik-po čet to do evil. — *čet-to T. byed-do.

*čet T. gówd(-pa) vb. to cut, to divide, to stop (as road), to stop (the current of a river); to cross bról čet nůň see bról; to oppose, to interrupt, to hinder; mi čet to break off live coal from burning wood to leave off; čet-dyán vb. to cut off; hů sok-rem hů lok sá-góń-nin čet-dyán-šo that soul should be cut off from his people G.

*čet T. ’byid(-pa) vb. to disappear M. čet see čet.

čen see čin under čan.

čen vb. to cut up into slices (said of meat) or to cut up the body of animal or man, to dissect; hů kor-ka o-re gün-ná-půń ljo-bún plőń plőń-ná čen-lůń a-vyel kat kat-sá a-náń-ka rik fo ūn fo-půń má-čen-ne he took unto him all these, and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against an other; but the birds divided he not G. T. bůś-pa, bůás-pa P. čen-zán s. a surgeon; a butcher.

*čen T. čan affix, adj.-termination; corresponding to our adj.-terminations -ful, -ly, -ous, -y, -like, -ish. nůń-čen T. snań-rán full of light.

čen vb. to shrink from fear see dú čen.

čen adj. own, belonging to self; čen-sá a-kúp my own child; čen-sá mlo my own article: dear, precious.

sá-čen adj. simple, natural, of one’s own self, or one’s own accord, hence independent; sá-čen dák natural pain.

sá-čen nů́n vb. to go of one’s own accord, as person, watch, clock etc.; — sá-čen mak vb. to die naturally; — sá-čen ši vb. to see naturally, properly, having true sight, seeing things neither too large or too small.

sá-čen-bo s. an independent person, one who can do anything of his own accord, not obliged to work. — sá-čen-lá adv. spontaneously.

čen-re kůń s. the guava, see also sún-ram, sún-rú.

čep vb. n. to become dry, to shrink (as wood or anything thro’ dryness), to become parched, sá-grek čep-nůń hák dák to kickup from throat being dry; kum tun čep-nů́n the leather has become dried; to grow old, go mů-zú čep-nůń-nůń sá-lón sak-tsum ní-yú-áı: after I am waxed old shall I have pleasure G.

čem vb. t. to hem, to skirt, to follow along the edge or side of anything a-dek čem-lůń hrap hem the skirt; dim čem to hem cloth; nyóť-pun čem-lůń nád to skirt the sides of a field and examine it. — sá-pó pá-sóň čem to cross a stream on
a raft with the aid of a cane or rope affixed from one side to the other. — cem-lūn lōm or nōū to go along catching hold of things (as children beginning to walk). — riū cem vb. to look at a question on every side. — to circumvent as game: mān cem.

cēr s. a spec. of bean or pea cēr tūk-byit.
cēr vb. 1. to be unwilling to anything or to shrink from; hū-yu plān-ka ka-lūn šu-lā mā-bāū-nā-ko šu gō yo gūn hā-yu cēr-ren lik ye shall not diminish ought thereof; for they be idle Ex. — hū-nūn kī: a-yu cēr-bam he said: ye are idle Ex. cēr-lā cēr-lā iyok mat vb. to be unwilling to work. — cēr-sā mā-nyīn-nā not to be unwilling. — so-ka nōū cēr to be unwilling to go out in the rain; a-zōm zō-sān cēr not to care to eat (as where the food is not good). — 2. to be sulky, sullen, morose.

cēr-(bam)-bo s. adj. 1. one unwilling having aversion to, iyok cēr-bo a shrinker of his work or who gets tired of his work. 2. a sulky person.
cēr-rūn s. 1. unwillingness, reluctance, disinclination, aversion, 2. dislike, repugnance, antipathy; 3. sulkiness.

*cer-wō, *cer-wō T. 'byar-ba or 'byor-ba? s. a cross-mark, a piece of wood given between two parties with a cut across as an emblem of agreement having been made, sā-iyak a-frōn lōt di-shaū-sā cēr-wō nāk to to give a cēr-wō as an agreement to return within a certain period; mā-nyōn-nā šaú-ka cēr-wō kut fo or kyōp vb. to make a cross-mark so as not to forget.

cēl vb. to play, to be idle, see cēr.

čō adv. there below, down there, čō eči there below (more exact); čō ēu, čō ēu, čō ču-lā, čō-ču-lā low down, far below, čō ēu čil-lā there below, down there a considerable distance; čō-ba there far below; čō-re that below; čō-lōn in the direction below, downwards; čō-lōn like that below: čō-sū there below (not far); čō-ā that there below: čō a-čūn in this direction, down here; čō-o i.q. čō-ba M. 73.

Comp. čō-bāk, tūn-čō-bāk, dyaū-čō, dyaū-čō-bāk, tōū-čō, tōū-čō-bāk s. the lower part of leg, the calf of leg.

čō-zūn also sān-zūn s. a hooked flesh-fork, a meat-hook for taking meat out of pot.

čōk vb. to brawl, to wrangle, to be contentious, quarrelsome, mā-ro dyū čōk-bam the people are quarreling; riū-čōk contentious language; čōk-lī s. brawling, wrangling, discord; jōk čōk wrangling, contention; discordant sounds.

čōn see čān.

čōn-kuūn s. n. of tree.

*čōn T. 'byōns-(pu) vb. to be ready, to be completed, to be accomplished; čōn čōn it is finished, allright; čōn čōn čōn expressions of salutations, also of thanks by holding up thumb: o čōn čōn.

čōt, a-čōt s. aid, assistance, a temporary assistance, a-čōt a-tōp byi vb. to give a present in charity or for support; kōm-nūn čōt byi vb. to assist one with money; iyok-nūn sā riū-nūn čōt tōp vb. to render assistance both by words and deeds.

čōp vb. to pick up with fingers or rather to place fingers as when picking up anything; a-kā čōp-ka tsūn id.; zo kā-čōp kat'kā-sūm bo give me a fingers full of rice.

čōm vb. 1. to be drawn together, to be compressed, to be crossed one over another, to be crumbled as cloth dūm čōm-bam; — tūk-pīt čōm-lūn ēnan said of an old man, whose head sinks lower than knees; — čōm-lūn pūū vb. to place in a heap crossed one over another as sticks. — 2. to be clustered; kūn čōm-nān the trees lie clustered. — a-čōm s. a small bundle or sheaf of corn or of anything; — a-čōm a-čōm advly. in small bundles as sticks; cluster; kūn čōm a small cluster of trees.

*čōm T. bčōm(-pa) vb. to oppress, to grind down, to tyrannize over, to bully. čōm zo vb. to live on oppression or plunder; — čōm-bō s. an oppressor, a tyrant, čōm-lī adv. oppressively, tyrann-
nically, "com-lát" s. oppression, tyranny; despotism.

*čom-den de T. bčom-lidan-das Skt. bhagaván P.

čor vb. n. to be wrinkled, to be creased, to be rumpled, as cloth, paper etc.; to be wrinkled as old man; to be shrivelled.
— a-mlem-ka čor to be wrinkled in face;
dūm čor cloth to be creased.

a-čor s. a crease in anything or wrinkles in the face, branches of stag's horn, a crotch or fork in tree. cfr. a-čur.

čol vb. t. to pour (water) as over the body with hands above head; uñ mā-zū (plān)-ka čol vb. to pour water over body; rip čol vb. to water flowers.

*čö vb. T. mči(-ba) to enter the presence of king or great man, kum-dūn čö hon.: dūn-ka von M. 135.

*čö T. ja s. tea, the tea-leaf čö-kwī a tea-tree; čö-nyōm čö-śen tea-leaves; the tea-leaves after having been used; čö ba-gōk the tea-leaf pressed into cakes imported into Tibet and Central-Asia; and used by the Bhutiya's and Lepcha's and boiled and drunk with salt, without sugar or milk; čö-pak-gōk id. T. pag-gu; čö tōp vb. to make tea; čö su vb. to bruise tea in pā-tek after being boiled.

čōk s. a grave built in a circular form and the body placed in an erect position by the lūk-sōm lūn-duñ mu L. tribes and in a reclining position by the mūn-mu; m.-ka čōk mā-nyin-nū ren hō-nūn kā-ynun lōn-tī-wīn-ū because there were no graves in E. hast thou taken us way Ex. — čök de s. a grave with a stone or post as a sign of the place. — čök-den s. a pit-grave in which the dead are buried in an erect position; — čök-to s. a flat tomb or grave; — čök-būm s. a sepulchral monument, a pillar over grave; — čōk-lūn s. a tomb-stone smaller than čōk-būm; — čōk brūn-lyān or čōk brām-lyān a burial ground, a cemetery. — čōk-bīt s. an oblong grave or tomb, in which the dead are buried in a reclining position.

*čeōk T. lēg s. a spire, a turret, gōn čōk a steeple, a spire.

čeōk, a-čeōk s. the flesh, the loin of meat with skin off; ku-sū bō a-γuy a-čeōk-ka kyōp-bo re bó mōk-sā mā-nyin-nūm-bo nūn-so my covenant shall be in your flesh for an everlasting covenant G. — mān čōk s. flesh of meat, not the fat or bone; — fūt čōk rich earth without stone: — a-čeōk a-fun s. foreskin G. — a-čeōk a-vi s. flesh and blood; a-čeōk a-vi-sā a-kwīp my own child; — a-čeōk zōn s. the female branch of a family. — a-fun lut a-čeōk-ka nūn to become raw as a sore.

*čeōk s. T. lēg a whip, a lash. ta-čeōk T. rta-lēg s. a horse-whip; — in comp. ta-wo čōk fr. T. lta-bu lēag to brawleat, to hector.

čeōk vb. 1. to be effaced, to be obliterated as foot-print by rain etc.: foī-ūjg čōk-nūn; so-nūn čēk to rain a little (sufficient to efface a footprint).

2. to be settled as quarrel or any disputed matter, to be adjusted hrīm čēk. pūr-čeōk-lā fr. 1.? grey colour.

dūn-čeōk s. fr. 2.? trouble, annoyance.

dūn-čeōk s. fr. 2.? passionate gesticulation; tūk-čeōk-mat vb. to display irritable feeling by dancing gesticulation, sōk lyak-lūn tūk-čeōk-mat vb. to dance with rage.

*čeōk-po T. jag-pa s. a robber, a bandit M. čōn, a-čeōn, ūm-čeōn s. the ribs and sharp bones of fish and snakes: uñ čōn; see čaīn.

čōn vb. n. to be handsome; to be pretty; to be beautiful; hu-nūn pe-hlōk čōn-bam she (or he) is beautiful.

a-čeōn adj. handsome mū-ro-sā a-čeōn a handsome man; pe-hlōk a-čeōn a comely countenance.

čeōn see čaīn used with ap; a-kā ap čōn a handful; a-kā ka ap čōn to grasp in hand.

čeōn pret. čōm, cfr. T. byān (-pa purified) vb. t. to wash, to cleanse, to purify, kā-sū tīn a-nyī vjet-sā lī-ka fīgāt-nūn-bīn a-nyī tōi čōn-lūn so-nāp-ka bām-mā le behold now, my lords, turn in. I pray you, into your servant's house, and tarry
all night, and wash your feet G. mů čôn vb. to bathe; — a-rî so-nûn čôn the smell is washed away by rain; — go a-kû čôn-šo I will wash my hands; čôn-bo s. 1. washed, 2. a washerman dûm čôn-bo.

*čôn T. gčân(-po quick in intelligence) see čân, vb. to be quick, clever; to be active, swift, č蟾-bo quick, sharp, swift; čôn-lâ adv. quickly, o-fi čôn-lâ ryen-nâ šu-gô yo gân hó o-fi mâ-vôn-nâ tet go šu-lâ zuk mâ-lân-ne haste thee, escape thither; for I cannot do anything till thou be come thither G. čôn lyûp-lâ mat vb. to do anything quickly.

čôn see čân.

čôn-čôp fo s. n. of bird; it is applied to one or two of spec. of bulbul, Alcursus striatus.

*čôn-čô sem-pa T. byaû-čub sems-dpû Skt. Bodhisatva P.

čôn tâ-fyôp fo s. n. of birds: hoary-headed finch-thrush, Paradoxornis gularis; red-headed finch-thrush P. ruficeps; red-headed tit-thrush Cheleuasicus ruficeps; white-headed strike Cheleuasicus ruficeps; white-headed tit-thrush Gampsorhynchus rufulus M. Je. 2, 5, 14; acc. W. (R. 210) Suthora unicolor and Scaeorhynchus ruficeps (crow-tit).

čôn tâ-fyôp rîk n. of a creeper, Thunbergia coccinea.

čôn tûn s. n. of hill east of Darjeeling, probably from T. byaû-tân “the north plain” the n.e. of the hill being first cleared.

*čôn-bo kuû T. lûan-ma s. the willow, Salix.

*čôn see sóû, čôn-po pûr s. a ceremony in funeral rites when a drawing of the deceased is made summoning his spirit; čôn-yân s. a funeral fee given to priest lit. a fee (given to p.) for purifying or absolving the dead.

čôn-hân s. a seasaw, lit. moving quickly up and down, čôn-hân mat vb. to seesaw.

čôt, a-čôt s. 1. the pulp of fruit (as of orange), 2. the ventricle of stomach, ûyên čôt s. the placenta, secundines, see tyôl, ûyên tyôl.

čôt; čôt-tâ adv. altogether, in every direction prok-ka čôt-tâ bu vb. to be cracked in every direction. — čôt-tâ čôt-tâ tyûm to kick convulsively (in every direction as fowl etc. when dying). — čôt čôt convulsively.

čôn vb. t. to deprecate the approach of evil spirits, to drive away evil spirits muû čôn; yûm-ka muû čôn-ka mà vb. to pray to yûm to ward off evil spirits.

čôn see čôn.

côp vb. t. to suck and afterwards spit out the refuse (of tobacco) tam-ku côp; côp-dyân to suck and spit out; màn tsôk-ba côp when the meat was to tough, to eject it.

côp vb. to add to, to increase, to superadd, to make addition to, viû côp-liûn li to add something to what was said before; to enlarge, to extend, to magnify, to dilate. — côp byî vb. to give.

a-côp s. adj. more, in addition to what was before; a surplus, an increase; a-côp ul vb. to ask for more (as above measure). a-côp a-bîyt adv. more, excess. côp-lâ adv. in addition, over, above, in excess.

ćôm i. q. čam (1. to be clustered; 2. wife of king).

ćôm pret. köm fat vb. t. to leave off, to leave, forsake, to quit, to abandon, to relinquish, to give up P. cocina fo, köm dyân id. li-kyoê-rem zuk-sûn köm-fô they left off to build the city G. a-yû-re a-vo köm-dyân the wife has forsaken her husband; — sak-dûk-lâ köm leave off grieving; — köm ayôt vb. to leave behind Ex. a-köm s. the leavings; mu-tik köm a small pearl.

ćôm, a-ćôm s. 1. a comb of bee; 2. a small head of tree.

ćeô, a-ćeô s. a stew.

ćeô see mik-ćeô (the eyelash).

ćeô vb. cfr. T. skyur, čur Sch. 11. to be sour, to be acid, tam-pôt-re ceô-bam the fruit is sour.

a-ćeô adj. 1. sour, 2. harsh (as language) a-ćeô yûn s. the sourness; a-ćeô yûn nôn the sourness is gone. — tam-ćeô s. any-
thing sour, acid, vinegar, pickle, t.-é. bi s. any acid vegetable (rhubarb etc.).

čor spread out, forked; in comp. (hand) with fingers spread out, kā čor or a-kā čor hand with out-spread fingers; kā čor dyóp to throw out hand (as in disgust etc.).

čpūn-čór forked (as stick) see also čor, čur.
čór incorr. f. čor q. v.
čól vb. to be in uproar, commotion, to be noisy, to be turbulent, to be tumultuous. — čol-lú s. uproar, row, noise, tumult; čol-lát s. id.; tam-čán-sú čól-lát; ón-sán-sú čól-lát.

ča the sixth letter of L. alphabet: T. ḋá, pronounced like ch in church but aspirated.

*čá T. spyyad fr. spyyad-pa l. vb. to do, to act, to perform in L. čá-lún zuk vb. to do according to one's own mind. — 2. s. activity, way of acting, behaviour, order, regularity, intelligence, čá-nyím-bo s. an orderly, a sagacious person, má-ro čá má-nyín-núm-bo s. a disorderly (slovenly, irregular) p.

čán see under čóň.

čáp onom. the sound of blows, a smashing sound; čáp-lá bük vb. to give sm. blows.

*čátt and čot T. čod, gčod(-pa) vb. t. to cut; tók čát litly. “cutting all impediment” advlj. certainly, positively, tók čot há-nún ká-sú viñ nyán gāin but if you will give it, I pray thee, hear me G.; tsó čát litly. “cut the root” vb. to comprehend, to understand, to know positively.

*čátt, čé, čet (see also čó, čot) T. mčod (-pa) I. čát, čet 1. s. a sacrifice, an offering; 2. to offer, čát piú (T. mčod 'but') or čet-bo bů, čet kyóp to, čet mat to, če-bo čet vb. to offer offerings, to make propitiatory offerings; bik čát čát vb. to offer a cow for sacrifice. — če-bo or čet-bo s. praise, adoration, če-bo kyóp vb. to praise God. — čát-ten see čó-ten.

*čá T. čá; also čé and čó. I. ča, čó s. part, portion; half, the one part of a pair; a pair. reciprocal adaption of one thing; hóm čo a pair of shoes; bik čo cows corresponding to eachother, fit to be paired. — even number in opp. to (a-frón) nyó an odd number. čó nyó or čó pu nyó pu odds and evens (a gambling game); also reciprocation of body, mind, idies: accordance, agreement, harmony, unison, conformability see čó L. vb.

II. če, čó s. news, intelligence, information; čó-gyu T. čá-rgyus s. a collection of news, an information; čó-gyu má-nyín núm-bo s. one without information, čó-gyu yik s. a newspaper; — preliminary indication; indications, tokens, signs, symptoms, prognostications: če-to. — čé mat vb. to indicate, to signify; so ryu-sañ-sú čé mat it promises to be fine (as weather); — qualities, property.

III. čá, čé, čó T. čá and čas s. things, necessaries, utensils; provisions; tool, instrument, weapon; gi-čó T. rygu-ča s. a collection of articles, goods, furniture; čó čé sacred utensils; mak-čé s. instruments of war, arms; rap-čé s. id.; lak-ča, lak-čé, lak-čo s. hand-utensils, tool; lóm-čé s. travelling utensils, baggage. — če mat vb. to prepare, to make ready, see under II; nóó-sañ-sú čé mat to prepare to go.

*čá and čó T. čags s. affection, inclination. desire, lust; sám čó the desires or passions of the heart: sak čó strong
passion; tà-iyn-ku ču kyöp vb. to lust after women; tà-iyn-su čo tön vb. to commit fornication; vb. to love, piyu-mo čó vb. to beget; a-küp čó vb. to conceive Ex. see čó.

*ča see under čak.

*ča-ne T. *ča(-ba) and gnas s. a dwelling place.

*ča-bro s. a sort of dance; ča-bro mat vb. to dance do.

*ča-lú T. ča-lugs s. custom, manner, habit, ñum-sā ča-lú the fashion of dress.

*čak T. *čag(-pa) broken čak-kā or šak-kā dek to break into pieces (as string).

*čak T. čag s. grain, food (not grass) for horses ta čak; also čok.

*čak T. piyag s. hon. the hand L. a-kā. also ča-, čok, čóu, piyok; pā-no čok the hand of king; čok su-šet-sā uñ pš serve up water for washing hands.

čo-gyo, čok-gyó, čak-gyó T. pi-rgya s. 1. a handmark, a seal, a stamp; č-g. kyöp vb. to seal; 2. a bow, a salutation. — čok-nör T. pi-när hon. the wrist L. a-kā tyim. — čak čuš T. pš. čuš small hand: a small knife. — čak čen T. pš. čen a large knife M.; confus. with Pers. čaku. — čok-ten T. pi-rten s. a present or offering of civility or ceremony. — čok-tep T. pi-mteb s. the thumb L. a-kā dóm. čok-dóm id.; č-dóm kyöp vb. to seal. — čok-pi T. pi-pyiš s. handkerchief L. tú-rö. čak-bu, čok-bu, (2) ča-büm T. pš-bul 1. court, audience, 2. salutation; čok-bu nóñ vb. to grant an audience; č-bu mat vb. to pay respects, to salute; č-bu-ka váñ vb. to have an audience, to enter court; č-bu šu vb. to seek an audience; čak-bu to vb. to pay respects, to salute; ča-büm tön vb. to pay respects, acc. M. to worship idol. — čon-(or čan-) zát T. či-mdso s. “a storehouse of the hand” a steward, an agent, prime minister of king. — čak tusahaan, čok tsa, piyok tsa T. pš. tsal bowing in adoration, respect, veneration, piyok-tsa or čok sal-lā mat to make obeisance, to prostrate oneself J. Ex. P.; L. sa-wo tóp. č. tsal-lo T. pš. tsal-lo. — ča-ri, čak-ri T. pš-bris s. a letter L. yūk M. 135. — čok-sor T. pš-sor s. a finger L. ká-jóm.

čan: čan čan adv. suddelely, unexpectedly, startling; (a-lút) č. č. dák vb. (heart) to palpitate from sudden alarm.

*čan T. piyany(-ba) vb. to hang down; čon tók T. piyany-tag s. a plumb-line.

*čon or čón T. čon T. čon čon or qin-čón T. qin-č. s. grape wine, wine; ne čon T. nas-č. s. spirit made from barley. — č-tni T. č.-tni s. an entertainment; č-pun T. č.-pun s. a chief-butler; čón-mo s. a server-out of či; čon-mo mat vb. to serve out či. — čon tsóu-bo s. a wine- or spirit-merchant.


*čam see kat-cam, oyo-čam fr. T. mtsams a boundary?

*čam and čóm T. *čam(-pa) see also čo vb. n. to agree, to be in concord, to be in harmony.

čal see under čol.

či, či T. če(-ba) vb. 1. to be great, large; august, noble, adj. great etc. 2. to be urgent, emergent, to be weighty (matter), heavy (as load) či gati-njí-wün-sā tam a thing imperatively necessary; či-wün-sā ojok urgent business; må-či-ne it is not large; it is not important; it is of no consequence; må-či-nú small, little, insignificant, unimportant, incon siderable. 3. to be expensive, diffusive, to be dilated, to be deep. 4. to be sound (as sleep); či-bo i. q. tim-bo q.v. — See under tu-je.

*či-ma-ka-ru T. bye-ma-ka-ra s. sugar M.

*či-wa T. pipi-ba s. a marmot, Arctomys.

čin-te s. table, bank; kóm-øyuk-bo-sän-sā kóm ša-dyin-lūi ha-uy čin-te-pán-rem gyam-dyin and poured out the changers’ money, and overturned the tables J.

*čin-se T. sbyin-srég s. a burnt-offering.

*čip T. čibs hon. L. on, pā-no-sā čip
a vehicle, a horse for king; čip-ka čip hon. to mount horse or any vehicle.

*čil see under *čol.

čů see půř-čů, sak-půř-čů.

ču adv. below, see a-ču, o-ču, čo-ču; see also ču (incorr.) and šu. a-čun adj. s. low, the lower part or side; — čun kón advly. downwards, in the low direction; čun-bo-re s. the lower. čun bam-bo s. the people who live below; the inhabitants of the low country; a-čun mů-ró s. the people of the plain, the Nepalese.

ču s. acc. M. power, might.

*ču incorr. for so T. zo s. curds.

*ču T. ču s. L. ún q. v. ču-gók T. č-čag s. strangury; ču-tók T. č-čag s. a watermill; ču-dou T. č-dou s. a well; ču-nát T. č-nad s. a bucket; ču-mik T. ču-mig s. a fountain. — ču-tát T. ču-tók (a waterclock) s. an hour, a clock, a watch, a timepiece, č-ti. ē-liāi kam-pat bük-ko the hour will strike soon; ču-tát kat one hour; č-ti. k. bük-lel-fat it has struck one; č-ti. sú-tét gó (nyi-wůn-i) what is the hour or what o'clock is it? č-ti. nyát góm it is 2 o'clock; ču-tát fá-no gur-nón five hours have passed. — ču-zom T. ču-bzom s. a water-tub, a vat; ču-lók s. vesicles, blister; ču-sín and ču-sín T. ču-sín s. a water-monster, makara P.; an alligator.

ču-pí s. acc. M. sulphur.

čuk-po kuň see šuk-po k.

*čuň (T.) adj. small, little.

čut s. breaking of wind without noise, pyž-čut mat to break wind.

čen see under ču.

*če T. če see či L. ti; tu-je če it is your great magnanimity, it is your kind-ness, thank you. — če-do T. če-čod s. ambition, č-d. mat vb. to be ambitious; — če-tóp T. če-tábs s. arrogance, č. č. mat vb. to be arrogant.

*če T. pýe s. flour, meal.

*če T. ča, čas see ča.

če, če če exclam. of disgust.

*če-bo T. čad-pa see čet-po.

*če-bo see under čát.
*chet IV. vb. n. T. 'čad(-pa) to be left out as word or letter in writing tšok čet; to be omitted, to be wanting: boň čet; to leave speech unfinished, to mistake, to plunder; to cease (as rain: so čet); to intermit, to desist, to disappear: čet nön. S.-sā tā-ījāi lôm čet-nön it ceased to be with S. after the manner of women G., t. to stop, to cease (as rain: so čet); to wean 3 child, to ablactate.

mā-čet-ne adv. without intermission, incessantly, constantly; riū mā-čet-mā li vb. to talk incessantly.

*chet-tōt T. ēyad-? s. the length M.

*chet-bo s. T. čad-pa a fine, a punishment, čet-bo a-tim a heavy fine, čet-bo a-čum a slight fine; čet-bo čik vb. to pay a fine; čet-bo ka vb. to impose a fine; čet-bo lyo vb. to receive fine; čet-bo zuk vb. to be liable to fine, to be fined.

čet-hrá s. superciliousness, čet-hrá bam vb. to be supercilious, riū čet hrā supercilious language.

*čen-po, čen-bo T. ēn-po see tīm-bo s. tī.

*chep-bo T. čeb-po adj. great, superior, a-kūp čet-bo the eldest child.

*čem T. čem in comp. ka-ū m T. a will, a testament, ka-čem T. bāi-čem hon. id.

*čo I. T. čōs s. 1. dharma, religion, moral, doctrine; learning, čo-lū according to religion; - čo-sā dok id.; - čo-sā a-pōt tāp vb. to obtain the fruits of knowledge; - čo-ka gō to delight in religion; sau-gye-sā čo-ka mā-gō-ne to hate Buddha's law P.; - čo-ka tāp vb. to place (children) for instruction; - čo-ka no-o go to meditate; - čo-ka vīn to become a monk; - čo čet bi vb. to explain; - čo mat T. čōs byed-pa to act or live religiously, righteously freq. P. - čo sām čiū to be devout, to be studious; čo sām-čiū-bo s. adj. devout. - 2. book, literature; M. gives the following titles of L. books: kiu-tsum-sā čō; kyin-sā čō; nū-gyön-šān-sā čō ("book of enchantment"); čo-ten-sā čō; tā-še šān-sā čō Tūshe's history; tu-kłon-šān-sā čō; kre mik-kün dūn-sā čō; dāk-da-bo-sā mat-šūn-sā čō instructions for the curing of sick; dik-po lā-yō tō-šān-sā čō the guide for cleansing of sins; dū-nōt tšok-šān-sā čō book to prevent being hurt by disease; nam-ryu-lā zuk-šān-sā čō book showing how to ensure prosperous seasons; ne-yuk-sā čō; po-mu nau-se-sā čō; bi-ro-tsa-na-sā čō a book of moral instructions; fyān maui tšok-šān-sā čō book to guard against enemies and evil spirits; nu-u-rūm nyi-šān-sā čō book for lengthening the allotted period of life; mak-ba lôm from-šān-sā čō b. for showing after death the path wither to go; nu ū nan-šān-sā čō b. for holding in dominion evil spirits; maui ryak-šān-sā čō b. for casting out evil spirits; tshū-pe-sā čō; rūm fat-šān-sā čō b. of instructions in offerings to God; lyausā-sā čō; lyaun a-kyet zuk-šān-sā čō b. for keeping a country in peace; sā-tap tšok-šān-sā čō b. for preventing the pouring of hail; sau-gye šān-sā čō b. of buddhist religion; so tšok-šān-sā čō b. for preventing the pouring of rain; sak-chin sām kyet-sā čō b. for showing how to have tranquillity of thought; aigou kūk-šān-sā čō; a-kūp ma-ni-ye-na-ba nyi-lū zuk-šān-sā čō instruction how to obtain children. - čō dap vb. to shut a b.; - čō dot vb. to chant a b. fr. memory; - čō mat vb. to learn a b., to learn, to study, see also under 1; - čō hōk vb. to read a b.; - čo-sā tshuk-dū s. an abridgment of b. - čo-sā a-chā s. the chief point of b.; - čo-sā a-tyip s. the substance, the sense of b.; - čo-sā a-hlyum s. a library; - čo-ka gom-jok ma-ni-ye-na there is no order in the b.; - čo-ka nyi-do teet the contents of a b. - 3. sometimes used by L.'s in s. of courtesy, obligingness, politeness, urbanity; ma-rō čo nyin-bo obliging person; čo ma-ni-ye-na-bo or ma-rō čo met-bo a disobliging p.; čo zān according to good manners.

Comp. čo-kō s. ordinances, rites, ceremony; čo-kō mat vb. to perform ceremony; čo-kō-pān s. master of ceremonies; —
*čo—*čo

čo-gyu s. a lesson, a task; — čo-ge pā-no T. čoś-kyi rgyal-po the judge of the souls, of the dead Skt. dharmarāja P.; — čo če sacred articles; — čo čom s. an altar; G. — čo tem-bo s. the rules of religion; — čo čom lyai s. a bookshelf or place for putting b.'s; — čo-ne T. čoś-gnas s. a monastery; čo-ne-bo s. a monk, a priest; a hermit; — čo-pān s. 1. attendant on priest, 2. a librarian; — čo-pu i.q. čo-bo; — čo-pūr s. a printing press; čo-pūr kyöp vb. to print, see pūr būk; — čo plya-bo i.q. čo ēyit; — čo bān s. the beginning of b.; — čo-bo s. a learned man, a scholar, a clergyman, a monk T. rnal-'byor-pa, Skt. bhikṣu, yogin, čo-bo yiś-re tam-cāu pón šuṅ gūm the clergy are to benefit of all living beings P.; čo-bo ge-loṅ mat to become a devotee, to become a student; čo-bo-sū mā-zū mat to assume appearance of devout man or of a monk T. dge-loṅ žig-tu sprul-ba P.; — čo-mik s. letter, the spots on dice, čo-mik re sūp-sūp mat-liṅ ru.yu-lā mā-ši-ne the letters are so small I cannot see them; — čo miṅ s. a word; — čo-yān s. a fee given to priest for teaching, čo-yān tap to give fee to p.; — čo yām-bo s. one skilled in books or religion; — čo-yūk s. scriptures; čo-yūk-sū tem-bo taṅk to establish religion; — čo-lep s. a leaf of a book; čo-lep pun s. the margin of leaf; čo-liṅ id.; čo-lep lat vb. to turn over b.; — čo-lem daṅ vb. to shut book; — čo-lem sōt vb. to open b.; — čo-lok T. čoś-log s. a rejected probationer for priesthood; — čo lōm-ka nōṅ vb. to walk in the path of religion P.; — čo-hryum and čo-hrim s. 1. chastity; čo-hrim-bo s. a virgin, a chaste young male or female; 2. religious training, T. 'dul-ba, Skt. vinaya: čo-hrim tsam to maintain r. t.; čo-hrim-bo one under moral discipline, a lama's servitor; čo-hrim rāṅ-sō contrary to religious rules; — čo-dyit s. an author.

*čo II. see čok.

*čo III. T. mčod(-pa) see also če, čāt s. an offering, a sacrifice; — čo-kūn T. mčod-līṅs s. a place of sacrifice, a temple, an altar; — čo-kuṅ s. a brass-lamp, used for sacred purposes, a candle-stick or lamp-holder; — čo-cūm s. a niche or stand for image or sacred thing, an altar, see also čo I.; — čo-ten T. mčod-rten s. a monument, a sacred building Skt. caityas; čo-ten ča-rūn ka-sōr name of a celebrated monument near Kāthmāndū; — čo-mi T. mčod-me (the lights used on an altar) s. a lamp, a light. mān sūt-sā čo-mi a tallow-candle; — čo-mi duṅ(-re) s. the wick of lamp; — čo-mi dyak s. the flame of 1.; — čo-mi la-la s. the flickering of 1.; — čo-mi la-la dyak(-bam) to flicker; — čo-mi mak (lamp) to go out; — čo-mi golt vb. to light 1.; — čo-mi sōt vb. to extinguish light.

*čo IV. T. ājogs s. side, quarter, party, sect, faction, L. kōn; čo ji the four quarters; nak čo T. naq-ji. s. 1. the dark side of moon or month; 2. evil spirits; kar-čo T. dkar-ji. s. 1. the light, 2. good spirits; — pun-jum čo s. the enemy's side, hostile, hostility; — čo je T. ājogs-byec adj. foreign, belonging to another; — čo-nō T. ājogs-sna s. foreign, of another country, mi-rō čo-nō foreigner.

*čo-gu T. sūg-bu, sūg-gu s. 1. paper; čo-gu a-fār a sheet of paper; ču-gu kō a full uncut do.; čo-gu a-gan a blank paper; — čo-gu a-tān thick paper, čo-gu a-sap thin paper, čo-gu pi-lom-bo written paper, manuscript, čo-gu for-lom-bo sheets of paper pasted together; čo-gu lāk vb. to make paper; čo-gu lep i.q. čo lep; — 2. tam-blyāk s. a spec. of butterfly.

*čo-λoṅ or so-λoṅ T. čo-lo s. dice, čo-loṅ ri vb. to shake dice; čo-loṅ dyāṅ vb. to throw dice; čo-loṅ kū vb. to play with dice; čo-loṅ kū-bo a gambler.

*čok and čo T. mčog advly. very, most M. 32 f., e. c. a-tim large, tim-čo largest; man little, man-čo least; a-ryum good, ryum-čo best.

*čok T. čog adj. fit, worthy, proper, able of, zōm čok fit for eating; lin čok
worthy of being spoken of; vón čok passable; ʰyek čok to-ʦtæt s. harvest.

čok incorr. for ʰok (negat.) or čak q. q. cf.

*čoň T. čoun s. n. of a stone, Calcedouy, acc. Jäschke Cornelian or Sardonyx.

čoun s. a line; adj. smooth, straight, čoun kyop vb. to rule a line; to make straight, to smooth.

čat vb. to act, to decide, čot-lą adv. certainly, čot-lą hó kâ-sü kor-ka a-ʰeen-dönbó a-vo oyüm-ba surely a bloody husband art thou to me Ex.

*čot T. čol see čat.

čor: čor-lą adv. reaching the point; penetrating into (as arrow etc. when hitting and entering the object) reaching the bottom as stick, when forced into tube; ban hyam-ka čor-lą vón vb. the h. has gone to full into its' sheath.

čol vb. to pluck up by roots, to eradicate (as plant), to pull out entirely, to extract (as tooth etc.).

*čol T. čol(-ba to be in confusion), čol-lą, čal-lą čol-lą or čil-lą čol-lą adv. confusedly, disorderly, čol-lą ňan to be in confusion.

*čoň I. T. ča, čas see ča.

čö II. čom vb. to agree, to correspond, to accord with, to harmonize, to be congruous, reciprocal, to be fit, to be suitable; met. to agree, to be in unity. má čo-nüm-sa on a horse not adapted for riding; — go hó-sü má-čo-nüm-o I can have no fellowship with you; — go-nüm a-dom čo-lüm má-kü-ne I cannot agree with you; — hu sã-ba čo-bam go lá čo-sän güm when he is there, I will be with him; — go sã-ba čo-ba tá-su sã-lą čo-sän güm wheresoever I am, there is Tá-suše also. P.; — čo-wü-su lyan a land adapted for living in; — mű-čo-nüm-sa unadapted, inconformable, inappropriately, unsuitable, unbefitting. — mű-čo-nüm-sa má-ro a person not fit to be associated with; — together, in one in comp. čo da vb. to lie together; — čo-(lüm) nön to accompany; — čo to vb. to place things together corresponding to eachother; — čo ňo vb. to boil together as meat and vegetables; máň sã bi čo ňo boil the m. and v. together. — 2. to take root: applied to seed of tree, to generate, copulare a-yüm-sa má-čom-nüm do not have carnal connection with women; — a-kıp čo or čo nóp to become pregnant Ex.; l-sa tü-ʰyüm-kıp nyüm hā-nü bo kip čo nóň thus were both the daughters of L. with child by their father G. 3. to be appropriate, to be apposite, to be good for, to be meet, to be propitious; čo lyot vb. to do anything in opposition, to take revenge etc. M. — in sense of purpose, benefit hül-ka šu čo li güm what would be the use of speaking to him; — čo met without cause or reason. — čom-müm s. agreement, harmony, accordance, union, sympathy; peace.

čom-lą adv.: čom-lą mat vb. to make friends, to cease hostilities, to be reconciled, to be agreed in as in opinion, to make peace.

a-čom s. i. q. čom-müm, a-čom a-tnım id. a-čom a-šen go-nüm a-yu kor-ka to kâ-sü a-čom rem go-nüm a-yum bo peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you J.

*čö III. T. ʰpya(-ba) s. taunt, reproach; — ka, čo kyop, čo tóu vb. to taunt, to reproach; — rén li vb. to remind one of one's fault; in L. also: rancour, illwill, malignity, malice, čo kyop to be malicious; crime, fault, čo met J.: má-ry-sü čo műnyin-nüm-bo a man without a fault.

*čök T. ʰpyag see čak.

*čök T. čaq see čak.

*čon- see čak.

*čon T. čau L. či see čau.

čön s. a fine, see gye-č. and ýam-č.

cót fr. T. brynd see ka čot, uyo čot.

*čon T. čan s. boiled grain.

*čop see čap.

*čop T. čab(-pa) vb. to conceal, to hide.

*čop T. čab(-ma) s. a buckle, čop-hloč T. čab-hlug s. an ecclesiastical decoration of high order. ko-čot T. bgo-čab s. the
buckle of waistband, used by L.'s for
a belt.

čóm see ka-čóm, iyo čóm.
*čóm see under čó, cfr. T. 'čam(-pa).
*čóm T. 'čam(-pa) s. gymnastics, vb. to
dance; čóm-bam-bo a dancer, a gymnast;
čóm lýan s. a gymnasium; čóm kyóp vb.
to dance, to exercise gymnastics.

čór s. the pouring of water, uń čór-là
glo the noise of falling water, uń čór-là
lùn to pour out much water.

čór-rà čór-rà adv. pouring; in torrents;
so čór-rà čór-rà yù rain to fall in torrents;
zo čór-rà čór-rà lùn to spill rice in
quantities.

já T. E the seventh letter of the L.
apphabet acc. M. pronounced like the
French j.

já, já vb. t. to fix arrow on the string,
to prepare to fire off; já bu dún vb.
to prepare to fire off; já ôp vb. to fix do.
and fire. — vb. n., gerund: jám and ýum,
to sit, used generally when tired with
burden, to sit without taking burden off,
to rest, bù já-là nàù to go along carrying
load resting it at intervals; pà-jùm
lyàn já vb. to sit in a crouched manner.

Deriv. pà-já, pà-jám, pà-jùm sitting
on hams bùm pà-já. — pùn-já s. supporting,
resting, carrying, help, support, assistance, dependance; explet. to pùn-tóp.

(já), sà-já-là adv. rising up as skin
when rubbed.

já-nà see under ján.

já-mór-zo s. a spec. of zo (rice) q. v. M.

ják vb. to have remnants, to be left:
ün ják-bam there are remains of the
water; ják dyán or ják nyóm vb. to fling
away remains; ják, a-ják s. the remnants,
the sediment, the debris; the dregs, the
refuse; the finale, the close, the end,
the last, the rear; a-ják-bo adj. the last
one; ják-bo i. q. a-ják.

ják I. i. q. zák vb. t. to hit the mark
(as arrow); to reach the point: (arrow,
bullet; speech) to be apposite, to have
effect, to achieve, to accomplish, to ful-
fil, to operate; to point, to indicate, to
direct; to be pointed, to taper, to be
conical. a-to riù hìm ják your words
hit him; — já áp-bóù mìk-ka ják taking
aim to fire and hit the target; — ke-ci
ják-nón the necessary business is accom-
plished; — a-kà-nùn ják vb. to indicate
with hand; a-kà-sì ják-lùn dún to show
by touching with finger: lóm-kuù ják s.
a hand-post on road; a-kà ják s. the
forefinger; ják byì vb. to point at; ják
nón to be pointed conical.

II. also jok to join, to kiss, hù nóùn-lùù
rùm-sà hù-sà tsùn-lùù hùm a-bóù
jáck he went and met him in the
mount of God, and kissed him. Ex. hence a-bóù
jok a pointed mouth; — sìk-ják 1. id.;
2. a rat Tbr.: — tük-dóù bòù jok a large,
long-mouthed dog.

ják incorr. for jak (tük-sám mat) and
for jük to decrease. — sük-ják-là advy.
narrow in centre and large at ends,
narrow-waisted.

ján, jón s. a rising hill, an eminence,
a mountain M. 81; — redupl. sùn-ján-là
hilly, lýàn sùn-ján-là a h. country; heaped-
full s.-j.-là čik vb. to give heaped measure;
s.-j.-lì blyàin to be heapedfull.

ján-dor s. a spec. of mushroom.

ját I. see jet.

*ját II. vb. t. T. bòad(-pa) to ask, to
desire, to wish, to demand.

ját III. s. a pin (large), used to pin
up L.-cloth over shoulder; ját-nùn fyer
or jīt fyr to to pin cloth together; jīt āt vb. to take out pin (out of cloth); jāt-sā ā vb. to take out with pin (as thorn); jāt-nān tsāt vb. to prick with pin.

jān vb. to rise up and sit down again; jān jān restless, impatient, fickle, changeable, variable; jān jān mat vb. to be restless, to move up and down; tūk-ēk jān jān mat to be restless.

jān, jī-nā, jīn-nā and jēn vb. to be bad, to be evil; to be poor, indigent, destitute; a-bo jā-nā gāi a-kūp jān-nōn-ne if the father be bad, the son will be bad. — ka jen abuse; nyor jen menacing; nyor jen fo zōn a menacing diabolical aspect; tā-grī-bū jen a venomous centipede.

a-jān, a-je; jēn-bo, jīn-nā-boo adj. bad, evil, wicked, pernicious, indigent, sordid, a-jān-nā sak-čēn-bo s. a badminded man; a-jān a-dyon poor, the poor; jān-kyoī-bo id.; jēn-bo kōk-bo gān kūp (zōn) rich and poor, old and young.

jān-lāt s. 1. badness, evil, wickedness, ill; 2. poverty, indigence, distress, need, penury, privation, destitution.

2. advly. temporally, a short time; li jā-nā zuk vb. to build a temporary house; jān tet bam vb. to remain for a short time only.

jāp vb. to be small enough to catch hold of, to be very minute, tsam mā-jāp-nā too small to be laid hold of (said of a child); a-kā-nūn jāp mā-kū-ā-ne cannot catch it, it is too small to pick up; kat-nūn kat-mūm mā-jāp-ne the one is too little for the other; to pick up (poor relations, when one has become a great man); — jāp-lūn iyok mat vb. to do work completely to a jota. — jāp-bo a very small thing, a jot. — jāp-pū jāp-pū adv. drizzling, so jāp-pū jāp-pū yū to drizzle.

jām I. vb. to repair M.

jām II., tūn-jām see under jūm.

jām III., a-kā jām tip of finger.

jām, jām-nā adj. all, entire see jām.

jār: jār-rā jār-rā adv. flashy, showy, splendid, sparkling, magnificent jār-rā ār-rā mat vb. to have a showy appear-

ance, to be fine, said of tail of peacock: jār-rā jār-rā lōm vb. to walk with great show, to flaunt.

jāl I. see jēl.

jāl II. jel vb. (cfr. T. mjūl-ba) to hare correct pronunciation M. 6, to speak correctly, mū-jēl-ne not to pronounce correctly, rū jēl-lā li vb. to speak a language correctly; to speak truly, adequately, jēl-lā mū-jēl-ne impossible to describe; a-jāl s. correct pronunciation.

jāl III. vb. to be used to, to become accustomed to, to become expert; iyok gāi mā-jāl-ne to be awkward in work: a-kūp-re lōm jāl the child has acquired the art of walking.

jāl vb. to dry over fire: applied to sticks or split bamboos etc.; bōk zū jāl to dry the split bamboo (bōk) for torch.

ja exclm. of irritation, disgust, impatience; ja grām or ja grām-lā adv. quickly; ja hō-lā get you gone, get away, tush! fie fie!

*ja-gūk corr. fr. T. lēdgs-kug s. a sort of long clasp used by women round the waist, a hook, a buckle.

ja-gyu s. a large spec. of tūk-nōl q.v.

*jak I. T. ljos hon. s. L. a-li q.v.; jak-ču hon. spittle saliva.

*jak II. T. gźag-(pa) vb. to subdue by witchcraft, to enchant, to bewitch, to cause evil spirit to enter a person; jak tūk-sām yām-bo s. a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchantor; jak yām-bo mūn s. a priest, which possesses the knowledge of enchantment.

*jak III. T. jąg-(pa) vb. to establish, to settle, to fix; tso jak vb. to colour, to paint.

kū-jak a firm hold; explet. for kū-ta q.v. kū-jak-lā tūm vb. to grasp firmly.

jak IV. vb. 1. to itch, to tickle, to titillate; mā jak-kūm do not tickle; but jak s. the itch, psora; jak-lāt s. itchiness, titillation.

a-jak; tūk-jak s. itching; kā-sōk tūk-jak s. a spec. of unwholesome k.-s., which produces an itching when eaten.
2. to desire, to long, to lust for; nūm-lyen jaṅ to lust after a maid.

jaṅ I. vb. to shiver, to tremble, to feel blood run cold, to shudder mū jaṅ-lī nyōū to feel an inward shrinking from cold, fear etc. mū jaṅ-lī tī vb. to feel blood run cold as from fear, fever etc. jaṅ-nā adv. J.: troubled hū-do sōm-ka yū mūk-lūn mū jaṅ-nā tī he groaned in the spirit and was troubled. — redupl. siṅ-jaṅ-lā adv. standing outfretted as hair, feather.

jaṅ II. vb. to be close as mat, basket-work etc. a-fo jaṅ (nōn) to be close set as teeth, regular, hence "to be dead" Tbr. jaṅ-lī adv. fine as basket-work, compactly jaṅ-lī tset vb. to knot closely; tāk-pōl jaṅ-lī kōk vb. to make paling close; jaṅ-lā tāp vb. to place close together; jaṅ-lā tyār vb. to raddle finely, closely.

a-jaṅ adj. close, compact as matting, basketwork, thatch. — tūn-jaṅ s. a basket small at bottom and large above chiefly for carrying.

jaṅ; jaṅ-pā jaṅ-pā adv. quick with fingers, dexterous; jaṅ-pā jaṅ-pā tām vb. to be quick in taking hold of.

*jaṅ T. žābs see žap; jaṅ-tī T. žabs-pūi s. a foot-man, a servant.

*jaṅ-tsū T. 'jāb-tse s. a pair of scissors, pincers; jaṅ-tsū-sā tyāt vb. to cut with scissors.

jam I. vb. to dip into water, to immerse; jam nyōn to be dipped; uī-ku dūm jam vb. to dip cloth into water; — gal-ła jam vb. to plunge under water, to dive; — jam-byā vb. to baptize Chr.

jam-mū jam-mū shallow (water); uī jam-mū jam-mū da to lie deep enough (water) about to wet the feet.

a-jam s. baptism J. — tūr-jam-mo or tūn-jam-mo s. water, rain Tbr. t-j.-mō bōn to rain Tbr.

jam II. vb. to collect, to gather together, to assemble. — adj. all, altogether gūn jam; jam-lī adv. altogether, jam-lī maṅ vb. to gather together jam-lī maṅ to id. a-jam adv. altogether, completely, see gyom, gyām.

jam III., a-jam s. use, advantage; accuracy, a-jam niṅk vb. to examine: a-jam nyīm-bo adj. of use, useful; a-jam mū-niṅ-nūm-bo adj. useless; — a-jam tak-šīk mat vb. to ascertain, a-jam tak-šīk mat vyāt vb. to ascertain by actual inquiry; — a-jam mat vb. to ascertain: — a-jam li vb. to speak to advantage or to the purpose.

*jam IV. see jōm.

*jam-pal T. "jams-dpal n. pr. Manjuśri.

*jam-byōn T. 'jam-dbyaṅs n. pr. Manju-ghoṣa. *jam-byōn rip s. the daisy, Bellis perennis.

*jal T. žal see se; *jal-ta-mo see se-ta-mo.

ji I. vb. to be peevish and fretful and cry for things, said of children: (a-kīp) ji gye mat hryōp to fret and cry much for anything (as a child). pūr-ji or pūr-ji s. trouble, annoyance, vexation, nervousness; sak pūr-ji vexation.

ji II. (see also i) s. sand: fat-ji; tūn ji grit, gravel, sand; so nōn ji s. small flakes of snow; sā-tap ji s. small hailstones.

a-ji s. small flakes or particles as of snow etc.

tū-ji s. 1. powder, dust, very fine particles, flour. 2. a spec. of fern, see under tū-ji; — 3. a spec. of kūm-dak; — 4. a small spec. of midge tū-ji-sā vyāt; — 5. incorr. for tūr-ji q. v.

redupl. sā-ji-lā thin, fine.

jit vb. 1. to sift as corn zo jit; 2. to adjudicate, rin jīt-lūṅ šem to investigate, to try; — a-jit s. the separating of small stones fr. grain zo a-jit lēt.

tū-ji i. q. ti-ji 1. broken particles of grain, meal zo ci-ba tū-ji tet zuk when treadimg rice to overdo it by bruising the rice; sōn hōk nōn zo jīl gūn frat-šo tū-ji nūn-šo the weather being very dry, the rice if it gets very dry, will become brittle and crumble into pieces: tū-ji fyāt vb. "to cut the
sand" Tbr.: to make water. 2. spore of fern: tā-jit tūn-krōk.

*jī* III. for *jit* see also *qūj; ji* rī-nōm vb. to stink; *qūj* rī-nōm s. a feculent smell; ji zāk vb. to be filthy, to be contaminated, to be tainted, to become corrupt, to be polluted, (physically and morally) as eating food placed for the dead or eating in the house of a woman, who has just given birth to a child. — ji dī-śō the consequences will be bad, said when a person would eat food, which has lain near where a man has died, under the idea that with his drying breath foulness entered the food.

ji-fi i.q. fi muñ q.v.; — ji-lūt s. manure, compost.

ji IV. s. 1. spec. of fish *jō* ji, ji-nō; tūk-ji id. 2. tūn-ji, sūn-ji Ficus confertiflora.

ji V., kā-ji see kā the hand.

*jī* VI. T. gīz s. ground, cause, origin, basis.

*jī* VII. T. bōi num. four L. fa-li.

ji VIII. (T. spyi-brtol?) vb. to be exasperated as wasps, to be irritated, vot hū ji-uan the bees swarm and assault.

*jī* IX. T. byī (-bo to be blotted out, cleansed, to be purified), kūr-rūn-sā kūn-loc zo ji zo to prepare the meal of the kūr- and the seed of the kūn-l. for eating by purification and expelling the poison in hot ashes; ji čē s. purification.

*jī* X. for je T. rje, *ji-ruñ T. rje-druñ s. a learned man, a pandit.

*jī, ji-vōr fr. T. giz-ba adj. long, protracted, chronic; ji-vōr-lā dāk a protracted illness; ji-vōr-lū mak, ji-lū mak vb. to have a p. illness and die; hlet-kuk ji-lū mak to die fr. a p. cough. ji-vōr-lā adv. harassing, see also jir.

*jī* mín i.q. je-mīn.

*jī-ten incorr. for jik-ten L. sūk-lūm.

*jī-ro* T. zīm-ro s. a superior sort of bread made with butter, a sweetmeat.

*jīk* T. *jīg(-pa) vb. to destroy, to spoil, to ruin, to rend, to despoil; jik-bo destructive, spoiling, ruining; jik-lūt s. destruction, devastation, laceration.

a-jīk s. rag as of cloth dām-jik; splinter: jik-śūn.

*jīk* T. gīz vb. to investigate, to consider, to judge, to adjudicate.

*jīk* T. līd vb. to be heavy.

*jīk* T. gīz(-ka) s. one’s native land, permanent dwelling-place, home; jik-ka bam to remaine at one’s own home; jik-ka bam-bo s. an inhabitant, a permanent resident of a place. — jik-lā settled, permanent, fixed, constant, steadfast, unwavering, jik-lā nyin-bo a fixed permanent (thing); a steady, unwavering (person); a person having a home, prosperous, jik-lā mā-nyin-nūm-bo unsettled, homeless, vagrant, wandering, wavering; nūm-vōm jik-lā mat vb. to marry and settle down.

*jīk-ten* T. *jīg-ten* i. L. the laity, in opp. to čo-bo: jik-ten mi nōk-bo the laity; jik-ten-bo s. a layman; a secular.

*jīh, ji-nū-nā jīn-nā showing teeth, grinned jīn-nā jīn-nā li vb. to have inflamed face from drink; jīn-nā jīn-nā mat vb. to show teeth, to grin.

*jīh* see jē; i.q. āyeīn. sā-jīn-lā adv. constantly said of crying as of child; sā-jīn-lā hryōp vb. to cry incessantly (as child).

*jīt* I. T. mjēd-pa? affixed to a-mīk the eye, implies “repugnance” mik jīt to hate, to detest, orig. to have a particle (irritating) in the eye. M.

*jīt* II. vb. to be agreeable to the taste, palatable, to agree with; neg.: a-zōm mā-jīt-ne, či mā-jīt-ne see also tāt.

*jīt* III. see under jī.

*jīt* IV. s. (see jī, qūj, it) urine jīt kān vb. to squat out u.; jīt ēt vb. to make water over or upon; jīt-sā ēt-lūn mi sōt to put out fire by making water upon it; jīt čāp vb. to restrain w.; jīt nām or nōm vb. to want to make w.; jīt tāp vb. to have stoppage of u.; jīt lōt vb. to make w. — jīt-śim pūm s. the bladder.

*jīt* V. T. bojūd s. lustre, splendour: vb. to be spangled, to glitter, sā-hōr jīt iān; Deriv. tōm-jit adj. speckled as fowl, hīk tōm-jit.
num-jit and nūn-jit i. q. tūn-jit speckled; 
bright, sparkling; num-jit hik bon lit. “the 
sparkling fowls’ nest” the Pleiades, dūm 
pā-liu-sā num-jit hik bon Arion’s belt 
and the Pleiades forming a fancied ap-
pearance of a bow and arrow aimed at 
the fowls nest; — num-jit nyōm s. a spec.
of the grasshopper-tribe, Gryllus, see tuk-
nyōm; — num-jit mūn-lyān s. an ancient 
barb M. num-jit nyōm id.; num-jit nyōm 
pā-sōn pi-li mā-lyōt-ne the n. priests will 
be good and true to us.

pā-jit-lā, pur-jit-lā, sā-jit-lā adj. spangled 
as sky or starlight-night, brilliant.

jīn vb. (probl. the same as jen but 
generally used to employ a slighter de-
gree) to be mad, to be foolish; jīn-bo s. 
a mad man, a fool, an idiot; jīn-lāt s. 
foolishness, aberration of mind, idiotism.

a-jin adj. mad (as dogs etc.); kā-ju 
a-jin a mad dog; mā-rō a-jin a man 
affected with hydrophobia.

(jīn) jīn-lā or jīn-nā jīn-nā adv. twinkling 
as light, vibrating, palpitating, trembling. 
sī-hōr jīn-nā jīn-nā si (mat) the stars 
twinkle; jīn-nā jīn-nā tiū vb. to tremble, 
to palpitate, to vibrate, to twinkle.

*jīn T. sbīn, jīn-dōk T. sbīn-bdag (a 
benefactor) s. 1. a host, an entertainer 
of guests; 2. the settled inhabitant of a 
place, the master of a house.

*jīm-bo and jūm-bo, jūm-po s. T. sbīn-
pa charity, gifts, blessings, favour, alms, 
jūm-tōn T. sbīn gtoī to give charity, 
gyūm-mā mā-rō-sān kūr-vōi-ka ḥā-yu-nūn 
tā-sī-sā yān a-yu jūm-bo mā-tōn-nūn mā-
yā-nā gān a-yu tā-lyān nān-bo a-bo lyain-
nūn da ḥeym tok-śān mā-nyin-ne take 
heed that ye do not your alms before 
men to be seen of them, otherwise ye 
have no reward of your father, which is 
in heaven; — to bestow blessings; mak-
bo-sā jīm-bo klōn to give charity for the 
sake of the soul of the dead; jīm-bo 
klōn-bo a charitable person, a beneficent 
person. jīm-bo ul vb. to ask for alms; 
jūm-bo ul-bo s. a beggar.

jīn see pīn-jin.

jīn-jē bi see ṣīn-jē bi.

*jīp I. vb. to crush see jōp.

*jīp II. T. jīp(-pa) vb. to suck.

*jīp III. ṣīp T. zīb s. powder; adj. fine, 
accurate.

*jīp IV. vb. t. to place in order, to 
arrange, to adjust, to smooth; jīp-lā to 
to place in order.

*jīp V. s. a sort of basket for holding 
meat or fish, no jīp.

(jīm), a-jīm s. the rent of a house, wages 
or the payment for doing work; a-jīm 
bī bo vb. to give rent or the payment 
of labour; a-jīm lōo vb. to take rent or 
the payment of labour.

jīm, pur-jīm s. the thick part of arm.

jīm- see jīn.

jīm; jīm-jīm flapping, rising and falling 
(from wind), suū-mūt-nūn j-i-m. mat to flap 
from wind; to be raised up and down, 
see kryom-lā.

jir (also jū) see jīn, jīt; jir-rā jir-rā 
or jūr-rā jūr-rā adv. shining, glittering. 
dazzling, sparkling. čo-mi jir-rā jir-rā 
dyak ṣān the light shines; met. appear-
ing applied to crops, jīr-rā jīr-rā ṣōn 
crops to appear above ground; — jīr-rā 
ṣō-rā shining, glittering, dazzling, sparkl-
ing; jīr-rā ṣō-rā mat ṣān to shine, to 
glitter.

jīr i. q. ji, ji-vōr.

jīl 1. vb. to be dried up, to be wither-
ed; so mū-yū-nā-ba zo jīl-nōn from want 
of rain. the crops have become withered up.

jīl 2. a-jīl adj. fr. jīl 1.? small, tender, 
young, said of birds, chickens, small 
grains or particles of rice hīk-kūp a-jīl; 
zo a-jīl; — nūm-jīl id.; — jīl-kuī, nūm-
jīl-kuī see under nā-jīl-kuī.

jīl 3. and jūl vb. 1. to be insane; to 
be wild, rampant, 2. to cry incessantly, 
as child igēn-hā jīl; 3. a-bo ṣā jīl to laugh 
at or to make a joke of a p. or animal 
as cat, dog, goat, lizard, when in a state 
of rabidness, in which case it is said the 
p. so-doing will be struck by lightening: 
a-bo ṣā jīl gān sā-dyār zāk-bo. — jīl jūl vb. 
to laugh a little, to smile.
jil—jüp

jil-lä jil-lä adv. wild, furious (ad 1).
a-jil, a-jül adj. insane, unsafe, wild, unmanageable; s. delusion, witchcraft T. yyo-täs P. rën-jil-muü n. pr. see s. v. P. (jil) 4., jil-lä jil-lä adv. pure, clear (as water, sky) jil-lä jil-lä fin.

jü 1. (obsolete) vb. to be mild, to be gentle in spirit: a-lüt-tün jü.

jü 2., pü-jü see jü, jü, jüm.

*jü 3. T. ’ju(-ba), žu(-ba) vb. to melt, to dissolve, to digest as food, to distil jü to vb. id.; jü tóm-bo melted, molten, anything digested; — hon. pür jü to burn a corpse, litly. to "dissipate" L. fan.

(jü) 4., a-jü adj. extensive (as a country); many (as words).

jü 5., a-jü s. a thorn, a prickle, a thorn; a-jük s. thorn-crown Chr.; jü pü-hön-ka tap to vb. in a hole fenced in with thorns P.; jü prön plän-ka bäm-re ziiü like being upon thorns; jü tsu vb. to have thorn enter into: jü tsät vb. to be pricked with th.; jü u vb. to extract th.

jü 6. see hik jü, mui zuk-ba hik jü kyün nák-so when propitiating evil spirit to divine the fate of patient by inspecting the state of a fowl.

jük vb. 1. to decrease, to decline, to diminish, to degenerate, to deteriorate; jük-lä nön degenerated. 2. to be poor, without relations.

Deriv. jük, a-jük s. 1. small shoots, fresh leaves just come out, young shoots, applied to vegetables and flowers when small: buk a-jük, bi a-jük; rip jük young plants, flowers; muk jük weeds; kün jük a bush. adjly. 2. being without relatives, ön jük a poor and friendless child.

Redupl. sik-jük-lä also suk-jük-lä adv. 1. decreasing, taperingly; 2. friendless, without relatives.

*jüm-täa T. žun and tsa s. the offering of melted butter, jüm-täa tön vb. to put m. b. on pile when burning dead; jüm-täa jü če tön vb. to bestow purification on the deceased by the offering of m. b. jüm vb. to be close together. to be near together; jüm-lä top vb. to put close together; jüm-lä nän vb. to be close together. a-jüm adj. close; a-jüm pi vb. to write closely.

jüm 1. see jü, jü; pü-jüm jü or pü-jüm lyän nän vb. to sit on hams, crouched up; jüm pü-jüm-ka nän to sit on legs in half kneeling position.

jüm 2. vb. to shrink, to contract, to become shrivelled up as hand or foot, to become attenuated. a-kä jüm nön hand to be shrivelled.

a-jüm adj. small, minute, s. particle, kœ jüm crumbs; mi jüm sparks. small pieces of live coal. mën jüm a particle (grammar).

jüm 3., a-jüm 1. s. distress, affliction, torment, a-jüm mat 1. vb. to be harassed 2. advly. with difficulty; a-jüm mat-liü mak vb. to die a tedious death; a-jüm mat-liü sää vb. to recover with difficulty: a-jüm-sä nän vb. to be in difficulty, to sit in thorns. adj. harrassing; tedious, difficult (as work), impassable, lyän jüm an i. place; — perplexing, unattainable tam jüm an unattainable object; sää-gör jüm an inaccessible precipice; a-yök jüm a difficult, an impossible work; tük-fil jüm a noxious poisonous ant; 2. i. q. pün-jüm an enemy, hostile, offensive, obnoxious, baneful, jüm zöön hostile, enemied, inimical; — rivals, opponents: — animosity, opposition, enmity, illwill, naulevolence, a-nyi jüm zöön—a said when two cannot agree.

jüm-fi mui see fi.

Deriv. nüm—jüm s. the spirit of the dead; n. j. nüm-sar s. id.; n.—j. nüm-sar tyüp (the soul) to perish; nüm—jüm dyul vb. to examine the s. after death by mën. — pün-jüm and p.—j. pün-zöm s. an enemy, foe, adversary P. — mën—jüm s. a malignant Mün, a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, one who affects others with evil spirits.

jüm fyet or jüm zöt fyet or jüm työt s. a spec. rice.

jüm-bo see jüm-bo.
tsün-mo s. an abbess; je-tsün da-wa T. rje-btsun zla-ba the honourable, the lady moon; je-tsün kar-ma T. rje-btsun skur-ma s. the holy stars.

je 2. T. rjes adv. after, afterwards, more; i. q. za ik-je again yet, afterwards, yet more; je-bu i. q. zii-ba; je luk tomorrow; je luk katu in a day or two.

je 3. T. rjes s. mark, track, čak-je T. pyag-rjes hon. the mark of hand, signature; šap-je T. abs-rjes hon. footmark.

je 4. T. bžes(-pa) hon. vb. to eat or drink să je, či je; to receive, to accept; to accept offerings, said of rûm: rûm-nûn če-bo je; je-le pray take.

je 5. vb. to twist (as cotton for thread) by a rapid friction of the hands; ki je to twist cotton by passing it thro' hands; ki la-jû-nûn je to twist cotton with spindle (and thro' hands).

a-je s. the twisting raw cotton-thread into thread.

je min T. žes min “it is not thus” i. q. rân-so another, other; else, different, je-mîn mâ-si-nâ I saw nothing else.

je-dak T. mje-ldag obs. a word of abuse.

jek 1. lân-jek s. a whetstone.

jek 2. vb. n. to open out (as leaves), jek hrón vb. to shoot up as plant. — a-jek affixed to a-jok q. v. a young tree or plant-sprout.

(jek) 3., tûn-jek and tûk-jek s. streams of water, dropping from eaves; heavy droppings in opp. to tôk; li čap-nûn so tûk-jek zôk rain to flow from house-top.

jên 1. adj. bad and small so as to leave exposed as plants the earth; being without its adjunct as bow without its string, small so as not to reach its proper height as person.

a-jên s. the bow without the string.

sûn-jên-lâ 1. bare as teeth or exposed, without its adjunct; s.-j.-lâ tyân to grin. 2. hard, bad as earth; 3. dwarffish as person. hô su mat sûn-jen-lâ bam-mûn tî mâ-sâ-ne why do you always remain small never growing large. sâ-jên-lâ and sî-jên-lâ small or numerous pieces as sî-jên-lâ tûp or tôt vb. to cut or mine into very small pieces.

jên 2. vb. 1. to found, 2. to commence, cfr. M. (Gr. 94. iyok jên vb. to commence a work; jên to vb. to begin, to commence, to found, to establish; jên tya s. the commencement; dûm jên tya the c. of the warp of cloth.

a-jên s. commencement.

(jên) 3. jên-nûn da lâ-vo mit s. the goddess of all seasons, the everlasting M. — sûn-jên-lâ 1. continually, 2. tightly, s.-j.-lâ dam; jên-nâ jên: so jên-nâ jên lat (rain) to leak much, see rûn-jên, rân-jên.

(jên) 4. jên kâ-lôk: tûn-jên s. a musk-rat.

jet 1. also jât vb. to be harassed, haunted, mûk-nyam-nûn jet to be harrassed by ghost; repeated implies restlessness as nûn jet tôt jet going and returning; ñan jet luk jet keep sitting down and getting up; bû jet to jet mat to carry and place down again. See also jen.

jet 2.: jet-tâ jet-tâ adv. grating (sound) jet-ta jet-ta lî vb. to feel grating in mouth as when sand get into mouth.

jen 1. see jên and nûn-da lâ-vo mit.

*jen 2. T. gžan pron. adj. other, another; jen-sâ mä-dok-ne unequalled, unprecedented, incomparable; jen mä-mi-ne there is no other.

jen 3. vb. to be troubled with evil spirit, to be deranged, to be mad, to be demented; jen-bo s. a mad man; mûn tûk-lûn jen-bo ñun-nôn an evil spirit having entered him he has become raving and mad. See also jet.

jen 4. see jân.

jep i. q. čep vb. u. to be parched up; see also šep. — u-jep adj. withering as corn.

jem vb. T. jem(-pa) s. (skill, dexterity) to be well or neatly done, to be fine, to be elegant, to be tidy; — jem-lâ advly. tidily, neatly, finely, well etc. iyok j-lâ mat vb. to do work neatly; jen-lâ pû vb. to write neatly, finely; dûm jem-lâ hrap vb. to sew clothes neatly. — c. sak: sak jem vb. to be relieved in mind.
a-jem s. neatness in work or anything.

*jer 1. tük-jer s. side of a thing; bik
ryum-bo-nii-sä tük-jer-ka dii (they) stood by the wellfavoured kine Ex.

*jer 2. tük-jer län s. t alc, mica, from jer glass?

*jer 3. tän-jer s. overclouded weather; see dyür, tä-dyür.

*jer 4. P. zar or T. yser s. 1. gold.

Tbr. wat-nyin-bo or mün-ga lep. — fer tık-
töm-bo wrought gold; fer pör kyöp or fer pör lük vb. to cast gold; fer pör kyöp
(or lük) töm-bo cast gold; fer pi vb. to refine gold; fer a-boí bad gold; fer a-yän
fine gold; fer-sä golden; fer-sä tài-nyu kup i. q. fer-mit an angel, a goddess; fer zän
like gold, very precious; — 2. golden
i. e. yellow, fer vik applied to ivory which has turned yellow, see käm vik.
— 3. a piece or coin of gold (money),
fer käm silver and gold, money P.; fer kät a piece of gold about 5 rupees; fer
a-bü 1. fine gold, 2. a gold coin value
21 rupees; fer a-mót 1. inferior gold, 2.
a gold coin of lower value.

Comp. fer kar-vo s. a goldsmith; —
fer kar-yó s. gilding; — fer ki s. gold
thread; — fer ku s. an image of g., fer
ku-sä pör s. a mould for do.; — fer füü
s. the eminent deceased; j. f. lyo-wün-sä
sün ju-bam I am commemorating the
history and experiences of the noble
deceased. — fer tam-blyik s. a spec. of
dwterfly; — fer tâ-i s. gold dust; — fer
tün-kü t s. gold wire and thread, gold
fringe; — fer tün-kro k s. a spec. of fern,
any of the spec. Filices, whose sore and
sporns have a red or golden hue; — fer
tam-bik s. applied to the Cascidae spec.
of coleopterous insects; — fer dän s. a
sort of vest embroidered with gold; —
fer pün-jin s. gold-wire; — fer pün-kör
s. gold sheet, leaf-gold; — fer pört lyu s.
a piece of gold set in coral; — fer bir-
bo-ći s. a b. earring set in gold; — fer
fram s. a gold necklace; — fer bün s.
golden colour; — fer rik s. spec. of creeper;
— fer rip s. spec. of flower: fer rip pün-di.

*je1 1. see jül.

*je1 2. T. miśer(-pa) s. a wart, verruca;
je1 plä hröi (w.) to grow.

jo 1. vb. to be convenient, to accord
with one's will, to be agreeable to, to be
suitable. to be in accordance with; a-ju
rin-ka tin mai-jo-ne I cannot express it
well in your language.

jo or jo di vb. to be convenient for

to be suitable, to come easy to, to be
applicable; kuä a-köñ nyin-bo-ka hrön jo
di it is easy to climb a tree with branches;
ma-rö nyän-yäm-bo-ka tin jo di it is
pleasant to speak to one who listens;

a-do ti-wün-ren jo di pa your arrival has
brought pleasure. — jo-di-lä adv.
conveniently, opportually.

jo jo adv. unanimously, in unison, with
one accord, jo jo li vb. to speak all at
once, as many people; iyok jo jo mat vb.
to do all at once. — jo téión s. a convenient
day or time, an auspicious moment. —
jo lüm s. convenience, accordance with
will, pleasing, facility, suitability.

*jo 2. T. jo s. a master, lord, jo-wu
o lord, o master; jo-wo T. jo-wo s. lord;
jo-mo T. id. lady.

*jo 3. T. 'jo(-ba) s. milking: jo-döu
T. büö-döu s. a milk-pail.

jok 1. see ják.

jok 2. a-jok s. 1. young feathers before
they are well barbed; 2. a sprout fr.
cut-down tree.

jön 1. see jän. adv. jön-nä jön-nä in
a heap. tur-jöö s. clouds of smoke
flights of clouds, t.-j. kün vb. to send up
clouds of smoke, pür-byoö t.-j. dii vb.
clouds to stand in masses as on hill.

See also byoö.

*joön 2. T. rdsoöns fortress, jön-pän s.
the commander of a fortress.

(joän) 3. joö-mo s. a bucket, a large
bowl; a basou. a pail, see nyen kyoö jön
see also doön.

*joön 1. T. yöö(-ba) to be young. jön
ba, jön-sä tok the time of youth; jön-bo
s. youth, a young man; jön-nän fä-lyën
nim-lyën youths male and female.
a-jon adj. young (animals or man).

jon 2.: jon-λί adv. T. izon (-pa to ascend); rising, πο-νολ jon-λί ian vb. to kneel and rise as in salutation.

jop 1. a-jop s. a marsh, a morass, a fen, a swamp: u∋ jop; jop fūt nōk id.; jop fūt nōk dā a boggy marsh; u∋ dā jop-ka tyau-λān mak vb. to die from sticking in a marsh.

jop 2. a-jop s. the smell of burnt leather or feathers a-jop ri-nōm.

jop ian-bo s. 1. an oppressor, a tyrant, 2. a parasite a-zōm jop-lān zo vb. to eat the bread of extortion; a-zōm li-ka ngi tet hū jop-lān nōm as long as there was food in the house he remained and then departed; tū-iyu-mōt-kūp lūk-nyen jop-lān zo vb. to take an exorbitant price for daughter; bīk nyen jop-lān zo vb. to take all the milk and leave none for calf; mū-sū jop-lān zo vb. to oppress subjects; jop-lā dīk vb. to have rheumatic pains; s. rheumatism.

jop ian-bo s. 1. an oppressor, a tyrant, 2. a parasite a-zōm jop-bo. jop-lāt s. rapacity, vampirism, oppression, tyranny, extortion.

*jom T. 'joms (-pa to conquer, etc.) vb. t. to overcome a disease, n. to be well, to be cured, a-do dū dīk jom-nōm-ā are you well of y. fever? cfr. T. nad'joms-pā.

jor, a-jor s. leisure, convenience.

*jō 1. fr. T. 'jog (-pa), (pā-no) ju-den jō (king) to sit on throne.

*jō 2. T. ljags s. mode of speach, style of language, dialect, idiom, phraseology, diction, pronunciation, riū-sā jō the style of a language; a-rat jō Bhutiya-dialect; rōn jō Lepcha-dialect.

jōk 1. s. the remains, the last, also jāk vb. to pour away as remains; ēi jōk vb. to pour away remains of ēi: ēi u∋ jōk.

jōk 2. vb. to wrangle, to dispute, to make altercation, disturbance, quarrel, to make a noise; — jōk dyū vb. to content, to dispute, to squabble mā-ro-sā mū-dyn mū-jōk-ne not to strive or contend with others. jōk-yām-bo adj. disputatious contentious, quarrelsome, s. a noisy, brawling person. — jōk-ā jōk-ā adv. simultaneously (noise) j-ā j-ā hryōp vb. many weeping together (as children); j-ā j-ā lāk vb. to chirp together (as young birds). — reduplic. jōk-ā jōk-ā indistinct, faint (sound) jōk-ā jōk-ā tgo vb. to hear indistinctly. — a-jōk s. loud, noisy talk, disturbance, a-jōk re mā-gat-ne I do not wish such noisy talk; a-jōk ēyok mat vb. to promote discord. — jōk pro s. noise, wrangling, dispute, squabbles; jōk pro mat vb. to dispute with noise.

jōk-tyōl s. a companion, a friend.

jōn 1. a-jōn s. a maternal uncle, jōn kūp maternal cousin.

*jōn 2. T. bēnis (-pa) hon. vb. to rise, to get up, applied to king or great man; pā-no ju să jōn-bam the king sits and gets up.

*jōn T. a-bioun (-bu) vb. to be accustomed to, to be practised, trained, disciplined, to exercise (body or mind), to perform, to practise, jōn-(baam)-bo adj. exercised, practised; vik-lūk-ka j. b. bo practised in military exercises. mā jōn-nūm-bo in-experienced; jōn-ta adv. by practice; — mak jōn s. military exercises. — jōn lāi or jōn do s. a slate, a stone for practising on, jōn lāi (or do) pī-set (or nyo-gu) s. a slate-pencil. jōn šīn s. a board for writing on (lit. for exercising on).

jōn kuṁ s. n. of tree from the leaves of which a yellow dye is extracted.

jōn gō s. Curcubita pepo.

jōt 1. vb. to increase so as to become plentiful, nūm-sīm-nyo ēyok mat gān rūm-nīn jōt bo-šo if man works God will give the increase.

jōt 2. vb. to have sufficient, to last, to satisfy, supply, sā-īyak kat-sā zo jōt-pa to have sufficient food for one day; mā-jōt-ne not to have s. — jōt-lā adv. sufficiently, satisfyingly.

a-jōt s. sufficiency, abundance (as of provisions).
jón, tűn-jón; ki-jón i. q. ki tűn-jón s. the fringe of cloth, the ends of the warp after it is cut (forming a fringe).

jóp 1. vb. u. to be flat, to be flattened, 2. t. to squeeze flat, to crush, hó-nún kű-sú tük tük jóp you have crushed my hat, nan-lín jóp vb. to flatten by pressure. — sük-jóp-lá flattened, crushed, squeezed flat. — a-jóp s. flatness, a-ťyak a-jóp a flat head.

*jóp s. T. ʲads (foot) means, substance, property, jóp mă-nyín-ne to be without means, to be indigent.

jóm 1. adj. wet, rainy, said of season, earth etc., nam jóm s. a rainy year. fat jóm, uń jóm a march, a swamp. See jóp.

*jóm 2. also jum, jám see under B.C T. ʲam(-pa) 1. to be soft, to be fine, to be thin dům jóm a fine cloth, ki jóm fine, soft cotton; to be easy, to be yielding; 2. to be tender, gentle, sak-jóm “to have the mind softened”; 3. to be wearied, to be disgusted with.

jóm-lá adv. easily, softly.

II. s. 1. softness, smoothness, 2. repair, excellence, adornment, decoration, 3. ease, facility, 4. ease, rest.

III. as an affix denotes: easy fón jóm easily masticated.

a-jóm adj. fine (as cloth). easy (as work etc., a wound, sickness etc.). fine (as sand or a needle).

jóm-lát s. easiness, softness.

jóm kyóp vb. t. to repair, to adorn, to embellish, to decorate, to ornament, to beautify.

B. jóm peacefully, calmly, tranquilly, applied chiefly to animals, opp. gyám, j. mat or j.-ľi bám to live peacefully, to be well; adv. well, good, excellent.

C. jám: tűn-jám s. gentleness, quietness, tűn-jám-lá mat vb. to do quietly, gently (without noise or roughness); tűn-jám-lá lóm vb. to tread gently, lightly, t.-j.-lá ṭan vb. to pick up anything cautiously.

jóm 3.: ką-jóm fingers, tаn-jóm toes.

jóm 4. a-jóm s. consequence, effect, fruit, ayok-sů jóm the fruits of work, it is used also in a bad s. for effect as lă-yo-sů jóm the effects of sin, punishment.

jóm 5. vb. to be overclouded as mind, face, kiů jóm ʃũm.

*jór 1. T. sbyor(-ba) vb. to join. to connect, to adjoin. adhere; to mix together, to mingle. jór dšų to stand close to or behind anything: (riń) jór vb. to agree together as syntax: — jór to vb. to put on, to add, pi-lat-nún č vö yik kâ lâ pi-liu ẞ-a-fyök kuń-ka jór to P. wrote a title and put it on the cross. J. hă-yu-nún ... môn-pâń jór fo-lúi dim-sâ prik they ... wound (it) in linen clothes with the spices J. — jór tó-mon joined together: — jór-mo double as cloth.

*jór 2. T. gčar(-ba) vb. to smooth with knife, to plane, jór dšų id. — jór-mo s. a carpenters plane.

*jór 3. T. jabi s. a hoe, a mattock. a pickaxe.

jór 4. a-jóķ adj. wanting a limb. a-wik a-jór one-eyed, a-təń a-jór one-legged, a-kâ a-jór having but one hand.

jól, jól-luş or jól jól adv. wide, fully, to its full extent; jól-lâ föť vb. to open wide; a-boń j.-lâ föť to o. the mouth w. “to jabber, to brawl” Tbr.

Ny

nyă the eighth letter of the L. alphabet = T. Ʒ acc. M. 7. a palatal ny and sounded as nea in near.

nyă nyă advly. to and fro: staggering (as drunken man), či nyă nyă bup-nón he has got reeling drunk.
nyāk I. nyāk vb. t. n. see nyān, to shake, to cause to shake, to vibrate, to oscillate; li nyāk bam the house is shaking; kuṅ nyāk to shake tree; kri-bo nyāk to ring bell; a-fyak nyāk to shake head (as in dissent); to shake forcibly (as post etc. when fixed in ground to loosen it); kuṅ nyīl cil nyāk to sh. tree forcibly fr. side to side in order to loosen it. — kyū nyāk vb. to rock cradle.

nyāk II. see nyek.

nyān vb. n. see nyāk I. to move, to shake, to vibrate, to be loose; sūn-mūt-nūn kuṅ nyānī bam the tree is shaking by the wind. nyān nyān advly., see also nyā nyā, staggering, as drunken man, rickety, unsteady (as thing), nyān nyān mat vb. to stagger, to be unsteady.

nyān, a-nyān s. a whole head of plantains.

nyāt 1. num. cfr. T. gnyis two, nyāt-bo the second; nyāt kōm-ka, nyāt-bo-ka, nyāt-lyān-ka, nyāt lóm-ka secondly M. 88; nyāt lyyin twice. nyāt ċā two parts, double; nyāt ċā mā-ỳi-nū so I will not give you double share, nyāt ċā-nūn a-re ċūn this is twice as good.

*nyāt 2. T. snyad(-pa) (to show), 1. vb. n. to be evident, manifest; yan-li israel-ka hūm nyāt-śān-ka tān a-re-nūn go un-ka bap-tisma byi-śa lat but that he should be made manifest to I., therefore am I come baptizing with water J. — 2. vb. t. to show, to point out, to exhibit, to exemplify, to instruct, to inform, a-re kū-sūm nyāt-tū show me this, gūn-nū-sū tēt-mo-ka nyāt to be exhibited as a spectacle to all or warning to all; mā-nyāt-ne not to show, not to inform, nyāt to i. q. nyāt 2., nyāt-töm-bo shown; nyāt byi to show, a-bo-nūn . . . hū-do-nūn tām Sā-re zuk-kiû-pān gūn-nū nyāt byi the father . . . sheweth him all things that himself doeth J. — nyāt-śim-bo s. a sight, a show, a spectacle, an example, an indication, information, exhibition.

nyāt see nyet, là-to nyet.

nyān 1. vb. t. caus. of nān q. v. to fix, to institute, to establish, to place, to set on, to place on (on thing or on mind), to devote to, to dedicate to, to put apart for, nyān to vb. t. to fix, to institute, to appoint to, to establish, to devote to, ḥaṅ-kā-ka nyān to to place it on the shelf; rūm-ka nyān to to dedicate to God, to consecrate; īn un-pūn-sū lāk-mūn vō-sa ka nyān to and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink. Ex.

nyān 2. vb. 1. to be doubtful of, to be uncertain of, to be dubious of, 2. advly. whether, perhaps, zāk-pu go nyān-bam I am doubtful whether it is correct; nyān lat mā-nyān-nā lat go mā-yi-ne whether he has come or not I don't know.

*nyān 3. 1. s. T. snyan hon. i. q. L. a-nyor ear. 2. vb. T. nyān(-pa) to hear, to listen, to attend, to pray attention, to mind, to regard; to permit, to endure, to suffer, mā-nyān-ne not to listen to, to be unobservant of, to disregard, nyān-bo one who hears, obedient, regardful of, attentive; mū-nyān-nūm-bo one who does not bestow, to be inattentive; mār-vā a-dom ón-cī mat-lūn hō nyān-bam people tyrannize over you and you suffer it; nyān-bo vb. to pray attention to, nyān būn-bo i. q. nyān-bo, nyān fūp vb. to attend, hū-nūn kū-sū riū nyān mā-fūp-ne he gives no head into my words.

nyān-lāt and a-nyān s. attention, obedience, observance.

kū-nyān-bo a good-tempered dog.

*nyān 4. T. snyan(-pa) adj. agreeable, pleasant.

nyām, a-nyām see nyām.

nyār vb. to settle or allow to settle as sediment in water; zo nyār(-lūn cōù) vb. wash the rice allowing the dirt to settle; to be loose, soft as earth when the season (rain) has rendered it fit for cultivation: fāt nyār plā or hrūi the earth has swollen; to dry up a bed of river by turning off the water into another bed.

nyār reduplic. of nyor q. v.

nyāl see nyel.

*nya T. nya s. a fish, see iō: nya-ji T. nya-p'i jī s. mother-of-pearl; nya-ji lān
s. a pearl; *nya-jii io s. an oyster; *nya-
ra-bo s. a fisherman.

*nya T. gnya s. the neck, hinder-part
of neck, *nya-śin T. gnya-śii s. a yoke
for oxen.

(nya), a-nya (Nepalese): a-nya mat vb.
to oppress. M.

*nya-ńen T. mya-ńan s. grief, as for
the death of any one, mourning, sorrow,
lamentation, *nya-ńen mat vb. to grieve,
to sorrow; to be miserable, to be affected.

nya-ró s. ceremony, rite, the perfor-
mance of duty or attendance upon sick,
care, attention *nya-ró mat vb. to perform
ceremony, to attend on sick or helpless,
nya-ró nya-ńi-ro i. q. *nya-ró.

nya vb. to be close, to be close to-
tgether; nya-lűi nian vb. to sit close to-
together; nya-lűi čap vb. to thatch closely;
nya-lűi da vb. to lie close together;
nya-lűi tyer vb. to plait close together
as matting etc.

nya caus. fr. nak q. v.

nya (see nyáń), nya-ńi-ka-ńi-ka adv.
shaking, waving, wagging as tail etc., —
nya-ńi-ka nya-ńi tossing (head) as in
scorn, defiance, wading, winding, con-
torting, a-ńyak nya-ńi-ka nya-ńi-ńi-ka mat
vb. to toss head (as in defiance).

nya, a-nya s. point, edge; adj. point-
ed as knife ban nya point of knife;
a shoot, a young branch kuń nańak: a head
of vegetable bi nyańak.

nya-ńi-ka.adv. much, many, very, ex-
ceedingly, highly P., nya-ńi-ka ryn-pa it
is exceeding good; nya-ńi-ka āyok mat vb.
to work excessively.

nyań adj. full, filled with, as vessel,
brimful. nyań to-o fill to brim, nyań-ńi-
bluń-ńi-o id.: adv. fully, thoroughly,
severely, (appl. to a beating). nyań-ńi-
tyok vb. to beat brown and blue or
thoroughly.

nyań vb. to move, to cause to move,
to set in motion.

nyap. nya-ńap-ńi būk vb. to knock down
insensible.

*nyam T. bnyam(-pa) vb. to smooth,
to level, to make straight, nyam-lo vb.
to equalize, to level, as trees with the
ground, nyam-lų hrap vb. to hew, to sew
regularly. nyam met adj. matchless, in-
comparable, see *nyom.

(nyam), pă-nyam applied to tobacco,
when made up into a mass for smoking.

*nyam and nyōm T. nyams and nyam-
(pa) s. mind, disposition, feeling, temper,
nyam-gō vb. to be pleased, to be glad;
s. pleasure, joy; nyam-gō mat vb. to re-
joice; nyam-ńo s. delay, procrastination,
tardiness. nyam-ńo mat vb. to delay, to
procrastinate. to be tardy, to be slow.
nyōm-čun s. self-deprecation, humility;
nyōm-čun nyat vb. to deprecate oneself
to be humble. nyam dūk vb. to be
sorrowful, to be grieved, to be unhappy.
nyam-ńat s. state of mind, temperament,
nyam-ńińt vy vb. to adopt another's habits.

*nyam-ryek T. ska-rygs s. girdle, to-ńi
nya-ńi būk-ńi do nyam-ryek ryek he took
a towel, and girded himself J.; hō a-joń-ka
tāi do bōt-ńi nyam-ryek ryek-ńińt when
thou wast young thou girdedst thyself J.

*nyal T. nyal(-ba) vb. to lie down,
to repose; nyal-ńiń T. nyal-ńi s. a couch,
a bed.

nyi 1., nyi-m to be T. yin, neg. mā-
nyin-ne; see go, güm, kī, ńyim-ba 1. to
be a-ńi-ńt-ka sūi yin-re nyi J. 1.1. nyi-
mā-o it is so, be it so M. 77. hō mak-
-ńiń-ka nyi-mā you shall die, you are a
dead man; moriturus es. nyi-ńiń-ńi are
there really; zā nyi what is afterwards;
nyi-ńa (see 3) or nyam-ńi existing; nyim-
-ńi ma-ńyin-ne not existing, never; nyim
mat adv. existing, being; ńyam nyam mat
yań-ńa a-ńań nyam ma-ńmat-ne it was so
before, but is not so now. — 2. to be in
a certain place, ban ńyit (he) is at house,
for ban nyi ńyät; 3. to exist: to be
sure, to be certain, ńyī-ńiń i. q. ńyī-ńa;
nyi-ńa (1.) being, existing, nyi-ńi mat
vb. to cause to exist, to create, rūm-ńiń
nym-ńi-ńy nyi-ńa nyam God created
mankind; (2.) surely, certainly nyi-ńa
byi-o be sure to give it to me; go nyi-ńa
nothing, it is of no account; without, 


Deriv. pâ-nyi affixed to pâ-hu q.v. epidemic disease. See under nyit 3.

nyi 2. T. nyi(-ma 1. the sun, 2. the day) s. day, opp. to night; *nyi-ma T. the sun, za nyi-ma sunday; — nyi, nyim the day, nyim-re 1. s. the day, nyim-re kyô vb. to fix the day, 2. adj. intermittent; nyim-re dû lôt the day for fever to come, to have intermittent fever; nyim-rel-lâ advly. daily M. 123.

Comp. nyi nyo improper time, days in which no work is done, see čam and so; *nyi-dö, nyin-dö T. nyi and zla(-ba) sun and moon, the sign 9 of the so-called L. alphabet, Skt. anunâsika; nyin-dö kôp s. the point within the nyin-dö.

Deriv. sâ-nyi, sôk-nyi, s.-nyim or s.-nyûm the day, opp. to night. sû-nyi sû-rôn-ren pyîl-là from this day forward.

nyí 3. cfr. T. gnyis num. two 1. post-

nyí 4., (to love) a-nyi explet. to a-gô s. joy, pleasure; love. tâ-nyi explet. to tê-iyû q.v. See also nyit.

nyí 5. nyí-kui (nyo-kui) s. grandmother, nyi-kuí nyo s. great-grandmother; nyi-kuí ti-kuí s. grandmother and gr.-father, ancestors; nyi-kuí nál s. great-great-grandmother. nyi-kuí nál pum s. gr.-gr.-grandmother. — nyí-ti s. a grandchild, nyí-tin s. great-grandchild, nyí-tit s. a gr.-grandchild, nyí-tit tek s. a gr.-gr.-grandchild.

*nyí 6. T. sna?, in comp. “nose”; nyi dyop s. a cold, a catarrh; nyi dyop muî or nyi dyop a-mî s. the evil spirit of colds; nyi dyop zâk vb. to suffer under influence of nyi dyop muî: i. q. nyi dyop dâk vb. to have catarrh (also s. catarrh);

— *nyí šop s. a nosepin in bullock’s nose, properly corruption of T. sna-(rtsu)
nyi-čuñ s. a spec. of nũn-lūt q. v.
nyl-thon s. land surrounded by marsh and infested by evil spirits. M.
nyi-tō ō i. q. nyi-tō.
nyī tyum s. the cheek-bones, the molar bones, also that part of the face; nyi tyum rōn i. id., nyi tyum rōn pā-plu-bo high cheek-bones.
nyī 1., a-nyīi s. poison, T. duq, applied particularly to the Aconitum ferox liun-ji nyīi, acc. Hooker I, 168 A. palmatum "bikh;" — applied to a plant: muk (with long leaves). nyīi-nūn mak vb. to die by p., nyīi-nūn sōt vb. to kill by p., nyīi bā vb. to rub in p. to fix it, firmly to arrow after sīt q. v.: nyīi mōl vb. to have blood poisoned as by poisoned arrow, nyīi sīt vb. to apply p. to arrows; — in a moral sense a-lūt nyīi 1. evil passions of the heart, a-rōk cī sā htk-tī sā mōn-mān sā a-re sam zo gān a-lūt nyīi wine, eggs and pork are three forbidden things; 2. sorrow, grief, a-lūt nyīi the heart-burn; sak nyīi adj. distressed, grieved.
Comp. nyīi qyūt s. a young bulb of aconite or other poisonous bulb; nyīi tol poison for fish extracted from the tol; nyīi břū i. id. from the břū.

a-nyīi-bo adj. poisonous (as snakes).

*nyīi 2. T. snyuī i. q. sak s. the heart, the mind, *nyīi ji T. snyuī rje s. greatness of h., magnanimity, generosity; — nyīi-duk i.q. sam-duk sorrows of h., misery; — *nyīi-tōm T. snyuī-tōm s. satisfaction of mind generally in a bad s. joy felt at another's misfortune; — *nyīi-ru T. snyuīrus s. the hearts care, diligence, endeavour, perseverance, to make perseverance, to work diligently; — *nyīi kūi T. snyuī bskui (-bu vb. to bury in the heart) to understand, to comprehend, s. understanding nyīi mā-kūi-ne cannot understand; nyīi kūi mā-nyīn-ne has no comprehension; — nyīi tik vb. to fix the mind, advly. heartily. sincere, heartily, cordially. nyīi tik(-liñu) ụyok zuñ vb. to do work heartily; nyīi tik-sā ụyēn sōn s. an intimate friend, a sincere f. — 2. Thr. semen nyīi bam luyi.

nyīn-rūp s. a volley as of musketry; nyīn-rūp tōn or ōp vb. to fire a volley.
nyīt 1. s. Sesamum orientale T. tūd P. nyīt 2. see nyī 4.; 1. expletive to tyyin laughter: tyyin nyīt: 2. explet. to dák: dák nyīt or nyīt dák vb. to cherish greatly; — s. a-dák a-nyīt q. v.

nyīt 3. T. rnyīd(-pa to wither) applied to teeth by L.'s a-fo nyīt-nūn ta or nyit-bū-nūn ta (tooth) to be decayed or eaten by the tooth-insect. — pū-nyīt (obsolete) s. withering, fading, dying away.

*nyīt 4. T. gnyīd vb. to sleep, affixed to da, hū da nyīt he is asleep *nyīt-cān T. gnyīd-čan adj. sleepy *nyīt-bōn T. gnyīd-bōn s. a sleeping-place.

nyīt kūn s. Indian hemlock, Abies dumosa M.; acc. Hooker 2, 45 "gnet koong" Pinus longifolia.

nyīn see under nyī 1.

nyīp vb. t. to bind together, to bandage, to tie up, a-tyak nyīp vb. to tie up head so as to support hair; tyak nyīp s. a hair-tie; kūi-ka nyīp vb. to fasten to tree.

nyīm 1. see nyī 1. 2.

nyīm 2. (purple, darkcoloured). Deriv. núm-nyīm adj. id., vi núm-nyīm dark blood, arterial blood; vi n.-ny.-sa a-so the arteries. a-nik būk núm-nyīm kōn to give a black eye by a blow; núm-nyīm núm-nūm-bo-nūm pyāl-lū nyōi to be completely covered with bruises; — sā-nyīm red colour etc. see under sā-nyīm; — see tik-nyīm sub tik, tūk-tīk.

nyīr and nyīr vb. 1. to foster, to fix. to unite. to join together, to combine, la-cō-sā nyīr vb. to fasten with wax; a-hyo-nūn nyīr vb. to gum together. 2. to live together in one place (as people, animals, fish etc.). nyīr-lūĩ bam vb. to live in one place together.

nyīl vb. t. to fold back, to pull back (as skin, bark of tree) to flap backwards.
to draw back, so as to show behind; a-fo nyil vb. to show teeth, as dog etc.; ku-nil nyil vb. to pull off the bark of tree.

*a nyil T. mnyel(-bo) vb. to be weary, fatigued. L. pṇ̃il nyil-lá nyil-lá i.q. nyol-lá nyil-lá.

nyū, nyū-t vb. to dye, to colour. dím nyū to dye cloth; tían nyū to dye with dying matter; tío nyū to dye, to colour, to stain; a-hyir nyū to dye red; nyū-bo 1. coloured, dyed, 2. i.q. nyū-tó-bo a dyer; nyū-tóm-bo dyed, a dyed article.

nyūk reduplic. of nyak q. v.

nyūn vb. to be deep, to be intricate, to be obscurase, as subject, learning; uí sá-tet nyūn-nūn-á how deep is the water; uín-dá a-gyap nyūn the pond or lake is very deep. — nyūn-bo and a-nyūn adj. deep (of water) W. 60, complicated, profound, difficult; riu nyūn-bo a profound subject, obscurase language; — nyūn-nūn and a-nyūn s. depth, profundity; difficulty; nyūn-nūn-ka klo or a-nyūn-ka tí to fall into difficulty; a-nyūn-nūn tór to be released from difficulty.

nyūn, a-nyūn s. a cluster as a head of plantain, kúr-dón nyūn.

*a nyūn T. snyuñ(-pa) vb. hon. i.q. dák M. 135.

nyūp i.q. nyūm: nyūm two, you two, a-nyū nyūp you two both, you two; nyūp-ka byi give to both.

nyūm i.q. nyūm 1. pron. object.: a-nyūm you two, ká-nyūm us two etc. má-ró nyūm-nūn zuk the two people did it. 2. fr. nyū to be; nyūm-bo i.q. nyūm-bo one having, possessing; 3. i.q. sūk-nyūm, só-nyūm s. the day; nyūm-¾yet s. midday.

nyūm, a-nyūm s. the throat, nyūm súr vb. to clear the throat; a-boñ-súi nyūm má-tór-ne does not press down the throat. P., — the voice J. a-nyūm kiú a shrill voice; a-nyūm gryon-ná gryon-ná a harsh v.; a-nyūm čúp vb. to be hoarse, a-nyūm čúp det bam to be getting hoarse v.; — a-nyūm bin vb. vulg. to stick in throat, a-nyūm bin tsúp to have v. stopped, to lose v.; — a-nyūm rik vb. to be in tune; — a-nyūm rōn-ná rōn-ná a deep, base v.; — a-nyūm a-ryum a good v., a-nyūm má-ryum-ne a bad v.; — a-nyūm ryón-ná ryón-ná a harsh v.; — a-nyūm yen (the v.) to tremble.

nyūr also nyir vb. to growl as dog, tiger, a-lyú nyūr, ká-ju nyūr.

nyūl i.q. nyir.

nyūl; nyūl-lá nyūl-lá floating on the surface of water (as oil), nūm nyū-lá nyū-lá plyu.l

nyūl reduplic. of nyol q. v.

nyu, a-nyu s. an aunt, also applied to elder sister, wife, a-nyu kür s. nephew, niece, child of elder brother.

nyu vb. 1. to direct with hand a-ká-nūn nyu, with eye mik-sá or mik-nūn nyu, with head a-lyák-nīn nyu, generally to go (opp. pa to come) nóo-ùn nyu to give a sign to go away. 2. to offer a thing and not to give, to tantalize, hım má-nyu-nūn do not tantalize.

*a nyu T. smyu̥g, *nyu-kri T. smyu̥g-gri s. a pen-knife; — nyu-krok T. smyu̥g-krog s. a p.-holder; — nyu-gu T. smyu̥g-gu s. a pen (reed p.) for writing: nyu-gu tāi; nyu-gu puín-kop s. a quill-p.; nyu-gu (boñ) zat vb. to split p.; nyu-gu zat-re or tóm-bo s. the split; nyu-gu plyok vb. to cut the front-slice of p.; nyu-gu boñ s. the nib, nyu-gu týat or tíñ vb. to nib the p., nyu-gu zuk vb. to make the n. nyu-bú see puí-gōk-bú.

*a nyu T. id. pron. adj. little, few.

*a nyu i.q. nyuu L. dák: pà-no nyu. ban.

*a nyu-ne T. smyu̥g-grus s. the feast of Padmapânî bçu-gçig-žal (the eleven-faced). M.

nyu-bú s. n.pr. of insect, spec. wood-grub.

nye 1., a-nye adv. presently, by and by; a-nye giù. a-nye gróp id.; a-nye kám zó very shortly, in a few minutes; (a-)nye kám pat id.; a-nye so-náp to-night.

*a nye 2. T. id. near, adj. and adv. nye to or nye tap vb. to ascribe; Comp. nye-kro T. nye-grogs s. a neighbour:
nye-kro lyai s. neighbourhood; — *nye-
riin T. nye-raii (near and far) s. partiality.
nye-riin nyim-bo a partial person; nye-
riin mat vb. to show partiality, to show
affection, favour. *nye-ne T. nye-gnas s.
nye-ne mat-bo-sä lyai no-o go to the place
of (self)-subjugation.

*nye 3. T. nyes (-pa) 1. adj. wrong,
noxious, 2. s. evil, calamity, 3. moral fault,
sin, 4. punishment; nye to mä-nyin-ne
it is not my fault; nye-bo s. an offender,
a criminal.

*nye-tô T. nyes (-pa) and rtags (sign)
s. i. q. nye 3; a-re-nin mat-ba nye-tô plâ
from the cause the fault arose; — su
nye-tô-nin mak-nyi-wâin-gô thrâ what
evil cause did he die; nye-tô kyôp vb. to
accuse; nye-tô dön vb. to search for cause
of complaint, nye-tô dön su mat-ba dyü-
wâin-gô thrâ what evil cause are you
fighting. — nye-tô nyim-bo s. faulty, one
giving cause for complaint, nye-tô mä-
nyin-nûm-bo s. one, who gives no cause
for grievance or of complaint.

nye nye speaking to a baby: sleep, go
to sleep.

*nye-po T. gnyer-pa (s. a steward),
gnyer-ba (to provide), one who provides
for or takes care of. a purveyor, com-
missary.

*nye-tôô T. gnyid-tôai s. a sleeping-place.

nyek; nûk-nyek. nûm-nyek see nek. nôk.
nyek, nyâk to be hollowed out, to be
couve, mlem nyek receding face.

nyen 1. to be fast (as colour), tô nyei-lâ
jak the colour is fast, is firmly dyed, in-
flammatory irritation to break out on body.

*nyên 2. T. snyen (-ba) hon. i. q. ro
q. v. to fear, pâ-no nyei bam.

nyet 1., a-nyet s. the fibrous juncture
of the bulb of some plants, buk nyet the
f. juncture of some of the Dioscoreaceae.

nyet 2. 1. vb. t. to curtail, to make
smaller, to condense, to compress, to
shorten; a-do mlo kôm nyet-tô curtail
your article a little; ùi nyet-liiu pi vb.
to abridge a book; kû-ju tük-sim nyet
vb. to dock the tail of a dog; to rectify.
to reform, to alter, to correct, riin nyet-
lüî li vb. to correct one's words; mlo
nyet-liùi to vb. to put in order things;
lù-vo nyet-liùi frön vb. to make correct
calculation of the month, to correct by
intercalary days; to repent, to feel sorrow
for sin: lù-vo sak-cin nyet; sak-cîn nyei
niin to think over again, to repent; 2. vb. n.
to settle down as loose earth: fot nyet
nian; to shrink as cloth, to subside. tu-
lyâ-dâ-rem nyet kôn-lüî he caused the
sea to go back Ex. to go backward, to
recede hû-ya ti-gam lol-lîi nyet-liiüt fût-
ka pok-nôm-ne they went backward and
tell to the ground J.

nyen 1. s. milk Tbr.: tóin-tôin; nyen-su
a-lût s. butter; — nyen sô stale milk;
nyen ju unboiled milk: nyen kâm pure
m.; nyen il new fresh m.; nyen cîr sour
m.; nyen còn s. milk and wine: the price
of girl for wife, nyen còn tyût vb. to
complete the payment of bride; it is
succeeded by the nyên tswîm tap (litly.
the interview-fee) and finally the rûm
fat the offerings to the deity completes
the marriage ceremony; — nyen jo dön
s. the m.-pail; — nyen-dor bi s. "m.-mush-
room" a spec. of fungus, Agaricus;
— nyen nut bû s. the Ascaris lumbicoide;
— nyen nut ri-nôm s. the smell of m. as
from child; — nyen pûm s. the udder,
mamma khîr-sak also kiin-dôn pôt Tbr.
— nyen pôt and nyen-boî s. the teat;
— nyen-bûm tyûn or nyen-bûm dî bet tyûn
vb. to laugh immediately; — nyen mak
s. cream (nyen mak) kôm (cream) to
form; — nyen giîm s. the clotted curl
that adheres to a vessel in which m. has
been kept; — nyen tiân-(bam)-bo (a-kup)
s. a sucking; — nyen zôn-bo s. a good
milkcr (cow); — nyen lût-bo id.; — nyen
kôm coagulated m.

nyen kyok vb. to churn. nyen kyok dön
s. a milk churn. — nyen ñet vb. to wean.
to ab lactate; — nyen mû vb. to suck as
baby, calf; — nyen eyik vb. to touch up
the mammas; — nyen tyân vb. to suckle;
— nyen ma vb. to conceal, to keep back
the m., said of a cow, who when being milked keeps back her milk and will allow none to pass, but when suckling the calf gives it out in great abundance; -- *nyen tser vb. to milk (cow); -- *nyen lyot vb. 1. to cease giving m., 2. to be weaned (child, calf); -- *nyen sök vb. to abstain from drinking m.; -- *nyen šap (nôm) m. to be dried up.

*nyen 2. T. bsnyen(-pa) vb. to propitiate, to reverence, *nyen-ne T. bsnyen-gnas s. a holyday, a fast-day. — *nyen jo-mo T. bsnyen jo-mo s. a priestess, an ordained lady, a lady-superior, an abbess, *nyen jo-mo T. bsnyen-jo-bo s. an ordained priest, a highpriest.

*nyen 3. T. snyin(-pa) vb. to be meek, to be mild, to be gentle, a-boi li-bo nyen to be gentle of speach; nyen-bo adj. gentle, mild, docile, *nyen-lât s. gentleness etc. — to be ductile, yielding, to be facile.

a-nyen 1. adj. gentle, mild, rîn a-nyen mild language, mā-rō a-nyen a gentle man; 2. s. gentleness; a-nyen-sā din byi vb. to inform with g.; *nyen-lâ adv. gently, meekly.

nyem 1. s. a mole, a small dark excrecence on skin.

nyem 2. vb. to crush, to press together as sides of basket tüû-gryûn nyem; hat etc.

*nyem-bo T. bsman-bo in L.: s. importunateness, pertinacit, earnestness, *nyem-bo tôp vb. to be importunate, to be pertinacious. *nyem-bo 'nyu vb. to struggle, to attain, to strive earnestly; *nyem-bo mat vb. 1. to be importunate, to be pertinacious; 2. to be earnest in.

*nyer 1. T. ner(-ba s. a sinking), lû-co nyer the wane of the moon, l-vo ny.-tsû kyôp vb. to reckon the waning phasis.

(nyer) 2. tüû-nyer and tüû-nyer s. a large bowl (close-plaited basketwork) for holding the grain of chi.

*nyer 3. T. gnyer(-ba) vb. to persist in, to persevere in, to be obdurately firm in, to take firm and persevering hold of, hence to take charge of, to Endeavour to the utmost. to struggle for; kû-ju nyer

bam the dog holds on pertinaciously; — nyer-lâi iyok mat vb. to work perseveringly; — mā-rō-ka tam-rin nyer-lâi ryâk vb. to prosecute another perseveringly; — to provide for, to take charge of, to look after; mlo blâi nyer to look after goods; — to do good service for great man, to work well for do. nyer-lâi šap-cî šu gâin a-bryain a-tîm plâ-so if a servant of great man performs good service he will obtain high rank. nyer-wûû-sâ mā-rō a persevering, zealous person.

nyer-bo, ši nyer-bo s. a protector of goods, a house-keeper.

nyer-lâ adv. perseveringly etc. nyer-lâ mat vb. to exert.

nyer-lât s. perseverance, endeavour, exertion.

nyel 1. tyak nyel s. the occipital sutures of the skull.

nyel 2. see nyel s. the gums (of teeth).

nyel 3. vb. to repeat anything, nyer-lâ li vb. to speak again, nyel-lâi bûk to beat again, nyel-lâi zuk vb. to perform again, to renew. — kûm-tal kûm-nyel s. repetition, see tal.

nyo I. s. snot, tûk-nôm nyö, tûk-nôm l'îjît; nyö lut vb. to pick nose; nyö-âjît s. snot, nyö-îjît zôî hitl slippery as snot.

nyo II. s. 1. expl. to mik; a-mik a-nyö, mik nyö tâ-at-lâ or tâ-at-tâ expr. the confusion of idea or being dazzled by the sight of numerous objects. P. — 2. the eye of grain, zo nyö; mik nyö id. — 3. in nyö bû nyö bûi or mûr-nyö bû mûr-nyö bûi standing waters, lakes M.139; a-pa pa ʻi a-tet nyö bû nyö bûi zôi sî-lom tûn kû-wûû-sî gramercy! how can you drink so much chi as if all the running waters were gathered together. — nyö wî s. a large expanse of water.

nyo, a-nyö III. s. the side of a house. cornice, angular edges; border of garment, hem; a-nyö tek s. the mastoidal bones; mlo nyö s. a space, district. region.

nyo IV. expl. to ʻi blood, a-ʻi a-nyö: ʻi-nya-iii gûk-tûm-bo-sâ a-kûp one's own child, born of their own blood (male
and female); old as female or pedigree on female side; *ryo dān vb. to tell pedigree on mothers side; -- s. *rya a lady, a gentle woman, M. a queen W. 60; *ryo tān lady and lord; *ryo-kuī s. a grandmother, an old lady, an ancestor (female); *ryo-kuī *ryo s. a great-grandmother; *ryo-kuī nāl s. a gr.-gr.-grandmother; *ryo-kuī pum s. a gr.-gr.-gr. grandmother. *ryo-kuī tam-blyāik s. a spec. butterfly. — *ryo-lā and *ryo-lā adv. old, former, always. *ryo-lā bām vb. to remain always in one place, *ryo-lā bām-bo a resident (permanent).

*ryo, a-ryo V. adj. old (said of yams and some other vegetables of former season), a-ryo fat nōn applied to vegetables of f. s. that have become decayed.

*ryo VI., *ryo-m, *ryo-l, *ryo vb. to be portentuous, to be ominous móc muk a-jū iyek bī lat-līn tūn-hap-ka a-sāp zuk gān *ryo-sō when a pig gathers bushwood etc. from the jungle and makes its bed under the house, it is considered an unfortunate auspice and the pig is killed; bik tīk-sīm li dūm-po-ka nyūl gān *ryo-sō when a cow gets under a house and there becoming fixed twists its tail round the post, this likewise is considered of bad import and the cow is killed. zo bri zo-bān buk fin ta gān *ryo-sō when a person eats toasted yam after having eaten new rice, it is said he will become deaf; a-yū a-kūp-bū-bum-bo ik hū-sī a-vo sā-tān tsuk mān ta gān yāi hik ār-pīn tyām-līn mak-dyāt-bo nāk gān *ryo-sō if a pregnant woman or her husband during the time of pregnancy (and till 4 days after birth of child) eat of flesh of animal killed by a tiger and or happen to see a fowl or other animal dying, it is said the child will die; a-yū a-kūp-bū-bum-bo-sā a-vo on-sōp [sam gān *ryo-sō when the husband of pregnant woman lays hold of a horse-bridle in which case it is said both wife and child will die; a-nōm-sā tōn gān *ryo-sō having carnal connexion with sister or cousin;

it is used generally to mean an unfortunate effect, the days on which is not proper to work after the death of relative: *ryo-wnī-sī sī-nyāk as the three days after death of relative etc.

*ryom-bo s. a portentous thing or event; a-lom nyī gān *ryom-bo nyī-so if this occurs it will be a portentous circumstance.

a-ryom adj. portentous, a-ryom sī-nyāk same as *ryo-wnī-sī sī-nyāk the days in which after death the body remains in the house. the interval between death and burial.

*ryo vb. to be ominous.

*ryo-nōt or tam-ryo-nō or tam-ryo-tnāb-kot s. (pag. 27 col. I read *ryo for fit) an unfortunate or inauspicious circumstance, but tam-ryo-nōt is used for a greater degree of ill omen than *ryo, especially for incest and such like; tam-ryo-nōt mat vb. to commit incest or any portentuous act; tam-ryo-nōt kīp s. a monster.

*ryo probably “large” in opp. to kroñ q. v., *ryo-būk s. a bulky cow, a hill-cow.

*ryo-tōn T. *ryo-tōn s. commerce, merchandise, *ryo-tōn mat vb. to traffic to trade.

*ryo T. *ryo (-pa) vb. to rub together, as hands when washing them a-kā *ryo: a-mik *ryo to rub eye: dūm *ryo to wash clothes by rubbing between hands; zo bi *ryo to stir rice.

*ryo; *ryo-nī *ryo-nī rickety, ny.-nī ny.-nī nān vb. to be rickety.

*ryo kūr kūn-ṇān s. a spec. of mustard-plant.

*ryo vb. to penetrate into, to be merged into, to assimilate with.

*ryo-tā *ryo-tā incessantly babbling. *ryo-tā *ryo-tā li vb. to speak incessantly.

*ryo vb. to be deeply rooted, a-re kuī rik buk *ryo nān these trees, creepers and yams lie deeply rooted.

*ryo-nā *ryo-nā adv. soft, flabby, elastic, as fat flesh, bulbous vegetable, buk ny.-nā ny.-nā gum the yam is soft (bad); mān ny.-nā ny.-nā nyī-pa the flesh is flabby.
nyop; nyop-pa nyop-pa foolish, silly, simple. i. q. bon zon; nyop-pa nyop-pa li vb. to speak in a foolish manner or rather hardly able to speak like a dumb person. nyop-pa nyop-pa lom vb. to walk in a foolish way, like a simpleton. nyop-pa nyop-pa iyok zuk vb. to do work in a foolish way.

nyom, tam-nyom see under nyoo VI.

*nyom T. snyem; *nyom ćuń T. snyem-ćuń (col. nyom-ćuń Jäschke) adj. prideless, humble, kind, to-do-mim nyom ćuń mat to depreciate oneself, to be humble.

*nyom T. snyem(-pa) vb. to make even, to level, to equalize in seize or rank, to make uniform; gûn-nâ-ka nyom-ľûń byî vb. to give to all alike; to be equal etc.; a-yû a-vo nyom-pa the wife and husband are equal.

nyom-bo adj. an equal.

nyom-ľûń adv. equally, uniformly, alike; nyom-ľûń mat vb. to make even to, to equalize, pâ-tiń-pâń nyom-ľûń not cut the sticks evenly; nyom-ľûń čim vb. to equilibrate; nyom-ľûń pi vb. to write even; nyom-ľûń zuk vb. to make even; nyom-ľûń šem vb. to judge with impartiality.

nyor vb. to increase in size as body; to grow, to become large, a-kûp nyor nûń; nyor-râ nyor-râ large, strong, stout.

nyû-râ nyor-râ adv. flabby, mû-zû nyûr-râ nyor-râ flabby flesh, tûn-grûń nyûr-râ nyor-râ basket to shake when being carried. (See also nyûn-ńûń.) — nyor-ľûń increasing in size, kûń nyor-ľûń inn nûń the tree has become large.

nyor, a-nyor s. 1. ear hon. nyûn, explet. a-nyûr; a-nyor-ku hrûk vb. to be tired of hearing; — a-nyor-ku nyûn vb. to give ear, to pay attention, a-nyor nyûn-bo s. an earwitness; — a-nyor gi vb. to incline ear, to listen, a-nyor gi-ľûń tyo incline ears and hear; — a-nyor-nûń tyo vb. to know by hearsay; a-nyor tyôm-bo s. an earwitness; — a-nyor dop vb. to shut the ears; — a-nyor nûń vb. to pinch the ears; — nyor pûń to be deaf; a-nyor pûń(-bo) adj. deaf; a-nyor pûń tyo-ľûń mat vb. to make the deaf to hear; a-nyor mar vb. to twist the ear; — a-nyor za adj. quick of hearing; — a-nyor zâ-ńû ziń-nû nyûl vb. to prick up ears; — a-nyor vo-bam vb. to fancy one has heard when no one has called; — a-nyor sak zû vb. to be stunned; — a-nyor zîn-zîn-lâ mat vb. to prick ear forwards as dog or fox; — (a-)nyor o dull of hearing. Comp. nyor-krâl s. an earprick; — a-nyor-pî s. dewlap. 2. the pan of gun-lock sî-dûń mi nyor.

nyor jin or jen s. threatening, menacing, nyor jin (jen) riń threatening language; nyor jin (jen) mat vb. to menace, to threaten.

nyol, a-nyol s. vegetables that are large and fine.

nyol-ľûń see nyoo-ľûń under nyoo.

nyô adj. odd as number (3 or 5 etc.), čô-nyô odd and even; a-frûń nyô an odd number; hîm nyô an odd shoe.

nyô vb. to be sore, to be stiff (as body), to ache (from labour), iyok-nûń mat-ba mî-zû nyô bàm; to be cramped (as from long sitting): iân guyp-nûń mat-ren dyai nyô nûń. iyok a-îm zuk-ba mî-zû nyô nûn-ixo when you do heavy work your limbs become stiff or sore; a-dyai nyô nûń the legs to become stiff as from long sitting.

*nyô T. dnyal(-ba) s. hell, nyô-nûń kye-mo mat vb. to deliver or save from hell; nyô tîn-hûń the gulf of h.; nyô-sî mi h.-fire; nyô-nûń dop vb. to burn in h.

*nyô. a-nyô T. brnya(-ba to borrow) s. a loan; a-nyô top vb. to receive a loan; a-nyô lôt-top vb. to receive back the amount of 1.; — (a-)nyô byî vb. to grant a l., nyô byîn mî-îp-ne vb. not to agree to lend; — (a-)nyô lyî vb. to borrow; — nyô vat id.; — nyô ul vb. to request a loan.

nyô-fôk see nyôk-fôk.

nyô-dor see tûń-nyô-dor.

nyô-sôr vb. to overcome, to vanquish M.

nyôk vb. to twist as string, to twine, to plait, tûk-po nyôk to twist cord. nyôk
fök s. a necklace plaited of gold or silver-thread or wire wrought by women.

nyök A. vb. 1. to be slow, tardy, to be dilatory, to delay nyök ban; 2. to be false, spurious, to be base as coin: kém nyök false money; — nyök-bo or a-nyök adj. 1. slow, tardy, Tbr.: a workman, a-nyök zán-bo an inferior Tbr.; a-ká nyök-bo slow with hands; yám-nyök-bo slow of comprehension; 2. false, pseudo-má-ró nyök-bo a f. person, an impostor; a-nyök a-lyok spurious counterfeit (as money etc.); dor-bi nyök-bo a spurious mushroom (not edible). nyök-lú adv. slowly, tardily; nyök-lá zuk vb. to work slowly.

B. s. a-nyök s. delay, procrastination; (a-)nyök mat vb. to make delay.

nyón s. a kind of grass, used for thatching li nyón čap.

nyón s. a bird, some of the spec. of warblers, Drymopus inornatus etc., nyón-po M. Je. 2, 178. acc. W. “nyong” Centrococcyx bengalensis; “zo nyong” Copsychus sularis R. 217.

*nyón T. nyón(-ba) vb. to feel (said of body or mind) hó so-zán-re zón nyón do you feel cold; sak-dák-re zón nyón-nún-á do you feel sad; — to taste, a-re có sá-lom nyón-nún-á how does that tea taste; — to suffer from the effects of, lá-yo nyón to suffer the effects of sins, to be punished, to feel remorse; krim nyón to suffer punishment; či nyón to be intoxicated “to suffer the effects of chî”; hú tám-bo-ká nón-bân nyón nón having gone to the feast he suffered from the effects i. e. became intoxicated; a-dyút-ka nyón-nón-ne he was killed in battle; mák nyón to take effect on; — to happen, to befall, to occasion, šu nyón ná nyón zuk-šo whatever may be the consequence (whatever may happen) I will do; šu nyón ná nyón nón-šo whatever will be, will be; — to seem, to appear, so-yú ší zón nyón does it appear as if it would rain; go-nún kyám-hyát-re zón rük-nyam mat-re zón nyón te yo-bân má-tsu-ne I did not write it on account that it might appear that I was romancing.

nyót s. a cultivated field, a field, cultivation in opp. to pā-zök jungle; nyót-sá a-lút or a-šót s. the fruit or produce of field; nyót tì s. the upper end of f.; nyót dāi kat a f. as large as one man can cultivate; nyót dyär fields lying side by side, parallel with eachother; nyót nūm-bren s. an early crop from fields in the valley; nyót mi mo s. a f. after the jungle or forest has been burnt; nyót sà-gryón s. a f. where the trees are left after having been cut down; nyót a-tyák a small f.; nyót kryáñ s. a small watch-house in f.; nyót tân s. the lower side of f.; nyót tók s. the crops of f.; nyót nūm-bri s. first fruits of season; nyót lát s. the centre of f. — nyót cek vb. to cut down forest for a f.; nyót tyót vb. to prepare f. by cutting away trees; nyót phyák vb. to clean f. of rubbish; nyót fyl vb. to finish clearing a f.; nyót bák vb. to weed cultivation; nyót mat vb. to cultivate land P., nyót mat-bo s. a cultivator, a-boń nyót mat vb. to jabber, to talk nonsense Tbr.; nyót zuk vb. to cultivate or prepare a field; it also implies “to prosecute or pursue an object”, to make exertion, to perform, ríń nyót zuk to endeavour, to attain one’s object by speech, to mediate, to advocate; kém nyót zuk to trade, to merchandise. — nyót zuk-bo s. gardener: nyót rát or nyót hói vb. to clear cultivation of bushwood; nyót hryāk vb. to burn the felled trees etc. off f.; tā-lyāñ nyót s. 1. a large cultivation, 2. the service of the great, rūm-sā tā-lyāñ nyót i. q. sī-tsúk lā-to nyót, pā-no-sā tā-lyāñ nyót i. q. pā-no-sā nyok. — dān nyót s. a field in low country; hlo nyót s. the hill-cultivation; sūr nó nyót s. a f. between the high and low cultivation, intermediate field.

nyót, tam-nyót see under nyo.

*nyót T. snyād vb. to accuse, to charge, bi nyót to accuse, to lay a charge against.

nyón aux. of nóń q. v.
nyón T. gnyan adj. cruel, fierce, obdurate, a-lūt nyön-bo adj. hard-hearted.

nyöp 1. vb. to make believe, to pretend to do a thing, to simulate, to counterfeit, zuk-sāni nyöp vb. to pretend to do; dāk-sāni nyöp vb. to feign sickness, mak-sāni nyöp vb. to counterfeit death.

nyöp 2. vb. to cut a tree on the side opposite to that on which you wish it to fall; kui ōyap-ban nyöp-lūn cēk tyāl having made incisions on the side you wish the tree to fall, to set to work on the opp. side to hew and fell it.

a-nyöp a-būk s. said in cutting trees when a slight side-cut is given.

nyóm 1. s. a month, the name of a m. as a period. The following are the order and names of the m.s: oy̱i nyom; ra nyom; mar nyom; kür-nyit ny.; kür-sōn ny.; tôn ny.; sām ny.; nūm-tsam ny.; blūn ny.; nūm-kūm ny.; pūr-vim ny.; glu ny. M. 141.

nyóm 2., a-nyóm s. a bride, also a daughter-in-law; nyóm kłō vb. to send a bride to marry; nyóm loyo vb. to take bride, to marry; — nyóm-kāp s. the daughter-in-law’s younger sister, brother or cousin; nyóm-āyēn id.; nyóm al s. a bride; nyóm sēk s. the price of bride; nyóm sēk tāp vb. to pay do.; nyóm tām tāp vb. to pay final price of bride, lit. interview after the nyen cōn tyāt; nyóm sā nyök the daughter and son-in-law, the bride and bridegroom.

nyóm 3., a-nyóm s. a leaf, kui-nyóm l. of tree; a-nyóm tīk bū vb. to get leaves, to sprout into leaves; a-nyóm lōṁ (a leaf) to dry and change colour.

nyóm 4. tūk-nyóm s. the genus Gryllus; nūm-on nyóm Mantis religiosa.

*nyóm 5. T. nyam s. the mind, see nyam.

nyóm 6. caus. of nōm 1. vb. to smell, 2. s. ulcer. See nōm.

*nyóm 7. T. nyam(-pa) vb. to be diminished, grown worse, defiled, polluted profaned; nyóm nōn reduced in circum-

*nyóm—nyól

nyóm 1. T. nyom(-pa) vb. to level, see nyam; L. tam.

nyóm-rek incorr. for nam-rek.

nyór 1. s. a caste of the Nepalese.

nyór 2. vb. to pour from one vessel into another.

nyór 3. vb. to grunt, to groan or moan in sleep, hō śu mat nyór-rūn-ā why are you moaning in your sleep.

nyól 1. vb. to annoy, to plague, to teaze, to vex; nyól-bo adj. annoying, vexatious, troublesome; — nyól-lāt s. annoyance, trouble, vexation.

nyól 2. vb. to be soft, bad (applied to iron), to be hard, troublesome to cut (said of wood); — to be slow, lazy, to be sluggish. nyól-lā nyól-lād adv. hard, troublesome to cut (said of wood); — nyūl-lā nyól-lād adv. slow, lazy, tardy, nyūl-lā nyól-lā lōṁ vb. to walk lazily; nyól nyól id.

nyól nyól s.indolence, laziness, sluggishness, ḩnyól nyól mat vb. to be sluggish. nyól-bo and a-nyól adj. 1. bad, applied to soft, bad iron, ban nyól-bo a knife made of soft iron, tough, said of wood opp. to a-gāt: kui nyól-bo hard troublesome wood; long-winded as in speach or running; 2. slow, sluggish, a sl. person.

*nyól 2. T. nyol(-ba) vb. to lay down; nyól kui applied to a dead body, a corpse; nyól kui klen-bo (lit. the prostrated tree) Tbr.

nyól 3., sā-nyól, nyól-lōń s. an anchor of ship P.

nyól 4., a-nyól s. 1. the edge of bason, cup etc. 2. a small cooking vessel, see fyū.

nyól blī s. a shuttle.

nyól tūn-krók s. a spec. of fern.


 tá the ninth letter of the L. alphabet. T. ג = the English t.

-t I. verbal increment (see -m, -n) forms nomina fr. verbal roots zót cfr. T. zas fr. zo to eat T. za-ba; with prefix a-, tá-, tam- etc.: a-dít fr. dí to come; a-ñít fr. ŋí to arrive; tá-ñít fr. no to be old; tam-ñýót fr. nyo to be ominous; — before the agens postp. -bo verbs ending in a vowel, assume their final before the agens postp. -bo verbs a-, tá-, tâ-, tam-, tân-, tür-. — forms adverbs from verbal roots tá-at tá fr. at and particles see under só, iýán, iya, iyo. II. reduplic. of roots beginning with t, t, d see under tá, tài, ta, tar, tal, tyá, tyol, tyól, tát, tar, dá, dar, da, dür, det, dyál, dyur, dyól.

tá- prefix (cfr. ti high, great) in tá-lya dá and tá-lyan.

tá postp. 1. see under -á, 2. verbal postp. c.: e.: tá-e of indefinite s. núñ ýu tá-e compose it M.; c.-o expresses negation: it nyí-tá-o it is not the custom P.; tá-šé a-re zón-sá ši-tá-o T. the like of whom was never seen P.; go nóš-tá-o I will not go.

(tá) I. pronom. root “there”: tá-á, tá-á, tá-a, tá-o that, that there, tá-o da-be that lying there; tá-van thither, hither.

tá II. an emphatic particle as go tá rón gúm I am a L. tá-lo id., či tá-lo nyí yes, here is maruá P.

tá III. indef. particle, when affixed or sometimes preceding vbs. it implies: however, notwithstanding, yet; hó nóñ tá go bam-šo tho' you may go I shall remain; hó sá-šet li go-rúñ go mat tá whatsoever you say notwithstanding I shall do it.

tá, tá IV. solitary, alone: reduplic. tá-tá vb. to be solitary, to be alone, to be single, to be desolate; tá-tábo solitary, a solitary p.; a desert; tá-tá adv. solitary; tá-tá López-yán-tá López vb. to live quite alone.

a-tá, a-tá adj. solitary, lonely, a-tá-ka nan to sit alone; li a-tá a solitary house; López a-tá a lonely place; a. a desert, a-tá-ka in the wilderness J.

tá, tá-m vb. to bear. to endure. to suffer,
to be able to bear, to tolerate, to venture, to dare o-re ro-wūn-sā iyok go tā-so I will venture to perform that dangerous duty, in cases of shame nū would be used not tā; sūn-kar tā pu to be able to bear the pungency of the chillies; mā-tā-ne to be unable to endure, to be intolerable, go so-zān mā-tā-ne I cannot stand the cold, hū-sā riū mā-tā-ne his language is intolerable, sak-čin mā-tā-ne I cannot bear the thought; ūāk mā-tā-ne to hate; go hūm ūāk mā-tā-ne I cannot bear the sight of him, I hate him. tā-wūn-sā venturesome, endurance, daring.— tām-bo adj. a-lit tām-bo intrepid, brave.

*tā T. vtogs(-pa) or ltos vb. to understand, to know, to comprehend, mik-tā or mik tā T. mig-ltos? “to know from having seen” “experience” to understand manners, to know the regulations of politeness and ceremonies, mik-tā bo to give an example, a-yu-nūn lā go-nūn a-yum mat re zōn zuk-šūn-ka go-nūn a-yum mik tā bo-fat for I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you J. — mik-tā nyūm-bo s. one having knowledge of laws of politeness, conversant with the ways of court, a courtier, see under tō.

tā-yā vb. to know.

*tā incorr. for tā T. stu, in compos.

tā-kār adj. lustful, lascivious, ḍe-mo tā-kār a lecherous whore.

tā-kūp i. q. pā-kūp q. v.

tā-ku s. the rice that remains in mortar.

tā-kōl s. a spec. of fern Asplenium esculentum, tā-kōl tā-krōk; t-k. bi the same as vegetable.

tā-krāl s. the Sāl-tree, Shorea robusta: tā-krāl-kuā; tā-krāl tūk-fyil s. a spec. of large red ant.

tā-krī or tūk-krī kuñ s. n. of tree, dañ-sā and hlo-sā.

tā-krōk or tūn-krōk s. a fern spec. Filices the general name, but each species having its own name, tā-krōk sör tūk bo vb. to make matting or basket work after pattern of fern.

tā-krōk or tūn-krōk tā-lūk s. a spec. frag. tā-kryūp or tūk-kryūp rīk s. a spec. of cowitch, Mucuna (purple flower); tā-kryūp pōt s. the pod, the seeds when cooked are eaten after having their deleterious qualities washed out by soaking in water; tā-kryūp nūn-djēn s. another spec. of the c.; tā-kryūp mūn-i'yep s. a spec. of small-seeded Cynoglossum (?); tā-kryǔp ban tūn-krōk s. a spec. of fern; tā-kryūp bup “incrassated with cowitch” a pig of fit size and fat for eating Tbr. tā-kryuk or tūk-kryuk s. a toad, Bufo; t.-kr. ban tūn-krōk s. a spec. of fern; tā-kr. mīk s. a leaf Tbr.

tā-kryul rīk s. a creeper, spec. of cowitch (white flower) t.-kr. pōt the seed of do. eaten like tā-kryūp-pōt.

tā-kryok explet. to pā-zōk.

tā-kīl s. 1. bowels, entrails, guts; tā-klī kīt vb. to clean entrails by drawing them thro’ fingers; tā-kīl hrib 1. vb. to embowel; 2. s. the mucus of entrails; tā-kīl toāi s. tā-klī toāi dāk the colic; Tbr. barrenness tā-kīl wek bowels to yearn. 3. the string of the weights of a net sūn-ìi tā-kīl; 4. a creeper: tā-kīl rīk; tā-klī (rik)-pōt sour fruit of do. used by the Nepāli’s to stain their teeth.

tā-kliń-fo or tūn-kliń fo s. the wild fowl, jungle-fowl, tūn-kliń fo bā s. a jungle-cock, tūn-kliń-fo māt s. a jungle-hen; kā-hryuk tūn-kliń the pheasant-fowl or jungle-fowl; tūn-kliń nyōm rīk s. n. of creeper.

tā-klūn and tūn-klūn s. 1. the bottom of any thing (as of box etc.), rom-sū t.-kl. 2. the private parts of man or woman.

tā-klok s. the noise made by clucking tongue in mouth by drawing the tongue back on roof of mouth and sending it forcibly forwards, tā-klok mat or tā-klok tak vb. to cluck with tongue; tā-klok bi s. dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum.

tā-kāk and tūk-kāk s. a long whistle in relief after exertion, tā-kāk mat vb. to give vent to that whistle.

tā-kāp: tā-lāp tat vb. to make a standing
leap (forwards) as far as one can, tā-kāp tat te a gyān to vie with each other who can leap further.

Tā-krók s. a longing after forbidden food, after women, tā-krók dāk vb. to be affect
ed with such desire; tā-krók dāk vb. to have longing satisfied.

Tā-gān and tūn-gān s. a hukka, tā-gān tān vb. to smoke a hukka, tā-gān pōt s.
a cocoanut, tā-gān (pōt) kuś s. a cocoanut-tree; tā-gān tyāk s. a chillam, tā-gān tyāk kat mā-mōk-nū pa-ka a few minutes ago.

Tā-gak s. a snail's shell, a shell, tūk-nōm-sū tā-gak s. the snail and shell; tā-gak mō s. a spec. of millet.

Tā-gap s. a spec. of flowered woven cloth, tā-gap dīm s. flowered cloth.

Tā-gum or tūn-gum s. the back, tā-gumka bū vb. to carry on back.— tā-gum avyak vb. to turn backs to each other, as things or person, to travel in opp. directions. — tā-gum mat or van vb. to turn back, used in sense of to refuse, as go-nūn hūm sū yāi-lā hū tā-gum mat or van I asked him for a thing, but he turned his back: he refused me; tā-gum mat mā-tā-ne not to be able to leave behind. — tā-gum in the absence of, as mā-rō tā-gum-ka jan li vb. to speak ill of one behind one's back (in his absence); — tā-gum advly. of tā-gum-ka or tā-gum-kōn afterwords, after, the future; behind tā-gum-ka nāk-ka look to the hereafter; hū nōn-nūn-sū tā-gum-ka after he was gone. = tā-gum-ka cóm 1. to leave behind, 2. to forsake, to depart from; go-nūn hūm tā-gum-ka cóm I have left him behind; go-nūn kā-sū li-sū a-kūp sūn tā-gum cóm mū-tā-ne I cannot bear to leave my home and children behind; hū tā-gum-ka bām-nyi he has remained behind; lyan ṣā-gyāp tā-gum to ayit to have left a long way behind, to have come a long distance; tā-gum ryāk vb. to follow after, to pursue. — bad, evil, wicked i. opp. to kūr-vōn q. v. lā-jo-sān re ziū tā-gum-kōn-ka mā-lōm-mūn do not like the wicked walk in the paths of evil; tā-gum-sū sak-čīn dyān-nā in kūr-vōn van-lūn rūm-ka mā-lā nāk-ka depart from the ways of the wicked go to God and meditating become righteous.

tā-go i. q. tā-go s. a jacket.

tā-go or tūn-go fo s. n. of a bird M.

tā-gyo s. an evil spirit, tā-gyo dāk s. a venereal ulcer. tā-gyo muś-ānī vb. to have ulcers, see tā-gro.

tā-grāk; fat tā-grāk-fo Je. 475 “phat-tagruk-pho” s. a spec. chat Niltava macgregorii.

tā-grī s. a male, a man in opp. to tā-iya (yū) a woman; male of any animal; tā-grī-lūt-ka tā-iya sak-čīn vān-nūn-re mā-ryu-ne it is not the part of a manly man to pry into the thoughts of woman: tā-grī kūp s. a male child P.; tā-grī mīn s. a widower; tā-grī nim-vōm s. a married man, a benedict; tā-grī vān s. a bachelor, an unmarried man.

tā-grī bū s. 1. a man, 2. a centipede, Scolopendra, also contemptuously a vile person, tā-grī bū mat vb. to act obscenely, to commit sodomy; tā-grī bū jen s. a centipede hō tā-grī bū jen kī-ka nōn a a threatening expression: may you become the portion of centipedes, may you die.

tā-gro i. q. kā-gro, ko-gro q. v.

tā-gro and tūk-gro s. n. of an evil spirit; tā-gro muś-ānī vb. to suffer fr. influence of t-gr., now the evil sp. of gonorrhea; used indefinitely for evil spirits: muś-ma tā-gro tūk-pū lyan so-fat-sūn gūm-o will be conveyed to the place of evil spirits P. tā-grōn or tūn-grōn-bū s. n. of a spec. of caterpillar.

tā-gryu s. 1. the cheek. 2. the crop or craw of fowls, tā-gryu čup hollow cheeks; tā-gryu tān plump cheeks; tā-gryu sap thin face; tā-gryu sā-lyék-hyep i. q. kūr-dān kūr-sōn rosy-cheeked, tā-gryu dūn vb. to puff out cheeks; tā-gryu tōp vb. to lean cheek on hand, tā-gryu sup vb. to swell as cheek from toothache, tā-gryu hyāl-lā hyāl-lā smooth soft cheek; tā-gryu hlep-bo contracted cheek as from illness.
tă-gla or tük-gla or tăn-gla kui s. fam. Malvaceae and Urticaceae, etc. t.-gla
kui hlo-să Kydia calycina, t.-gla k. daun-
să Dicellostyles jujubifolia; tă-gla a-yarı spec. Sponia. acc. Hooker 1, 315 “tukla”
Rottlera tinctoria.

tă-glân or tük-glân or tăn-glăn-kui s. n. of a tree, Eugenia jambolana.

tă-glo, tük-glo s. a spec. frog.

tă-głot s. a small spec. of lizard; Tbr.: naked.

tă-nâk s. a spec. of small cicada.

tă-ähram or tük-ähram kui s. a spec. of soap-wort; t.-ühr dor s. a spec. boletus.

tă-ährrem or tük-ährrem or tăn-ährrem kui s. a spec. of tree.

tă-jî, tük-jî or tăn-jû 1. a tree: t.-ji kui
or sîn-jî kui s. a tree bearing small spec.
of fig, Ficus confertiflora, tăn-jî pöt the
fruit of do., small but edible, tăn-jî să-gok kui a different spec. of the
same ficus, the fruit a little larger than the F. confertiflora: Ficus conglomerata,
tăn-jî pă-yă kui another spec. of the Ficus
tree, leaves a little smaller than the F. confertiflora; tă-jî mik tap s. a very
young head of maize when grain is just
forming tă-jî să-ayät mik tap id.; see pă-tyu m. t.; tăn-bol hop m. t. 2 a spec.
of fish no-tăn-jî i. q. no-jî; 3. tăn-jî păr-
iyam s. a shrew mole; 4. tă-jî-jî, târ-jî-
fo, târ-jî-fo s. crimsonwinged laughing
thrush Trochalopteron phoenicium; acc.
W. (R. 211) “zar-zh” Tr. subunicolor,
Tr. squamatum, Tr. nigrimentum “lo-
t-zhî” Tr. affine. cfr. also Je. 2, 48
“tă-lî-jo-fo” Trochalopteron phoenicium
and tă-mol fo.

Tă-jûm and tân-jûm s. a spec. of wagtail
(blackfaced) t.-j.-fo Motacilla luzoniensis,
and may be applied to other species;
t.-j. fă-liyă s. acc. M. Je. 2, 218 id., acc.
W. (R. 219) M. leucopsis: white-faced
wagtail; — t.-j. mîyă tet so yăr moderate
rain just sufficient to efface the footprints
of the M. — tăn-jûm nyök s. a plant;
t.-j. mîn iyép and t.-j. iyŏk rik s. a spec.
of creeper, Dicentra thalactrifolia.

tă-nye rik s. a spec. of Mucuna (a creeper),
M. macrocarpa.

tă-do (see do) pron. one’s self, one’s
own M. 44. tă-do tônh one’s own will;
tă-do zôn one’s own people; tă-do mya-
nūn zuk zo to live by one’s own talents;
tă-do sôt-lân mak to die by one’s own
hands, to commit suicide; tă-do vun-bo
mat-lân lyai vun-re zôn ši thro’ one’s
own turning round the country seems
to turn round; tă-do mat mă-čiû-ne to
think of no one but one’s self, to be
selfish; — tă-do bót-tûn of one’s own
accord or self, tă-do bót-tûn a-čîm čîn
vb. to think meanly of one’s self, tă-do
bôt-tûn lôt lîn vb. to reproach one’s self.

— tă-do tă-do each one’s own.

tă-do tônh tă-do nyîm-bo-lâ mă-nyîn-ne not
to be master of one’s own wishes; tă-do
dîk tă-do mat vb. to be the author
of one’s own troubles. — tă-do kî-ta-mû
by one’s self, alone, singly. — tă-do-sâ gen.
tă-do-sâ sak-čîn-mûn thro’ one’s own
reflection, of one’s own accord. — tă-do-ka
dat. tă-do-ka mû-nyîn-nî mat vb. to ab-
egate ourself; tă-do-ka sak-čîn bâm vb.
to be selfish; tă-do-ka ŋîep mat li vb.
to scold one’s self; tă-do-ka a-čîm mat li
vb. to speak humbly of one’s self; tă-
do-ka a-îm mat li vb. to boast. — tă-
do-ńûn instr., tă-do-ńûn mat-ba thro’ one’s
self, by one’s own fault. — tă-dom object.,
tă-dom li vb. to speak to one’s self.

Tă-dûn s. the ventricle of stomach; tă-
dûn tim-bo one of great capacity for
eating or otherwise. tă-dûn-kûp i. q. t.-d.
pûn-di dûm sâr; tă-dûn cît third stomach
of ruminating animals; t.-d. pûn-di dûm
sâr 2. the second stomach of do.; t.-d.
pum the junction of gullet and first
stomach; t.-d. mo the chief or first
stomach of ruminating animals.

Tă-dyoľ an exclam. of fear or when
startled o tă-dyoľ.

Tă-ño explet. to tă-iyu and tă-șiń.

“Tă-nok” acc. W. ta-nok s. a bird, a
spec. snipe, Gallinago nemoricola R. 209.
See also under tă-hî and nok.
*tā-pa—tā-myōn

*tā-pa or tā-po (T. stod-pa praising, ex-tolling) also tā-bo s. praise, commendation. tā-pa or tā-po or tā-bo mat vb. to praise, to commend J. go-nūn hūm tā-bo mat-śo I will exalt him Ex.

tā-pū or to-pū i. q. tūk-cīm s. a measure of about 1 lb.

tā-fū s. a spec. of creeper, Pothos decursiva, used with the aconite to intensify the activity of the poison also after boiling used sometimes as a basis for chi.

tā-fūk s. the abdomen, the lower part of stomach, tā-fūk kā-yāt i. q. tā-āt Tbr.

tā-fūr s. a spec. of beetle, āyit tā-fūr Scarabaea coprophaga.

tā-fyep s. 1. a spec. gourd, a ladle, 2. a spec. bird, acc. W. cōn tā-fyep Suthora unicolor and Scæohynchus ruficeps R. 210, acc. M. and Je. 2, 14 Gampso-rhynchus rufulus.

*tā-bo i. q. tā-pa.


tā-bōn s. a spec. of water-plant M.

tā-brik: wū tā-brik s. a spec. of bird, the “brik brik” calling water-eater W. R. 206.


*tā-ma s. a spec. of midge M. sā-iyyatt-tā-ma.

tā-mīt see dā-mīt.

tā-mo s. a path Tbr.; tā-mo tā-li id.; muī tā-mo ten a confined, haunted road.

tā-mok i. q. tā-māk.

tā-mol-fo and tūm-mol-fo s. applied to several spec. of laughing thrush Garrulax caeruleus, Trochalopteron subunicolor, T. sqamatum. M. Je. 2, 14.

*tā-mōr s. 1. -fo a spec. of bird, nightjar, Caprimulgus indicus Je. 192, R. 205. 2. -tam-blyōk s. a spec. of butterfly. 3. -zo s. a spec. rice, see tūk-mōr.

tā-myōn incorr. for tam-yōn q. v.; tā-myōn kūp s. a cat Tbr.

tā-tāon s. a spec. of waterplant M.

tā-zōn pron.? the same? P.

tā-yāk see tā-ryōk.

tā-rāk num. T. drug six, tā-rāk-śo the sixth.

tā-raṇ s. a silvan spirit, the presiding genius of forests ti-kūi tā-raṇ nī-kuṇ nā-raṇ the forest-lord and lady.


tā-rek-bū 1. s. a spec. of earthworm (small), opp. pā-diūn-bū large earthworm; tā-rek tūk-sōl s. worms and lumbrici; hō tā-rek tūk-sōl nun-nā-ā may you become as the worms (a malediction) also applied with ban q. v. 2. obsc. Tbr. penis.

tā-rel s. 1. the lower part of outside-wall of house li tā-rel. 2. a spec. cicada: pōn tā-rel.

tā-rō 1. s. i. q. to-rō a napkin. 2. s. the two side-beams of a loom.

tā-ról rik s. n. of a creeper, Spatholobus Roxburghii.

*tā-ryāk and tā-ryāl see tā-rek. tā-rel.

tā-ryaṇ gi s. a prawn, a shrimp. tā-ryaṇ gi fok vb. the shell of do.

tā-ryok-fo s. the blue-horned pheasant, the monaul, Ceriornis satyra R. 208; Je. 3, 516; ryu-lat-ře tā-ryok-fo zōn provly. goodness equal to the t. M.

tā-ryon: sūn-kar t.-r. the round birds-eye capiscium; tī-ryon round?

*tā-ryōk tā-ŷak-fo s. rufous-bellied fairy blue chat, Niltava sundara.

tā-ryōn dor s. a spec. of tree-fungus (edible), perhaps the same as tūr-nyōṇ; tā-ryōn dor-bī.

tā-la see under tā-ḥi.

tā-liṇ s. tā-liṇ fo a spec. of bird, Graucalus macei R. 215; Je. 417.

*tā-śi 1. s. a waistcloth, undercoat.
tü-li 2. I. s. a shovel, a spoon; tü-li pâ-hân-lâ a percolated spoon; tü-li-sâ ok (zo) vb. to eat with sp.; tü-li kôl vb. litly. to insert a spoon into; to have a stitch in side as from running Tbr. II. an oar; P. nâ-var tü-li-nîn mû-kûn-nîn a ship, which cannot be propelled by oars. — tü-li dor s. a tree-fungus (edible).

tü-li 3. explet. to tok q. v.

tü-lük s. a frog, the common water-spec. tü-lük faz s. a dried frog for eating, tü-lük faz-re zôn like a dried frog a person very thin and dried up. tü-lük tü-lyâk s. “like patches of frog” small patches as of cultivation, pools of water; tü-lük tü-lyâk gun da small patches of void or barren places. — tü-lük tuk s. “humerus of frog” a plant, spec. of Ophiorrhiza Tbr.

tü-lu s. a mat, çi hryôt tü-lu a mat on which chi is spread out to cool; tü-lu tûl vb. to roll mat, s. a roll of matting; tü-lu fyâr vb. to work m.; tü-lu fyâl s. the finishing of m.; tü-lu a-sor plaited matting; tü-lu fi a small m. for sitting on; a piece of matting; tü-lu šâl a long m.; tü-lu um a short, a small m.

tü-lo see under tü II.

tü-lo, tü-lo-lâ accidentally, see under sak.

tü-lôn incorr. f. târ-lôn.

tü-lôm s. the name of place on banks of the rû-môm; tü-lôm-mo s. the inhabitants of that place, 2. a cow Tbr. M. 131.

tü-lyâ s. the joists of floor li tü-lyâ; t.-l.-sâ tü-lyâ-kôm s. the joists and flooring; t.-l. nâk upper smooth joists over which flooring is placed.

tü-lyâ or tü-lyâ dâ s. the water under earth, opp. to mûr-nyö the waters upon the earth; J. Buddi. Text Soc. 4. Appendix 5. tü-lyâ sûn-vo s. the vast deeps, t.-l. s.-vo çâk-kôn plâm-bo-wô o thou who proceeds from the bowels of the earth.

tü-lyâ i. q. tü-lyo q. v.

tü-lyâni s. “the high place”, the sky, the firmament, the heavens; atmosphere, tü-lyâni kor s. the expanse of heaven tü-lyâni kor pûp fût den tíi (whose majesty) covers the expanse of heaven and overspreads the earthly tabernacle (a flattering speech to great men); tü-lyâni-nûn mû-zû mû-nyût-ne a-rîn tyo (Tâ-îe) hears the prayers tho’ his person be not manifest; tü-lyâni fo a-sâm wî no a-sâm zân innocent as the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea; tü-lyâni-sâ tye k s. the confines, the end of heaven?; tü-lyâni sâp s. the surface of sky, space of above the clouds; tü-lyâni sâp-ka lâm to fly high in the air; in P. i. q. T. mîk-ê gro Skt. khecara, ēkaka, ēkâni; — the state of weather, tü-lyâni nyût-bo s. a barometer; — tü-lyâni mêm s. the face of the sky; tü-lyâni mêm-yâm-bo s. an astrologer; — tü-lyâni tût the weather, state of atmosphere, tü-lyâni tût nák-bo a meteorologist, t.-l. tü-lyâni-sâ çô a book on meteorology; — tü-lyâni lût s. the state of atmosphere or the atmosphere itself. tü-lyâni lût lyak-bo a meteorologist, a weatherwise; t.-l. lût nyût-bo a barometer. — tü-lyâni lôm s. the state of sky, the weather, the appearance of the heavens, astrology, tü-lyâni lôm nák vb. to look towards the sky, to consider the state of weather; tü-lyâni so s. rain-water, the weather, tü-lyâni so-ka dyâm mû-nyin-ne there is no judging of the weather; tü-lyâni so yû to rain; — tü-lyâni mo s. the sun Tbr., tü-lyâni mo zük vb. to have stroke of the sun. — tü-lyâni muû s. the evil spirit of the air (heavens), tü-lyâni muû zâk vb. to be struck by the sun, sunstroke, moonstroke. — 2. above ground, kû-nyûi sâ la-bûk tü-lyâni plû hrûn-nûn the young sprouts of turnips and radishes have appeared above ground, see tü-lyoî; — 3. high, noble, important like the heavens, universal, free, great, tü-lyâni zûi; tü-lyâni nyût see nyût, s. 1. an extensive cultivation; 2. the service of the great; 3. a great work, the works of nature, nature (itself), sâ-tsûk lâ-vo-sâ tü-lyâni nyût to dûn kû te who can enumerate all the numerous requirements of state? rûm-sû
tā-lyān nyōt s. the service of God, also the wonders, the wonderful works of G. Chr.; a-lōt tā-lyān dok to be great of mind, noble, magnificent.

tā-lyān bū s. a spec. of blind worm: it is said to convey itself into the tails of cows to render them brittle.

tā-lyam s. a spec. of wasp.

tā-lyo s. a spec. of yellow wasp i.q. tā-lyā.

tā-lyōn s. the young blades, which appear above ground, of corn, rice. See jūk.

tā-lyōn s. porch, tā-lyōu fā-ūo nyōm-bo having five porches J.

tā-vōn i.q. tā-bōn q.v.

tā-hī s. a crab, Telphusa Hooker II, 7, a cancer; tā-hī-(sā) (a-)gōi the claw of a crab; tā-hī rūn-gān id.; tā-hī rūn-gān-ku pyi-nōn “to be caught in claws of crab” means to have fallen in difficulty, got into work where there is no ending Tbr. tā-hī zōn lōm vb. to walk like a crab; tā-hī fo zal muk s. n. of plant; tā-hī fōk s. the shell of a crab; tā-hī pul-dyōn muk s. n. of plant; tā-hī fōn s. a piece of cloth worn on privities; tā-hī nyōm s. scald-head. — tā-nok tā-hī s. a spec. of black crab: tā-la tā-hī s. a spec. of red crab.

tā-hū s. a spec. of grain, two spec.: tā-hū nōk and dum M.

tā-hrīl, tūk-hrīl, tūn-hril-kūi s. a tree t.-hr. kūi-mo s. a spec. of Rhus? t.-hr. kūi kūp or nyōk s. Clausena Wildenovii.

tā-hrūm, tūk-hrūm s. (see hryūk, tā-hryūk) name of very small fish, said to swim towards you if whistled to; t.-hr. muk or bru s. a plant used as poison for fish; t.-hr. bāk tēt nyōin to be partly cooked to about the size of the stomach of t.-hr.; tā-hrūm dor s. a spec. of boletus (edible) tā-hrūm sāk nāk-bo s. applied to several spec. of the family of Distylidae. M.


tā-sō fo s. applied to several of the tit species e. c. the black tit Lophophanes beavani R. 210 (acc. Je. “hlo ta-so”), the yellow-faced crested tit, Macholophus xanthogenys M. also a spec. flowerpecker, Melanociora sultanea R. 213.


tā-śīn (or tūn-śīn) tā-no dā s. the name of a lake in nūn-yān the land of the departed spirits; the lake of life and death.

tā-še L. n. of Padmasambhava, T. padma ’byu-ū-gnas or u-rgyug pad-ma, see A. Waddell, Buddhism in Tibet 24—32, 379—384, 542, Gazetteer of Sikhim 244 ff.; Graham Sandberg, Handbook of colloquial Tibetan 201 ff.; Köppen II, 68 ff., Schlagenweit, Buddhism 67 ff.; tā-še tūk-bo tīn id. T. slob-dpon padma ’byu-ū-gnas Skt. mahācārya padmasambhaka; tā-še-nūm 妪it nūm-īm-ryo ’yit lañ’ ’yit uñ ’yit gün-pāñ’ ’yit T. created good spirits, man, the earth, the water, he created every thing; tā-še bon-māt s. litly. the mustache of T. n. of spec. of grass. — tā-še suñ s. Tā-še’s history, see Toung-Pao, Leiden 1896, 526 ff.

See also under tā-śī.

tā-ut s. n. of a bird, Pitta nepalensis R. 220; acc. M. tā-iyut-fo i.q. kār-iyot-fo.

tā-śīl fo s. the grey-sided thrush M. acc. Je. 2, 40 “ol-pho” Garrulax moniliger, 2, 39 G. leucolophus.

tāk, tāk I. s. what comes first, the first, the summit, adj. immediate; lēk-bo tāk tam-bo-re ryu when called the first, who answers, he is good; li tāk fit-bo-re the first house you reach.—tak-lā adv. promptly, immediately, at once, tak-lā nōn vb. to go at once; tak-kā tāk-kā id., tak-kā tāk-kā lī i.q. mā-dōn-nā mat li vb. to speak promptly; tak-kā tāk-kā or tūk-kā tūk-kā or tūk-tāk-lā or tūn-tāk-lā adv.
quickly; riū tūk-tūk-lā lyōt li vb. to answer promptly.

tāk II. see under táp.

tāk III. tāk tāk onom. picking as bird hik tāk tāk zo.

tāk-tā kūn s. n. of tree, Heynea trijuga.

tāk-tāsāk s. a spec. of reed-grass; t-ts. tsōn an arrow made of this reed.

*tāk-tsū T. tok-tse s. a hoe, a mattock, tāk-tsū kryok vb. to hoe, to dig with mattock. tāk-tsū lūi s. the eye of hoe.

tān emph. all [T. ča'ūf] zum-lūi tān dāmt a collection of all the goddesses M.

tān, a-tān s. a large, corpulent male, applied chiefly to pigs, dogs and cats. mōn tān s. a large boar cfr. gu.

tān vb. to be thick as anything (cloth, paper etc.); to be plump. a-tān adj. 1. thick (as cloth, plants, board etc.), li-cāp tān thick thatch. 2. often, frequently.

tān, a-tān s. the roe of male fish; the milk; the sperma genitale of all small animals as snakes, insects, birds of every size.

tān, a-tān s. (acc. M. fr. T. doū a profundity, an abyss) all country below the source of springs or rivers sā-lol-lā uī kōn nōn a-tān li; waterflow, the increase of rivers as they flow uī ti a-tān lo-lā nōn; uī-kyoi tān or uī tān the course of the stream P.; the lower direction nyōt tān the lower end of field in hills.

tān-dek s. 1. the bottomless pit (I. myth.) the regions below tā-lyā dā; tān-dek sā-hor jīt ēan-bo Tbr.: the pa-zāk yam (buk); — tān-dek hik-bū s. the cock, that fought with mūr-nyō-bū the serpent, who leads the running streams from tā-lyā dā; tān-dek hik-bū-sā tyak s. a spec. of ground-fungus; tān-dek hik-bū dor s. a spec. of mushroom (not edible); tān-dek hik-bū rip s. the pitcher-plant, Ascidium; 2. Remusatia vivipara.

*tān adj. void, empty, incorr. for toū q.v.

*tān num. thousand, incorr. f. toū q.v.

*tān vb. fr. T. gotoi(-ba): tā-bōn tān vb. to have confidence in; a-lūt tān vb. to trust in.

tān-kū i. q. tām-kū q.v.


*tān-gōk see tān-gāk s. a gown worn by priests.

tān-glu i. q. tūn-glu.

tān-tīn s. a sort of small gong; tān-tīn būk vb. to beat a small g., tān-tīn vyaŋ acc. W. “tong-ting vyang” s. Cuculus striatus R. 207.

tān-tēk s. a cup formed of bamboo.

tān-dāt s. pride, tāi-dāt mat vb. to be proud.

tān-den s. an inferior priest P.


tān-bo see zō rōn-mo tān-bo.

tān-vit s. n. of insect. t.-v. bik.


*tāt T. stōl(-pa) vb. t. to praise, to compliment, to laud. to flatter; tāt-tān-sā riū s. complimentary language.

a-tāt s. complimentary phrases, flattery, riū a-tāt flattering language, a-tāt mat vb. to compliment, to flatter.

tāt: tūt-tā tūt-tā and tūt-tā tāt adv. tūt-tā tāt li vb. to have an astringent taste.

tāt tak-tak acc. W. “tāt-t.” i. q. fat tī-grak-fo Je. 475 a spec. fairy blue chat Niltava macgregorii (R. 216).

tān vb. to shrink, as cloth etc. dum tān nōn.

*tān also tūn esp. ly. in comp., T. don 1. sense, meaning, signification, tān pāp byī vb. to explain the meaning, to interpret; tān mat vb. to comprehend, tān mat-ti-o know, understand; — 2. cause, reason, motive; tān ńāk vb. to regard the motive; tīn ści vb. to perceive the motive; tān a-re-nūn on this account, for this reason; — 3. use, profit, see tān dōk; tān met T. don med without a cause, insignificant, useless; hū-yum riū tān met nyūn mi-kōn-nō-o let them not regard vain words. Ex. — 4. claim, title, pretension; kū-sū-kā ści tān-lā mi-nyūn-ńr you have no claim on me.
Comp. *tán-čen T. don-čen significant, rational, tán-čen-nūn by reason of, purposely; *tán-čen T. don-čen, tán-čen-nūn 1. with great object of reason, tán-čen-nūn mat-ba on account of important matter; 2. advly. especially; tán-nyīm-bo adj. 1. significant, rational, reasonable, 2. useful, profitable, tán mā-nyīm-nūn-(ka) without meaning, causeless, tán mā-nyīm-nūn-sā riē s. nonsense; — *tán-dōk T. don-dag s. motive, object, sake, account, tān-dōk(-ka) also tán-dōk(-ka) advly. on account of, for the sake of. a-do tán-dōk-ka for your cause, for your sake; a-do pūn tán-dōk-ka for your advantage; sū tán-dōk-ka for what object, purpose, why, wherefore; sū tán-dōk-nūn id.; to tán-dōk-ka for whose sake, on whose account; tán-dōk nyīm-bo adj. possessing an object, useful, tá-dō tán-dōk kā-ta sak-čīn nyīm-bo a selfish person; to-lū do do-sā tán-dōk-ka rūm ka-yu gūn-nā-sā tán-dōk-ka every man for himself God for us all; tán-dōk ṭàk vb. to perceive the motive; tán-dōk mat vb. to assist, to benefit, to help, tán-dōk li or tán li or tán-tōm li vb. to speak in earnest; tán-dōk mā-nyīm-ne without any object, useless. tán to vb. to learn by experience, to obtain knowledge or experience by sufferings, hū tán to-mōn he has gained experience by his sufferings; tán-to tán-tī id.; tán-to tán-tī-wīn-sā ke-bo one having gained experience by his sufferings. tán to-lū mat-tā i. q. ko nyī-li mat-tā understand, know; a-re dēn-tsāk yūk-pān-nūn mā-rō to-lū tán to-lū mat-tā-o or ko nyī-li mat-tā-o know all men by these presents. *tān T. ston(-mo) s. the same as tām-bo, but the Lepcha's use tām-bo for joyful occasions, whereas tán they use for "funeral feast"; tán mat vb. to give a funeral feast. *tān possibly. T. ston(-pa) vb. to show; čēt tán 1. vb. to put forth i.e. to show strength; 2. s. power, might, virtue; rūm-sā čēt tán the power of God, čēt tán-līn iyok mat to do work with vigour.

*tān-gāk T. stod-'gāy s. a priest officiating garment.

tāp see tāp.

tāp vb. 1. to sip very little, to take a small sip; 2. to touch very lightly (as with finger), to support anything lightly; 3. also to set, to catch water which drops or flows very lightly; tāp-fo i. q. tāk-fo i. q. tsōk-fo to catch water when it flows forcibly.

tāp see (un) mōr ti tāp-fo acc. W. mōr ti tāp "the buttercapped" a spec. redstart. R. 217.

tām, a-tām adj. occasional, a-tām a-tām adv. occasionally: a-tām a-tām mōn to go occasionally.

*tām-bo T. ston-mo s. a banquet, a feast, entertainment. J. tām-bo sā-iyāk or sā-nyīm s. a feast-day, a festival day. tām-bo kyōp vb. to hold a festivity, to entertain, see tán.

tār, tār also tār 1. vb. to support i. q. tōp — pūn-tār s. a prop, a support.

2. *tār T. dar(-ba to be propagated, diffused) a) to prosper, to prosper in business, to increase (family), to flourish, to succeed āyok-ka tār to prosper in business; nūm-lyēn fā-lyēn tār-mōn young people to grow up and thrive. b) to excel, to be preeminent; kat-sā ka tār one to excel or to be superior to the other.

*tār-nyōi s. brightness, splendour.

*tār-lōn T. dar-rlānīs s. luminous rarified vapour that rises from damp ground, when rarified by sun's rays; the red rays of rising or setting sun; — expletive to tār-bu q. v.

*tār-bōn and tār-bōi s. the glittering of the sun's ray's on water, t. b. kyōp the rays to glitter (move) on the surface of water.

*tār-mōm and tār-mōm s. fog, haze, t-m. rūt haze to gather together, to overspread the land.

pūn-tār s. 1. shoots, sprouts po pūn-tār shoots of bamboo, 2. prospering, prosperity, success.
tār i. q. tār-bum s. a small sort of bell, larger than tār-ji a small kind of bell worn as ornament, t.-j. rya s. a string of t.-j. bells worn as ornament.

tār-bu see tūr-bu s.

tāl, tā-tāl see tā-tal under ta.

tāl vb. 1. to take away or off as pot off fire; 2. to dismiss (from presence), to discharge (from service), to send away.

-ta see under -a.

*ta 1. adv. above there, up there; — ta-a (or tar), ta-a, ta-taï, ta-ba id. M. 73. — ta-re there above; ta-re re the one there above. — ta-len kōn above there, in that direction. — ta-lom kōn in the direction there above. — ta-lom as it is there above.

tal (fr. ta-lā) adv. up, above; tal diū myīl ŋan to stand up and sit down; t. d. m. n. mā-nyīn-ne means to have no means whatsoever (nothing to stand on). tal van i. q. tal-lā van.

tal-lā adv. up, above, kā-ti-sä tal-lā upwards of ten; tal-lā rūm-lyaï-ka in heaven above; tal-lā ŋāk vb. to look upwards, to aspire; tal-lā diū vb. to stand up; tal-lā mat vb. to exalt, to lift up, m.-nīn lyāï a-tā-kā bu-rem tal-lā mat re zōn as M. lifted up the serpent in the wilderness J. tal-lā myīl-lā above and below, (little and great etc.), tal-lā mi-krók-ne myīl-lā mā-jūn-ne neither to be very good or very bad, tal-lā ŋāk tā-lyāï myīl(-lā) ŋāk fīt consider the things of heaven above and the earth beneath, said also when one is lost in amazement or totally unable to comprehend having tried every, and cannot find it out; tal-lā myīl-lā ċūn-bo s. one who considers a thing in all its bearings. — tal-lā van adv. upwards, tal-lā van ŋāk vb. to look upwards, tal-lā tyōk vb. to fling upwards. — tal-lā tal-lā high above, upwards, tal-lā tal-lā nōn vb. to go upwards, to proceed in an explored direction, to improve; see tūl.

redupl. tā-ta-bo adj. tā-ta-lā adv. having large head or top as person or thing, high, high up.

*ta T. rta s. a horse, ta-ku a h.-shoe; ta-čōk T. rta-lēag s. a horse-whip, a whip; ta-mel s. id.; ta-pān T. rta-dpon s. a groom, a horsekeeper; ta-ōj s. horse’s food, grain.

*ta T. rtags, see also tō, s. a sign, a token, a characteristic mark. *ta-kō T. rtags-skyes (a child of shame) s. “a woman’s token”, a bastard; pūn-rōn mān-ka ta-kō to-fat-mā-o the blowfly has laid its maggots (“bastards”) in the meat.

*ta-go fr. T. stod and gos? s. a jacket, jerkin, ta-go kōn s. the collar of do.; ta-go ̓ov vb. to take off do., ta-go ̓ūk vb. to put on do.

*ta-gyōn for da-gyōn T. mda-vgyai s. a bow-shot-distance, used also by Lepcha’s for “gun-shot-distance”.

ta-pyet i. q. tak-pyet.

*ta-bōk T. ta-bag s. a plate, a platter. a dish.

*ta-zik, ta-zūk T. stu-gzig, tu-zig n. pr. Persia, a Persian, ta-zik-bo or ta-zik-mo s. a Persian. M.

ta-zō s. a crown? M.

ta-ru s. a towel, napkin, see to-ru.

*ta-le la-ma T. ta-lāi blu-ma; ta-le la-ma kūi s. the palm-tree, Livistona rotundifolia, also Licualia peltata, acc. M. fr. Skt. tāla.

*ta-lok T. lta-loy s. opposition, as to authority, insurrection, rebellion, ta-lok mat vb. to rise in opp. to an authority, to oppose, to rebel.


*ta-wo čōk T. lta-bu lēag “after the manner of a whip” caustic, sarcastic, malicious, malevolent, t.-wo čōk mat vb. to be malicious, to prosecute, to harrass.

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*tak I. s. 1. a spot, tak-kō adv. spotted, sūr-no-nūn tak-kā kat mat to make one spot with charcoal; — tak-kā tak-kā spotted as leopard, anything; tak-kā tak-kā lēyp vb. to be bespattered with spots, as of mud etc. — tūk-kā tak-kā spotted, here and there, tūk-kā tak-kā dūm a spotted cloth, tūk-kā tak-kā mā-zū-ka plā spots
to come out on body; so tük-ki tak-kü yü rain fall in drops. — pur-tak-li variegated, spotted, as tiger etc.

2. the sound of tak; wuk-po-nün a-bon-ka tak tak mat the owl claps its jaws together. — tak-ka tak-ka the sound of tak tak; tak-ka tü-ki id.; a-fo tak-ka tü-ki mat vb. to make such a sound with teeth; tak-ka tak-ka zök vb. to fall in drops (as blood etc.).

*tak II. T. btauq(-pa) vb. t. to examine, investigate, see also tök. *tak-pyet T. btauq-dpyel s. investigation, tak-pyet mat vb. to investigate, to examine; generally pronounced: ta-pyet. — *tak-šik T. btauq šik (an examining or a thing examined or proved) correct, accurate, definite; tak-šik kat a definite positive thing, tak-šik kat mä-fyo-nä tyät go mä-nön-nä so until I hear something definite or positive I will not go; t.-s. mat vb. to be accurate.

tak III., tük-tak-kä adv. right thro', t.-t.-kä tyät vb. to cut right through.

tani vb. to bind together, as separate articles, to fasten together, zo cet tani vb. to bind sheaf; rip tani 1. vb. to bind flowers together, 2. s. a nosegay.

a-tani s. a bundle of wood, canes etc., kä-tani (see kä, kä) a handful. — sá-tani-lä adv. puffed out, as stomach.

tani-ko s. a plate of worked pä-li q. v., finely plaited basket-work.

tani-kö s. appetite, tani-kö luk vb. to have appetite; tani-kö cet vb. to lose appetite; t-kö mä-nyüng-ne to have no a.

*tañ-li T. steï'-? s. an overdress.

*tañ-tañ T. daï'-tai s. pureness, soundness, purity, salubrity, tañ-tañ li vb. to feel well; t.-ts. tsiöö vb. 1. to be in good, perfect health, 2. to be fine, as weather, clean, clear.

*tat I. T. gotd(-pa) vb. t. to give, to entrust, to commit to, or to be entrusted with, tat iyiät adj. entrusted with; tat byi vb. to give into charge, to trust, a-bon-nün a-kup-rem gö-liü tamen gun-nä hì ku-kä tat byi the father loveth the son, and has given all things into his hand J. —

tat II. a-tat adj. notched, cut in notches like a saw.

tat III. a-tat i. q. tet, a-tet or tyet, a-tyet etc., ki'ät to the utmost of one's ability.

tan 1. vb. to be short, small, tan-lä adv. shortly, briefly, tan-lä li vb. to speak briefly, concisely; to be too small, tii-go tan-nön the jacket has become too short.

— tan-lä zük i. q. tan byi vb. to shorten.

— tan-bo-re s. the short one. — a-tan adj. small, short, a-tan zük make it shorter.

tan II. a-tan s. a butcher's block: kaintan or kuï-itan.

tap 1. s. a sort of trap, for catching pheasants and other birds: tap-pön (or pön) id.; tap sak vb. to set the noose-trap.

tap 2. T. kä tap s. the fist.

tap 3. s. an inferior mün: mun-tap.

*tap-nyaän or tap-nyen T. gtem-nyaän s. grace, t.-ny. có vb. to be pleased, to be gracious.

tam 1. acc. W. 65 cut away, truncated.

tam 2. plain W. 65, sük-düm tam s. the surface of earth.

Comp. tam-bök s. flatheaded, as arrow: li tam-bök a flat-roofed house, tsöö t.-bök a flat-headed arrow, tam-bök muk s. a spec. of plant: tam-bök sop s. a spec. of tain-brap.

Deriv. pü-tam, pur-ram s. a level surface, a plain, T. snyoms-pa P.

*tam 3. T. gtem s. a word, a speech.

*tam 4. T. dam "bound, fast; promise, vow", *tam-tiïk T. dam-tïg s. a vow, a sacrament, a vow to lead a pure life.

a-co a-yu-ka tam-tiïk-nün hyök nön husband and wife are bound together by holy vows: tam-tiïk naï-lä fo vb. to keep vow faithfully: tam-tiïk nyöm vb. to break vow, to perjure. tam-nyöm-bo (T. dam nyams-pa) s. a perjurer. tam-tiïk ryük vb. to take a vow, to swear, to
promise, *tam-tsük lyót vb. to release one from vow. — See döm, dam and yi-döm, yi-dam.

**tam-kū** i. q. töm-ku.

**tam-chät** s. offerings M.

**tam-pū** s. a small shell, a cowrie, Cypraea moneta.

**tam-pū čen zo** s. a spec. zo (rice) q. v.

**tam-bo** T. *dam-po* adj. exact, strict, chaste, tam-bo *mat-bo* s. a strict, chaste, upright person.

**tam-bōk** kü-la s. a spec. tü'n-brap, see tam 2.

**tam-blyōk** incorr. for *tam-*, see blyāk.

**tam-yōn** s. a supervisor of fields, etc.; a steward.

**tam-lōn** (acc. M. T. *dam-laṁs*) n. pr. of the hill, on which the capital of Sikhim is built; t.-l. gri the palace of t. called also ón dū tsū the pinnacle of accumulated power.

**tam-saṁ** (acc. M. T. *dam-saṁs*) n. pr. of hill in Sikhim towards pru; t.-s.-mo an inhabitant of t.

**tam-i** s. 1. the generic name for parasite plants, such as Viscum, Loranthus, Thesium, etc.; *tam-i-je* Dendrobium pierardi. 2. beautiful golden colour, *tam-i núm-dak* s. a spec. of bird, drogou; *tam-i bū* s. n. of a snake; *tam-i pōk* s. a beautiful headdress, the golden crest of some birds; kā-sū kūp *tam-i pōk būn dyit sūn-klyōm pōt cūc čūk čūk dyit* Tbr.: my child is getting his golden crest and opening out like unto the seeds of the s.-klyōm trees (said of youth growing up to about the age of puberty or girl fit to marry, vide the story of the barbet in L. legends.

**tar** 1. see *tal*, tú-tar-bo adj. tú-tar-li adv. short and broad, as countenance or thing, squat as person.

**tar** 2. i. q. ta-ū see under ta; *tar-töm-bo* what is written (on skull) see kü-τum.

**tar** 3. to be level M. see *tir* and *dar* ("to prosper"), *tar-ge* adj. great, honourable, — *t-ge* — the great, the honourable so and so.

**tar** 4. T. dar s. silk etc. *tar-čok* T. dar-leog a flag, *tar-čok fōt* vb. to unfurl a flag; *tar-čok tūl* vb. to furl a fl.; *tar-čok pijór* vb. to flutter (as in wind), see *tir*.

**tar-bōk**, ta-bōk, tar-bōk s. a plate, a dish.

**tal** 1. see under *tu*.

**tal** 2. *pin-tal* adj. short, dumpy.

**tf** 1. *tī-m* T. *če* vb. 1. to be great, to be large, to be big; 2. to be grand, to be noble; 3. expresses comparative and superlative degree "better, greater, higher, much, very"; adjly. the great, the high, the upper etc. *lyān* ti the upper (hill-portion) of ground. — *tī-mā* ti-kū great, ti-mā ti-kū pā-no gya-nok pā-no-len ti-lā mā-nyin-ne of all great kings there is none greater than the king of China. — *ti-lā* advly. very, greatly M. 76.

Comp. ti krōk vb. to be very great, to be renounced, celebrated, to be proud, ti-krōk gān bu-šo if he becomes (or it) great he (or it) will burst; ti-krōk-kīn bu-bam-bo s. one bursting with pride. *ti hryān* vb. to be great, prosperous, rich. *ti hryān-lā* bām vb. to live in prosperity. *ti hryān-lā* inu-nā-o or *ti-lā* hryān-lā nān-nā-o may you be prosperous, *ti hryān pijūk-bo* rich, wealthy.

Deriv. *tim-bo*, *tim-mo* adj. T. *čen-po* a great man or thing; great, large, mighty etc. pā-no *tim-bo* or *tim-mo* T. *rgyal-po* čen-po a great king, an emperor. Maharāja P. *tim-bo-sā* āyok 1. a work for great man, 2. important work; *tim-bo tu-bo* great, high, exalted, important; — *tim čok* or *tim čo* the greatest M. 32. — *tim-mo* see *mo* id., very large M. 102.

*a-tim* adj. great, large, important, weightly; *a-tim-ku šī* vb. to admire; *a-tim-ka čin* vb. to have a high idea of; *a-tim gya bām* vb. to play the great man; *a-tim mat-šāu suk-čin* an ambitious mind; *a-tim rin li* vb. to give one's self airs.

If 2. adv. only, nothing particular, merely, gratis, uselessly, to no end, futile, objectless, save for one's own object; free, independent, at leisure,
free (time); ści-kū merely, imaginary, supposed; ści-kū-n-ku li vb. to speak any supposed case, to speak for instance. —
ści-da 1. only, simply, vainly; 2. free; 3. so so, indifferently, moderately. — ści-
bam ngi vb. to live independently; ści-
bam-mūn-sā śiṇ s. a story told at leisure. a diverting story; ści-bam-mūn-sā īyok s. work done at one's own, on leisure-hours;
ści-byā vb. to give gratis; ści mak vb. to die simply, to die naturally; ści mūn-ju-bo rather awkwardly, indifferently altogether;
ści-li vb. to speak in vain or merely speak; ści lik vb. to call in vain, or to call merely for the sake of calling; ści lōm vb. merely to walk without any particular object, to walk for pleasure; ści lyā vb. to get for nothing, to receive gratis; ści ṭyāt vb. merely to ask without any particular object;
ści-sā śiṇ i. q. ści-bam-bo-sā or ści-bam-
mūn-sā śiṇ.
ści-lā or ści til 1. only, nearly, simply, objectlessly, 2. own; ści-sā mlo one's own property; — ści-lā adv. 1. only, vainly, gratis, independently, at leisure; 2. own, one's own, one's self, naturally; i. q. ści-dōn met without provocation; ści-lā plā vb. to spring up of its own accord; ści-lā bam vb. to live independently; ści-lā byā vb. to give gratis; ści-lā mak vb. to die naturally; ści-lā li vb. to do of one's own accord; ści-lā bān mā-kūn-ne it is not in power to do it; (I) cannot willingly do it; ści-lā-sā mūn mā-go-ne game is not to be had for nothing; ści-til also ści-tyāl adj. one's own, own, a-yu do ści-til-sā lyān a-ṛv-ka kat lā ma-ṛyān-ne all are free men in this country; (a-) ści mat vb. to appropriate, to keep for oneself, yān-
lā rūm-ka ṭi-du bo ści mat-sā ṭi-du-mām rūm-sā ran-ṛō mat-ṛen but (said also) that God was his father making himself equal with God J.
ści 3. a开发利用 s. an egg, hik-ści s. a hen's egg; ści-ti-nūm ṛyek vb. to hatch an egg; ści-ti to vb. to lay an egg; ści-ti ṭok ṛs. the shell of eggs; ści-bam vb. to sit on eggs (as hen); ści tūt ṛs. the yolk of eggs; ści-ti lūt a-dum ṛs. the glair of egg; ści a-ṛś a rotten egg.
ści 4. 1. acc. W. abbrev. fr. tyāk q. v., see under mōr ti ṭāp-fo; — 2. the upper end, commencement of a field lyān ści-ti; nyāt ti, see tān.
ści 5. T. 'deg(-py) (to lift, to elevate) vb. t. to pack as trunk, to place compactly, to pack closely; ṛḍek-li ti; to load as gun; sū-ṛyār mī ti; to put in ear as earring sū-koṇ ti.
ści ti onom. a call to fowls.
ści-pro s. n. pr. of a bird, Diceom cruentatum (pigmgy flower-pecker). W. in R. 220.
ści 1. s. a hornet, Vespa crabro. i. q. tam-bik prī-no; ṛtik-mi id.; ṛtik bōk-dyōl s. a young one before it has acquired its sting; ṛtik sūi-pān s. a spec. of hornet; ṛtik ṛam s. another spec.; ṛtik pūr s. a h-
ṛyke.
ści 2. vb. to be white at end as tail, tāk-ṛīm ṛtik a tail white at end.
ści 3. vb. to be completed as time, to be expired, to be finished, to-tēār ṭēt-bo-
re ṛtik-nōn the stipulated time has expired. — a-ṛtik s. completion. sū-ṛyāk kū-
ṛtik ṛa-tik-ka at the end of ten days. See also tek.
ści 4. s. applied to the shin of leg tōi ṛtik.
ści 5., ṛtik-kā ṛtik-kā adv. sparkling, flickering (light).
ṛtik dōn-fo or tsāk-d-fo, acc. Je. tok-dun s. the Himalayan cuckoo. Cuculus himala-
yensis.
ṛtik va mik zo s. a spec. zo (rice) q. v.
ṛtīn 1. vb. 1. t. to separate, to divide, to disunite, to disjoint, ṛtyāt tiṇ vb. to cut thrō, to divide; to mark out, to make bounds lyān tiṇ. 2. n. to be in parts. to be partially lyān tiṇ-liṇ so yū to rain here and there; mā-ṛō tiṇ-liṇ nōi people to separate and go their way. — a-ṛtīn s. part, division.
ṛtīn 2. s. a stick, a twig, sāi-ṛtīn or kūi-ṛtīn; pā-ṛtī also sūn-ṛtī s. a small stick, a switch, pā-ṛtī zo to get a beating
(lit. to eat a b.), pā-ṭīn zo-ka no go and get a beating; pā-ṭīn-sā hruk-re zōn nyōu vb. to feel as if one was poked with a stick inside.

*ṭīn 3.  ṭiṇ(-pa) s. hon. the heel ṭāp-ṭīn.

ṭīn 4.  s. a beam of floor, lī ṭīn s. the b.'s of floor of house; tā-lyā ṭīn sā ṭīn-kṛm s. the joists, beams and floor.

*ṭīn 5.  ṭiṇ s. a small brass-cup.

ṭīn 6.  s. in opp. to rōk the hills: the plains, flat country; ṭīn sā rōk lyaṅ ṭīn the plains and hills, tīn-rōk tsōm s. the boundaries between pl.'s and h.'s. tīn-sū mā-ro a man of the plains, Hindū; ṭīn kūp “a little plain” n. pr. of a locality in Sikkim W. 72.

*ṭīn 7.  ṭiṇ see kūl-dīṅ etc. *ṭīn-liṅk and tīn-lāṅk T. ṭiṇ and kāṅ s. abuse, wrangling, malice, tīn-liṅk-sā mā-ro s. a malicious person; *ṭīn-jōk T. ṭiṇ-bžag advly. at last, at length, ṭu nōn-lāṅ ṭīn-jōk tī proceeding along he at length arrived.

ṭīn 8., ṭūn-ṭīn i. q. fā-ver see vor. ṭīn-rī s. the stone for rubbing or grinding things with, a sort of pestle, lāṅ-ṛāk sā tūn-rī the sill and muller.

*ṭīn-šā T. ṭiṇ-šogs s. a metal gong used in buddhist worship, struck in the morning to call the prayers, ṭīn-šā būk-set s. the beater of t. made of buffalo- or yak-horn.

*ṭīn T. sbyin see *nān tīn (to give present).

ṭīn-ṭīn adj. dry in the mouth as food, tīn-ṭīn lī vb. to make one's mouth dry as when eating hard, dry food.

ṭīp vb. n. to be stopped up as nostril, pipe, drain, tube and such like; tūk-nōm tip-nōn nose to be stuffed as with cold. — vb. t. to pour out the water from rice after boiling, to strain off.

ṭīm see tī 1. (great).

ṭīm incorr. for tyūm q. v.

ṭīm-bār see tem-bār.

ṭīm-bre see tem-bre.

ṭīr. tyīr vb. to move, to shake, to curl, as in contempt; boṅ tyīr to curl mouth in contempt.

ṭīr, ṭīr-lā adv. suddenly, ṭīr-lā lām to fly suddenly away.

ṭī see under tī.

*ṭīl T. grīl(-ba) vb. to fall down.

ṭū 1., ṭū-t vb. t. to wash as body, clothes, anything, to clean, mū tū t. vb. to wash body; dūm tū t. vb. to w. clothes; dūm-tūt-bo s. a washerman, la-de t.-bo s. a scullion, a-dyaṅ tū t. vb. to wash feet. See also tīt, tūt.

ṭū 2., ṭū-m vb. n. to be inauspicious, used in a more unfortunate s. than nyō; mū-rō mak-ba nāk gāṅ tū-sō if you look at a man when he is dying, it will bring you evil. ṭū-ṛyū a-kūp bū-bam-bo-ka māṅ a-nōk šit gāṅ a-kūp lá a-nōk plā-sō if you blacken a pregnant woman, the child will be black.

a-tūm s. an evil effect arising from any cause; tīm-bo adj. ominous, see tō. ṭam tū vb. to be illomened, to be fatal to pregnant woman or child; tīm-tūm s. anything causing evil effects to child birth, an omen, a portent. — tū is also applied to acute pains to be affected with, tūk-brōṅ tū to have acute p. in hip.

ṭū 3., a-ṭū T. stu s. pudendum muliebre.

Thbr.: tām-ai, kū-śīm kat, mōṅ zo po-doī etc., also tā and tā- in comp. — tū kyu vulva foetida; tū ŋak incorr. for tā-ŋak (see ŋak) s. praepetiuim penis; tū cān: tū tū-lā ŋan-lā vulva projectura; tū cāk os vulvae; tū cīk lingula vulvae; tū cōt (tū-cōt?) i. q. cyeṅ cōt placenta, secundines; tū jel v. parva; tū nyāl, tū nyel the nymphae; tū nyō v. magna; tū prum v. alta sita (tal ŋan-lā), mons veneris; tū för i. q. tū kyu, tū för ŋam-blyāk a spec. butterfly; tū byēn i. q. tū; tū bral the nymphae; tū māt s. hair on pudendum muliebre; tū tsum, tū tsnap v. trepeda; tū rāk s. prostrusus uteri; tū lūk-yeṅ i. q. tū kyu; tū lōp v. magna; tū hyāṅ, tū-aiν vulva; tū-aiν s. sperma muliebre. M.

ṭū-nū tī ti acc. W. “tunu ti tī” s. n. of
tu-tṣū—tuṅk

a spec. of bird, Cyornis melanoleucus R. 216; acc. Je. 483 "tun ti tuṅ" Erythrosterna maculata.

tu-tṣū s. accounts, calculations M. see tu-tṣū and dāṅ.

tuṅk- prefix. I. i. q. tā- q. cf. See the following roots: kām, kāl, kram, kri, klōk, klōt, gar, gryom, ēṅp, čiṅ, čil, čuk, čum, ček, čōk, jāk, jek, nger, tyōl, tāl, dam, dī, dīm, dūn, dop, dyūm, dyōl, nal, nōk, nōn, nōm, nōl, pyet, pyit, pup, pōl, prap, prol, pylo, plyōk, pyet, fāt, fūt, fyōk (fyuk), fyōn, fyōt, fōn, bōn, byap, bram, blōk, bōl, bōt, blōt, blyōn, māp, māp, māl, mār, mōn, myōk, tsār, tsam, tsū, tsu, tsoi (t-ōn), taol, lōp, hāk, hūp, ak, sap, sūp, sun, soi, son, sōt, šām, ši (šīm), šīp, šīt, šūn, šōp, šōr; tuṅk-kām or tā-kām etc. a seat, see under kām; tuṅk-kram i. q. tā-kram a dancing-festivity, see under kram; tuṅk-nōm the nose, see under nōm; tuṅk-fyōn-lā horizontally, see under fyōn; tuṅk-šīm a tail, see under šīm; tuṅk-šōr a chi-strainer, see under šōr; etc. etc. — See also tuṅ-, tuṁ-; — II. reduplication of the following roots: tuṅk, tuṅk, tak, tuṅk, tek, tok, tuṅk, tōk, tyōk, dāk, e. c. tuṅk-tālkā prominently, see under tuṅk; tuṅk tōk a cap, see under tuṅk.

tuṅk vb. t. to cover over, uṅ-pāṅ-nūn lōt-ti-lūn tuṅk-fat the waters returned and covered ... Ex.; to cover over (as head with cap, umbrella); tuṅk-tālk tuṅk vb. to put on cap; du tuṅk vb. to hold umbrella over head; hū-nūn hā-do mīm-bam-bo-sā dūm-pāṅ ōṭ to-lūn tā-ryōn tuṅk she put her widow's garments off from her, and covered her with a vail (G.); to cast net sūn-li tuṅk; n. to be overspread, as place with clouds, to fall in an overspreading manner; pūm-byoṅ-nīn lyaṅ tuṅk clouds to overshadow the land; so lyaṅ yū tuṅnōn-ne rain to fall everywhere over the land; tuṅk-nōn to roll up (as hedgehog).

Tuṅk applied to earth, saline or otherwise (water etc.), which is "sweet" to animals, saline-offlorescence fāt tuṅk, uṅ tuṅk; — sak-čīn tuṅk vb. mind to be over-clogged, to be stupid; fi-nūn tuṅk vb. to faint, to have lost one's senses, to be overspread by fi muṅ q. v.; tuṅ vāt vb. to be overpowered. fyān-nūn tuṅ vāt to be overwhelmed by a superior force.

tuṅk-tuṅk s. a cap, a hat, tuṅk-tuṅk tuṅk vb. to put on cap, tuṅk-tuṅk fyōl or āt or ak vb. to take off cap, sā-māt tuṅk-tuṅk a Lepecha cap (high-pointed); pā-lōk t.-t. pā-lyōn t.-t. two other kinds of caps; — tuṅk-pōk s. a turban.

tuṅk-gar s. a spec. of black ant: t.-g. tuṅk-fyōl.

tuṅk-čap s. 1. a spec. of earwig tuṅk-čap tam-bīk; 2. i. q. a tree tuṅk-čap kuṅ i. q. mi čap kuṅ.

tuṅk-čī vo acc. M. 1. i. q. tuṅk-vār i. q. 2. Tbr.: a drain-ditch. a gutter, also tuṅi-čī vo.

tuṅk-čīm i. q. tā-jū q. v., s. a cup. tuṅk-čīm sā-re a-bo-nūn kā-sūm bōn-bo-ka go mā-tān-nā sāん-ā the cup which my father has given me, shall I not drink? J.

tuṅk-čēl muc s. a shrub. Phlococanthus thyrsiflorus.

tuṅk-čōn kuṅ s. n. of tree, spec. of Eurya,t.-c. k. daṅ-soi E. japonica. t.-c. k. hlo-soi E. acuminata and E. symphoecina.

tuṅk-čer s. 1. the side of person or thing, 2. advly. aside, privately; tuṅk-čer tuṅk-blyōn s. the side; tuṅk-čer tuṅk-blyōn bū di vb. bring sideways; tuṅk-čer-ka da vb. to lie on side; tuṅk-čer-ka lyo vb. to take aside: tuṅk-čer-ka nōn vb. to go privately away. to go apart.

tuṅk-čer rīp s. spec. of Conmelina (spiderwort).

tuṅk-nyīl (W.): "tak-nyīl" R. 212) and tuṅn-nyīl s. wormwood, Artemisia, tuṅk-nyīl-len kri to be more bitter than wormwood; tuṅk-nyīl tuṅk-ōyēn gryam to be blocked up with wormwood: implies the winds and rains that set in on the breaking up of rainy season, which renders the paths in that state Tbr. — tuṅk-nyīl nyōn

**tük-nyóm** s. the genus Gryllus (grass-hopper), crickets etc., a few of the names of species are: tüü-kyöö, tüü-gryök, niim-jit, niim-pan, niim-plün, niim-boö. niim-brit, niim-ya, niim-la, niim-sök, niim-on, pär-gyeö, fü-lok, müün-kyöö, sük-kyöö, sük-kyöö or sük-kyöö, süün-kyöö.

**tük-täk** s. a boiled mixture, a decoction, gruel, soup; zo tüü-täk s. rice-soup, gruel; män tüü-täk s. soup; bi tüü-täk s. vegetable-soup; mön tüü-täk s. medicinal decoction; tüü-täk kyök vb. to scrape up remains of soup with fingers bent, hence tüü-täk kyök kat a span from end of thumb to second joint of forefinger when bent; tüü-täk müün-nön-ne to be drenched with rain Tbr., to be exhausted, to have become weak like unto gruel Tbr.

**tük-työl tüü-kröök** s. a spec. of fern, spec. of Nephrodium.

**tük-dum** s. 1. a tadpole (Gyrinus), tüü-dum-sä tüü-sim püül-nön the tadpole’s tail has dropped off; tüü-duül the first form of tadpole; 2. big stomach, a person with large stomach with a st. like a tadpoles body with legs like its tail.

**tük-dyäm** s. a small spec. of black ant, tüü-fyiil t.-d.

**tük-dyär** s. the fish insect so destructive to books and papers.

**tük-düm** etc. see under di, dim.

**tük-dyöl** s. first form that tadpole take, a young tadpole, see tüü-dum.

**tük-nöm** see under nöm; tüü-nöl see nöl.

**tük-pät** s. the knee, t.-p. tüü-lum id., tüü-pät tsäk vb. to kneel; tüü-pät küm-lok pöt s. the knee-pan, patella, tüü-pät küm-lok pöt cít vb. to split the patella, a mode of punishment, by which criminals were lamed for life; tüü-pät ka-löö s. the condyle; tüü-pät tyaö s. the joint of knee.

**tük-pi** s. n. of tree, Pithecolobium dulce, t.-p. küm nyök P. geminum.

**tük-pü** explet. of tüü-gro, tüü-gro s. evil spirit P.

**tük-puën** s. the shoulder, tüü-puën-ka bù vb. to carry on shoulder, tüü-puën tük s. the shoulder-blade, scapula.

**tük-püm-fo**, tüü-püm-fo, tüü-püm-fo and tüü-püm-fo s. a spec. of owl, acc. Je. 124. W. R. 205: “kashì-op tak-püm” Syriniun nivicolum (a hooting owl), W. ibd. “tang-püm”. Glauacidium cuculoides (a spec. owl) and “dang tang-püm” Carine brama (id.). — tüü-püm fi s. a hawk-owl M.

**tük-po** s. string, cord, sü-möö tüü-po s. rope made of the black tail of ydk, used for binding men for punishment. — ki tüü-po cotton rope; kái-ju t.-po string made from the nettle; ki-yeün t.-po string made from Boehmeria nivea; pù-čti t.-po hempen rope; de t.-po string made from the Daphne papyracea. — Tbr. for tüü q. v. iyeün zün tüü-po tüü the bond of friendship; bri t.-po tüü the bond of matrimony. — tüü-po tüü-kröök mo s. spec. of fern; tüü-po tüü-kröök küp s. another spec. of do.; tüü-po pük-jük s. n. of plant. fern-tree, Angipteris erecta R. 84.

**tüü-po kun** s. a peach-tree, Prunus persica; tüü-po pöt s. a peach.

**tüü-po fo** s. the Indian cuckoo, Cuculus micropterus M., Je. 326, W. (“tük-po”) R. 207.

**tüü-pyek** i. q. sü-pyek q. v.

**tüü-fyiil** s. an ant, enmet, tüü-fyiil tüü-dyäm s. id. small spec., tüü-fyiil tüü-dyäm jüm s. a large black ant, tüü-fyiil tüü-dyäm pür-müm s. a small ant, tüü-gar a small spec. of ant, sü-ku tüü-fyiil s. a very large spec. of ant. Some other species: ki-üm, tüü-krööl, niim-bol, tso-mitä. — tüü-fyiil pür or püm s. an ants nest.

**tüü-tyer** fo s. i. q. büm-püyl.

**tüü-báp** or tüü-báp s. a shrub. t.-b. rip s. the flower of do.

**tüü-büm, tüü-büm, tüü-büm** s. a spec. of wood-louse; fät t.-b. s. a spec. of grub-worm; a spec. of bee that makes its cells in the ground; several species: t.-b. nök, dum, pā-āyör, a-hyär.

**tüü-bo** (acc. M. the coverer. the over-
spreading deity, see tük — tük-men

*tük-bo tük-jik — tük-men

when they have 600 spec. of black snail.

* tük-bo tük-jik T. sáig-pa s. a scorpion, litly. "the chief (of noxious insects) living under stone," tük-bo tük-jik tük-sim s. the tail of scorpion, tük-bo tük-jik a-lim sting of sc., tük-bo tük-jik a-lim tát to sting; tük-bo tük-jik a-gón the claws of sc.; see dig-pa l.-j., dig-po ra-za.

tük-byá s. a sort of bracelet, worn on left arm to prevent bowstring striking wrist, tük-byá-ka bát vb. to put wrist into t.-b.; tük-byá taák id.; t.-b. ak vb. to take off do.; hü a-mlem tük-byá zón pá-byá-i là güm his face is concave like unto a tük-byá.

tük-byit s. a sort of bean, pea; some of the spec. are: ká-hla, nó-yú, cér, tün-kí, tün-kün, nüm-táu, pür-gein, dum, ban pok, süm-bryól, sım-pyit. Also tün-byit.

tük-brám or tüi-brám s. a spec. of Osbeckia, t.-br. muk s. Osbeckia crinita.

tük-brón s. the hip, tük-brón-sá jop-lá li vb. to feel pains in hip as from walking; tük-brón hrát s. the haunchbone.

tük-bryot kun s. name of shrub, t.-b. fam-blíiyik s. n. of butterfly.

tük-blí, t.-bl. rík s. a creeper, spec. Vitis, V. carnosa M.

tük-blo s. the wild plantain-tree (Musa) species of re-lín (second spec.); tük-blo hryu s. a dry leaf of tük-blo, tük-blo lóp s. the large leaf of plantain (wild), tük-blo-sá lá-hu the patiole-leaves of the wild plantain, tük-blo tá-tük s. spec. of frog. — See also tük-blo; tük-blo tük-nól a small spec. of black snail.

*tük-mát s. a spec. of fish, nó-tük-mát i. q. mát-ño, see mát, mút (vb. to blow).

tük-már-kuñ s. n. of tree, spec. of Albizzia.

tük-már-fo or túk-mós-r-fo s. n. of bird, spec. of Musicipa M.

tük-mar s. a leopard, Felis leopards, see mar.

tük-men or tük-men s. the white ant when they have obtained their wings, the flying white ant, spec. Termes; tük-men fam-blíiik s. a brown butterfly.

tük-mo (see also kút-mo cfr. T. rkun-ma) s. theft, stealing, tük-mo-síi fam stolen goods, tük-mo bi so vb. to lay a charge against another of theft; tük-mo mat vb. to steal, to thieve, tük-mo mat-bo s. a thief; tük-mo team vb. to accuse another of theft, also to prove the charge see bi nyót; tük-mo zák vb. to be robbed; tük-mo pum s. an arrant; tük-mo fyín(-bo) s. a robber. a bandit, tük-mo fyán mat vb. to rob. tük-mo fyín pún s. a band of robbers, tük-mo fyín-sá ne s. a cave of thieves, tük-mo fyán-pán s. a chief of robbers.

tük-mót zo s. a spec. of zo (rice).

tük-rám i. q. tá-krám.

tük-rel 1. i. q. tün-hril q. v.; 2. acc. W. "tak-rál" s. n. of a bird, roller, Coracias affinis; "tak-rál vong" Eurystomus orientalis R. 205.

tük-tsól i. q. tüp-sól q. v.

tük-zák buk s. a spec. (the best) of yam, called also pà-zók buk.

tük-zóón, t.-z. tün-gút or tüi-zóón s. a spec. of white pumpkin tüi-zóón tüi-gút: applied to a naked child with only a belt suspended from shoulder t.-z. yva.

tük-lüm an explet. to tük-pát.


tük-són bu s. a spec. of caterpillar.

tük-sól bu s. the intestinal worm, Ascaris lumbricoïdes. — tük-sól kun s. n. of tree spec.Echinocarpus; tük-sól rík n.of creeper.

tük-sí kun s. n. of tree with white flowers.

tük-o-val acc. W. "tak-ó-val" s. n. of bird, Dryonastes coerulatus.

tün pref. 1. i. q. tá- and tük — q. v. See under kam, kal, kul, kyai, kyōp, kyöld, krán, krón, klak, klok, gan, gap, gar, gen, gip, gop, góp, gór, gyal, gyöp, groi, gryam, gryuk, gryón, györp, gli, cöp, cö, jám, jama, jám, jil, jek, jóm, nyér, ták, tek, fón, fya, fyók, dún, dün, dór, dór, nóm, nóm, nóm, nóm, nóm, pup, psyuk, fri, frót, bám, bar, bal, bón, brón, brón,
-tün—tün-kuń

blyóń, mát, myük, tsóng ( tüön), yár, yál, yon, hop ( káp), hop, hón, kúań, la, tüń, leyé, eyén, sán, sîp, su, soń, són, śán, śń, śun, śéń, sör, ip, iyél, iyén, iyón, iyók; — 2. reduplic. tüń-tün fr. tüń etc. — 3. incorr. for tüń, tüń.-

-tün postp. -t-šún see -šún.

tün 1. a-tün s. the cushion of hand, the heel of foot see tüń; kà-tün, toń-tün.

tün 2. T. tüń or fr. tüń 3. vb. to fall, generally applied by L.’s to children a-pap-pa i i tüń-nón-śo take care! child you will fall! tüń-i-i beware, you will fall!

tün 3. onom. redupl. tüń tüń sound of running, to tüün tüün di dyüt who is coming running?


tün-ku muk s. n. of a plant.

tün-kuń or tüń-kuń tüń-lu s. a rainbow; tüń-kuń diü a r. to appear (litly. “to stand”); tüń-kuń diün-śy there is a rainbow; tüń-kuń-plà to make it’s appearance; tüń-kuń ya (or gål) nón the r. has disappeared. — tüń-kuń tä-klak a circular rainbow. — tüń-kuń mit s. a water-spirit, tüń-kuń (mit) tüń-la mit s. nymphs, i. q. yet tüün-kuń mit; tüün-kuń mit zák to suffer under displeasure of t.-k. spirit, to have fever; yet tüün-kuń mit má vb. to pray or solicit the good influence of t.-k. mit while the yet fish-trap is set. — variegated colours, tüün-kuń tük-byit s. a spec. of bean; — t.-k. tam-blyák s. a spec. of butterfly; — t.-k. düm rip s. coloured, bordered cloth; t.-k. düm rip wák vb. to make do.; — t.-k. núm-dák s. variegated grain of the n.-d.; — t.-k. rik s. Basella alba; t.-k. bi s. the leaves of B. a used as vegetable. see künk-zom; — t.-k. lóp s. an ornamented shield made of plaited cane.

tün-ko incorr. for tän-ko q. v.

tün-kyón 1. incorr. for tän-nyöm q. v.

tün-kyón 2. s. the stick-insect, see müń-kyón, tük-nyöm.

tün-krón s. floor of house, li tüün-krón.

tün-król adj. longlegged.

*tün-gān or tüń-ɡōn T. steń-kań s. an upper room.

tün-gan i. q. rū-gan q. v.

tün-gil muń: “tingilmung” s. a thar of the L. people H. H. Rlsley, Tribes 2. 88.

tün-gǘt s. a pumpkin, Cucurbita pepo.

tün-gǘt rik s. the pumpkin-creepers; tüń-güt zónı pumpKinlike; spec.: tüń-zónı tüń-gǘt; jón-gó.

tün-gün 1. i. q. tüń-frí see frí; 2. s. a bamboo plank (bamboo with the outer part shaved off and the inner part pressed by beating etc. out into a plat surface).

tün-gón rik s. n. of creeper, Roydsia M.

tün-gyeń s. a bamboo, used as a drinking vessel.

tün-gren s. a cloven foot, hoof, i. q. toii-gren, tüün-gren ik vb. to spread out hoof as cow when on uneven ground.

tün-gryók see tüń-nyöm.

tün-glu s. the n. of a tree Bombax ceiba, B. malabaricum; also n. of a hill, bearing that name: tüń-glu hlo NW. of Darjeeling; — t.-g. buk s. a spec. Arum. — tüń-glu mık vun s. giddiness from biliousness, t.-g. m.-v. tü vb. to suffer from do. supposed to be the effect of the Bombax tree.

tün-či tüün-krók s. a spec. of fern; tüün-či also a spec. of pea.

tün-čen i. q. mar-čen rip q. v.

tün-jí móń s. a spec. millet.

tün-jiń s. applied to the shrew species, t.-j. ká-li a spec. of small squirrel, Scirrus macrourus.

tün-jił kuń i. q. nū-jil-kuń.

tün-jer see jer; tüün-jer kuń s. n. of tree Picrosma javanica; — tüün-jer ńo mát s. spec. of fish; — tüün-jer wun s. overclouded weather; — tüün-jer lāń s. talk, mica; — tüün-jer vi s. spec. of small noisy cicada.
tűn-dān s. a sort of basket, reticule.

tűn-dām s. a peculiar spec. of fungus like the half of a rdo-rje with highly offensive smell like rotten meat, spec. Agaricus.

tűn-dar s. a drum, tűn-dar lūn-miū id., tűn-dar pā-tiū s. the stick; tűn-dar jāp vb. to roll drum, to beat a rolling sound; tűn-dar būk vb. to beat d., tűn-dar būk-bo s. a drummer.

tűn-dīṅ bīk s. a spec. of coleopterous insect, Calandra.

tűn-dōk for tān-dōk, tűn-dōk q.v., tān-dōk mat vb. to serve, to assist, to benefit, see tān.

Tűn-dyār s. a cricket, the house-c., Gryllus domesticus; tűn-dyār pā-lyān s. a large spec. of c., tűn-dyār mī-lōp-ka the c. on the hearth. — tűn-dyār rip s. a bush, spec. of Hydrangea, the smell of the leaves and flowers is said to poison and frighten away the crickets from the houses and for this purpose they are sometimes spread in houses.

tűn-dyu s. 1. a jew’s harp, tűn-dyu lōp vb. to play on do., 2. a spec. of spider, zo tűn-dyu.

Tűn-dyen s. 1. a small spec. of squirrel, Sciurus maclellandii, 2. i.q. tűn-dyen applied to a spec. cowitch, tā-kryōp t.-d. spec. of small cowitch.

Tűn-dyōn i.q. tűn-gryōn s. a large basket.

Tűn-nūm fo ăyōk rīk see fo nūm f. o. r. Tűn-pū i.q. tam-pū s. cowrie, money.

Tűn-bām, tűn-būm see tūk-būm.

Tűn-ban explet. to tūk-ăyāl, t.-ō. t.-b.-mo the fire-queen Tbr.

Tűn-bīk s. time, season, lū-ro tűn-bīk all times, all seasons, hence every one, every person.

Tűn-būm ēf lak rīk s. a creeper, the roots, used sometimes as ferment for chi.

Tűn-būm pā-la s. a spec. of Alpinia: acc. M. also a spec. of zo (rice).

Tűn-bo 1. adj. compact, compact-shaped, square, opp. to pūn-fyet oblong; lī tűn-bo a square-shaped house; — 2. s. a box of bamboo or other material for holding rice etc., containing about two frī q.v.; tūk tūk tűn-bo s. a hat-box; — tűn-bo tek s. a similar box but smaller; — in its s. as a measure is used metly. for constant supply, blessing: jer tűn-bo kūm tűn-bo a m. of gold and silver, said when a daughter is born as she will be a blessing to the parents and bring industry and marriage-portion to the house. — tűn-bo bīk (fr. 1?) a noose-slip for catching fish; tī-br būc vb. to set the noose-slip.

Tűn-bōm rip s. a bush.

Tűn-brap s. a spec. of tam-bōk sop Amomum; kā-la t.-b. a spec. A.; — tűn-brap pā-tī s. a spec. of reed, Scythalia; — tűn-brap pū-la i.q. tűn-būm pā-la.


Tűn-brum kuṅ s. n. of tree, t.-b. muk s. n. of plant; t.-b. rīk s. n. of a creeper. Celastrus monosperma.

Tűn-bret fo s. uñ t.-br. fo s. a spec. of egret.

Tűn-fim rīk s. a spec. of creeper, Piper betel.

Tűn-fyum nyōm s. a n. of grass with large leaf, spec. of pūr-fyet; — tűn-fyum dor s. a spec. boletus (edible); — tűn-fyum fo s. n. of bird.

Tűn-fram s. n. of plant.

Tűn-mel pōt s. a melon, a musk-melon. uñ tūn-mel pōt a water-melon.

Tűn-rām incorr. for tā-nrem.

Tűn-līn s. Coix lacryma, Jobs tears kundap tűn-līn.

Tűn-suṅ s. a stockade, acc. W. n.pr. of a L. village.

Tűn-sop kuṅ s. a tree, Wightia tinctoria.

Tűn-sōt kuṅ i.q. sūn-sōt k. s.spec.of Ficus.
tūn-ši acc. Hooker 2, 45 “tingschi” Taxus bacata.

tūn-šin kuŋ s. a pine-tree acc. Hooker 2, 45 Pinus excelsa. see duŋ-ši.

tūn-sūn dān incorr. f. pau-š. d. q. v.

tūn-á i. q. núŋ a-rík q. v.

tūn-í i. q. tam-i s. n. of plant.

tūn-ōn a large spec. of drone.

tūt, a-tūt s. the knuckles of hand: (a)-ki tūt, the hoof as of horse, goat, cow etc.: on foū tūt, să-ar tūt.

*tūt see under tū.

*tūn i. q. *tūt q. v.

-tūn 1. acc. M. Gr. postp. of neg. imper., when preceeded by a vb. ending in the final t forms with the preceeding mā- (q. v.) a neg. imp. e. c. mā-mat-tūn i. q. mā-mat-nūn. — 2. also for -nūn postp. of the agents (instrument.) preceeded by a final t as a-lūt-tūn i. q. a-lūt-nūn [more correctly: the n of -nūn 1., 2. is changed into t by optional assimilation].

tūn- reduplic. of tyen, dan, dūn, dōn, dyān etc., see also tā-, tūk-, tūn-, tūm-; e. c. tūn-tyen-bo adj. short and stout as person; tūn-dyān-lā adv. sickly, infirm.

*tūn i. q. tān, T. dōn; tūn-dōk i. q. tān-dōk etc., see under tān.

*tūn T. stun(-pa), see also tūn, vb. to agree, to be at peace, to be in harmony, sū gō yo gūn őy-sūn s.-mo-sōn-sā mā-tūn-ne for the J.’s have no dealings with the S.s J.; yūk nún gūn-nā-tūn-lā nyip-o the priest all came to one conclusion P.; tūn-lā bām vb. to live at peace; tūn-lā mat vb. to make reconciliation; — tūn-yām-bo s. a conciliator. — a-tūn s. peace, explet. to a-ćōm q. v.

*tūn-če T. rten and čas (a thing presented) s. a present, tūn-če nōn vb. to give a present.

*tūn-jó (possibly from T. gtan-du) ever, always, tūn-jó-nūn always, constantly, ever; t.-j.-n.-bām-bo s. a constant, permanent resident.

tūn-ret fo s. a spec. of bird.

tūn-rot s. a vine, Vitis; a grape: tūn-rot pót id.; tūn-rot rük s. the v.-creeper; tūn-rot šiū s. a vineyard.

tūp reduplic. of dup, tūp-dup-lā i. q. tuk-dup-lā; tūp-dup-lā sūp-sūp-lā adv. closed, confined.

*tūp T. gtub(-pa), btub(-pa), see also: tūp vb. 1. to be able, to be good, convenient, fit for; tūp-pā T. btub-bo it is good; mā-tūp-ne it is not good; to be right; 2. to assent, to please, to will, to wish. mā-tūp-ne not to wish; a-do tūp-ka nyī gūn būk-kū-o kū-sū-ka līyēt mā-nyī-ne you may if you like beat it is all one to me, mā-rō do tūp-sā nyī gūn mā-do-ne if they please themselves never mind, hū dit mā-tūp-ne he refuses to come. 3. s. pleasure, will.

*tūp T. gtub(-pa) vb. t. to mince small, to cut in small pieces, mān tūp vb. to cut meat.

tūm 1. redupl. of tyūm, dūm, dām q. v. 2. prefix incorr. for tūn-, tōk-, tā- q. v.

tūm affixed to a-ķi implies to be without any necessaries, to have nothing at all, kā tūm ūm-nōn-ne to have no ban or any necessary of life.

*tūm T. btum(-ba) vb. to cling to tree as creeper, to climb as climbing plant, to embrace kuŋ-rīk kuŋ-ka tūm-bām. — tūm-bo s. a climber.

tūm-hyor adj. white applied chiefly to birds; hūk t.-h. a white fowl.

tūr- pref. i. q. tā- 1.; see under klak, gap, gōn, ūm, jam, jōu (juu), dù, fam, fyaːn, mōm, zūt, hlet, vōp, vok, ūp, ūm, um; also incorr. for tūr-.

tūr 1. see tūr (to be diffused). 2. see tār to prop, to support.

tūr, tūr-rā tūr-rā lukewarm as water, also mild warmth of weather, so t.-rā t.-rā a weather to be mildly w., wū t.-rā t.-rā hru lukewarm water, wū t.-rā t.-rā i w. to simmer.

tūr-nām (i. q. tā-ńram), tūr-nyōn dor, tūr-šep dor, tūr-mum-dor four spec. of tree-fungus (boletus), edible.

tūr-čā s. a spec. of small mushroom;
tūr-či dor—tūr-ayen

tūr-či tūr-tān s. spec. of mushrooms (larger, edible). tūr-či tūr-tān kāp s. applied to a child who does not know its own parents, who sprouts up of itself like a mushroom, a wayward child like a fungus without any cultivation and different from other vegetation.

tūr-či dor s. a spec. of tree-fungus (edible), làn t.-č. d. another spec. on ground.

tūr-jē, tār-jē s. a small sort of bell worn as ornament, t.-ji tūr-bum s. tinkling bells.

tūr-tān see tūr-či.

tūr-či tūr-tān kāp s. applied to a child who does not know its own parents, who sprouts up of itself like a mushroom, a wayward child like a fungus without any cultivation and different from other vegetation.

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tūr-tān see tūr-či.

Not.e.

IV. 96. 1. Appendix.

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*tūl (see ta, tal etc.) adv. above, upper, high, upwards. tūl nūn vb. to go upwards. tūl bo (-re) s. the upper; tūl mo s. inhabitants of upper country. tūl mo tūl mo the upper and lower people; tūl lyañ the upper country, the high-land.

tūl-lā adv. above, upwards. tūl-lā nūn vb. to go upwards; a-do fyūt-re hū-do tam-cān-ka a-myal hyāp-sān-ka tūl-lā nōn dyāt thy father-in-law goeth up (to T.) to shear his sheep. i. tūl-lā tūl-lā adv. far and high above. tūl-lā tūl-lā lāt nōn to return upwards.

tūl kōn or tūl yun adv. upwards.

kūm tūl adv. backwards, the head turned back, kūm tūl-ka byi vb. to give back-wards, k. t.-ka nāk vb. to look b.; k. t. rāyāk dam vb. to tie (hands) behind back.

tū 1. vb. n. to be callous. hardened, to be indifferent, to be apathetic, a-bo-nūn būk-ba tū-nōn-ne his father used to beat him, he has become hardened to blows. a-nyor tu vb. to hear but not attend to, to be deaf to, a-lāt ti a-nyo tu vb. to be haughty and regardless: a-mo mak-bo hū mā-hyāp-ne tū-nōn-ne when his mother died, he did not cry, he had become callous.

tū 2. vb. n. to become mouldy, pūrmo tu to become mouldy.


*tū 4. T. bdud s. evil spirit, tu klōn vb. to cause evil spirit to enter person. see tu.

*tū 5. T. dus s. time, season, see to: tū-tsāt or freq. to-tšāt T. dus-tiād s. period of time, season, time, tū-tsāt tī the time is come; tū-tsāt mā-fi-nāi tēt mā-mak-mi tō will not die till (his) time arrives: tū-tsāt mūk tet till time expires: tēk tēt; tū-tsāt si-ta-lā ever, eternal: tu-tšāt-ka at the time. a-re tu-tšāt-ka at this time, o-re tu-tšāt-ka at that time; tu-tšāt tu-tšāt-ka at times, sometimes.

*tu-tāu also tū-tāu T. dus-rēis s. calculations, accounts, tu-tāu kyōp vb. to take accounts.
tuk 1. acc. Hook. 2, 7 “took” Hydnocarpus.

2. vb. to be white, applied to marks on forehead, as on horse, also to eyes as light eyes of Europeans; a-mil k-tuk i. q. see tuk.

a-tuk s. a white mark on forehead of pigs, mön a-tuk a pig marked with white forehead.

-tuñ postp. of the vb., it forms an imperfect subjunctive tense M. Gr. 51. yo mā go nā gāõ go-nūm a-yum li-tuñ if it were not so, I would have certainly told you; ēśu gō yo gāõ kā-yu lyaõ a-tā-ka mak-šin len mi-zār-mo-sān-sā vyet mat-tuñ-re rju-tuñ for it had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness Ex.

tuñ 1. vb. to rest on stick, pā-tuñ tuñ; pā-tuñ s. a thick stick, a walking stick, a staff; pā-no-sā pā-tuñ ve lāñ-bo-sān the kings ministers are his staff.

*tuñ 2. T. duĩ Skt. saãkha s. 1. a conch, a shell esp. Turbinella rapa; tuñ māt vb. to blow the shell; tuñ-sī tam-čāu s. a shell-animal, a large molusk. 2. China-porcelain; tuñ la-de a China or crocking-ware-plate; tuñ-len du to be whiter than porcelain; tuñ tōn s. anything very white or pure Tbr.: milk, a virgin. See also tuñ-yāñ under yāñ.

tuñ-kūt see toñ-kūt.

tuń acc. W. 64 “tūn” vb. to heap or rise up, adj. a-tūn upper, above, tun-kōn the upper direction; mārō a-tūn applied to the people of Tibet; riñ a-tūn the Tibetan language.

tup, a-tup s. os femoris, os humeris, tup brōõ tīk s. the head of the os femoris, mān tup the flesh on do. or the fl. and bones of do.; tā-lāk tup the thigh or thigh-bone of frog; see under tā-lāk.

tum (obsol. when uncompounded) s. time, season, tum tūr-zūt mā-lun-nā pa-ka time of daybreak had appeared; tum lōñ-yūk čo lem at time of writing and reading give your attention, attention to be abstracted from the subject; expl. to num a year M. 137.

tur vb. 1. to flow back, to flow towards the source from whence it came uñ tur; 2. Tbr. i. q. dop q. v. M. 132.

tul tul short, stamped as tail tūk-šām tul tul. See also tul 2.

1. a particle which affixed gives a potential mood, may, might, would etc. M. Gr. 92. see also pu; tā-sē tiu-re: “a-lāñ go sū-ba nōn-Ła rju te” yān sak-sūn-yam-o i. q. a-lāñ “go sū-ba nōn pu” yo sūk-sūn-yam-o P.; sū-lom mat-sāń-Ła rju te what may be the best to be done; ēśu kā te what is it, what may be the matter; ēśu mat-tuñ go te what might he have done; a-re ēśu nūi te what may this be; ēśu mat go a-dom a-lāñ ryak mā-kūn-nā te why cannot I follow you now; nā-han hū kūsūm jīyok-tsa te yān sak-sūn-yam-o he (i.e. Padmasambhava) thought: he must first salute me P.: kūt-mo mat-te yān frāmlān jīm-sā ian sitting on thorns trembling for a fear of theft; — with sāţ: to be done, up to, thus far, yet, ēśu gō yo gāõ o-tet sāi-te iyoana-mūm tsān-dōi-Ła mā-tap-ne for J. was not yet cast into prison J.

2. vb. to fidget with, to move about idly as hand, fingers, to rattle as tongue, a-kā te to keep one hand in motion, a-boi te to keep one’s tongue rattling, to jaw; — te-te (soothing a baby) take take, see pū-pat under pat.

3. T. steos s. the basis of pillar, the lintel of door, see *kōń-te (footstool T. rkañ-steos), *sap-te; *siū-te the foundation of anything.

*T. dad(-pa) (vb. to believe, s. faith). *te ien ill faith, dishonour, disgrace; *te-bo T. dad-pa (faith, creed) used by L.’s as respect, honour, loyalty, te-bo mat vb. to place faith in, to respect, to honour, as čo-bo to his lama’s. — *te-mā T. dad-mos s. reverence, veneration, te-mā mat vb. to revere, to venerate, to adore, to worship.

*T. de; *te-jin T. de-bśin in L. used in sense 1. of one’s own accord, 2. after the manner; te-jin bām-bo s. an independent person; te-jin lōm vb. to walk
for one's own pleasure, without any particular object, te-jin mā-rō do mak vb. to die a natural death; sā-na te-jin zo vb. to eat after the manner of bear.

te-ten juk rīn fo to the yellow-bellied blue magpie, Urocissa flavirostris; acc. Je.2,310 "tying-jong-rajing".

tek 1. (see also tik, tek, tye and tek) vb. to be finished, to be ended (as day, month) acc. W. 74 gone see rūm tek; — sī-iyak tek the day when funeral obsequies are completed; sī-iyak a-tek a-teka ḳyok mat mā-yā-nē days on which is not proper to work: they are the 4th and 8th day after death of month to pack up, to put up, to put into, to tek-bo s.

sequies are completed to do service, to serve.

a-tek kic(-pa) to pack up, to put up, to put into, to tek han vb. or tek han mat vb. to attend upon, to assist P.; tek han-(mat)-bo s. an attendant, a servant; J. — a-tek or a tek a-han vb. or a-tek a-tek a han vb. to serve, to serve.

dar tek s. a god, a good man.

te 3. I. vb. t. T. teg(-pa), *tegs(-pa) to pack up, to put up, to put into, to keep, to prepare, to put by as into safe, to deposit, a-tek-ku tek to put by into safe, on cupboard etc.; hon. i. q. L. lap to bury full tek, Ṽi-zū tek to bury a corpse J. M. — tek vb i. q. tek I; tek tōm-bo a place for laying by anything, a repository, a cupboard. — tek nyin vb. to preserve, tek nyin to id., hu-nūn tan a-ṛṛ kā-sū Ṽi-n tek tek-śiin sī-iyak tet tek nyin to against the day of my burying hath she kept this J. — tek lōn vb. to keep, to preserve, hō-nūn kūn-ĉāi a-ryum iō-sānte tek lōn-bam thou hast kept the good wine until now J.

a-tek s. a safe, depository; burying.

II. s. bowl, a small bamboo-holder for food, tek vam "a scooped-out holder", a wooden bowl, a bamboo-holder; tūn-bo tek i. q. pā-tek. — pā-tek s. a vessel or holder for anything, uṁ pā-tek s. a water-holder, nūm pā-tek s. an oil-vessel, zo pā-tek s. a rice-holder; i. q. doī, doī-mo.

tek 4. tūn-tek, tūn-tek i. q. tūn-tek s. a bamboo-cap.

*tek 5. T. rdegs(-pa to beat) vb. t. to knock against, to stumble against i. q. gok; to ram a stake; obs. tam tek bi feminam subigere; — tek-bo s. a stumbling-block, an obstacle.

*tek 6. T. *degs(-pa, see tek 1.) vb. to lift up, to raise, to support, to exalt pī-no pūn-di tek to exalt king and queen; to weigh sōn tek (with scales); byōm tek to mark out (field), to commence. — tī kuṁ tek great-great-great grandfather; tek-nil s. progenitors. founders of a race.

tek bār mik zo s. a spec. rice (zo).

ten 1. vb. t. I. to cut square or even as end of post etc., to circumcise, cōk-fun tēn (he) was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin G. — a-teu adj. divided, cut off, s. incision. — H. edge of precisce sī-gör tēn. See also tiū.

*ten 2. T. stea adv. above, tei tok s. an upper story of house.

*ten-sō incorr. for tiū-sō.

tet I. vb. t. to place a mark so as to be able to recognize place, H. s. a mark, a sign, a token. a scar of wound. ċō-ka tet kyōp or fo vb. to place a mark in book; ċō tet s. a bookmark: kuī-ka tet mat vb. to make a mark on tree to recognize place or as sign for it to be cut down; lōn-ka tet fo or kyōp vb. to place a mark to recognize road.

tet, tyet vb. to flee. to run away, to desert. tet nōn to run away, tet kōn vb. to put to flight. to let flee; tet-bo s. a deserter, one who flees, a fugitive: mī-zir-sō pī-no-ka lok-re tyet nōn yūn dūn-nū-i-sū ... and it was told the king of E. that the people fled Ex.

tet (also tyet and tyet) particle: till.

until, thus many, thus far. so much, see under a (a-tet). o (a-tet). sō (sō-tet); kū tet as much as possible, yūt tet for a moment, momentarily, a-bo tet a-küp mā-zuk-ne the child is not as good as the
father; yī tet sak-cīn mā-kū-ne as far as my knowledge of the matter goes, it is not so or I cannot recollect it as such; sā-rōn tet mā-sī-ne have not seen it up to day; nāk tet mū-sī-ne not to be seen within sight; li tet tōm mū-ga-ne as far as evidence goes, there is no proof; tā-iyan tet mā-zūn-ne it is not so (cold) as last year; go līt mā-dī-nā tet hō mū-no-nūn do not go until my return. See  nyi dök.

*tet-mo* T. ltad-mo s. spectacle, show, play, theatre; a wonder Ex.; tet-mo či T. ltad-mo gzigs (-pa) vb. to behold to look at a show, tet-mo nāk id.; tet-mo nyāt vb. to show a spectacle, a wonder.

ten 1. vb. n. to be short; adj. short; vb. t. to shorten i. q. ten-byi vb.; tōn ten-nōn to have leg become short; a-so ten-nōn muscles to be shrunk up.

*ten* 2. 1. T. bstan(-pa); *su-n-ten* (incorr.: su-n-tyin) T. gsun-bstan s. commandments. — *pe-ten* T. dpe-ten s. a precept, a moral doctrine; apologue. — *tem-po*, tem-bo also incorr. tyem-bo T. bstan-ba s. law, rule, doctrine, regulation, government, sūn-gye tem-bo s. the Buddhist religion; tem-bo tsam vb. c. c. -ka to rule Gen. tem-bo tsik vb. to establish a law, a government; t-bo-sā kō s. the order of government.

2. T. rten s. a hold, a support; representative *sān-ten* T. sems-ten a r. of the will or mind; a visible representation; *ku-ten* T. sku-rten a statue, a figure; abode, residence, *hla-ten* T. hla-rten s. an idol, shrine; a symbol, token; *lu-ten* T. lu-n-rten s. prognostication, prophesy; tem-bre T. rten-brel s. omen, sign, auspices, t-b. a-ryun good effect, adj. auspicious, t-b. a-jiun evil effect, adj. inauspicious, t-b. nye-wūn-sā sut evil tidings. — T. rten(-pa) vb. to depend, to rely on, s. that which supports, that which holds, lōm ten vb. to guide, to instruct, in L. used in s. of direction sā-lem ten whither (is he going).

*a-ten* adj. permanent, fixed, settled, established, a-ten bam-bo s. a permanent settler, one who resides always in the same place, mlo a-ten s. a fixture; lōm a-ten s. an established road, public road.

tep 1. incorr. for tyeep q. v.

tep 2. vb. 1. to dam up water uñ tep, dynuk tep spittle to collect in mouth; 2. s. a contrivance for catching fish by stopping up the water forming a fall and placing nets thereon; tep tsōk vb. to catch fish lit. to guard as they fall over the current formed by t.

*tem* T. tem(-pa) full, see also ltam-pa) in L. vb. t. 1. to stuff as mouth, basket, 2. to fill to the mouth (as piṅ), 3. n. to be stuffed up, to be bound, to be costive as bowels; tā-bāk tem; pā-hoī tem nōn hole to be filled up; tem-sān mōn s. binding medicine; confused with tem q. v. fit tem-lā zuk.

a-ten s. stuffing, thrusting into, pressing into.

*tem-po*, iem-bo see under ten 2. 1.

*tem-pōn* also tam-pōn T. tem-po M. s. 1. a threshold, 2. flights of steps.

tem-bār (a-)kuā s. n. of a tree, Xanthoxylum achanthopodium; mūn-gu t-b. s. another spec. i. q. sā-fi rīk q. v.; t-b. nyōk s. n. of a large shrub Skimmia laureola.

*tem-bre* see ten 2. 2.

tem-geyn fo s. acc. Je. 2. 259 a spec. flowerpecker, Ixulus occipitalis ("tem-geyn-pho").

*ter* 1. T. gter s. treasures, hidden treasures, the treasures of the earth, neter-sā lyan s. a place of hidden treasure, ter ran-bo ma-ra muī Māra as guardian of treasures P.; ter-sā mlo used in sense of all the works of God: rūm-sā ter the blessings of God.

ter 2. s. a spec. kingfisher, Halcyon coromandelicus. W., R. 205. See also sūn-kyān pā-lān.

tel 1. i. q. tyil see under tul.

tel 2. (see also tel) vb. n. to be ended, to be finished, to terminate; tel-bo s. the end, the final. — a-tel s. the end, the extremity, the horizon. a-tel lyan s. the
confines of a country, the frontier; rūn a-tel the end of speaking, čo a-tel the end of a book, li a-tel the extremity of a house.

to 1. adv. (see also tā) up there, up, above; to to high above, there; to tu high above; to-bu there above (distant) less definite than to-bi there above (near); to-o there above; to-lon upwards, straight upwards M. 73. — to-re adj. s. that above, that up there. See tōn 2.

to 2. pron. rel. interr. who, which, what; it is sometimes used for things as well as persons, sūn-mūt pūm-byōn to čoń-niń-gō the wind or the clouds which is the swifter; to-ka to whom, whom, to-ka-lā 1. whom, whomsoever; 2. any one, every one, to-ka-li mā-tiyan-ne it has happened to no one; to-ka-lā vyāt gān liyet mā-nyin-ne ask whomsoever you please, nothing to me; to-ka-lā sā-re gat-re to every one what he wanted; to kā-ku là mā-nōn-ne kā-ka nōn-išo tho' he may have escaped others he shall not escape me; lit. into whomsoever he may not have gone (or fallen) he shall into mine. to-nūn from whom, who, to-nūn-lā mat-bo mā-nyin-ne without cause: to-nūn to-ka pōn yā là mat-tā-o do mutual service let every one do good one to another; — to-lā every one, every body. to-lā mā-nyin-ne no one, no body, there is no one, to-lā mā-ši-ne no one has seen, tyōl to-lā mā-lōn-ne mat-tūn bring no one along with him; — to-sā whose. to-sā a-kirp whose child, to-sā a-kirp gūn-ā lá ho šu mat-sān-go what business is it of yours whose child I am; to-sā yāi go-rūn whosesoever it may be; to-sā-re whoever, whatsoever; to-sā re li-wūn-re whatsoever any one may say; — to gūn-nā whatsoever, anyone, every one. to gān-li whoever; to go-rūn whoever, whatsoever, anyone; to zāi like whom; to lyaś with whom, along with whom.

*to 3. T. dos s. baggage, burden, to bu vb. to carry b., to būn-bo s. a carrier of burden, to-bo s. a porter; — to ka s. a piece of wood fixed in baskets etc. to strengthen the framework.

to 4. see jān to, negat. jān mā-to-ne.
to 5. see čōk-to a flat tomb.

*to 6. T. rtogs(-pa) vb. to understand, to know, see under nau to, tūn to.

*to-dāt T. dōd (equivalent) s. equality, uniformity M. 138; kāt tet to-dāt mat vb. to do as much as one is capable of: to-dāt tak vb. to equal, to reach to; to-dāt mā-tak-ne it is not equal to.

*to-mo T. dor-ma s. pantalons, drawers, to-mo dt vb. to take off drawers, to-mo šāk vb. to put on drawers.

*to-tsū s. account, to-tsū khyōp vb. to take account, as of money, to call a person, to account as for actions. See also tu-taś.

*to-bhāt frequ. incorr. for tu-bhāt q. v.

*to-bōn T. lto and tān s. a companion, a fellow-lodger.

*to-rå J. i. q. tārō q. v.

tok 1. vb. 1. to be respectful, mā-tok-nā li to speak disrespectfully.

tok 2. vb. to sound wrongly. to have impediment in speech. to speak wrongly, to mispronounce; to be out of time as voice from cold.

tok 3. T. dog vb. to be narrow; to be too small to obtain (as box), to be obstructed as road (see tok 2?); to be in distress, to be in difficulty.

*tok 4. T. rtog(-pa) vb. to judge. try, prove, examine, riń tok to investigate an affair.

*tok 5. T. dogs(-pa) vb. to fear tok nyon; s. danger, fear, dread for, a dangerous crisis, tok-ka tī vb. to reach a dangerous cr.; tok-bo dot vb. to recover fr. danger, to remove cause of dread. See under nam.

*tok 5. T. tag(-pa) vb. to pull out, to pull up as roots, to extract.

tok s. the head, Hooker 2, 33; the top of anything, top-ornament etc.; the chief, the great. tok pā-no the great king; tok tā-lyā di the chief of waters; tok ni-lī nā-zōn nyo the great goddess of procreation; tāk-tok (abbrev. also tok in comp.) the neck, tok liś s. the cervical
vertebra; tük-tok čák s. id.; tük-tok tiǐ vb. to cut off head with one stroke, to behead, to decapitate, tük-tok-ka ti vb. to be at point of death Tbr.; tük-tok-ku čák vb. to be dead Tbr.

tok 6. s. a vessel for ghi mér tok; — púi-tok (see tek) a bamboo-platter, a wooden platter.

a-tok s. the red Rhododendron a-tok kuň; a-tok mót the white Rh.

*toň 1. num. T. stoň thousand J., see ha-zar; *toň-hóňk T. stoň-prak id., tó̂n-nyát 2000, toň-kat-sā kú-ti 1010, toň-gyó a hundred thousand.

*toň 2. (T. dôň gone) to be extinct, as race; to be obsolete, as word; a-gyit toň-nón race or family to be extinct; riũ toň-nón language to be extinct; tük toň-nón word to be obsolete.

*toň 3. T. stón(-pa) 1. empty, void; unpopulated, uninhabited, žet toň T. žet-stón void of strength, nyót toň an open place for cultivation, toň-só T. toň-sa 1. an open place of ground, t-só sát vb. to make a clearance, to clear a space of ground from trees; 2. n. pr. of a lake below sů-toň; — toň čêt T. toň čad (a broken pledge) an empty, void contract, toň čêt mat vb. to forget; čet-toň T. čad-stón a void contract. — 2. broad, as road toň lóm or lóm toň s. a highroad, a highway T. toň lam. — toň-lem straight in direction of.

^toň 4. T. gtoň(-ba) 1. to let go, to depute; 2. to give, to bestow; toň čák toň fat to propitiate T., it was done chiefly by offerings of gold, silver or jewelry more than by the usual fowl-offering; 3. a fine, a compensation for man's slaughter, t. zák vb. to be fined for do.; t. čık vb. to pay do.

^toň 5. T. doň s. 1. a pit, an abyss, a profundity. toň hón s. id.; toň-dek see tain-dek the regions below tů-lypri. 2. a tube, hollow cylindrical vessel, *toň-čuí T. doň-čau s. a small tube, percussion-cup or anything of that sort, tů-kli toň the colon, great gut; 3. a granary zo toň.

(1) reduplic. sůň-toň lyůň sůň-toň zón a place full of ravines; (2) sůň-toň fyů dot to dig for deep bûk Tbr.; sůň-toň čák-sā žů lo to cork up. M.

toň 6. i. q. taũ (to bind), a-toň (a-taũ) a sheaf of corn.

(toň) 7. reduplic. sůň-toň, a-nýor sůň-toň deaf, sůň-toň tek bám to be deaf Tbr. *toň-kút s. (T. skud see kút) thread, wire, tór toň-kút s. silk-thread, jér toň-kút s. gold-wire, kîm toň-kút s. silver-wire, pún-jen toň-kút s. iron-wire, kî toň-kút s. cotton-thread.

toň tik-fo i. q. kûm-ší boň-fo, Geocichla cîtrina see under ši. M.

toň-de see under toň-de.

toň-mik s. a light repast before bedtime, zo t-m. tu-tšát supper-time.

toň-muũ n. of evil spirit, represented as an old man, toň-muũ žůk vb. to suffer under influence of t.; swellings, as cold in the eye or face etc., used to be attributed to him the victim considering he had received a blow from the staff of this mun.

*toň-ayůk T. abyũg(-pa) (to cast, to fling) s. powder Tbr. for *ze q. v. toşiıyũk óp vb. to fire off powder (as gun without bullet).

tôt vb. to be rough, to be unpolished, coarse; tot-lá adv. i. q. pů-tot-lá or pûr-tot-lá rough, rugged, unpolished M. 67; tů-fap tot vb. "to wrinkle the mouth", to grin Tbr.

top vb. to rest upon, to lean upon (lightly), to lay hands on, top-láň diů to stand with hand resting lightly on anything. See top 1.

*top T. stobs s. power, force, t-.nyim-bo s. a powerful man, a great or wealthy person.

tom, reduplic. tom-om-lá swelling, puffed out.

*tom čôt T. lto móôd s. a thanksgiving, a grace before meals, tom čôt mat vb. to render the thanksgiving; see also tam-čôt.

tor 1. vb. to run away, to flce. to
escape, to desert, tor-nôn fled, deserted. See tör, työr.

tor 2. a) Tbr. vb. to be burned as house a-do li tor nôn. b) see fyuk tor s. ambushade; fr. T. gtor(-ba)?.

tor 3. T. gtor, tor-mo T. gtor-ma s. an offering and ceremony of casting out evil spirits tor-dok T. gtor-zlog s. id.; tor-dok ryak s. ceremony of casting out evil spirits; tor-mo tôu vb. to offer offering; tor hûk s. a bag for containing the articles of o.; tor tep s. a small dish for holding oblation; tor bûm s. the vessel for holding wateroffering.

*tor-mo see to-mo.

tol, a-tol adj. heavy-rumped, slow to move, inactive, used with tōk-ček: tč. tol-bo a heavy lout.

-tō should be -tô see under ó.

tō 1 s. buttermilk. See T. dar(-ba), da-ra.

*tō 2. T. gtar(-ba) see *hrôk to T. krag gitar.

*tō 3. T. 'dogs(-pa) see kyón to s.v. kyón.

*tō 4. 1. T. rtags s. a mark, sign, token, characteristic, an evidence of, indication of, mó-sâ to the scar of wound, go-nûn a-dom klôû-nûû-sâ to a-re gûm this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee Ex.; a-kâ-sâ to a person’s mark in place of signature; a-lût-sâ to a-mem-ka plû the workings of heart are written in face; *tō tyûn (T. rtags bstan) vb. to show sign, tö tyûn-bo a mark as in order to know a thing again, a sign, a signal. — 2. T. rtags(-pa) or lîos, mik tô vb. to recognize; — 3. T. ltas s. portent, omen, prodigy tô nyo, bîk düm-pu-ka tâk-šim myîl gaûn tô gûm if a cow winds its tail round post of house, it portends evil; li düm-pu du-ba aûî gaûn tô gûm when digging a hole for house-post, if a hole is found it is ominous; so-nap-ka hîk ryaûn gaûn tô gûm if a cock crow at night it is ominous: kâ-ju yôû gaûn tô gûm if a dog howl, it is o.; hîk-môt ryaûn gaûn tô gûm if a hen crow (at all), it is a bad sign; haû-la klo gaûn tô gûm if a thunderbolt falls, it is ominous.

Deriv. (1) tôt, a-tôt s. 1. a sign, indication; móû tôt s. the indications of dream; so yû-sûû-sû tôt a sign that it will rain, so ryaûn-sûû-sû tôt a s. of good weather, 2. a ledge (as in rock làn tôt). a furrow (of earth), a step (as of stairs phû-kyû tôt), a notch (in wood) a-tôt nûû to be noted: tôt tôt hrûû vb. to go up step by step.

tôt mat vb. to make mark, to indicate. tôt den s. remarks, observations, the result of indications.

*tō-mo T. gti-ma s. a pledge, a pawn, a surity, tô-mo fo or lap vb. to place in pawn or pledge, to give as surity (person or thing); tô-mo plî vb. to repudiate one’s responsibility; tô-mo lût vb. to redeem pledge; mi-sâ tô-mo s. personal security, bail; gi-čô-sâ tô-mo s. hypothecation of goods.

Tôk 1. onom. dropping from tree so tôk glo. tôk tôk drop by drop M. 68: cfr. T. btiq(-pa).

tôk 2., a-tôk s. a hollow in which birds chiefly make their nest, fo tôk s. a birds nest: mi-râ muû tôk s. the abode of Mâra in hollow of rock.

tôk 3. (see 2?) vb. t. to insert as stick into hole, to stuff up hole by inserting anything into it aû tôk; obsc. vb. copulare, s. lustful diance.


*tôk 5. T. rtags(-pa) vb. t. to try, to examine, to investigate. See tôk 4.

*tôk 6. T. 'dag(-pa) vb. n. to be pure, clean, t. to purify, to cleanse, miû-û tôk to purify body: li yo tôk-nûn the sin is washed out; — tôk-bo adj. pure, justified; — tôk-lâ purely; tôk-lâ li vb. to speak purely, correctly. tôk-lâ mat 1. to cleanse.

2. to excuse, justify; — tôk-lâ s. purifying, o-ba liû za-dûn tâ-rûk rel-lâ-ka pî-tek nyûû sam zuû sûû-sûû-sûû tôk-lâ-sî pó-lâ nûû nûû to-wûû nûû there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins
apiece J. — tōk-lāt s. purity, chastity. — a-tōk adj. pure, clear, holy, virtuous; mū tūt-re a-tnō man-po cōm mū-gat-ne yau-lā hū tyān-nā tōk bam īn a-yy a-tōk yon yau-lā pūn-nā a-tōk mā-go-ne he that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all J.

tōn see tōu; tōu (thousand).

*ton 1. a-tōu 1. the beginning, the beginning of a field, a-tōu zō as at first, as before: 2. the chief root of ginger, bamboo, the rhizome of plantain, the lower part of tree.

tōn 2. vb. n. to be covered with dirt mā-ri tōu bam; a-tōu adj. dirty.

*ton 3. T. goti-(ba) vb. t. to let have, to make, to cause; jūm-bo tōu vb. to give alms; mi reh tōu vb. to give to the flames (as country); hrīm tōu vb. to inflict punishment; sōn tōu vb. to confer purification, to purify; mi tōu vb. to compensate for man's slaughter, s. compensation for do.; kō tōu vb. to abuse, see kō, s. abuse. See also tōu.

tōt 1. see tō 4.

tōt 2. vb. to hold between teeth, tōt bō nū vb. to go along holding between teeth as dog carrying anything, a-li tōt to get tongue between teeth.

tōn 1. vb. to become barren a-kūp tōn-nōn-ne.

tōn 2. above, upper, superior, tōn myin above and below; met. brow-beating tōn-nūn-sā riū brow-beating language; — a-tōn adj. upper, above a-tōn kōn s. the upper side. See also to 1.

*tōp 1. vb. t. I. to support, to sustain, to press up, to rest on, tōp fo vb. to place support; II. to assist, to supply, to nourish, mā-ro kōm-sā tōp to help a man with money, tōp-lā mat vb. 1. id. krit-iān-bo-sān-ka tōp-lā mat to provide for the poor P.; 2. to administer to one's wants; sak tōp to uphold the mind, to encourage, to comfort; III. to enjoy, to employ có tōp to make tea, gan lon tām-sān mūn-lām tōp-so there hereafter you will enjoy the blessing of meeting me P.

*tōp-bo s. a prop, a support, a stay, a supporter; tōp-ūu s. 1. id., 2. subsistence. — a-tōp s. 1. a support, lī tōp a prop of house, 2. explet. to a-pyil q.v.

Deriv. pā-tōp s. the neck, also pu-tōp. — pūn-tōp s. assistance, help: pūn-tōp pūn-jā; lī pūn-tōp props to a house; pūn-tōp mat vb. to help, to assist.

Caus. tyōp to lean against, to recline against, tiūn-groī tūn-gryōp-ka tyōp bam the ladder is resting against the wall; tyōp da vb. to lean J.; tyōp(-lān) fo vb. to place in a leaning position; tyōp bam 1. to be reclining, to be asleep, 2. Thbr. to be dead. — a-tyōp s. leaning, a-tyōp lān place to lean on.

*tōp 2. T. stob (-pā) vb. to give, to bestow, to grant, to offer, to present.

tōm 1. vb. (cfr. T. rtan-po adj. firm) to be firm, to be strong, stedfast, to be unyielding, resolute, to be constant, tōm-lān hrīm vb. to punish severely; to get fixed in running stream as tree, jungle kuū wū-kyōn-ka tōm-nōn the tree has become fixed in the stream when before floating down. — tōm kōn vb. to harden, hū-nūn lok-rem nōn mā-kōn-nā sān-ka go-nūn hū lit tōm kōn-so I will harden his heart, that he shall not let the people go Ex. — tōm-bo adj. strong, firm, solid, inflexible, tōm-lā adv. strongly, firmly, tōm-lā dam vb. to bind firmly, tōm-lā li vb. to speak firmly; tōm-lā zūk vb. to work strongly, a-liū tōm-lā mat to strengthen the heart.

a-tōm adj. strong, severe (as punishment), a-kūa a-tōm 1. a strong arm, 2. a miser; riū a-tōm li vb. to speak decidedly. tōm-lāt s. strength, power, firmness, severity.

tōm 2. tūm-tōm-lā broad (as face). thick (as neck).

*tōm 3. dhūm-tōm s. the loom or rather part of the loom over which the warp is stretched, the upper frame-work.

*tōm 4. T. ltam full, t.-lā blān to fill
tóm — tyák, a-tyák

full; — hou. to be born pách-tóm-nóm the king is born.

*tóm 5. vb. to charge with, to give in charge, to commission ñyok t. byi vb. to e. with a business; gi-ci t. byi vb. to give property into charge; tóm lyá to receive charge of; t. lyá a place of deposit; tóm-bo a depositary.

*tóm 6. T. g'äm s. speach, talk, discourse, used also in s. of evidence, verbal instruction. — tóm-yám-bo s. one acquaint- ed with speach, eloquent; tóm-nyim-bo speaking, able to speak. — pe tóm s. a proverb, a saying. — tóm tó s. lit. a characteristic of teaching, discipline, subjection, subjugation; tóm tó mat vb. to correct, to teach one a lesson by chastisement, to tame, to humble, to subjugate.

*tóm-kú T. ta-ma-kä s. tobacco, tóm-kú cóp vb. to chew tobacco, to spit it out, tóm-kú t'ai vb. to smoke t., tóm-kú fóm vb. to chew t. See also tam-ku.

tóm-čó i. q. tom-čót.

tór 1. vb. to ward off, to guard against, to fence off, pách-tór to ward off a blow, fyän tsök tór to guard against the enemy, so-zó tór to take precautions against cold, un tsöt tór to guard against a flood by making embankments.

*tór T. dar s. silk, see tar 4.; tór rip a flowered silk-cloth; sail of boat, perhaps from the above word silk, or should be perhaps more correctly written tór q. v.

tól, a-tól 1. s. a*block of wood, kuń tól, sań tól, 2. i. q. tol.

tól tól adj. short (dress), tól-lá tól-lá short as clothes; tól-lá tól-lá dyām to wear short clothes.

tyá, tyá-lá tyá-lá or tän-tyá-lá adv. appearing small as from a distance also small, not full grown, a-pót tän-tyá-lá pót ūn fruit to hang far at extremity of branch; tän-tyá-lá sì to seem small from distance.

tyá-kat in great numbers, innumerable, incalculable.

tyák, a-tyák adj. small, minute, little, nyät t. a small cultivation; tyák-bo small, little; tyák-pái or a-tyák s. nicknacks (applied to any little domestic furniture), also applied to a field and a few other things.

*tyák, kā-tyák s. 1. white star or mark on breast as of bear, kör-gū tyák a white star on breast; sā-na ki-tyák s. the white mark on breast of bear. 2. s. palpitation, fluttering kör-tyák-lā li vb. to feel palpitation.

*tyák-lā or tyák-lá tyák-lā adv. agitation. palpitation of heart, tyák-lā or tyák-kā tyák-lā li vb. to feel agitation or palpitation.

*tyán s. adj. the whole, the total; all, every, tyän mak-bo all the dead. a-yun-nā kā-sum go-nun ma-ró tyän a-kýat sā-tyák-ka sā-li-mat ren sak-tyák-kín-i are ye angry at me because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbatical day? J. — tyän-nā adv. altogether, entirely; tyän-nā sā-tet nyi-wun-gó how many are there in all, what's the total.

*tyän, a-tyän adj. young, small (applied only to children) ón a-tyän, núm-lyeń a-tyän; tyän enough for a child tyän-nā tyän-nā inquiringly; small, just enough for a child, tyän-nā tyän-nā lóm vb. to walk looking carefully at one's steps as child when first beginning to walk; bon tyän-sä a-zōm a mouthful of food, iyeń bon tyän-nā tyän-nā a child just able to eat.

*tyán vb. 1. to be steep as descent, 2. to be topsy-turvy i. q. tyän, tyük.

*tyät 1. a-tyät, sâ-tyät etc. see under tet; see also tyät 2.

*tyät 2. vb. t. 1. to touch, kā-süm mä-tyät-tún do not touch me; to feel, to try go tyät nák-so I shall feel it, I shall try it; 2. also tyät to be finished lā-vo tyät-nóm month to be completed; riń tyät-lá li vb. to finish speaking; nyen čön tyät vb. to complete negotiations for the price of bride; tyät zuk vb. to finish kā-süm klon-bo-si tu-sám tyät zuk-kün-sā hū iyok lel-lń-re kā-sū a-zōm giim my meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work J.
tyát (see also tyót) vb. t. to hack, to how as wood kuñ tyát; kā-lok-nūn tyát-nōn gnawed by rat.

tyān 1. vb. to fall in with, as with the enemy tyān tyān, to meet with, as with calamity sā-ti tyān, to happen, ka nōi-śo fī sūn-mūt di-viṇ-śi tyān sā-lī as soon as we meet with a favorable wind P.; to obtain a-jūm tyān to obtain the fruits of one's acts; to be seasonable, opportune. — tyān-lūù 1. happening, occurring; 2. accidentally, tyān-lūù gal vb. to break accidentally. — tyān-lāt s. occurrence, event, incident, casualty.

a-tyān s. season; occurrence, event, opportunity P. a-tyān-ka mā-mat-nā gū mat mā-kīn-nā ṣo if you do not take the opportunity you will not be able to do it; a-tyān zāk-lūù accidentally; — a-tyān ryu a fortunate time, a-tyān mā-ruy-nā an unlucky time.

tyān 2. caus. of lāù, lōù to drink q. v.

ntyān 3. vb. t. to stop, to stay, not to permit to go, a-kū̀p-nūn a-mo tyān the child stops the mother.

tyān 4. i. q. tān, ten.

tyāp 1., tyāp (see also tyĀt) 1. to touch lightly, gently; 2. to be concluded, ended, finished as speach a-lūù kā-sū riū tyāp now my saying is finished; cognated with Lūshāi tāp: a-tāp-tā “it has ended” Brojo Nath Shaha, a grammar of the L. language, Calc. 1884. 87. — a-tyāp, a-tyāp a-ānā (2) s. meaning of as word.

tyāp 2. vb. 1. to knot; 2. to be overwhelming in power, to be extreme in anything; 3. to be perplex, embarrassed, 4. to be inexorable, selfwilled a-tyāk-kū̀n tyāp to be headstrong, 5. to be intricate in speach. — s. a-tyāp (also adj.) s. 1. a knot kuñ tyāp a knot in wood, tūk-pūt tyāp joint of knee, cāu tyāp lumbar vertebrae, adj. tough, hard (said of wood), 2. s. the extreme of anything, a whirlwind, see also cāu and sūn-mūt (mūt), mak-śi a-tyāp thick jungle, dūk-śi a-tyāp great difficulty, uś a-tyāp a whirlpool, 3. adj. a-tyāp perplexed, s. the extreme of badness muñ-sā a-tyāp archfiend; 4. s. nūṁ-sūn-nīp-sū a-tyāp a confounded person with whom one cannot reason, adj. implacable, inexorable, 5. adj. intricate.

tyām 1. vb. 1. to wind a ball as of cotton ki tyām, 2. s. the ball of cotton, 3. with a-kā, kā tyām s. the wrist.

(tyām 2. see 1.) reduplic. tūm-tyām-lā low, small as tree, bushwood: sūr-tyo t.-t.-lā; a-pyuū t.-t.-lā a low heap.

tyām vb. 1. to have convulsive motion, to have fluttering motion, to have spasmodic m., to tremble, mak-(dyūt)-ba tyām vb. to be convulsed when dying, sak-lyak (lūù) tyām vb. to stamp with, to be convulsed with rage; 2. to be moved as the spirit directs to keep time in— lōk t. in dance; rap-nyūn-ka t. to music.

tyār vb. 1. to be opposite, to be vis à vis, face to face, tyār ĩān vb. to sit face to face etc., tyār-lā adv. vis à vis. — 2. to accord with, to coincide mlem tyār to be face to face, to coincide, to correspond, kām-ču-sā riū ćem-ban mlem tyār having examined the evidences in the litigations the statements agreed. — 3. to be in time, to arrive at the age of maturity (as youth), to be in season as fruit etc., nūm-lyēu fā-lyēu tyār for youth to arrive at age of maturity. a-zōm zōm tyār tet mā-li-ne it is not yet dinner-time; tyār-rūn-ka tī vb. to arrive in proper or full time; so-yūt tyār tī the rainy season has arrived; tam-pōt tyār fruit to be in season; — tyār nōn adult, hū tyār nōn hūm vyūt-tā he is of age, ask him J.

tyār, also tyer and tyir vb. 1. to shake, as earth, house; tyir-lā, tyir-ri tyir-rā shaky, quivering, trembling, tyir-lā li vb. to feel shaky or tremulous motion; 2. to move, as heart, affection, riū li bom yaū tyir-lā mā-yā-ne tho’ I speak, he will not stir, or it makes no impression on him.

tyāl see under tāl.

tyāl vb. t. to roll down, as stone; to throw, cast down, as tree; Thr.: to send as message; to overcome, to vanquish.
tya vb. t. to feed child as with gruel, ḳa-nil tya vb. to feed child.

tyak, a-tyak s. glans penis, tik tyak.

tyāni 1. adj. complete, universal (obsolete), bōn tyañi a complete fool. See tyañi.

tyāni 2. reduplic. sūni-tyañi attached to M. tyañi 3. vb. to be dark, to be black, adj. dark, tyañi dūm dark cloth, čōk tyañi dūm s. a pall; tyañi-ka in the dark; tyañi-lā adv. dark tyañi-lā nān vb. to become dark. — nīk tyañi to close eyes Thr. — tyañi ram s. pitchdark, tyañi-nā ram-mā so-nāp a pitchdark night. — to be black, said only of pigs mōn tyañi.

a-tyāni adj. black, said only of pigs mōn a-tyāni.

tyāni-mō acc. M. “a dark mass” s. an elephant; tyāni-mō lān s. a male e.; tyāni-mō mōt s. a female e.; tyāni-mō fō-lōm lithy. the molar teeth of e., a spec. of kūr-gōk wild plantain; tyāni-mō sūni-gī s. the proboscis, the trunk; tyāni-mō vīk s. ivory.

tyap vb. 1. to touch, to feel. tyap-lān du to be touching, see tyāp; 2. to dip as pen into ink etc., to moisten, to makesty, nyo-gu nōk-tsō-ka tyap vb. to dip pen into ink, čī-ma-ka-ru-ka tyap vb. to dip anything into sugar; uī-nūn mō tyap to moisten sore with water.

tyam, ki-tyam and ku-tyam see tyām, see also tyam.

tyam vb. t. to take or apply medicine: mōn tyam internally or externally.

tyir see tyir and týir.

tyl, a-tyl see ti under ti 2.

tyū, týir-m vb. t. 1. to move up and down, a-boh týir vb. to move the mouth, to jaw. a-re ču-tsāt týir mā-i-lā-ne I can not move this clock; to shake, to stir: n. to vibrate a-nāyom týir a leaf to shake, týir kōn vb. to cause to shake; 2. to train, to break in, to discipline as horse: on týir; to discipline as child: ōi týir; to convert, to correct T. 'dul-bo, Skt. nī e. vi P.; to subdue evil spirits: māi týir; to bring into cultivation as forest.

tyung see under týir.
tyûr (see also tyû) vb. t. to subdue, to discipline, to bring into subjection, to train, sâ-tân tyûr vb. to bring tiger into subjection.

*tyu T. dus s. time, *tyu-gyâr (T. dus 'gyâr-bo times to change) s. unfortunate times. *tyu-čen T. dus-čen s. an epoch, a festival, solemn or holy time; *tyu-to i. q. da-to s. an almanac, *tyu-zôn T. d-zôn a fortunate time, auspicious season. lyaîn tyû vb. misfortune to fall on country s. a time of general calamity, l. tyu gyûr for the c. to become so. See tu.

tyuk vb. t. (see also dyuk) to spit, to expectorate, o-re-pân li-wân-sâ fât-ka tyuk-lâû dyuk-sâ fât byor when he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle J. — îô tyuk to perform an incantation for the healing of wounds etc., performed by priest by spitting on the sore or person.

Deriv. tûr-tyuk dor s. a spec. of tree-mushroom (inferior, but edible).

tyum, a-tyum s. a cluster, a bunch, tâm-ro't pôt tym s. a bunch of grapes; tym-lâû ńan or hyân to hang in clusters; see also tyîm, tyul.

tyul vb. to conglomerate, to agglomerate, to comprise, to embody, to bring together, to epitomize; to be in clusters, tym-lâû hyân vb. to hang in clusters. tyul ûk vb. to place one thing above another, riî gîn-nâ tyul-(lîn li) vb. to sum up one thing above another. — s. a cluster, a flock, fo tyul a flock of birds; see tymûn.

tyet see tet.

tyer vb. t. to abridge M. i. q. tyul?.

tyer see tyûr.

tyel see tyûl.

tyok vb. t. 1. to cast, to throw, to dart, to fling, sîn-hlo tyok vb. to cast spear; lân tyok to fling stone; hur-do wûn-lînî tyok to sling a stone, to let fly with sling; tal-van tyok to throw up, myîl-van tyok to cast down; 2. to beat, to pound, to thump, to bray mû-rô tyok to thump a person. sîn-kar tyok to pound capsiicum; is also used in s. of “being cast down” “prostrated” with grief, sak-dûk sôt tyok to be cast down and overwhelmed with grief P.

tyom vb. to be hairy, to be hirsute, shaggy with hair (on face and body of man), mû-rô a-mlem tyom-tyom-bo a hairy, hirsute person.

tyor vb. 1. to be slack as bowstring, to be loose, to be lax, to be in ruffles as cloth, to be flabby as flesh, to tremble, tyor nyôn vb. t. to loosen, to slacken; tyor-â tyor-râ loose etc., trembling as from cold: tyor tyor vyen; 2. to be imperfect, to be defective, tyor-lâ (or -lûû) hlap vb. to learn imperfectly, t-lûû áyuk zuk to do work loosely.

a-tyor adj. slack (as bowstring), adv. imperfectly, a-tyor hlap vb. to learn imperfectly.

tyol vb. n. to be callous, insensitive to pain as flesh, to be hardened, tyol-lâ ńan vb. to become insensitive to pain; — tyol-bo an insensitive person, i. e. to pain i. q. tu (more frequently).

tyôk vb. t. to come in collision with, to hit against, to fall against, to knock against, kuû-ka tyôk to strike against tree; a-lôt-ka tyôk-lûû mak vb. to strike the heart and die; hîk ti lûû-ka tyôk-lûû grom break the egg by hitting it against a stone; mû-rô tak-pât tyôk the wife of an impotent or incapable person to be with child Tbr.

tyôk, a-tyôk s. the last, yaû-lâ sû-âyak a-tyôk-ka lôt luk kêm-sûû-re but should raise (it) up at the last day J.; the dregs, the remnant; — a-tyôk-bo the last person. a-tyôk-ka at last.

fyôt (see also tyôt) vb. t. to chop, to mince in numerous pieces as meat, to turn over. to hew, to cut down in numbers (as men, trees etc.), to do anything in numerous scale, to propagate, mên fyôt vb. to mince meat; kuû fyôt vb. or nyôt fyôt to cut down numerous trees. as when preparing cultivation; fyân fyôt to massacre the enemy, to cut them to pieces; riî fyôt(-lûû) li 1. to speak on numerous sub-
jects, 2. to speak on subjects effectively; sín tyót dún vb. to relate numerous stories, sín tyót dún-bo s. a story-teller.

tyóp vb. to place anything in a slanting position etc. hú-do dím dyám-liū lót tyóp ı́an-liū after he had taken his garments and was set down again. — a-tyóp s. a resting position, sá-dyíir má a-tyóp-ka fo to place the gun in a resting position.

tyóp caus. of tóp q. v.

tyól, tà-tyól-lá incorr. for tà-dyól-lá see dyól.

tyól vb. to be in company, to associate, to accompany, to join with, to coalesce, to aid, to cooperate, s. tyól, a-tyól 1. companionship, help, assistance, a place of assembling; an adjunct, tyól-bo or tyól-zóu s. fellow-companion, associate, am-tyól s. a fellow-companion, a concubine; tyól di vb. to come to assistance. tyól-nóu vb. to accompany, tyól-mat vb. to help, to aid; to accompany, mik-jít-bo-sín-sí tyól mat to join unto the enemies Ex.; to compare, a-re-síi mát tyól mat-tá-o consider this as analogous to wealth. — tyól-mat-bo s. a companion, an aider, tà-ayú tyól s. a female companion. 2. “adjunct to female” Tbr.: tū-nyu tyól s. the menses, ı́ííyéu tyól or kūp tyól s. placenta, secundines; see also cót; tyól-mat-bo s. a midwife, sín gyék dyit-ba kat-nún a-ká dot-šen tyól-mat-bo-re-nún ki a-hyír hú ká-na byo dán-liū li it came to pass, when she travailed, that the one put out his hand: and the midwife took and bound upon his hand a scarlet thread, saying G.

tyól: tük-tyól lying backwards in opp. to tā-gryom, see gryo(m); tük-tyól lýān da to lie on back; tük-tyól lýik vb. to turn over back; tük-tyól tà-gryom lýik-liūn zo to bully and take one’s goods; tük-tyól tël-nóu vb. to fall backwards.

**fá** the tenth letter of the L. alphabet T. G, it is pronounced as t aspirated.

fá see t and ní-tá s. a grand-child.

*tá-bo čá [fr. T. mít-bal-ba byed(-pa) or bágs(-pa) to confess] acc. M. vb. to repent, more corr. to make confession. see also *táł.

fá-ró i. q. ta-ró, tók-ró s. a loom.

ták 1. onom. vb. to chuck, as hen after laying egg.

ták 2. or ták 2. vb. to long for, to be anxious after, generally preceded by sak, a-bo a-mo sak ták to be anxious to see parents, to long for home. — ták-ká ták-ká fluttering as heart, agitated, as mind, quickly, hurriedly, ták-ká ták-ká li vb. 1. to speak hurriedly, 2. to feel heart flutter, to be agitated. — ták-ká hryak-ká quickly, ták-ká hryak-ká li i. q. t-ká t-ká to li; ták-ká hryak-ká ñok-zuk vb. to work quickly. Also tók.

*ták-riń T. tag-riń s. a long distance, a great way. Also tók-riń.

fán and tón ger. tán pt. tyán-fat caus. tyín (incorr. tyín) neg. -tán- cfr. T. tuí (-pa), Newári tón vb. t. 1. to drink, to drink out, to swallow as liquid uí (water), cí (marwá-beer) etc., zo zo cí tán to eat and drink i.e. to give a banquet, to hold a feast P.; tā-še-tiń-nún cí lyo-liń tān-fat-yam-má-o Padmasambhava consumed all the marwá he could receive P.; T.'dren-pa — 2. to smoke, tóm-ká tán to smoke tobacco. tóm-ká má-tiń má-fóm-nún sá jí-liń má-tá-ń-nún do not smoke, snuff or chew tobacco M. 143; — tón neg. and ger. go tón má-kínum-ne I cannot drink; him tán (or tán) kón let him drink; tán
čök adj. potable, drinkable; — tän-bo s. an imbiere, drinking-, či-tän-bo s. a wine-biibber; tän-bo pâ-tek s. a drinking-vessel.
a-tän s. fluid, water, anything to drink, drink, a draught, a-zöm a-tän s. meat and drink i.e. food; — tän-mlo or tam tän-mlo s. a drinking-vessel.

Caus. tyän to give to drink, to pour in či-zuk-bo-ren či dal-la tyän nan-yum-mä-o the marwa-maker continued to give marwa P., to apply drink to mouth of others wï tyän to give water to drink, tyän to suckle, see ām; tyän by i. q. tyän.

tän vb. to prove, to overcome, to conquer, to vanish, go-nüm tän-lëu hüm pak-fat I have overcome and vanished him. — ši tän-bo s. a newcomer, an immigrant, one who has issued and arrived.

tän efr. T. mloń(-bo to see) vb. to be true, to be veritable, to be real; adj. true, real; tän-nëi-së riń-ka nák-kä have regard for the truth; tän jer ma-go-ne it is not real gold; bi tän niu-lim-ne not to be able to prove a charge; ma-tän-ne it is not true; tän ma tän true or false, tän mă tän re the truth or falsehood; tän-nä adv. in truth, truly, verily; tän-nä sak-čių vb. to believe, sak mă-tän-nä čių vb. to disbelieve.

a-tän adj. true, right; advly. truly, indeed; s. truth, a-tän čių vb. to believe; a-tän yä vb. to suppose a thing true; a-tän-sä riń-lōo to keep the truth; a-tän-nūn li vb. to speak with truth; (a-)tän a-yän adv. truly; go a-yum tän a-yän li verily verily I say to you J.

tän see tön; tän-jo see tän-jo.

tän-küt s. kóm tän-küt silver-fringe, see toń-küt.

ťát 1. vb. n. to be sallow, to be pale (as countenance), a-mlem tát. — redup. tê-tát-bo adj. pale as countenance, a-mlem tê-tát-bo.

ťát 2. vb. to cry out when playing, see têt 2.; tát prôt vb. to call out tát suddenly, when about to be discovered at hide and seek.

ťát 3. A. (also tät) vb. to jump down, to spring into (the water), to jump into water düm-pa-ren rek-lëu šeu go yo gäs hú tâ-grayuk ban tyän dë-kä tät-nën he girt his (fisher’s) coat unto him, (for he was naked) and did cast himself into the sea J. — më tät to bathe, f.-sâ tâ-tyû kûp wî-kyûk-ka mû tät-sâi-ka yû when the daughter of Ph. came down to wash herself... Ex.; see also tät under tû; B. to set (sun) sâ-tsâk tät also s. sunset. M. 140.

ťän see tän or tän.

ťän vb. t. 1. to discharge, to turn out, to expel, to dismiss as person from place, to turn out as from vessel, to extract, to eliminate, to pay off as debt: num tän; šap-či tän to discharge servant; čo tän (tea) to draw; riń tän to be fluent of speach, kóm tän to pay out money, kóm tän-bo s. one having money; ban tän-bo s. one ready with ban; 2. to fire off, to discharge as gun së-dyûr mí tän.

ťáp (see táp) vb. t. to feel as with hand by touching, a-lät táp vb. to feel the breast; to try, to prove, táp-lëu nák-kä feel it, examine it by the touch; táp-lëu nóü vb. to go feeling or groping as in dark. — táp-yap; táp-yap-lëu nóü vb. to grope about.

ťäm 1. vb. t. to select, to pick and choose, to select judgingly, zo tám-lëu íyek to pick out the ripe corn and eat. a-jån-nën a-ryum tám to select the good from the bad; wî-kyûk hyök-ba lëu tám-lëu hyök when crossing a stream to do so carefully picking out stones whereon to tread.

ťäm, tám-mä tám-mä dawdling, tám-mä tám-mä mat vb. to dawdle, to trille, íyek tám-mä tám-mä mat vb. to work dawdlingly.

ťäm vb. to be thick as rice, to be close, to be dense; tám-lë adv. thickly. tám-lë pòk vb. to dribble thickly; zo tám-lë bën hröö grain to grow up thickly.

ťär for nî-tår s. snout of pig mën tär. 
ťär see tyür, lyer.
fär see tür lukewarm, to be l., to be warm, not boiling hot un tür-bam.

fål s. a roll as of paper, čo-gu rål s. a roll of paper; düm rål s. a roll of cloth; see rål.

*rål vb. T. 'rol(-ba) to pronounce, to declare openly, hik-bu tür-züt rål-bam-bo giim the cock pronounces the opening day; ták-mo mat-bo rål to inquiringly pronounce one a thief. See *rå-bo čá.

fa 1. part. correl. of sá-fa q. cfr.; — fa in comp. is used for a period of time, as sá-fa when, o-fa then; at the end of a sentence it is sometimes reduplicated and redundant as hó sá-fa lót ti-šo fa when will you return; or it may in a degree render it emphatic as: when will you ever arrive. — ta-lá and tal-lá adj. quickly, shortly, in short time.

nam ta-lá in a few years; là-vo tal-lá-ka in a few months; ta-lá mat vb. to make haste, to be quick; tal-lá iyok mat vb. to do work speedily; ta-lá týo vb. to understand quickly; — ta-grám-lá adv. id., ta-grám-lá no-o go quickly.

fa 2. vb. t. to eat (said almost of everything except rice [zo q. v.] and vegetables [bí]); máñ fa vb. to eat meat; ku fa vb. to eat bread; kiin-tsoň fa vb. to eat maize; fam-pót fa vb. to eat fruit, except perhaps kir-dón and tůiñ-gut for which zo is used; also c. c. -ka, e. c. bik iák-ba a-jún-siñ-nún bik iák-ba a-ryum-bo-siñ-ka ta-fat the leanfleshed kine did eat up the wellfavoured. Ex. — iýo-nún fa-nón to be rusteaten.

*fa 3. T. tags s. a web, a tissue, *ta tók T. tags *tag (-pn) 1. vb. to weave, 2. s. a loom; see tók; ta-ró T. t-ra s. a weaving place or factory, used by L.'s incorrectly for a loom.

*fa 4. T. mta, fa met T. mtí med endless, boundless, infinite.

*ta-nó T. tab-gnas s. a fire-place, even a furnace M.

fa-pó rip s. a marigold, Calendula.

fa-bró for tap-ró q. cfr.

fa-la from T. kral? (a tax) s. an eight-á-á-piece. ta-la kát s. one eight-á-á-piece.

*taq T. tag s. a rope.

*taq čát see tük čát.

faq vb. to be sufficient, to satisfy, to reach; to attain to, to be enough, to be adequate; to be perfect, finished, complete, o-re-nún mat-lín kú-do-su suk-ryut a-re faq-nón-ne this my joy therefore is fulfilled J. a-kú faq tet as far as one can reach; zóm faq tet byi give (him) sufficiently to eat; — mă-faq-ne to be insufficient, to be impracticable; kím par-sián-ka mă-faq-ne to have not sufficient money to buy it; ríi mă-faq-ne the words do not reach; he does not hear. — faq-lij adv. sufficiently, competently, adequately. — taq-kiú s. reaching; sufficiency; ending, completion.

a-faq s. 1. completion; la-vo a-faq-ka at the end of the month. 2. as high as one can reach to lift a thing upon or to take a thing off; go mlo a-faq-kan I can just reach high enough, to lift this off.

sá-faq-lá adv. fully, sufficiently, brimful.

tañ 1. adv. above see a-tañ, o-tañ, ta-tañ.

fañ vb. to be prepared, to be ready for anything, a-dyít-ka tañ to be prepared for war, lyan nóñ-ñán tañ-ñún-ñ are you ready to go out; — to be fixed, to be settled, to be fasting, permanent, constant, established, hri tañ-ñún a fixed chair, a throne; — to be stedfast in, to be resolute, lí-ýo sak-čín tañ-lijíi nun resolutely suppress evil thoughts; sak-čín tañ-lijíi mă-njñ-ñe not to have time, to settle one's thoughts. See also ten, nan-fen.

fañ-gór i. q. tún-gór.

fat vb. to disagree with, as food. to disgust, to make one ill; ká-sún šu tat-lá mă-yá-ne nothing disagrees with me; čí ká-súm mă-jít-ne fat-išo fermented liquor does not agree with me, it would make me ill.

fan reduplic. of tyán, tyen; fan-ná tyín-ná unevenly.
fap- 1. redupl. of ifyep, top.
2. postp. expresses our num. affix "teen" M. Gr. 143 as kì-tì kàt fap eleven etc.

fap 3. incorr. for tap to be durable.
4. vb. t. to put into, to place in, fyù-ka tap vb. to place in pot; báu-ku tap to locate; to entertain as servant, to engage, to initiate, dìk-èt-to-sùi pàn-sì sa-nya li-ka tap fat (he) put (me) inward in the captain of the guard's house Ex.; ñap-è-ka tap vb. to entertain servant, eyet óù-ka tap id., in P.: T. bran-du kas blain; they (i.e. the Dàkinis') promised to serve him; hù ròk-kùn-ka tap him he is engaged in reading; frùn tap mà-gat-ne there is no occasion for apprehension; ñit tap vb. to note down; sak-tsum sak-par tap-pù-o be ye joyful; a-kà tap 1. to place hands in; 2. to pilfer, to steal, 3. to beat, to strike, 4. to engage in action. — lót tap vb. to restore, hù-nùn àyùr-dùn-ve zòn àùn-nùn kà-sùm kà-do a-bam-kà lót tap him hynàn fat it came to pass as he interpreted to us, so it was; me he restored unto mine office, and him he hanged Ex. — tap to i. q. tap, li-ka tap to to lodge; — tap-sàn vb. to lay upon, to besmear.

fap-pùù 1. s. placing in, an insertion, an entertaining, engaging; 2. postp. corresponds to our "able" "ous" as fyùn fappùù-sà tam a laughable thing; rom fappùùsà hyúi a fearful place; gròn fappùù-sà tam a circumstance inspiring hope.

*tap T. 'tab vb. to fight; *tap-rò T. 'tab-rags s. a rampart, barricade; tap-rò tsàk vb. to barricade; see ta-brò.

fam 1. vb. 1. to pat head a-lyak tam; 2. to prick with pin ryùm-sà tam vb. to prick with needle; tik-sàk tam vb. to prick marks on body, to tattoo.
2. vb. to respond, to reply, tik-ba hù mà-fam-ne when I called he did not reply; hù-nùn f.-ka a-lo-yo tam-liùù li he answered him saying Ex.

fam 3. s. 1. a thing, a matter; business, speach, something, anything, go a-do tam

dùn bo-so I'll tell you something; tam din vb. to tell tales; tam din-bo s. a tell-tale. — ñù tam what thing? — tam tam things, articles, circumstances; tam-bo s. a thing; 2. misfortune tam mat i. q. sù-tì zàk q. v. 3. pref. forms nomina fr. roots; see under: kùp, kot, kri, grik, èk, cân, èù, èùr; ju; nyo (nyòt), tu (tum), tì, dìk; dàr, dùm, dyàp, nèk, nòm, pa-tà, pàt, pùn, ñùt; pù, pùt, plyàk, far, fòï, jòt, báà, bì, bìk. hyùn, bì, bìm, bo, bòv, mat, mi, muk, zar, zòk, rìù, ruk, ryek, li, len, lỳòt, hiùr, cyùt; sì, sòk, sùt; aù e. c. tam-çàu s. an animal fr. cân to foster, tam-pùt s. a fruit fr. pùt id.; tam-sìt s. salve, oiments fr. sìt vb. to anoint etc.

pù-fam, pùr-fam s. i.q. tam s. a thing; also explet. to pù-lyù q. v.; pùr-fam-li advly. fitting, close or adjusted well as a pivot in its socket or any pin inserted in a hollow; pùr-tam-là pòk vb. to fit closely in a hole.

fam, fam-pù s. a drinking cup, a goblet.

*tag T. tag (-pa) adj. full.

*tag-dì T. tams-chad all, every, perfect, i.-i.-kyen omniscient Skt. sarvajña.

fam-fok vb. 1. to malleate as iron, 2. obsc. Tbr. copulare.

fam-pòni i. q. tem-pùù.

far 1. reduplic. of far.
2. vb. to be even, to be smooth. to be broad; far-li adv. evenly, far-li mat vb. to be even, to make smooth; far-zì s. a harrow. far-rì far-rì i. q. far-là, far-rì far-rì iot vb. to cut smooth.

a-far adj. square, even, anything joint or cut even; a-màm a-far a square face as broad as long; — tù-far-bo adj. broad as face, fullfaced; — pìr-far adj. cut square or straight, see pù-tsum; pù-dam pù-far a water-holder with mouth cut square, in opp. pù-hlyam cut slanted; pù-far is also used substantively, pù-far-ka mà-còt-ne the p. is not cut slantingly.

far 3. T. mòtar s. the end, the aim, the point, the goal; ter-ùm-là, far-ùm-là, far-ùm-là fr. T. mòtar pìjìn (-pa) reaching the end, perfectly, entirely, perfectly,
tar-čin-là mat vb. to do anything perfectly; tar tōp "the end of the rope", the utmost limit, the goal.

tar 4. T. tar; tar-bo liū T. tar-ba glū s. a little sacred building like čo ten to which anyone who flees for protection cannot be hurt.

far (L. w.?) s. a division of the Rong-people, H. H. Risley, Tribes and Castes of Bengal 2, 7.

*farger fr. T. far-gost? s. absolution of sin thro’ virtuous acts. M.

far-bók s. i. q. tu-bók a wooden dish.

fal, tal-là see ta 1.

fal vb. (see also fāl, fel, tēl) 1. to go backwards and forwards. 2. to roll up. 3. to repeat, to reiterate.

kum-fal s. repetition, reiteration, tautology, recapitulation; reaction, revision; kum-fal kum-nyel backwards and forwards, over and over, repetition, reiteration; k. t. k. ny. zuk vb. to repeat, to do over again; k. t. k. ny. li vb. to repeat, to reiterate.

fi 1. s. tips of fingers or toes (oyet); the little finger, the little toe, kà fi s. tip of fingers, ton ti tip of toe.

fi 2., a-fi adj. small, said of yams; — tit s. small tuberculose of Dioscorea; bók fit a small unripe yam; tīk fit Tbr. penis puerilis. See fi 1.

fi 3., fi-t neg. -fīn- vb. to reach, to arrive. T. gōege-pa etc. ti-wū? p. pres.; pret. ti-nōn (-ne-yam-o). lyāu-ka ti to arrive at home; a-kā-ka ti to come to hand; a-mak-ka ti to arrive at the point of death; hū ti-mi-o he is arrived; hū a-óm lyāu mō-fīn-ne neither cometh to the light ....; ti-šān-ka nōn-ba when about reaching his destination; ti-là mat vb. to convey, to conduct, to cause to arrive; tit mā-fīn-nā cannot arrive; tit kōn to permit or cause to arrive, to admit, tit kōn-là mat vb. to cause to arrive, tit-là mat id., fit fat-yam-o pret. of the cause he caused to come.

Der. fit, a-fit s. arrival, a-fit nyōk s. delay in arriving, (a-)fit tu-tśüt s. the time of arriving, fit-lyāu s. place of a., destination; — tū-fit i. q. a-fit. See bà tī.

ff 4., ff-t see tū, neg. -fīn- vb. to be related to, to be akin go hu-sā nūm-iyei tī I am his relative, I am related to him; go hu-sā bri-zōn tī I am related to him by marriage; go hu-sā šu-la mī-fin-ne I am in no ways related to him; to be partnership; fit-bo s. a relation, relative. hu-sā šu fit-bo gō to whom you related, who is your relative.

nyi-tī (or nyi-tī), nyi-fit a great great grandchild etc., see nyi.

Comp. ti kuń s. 1. grandfather, 2. used as a title of respect for an aged person, 3. Tbr. an enemy. ti kuń nyo kuń s. ancestors, ti kuń nyo kuń-sā fok the times of ancestors. ti kuń nyo kuń-sā rīn s. tradition, ti kuń nyo kuń-sā sūn s. a legend. ti kuń nyo kuń-sā gyyt s. ancestry, genealogy. ti kuń tī great grandfather, ti kuń tīn great great grandfather, ti kuń tek gr. gr. grandfather, ti kuń yum gr. gr. gr. grandfather. — ti lōm s. union, affinity, relation, communication.

See also nyi.

ffk, tūk-ffk s. the penis Tbr.: tū-ryel-ba; hu-sā gan; tīk-gyim s. penis erectus. priapism i. q. sak-tyak Tbr.; tīk-uak glans penis; tīk-jok s. ti àzqo-stādzōn, àzqo-stādzōsia; tīk-gyim i. q. tīk-sil: tīk-fyim s. the body of penis; tīk-blot s. onanism; tīk-mūt s. hair of penis; tīk-sil s. àzqo-stādzōn; tīk-nū s. spermum genitale. See also tyak.

*ffk 1. T. tī s. a line. tī kyp vb. to rule a line. tī kuń s. a ruler; tīk-mō lined, applied to flowered cloth etc., the seed in ferns: tīk-mō tūn-krokr orisorated ferns.

ffk 2. vb. t. cfr. T. òegs (-pa) to lift to hold up, to suspend sōm tīk to suspend a bridge (s. a suspension-b.); tīk to id.: to fix, to establish, to tie. to fasten, to bind tūk-po tīk to bind with rope; to join (in marriage, friendship etc.), Bri tīk to be bound in marriage, oyē zān tīk to be joined in friendship; with a-lūt: a-lūt tīk to set the heart, mind or
affections on, to desire greatly, to love, to esteem, to regard. — tōk-šūm-bo s. a fastening, a binding, a tie, an adjunct, an appendix. — tōk bū to get leaves kuñ a-nyōm tōk bū.

a-tōk s. a juncture, tōk-pūi tōk the shoulder-blade; a connexion, an alliance a-tōk a-zāu tōk-lōm s. relationship; tōk-lyān s. confidence, the trust, the power of holding up, pā-no-sā tōk-lyān mi-no yōm the trust of king is in his subjects.

tōn 1., a-tōn s. 1. lord, master, a noble, a chief, hō kā-sā a-tōn tān mat-tān-ār are you playing the lord over us? a-tōn pā-no the highest title, king; a-tōn ji-ruñ a title; tēn-nyō lord and lady, nobles, tōn zōā lordly; tōn is also used in s. of the chief or very precious thing, a-mlem tōn the most precious thing to be guarded in the face, i.e. the eye; mīk tān the eyeball, the apple of eye; a-lūt tōn the pride of one’s heart, the adored, kōp tōn a beloved child, tān-lam tōn the excellence of the scrotum i.e. the testicles.

2. pedigree (on male side), tōn nyō gūt pedigree (male and female line), tōn nyō gūt dūn bo or tōn dūn bo tell me your pedigree, tōn nyō gūt-sā tōn tradition; tōn-kuñ i.q. tōn-kuñ q.v.; tōn-tōk s. ancestry. — tōn nyō muñ s. the demon who cuts the thread of life; tōn nyō tīk gāt muñ s. the demon who causes the heads of all to fall.

tōn 2. onom. a whizzing sound; dor tōn-ñūn tōn a low, gentle voice P.

tōn 3., tōn-ñā tōn-ñā adv. stamping (as with feet) tōn-ñā tōn-ñā lōm vb. to walk clattering with feet.

ṭī see tī 2, 3, 4.

ṭīn see tī 3, 4.

ṭīn, tīyīn vb. to be consecutive (fr. ṭīi or ṭī) tōn-ñā tōn-ñā consecutively, one after another, tā-mā tā-mā byī vb. to give consecutively; a-ṭīn one above the another, a-ṭīn ṭīn byāt vb. to send on from stage to stage; a-ṭīn dāl or a-ṭīn riñ li vb. to interprete, to translate, lyāñ a-ṭīn a-ṭīn nōñ to travel from stage to stage or from country to country; tēn tsūk s. multiplication.

a-ṭīn, tīn also a-tyīn, tyīn a time, a generation; kat-ṭīn or kat-tyīn once, nyāt-ṭīn twice; ṭīa-ṭīn formerly, u-zā tīn future time; see also kam-ṭīn, ṭrōp-ṭīn, ṭyap tīn M.G. 118 cfr. dyōm and jō. — a-ṭīn a-ṭīn time by time; successively. — See ti-κum tīn, nyī (-kūi) tīn.

ṭīp T. ṭībś(-pa) vb. to conceal, to hide, to veil, kuñ-ka ṭīp vb. to hide behind a tree; ṭīp-nōn hidden, concealed, secret, ṭīp-šūm-bo 1. adj. secret, hidden, occult, cryptographic, 2. a veil. — ṭīp-lyān s. a hiding-place.

ṭīp, u-ṭīp see a-tyēp.

ṭīm, nyen tīm said of a child, who is still unweaned, when another is born.

ṭīr tīr onom. a rattling sound.

ṭīl (fr. ti-lā) 1. vb. to be successive, to be in succession, to follow one after another; ṭīl-lāi di to follow in succession; ṭīl-lā ṭīl-lā adv. successive, ṭīl-lā tyōl-lā consecutively, sized, various-sized, some small some large, commingled; 2. s. a border i.q. sor; tā ṭīp vb. to bore hole; 3. s. accordance, concord, see kuñ ṭīl; 4. gramm. t. ṭīn til copulative, ṭīn til-sā mūn ṭāk a copulative conjunction.

a-ṭīl s. the mutual borrowing and returning of anything; adv. in turns, consecutively.

ṭū 1., a-ṭū s. honey, vōṭ ṭū, hū ṭū, i ṭū, tā-u-bām ṭū h. fr. different spec. of bees.

ṭū 2. s. a cataract in eye: a-mīk ṭū.

ṭū 3., ṭūm (neg. mā-ṭūm-ne) vb. to allow, to let, to permit, to cause. to assent, hūm nōn ṭū let him go, hūm di tū let him come, mā-ṭūm-ne do not permit, mā ṭūm-nūñ-sā mā-li-kūm-ne cannot do it without permission, to engage in, to occupy one’s self.

mīk ṭūm s. a nap after food, mīk ṭūm di to feel sleepy, to feel inclined for a nap, m. t. kat krap vb. to take a nap.

(ṭū) 4. tam-ṭū, s. a bridle Tbr.

(ṭū) 5. ṭū-lā ṭū-lā or ṭū tā adv. hastily, hasty, quickly, forcibly. ṭū-lā ṭū-lā li vb.
to speak in a hasty manner; (sān-mūt) tū-lā tā-lā dī vb. (wind) to blow hard and quickly.

*Tūk 1. T. tag see under on gā yop tūk.

Tūk 2. vb. 1. to perform, to do, to work, to be energetic, to be zealous ḳyok tūk vb. to perform work, ṛiṅ tūk to altercation, 2. i. q. ṛiṅ tūk, 3. copulare tā-iūi tūk; tūk-bo s. a workman, a performer; tūk-nūm-bo an energetic person; tūk-lāt s. energy, force, might.

a-tūk s. copulation.

Yuṅ 1., a-yuṅ s. height, length of anything. (a-)yuṅ kōn adv. lengthways. kuṅ yuṅ the length of tree, kuṅ yuṅ čik vb. to measure do.

*Yuṅ 2. vb. T. tuṅ (little, few, short, brief) to be little, to be scarce, to be in small quantity, tuṅ nōn to become scarce, small in quantity, śu-lā mā-tuṅ-nūn-ka gyek mā born in easy circumstances, in no want; mā-yuṅ-nūn-sā nam s. a year of plenty; yuṅ pō adv. few times, seldom.

*Tūt 1. T. tūt s. a kind of cheese nyen-tūt.

*Tūt 2. T. mtūt (-pa) vb. to join, to splice together as string tūk-po tūt, wood, anything, to unite, to append ṛyok zōn tūt-lūn tīk vb. to join in friendship, ḍrī tūt-lūn tīk vb. to join in marriage, tūt tūt-lūn zu vb. to obtain new life, to revive, — the act of proceeding to meet a person tūt nōn vb. to go out to meet, to receive, to join a p. coming mā-rō tūt nāk nōn; lōm-ka tūt vb. to meet on the road; — the call when playing at hide and seek, also tāt; — i. q. čok to continue, to prosecute, to pursue, kā-sū-sā a-boh tūt mat-lūn li bo-o take up my speach for me, say the rest for me, nam tūm tūt bām vb. to continue throughout the year; ṛiṅ tūt-lūn li vb. to continue speaking, sā-nioky so-nap tūt-lūn nōn vb. to continue going on night and day; tūt kōr vb. to fail, to miscarry, Tbr.: to die; tūt kōr nōn it has failed; to be dead Tbr.

*Tūt-tūt T. mtūt-tūt s. to recompense, to make up for, to give in exchange, to unite, to rejoin, to resume, to substitute, to delegate, Tbr.: to be pleased; tūt mā-trū-ne 1. not to compensate, 2. Tbr. hon. not to be pleased. — a-tūt s. anything that has been broken, rejoined together, mlo a-tūt a mended article.

Tūt see tāt.

*Yuṅ 1. T. mtuṅ (-pa) s. concord, peace, agreement, tuṅ-nā tuṅ-nā adv. in unity, t-nā t-nā mat vb. to make peace, to reconcile; — *Yuṅ-jor T. mtuṅ-sbyor s. unity, peace, concord; tuṅ-jor bām vb. to live in concord.

Yuṅ 2. T. tuṅ s. a space of time, a watch, tuṅ tsāṅ vb. to appoint the time or period as for devotion, in this s. it is generally understood by L.s. tūn-jo and tuṅ-jo s. a time, a space of t., once; tuṅ-jo kat once, one t., tuṅ-jo nyāt twice, two times, tuṅ-jo sā-tet how many times, how often.

Tūp vb. 1. to be lasting, strong, durable as cloth, a-re dūm mā-gyā-nā gīn mā-tūp-nā-so if you are not careful of this cloth, it will not last; mlo tūp-bo a strong, enduring article; — a-tūp adj. durable, lasting, a-tūp-ka mā-zuk-ne not made to last; — 2. T. tuṅ(-pa) to have power, to have might, mā-rō tūp-bo a powerful p.; pā-no mā-tūp-num-bo an impuissant king; — 3. to be able to bear, to endure, to suffer to dūk a-re zāi tūp te who can endure such trouble, to suppress, to restrain (tears) mīk-gran tūp; — 4. to be virtuous, efficacious, to be right, to be fit, to be proper, suitable, see tūp; tūp-pā it is good, it is right, it is proper; tuṅ (zōm) tūp fit to drink (to eat). zōm mā-tūp-ne to be unfit for food; ṛyok mā-tūp-ne improper work, tam-cān nāt-kān mā-tūp-ne it is not right to hurt animals; to be sufficient for, so rā-ku nam tē tūp to have sufficient provisions for a year; to agree, to consent nōn mā-tūp-ne not to consent to go.

Tūr height to the chin fr. the ground, on tūr tet ti a horse as high as a man's chin; un tūr tet diṅ water chin-deep; vōn
fül—*fü

tür tet lóm vb. to walk to the chin in jungle. — a-tür adj. chin-deep (said of water) uù a-tür a-tür tà-gà tet ti the water reaches as high as the chin.

fül vb. to roll up as paper, mat, anything; čo-gu tül vb. to roll up paper; tül-liùn a-tül zuk vb. to form a roll as of paper; to turn up as edge: ban-fo tül-nön the edge of knife is turned; čo lep kyān mā-fül-liùn do not turn up the edges of your book. — a-tül adj. rolled up, čo-gu a-tül s. a roll of paper.

fü 1. (see also to) vb. to be high, adj. high in place, degree, tu bam-bo a high p. in place, rank; tu mô high and low; see a-tu and o-tu under a and o.

fü 2. s. the elbow in Comp.: kā-šu.

*fü 3. T. mťu s. magic power, sorcery, enchantment, tu šen T. mťu šen id., tu klön vb. to bewitch, tu šen klön id., tu klön-bo s. a magician, tu tsök vb to counteract the effect of witchcraft, tu zāk vb. to be under influence of magic; tu lok vb. to disenchant.

*fü 4. T. tugs (heart, mind, affection) used by L’s in s. of “will”. Comp. *tu-je T. tugs-rje s. generosity, liberality, compassion, benignity, tu-je či-mā-o (T. tugs-rje čis-gis) look down with benignity; tu-je mā-nyin-nöm-bo ungracious; tu-je če or či (great) magnanimity, grace (a-do) tu-je či it is your magnanimity i.e. thank you. — *tu-ten T. tugs-rtæn s. the state of mind, disposition, spirits, tu-ten sā-lo gō how is (his or your) state of mind, health or spirits; — *tu-döm T. tugs-dam s. a holy trance, revelation, see yi-dam; a vow, a sacrament; tu-döm nāk vb. to behold a revelation; — *tu-rik T. tugs and rig s. mind and understanding, sentiments, intellect, mind, spirits, tu-rik či wisdom, great perception, genius, ku zu tu-rik či-lā mat ju-liùn čān come hear rejoicing in body and mind; — tu sām s. the affections of heart, will, pleasure J. — tu sin vb. hon. to be pleased said of great men, tu sin mat vb. to please, to tranquillize, tu mā-sùn-ne vb. to be displeased.

tuk vb. to be dim, cloudy; to be fugitive (colour); — a-tuk s. anything of slightly white colour, white spot on forehead (as of horse) kín-tuk; a white mark on leg dyań-tuk, grey light eyes mik tük; pale grey colour; — tuk-bo, tō tuk-bo fugitive colour. tük-tük s. a pale colour, a fugitive c. mik tük-tük grey eyes; mlem tük-tuk-lā nón face to become a sallow colour.

fün, a-fun s. the skin, hide, met. the clothes kūm-fun s. hide, leather, mik-fun s. the eyelid; fun goń nón to become callous, hardened, indurated; tun lut vb. to skin, to flay; tun krap vb. to sew skin (as of wound) or leather.

tup, a-tup s. i. q. a-tup os femoris.

*füm T. *tum (-pa) vb. 1. to cover over or round, to circumvent, to surround, to encircle, liuā tum-lūn nāk to inspect all round a place, már tum-liùn ryak vb. to circumvent game; — a-fum s. a circumvention; a cover, a wrapper, an envelope, yūk-(a-)fum s. a cover for letter, an envelope.

2. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, T. sia-ba, tum-liùn byi vb. to give beforehand, mā-ro gab-sān tum-lā mat vb. to anticipate one’s wants; rin tum-liùn li vb. to anticipate what a person has to say; tum-lóm s. anticipation.

fül vb. to ride on horseback on ful, in carriage kūi-on ful etc.; ful-bo s. a rider; — a-tul adj. riding on horseback or upon anything; a-tul kūi riding on sticks (amusement of children).

fül “descent of the deity” rūm ful afflatus of the deity. M.

*fe 1. T. *tēgs (-pa) vb. to depart; to be passed away as the time for anything, to be too late, to be exhausted, to be finished, te-nón to be expended, passed away, őyok-ka te-nón to be too late for work, kóm te-nón the money is expended, te-nón-bo passed away; the departed; dead.
distinct view of; to end, see finished, vb.

forme\_d (as water), s. a

when thick as porridge, gruel.

cause to spring downwards.

appear and disappear, 2. to proceed till

distinct, €.-k& €.-k&

for birds, 2. to set (sun).

and of proper consistancy; said of

one having good grasp of, one having

thorough knowledge of, an artist; 2. s.
knowledge, wisdom. — tep-pà tep-pà adv.
perfectly, thoroughly.

tep 2. T. teb s. a saucer or plate, a

small dish.

tep-ra\*\* T. te\*\*ra\*\* s. a goblin, a demon,
a damned soul, sometimes applied to a
naughty or provoking boy, an imp.

tem 1. T. 'ten(-pa) 1. vb. t. to bind
together, to knead; — a-tem s. the join-
ing two articles tightly together by string
etc. 2. n. to settle down (as earth), to
be pressed down (as anything), to become
firm. 3. to wait, to tarry, to stay ik kam
tem-lùù \*bam I will wait, have a little
patience, I will sleep over it; 4. to sup-
port, endure, forbear.

*tem 2. T. tem(-pa) to be perfect vb.
to perform anything completely and well;
tem-bo adj. full, complete, perfect.

*tem-pó T. tem-pa s. steps to a door-
way, a threshold. See also tem-pùù.

fer see fyår.

tel 1. vb. to be close, to be approximate,
to be next to, to adjoin; tel-bo the ad-

djacent, the next, tel-lùù-re id., tel-lùù\*\*\*nàn to lie next to. — a-tel s. one grade
below or above, next in rank or age.

tel 2., a-tel also a-\*\*\*tel s. a tumor,
sebaceous tumor, swelling in flesh; adj.
hard, indurate.

*fo 1. high, great, exalted kà-yu-len hù
fo he is greater than we. — a-fo adj.
above, a little above. See also tu 1.

*fo 2. s. T. mto s. a hammer, to-nùù
bùk or tok vb. to hammer.

*fo 3. T. fo s. 1. register, list, catalogue,
2. sign, badge, token, lyaù-to s. register
of places, topographical r.; mi-to T. mi-to
s. a census; gi-cò fo s. an inventory; da-
to T. za-to an almanac; biùk-to s. voca-
ulary, nomenclature; fo-\*\*pok s. a register-
ed allowance, a pension.

fo kyôp vb. 1. to take a list, to make
or compile a register. 2. to fix a badge
or token.

fo 4., fo-\*\*m vb. to place, to lay, to put
down, \*sin-te-ka fo to place on the table,
to-wūn nyi (the caldrons) were set J. sak-cīn-ka to to hold in mind, to consider, tā-sē-fiū-nūn riū to-bo a-lo-yo-bo nyi-wūn-sā zā tāi-nā-ka gel-lat-śūm-bo pūt-kīp-sūn do sak-cīn-ka to-o Padmasambhava said: hold in mind, ye Tibetans, that (because) you must be reborn under such circumstances P., — to command, to order, to cause, pā-no-nūn tā-sē tiṇ-nūm sā-iyak kat ńo to-yam-o the king ordered Padmasambhava to be boiled (in a caldron) for a whole clay; three months and dal such to, transitiva fr. other vbs. e. c. kyūp to, to order, to cause, pe-kiip-scili therein; and she laid it to, leave off, to desist, place down, to leave off, to leave off, the receptacle, the river’s brink for putting, the receptacle, M. 114. — to leave off, to desist, to iūyat or to to place down, to leave off, to leave alone; — forms transitiva fr. other vbs. e. c. kyōp to, gyom to, nyān to, tek to, tet to, tōp to, tōyp to, dal to, ńyā to, pī to, piyōk to, ma to, nāk to, zuk to, rīk to, ńū to, ot to, iūyīt to etc. with adverbs naū-lā to etc. e. c. hū-nūn hīm lā-vo sam tet ma to; ńūn hīm ik pyīl-lā ma mā-liūn-nūn-sā lūk-mūn-sā zuk tōm-bo kyūn kat lya-ban fāt ńyōk-sā krak-tsu sit-lūn a-kīp-rem o-ye-ka tap ān u ńūn-pūn-sā lūk-mūn vōn-ka nyīn to she hid him three months and when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river’s brink G. 2. 2/3. go-nūn cī far nyī so-nap-ba bi-śūn riū-čet mat fo-pa it was stipulated, that I should pay the price of the marwā at sunset P. — to leave off, to desist, to iūyat or to to place down, to leave off, to leave alone; M. 114. — to fat 1. p. p. put down, left off, desisted, obsolete, 2. imperatively: stop, leave off, let it be. — tōm ger. 1. placing, to place tōm mā-liūn-ne to be unable to place; tōm-lyān s. the place for putting, the receptacle, tōm-lyān mā-nyn-ne there is no room for placing; tōm-lyā mā-nyn-ne there is no means for placing; 2. desisting; tōm mā-śūn-ne not to be able to leave off, ńyōk tōm-mā kūn-nūn-ā can you not leave off work; tōm-bo part. tōm-bo-re s. 1. the placer, 2. the thing for laying on; forms the part. perf. pass. e. c. ma tōm-bo hidden, pī tōm-bo written etc.; kūm-duī-nā zuk-tōm-bo ta-bo an eater of the earnings of others. — tōm-lāt s. location, installation. — a-tōm s. 1. a place for laying things; 2. leaving off, a-tōm tu-tāt time for leaving off, 3. a windfall, ripe fruit blown from tree.

fo 5. T. tog (-pa hindrance) vb. to arrest, to impede, to hinder, to retain, to detain, to stop, to hold enough, to defer, so-su tet to wait till the fine weather; to to stop, hold hand, enough; to-lā to-lā, a-ńo to-lā to-lā dilatorily; to-o stop, wait, ik kam to-o stop a little, kam-lā mā-to-ne without any keeping back, without reserve, kam-lā má-to-nā byī give all without reserve.

*fok 1. s. time, season, kā-sū tok-ka in my time; sā-śōn tok now-a-days; ńyān-nā tok-ka formerly, in former times, anciently; zum-tok-ka during life-time; postp. answers to the English affix “hood” a-kūp-fok s. childhood, ōn-tok s. boyhood; mi-tok s. generation.

*fo 2. s. T. tog 1. the highest point, high, in L. “great” pā-no tok the great king, tok tār great increase; 2. the roof of house, story li kat-tok a one-storied house.


*fo 4. T. tog s. 1. the produce of field, the crop, tok-ꜜput T. tog-ꜜ pad s. the first fruits; tok dū T. tog sdu (-pa) vb. to gather the crop, to bring home the harvest; 2. the learning, the fruits of learning, yuk-nūn ćo tok-kūn ćap the y. laid down his learning i. e. died.

*fo 5. T. tod (-pa) s. the skull, tok-jor T. tod-jor s. a cup made from a human skull; also tyak-jor.

*fo 6. T. tog s. (fortune, wealth) tok-blō s. an heir M. — tok rin (T. tog rin “the whole value”) in L. s. compensation, tok rin byī vb. to compensate M.

fo 7. vb. to hammer, to malleate, to thump, pūn-jen tok-bo s. a blacksmith, to stab, ban-nūn tok to give a blow with a knife; obsc. tā-iūyū tok vb. feminam subigere.
stalk of grain, the straw of corn etc.

toñ 1., a-toñ s. the foot; the leg, see also dyai; a-toñ-ka gap yiyok-tsa vb. to fall at the feet of, to worship; a-toñ-ka pâ-ton tsu vb. to have splinter run in foot; a-toñ-ka tsam-luñ yiyok-tsa vb. to lay hold of the feet as mark of adoration; a-toñ-ka vil kyôp vb. to put iron on legs; a-toñ-ka a-yim má-niñ-ne vb. to be unsteady on leg; a-toñ-ka a-yim nyì to be firm on leg; (a-)toñ(-sâ) klek vb. to tramp down or tread on with feet; a-toñ-sâ arik vb. to bore with heel; a-toñ-sâ nôñ-nûn dop vb. to have frozen feet; a-toñ-sâ tsop vb. to tread with feet (as the treading out of corn); a-toñ-sâ lyañ mat vb. to dislocate foot; a-toñ-sâ ha vb. to toss aside earth with feet; a-toñ-sâ hût vb. to scrape with feet (as a horse). — a-toñ a-gûn barefeet; a-toñ jûm-bam-bo having leg withered; a-toñ pûk without feet; (a-)toñ hul-bo adj. bandy-legged; (a-)toñ shôr-bo s. a cripple; a-toñ shôr nôn to be lame with one leg. — a-toñ kryak vb. to tread; a-toñ hyâm kryak to t. softly; a-toñ çet-tûn kryak to t. heavily; a-toñ kryak-lyañ s. a pathway; — (a-)toñ kryôk vb. to stamp with feet; — a-toñ gal vb. 1. to have leg broken, 2. to be disgraced; — a-toñ gyûp vb. (the feet) to be asleep; — a-toñ çôni vb. to wash the feet; — a-toñ tû vb. to wash feet; — a-toñ ten vb. to have sinew of leg contracted; — a-toñ dék vb. (the feet) to crack fr. dryness of skin; — a-toñ pûp vb. to draw in feet; — a-toñ flèn vb. to stretch out the legs; a-toñ flèn bû nân vb. to sit with outstretchedfeet; — a-toñ bû nân vb. to sit on feet; — a-toñ lôm-ka nóñ vb. to travel on foot; a-toñ hyâm hyâm lâm vb. to walk softly; — a-toñ hyôm vb. to have the feet blistered; — a-toñ sôm vb. to have stiff legs; — a-toñ iyûp vb. to limp; — a-toñ tk vb. to spread out legs; — (a-)toñ ol vb. to sprain feet. — 2. the stalk of grain, the straw of corn etc.

hô-nûn hâ-yum zo-toñ zôñ ya-lâ mat thou hast consumed them as stubble. Ex.

Comp. toñ góm s. a step, a stride; toñ góm hryin-bo s. a long stepper, a strider; toñ-góm hryin-bo-lâ nóñ vb. to go along stepping out. — toñ góp i.q. tân-góp s. os tibia. — (a-)toñ gór s. a kick, toñ-gôr iyôk vb. to kick backwards (as a horse); a-toñ kryôm-lâ toñ-gôr iyôk vb. to kick with both legs; — a-toñ tuk-jer iyôk vb. to kick outwards as a cow; — (a-)toñ çak s. the joints of feet and legs; — (a-)toñ çô bâk s. the calf of leg; — (a-)toñ jâk s. the second toe; — (a-)toñ-jôm s. the toes generally; (a-)toñ-jôm byek s. or toñ-jôm byâr s. the space between toes; (a-)toñ-jôm-sâ lôm vb. 1. to go on tip of toe; 2. to go quickly; — (a-)toñ tik s. the small of leg between ankle and calf, the shin; — (a-)toñ toñ s. the heel; — (a-)toñ ti s. the tops of toes; — (a-)toñ tya s. a kick, (a-)toñ tya pók vb. to kick forwards (as man); — (a-)toñ dôm s. the first or big toe; — (a-)toñ pun-çî s. the toe-nails; — toñ po s. a step, vb. to take a step; — (a-)toñ pyõl s. the footmark; — (a-)toñ bi s. the place where the feet are, standing-place; — (a-)toñ bok s. the sound of footsteps; (a-)toñ bok grik id.; — toñ byâr see toñ-jôm byâr; — (a-)toñ mik s. an ankle-bone; — (a-)toñ zôr dâk s. psoriasis or scales between toes, said to proceed fr. a spec. of small worm residing in dung or mud, vb. to be excoriated between the toes; — (a-)toñ yôñ s. the third toe; — (a-)toñ lit s. the fourth toe; — a-toñ lyôk s. the sole of foot, a-toñ lyôk plâñ s. the instep; — (a-)toñ vyet s. the little toe; — a-toñ ryo s. the bone of leg; — toñ-sôk s. stockings, toñ-çûk dam s. garters. — lam-toñ s. stubble, o-re-nûn lok-re mí-zâr lyañ on-ka tûn-sûm lâm-ka lam-toñ gyom-sûn-ka šiñ-nôn so the people were scattered abroad throughout all the land of Egypt to gather stubble instead of straw Ex. 5. 12.
*fon—tor

2. T. mtoins s. pavilion, platform, gri fon s. hon. a house, a palace.
3. u-fon hon. i. q. pök s. turban M. 133.

*tor—fok

for 1. for fo-nún.
2. T. fon (to emerge) s. a rash, ton rya-nón the rash is well; mún-kōu

3. tsuk-ba fon plā a swelling nose from bite of musquito; vb. also for rash to break

out, fon (-lūn) di s. a breaking out of rash. jak ton s. an itching rash, Lichen
tropicus.

top vb. T. tobo(-pa) to find, to get, to obtain, to earn, pā-rūn hū-do fon-jóm

gryak lyaun mā-top-nā-lūn . . . but the
dove found no rest for the sole of her
foot G. — mún-lōm top vb. to bless Ex.
top to (lit. having obtained and placed)
possessions, earnings, go top to mā-nyní-
né I have got no propriety i have earned
nothing; — hō-dom söt top thou hast ren-
dered thyself subject to death; thou hast
earned death; — top-lā mat vb. to obtain,
to procure; — top-pūn used in s. of one's
right, (to get) right, claim, gettings,
acquirements, top-pūn-sā gi-čō-ka ryak
to beg and get what one has a right to;
mā-top-nūn-sā what one has no right to,
mā-top-nūn-sā gi-čō ryak to beg and get
what one has no right.

a-top s. earning, wages, portion, what-
ever comes to hand.

3. redupl. top-pā top-pā feeling
carefully (as blind man), top-pā top-pā
nōn vb. to go carefully feeling along as
blind m. or person in dark. — pāl-top-lā
round-topped, not pointed, blunt, tūn-
gyāl p-top-lā a blunt dibble.

*ton vb. T. 'ton(-pa) vb. 1. to be
puzzled, to be perplexed, to be con-
ounded, to be ignorant of, see go tom;
— tom tom 1. s. doubt, perplexity, hesi-
tation, 2. adj. confused, embarrassed;
— 2. to be blunt-ended tāk-tsū tom-nón the
hoe has become blunt; see also top 2.

for vb. to be plump as child, to be
full-bodied as fruit, rice, kūp-for s. womb;
for tor adj. plump, full-bodied; čo-gu tor-
tōm-bo sheets of paper pasted together.

a-for adj. fat (fruit and corn, when
approaching to ripness), a-for-nūn kla-lā
ti vb. to ripen rapidly.

*tor T. 'tor(-ba) reduplic. tar-rā for-rā
adv. here and there, anywhere, lī tar-rā
for-rā nān houses to lie scattered here
and there, tar-rā for-rā mā-mat-tūn do
not move about.

dok (T. 'tor-rdog) unison, with one
accord, sak-chiin tor-dok mat vb. to
agree in opinion.

tōl 1. vb. to be acrid, to be astringent;
s. n. of from which poison for fish is
extracted brū-tol a spec. of brū, 2. n. of
creeper bearing astringent fruit, tol-lā

tol-lā biting, astringent, a-boń tol-lā
tol-lā su vb. (mouth) to burn.

fō 1. s. a footing, purchase, fulcrum,
a stronghold; weight, influence; núm-sūm-
nyo-sā tō kóm man's security is money;
tō mā-nyní-ne to be without purchase,
to be without power; tō-ka tsam vb. to
take possession of, to get hold of; hā-ya-

nya-ka go tom lyaun a-tā-nūn hū-yum tō-
ka tsám bam they are entangled in the
land, the wilderness hath shut them in
Ex. a place of security, asylum, defence,
a sanctuary; tō lyai s. a place of security;
an asylum. to tek vb. to place in security;
tō dōk s. lord of refuge.

fō 2. (i. q. 1?) dā tō a large expance,
a sea of water.

fōk 1. vb. n. to be stiff, to be rigid,
to be severe, sā-li tōk bow to be stiff;
mā-rō tōk-bo a severe, stern person. —
a-fōk adj. stiff (the pulling of a bow
when tight), sā-li a-fōk a stiff bow.

2. vb. t. to reach the height, to
come to full maturity, so-rūn tōk (for sun)
to have reached its height; for sunshine
to be thrown everywhere; sū-tsūk tōk-
kūn-sā yām-nūn when the sun waxed hot,
it melted Ex. fo-kūp pūn-ku tōk-lān
lám-šō the young bird having obtained
its wings will fly; n. to be in season as
fruit, to culminate, tam-pōt tōk-nūn s. the
fruit-season has arrived; the fruit reached maturity. — tōk-lā adv. perfectly. — a-tōk s. maturity.

tōk 3. onom. tāk-tōk-lā plump with a crash, t.-f.-lā glo vb. to fall down plump.
*tōk 4. T. tags-togs (togs-pa) impediment; vb. to barricade as road, door, etc., to fasten, go-dōn tōk to fasten gate. — a-tōk s. the closing of a door.
*tōk 5. T. tag s. a string, a rope nyō tōk; — *tōk-chāt T. tag-ghōd(-pa to cut off all impediment) to be firm, to be decided, to be conclusive, to be convincing, used also for certain e. c. go tōk-chāt nōn-šo I shall certainly go; also tōk kat chāt to be decided, to decide on a thing; tōk-chāt-lā adv. decisively, certainly; tōk-chāt-lā mak he is undoubtedly dead; tōk-chāt-lā yā to know for certainty.
*tōk 6. T. *tag(-pa) 1. vb. t. to weave, as cloth dūm tōk; dūm tōk-bo s. a weaver; 2. s. i. q. tōk-rō a loom.
*tōk 7. T. *tag(-pa) vb. t. to grind; lūn tōk s. millstones; ētu tōk s. a watermill.
*tōk 8. see mà-rūm mà-tōk s. life, vital principle P.
*tōk 9. see tāk 2. and iör-tōk T. tag.

toň 1. T. tañ (open, clean, a clear space or plain) lyań tōn s. a plain, an open space, also an unconfined country; distance, sā-dyār mī tōn a gunshot distance, liberty, freedom, independence, adjly. unrestrained, also in s. of (s.) will, disposal, please, inclination, a-do tōn gīm it is your own will, pleasure, just as you like; a-do tōn as you like, a-do tōn nyim gān ētu nyī-nūn ēgo if it is your pleasure, what does it matter; a-do tōn mat-tā-o do as you like; kā-sū tōn mū-gō-ne it is not my wish; vyet dōk-sā tōn-ka nyī the slave is at the disposal of the lord (respectful mode of speech); go-nūn a-do tōn-ka nyī I am at your disposal; mā-rō do tōn-ka līyōt-fat left loose to one's own will.

tōn-nyīm-bo s. one's own master, an independent person.
*tōn-de incorr. tān-de, tōn-de etc. T. tañ-
'das (beyond the limits) at large uncontrolled licence, freedom from all restraint, indifferent or careless of consequences, tōn-de mū-rō s. a person who cares for nobody; tōn-de lyān s. a lawless country; mlo tōn-de dyān to vb. to throw every thing into disorder; tōn-de mat vb. to be at large, to breach, to violate (as laws), to give unrestrained way (as to passions), to throw into disorder, to abandon, tōn-de mat(-liñ) li vb. to speak without control: tōn-de li; J. hō sā-ta tet kā-yum te-tsōm-ka team tōn-bam-mūn-gō hō ma-si re gān kā-yum tōn-de mat dūn-nā how long dost thou make us to doubt? if thou be the Christ, tell us plainly J.; tōn-de-lūn bām to live independently; a-lūt būr-dūn tōn-de līyōt to give unbridled vein to one's passions.

tōn-mo s. "open place" a floor, a space for drying grain on, t.-mo plān zo lo to dry grain on the drying floor; tōn-so T. tañ-sa s. a plain, an open space of ground or country.

redupl. tūn-tōn [see kan] giving way to one's feelings, agitation, perturbation of feelings; kan tūn-tōn má-mat-tūn do not give way to your feelings, do not be agitated.

a-tōn s. a division in a story or tale, sūn-ka a-tōn, a. of field nyōt tōn.
*tōn 2. T. tañ(-po) adj. firm. *tōn-čet T. tañ-čad to be wearied, fatigued, exhausted, tōn-čet nōn vb. to be so.
*tōn-šīn T. tañ-šīn s. pine-tree, tōn-šīn ētu s. terpentine, gum, rosin, tōn-šīn ētu nūm s. terpentine, tōn-šīn ētu rīyīt or kyo rosin.

tōt 1. i. q. tāt q. v.
*tōt 2. vb.t. to cut, a-tsōm tōt to cut hair.
*tōt 3. T. *tad(-pa) 1. vb. to be glad, sām tōt to be glad, to rejoice. 2. to like, to esteem.

*tōt 4. vb. to be detached, to be separated, as from body, work, to be in detachments, sections. mak-mi pun-nūn tōt to be detached from the body of the army; tōt-lūn nōn tō go in detachments,
bands or parties; töt-liù t 'odyk zuk vb. to do work by parties or in portions; töt-liù riù li vb. to speak by divisions; — töt-tì töt-tì adv. in divisions, in detachments, in sections: so f.-tì f.-tì yù rain to fall in separate showers. — 2. (see under a-töt 3.) vb. to set a-föt by placing one or more troughs of water and setting sticks smeared with bird-lime on the sides; or where there is water by setting them on the banks; the w. is derived from the above “divisions” from the sticks being placed in sections.

a-töt s. 1. a party or detachment (of men or animals), 2. division in labour, a-föt a-töt nòn to go by detachment, a-föt a-töt t 'odyk to work by divisions, at intervals; 3. a mode of snaring birds, töt vb. to set the snare, tâ-fôn töt 1. s. a snare for birds.

*tôn 1. s. T. tan (-pa) dry weather, n. of 6th month f.-nyöm.

*tôn 2. s. the flower of oak-chestnut-tree tôn rip, so tôn or kâ-šò tôn s. the chestnut.

*tôn fôt s. 1. n. of the smallest spec. of leech: t.-f. bì; 2. n. of a spec. of gnat tôn-sâ òyáit.

*tôp 1. vb. t. to finger, to sooth with hand a-kâ tôp; to finger as when playing on flute pâ-lít tôp, to play music râp-nyen tôp; to flap as wings pàû-kâ tôp.

*tôp 2. vb. n. to be obstructed, stopped up as road, lóm tôp-nûm-ne the road is obstructed; to be struck as by falling tree or any thing heavy; to be weighed down as man when carrying heavy load, to be bent down by weight of load. — tôp caus. to strike, to knock down, kûn tôp-šùn tôm-câù sot vb. to kill an animal by causing a tree to fall down on it.

*tôp 3. (great numbers in succession) vb. to fall down as milk, to overflow when boiling nyen tôp šor gâù nyo-šô if milk (boiling m.) overflows and falls it is ominous. — s. a-tôp great numbers, great quantities as of fish, locusts etc. flights, flocks; a-tôp a-tôp great numbers in succession; see a-dôp; tyôp.

*tôp 4. s. T. tab a fire-place, a hearth mi tôp; used in s. of cooking: tôp zuk vb. to cook or to prepare provisions; tôp zuk-bo s. a cook; tôp t 'odyk mat-bo s. a skullion.

*tôp 5. s. T. tabs contrivance, method, means, mode, expedient, nyè-sân-sâ tôp-ka as an expedient to there-being; zuk-sân tôp mat vb. to contrive a mode for doing it; tôp mat-yâm-bo s. one having inventive faculty.

*tôp 6. T. tab(-pa) vb. to fight, kô tôp to squabble.

tôp 7. vb. to be answerable for, to be responsible for go-nûn hà-sâ mà-tôp-nâ so I shall not be responsible for him.

tôm see to.

tôr see tar 3.

*tôr vb. 1. to reach the goal, to gain the end or the highest point, kùn-ka tôr vb. to reach the very top of tree, a-dekkà tôr vb. to gain the end, òyok-sâ a-pôt tôr vb. to gain the fruits of one’s labour; — 2. T. tar(-ba) to escape, to get free, to get thro’; tok-nûn tôr vb. to escape thro’ a difficult or dangerous crisis (of sickness etc.), là-yo-nûn tôr vb. to escape from sin, to receive absolution; tôr-sân riù li vb. to make defense; 3. adj. a-tôr practicable, feasible, tôr-sân-á is it feasible?; tôr-bi or tôr-lyaù s. outlet etc., tôr-lyaù mû-nûn-ne there is no way of escape, no outlet; — tôr-lóm s. prosperity, welfare, freedom, salvation; J.

*tyôr caus. of tôr to let go, to set free, to cause to set free, to emancipate. tyôr-lóm sâ-re aye-ho-va-nûn a-yûm šù-rûn nyût-šûn-bo-rem iâk-kâ see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day. Ex.; — tyôr-bo s. saviour J.

a-tyôr s. escaping from confinement (man or beast), desertion (as of soldier or servant).

*tôl vb. n. to be near, to be at hand, said of time or place; tôl-ba, tôl-bì advly. near, shortly, hà-yu-nûn .... aye-su-mûm lyaù dâ-sâ a-plaù-ka lóm là nà-va-sâ tôl bi ti-wûn ši-lûn they see J. walking
on the sea, and drawing nigh unto the ship; töl-ba (töl-bi) mà-top-ne you will not get it soon; töl-ba (töl-bi) tyän s. the adjacent country; töl-bam-bo one living near, a neighbour. — a-töl adj. near, said of place or time; s. relationship nüm-nü töl near relationship. a-töl mat adv. only a short distance M. 129. a-töl-bo s. a fellow-creature Chr.

töl caus. to collide, to bring or to come in contact with, fyöl tek to clash, bąk-ce fyöl to beat cymbals; làn-ka töl to press between stones; fyöl(-lün) dün vb. to stand between, to stand very close. a-töl vb. pinched between, a-ká a-töl tıp to have one's hand pinched.

föl, a-föl 1. adj. large, applied to plants and ears of corn, ků-čer töl, món töl; món pynü töl a large ear of millet etc. 2. s. testicles.

fyä, fyä s. 1. remedy M. 144, means, help for; resources, substance, provision, go a-re fat gän ik fyä nýi if I lose this I have got other resources; sää-lo-là mat fyä mà-nýin-ne do it as you like, it is impossible; tóm fyä mà-nýin-ne there is no means of placing; hů-sä tam-dák-ka fyä mà-nýin-ne there is no remedy for his sickness; sót mat-sä fyä mà-nýin-ne except to kill it there is no resource, no help for it; zuk-šän fyä mà-nýin-ne there is no means of doing it; — tyä mà-nýin-nüm-bo adj. without remedy, hopeless, helpless, without alternation; — 2. in s. of power, jö fyä the power of lasting, durable.

fyak vb. to jump upwards, fyak-lün fyet vb. to jump up to cut; fyak-lün tsam vb. to jump up to catch; to fly upwards in air as arrow etc. tsöö fyak, fo fyak.

fyät see fet 1, 2.

fyän caus. of tän to drink.

fyän caus. of tän to cause to discharge, to expel.

fyän vb. t. i. q. vá, mün fyän i. q. mün vá to sing psalms or elegies as at festival of sû-gi.

fyän vb. to laugh, sû-zöl-là fyän to laugh merrily; sū-zū-là fyän to pretend to laugh; nó sāt-là fyän to laugh hypocritically; sak prok-lün fyän to laugh a horse-laughter; um-lūn fyän to laugh inwardly; — tyän-là adv. laughingly, tyän-là li vb. to speak laughingly; — tyän-mū-sā riń a laughable speech; — tyän pät vb. to have a fit of laughter.

a-fyän s. merriment, joviality, laughter; a-fyän a-nyüt s. joviality; a-fyän a-nyüt-sā bam to live merrily; a-fyän su bam to roar with laughter; a-fyän dún vb. to suppress 1. — tyän lyań s. cause of 1.; tyän lyań mà-nýin-ne there is no occasion for 1.; tyän-ka san vb. to suppress 1.

fyän see fyn.

fyám also fyóm vb. t. to precipitate, to cleanse by precipitation, as to put rice zo fyäm into water to allow the sand and dirt to settle at bottom. — sā-fyöm-là settling down as earth etc. fāt sā-fyöm-là nōn earth to settle down; lōm sā-fyóm-là nōn road to descend downwards; riń sā-fyöm-là nōn to browbeat.

fyär 1. vb. to plait, to work close basket-work, tűn-gryön fyär, mat tā-lū fyär; also fyer. — a-fyär s. the plaiting of small close basket, go pe-luń a-fyär yā I know to make the fine basket.

fyär 2. explet. to venta.

fyär-fo s. spec. of woodpecker, Micropterus phaioceps. See kā-fyär-fo, kā-fyer-fo.

(fyāl), a-fyāl s. a wen or excrescence on body or tree. projections in blanket.

fy in comp. a kick forwards or downwards e. c. dyän fyä, tűn-fyä, to fyä, to fya pok or tűn-fya pok vb. to kick out with foot tā-do pā-no tűn-fya pok nōn to rebel against one's king.

fyak I. 1. vb. to know, to be acquainted with, to be conversant with, to be cognizant of, to understand, mik fyak 1. to know by eyesight, 2. to know carnally, mik fyak-bo a concubine Tbr.; là-yo fyak vb. to know sin i. e. to shew it, là-yo mà-fyak-ne to commit sin; — 2. to distinguish. recognize, bū-sā pā-tūn mà-
tyak-ne not to distinguish a piece of stick from a snake. tam-chân o-re-re-ka má-tyak-ne-yam-o it is impossible to recognize it as a beast P. hó-ním pá-tui a-re to-ka nyî-pu râk tyak-ká le discern, I pray thee, whose are these: the staff etc. G. tyak-lá mat to inform, to make known, be it known, a-re den-tôk yûk-nîm mârî to gân-ná tyak-lá mat-tá-o or ko nyî-lá mat-tá-o or tân mat-tá-o know all men by these presents.

Tyak-bo s. one who knows; an acquaintance. Tyak-kûn having knowledge, information.

a-tyak a-lyo s. an acquaintance, a-tyak a-lyo lôm s. the intercourse of acquaintance, a-tyak zôn s. an acquaintance.

Tyak II. (fr. I crf. a-li and li) a-týak s. the head a-tyak a-lo id. M. 137, hon. u T. dbu M. 19. a-týak-ka có ka li. to put book on head: to put to oath; a-týak rûy gân tûk tûk rûy if the head be good the cap will be good; a-týak a-gûn an uncovered head; a-týak tim-bu a-liit mân-nyin-ne a large head but no brains. a-týak-nîn-jen-bo; a-týak-kîn a-dyan pal-lá mà-ruy-nîm-bo bad from head to foot; a person, a-týak a-nòk-bo a human being, a-týak a-nòk a-fo a-dun a black head and white teeth, means nothing out of the common way, an ordinary matter, implies also equality; — summit, top, upper part, a-týak mà-nî-nyin-nîm-bo a small letter of alphabet T. u-met, a-týak nyim-bo a capital letter T. u-ên; — tâ-gân tyak s. chillam; — first place, principal place, a-týak mà-nî-nyin-ne without head, i.e. without government, without acquaintance; (a-) tyak-bo s. a leader, a chief; responsibility; consequences; a-týak-ka nûk vb. to look to consequences, to examine the head for fate; a-týak-ka nîp vb. to be responsible for; a-týak-ka zik-ô or tô-so you will repent it; — a-týak-ka advly. in respect of, against; — race, generation; (tâ-râk) a-týak tek-nôn (six) generations past; ka-uy-nûm nû-sûn sam fâ-li a-týak mà-nôn-nâ tet brî mà-mat-ne

we do not marry relatives till they are three or four generations removed.

a-tyak kûk vb. to bow the head, a-tyak kûk-nôn vb. to run at with bowed head (as a bull); a-tyak krát vb. to scrape or to comb the hair; a-tyak gi vb. to incline head on one side; a-tyak gram bi vb. to break head; a-tyak glôk a bald head; tyak glôt muî s. the name of a ravenous devouring evil spirit; a-tyak nám vb. to nod head (as in assent); a-tyak nôt vb. to decapitate, to behead; a-tyak cân vb. to put heads together, a-tyak cân-lûn krut mat to consult together; a-tyak tûk to cover head, a-tyak tûk ak to uncover head; a-tyak týat vb. to decapitate, to behead; tyak-dum muî (see tô-n-muî) s. n. pr. lit. the white-headed evil spirit, from his being represented as an old man; a-tyak dot vb. to deliver as from captivity; a-tyak nîp týat adj. over head, vb. to be over head in water; a-tyak nôn vb. to be dead Trb.; a-tyak plân-ka a-kâ ka bi vb. to lay hand on head; a-tyak fôk head indented from carrying heavy loads; a-tyak frôn vb. to poll or take a register of persons, a-tyak frôn kôn s. a capitation, tax; a-tyak flat vb. to wash the head; a-tyak brûp vb. to have a prominent head; a-tyak bróm s. a great man; a-tyak tsâk-lûn lôm vb. to go with head upwards; a-tyak-ka lat vb. to attack; a-tyak lôk vb. to break head; a-tyak hut vb. to scratch the head; a-tyak hryât vb. to shake the head; a-tyak wû vb. to deceive; a-tyak vîl vb. to shake head in token of dissent.

Comp. a-tyak ka s. the band used across head in carrying burdens. — (a-) tyak kam s. a pillow, a-tyak-sâ a-tyak kam mà-bryât-ne to be confined to bed (as by sickness). — (a-) tyak kîn s. the fore-head. — a-tyak kôn, a-tyak kôn-nûn tsôk-nôn towards the head; a-tyak kôn-nûn lu vb. to raise the h. — a-tyak nyel s. the crown of head. — a-tyak tok tsô s. a wreath of jewels. — tyak tûk s. a cap, a hat i.q. tûk tûk. — (a-) tyak dûk s. head-
ache. — a-tyak dam s. the crown of the head, a-tyak dam čik s. the centre of crown, a-tyak dam tük-čap s. the circular lines at the crown of head, a-tyak dam-sä a-plän-ka or tyak-dam plän upon the crown of the head or above do., t.-d. pl.-sä a-čin hon. lord of all, great lord (resp. address), a-tyak dam plän-ka lyo to give constant head to anything, tyak dam-sä a-plän-ka räk vb. to undertake etc., pä-no kö tyak dam-sä a-plän-ka räk vb. to place on head the order of king, to perform, to undertake. (a-)tyak dam a-nañ adj. directly over head, vertical, a-ť. d. a-ń. ťi to become v. — (a-)tyak pök s. a turban, (a-)tyak pök nyök bam to tie on turban. — tyak-čor see tok-čor s. a cup made from a skull. — tyak bül s. scurf, dandruff. — a-tyak bap li s. the skull. — a-tyak bük-sä fri söň a scanty measure. — a-tyak yöni s. the brains. — a-tyak hip ban küp s. a razor. — a-tyak šäk s. a head-louse. — a-tyak šök s. the sutures of bone. — (a-)tyak-oń s. the skull, tyak-oń șił-ți n gram to fire and smash skull; tyak oń-rön s. the parietal bones; tyak oń-šok s. the sutures of skull. — a-tyak-ło s. a headman, ruler J.

fyak-kū (fr. ṭyak the head and ṭ. skud) s. lie, soap-lie, white ash, potash, ṭyak-kū-nän a-tyak ȉlet vb. to wash the head with white ash, ṭyak-kū ɕi-ka təp vb. to put white ash or potash into tea, to make it draw.

fyak-ko, a-ťyak-ko s. a broad ring made of ivory or metal worn on thumb against which bowstring is pressed. See Hooker I, 217.

ťyan pret. p. ṭyan vb. to set in, to plant as tree kui ṭyań; to set as stones in ring, to set in as post, to sink in as foot into mud; mà-ró ṭyań fat to be dead and buried Tbr.; fi-nör ṭyań 1. to get up a crowd, 2. to kick up a row. — a-ťyan adj. transplanting, transplanted opp. a-ńan; a-ťyan tu-tiát the season for transplanting, a-ťyan tu-tiát töń the s. of t. has arrived.

ťyan vb. t. 1. to arrange, to make ready. to place things in preparation, to put in preparation, in order, tám-bi-sä tam gün-nä ńam get every thing ready for the feast: 2. vb. n. to clump, to be clustered see po ńam; vi ṭiam (clotted blood). See also ṭyım. — 3. to be decisive, conclusive, absolute, ṭyam-ńañ li to speak decisively, ṭyam-ńañ ńik zuk to work in a decided, forcible manner.

a-ťyan s. a clump, of plants or trees. — pà-ťyan or pà-ťyan pà-lyú s. good order, neatness, pà-ťyan pà-lyú mat vb. to arrange, to adjust, to dispose, to regulate.

ṭy see śi.

ṭyik-kä ṭyik-kä or tük-ṭyik-kä see tek-kä tek-kä s. v. tek.

ṭyif see śiśi.

ṭyın see śiśi.

ṭyım see śiśi.

ṭyıl see śiśi.

ṭyù, ṭyù-m vb. t. to put together, to place or pour together, to mix, to mingle; vb. n. to be assembled together, to be united, to be comprised in, to be concentrated, ka-ró un-ka ṭyù vb. to mix sugar with water; șet ṭyù-ńàn tän vb. to display united or concentrated strength; a-sut mä-ró-ka ṭyù vb. to mix őr-tium with the news is propagated among the people; kryım-là ṭyù to comprise, to muster, to concentrate. — ṭyım mä-kün-ne cannot mingle. — ṭyım-bo s. one who mingles, a compouder.

ṭyù-lát s. a mixture, a compound, composition, an amalgamation.

a-ṭyù s. an assembly, a meeting, a-ṭyù ṭyàĥ a place of meeting, a-ṭyù riń li to speak in an assembly.

Deriv. ṭyım vb. t. 1. to place together as embers of fire, to concentrate, to assemble together, muk ṭyım to gather together the rubbish; 2. to crush, to oppress, to overwhelm.

a-ṭyım s. gathering together; mì a-ṭyım.

ṭyük 1. vb. to stretch up, to reach up, to extend (as to obtain anything almost beyond reach). — ṭyük-lát s. stretch, tension.
tyük 2. incorr. f. tyük.
yûn vb. to be elastic as indian rubber, to return to shape, form or plan, to return to hand as thing lent; — tyûn şümbo 1. anything elastic, 2. anything that will give a return (as good speculation etc.). — tyûn tyûn vibrating, shaking: — a-tyûn adj. elastic, springy; s. the returning of anything borrowed so a-tyûn, kôm a-tyûn.

tyüp vb. t. to follow or proceed in great numbers, âyok tyüp vb. to work without ceasing, riîn tyüp vb. to jabber, to speak incessantly, tyüp-liûn tok-nûn to come in such numbers as to obstruct. — tyüp-pâ tyüp-pâ adv. successively; tyüp-pâ tyüp-pâ lat vb. to come successively in numbers.

tyûm see tyû.

tyûm, a-tyûm s. induration M.

tyûr vb.n. 1. to be advanced in age, (not arrived at old age), the past life is longer than the remaining, to be full ripe (as fruit), a-nyo tyûr-nûn the lady has reached a certain age. — a-tyûr s. man, when arrived at full maturity and approaching to old age, advanced in life, 2. to have one side longer than another dûm tyûr-bo cloth with one side woven longer than the other. — a-tyûr s. cloth when not woven even, one side being longer than the other.

tyûl vb. 1. to sprout out, to shoot out as young shoots of trees; — a-tyûl s. fresh sprouts from the root of yam after the accidental distraction of the first, buk a-tyûl fresh sprouts from yam-roots. 2. to express discontent, to grumble, to complain: — a-tyûl s. displeasure, discontent, a-tyûl riîn li vb. to express discontent, to grumble.

fyû, pâ-fyû s. a horsefly, Haematopota pluvialis, see lum dànn pâ-fyû; pâ-fyû mik s. the eye of the cleg, applied to the head of maize, when the grain has become a tolerable seize (about as large as the eye of cleg) larger than sâ-âyut tâ-ji mik tap q. v.

fyûp, a-tyûp a cold, catarrh, a-tyûp dûk plà being ill of a cold.

fyul vb. t. 1. to heap up, to pile up, to add to, to accumulate, to amass, a-ûnka tyul ka vb. to pile up the heap; kôm tyul-liûn to vb. to amass riches; 2. feminam subigere Tbr.

a-tyul s. a heaped load; a-tyul bû vb. to carry a heaped load, a-tyul mat vb. feminam subigere.
fye see te etc.
fye-tsû see te-tsû etc.
fyeck see tek.
fyen 1. vb. to pull out, to pull away fyen zoûn vb. to pull against another.

fyen 2., a-fyên adj. close (relationship); nûm-nû fyên a close relation. nûm-fyên i. q. a-fyên.

fyen 3. for lûn the chief or most precious part, sâ-bûr fyên the musk bag or gland of the musk-deer; tâ-lâm fyên testicles of man or male animals; a-mik a-fyên tûk-nûm a-ram a proverb signifying: the eye is very precious.

(fyen 4. see fyen 2.) kûl-fyên kûl-fyên lîm vb. to halt, ... sà-tsûk lat în hû pâk-lâm kûl-fyên kûl-fyên lîm-bam the sun rose upon him, and he halted upon his thigh G.
fyet see tet and tat.

fyen 1., a-fyên s. degree, grade, rang, order; a story of house, steps, stairs; — succession, order, series, rotation; rank, degree, fyen-nû fyen-nû successively, in rotation, in order, t.-nû t.-nû dî vb. to come in order.

fyen 2. reduplic. tan-nû fyen-nû unequal in length, irregular, uneven, sâ-gûr t.-nû t.-nû dînî ravines of irregular depths; mak-mî-sànî t.-nû t.-nû lôm soldiers to march in irregular lines.
fyep vb. n. to be regular; to be constant, unceasing, fyep-lû adv. incessantly, regularly, fyep-liûn li vb. to speak incessantly, fyep-lû fî vb. to come regularly. — reduplic. tap-pâ fyep-pâ adv. distributively, separately, tap-pâ fyep-pâ bûk vb. to beat right and left; tap-pâ


fyep-pā di vb. to come one after another; tap-pā fyep-pā byī vb. to distribute to each.

a-fyep adv. successively, in succession; a-fyep-bo one in succession or next in rank, mā-rō a-fyep a-fyep kōn vb. to send off men in succession, sā-dyār mi a-fyep a-fyep ḍō vb. to fire in succession.

fyep 2. a-fyep s. (fr. 1.? ) a clear pronunciation, a distinct accent, a-fyep rīn li vb. to speak distinctly.

fyer see fyār.

fyer vb. to spring upon, pounce upon as cat, tiger, sā-tān-nūn sā-wūn-ka fyer the tiger pounces on the deer; to dart, to throw (as dart, javelin etc.), to cast, to pitch; sūn-li fyer vb. to cast net; sā-lyon-lā fyer-nōn to die suddenly Tbr.; sā-hrōn fyer-sā lýan mat to flee, to haste or run away Tbr. fyer-rā fyer-rā (see so) darting, so t.-rā t.-rā clear weather, litly. "rays darting around".

a-fyer adj. pouncing upon (as tiger upon prey), darting upon (as eagle on prey), a-fyer a-nan-sā nōn to go prepared to use violence a-fyer a-nan-sā āyok mat vb. to oppress, a-fyer a-nan-sā rīn li vb. to bully, to browbeat.

fyel see tel.

fyō, fyō-m T. fos, vb. t. 1. to hear, to listen, to hearken, cfr. nyān, fyō tet within hearing; fyō-wūn-sā rīn s. a report, a-sut fyō-wūn-ā have (you) heard the news? a-sut tsūk-lat tsūk-kyār tet fyō was proclaimed from east to west P. go lā go-nōn a-do kōn-nōn hō mōn iyer dūn yā yān li-wūn-re fyō and I have heard say of thee that thou canst understand a dream to interpret it. Ex. 2. to understand, to comprehend, to know. — fyō-lā mat 1. to hearken to, 2. to cause to understand. — fyom s. hearing; understanding fyom mā-myoin-ne never heard of such a thing. — fyom kōn vb. to cause to hear; lýan-sā mā-rō-pān fyom-ka in the audience of the people of the land G. — fyom-bo s. a hearer, fyom-bo-sān 1. hearers, 2. audience.

fyōk, tük-fyōk, tūn-fyōk s. the inner fleshly part of thigh, tūk-fyōk or tūn-fyōk pōt s. 1. id., 2. large posteriors Tbr.

fyōn: kuī fyōn s. buttresses of tree.

fyōt vb. n. to be of proper consistency as dough etc., to be thick as milk, to be ripe as pus of sore. — a-fyōt s. a proper consistency M.

fyōn vb. to be indurated as swelling.

fyōp, fyōp-pā fyōp-pā onom. sound of water as when simmering, fyōp-pā fyōp-pā tēu vb. to simmer.

fyōr, see fyōr vb. n. to be fat, flabby; fyōr fyōr adj. flabby; — a-fyōr adj. fat, flabby, mā-rō a-fyōr s. a flabby man with flesh lax and flaccid.

fyōl vb. to swell out in lumps; to rise in wens, to be protuberant; fyōl-dāk s. a sore, excrescence as of corn etc. fyak-fyōl, fyōl a-fyak-ka a wen on head; fyōl-bo having excrescences.

fyōl, fyōl-lā fyōl-lā see under tīl.

(fyōl), fyōl-lā mōl-lā adv. in great quantities, exceedingly, fyōl-lā mōl-lā yū vb. to pour in great quantities, fyōl-lā mōl-lā hrōn vb. to rise in great q.'s; (a-kūp) fyōl-lā mōl-lā ti-nōn vb. (child) to increase in size exceedingly.

fyūk vb. 1. to harbour, to screen, to shield, to shelter, to protect; go a-dom fyūk-īo I will protect you; — 2. to take refuge, zo myup fyūk vb. to take in one's store, as in time of want (famine or when work cannot be obtained), pū-no-ka fyūk vb. to take refuge under king.

fyūk-bo s. 1. an asylum, 2. a protector, a guardian, a champion.

fyūk-lyān s. a place of refuge, a sanctuary, fyūk-lyān nūm-sūm-nyō-sā tam-cān tān-dōk an asylum for man and a place of retreat for beasts.

a-fyūk s. an asylum, a place of refuge, no fyūk s. a fish-hole.

fyōn 1. vb. to screen as from sight, to stand between so as to hide view, kuī-ka fyōn to be screened; mik sī-sā fyōn-nōn to be screened from sight; so ḍōn-ka mā-fyōn-nōn do not stand in the light, do not screen the light. — fyōn-lāt s. a
screen, a shade, an obstruction, — a-fyón
s. 1. coming between one and the light,
2. a basket not full of anything, about
half full.

fyón 2. explet. to bón, bón fyón a dumb
person.

fyót-tā fyót-tā i. q. fyot-tā fyot-tā.

fyót, a-fyót 1. s. the act of emptying
chi from vessel on mats to cool.

fyót, a-fyót 2. s. a spec. of grass from
which they extract an adhesive juice called
iýök, used as bird-lime iýök a-fyót dot.

dā the eleventh letter of the L. alphabet,
T. 5, English d.

dā 1. s. a pond, lake, stagnant water;
un dā; dā din deep water; dā zān like
a lake, a great quantity applied to water,
a vast expanse or concourse of (as of
liquid, people) dā là hrón to rise gradually
(as water after rain or when course is
stopped up); dā iýum the beauty of a
lake. — dā-mit s. a nymph, dā-mit tün
kuw la mit nymphs and syrens; dā-mit
dāk s. intermittent fever, vb. to have
intermittent f. — dā muk s. waterplant;
— dā yūm s. scum on stagnant water;
dā yūm muk s. vegetation and weeds in
stagnant water.

*dā 2., dāt T. 'dod s. desire, ardour
gā-dāt T. dgya-2-dod 1. id., 2. a desirable
thing. dā ča, dā čo, dā ča T. 'dod čags
s. desire, lust, concupiscence; — dā-bo, dā
po T. 'dod-pa s. wish, desire, inclination,
lust, concupiscence, tā-iýu plān-ka dū-po
mat vb. to be very lustful after women;
dā-po mā-sūn-ne to have no inclination;
— dāt forms a preative as kōt dāt-tā
mat-tā-o may you have abundance. M.

* dá 3. perhaps fr. the same source as
T. idog a turning back, a reversion of M.:
mik dá s. a reverie, trance, vision, mik
dā-ka luk vb. to fall into trance; mik-
dā-nūn luk dān vb. to start up or forth
from a reverie.

*dā 4. 1. to repeat a charm M.; 2. T.
mdos a spec. of offering made of rolls of
coloured cotton, to propitiate certain evil
spirits; dāt sā lūn-ji mūk dá zuk-lūn klōn
to expel the evil spirits d. and l. by pro-
pitiation of the dā offering. M. [See
Jäschke s. v.]

*dā 5. T. mdo (a confluence) vb. to
proceed, to reach any particular place;
to succeed, to thrive (said of crops); to
spring at (applied especially to any par-
ticular part) e. c. sā-tān tāk-tōk-ka dá
tsūk the tiger springs at the throat; —
to increase in quantity (especially liquid)
to be in vast quantity to form a large
mass or concourse (as of people), to form
a luxuriant expanse (crops); — to resort
to dā nō, pā-no-sā kun-dūn čo-ka dā
nōi to resort to the kings presence.

dāk v. 1. t. to hurt yān-yān dāk id.,
tōl-lā dāk vb. to h. severely; 2. intr.
to be hurt, to be sick, to be ill, to be in
pain, yān-yān dāk to be slightly ill; tōl
lā dāk vb. to be very ill; ṭāp-či dāk
vb. to be dangerously ill. — dāk-bo s.
— diák-la adv. painfully, severely e.c. diák-la bük vb. to heat severely; d.-lā tkuk vb. to bite painfully; diák-tsák-la or diák-la tsák-la by force; diák tkuk-lā li vb. to speak sharply so as to give pain; diák-lā tsák-lā lyo vb. to take by force. — diák a-dák s. pain, disease, sickness J. a-dák-ka yóni the sickness is somewhat relieved; a-dák mlem bū bam sickly looking; a-dák-nān tōr vb. to recover from sickness; a-dák pā-hū s. an epidemic disease; a-dák sūk the symptoms of disease; a-dák yān hryān the disease is of long standing. — diák te-nōn pain or sickness to be passed away; diák-nān sā-nōn to be cured, to become well; diák nyīm-bo adj. sick, unhealthy, insalubrious; diák yām-bo adj. 1. sickly (as person or country), unhealthy, 2. one knowing pain, compassionate; diák mā-yā-nūm-bo 1. healthy, 2. one not knowing pain, merciful. — diák-nōt i.q. diák-lāt s. sickness, illness, pain; diák-nōt mā-nyin-nā mat-tā preserve us from illness; diák-nōt nyī-li mat-tā-a may you be ill or in pain (an impregnation).

fam-diák s. sickness, disease; see krit-diák, dū-diák, sak-diák.

dyāk (caus. of diák) to cause pain, to cause to hurt; — Comp. kīl dyāk (subject to pain?) adj. unfledged (bird); kyōn dyāk s. compassion.

dák vb. to cherish, to nourish, to foster, to protect, diák nyīt s. cherishing, nurturing, fostering, maintenance; a patron; diák-nyīt-bo s. a fosterer, a nourisher; a protector. — a-dák s. cherishing, cherishment.

*dián see dōn s. face.

dān, tūn-dān see dōn.

dān vb. pf. dān inf. dān imp. dān-nā dān-nā-o p.pres. dān-nūn caus. dyān; see also tak; 1. to run dān-kī-bo able to run, swift as a horse, dān mā-kī-ne to be unable to run; 2. to issue explet. to lōm: lōm dān a road, a way lit. the way that issues; to be shed, vi dān blood to be shed; brū dān the creeper whence the poison issues: to fly forth as splinters when wood is forcibly cut; met. to die, a-pil dān the spirit to fly forth, to die; — pf. dān gone, ro gōu dān (or dyān) dead and buried; ċi dān see under ċi III, dān Thr. i.q. run.

Der. dān-bo s. a runner; — dān, a-dān s. running, a-dān hám-ka lat came running the whole way; (a-)dān lyan s. a place for or means of running.

dyān caus. to throw, to cast, to throw away, lūn dyān to pour away; to put away as evil from the heart; a-lūt sak-cin a-jen dyān to put away evil thoughts from heart; to abandon a-kūp dyān to a child; dyān nyōn vb. throw away, to cast away, to cast off, to abandon. gyām dyān vb. to subvert, to overthrow J.

*dián T. ldān(-ba a rising, a course) in L. "increase", tū-ayot dān-nā dān-nā ti to increase (said of goitre); — dān met T. ldān met without increase, rīn dān met mā-li-nūn do not speak more; dān met mā-zuk-nūn do not work more; d. m. mā-bo-nā-śo you shall not give more. See also dān 4.

dān s. a coat, explet. to dūm q.v. M. 137, dān sūk vb. to put on cloth, dān ōt vb. to take off cloth.

dān-tōk s. a long train of people brī dān-tōk a marriage-procession, pā-no-sā dān-tōk a king's retinue.

dāt 1. choking, dāt-lā or dāt-tā dāt-tā or dāt-tā nyōn or yak vb. to choke, uń dāt-tā dāt-tā yak to choke while drinking water; a-sōm dāt-lā li to feel almost smothered. — tā-dāt i.q. dāt, tā-dāt-lā i.q. dāt-lā.

dāt 2. vb. to break off head of grain or vegetable, áyek-lūn dāt to break off ear of corn.

*dāt 3. see under dā 2.

*dān 1. T. ldān see den.

*dān 2. T. gdān pronounced by L.'s den.

dān vb. to be rent, to be burst, be cracked, dūm krit dān-nōn the cloth is rent; fāt dān-nōn the earth is cracked.

dān used with mlem (prefixed) as mlem-dān a memento, a souvenir. (prob. "a
thing to recall to memory the face that is gone”. See under dáni.)

dán, dán-bo see under dán.

dán, dán dán i. q. dón-nā dón-nā, d. d. fyót vb. to sprinkle uniformly.

dáp, dáp vb. 1. to stop up (hole), to plug; uñ dáp to stop up hole; dáp-bo a stopper, a plug. — 2. to take into mouth, see also dap, zo boñ-ka dáp. — a-dáp s. the stopper, stopple-plug.

dáp vb. to fall in torrents (rain), so dáp-pā dáp-pā yū rain to fall in torrents.

dám or dám, redupl. (sín) dám-dám-bo adj. said of children when sufficiently large to begin to do a little work. dám-má adv. gently (said of speech), dám-má dím-má li vb. to speak gently. — tūm-dám-bo or t.-d.-lá or t.-dím t.-dám-lá adj. heavy as mind or body, sak tūm-dám-lá li vb. to feel low-spirited, mā-zū tūm-dám-lá li vb. to feel heavy in body; mā-zū tūm-dím tūm-dám-lá “heavy in body”, applied to child when just able to run a little.

dár 1. vb. n. to increase as water after rain: uñ dár-nōn; to multiply, as weeds: muk dár-nōn; to generate, to procreate nūm-tyen fā-tyen dūr-nōn the race to multiply by procreation; — to sprout up; 2. adj. fit to eat, as vegetables bā dár tam dár all vegetables fit to eat; edible; — dá-rā dār-rā sprouting up, increasing. — a-dār s. a good deal grown (as a boy); — tam-dār expletive to bā dār. — tā-dār sprouting up (as plant or child), increasing (in size as river), t.-d.-lá hun to have increased in size.

dār vb. n. to be flexible, pliable, to be thin and weak (as a tree).

dār s. the sixth final letter, “(r).

dál vb. T. rdol(-ba) to germinate, to spring up dal hrōn id.; dall dāl or dall-lā s. a fresh green smell e. c. a-fōn dāl-lā dāl-lā bōk or a-rī dāl-lā nōm s. a fresh pleasant smell (as early in morning); riū dāl-lūn li to speak hyperbolically Tbr.; also: gentle (breeze), sūn-mūt dāl dāl a g. b., s.-m. d. d. di a g. b. to blow; zo nyōm d.-lā d.-lā tyū corn to wave with the breeze.

dāl pendulous, dāl-lā dāl-lā e. c. a-nyor dāl-lā dāl-lā the ears hanging down.

dāl-lā see dal-lā under da 1.

da 1. vb. n. to recline, to rest, to lie down, da-nyi id.; (kaun) a-gyōt da nyi (a tree) to lie at full length, kā-ta-ku da (nyi) to lie together, implies sexual intercourse, hū so-nap o-re-ka hū kā-ta-ka da he lay with her that night G.; da luk go-run lying or rising; s. a lair W. 71, da tu-tsāt s. bed-time; da-tān, da-tōn s. place of repose; da li s. a sleeping-room, a lodging; da ṭyan the place where anything lies; also a place of rest i.q. da bi. — 2. vb. aux. in continuative s. (cfr. bam) tyap-lūn da to touch; uñ yū da (water) to flow; — 3. to be lōm-ka sā-iyak sā-tet da-nūn-gō or da sā-tet nōn-kān lōm or ṭyan nyi-wūn-a how many days journey is it? — 4. to be certain a-lo da it is certainly so; adv. certainly, verily, even so, a-lōm da li they verily (even) say so; da hō mat-lā re jān gūm verily your way of doing is bad; da yū bām yān mā-yāne li even tho’ he knows, he says he does not know; da ši yān mā-ši-nā yān li even tho’ he saw it, he said he did not see it; ūyo yān ik da nyāt though he heard, he even asked again; hū gūm da nōn-šo he also will even go; a-zōm a-gyāp zo yān ik da zo-šō li tho’ he had eaten much; he said I will even eat more.

dal-lā (fr. da-lā) emphatic particle, verily, sā-rōn-ren hō dal-lā pā-no gūm from to-day thou art verily a king; sūn-geś-sā dōk-kū do dal-lā gūm I am the very lord of the Sangs-rgyas (Budhas) P.

a-da adj. lying, a-da ṭyan s. place of lying.

dya, dya-m the causal of da, to lay down (as bricks etc.), to cause to lie down (as child etc.), to leave or cause to lie down for another opportunity, sā-rōn dya-to a-lon zuk-šo let it rest for the present, I will do it afterwards.

a-dyam s.: a-dyam ṭyan s. the place.
where a thing is placed. dyam applied to či etc.: dyam či a drink of rest.

tā-da, tā-dal-lā (emphatic particles) even thus, i. q. dal-lā.

*da 2. T. māi s. an arrow, L. tsöi, da kwi s. a loophole; — da gyöö T. māi rygāi s. a bow-shot or in L. also: gun-shot-distance; — da buk aī s. hole in stockade or battlement for firing thro', a loophole; — da-bryö póť s. an earthen pellet for pellet-bow, d.-b. p. goi to mould do.; — da-bryö-pyōni šiū s. the handle for grasping the bow; — da-bryö bū s. from being like to a pellet-ball: spec. of Myriapodae-family: Julidae, Glomeridae, see brū; — da-bryö múk s. n. of a bush; da-bryö zān ryāl-lā ryāl-lā-bo adj. round as a pellet; — da-bryö sā-li s. a pellet-bow; — da-bryö (sā-li) grim s. the string of a pellet-bow; — da-bryö (sā-li) tā-ryōn s. the net attached to string for placing pellet; — da-bryö ōyōt vb. to draw pellet-bow; d.-b. ōp vb. to fire with do. — da tsō a correct aim, a good shot with arrow or (in L.) with gun.

*da 3. s. T. zla in comp. i. q. da-wa; da-to T. zla-to an almanac; da-nōk dark night, where there is no moon opposed to lā-vo lōn q. cfr., da-nōk-ka in dark nights; da-šo T. zla-bšol s. intercalary month; da-tsā T. zla-tšës s. ("a day of the mouth") a proper name; da-va s. the planet luna, monday: za da-wa.

nuŋ-da days, periods, nuŋ-da lā-vo ōyōt to create do. nuŋ-da lā-vo mit i. q. jen nuŋ-da lā-vo mit s. the goddess of seasons, of eternity.

da 4. (Chinese) i. q. L. ban q. v. da byō s. a Gorkha or Yaktumbha (Mur-mi) ban: a curved knife.

*da-kyem T. bdag-rkyen s. a reward for services, given by a king.

*da-du s. scurfiness of body (as after itch).

da-brū s. a spec. of hooting-owl; acc. W. R. 205 "mik-dab-brū" or the short-eyed "brū-caller" Syrniunl newarense; da-brū múi s. an evil spirit that screams at night.

da-mō (see tüñ-dar) s. rolling sound of drum.

*da yūk T. dag yig s. correct spelling, orthography.

*da-rī s. a spec. of very small frog (edible).

dak, yum pā-li dak vb. to turn head over head, topsy-turvy, 2. steep downward (hill), kül-dak-lā tynk to stand on head or to place anything upside down, k.-d.-lā dīn to stand on head, k.-d.-lā mat vb. to reverse; kül-dak kōn s. the reverse side. — tūk-dak drenched, t.-d.-lā šāl vb. to be completely drenched.

dak see küm-d., núm-d., sūn-d. a spec. grain.

(dak) hāk dak vb. to hip up.

dań 1. s. the low ground, the vallies, below sūr-iō the intermediate land, between the valley and hill-tops; dań-ka zo ryu-lā myān in the v. the rice grows well; dań-sā (gen.: adjly.) in the low ground.

dań 2., dan vb. t. to stretch out; to pull out; to elongate, kom-bo dań vb. to stretch leather; a-kā a-dyań dań to crucify; dań śiī or dań-kūń s. a cross; to open wide, to gape with (as eyes, mouth), a-mik dań vb. to open eyes wide. — dan, a-mik dan having gaping eyes. — tüń-dan going in numbers, in series, in quantities. ni-sā tüń-dan i. q. sūn-sān tüń-dön q. v.: tüń-dan-lā 1. by series, numbers, 2. constantly; a-boś tüń-dan-lā ōk vb. to keep mouth constantly open.

a-dań s. length, li dań length of house.

dań 3., dań dań flickering (flame): mi dań dań, sok dań dań mat life to flicker: dǘń-nā dań-nā flickering. d.-nā d.-nā šī to see and lose sight, to appear and disappear.

*dań or dön 4. T. ldai (diffused) 1. increase, abundance, much, used by L.'s also for 2. necessity, dań met without increase, not at all; dań met fam li 1. not to speak at all or to the purpose, 2. to speak a great deal without necessity;
dañ met mà-zuk-ne without necessity he does nothing. Also dòn, dòn met bûk & beat without cause; 3. a series, a range of, l'e dòn rows of seats, màt-ló dòn a row of hair-nooses; dòn-tôk or dain-tôk: T. ldan-fag s. a series of or an unbroken, consecutive line, a procession, mà-ró dôn-tôk a procession of people; bri dôn-tôk families who have been connected by marriage for a long time; mak-pân re dôn-tôk lóm-nôm the regiment marched in unbroken order; òyëi zö dón-tôk friendship of long standing; dòn-feñ T. ldai òëis the gamut in music, a prolonged note, d. t-là mat vb. to chant with prolonged note, to intone; — dòn dôn prolongation, extension; dòi dôn li vb. to have to think or search before answering mà-dôn-nà mat li to speak promptly without thinking.

dañ 5. T. grañs s. a number, dañ met without or beyond calculation, without end.

dañ ku bûk s. a spec. of beetle.

data, dat-tà dat-tà 1. impertinent, impudent, dat-tà dat-tà tám to answer impertinently, a-kûp mo bo rûn dat-tà dat-tà tám the child is saucy. — 2. gasping, spasmodically a-krik dat-tà dat-tà mat vb. to gasp spasmodically as when dying.

dañ vb. (opp. to krik) to be a little torn; to be tied crossing and twisting round as in making baskets: dan-lùn dam; to be rent or cracked as earth. dûm dan-nôm the cloth is slightly rent; dan-lù hra vb. to be slightly torn; dan-lù dam vb. to lie loosely not united together (as in loops).

a-dam s. a bandage from one thing to another; the stopper, extinguisher.

dañ see dañ.

dap, dáp vb. 1. to stop, to stop up (as a hole), to cover up, to suffocate (as fire), to extinguish, to ruin, to annihilate, to gnash; a-boûn dap-lùn sôt to kill a person by smothering him; fûin-nùn mak mi-ka dap the enemy descended on the army and annihilated them; aû dap vb. to stop up hole; li-ka dap or gri-ka dap to come suddenly down as robbers or an enemy to ruin the houses; núm-dok-kûn li dap the creditor seized everything; 2. to obtain W. 72. 3. i. q. dop: pûn-dap.

dam 1. in comp. ò-fyak dam the crown of head, òan dam 1. the canopy over seat, 2. the height of a person when sitting or a little above the height of a p. when standing or a l. above, dín dam. — tük-dam above, higher than t.-d.-bo the upper; lóm-sà tük-dam above the road, lóm-sà tük-dam-bo the upper road.

dam 2., dam-mà dam-mà adv. gently, a-tet d.-mà d.-mà mà-li-nûn do not speak so low. See also dâm.

*dam 3. T. sdom(-pa) vb. to bind, to tie, also s. the binding of anything, see ban-dam, hâm-dam; — bûn hyam dam the fastening of knife-shelter; — sak-ûn dam vb. to have one's ideas bound, to be stupid. See also dôm.

a-dam s. 1. the fastening, a-dam mà-tóm-ne it is not well fastened. 2. the false skin that overgrows finger-nails: pûn-ûi dam.

dam 4. T. dam(-pa) adj. noble, holy, dam-ûsûk, tam-ûsûk T. dam-ûsûg s. a vow, a sacrament M.

dam 5. T. 'dam s. mud, dam-ûsô s. T. 'dam bya “a nire- or swamp-bird” a duck, d. b. zàn sû-kûl sà-ûl lóm to waddle like a duck. — dam-ûsôk T. 'dam-ûsag s. mud, clay, dam-ûsôk fûor to plaster with mud (as wall).

dam-nôk T. gadam-nôg s.words of counsel, advice, instruction, dák-ba yûk-mûn liàn dam-nôk tân-dôk-ka nûn when ill to go for advice to the priest.

dam-ûyên shôr to be blighted as crops, to be encrusted and spoilt. M.

dam-ûsô lu bo s. a witness.

*dam-brô s. T. ldum-ra a garden, rîp dam-brô a flower-garden; tam-pôt dam-brô an orchard, a fruit-garden; sà-lûm d.-b. an orange-orchard; — dam-brô zuk-bo m. a gardener.

dam-ûsô 1. for da-ûsô, 2. a spec. of rice (ço).
dam-brū muñ for da-b. m.
dam-bru Skt. damaru s. a small sort of hand-drum.
dam śiṅ i. q. nōk lum kuṅ q. v. M.
dar 1. s. light, splendour; — rūm dar s. a god T. lha, Skt. deva P.; dar-tek s. a god, a good spirit; rūm dar-tek, hence a good man mā-ru dar-tek; dar-mit s. a good spirit (female), a goddess; T. lhamo Skt. devī, devatā, dākini P.; rūm dar-mit id.; dar-tek dar-mit gods and goddesses.

dar-la the reflected red etc. rays of light before sunrise and after sunset.
dar sā-tān s. dar 1. “the tiger that devours the splendour” or fr. T. sgra? an eclipse of sun (or moon): sā-tsūk (lā-vō) dar sā-tān-nūn tsuk. See dar-chen.
dar 2. T. dar(-ba) vb. to be spread, diffused; see tār.

(dar 3.) 1. redupl. tā-dar-lā curved, tā-dar-lā nun vb. to become curved, bent outwards, tā-dar-lā (mat) diṅ to stand with belly stuck out, 2. dar s. the mark—placed over consonants and denoting r, used always as a final. See also dār.

*dar-chen fr. T. sgra-gchen see dar sā-tān s. dar 1. in astronomy the ascending node.

dar-bū s. a worm which feeds on the blades of corn, Calandra granaria; dar-bū zāk to be wormeaten.

dar-tsām (fr. dar 3.? ) s. an ornamental mark written at beginning of book: T. yig-mgo.

dal 1., dal-lā see under da.

dal 2. vb. 1. to pour in, to pour from one vessel into another; in Comp. “trans” dal tyaṅ vb. to transplant; dal byi vb. to transfer, hūṁ dal byi give or transfer it to him, kā-sūm dal bo give or transfer it to me; dal byi vb. to transmit, dal lāk vb. to transfuse, dal zuk vb. to transform, dal so vb. to transport; dal gye lāt s. transmigration; — 2. cfr. also T. ’grell(-ba) vb. to explain to, to explicate, to translate, to interpret, dal(-tūn) li to interpret, dal lin-bo or dal-bo or dal yām-bo s. an interpreter. dal (-tūn) pi vb. to translate; dal tōm-bo p. p. translated; dal-lāt s. explanation, commentary.

(ad 1.) dal-lā döl-lā adv. pouring backwards and forwards, dal-lā döl-lā lik vb. to transfer, to pour backwards and forwards.
di, dī 1., di-m caus. di-t, dī-t vb. to come, to proceed di nōn, di-o imp. come, a-lem di-o come hither, di-t kōn let him come, dit-bo a comer, proceeding num dit-bo the ensuing year. dit fat p. has come, dit-det, dit-dyāt coming, just about to come, also implied to plants etc. as buk a-brup a-tgyol dī (potatoes) to shoot out into wens and excrescences or (wens and excrescences) to come from potatoes: brup di; dī rāt or di sok to be confluent: sūn-māt di wind to come to blow; to make impression, also implies pleasurable sensation. a-lūt(-ka) di i. q. u-lat-ka von to be pleased; sak di id.; see kyōn dyit. dim gerund. from di, sak dim, sak-ādim pleased, glad, joyful; dim-bo partic.p., riṅ dim-bo one fluent of speach, jo dim-bo convenient, befitting, applicable.

Comp. bū di to bring, vōn di to enter, to come in, dal di to pour out.
dī 2., df-m to be small; di 1. a-di adj. small (children, birds, fruit) fo di small bird, a-kūp di little children, tam-pōt di small fruit; 2. adv. at times di di at times, sometimes. also di-dī-lā, di-dī-lā tsal tāl-lā dāk sometimes to suffer sharp pain. dim: a-kūp dim (also incorr. dyūm) a doll. — tūk-dī very small (said of bird or beast) ōu tūk-dī kūp a small, a poor child; tūk-dim-bo and (incorr.) tūk-dyūm-bo adj. small one (kids, infants).

*di-po ra-za T. sdig-pa and Hind. rājā s. “the chief of sinners”, a scorpion.

*di-tsu fr. T. bdud-rtei s. a little cup made of bell-metal into which ḍī is put and offered to rūm; di-tsu ḍat to make offering of ditto: consecrated water or spirit, the drink offered to gods. Amrīta.
dik 1. s. resolution, determination; vb. to resolve, to determine on a thing to
endeavour, *dik-lān āyok zuk* having determined on a work to perform it; *dik-lān nōi* having determined on going to go; a-lūt-ka *dik* s. the resolution of heart or a determined mind; *dik* to vb. to resolve, to determine.

*dik* 2. in composit. for *dik-po*; *dik-chi sêt-bo* T. *sdig-êcê byed-po* “the committer of great crime” s. a butcher; *dik-pa* or *dik-po* T. *sdig-pa* s. sin, *kā-wi dik-pa* the sin of mouth, *lak-gyi dik-pa* the sin of hand, *sâm-gyi dik-pa* the sin of heart. *dik-po šok* vb. to confess one’s sins, hence to expiate them; *dik lān-jik* “the evil one that has its abode under stones”, a scorpion.

*dik* 3. expletive to nor, T. *dbyigs*; nor *dik* wealth, goods.

*dīn*, *dīn* caus. *dīn kōn* vb. n. 1. to be erect, to be high, to be perpendicular, *dīn-nān* to be perpendicular or very steep, sā-gōr *dīn-nān*. pūn-tyū *dīn-lān* lām the kite soars. — *dīn dam* 1. just above the height of a person when standing, uñ *dīn dam* tet nyūn water to be deep enough just to cover a man’s hand; 2. a canopy. — *dīn* s. the highest point or degree; the goal, hū-nūn hī do sak-chīn-sā *dīn* top he has attained the height of his ambition; — 2. to stand, to remain, to exist, hū-do uñ-kyon pun-ka *dīn* he stood by the river Ex.; tā-âyū vān *dīn* the woman remains single; tūn-kuñ *dīn* bām there is a rainbow; rūm *dīn* bām (God exists permanently. — *dīn* s. standing, a-*dīn* id. *dīn-bi* s. standing-place, *dīn-lūm-nūn* tam li to speak standing, *dīn-sār tyat du* or hlam to dig as deep as one’s own height. — *dīn* kōn let or cause to stand; hrim *dīn* kōn to cause laws to be established; — *dīn-bo* s. a stand, one standing. 3. to be at rest, to be in one position as person, large bird etc., to be planted, cultivated, kā-sāk *dīn* cultivated yam; — 4. to be headstrong, to continue, to persist, hū āyok mat-lān *dīn* bām he sticks to his work; he prosecutes his w.; *dīn-lā* adv. incessantly, profoundly, so *dīn-lā* yū rain to pour heavily, *dīn-lā* āyok mat to work constantly; *dīn dāu* vb. to run without stopping. — 5. to rise as from a sitting or lying position, to come to its height or utmost degree, (mi-kan) *dīn* bām (smoke) to ascend; *dīn-nā-o* imp. rise, stand up, in opp. *dīn dāu* stop, stand still. — 6. to remove from, to depart from, to leave li-nūn *dīn* to depart from one house, to flit; lyān-nūn *dīn* to leave one’s country, to emigrate; 7. vb. t. to erect, to elevate, to raise, to construct, to prepare, jā bā *dīn* to take aim.

*dīn* 2. (see nyūn, hin) tūr-*dīn* very deep, see also (tūr-) gōn, kā-*dīn*, kūl-*dīn* and *dīi* 1., 1.

*dīn* 3. T. *gdei* 1. s. malice, 2. vb. to be malicious, *dīn-kāk* T. *gdei-kag* malicious, *dīn-kak-sā* s. malice, mā-rō a m. nan. a-lūt-ka *dīn* bū-bam vb. to bear malice, a-lūt aū *dīn* vb. to be obstinate.

*dīn* 4. T. *briâ* internal, interior, the middle, the midst, *dīn-ka a-jān-nā-bo* the interior is bad, uñ *dīn-nūn* nyūn the internal waters are deep; tam-pōt-sā *dīn* a-jān gūm the interior of the fruit is bad.

*dīn-gāl tik* s. onom. fr. its cry a spec. of frog.

*dīn-pān* T. *ldi-dpon* s. a subaltern officer.

*dīn-pīt* s. 1. acc. M. a spec. of drongo, acc. W. Hierococcyx niscolor and Caprimulgus albonotatus R. 207. 205. 2. a spec. of earwig.

*dīn-sū* blik s. a spec. of fish different fr. *bli* blik.

*dīt* see *dī*.

*dīn* see *dīn*.

*dīn-sā hryūk-fo* see *dun-sā hryūk-fo* also *dun-sā* āyok fo.

*dīp* see dyūp.

*dīm* see *dī*.

*dū* 1., a-dū (acc. M. cogn. with T. bdud a demon) s. a disease, fever, pain, suffering, *dū pū-hu* s. a prevalent disease; *dū* ru s. an old complaint; *dū rōm* s. a chronic complaint; *dū lōt* to be attacked with
fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together J. — dū-yuk s. an abridgment, an abbreviation.

*dū 4. T. 'dus fr. 'du(-ba), nī-re zōn bo dū nōn what is the matter with him.

(dū 5.) sā-dū slow, gently, sā-dū-lā slowly, gently, sā-dū-lā li vb. to speak slowly or gently, sā-dū-lā lōm vb. to walk slowly; sā-dū mat vb. do or make slow or gently; sā-dū mat to vb. put it down gently.

dūk 1. vb. to be difficult, dūk-lūni nyōk vb. to be delayed by difficulties. sak-čīn dūk-lūnī mak to die in distress of mind.

2. a dūk difficulty, distress, trouble, annoyance, affliction, pain, torment, opposite to a-kyāt, dūk-pān troubles, difficulties. dūk-kyōp mat sā-nōnī-ka or sā-fok-ka in the midst of these difficulties. sāk-dūm tam-sā tam-cānī-pānī sā dūk-kyōp-pānī gūn-nā go-nūnī tā-gum-ka bū zānī mat-lūnī bū nōn-sō I have like a burden on my back all the afflictions of the animals of this world P.; dūk kū bam vb. to be able to undergo difficulties and suffering; dūk-kā tūō to be plunged into difficulty; dūk mi-len hru un-len hyānī torment hotter than fire and colder than water.

dūk kyōn vb. to undergo suffering, to be in affliction, trouble, sorrow, dūk-kyōn-bo s. miserable, unfortunate, distressed, afflicted; dūk-kyōn ma-tyak-nc not to be deterred by difficulties. (a) dūk tōn vb. to plague, to torment, to distress Ex., dūk tōn-bo s. a tormentor; dūk ūp vb. to be able to bear suffering; dūk ūk vb. to make difficulties, to complain of difficulties; dūk mat 1. vb. to be difficult or trying, to distress; 2. i.q. dūk-pān troubles. dūk zāk vb. to be difficult, trying etc. — dūk-nūn with difficulty, laboriously; dūk-lā id. dūk-lā mat vb. to work; — sām dūk vb. to be grieved. Ex. — See kā-tūk.

dūn vb. n. to be filled with, to suppress; said of breath, speach, pride, anger, uś a-gyap tān gān tā-bāk dūn-so if you drink
much water, your stomach will be puffed out; li-ka mi-kan düń the house is full with smoke; sak-lyak-nūn düń to be bursting with anger; a-söm düń to suppress breath, also to be puffed out with air; too much bowed as bow sā-li grim tam gān sā-li düń-šo when the bowstring is too short the bow will be too much bowed.

pūr-dün or pūl-dün said of fire rising up into flames in a funnel mū pūl-dün; said of water which runs into subterraneous passage un pūl-dün; sak-lyak pūl-dün suppressed anger.

dün see dói.

*dūt* 1. see under dü.

*dūt* 2., düt-mūn T. bdud s. an evil spirit, Mára. P. See also dü.

*dūt* 3., düt-tā düt-tā flabby and sallow, a-mlem d. d. f. and s. face, a-ruk d. d. a soft insipid young shoot of bamboo.

dün 1. s. shoots from a tree and its branches, that strike the ground and take root and other shoots that bear clusters of fruit without striking the ground, tūn-ji düń fructifying shoots of the t.-j. tree (Ficus confertiflora).

*düń* 2. T. mdun (the front) s. presence; advly. before, düń-ka in the presence of, before, in front of M. 83, 134. go a-do düń-ka gün-rān top gān if I have found favour in thine eyes G.; düń-ka nyi vb. to be present, rūm gün-nā-sā düń-ka nyi God is in the presence of everyone; hrīm-sā düń-ka mā-rō-sān ran-rö in the eyes of the law every one is equal; tam-čān a-šum a-ryum sum tu-tsāt rel-lā-ka ñy-nūn pā-tīn-pān tam-čān dūn-ka tā-fōn-pān-ka pā-tīn-pān düń-ka sum-šān-ka tsāk to it came to pass, whencesoever the stronger cattle did conceive, that J. laid the rods before the eyes of the cattle in the gutters, that they might conceive among the rods G.; pyil-lā düń-nūn no-o depart from my presence; düń tsāk vb. to resist, to oppose, to withstand; düń vón vb. to come in the presence of; düń kōn dī-o come hither. — kum-dün see *ku.

*dün* 3. T. bdun num. seven L. kā-kyak, düń-hrók T. bdun-jīrag the space of seven days, a week, düń-hrók nyāt two weeks, a fortnight; düń-hrók düń-hrók adv. weekly.

dün 4. vb. t. 1. to tell, foretell, to relate, to remind, to confess, to show, to give intelligence, to persuade, düń byi pret. düń-byi-yam-o, fut. düń-bo-šo, düń-bo-šān id.; düń mā-lēt-ne indescribable; düń bām they say, the people say; sūn-rem düń-nā(-o) tell me the story; a-zōm mā-dün-nā kōm kā-kū top besides food ("not to speak of f.") he obtained eight rupee's; düń byi sā-lā when he had related. — glet düń to tell minutely, to specify. — 2. to taunt, to jeer, to reprocach hū-nūn tān-dāt a-tet mat kā-ju hūm düń he affected such airs, so we jeered him; düń tyān vb. to taunt and laugh at, düń tyān-nūn-sā ajōk a ludicrous, ridiculous affair; düń tyān fān vb. to jeer, to mock. — düń-bo s. an informer, a reporter.

dün 5. reduplic. düń düń or düń-nā düń-nā or tük-dün and tūn-dün drizzling (rain), so d. d. etc. yū to drizzle.

(dün 6.) with pref. tūn-dün s. a disease chiefly in fowls in which the skin rises in flatulent cysts, tūn-dün sū vb. to have that disease.

dūp s. a thicket, dūp-ka kryom-mā kryom-mā tyā-bam something moves in the thicket; adj. thick as jungle, nyōt dūp-nān the field has become thick with weeds, overgrown with jungle.

dūm s. 1. cloth, clothes, explet. düń q. v. — düm kā-je på-sōnu a kind of thick cloth; — düm ka-den s. cotton-cloth P., düm ka-den kā-ba a thin cotton-cloth of single twist; — düm kiś s. the border of cloth i. q. kī-je q. v. — düm kom s. ashawl; — düm kyuś s. a cloth-hammock for carrying children or sick people; — düm kyor s. swaddling clothes; — düm kyōn s. the breadth of cloth i. q. pik.; — düm krōn coarse cloth; — düm kloj old, worn-out cloth, rags; — düm klōt coarse cloth; — düm klyāń close-woven cloth; — düm
tā-gap s. a spec. of cotton-cloth (flowered, striped); — düm tā-klōk s. a rag; düm tā-klōk ta-bo a needle Tbr.; — düm tōm s. a loom; — düm tūn s. a piece of cloth four ells long sufficient for dress; — düm pā-tūn see pā-tūn; — düm pā-sṑn kā-je i. q. kā-je pā-sṑn; — düm pā-hōk s. a shirt; — düm pik i. q. d. kyōn; — düm pīm s. the loose end of L. dress forming a sort of bag when held out; — düm bi s. the hem of garment or border of female's cloth which is folded up towards the waist; düm bi mā-tak-ne the cloth is not wide enough to form a fold for the skirt; — düm bryon s. ragged clothes; — düm nyo cloth left unfinished; — düm zān s. a kind of cloth with single stripes; düm zān to vb. to stripe do.; — düm yā-lō s. a curtain; — düm yūk s. a full piece of cloth, Hindi thān; — düm ral first open stitching when sewing clothes; düm rip striped cloth, flowered cloth; düm rip to vb. to make cloth with stripes; düm rol the woof weft of cl.; düm ryu good cloth; düm ryu guān šim-nyo ryu prov. the cloth be good, the man is good, the cloth hides the cloven foot; düm sā-mrān s. thin light cloth as mouslin; düm sān plain white, uncoloured cloth; düm še a fringe round cloth; düm šeñ the warp of cloth. — düm kap vb. to put clothes over body as cloak or as bed-clothes, to wrap one's self in clothes, düm kap sā-nyi s. a holy day; — düm tū or tūt to wash clothes, düm tū-bo or düm tūt-bo a washerman. — düm tōk vb. to weave, düm tōk-bo a weaver, düm tōk-rō s. a loom; — düm dyūm vb. to put on clothes; düm dyūm-yām-bo rel rel-lā mā-nyin-ne every one does not know how to put on his clothes. — düm dom vb. to fold cloth; — düm pa vb. to wear cloth loosely over body sā-tyāt pa tāk, tyāt-bo-re düm pa li; düm-pa s. the dress J., tā-še tūn-sā kā-jāk-nūn mē dyak-lūn pā-no-sā düm-pa gūn-nā mē dop-nūn-ne-yam-o but fire darted from T.'s fingertips and catching the dress of the king set it on fire P. — düm pōp to hold clothes forward so as to form the lap, düm pōp tsōk or rēk to catch in lap; — düm plīn clothes to be too tight; — düm-byūl vb. to fold clothes düm-byūl li s. the crease in cloth; — düm fōt vb. to unfold clothes; — düm hrap vb. to sew or make clothes, düm hrap-bo s. a tailor, düm a-rāl hrap s. the first or rough stitching of cl.; — düm eyāl to darn cloth; — düm āt or düm āt to vb. to put off clothes; — düm 8ē to fold clothes over body as cloak or as bed-clothes; düm 8ē for the skirt; — düm sān the hem of garment or border of a sort of bag when held out; — düm sān a shirt; — düm-yūk sa-n-je nōn four ells long sufficient for dress; — düm yūk s. a holy day; — düm yūk s. a sort of bag when held out; — düm yūk a shirt; — düm yūk fak, diyam-byøn ne-,yarn-o wood" hence it is used to express the covering of the earth, bush-wood" hence it is used to express ground that has been allowed "to go fallow" after being exhausted by cultivation nyōt düm 8ē the field has been allowed to go to grass.

ten-düm s. a covering of any sort, a cloth, a mat.

düm 2. i. q. 1.? explet. to vām and sok: vām düm s. a song; sok düm a life.

*düm-pu or düm-po T. züm-pa (globular) s. a post of house, a pillar: li düm-pu; pūn-byōn düm-pu há-ʒu düm-nūn po-lūn há-ʒu tā-gum kōn düi-bam the pillar of the cloud went from before their face and stood behind them Ex.

düm-byō s. an early spec. of rice düm-byō 20.

dür 1. vb. to collect together, to assemble, līk dūr to convocate.

dür 2. vb. to bend down, to incurvar, to pull down in the required direction as a tree in string, a-tyak-kūn dūr lūi tsam to lay hold of person by hair; po dūr nān bamboo hangs down; sā-li dūr-lūn gri having bent down the bow fix the string. — dūr-rā dūr-rā (sometimes confused with dyār-rā dyār-rā) bent, curved, d.-rā d.-rā lūm to walk with back bent; mā-zū dūr-rā dūr-rā lūm nōn to go with back bent. — tā-dūr drowsy, gloomy, tā-dūr mā-myōt-lā nūn or li to feel thoroughly depressed in spirits.

du 1., du-m vb. to be white, clean, pure, good, düm-bo adj. white, clean etc.; — düm-lūt s. whiteness, cleanliness.
a-dum adj. 1. white, 2. pure, 3. good, a-dum lóm zuk-bo a benevolent person; a-dum mat vb. to purify (a thing or the mind); a-dum sà nôm fák-là very fair; a-dum àn-àn àn-àn a shining, gleaming white; a-dum pük-bok-là whitish, whitely brown; a-dum tâ-dâm-tâ very white as Europeans; a-dum tâ-lâm-là pale from sickness; nor-pu a-óm a-dum the jewel.

a-dum-bo id., ây-nîn hú-do kor-ka kuî dyon sà ba-dam kuî sà kâ-sî kuî sà pâ-tîn lîyo-lân o-àp-kà a-dum-bo sà-re pî-tîn-pîn-ka nîyîm-bo re sî tet a-pî plûok dyân-ban a-kut a-dum-pàn ke t-lêâm . . .

J. took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut tree; and pilled white strakes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods G.

du 2., du-n cfr. T. bru (-ba) vb. t. to dig, to cut into, to engrave, du hâm to dig deep; du-lâm du-lâm sà-mût plâ-sîo prov. digging and digging deep you will get the roots: means also: persevere and you will succeed; dun mà-lân-ne not able to dig; du-nàk vb. to search into; to examine, to interrogate, to investigate, to make particular inquiry, dun-liyà s. a digging place; dun-set s. digging instrument; dun-bo s. a digger; a carver.

(du) 3. a-du a-lô adj. different, various, of various kinds, all sorts; a-du a-lô li vb. to talk nonsense, a-du a-lô mlo s. things of various descriptions.

*du 4. T. gdugs s. an umbrella, du tôk vb. to hold up umbrella; du flyût vb. to close umbrella; du rân to open out umbrella.

*du 5. T. gru border, edge? du zûm fr. T. gru and ’dsîn(-pa) in L. only negat. du zûm mà-nîyîn-nîï-sa rû nî li vb. to speak without restraint; du zûm mà-nîyîn-nîïm-bo s. a person beyond control, du zûm mà-nîyîn-ne innumerable, incalculable, without limit; sok du zûm mà-nîyîn-nîïm-bo everlasting life; mà-rô dûm zûm mà-nîyîn-nîï-sa an incalculable number of men; kim lôk du zûm mà-nîyîn-nîïm-bo a squanderer of money, a spendthrift.

du 6. (infantile 1.) redupl. du-du s. a lullaby, iyeñ bîn-ka da yûn li gân du du mat yûn li if you tell a child to go to sleep, then say du du.

*du-du T. ’du-byed see do-þüt.

*du-þî or *du-þe T. ’du-þës s. sense, knowledge, notion, idea, thought du-þë nîyîm-bo s. a sensible person; du-þë mûn-lóm reverent thoughts or impressions.

duk adj. young, unripe, applied to Indian corn, bird etc.: kûn-thon duk young unripe maize; fo duk young bird. — a-duk s. a young head of maize not quite arrived at maturity.

*duñ 1. T. gduñ (a bone) hon. s. child, son; heir, heir to king or to lama; duñ zôn-bo a representative of do.; duñ plûy hon. a child is born, an heir is born; duñ gyît hon. s. race, progeny, offspring, d. g. toî-nûm-ne hon. the race has become extinct. — d. mat vb. hon. to inherit.

duñ mat-þo the heir of king will inherit; — duñ gyît toî nûm pât-ka lîyo-sî if the race of the king become extinct, they will take one from Tibet. — duñ tôk a long connection, ancestry, màm-wû duñ tôk long line of relationship; bû duñ tôk long related by marriage. See dañ 4.

*duñ 2. T. rduñ (-ba) vb. to beat, to pound, in L.: to beat after *co tsît duñ T. ’co tsûs clu dhûn lîty. to beat a literary dispute: to argue, to contest an argumentation, to debate; *co tsît duñ-lât s. an argumentation, a disputation; *co tsît duñ-bo s. a controversialist, a polemic.

*duñ 3. T. gdûñ (-ba) s. love, desire, affection; duñ tu-tsît s. the breeding-season.

*duñ-dôr T. gdûñ-ma and dar (see tör) s. colours, standard, flag, duñ-dôr kuû s. a flag-staff, duñ-dôr dim-pu s. interval-post of house often carved or gilded, duñ-dôr so-bo a standard-bearer, also duñ-dô.

*duñ-þîn i. q. tûñ-þiû T. gdûñ-þiû s. a pine-tree, Abies webbianâ: acc. Hooker I, 256 “saar”.

dut vb. to become putrid or bad, in
or from the effects of water, as fish or animal drowned or as fruit, rice etc. when wet.

dun 1. see du to dig.

dun 2. redupl. tūn-dun; dun-nā dun-nā or tūn-dun-lā 1. saturated with water;
2. muddily, impure, contaminated, boggy, marshy, uū dun-nā dun-nā impure water, fat d.-nā d.-nā marshy land, yen d.-nā d.-nā adulterated milk.


dup 1. see dop.

dup 2. close, as weather, articles etc., compact, dup-pā dup-pā, dup-pā šip-pā id., a-fyaū dup-lā dop to put on the cover closely; so dup-pā dup-pā li the weather to become very close; so dup-lā šup vb. to shut rice in closely so as to be well cooked; a-söm dup breath to be suppressed; uū-ka dup-lā nōn to be suffocated in water; tūk-dup close as air, room with many people etc., tūk-dup šip-šip close, hot as weather, room, tūk-dup šip-šip li vb. to feel close, to feel suffocated.

dum 1. see under du.

dum 2. vb. to grudge, yūū li-ren āyo-
di-sān-nūn dum-lūū li the Jews then murmured at him because he said J.; dum (-bam) or dum yur vb. to mutter, to complain, to grumble, dum-bam or dum yur yū to be a grumbler; dum- or d. yur-yūm-bo s. a grumbler.

dur vb. n. to be blighted as corn, zo nyūt dur-nōn-ne the field has become blighted.

dur, dur-rā dur-rā flowing as robes.

dur kuān s. n. of tree, Duabanga sonneratioides M. Wtt. D. 842.

dul, a-dul s. the lips, f.-nūn a-dul mú-teū-nūm-bo kā-sūm sī-lom mat nyūn-šāū gó how shall Ph. hear me, who am of uncircumcised lips Ex. — the rim of a bason; a-dul hūyā pendulous lips, a-dul tā-dydöl large lips, a-dul ōn lip-language.

1. cfr. T. de (demonstr. pron.) in L. emphatic. particle (interrog.) is it? a-re re de is it this? nūm de sū-ba nūn-nūn-ā where are you going, brother?

deg neg.-den 2. vb. t. to create, āyit de to make, to create, āyin-nā-ba lyan uū mā-it mā-den-nā-ba in old time when land and water were not created P.; de-bo i. q. āyit-bo, āyit (or it) de-bo s. creator P. a-āyit a-de s. or nūn-de s. creation, recreation, nūn-de nyo i. q. (āyit) de nyo n. pr. the goddess of creation; in her attribute of recreation she is called nā-zōū nyo; — de is applied to the revolving of the pūr-vuū, pūr-vuū de (the spinning-wheel) 1. to revolve, 2. the wheel of life; pūr-vuū de-bo creator; affixed to ruū means to brighten, to clear up so ruū de the weather has become fine.

de, de-m 3. vb. 1. to spread, to sink into as ink on damp paper, nōk-bō čo-gu-ka de bam the ink spreads in the paper. — 2. to be lazy, to be idle, sluggish, mā-yen mā-de-nūn do not be thoughtless and idle; — a-dem s. idleness, a-dem mat vb. to be idle etc.

*de 4. T. 'dus, 'da-ba to pass away, tūū de-nōn life is passed away, he is dead; tōū de-bo s. the dead. de-lok T. 'das-log s. resurrection; de-lok lōt vb. to rise again, to revive, to resuscitate; a-söm pūt-lāū de-lok lōt to recover from swoon; sī-kon de-lok the resurrection of Sakou (a Lepcha book) M., L. A. Waddell, Buddhism Lond. 1895, 553 ff.

*de 5. T. bde (-bo) blissful; said of soothing and quiething child to prevent its crying: to soothe eū bōn de bam to attract attention of child in order to quiet it, see yen. — de-bo a child’s plaything. — de-wō T. bde-ba s. joy, happiness, bliss, sa-kyā de-wō T. sa-kyā bde-ba n. pr. of one of Padmasambhava’s wives pa-pu-mit kā šī-kyā de-wō yāū the Nepalese princess called ś. P.

de 6. de kuū s. tree from which paper is made, de kuū a-dum Daphne papyracea. de kuū a-nōk D. purpurea, both species
used for making paper: de-nök de lik vb. to form paper, to pour or spread out the mash for paper.

*de 7. T. sde a tribe, district, place, a division; de-pün s. a chief, a head of a tribe.

de 8. cök-de s. a grave with a stone.

*de 9. T. lde; de-mık T. lde-míg s. key; de-mık gá-có s. the key and lock, de-mık gá-có kyóp vb. to lock, de-mık gá-có kyóp-re zǎn settled, fixed, immovable, de-mık gá-có kyóp-re zǎn-bo a man of decided character; de-mık aû s. a key-hole.

de-nyok s. ace. Wtt. A. 1256, 1290 Ardisia crenata and A. involucrata.

de-mo s. a box for holding salt or pepper and also for vegetable; used also sometimes for de-bo a child’s plaything.

deyón fr. T. sdod? s. a place for sitting, a dwelling-place, a site.

desū kun s. name of tree, species of the fig-tree used in the fermentation of cī.

de-šu s. n. of tree Juniperus recurva Wtt. J. 104, Hooker 2, 45.

dek vb. t. to break (string, heart), to break asunder; n. to burst, see under tôn 1.; fig. viu-cet dek vb. to break promise; lā-yō dek hōu to give way to sinful passions; ka-tso dek to burst forth into abuse; mik-grun dek to burst forth into tears. — 2. vb. n. to be broken asunder (as life), to terminate, to expire, dek-nôn broken tūk-po d.-n. the string is br., ended, terminated, a-lût dek-nôn the heart to be broken, broken-hearted. — mā-dek-nā always, incessantly, continually, constantly; so mā-dek-nā yū (rain) to pour incessantly or without end; dek mā-nyin-nū without end, endless, boundless, eternal, imperishable. — 3. s. end, fate, destiny etc. i. q. a-dek in comp.; dek tak-liū mak to come to one’s end, to die; mā-rō do dek tak-liū mak to die naturally. — dek jīk to purify one’s destiny by sprinkling water; dek-jīk pā-šōr s. a species of grass used in incantations for sprinkling water, see pā-šōr; d.-p. hīk s. a fowl used in the ceremony of purification (not sacrificed but set at liberty afterwards). See under jīk.

a-dek s. 1. extremity, 2. stalk; 3. the bottom of, 4. the outer part. 5. the end, a-dek-ka at the end, nam sā-ūyak nyāt-sā a-dek-ka at the end of two full years. Ex. a-mǔn a-dek the lower extremity; a-tûn a-dek the upper extremity; a-dek tyak, a-dek yā vb. to know a thing perfect; a-dek-ka a-lom kā pu it may be so after all. a-dek tap vb. to gain the end.

sūn-dek s. end, extremity.

dek-bor s. fate, destiny, lot, chance, dek-bor-nīm bri hōk to be destined to be united in marriage. dek hōk to be fated, to be destined, a-re sā-tīm zūk-šān dek hōk it was my destiny that this calamity should befall me; — dek tōm-bo rūm the god of fate, dek tōm-bo rūm-sūn the fates; — mik dek lō s. a reward for finding anything lost, lit. “the reward of fortune of the eye”. dek sōk mā-fūn-ne you cannot lengthen life or restore. tā-še ka-do-nīn là dek sōk mā-tel-ne even I Tashe cannot restore life. P.

den see dyān.

den-sā lik no s. n. of spec. of fish, the pilot-fish, see tā-hryím no. M.

den-sūm lik s. a spec. fish M. i. q. den-sū-? det 1. vb. to struggle, to be restive, as cows etc.: bīk det bom; sā-dyār mi det the gun kicks.

tā-det s. the dusty refuse of grain that is flung away after winnowing zo tā-det. det 2. see dyāt.

den 1. see de 2.


*den 3. T. gdn s. a cushion, a king’s throne or great man’s seat; ju den a cushion, dor-je den Vajrāsana (Buddhagaya) P., fat den the earth.

*den 4. T. bden true, faith, belief, just, den tōm sound testimony, strong evidence; — den-tsūk T. bden-tsīg s. testimony, den-tsūk yūk s. a note of hand, written engagement, den-tsūk yūk to to give written
working, mci-mci-c'et-ne mi overspread the heavens and reached the threads; right, faith is great ka so vb. to bring before court of justice; a-do

i. literally to literally to a register of population, a

abbreviated for de-mo.

dep-tóm s. record, testimony, tradition. *dep-to T. deb-to or deb-ter i. q. mi-to, mi dep-to s. a register of population, a census, dep-to kyöp vb. to take a census.

dem 1. abbreviated for de-mo.

dem 2. i. q. dyóm s. time, period, dem mā-čet-ne incessantly, continually, dem mā-čet-ne āyok mat vb. to be continually working, dem mā-čet-ne so yū to be continually raining, dem ā-jo s. a time, once, dem ā-jo kat once, one time, dem ā-jo nyat two times, twice.

dem 3., a-dem s. notech. tsën dem s. notech of arrow, ták-šim dem s. the point of tail.

der, a-der adj. s. common (as a field), land belonging to many.

der-mo sūn-fón (or sū-fón) s. a spec. of moss, stag-moss. Lycopodium clavatum.

do 1. object. dom after pronouns expresses 1. “self”; also “own”, see a-do, ka-do, tū-do e. v. kā-do 1. myself, 2. my own; mā-rō do 1. one’s own, 2. of itself. naturally: — 2. identical. personal, particular, peculiar; the same. even, exactly, a-re do even this. kā-ti do just ten, a-lān do just now: — 3. signifies also “only” a-re do riā lī he only said this. — 4. when reduplicated signifies “each” also “different” mū-rō-sūn gūn-nī do do li-ka lōt-nōn-ne every man went to his own respective house; do do gū-ā-pūn dīn each told his own respective tale.

do 2., do-lā T. do-zla (an equal. a companion) adv. equally, even as, alike. according to.

do 3. vb. to inherit, sī do to inherit property, a-bo-sū gi-cō do to inherit property of father, do to vb. to confiscate, is said when a king takes property of which there is no heir, or if the heir be an infant, when the property is placed in trust to the king; to take back one’s own, as kā-sum mō a-dom nyō bo to a-lān do-śo or lōt do-śo (or lōt āyō-śo) I will now take my property I lent you; to take, to deprive of.

*do 4. T. mōdo s. a treatise, records, archives. do móo T. mōdōs maś s. “many treatises” name of a book, a compilation of subjects.

*do 5. T. rdo s. a stone L. lān; *do ke-mo (T. kyim?) s. a large house built on stone-pedestals. M.; — do-ko T. rdo-skor s. small stones, pebbles, do-ko dyān vb. to fling stones; do-ko tsūn-ka nōn vb. to gather stones. — do-kve T. rdo-
gras s. stairs, steps. — *do-tsūk T. rdor-rtsiq s. stone-wall, building, an assemblage of stone, buildings.

*do 6. T. mdo s. axiom, a problem, a mystery; a riddle, an enigma, do-sā a-pryōmi s. solution of riddle, do tyak vb. to understand a riddle; do-sā tān tyak fut to discover answer to riddle; do to vb. to give up a riddle; do nyāt vb. to ask a riddle; do düün vb. to give (relate) a riddle.

*do 7. see to 3. for T. dos s. a burden, a load, do ka s. a piece of wood braid at the bottom of basket; see tūk-mōi. do ku s. a back-board for carrying load; do ku tūn-dyōi a large basket.

*do-nya (T. do-dam?) s. a punchayet, do-nya-ka sūr so vb. to bring matter before do-nya; do-nya-sā a-tyak-bo s. the principal person at do-nya. M.

*do-pūt T. *du byed in L.: s. 1. a notion, an idea; the substance or point of speech, hū do-pūt mā-nyn-nā li he speaks without any point (idea); a-lāhū hū do-pūt-ka tī at last he has come to the point; 2. a settlement, a definitive decision, a conclusion.

do-sal (?) s. the marbled cat, Felis marmorata acc. Wtt. T. 431.

dok 1. vb. to be alike, to accord with, to correspond with, to be of the size of, sā-lo dok-kūu gō how large is it, what like is it; mā-dok-ne to be different in a greater degree, to be unlike, to be dissimilar, to be disproportioned; mā-dok-nūn s. dissimilarity; mā-dok-nūn-sā or mā-dok-nūm-bo extraordinary, peculiar, unparalleled, incomparable, transcendent, surpassing, dā pun var-vā var vip mā-dok-nūn nyak-ka nyī-yam-o at the side of the lake there was a plenty of incomparable (beautiful) lotus-flowers everywhere P. 2. s. likeness, similarity; a-tet-sā dok as large as this, the same as this; a-re-sā dok-ka in accordance with this; a-do riū-sā dok-ka hū mā-tri-ne according to your words he did not come.

— *dok-bo adj. s. alike, similitude. — a-dok adj. equal, kū-nyi do a-dok we are both equal, riū a-dok li to be equal in speech; — dok-lā adv. of the size of, in accordance with, dok-lā mat vb. to be of the size of; — sa-dok-lā adv. as, so, thus, accordingly M. 87.

*dok-bo T. zlog-pa (“a turning back”) s. ceremony of incantation and repelling of evil spirits, dok-bo kyōp vb. to perform the ceremony wherein there is a great clapping of hands.

do see düün also incorrly. for düün.

*don 1. T. doi s. a vessel, nyen-doi s. a milk-vessel, po-doi s. a vessel made from bamboo; cō-doi a tea-pot. — doi-mo s. a chur; a vessel for holding liquids i. q. pā-tek q. cfr., cō-doi-mo i. q. cō-pā-tek.

do 2., doin (cfr. T. sdoin-po s. a stalk, see doin 3.) vb. 1. to grow from root of old plants as plantains, to shoot, to germinate, also doin dī; 2. to exude (as sap).

— a-doin s. a young shoot; don-bo id. applied to shoots of bamboo.

*doin 3. T. sdoin(-po), doin-re T. sdoin-ras s. 1. a cotton stem, the wick of lamp or candle; 2. a spec. of mushroom.

*don 4. T. gdoin s. the face, doi̱n sen or doi̱n jān (L.) T. gdoin zen (lit. “a face reflecting evil”) bashful, timid; doi̱n zōi T. gdoin bsaun lit. a f. “bearing good”, brazen-faced, full of assurance. Also doi̱n.

doni vb. t. to draw out, to pluck out, to pull out. o-re-nūn mat-lūn s. p-nūn pā-yuk loi o-re rem dot-bān . . . . . then S. having a sword drew it J.; hū-nūn hū bryaun-ka m. yin tūk-lūn li šu gō go-nūn hūm wū-nūn dot fat she called his name M.: and she said, because I drew him out of the water Ex.; c. bōt (again q. cfr.) hū-nūn a-kā-rem kūn-sīkka tap-lūn lōt dot-tūn-sā hū kū-re sā-nūn dum zōi dom dok he put his hand into his bosom again; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow Ex. — to distill rī dot; — fig. to expel, to eject, to cast out, to exile, lyai-nūn dot to exile, to banish, to deport; — to expunge, to efface, to erase
da-šo dot to expunge supernumerary days (in calendar); — to expend, kóm, Chí, zo dot to expend money, chi, food; — čo dot to chant a book fr. memory; — to cast out or give up without reservation a-lút dot li to speak without reserve, to open unreservedly (as heart); — to deliver, lā-yō-núń ka-yüm dot deliver us from evil, dık-núń dot to extricate from trouble, to disembarrass; — to lose, especially any thing dear or valued, which is expressed figuratively, as a-lút dot-nón I have lost my heart, a-mík dot-nón I have lost my eye (figuratively).

vb. n. to become dismissed, renowned, a-bráyá́i dot to become renowned, celebrated; to be eliminated, to be dismissed, to be lost, to be gone; go ič ča má-dó-te ne I am not yet gone, I am not yet dead; tyāi má-dó-te ne i. q. šu-lá má-dó-te ne “nothing lost”, quite well, it is of no consequence; go má-dó-te ne it matters not, I am pretty well (an old man would say), kam má-dó-te ne a little better (lit. “but little lost”). — a-dot s. a giving out, a-dot a-cót s. a gift; aid, assistance.

dot 2. T. dod s. an equivalent, indemnity, dot byi vb. to give an equivalent.

don 1. or don-don adj. bushy as tail, tük-tüm don-don or don-ná don-ná a bushy tail; sùn-fón don don shaggy moss.

don 2. fr. doí q. v. a young shoot.

dop vb. n. to burn, ṇák bm-ba kwi-dyon-i re mi dyak bm go-ru-lá má-dóp-ne behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed Ex. — sà-róí-ná má-ró mi-ka fan-ba mi-núń mi-dop-ná pa yán-sú a-sut-re sù-ba-re ba tsük-kýer tsik-lat gùn-ná tyo-nón-ne-yam-o everywhere from east to west all the inhabitants of the country heard the (wonderful) news: indeed to-day the man (i. e. Padma) was burnt with fire but the fire did not harm him P. — to be frost-bitten; dop-nón burnt, má-zù dop-lá dık to feel burning pains; a-fóu so-nón-núń dop-nón feel to be frost-bitten. — dyop caus. of dop vb. to cause to burn, to burn; ṇán a-śel dyop-šań dık to make wet wood burn is difficult. — in comp. dop: púr-dap s. a fireplace.

dom 1. infected (object.) c. of do see under -m.

dom 2. vb. to be in union, together, to be in accordance, to be in combination. dom-lúń a-zóm zo vb. to eat together, dom-lúń dyok mat vb. to work together, dom-lúń riń li vb. to speak in union, to speak the same thing, dom-lúń tóı mat vb. to trade in partnership; — to gather together in small compass, to abbreviate (as word), to abridge, to condense, to epitomize, to fold (cloth) together; — s. unison, unity, abbreviation, compendium, summary; yúk dom s. abbreviation of word, čo dom-tóm-bo an abridged work; dom-lá adv. concordantly, unanimously.

dom 3. s. the leprosy: dom-dák. Ex. dom muń the evil spirit of leprosy; dom muń zák-bo or dom-dák-bo s. a leper, dom-dák-núń a-ki a-dyai fyár dyán the hands and feet of the leper fall off: — dom-dyár s. leprosy, dom- (dyår) dák-bo a leper, má-ró a-ján-ná zum bm muń pe lyo gàn ná dom-dyár-dák-bo ke ká-ta ka nán-re záń güm bad men living together may be likened to lepers sitting together. — dom sú-hlan s. incipient or pseudo-leprosy.

dom 4. i. q. ruń-dom s. a bank, a slope; also dom.

*dom 5., dom-bo T. ’doms s. the private parts (viri aut mulieris), dom-bo sór vb. to be debauched, applied to nuns, tsün-mo dom-bo-śor a. d. nun. — dom-tión s. pure, chaste; a virgin; a chaste monk.

dor 1. s. a mushroom, any spec. fungus, Agaricus, dor-bí s. a spec. of mushroom, dor-bí brép young fungi.

dor 2. applied to sound when low and base, riń dor dot li vb. to speak in a low, base, muttering voice; a-nyúm dor a base voice; čo dor tiń vb. to intone in base voice.

dor 3. vb. 1. to reduce to a uniform mass, said when boiling vegetables well:
dor úrik; tük-tak dor-lün kā vb. to boil gruel well; màn sā bi dor-lün iō vb. to boil vegetables and meat to a uniform mass; món dor-lā byor vb. to compound drugs intimately together; — 2. to assemble, to collect together, mū-rō-sīān tik dor vb. to convoke the people together. 3. to be turned as edge of knife: ban dor.

dor 4. see diū dor under diū. M.


dó 1. s. sperma genitalis, tik do.

*dó 2. s. T. brāda s. a mark, a sign, a token, — dō-čet T. brāda-byed or brāda-čad s. investigation, inquiry, i. q. L. ryak-vyat and tsö-vyat; dō-čet kyöp-lūn or dō-čet mat-lūn tyyak vb. to find out by investigation; dō-mo to make much inquiry, to seek after a thing lost; dō-mo kyöp or mat vb. ditto; dō kyöp or dō klōn or dō tōn vb. to publish, to proclaim, kō dó-tōu to publish an order.

(dó 3) a-dó a-dak s. the hard part of yam (thrown away). M.

dók 1. vb. n. to dazzle, a-tsūr-nūn a-mik dók my eyes are dazzled by the rays.

*dók 2. T. dag in comp.: tūn-dōk, tūn-dōk, tūn-dōk see under tūn, T. don-dag; e. c. tūn-dōk mat i. q. dōk-bo mat, see dōk 3. go dák zāk bam-ba hū kā-sū tūn-dōk mat when I was in trouble, he befriended me.

*dók 3. T. bdag s. owner, proprietor, master of, protector; guarding, patronage; vb. to own; *dók-bo T. bdag-po s. one having, an owner, a master, a lord of, a-jān a-kyon-sā dók-bo s. protector of the poor; — *dók (-bo) mat T. bdag(-po) byed-(pa) vb. to protect, to defend, to patronize, to guard, a-mo-nūn a-kiip būk-kūn-sā a-nu dók mat the aunt protects the child from the beating of the mother. — *dók

kyem see under kyem i. q. da kyem. — a-dók s. the owner.

*dók 4. T. bdags(-pu) M., úā dōk s. a reciter of truth. M.

*dók-zūn T. dag and *dsin(-pu)? s. precision, exactness, accuracy, dók-zūn-lā mat vb. to be precise, riū-ka li-ba dók-zūn mat vb. to be precise, when speaking; iyok dók-zūn-lā mat vb. to do work with precision.

dón 1. see diū and daū 4.

dón 2. s. a portentuous or inauspicious event: li dá donné gyam-mā said on entering a new built house, 24 hours (or more) after which no work is done: “remain quiet in the house during d.”; ra dá donné gyam-mā “beware of the inauspicious season of the Ra tree” i.e. during the time of its’ shedding its leaves, during which time for about a week it is unlucky to sow or plant (if you do so, the plant on sprouting up will whither away).

*dón 3. or dón-jök T. mdan or mdaun-zag adv. yesterday M.

dón 4. vb. n. to be black and white, variegated. nūm-dón dóni a person piebald from scalding or disease; sā-ar-pāñ sā-nōn-ka to sā-re pūr-tak-bo sā a-doni un lūk-pāñ sā-nōn-ka a-nók mā-go-nūm-bo gūn-nā kūsū dye-kap-ka nyi gān o-re tūk-mo inūm-bo every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats and brown among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me G. — dóni tam-blyok s. n. of spec. of butterfly; kā-li dön (see tūn-dōn) s. a spec. of squirrel. — dūn-nā dön-nā adjly. spotted, red and white (as fruit), dūn-nā dön-nā myān vb. to be partially ripe (as fruit). — a-dón adj. black and white (as a horse), applied to any part of the body scorched by fire mū dön. — tūn-dón and nūm-dón 1. i. q. a-dón, 2. s. n. of tree, 3. s. a spec. of squirrel, Scirrhus; — tūn-dün tūn-dōn(-lā) i. q. dūn-nā dön-nā. — Also dyān and tūn-dyān, tūn-dyēn.

dón 5. a-dón s. a house or roosting-place for birds: fo-dón; hik-dón.
dón, dón 6. vb. t. to search, to seek after, go-nún him dón-nón I went search of him; hó do-sà dón-nú nyi you brought it on yourself or it was your own seeking; to follow after females, applied to beasts, kà-ju a-mót dón bam the dog follows the bitch; dón má-suk-ne not to care for females; — dón ger. dón kón let (him) search; dón-bo s. a seeker, a-ví dón-bo bloody Ex.; dón-set s. means of searching; dón-vyát s. a question, J.

dón-dín bik i.q. tún-dín bik s. a spec. of beetle.

dót vb. to leave a part, to leave unfinished; applied also to the pray of wild animals from the custom of leaving a part, hó sá-tán dót iùn-nà-a may you become the pray of a tiger; to lose one's appetite, applied chiefly to the loss of appetite thro' pregnancy: tâ-áyu a-kóp bù-ba dót bam.

a-dót s. the remainder, balance, a fragment.

dón 1., tún-dón see tún-dû see dán.

dón 2. vb. to be red hot, to glow (as fire), pün-jeû dón red hot iron; sùn-gyôr dón a glowing coal; füt dón red burnt earth, a brick.

dón 3. adj. thinly, finely and uniformly applied to snow etc., tú-i dón-nà dón-nà pot vb. to sprinkle flour finely; sù-nón dón-nà dón-nà yù vb. (snow) to fall uniformly; so d. d. y. (rain) ditto.

dón 4. see under dóni.

dáp 1. (see tóp) vb. to support; — pün-dáp s. a large stick for lever, a lever, pün-dáp-sû lu vb. to raise with large stick.

dáp 2. 1. vb. n. to be opposite, to be vis à vis, dáp diû vb. to stand before, dáp kyôp vb. to meet opposite, to have fruitless labour, dáp ián vb. to sit opposite; to be perpendicularly inclined; to be equal, dáp ián to be equal. 2. adj. very steep, perpendicular as a precipice, lynû dáp a precipitous place, a ravine; sù-gyôr dáp s. a precipice tho' steep but that can be ascended; 3. vb. t. to drive in as nail zer dáp; to be penetrating as heat, rays: a-tsûr dáp. — Caus. dûyôp to lean against as one tree against another or stick against wall, kùn kat-nûn kat-ka dûyôp the one tree rests against the other.

dáp 3., a-dáp s. a flight of birds, a herd, a troup fo-dáp; lük-dáp; mag-mi dáp.

*dáp 4. T. lbôb s. a repetition, a returning, *nyi dáp T. nyis lbôb double, twice; — dáp kyôp vb. to repeat, to perform twice; to perform fruitless labour.

dóm 1. vb. t. to choose, to select, to pick, dóm l'ó kyôp vb. to do as one chooses, dóm tóm-bo or dóm lyô tóm-bo or d. lyôm-bo chosen, elect, dóm lyô vb. to take by choice. — dóm-lát s. choice, selection.

dóm 2. vb. T. šdóm(-pa to bind) see dam. 1. to be bound, to be tied; 2. to be restrained, to be reserved as land lynû dóm; to be frozen: ᵇyek dóm. dóm 3. in compos. thumb or big-toe kâ dóm, toî dóm. dóm 4., rûn-dóm s. a slope, a bank, an acclivity, see dom. dóm 5. for T. dam see tu-dóm, tu-lâm, yi-dóm, yi-dam. dóm kuûn s. a spec. of tree Acer campebellii, used as tea, the fallen leaves are gathered i.q. ya-li šin Wit. A. 331., dóm nyûm the leaves of A. c.

dôr 1. s. a shoulder-strap, a sh.-belt. dôr-ka or dôr-ri; dôr(-ka) krap the shoulder-belt is too tight; dôr(-ka) eyôl the sh. is too long or broad; dôr-ka rik the sh. is right; dôr-ka a-tan zûk make it shorter; dôr-ka a-hryin zûk make it longer; dôr-ka bû to carry shoulder-strap or with it.

dôr 2. T. dar(-ba to be diffused) vb. t. to propagate, lá-yo dôr to disseminate evil; yeî dôr to divert the mind; see dar, tår, tar.

dôr 3. vb. to be crooked, kuûn dôr-nûn the tree is crooked. See also dar.

dôr 4. vb. to be awry. a-mik dôr bâm to have cast in eye.

dôl s. an ornament on sheath of sword or shield, pà-yûk dôm; láp dôm.
(döl) 2. see under dal 2.

(döl) 3., döl-lá döl-lá flowing (hair): a-tsöm d-lá d-lá.

dyā 1. i. q. dyā see under da.

dyā 2. (fr. dyā?), a-cik-kā dyā a certain quantity. M.

dyāk 1. expletive to šāk, šāk dyāk to counsel; 2. caus. of dāk q. v.

dyān 1. vb. n. to split from overstraining, sā-li dyān the bow is split from overstraining; 2. vb. t. to publish, to promulgate.

dyān 2. striped, also deūn zān, see dōn 4.

dyāt i. q. kyāt q. v.

dyāt, dyet and det adj. fond of, agreeable to, having a passion for; či dyāt-nyim-bo one fond of strong drink, mikrāp dyāt-nyim-bo one fond of sleep; mān ryak dyāt-nyim-bo one having a passion for hunting. — s. lust, passion, bo-sā dyāt-pān the lusts of (your) father J. — a verbal particle forming an active present participle, go nōn dyāt bab I am going or just about to go; hū mak dyāt he is dying or just about to die; f. tōl dyāt-tūi-sā i-kūp-pān-nūn a-mem luk-ba ŋāk-kā mī-zār-mo-sān hā-yum ryak lōm dyāt when Ph. drew nigh, the children of I. lifted up their eyes and behold the Egyptians marched after them. Ex.

dyān see den. See also mū-dyān s. v. mū.

dyān see daā.

dyāp see dyep (along with -).

dyām vb. to reflect, to consider, to ascertain, to judge, so-yō pu dyām-mā to judge whether it will rain or not; tā-līyaū tsāt dyām mā-nyin-ne there is no judging of the weather; kam dyām bam-mā to reflect a little; mū-dyām-nā-ba mā-li-nūn do not speak without reflection; dyām-lān yā vb. to know certainly, d-l. mā-yū-ne not to be able to discern. — dyām-ūk vb. to do it deliberately with thoughtfulness, also designedly; — dyām ūk to reflect how anything will turn out, to judge. — dyām-lāt s. judgement, discrimination, consideration.

dyām 1. caus. of dūm vb. to put on dress, to dress, dūm dyām to put on clothes, hū-dō vān-tsāt-sā dūm-pān dyām (she) put on the garments of her widowhood G. — dyām byi vb. to clothe as children who cannot clothe themselves.

a-dyām s. a dress. See also dyam.

dyām 2., a-dyām s. profit, improvement M.

(dyām 3.) tūk-dyām see tūk-fyiī.

dyām caus. of de vb. to soothe (irritation of child), āyeū bóu dyām to soothe child.

dyār, dyāır 1. adj. slight, weak, able, able to fly a little, justfledged, fo dyār-nūn the bird is able to fly a little.

dyār-rā dyār-rā long and thin, slender; — a-dyār adj. slack (as a bow).

dyār 2. expletive to dom, dom dyār-bo a leper.

dyār 3. side by side, see dyer, jerk.

dyār či bik see sā-dyār či bik.

dyāl redupl. ta-dyāl open-mouthed, tā-dyāl-bo da vb. to lie with mouth open.

dyāl-bo see dyāl and dyār 1. adj. weak, shaky, slight, dyāl-lā dyāl-lā slack (as bow-string).

dya, dyā-m caus. of da q. v.

dyak 1. vb. to become sour and destroyed (as chi), či so-lān dyak nān the chi has become sour and completely bad.

dyak 2. vb. to flame up mi dyak, a-rōt dyak, a-rōt mū dyak the flame of sudden or violent death. a-dyak s. blaze, flame.

dyak 3. vb. dyak bam to be good, auspicious, a-kū dyak bam id. kū-su kūn dyak dūk-nūn fōr my fate is auspicious, I have escaped the misfortune.

dyān 1. vb. to be trodden down as field lyaū dyān, to pound as in a mortar, to bray tūk tsam-ka dyān.

dyān 2., a-dyān s. the leg, the foot, a-dyān kān tyāl vb. to trip up by catching hold of one leg; a-dyān gyap-bo s. an unsettled person, a-dyān sōr-bo s. a lame p. — a-dyān ūk s. the measure of the foot. — mūk-nyām lyaū-ka a-dyān kryak to have one foot in the grave; a-dyān kā-tā-sā lōm-bo a prop for a basket. — dyān pōr vb. to kick forwards,
dyān vb. to be vertical, to erect or transmit in a vertical direction; tsōn dyūn or tsōn dyūn-lūn ēp vb. to discharge arrow straight up in the air; tūk-nóm dyūn to elevate nose (as spirited horse or person when snuffing anything). — dyūn-lūn ēp vb. to be in a vertical position.

dyūp vb. to fall in great quantities as leaves from trees; rain, snow etc., sā-nōn dyūp-lūn mā-rū dūk-ka zāk the snow having fallen in great quantities, the man fell into trouble; sā-nōn dyūp s. an avalanche, T. ʻa rud.

dyūm s. 1. a small midge abundant near water and troublesome to the eyes. 2. expletive to blyk. blyk dyūm s. a shade, a ghost.

(dyūr) redupl., tā-dyūr s. shady, cloudy. tā-lyu-nā tā-dyūr lā di great multitudes to come, sufficient to darken the heaven; t-a-tet kōk to screen the sun's rays. See under nūm-yu.

dyūl s. moving of bushes by wind etc.: dyūl-lā or dyūl-lā dyūl-tūy to move as bushes by the wind (or animal passing throu”).

dyu 1. s. ball of gun, cannon etc., dyu fyōk-kūn nōn the bullets fly in abundance one across the other; dyu-pōt s. ball of gun or musket; dyu kāp s. a small b., a pellet.

dyu 2., dyu-m vb. t. to measure, vb. n. to correspond with, to be equal, dyu pu id. — dyum gerund.of dyu; dyum-bo 1. one who measures, 2. an equal or corresponding a measure. dyum pā-tiū s. a measuring yard or rod. — a-dyum adj. corresponding to, equal; s. a measure, a-dyum mat vb. to compare, to measure, a-dyum mlo (or -set) s. a measure. — nū-n-dyū s. exactitude, corresponding seize.

dyu 3. s. account. register, record, dyu nōk black list, record of evil deeds. See dyu.

dyuk (see tyuk) s. spittle, saliva, dyuk lyim kat or dyuk lyim mā-yā-nā-pa-ka in the time that spittle takes to dry: expressive of speed, dyuk blyān (mouth)
to fill with spittle, (mouth) to water from anything sour; dyuk tep for spittle to collect in mouth; dyuk tyuk vb. to spit, to despise, to show contempt of; dyuk tyuk gyón šit-bo a contemptible person. — dyuk gyáu s. slapper, d. q. cil vb. to slapper, d. q. cil-bo s. a driveller; a contemptible person.

dyun, dyun vb.t. to dance a baby in arms a-kúp d.; to caress child or animal, to exercise arms, to perform gymnastics; mū-zū dyun; — vb. n. to alternate, to change, to vary, so dyun (weather) to alternate between fair and rain. — dyunbo s. 1. a caresser, etc. 2. a gymnast, athlet, 3. alternation, vicissitudes.

a-dyun s. fondling, caressing, vb. to caress, a-dyun riū li to take notice of.

dyut 1. vb. t. to boil meat or vegetables till quite soft, to boil to a pulp, kúm-tun dyut to boil down hide or leather as when making glue.

dyut 2. a-dyut s. the tubers of bulbous root, sūn-kri dyut the t.'s of the Arum; nūin dyut the t.'s of the Aconitum ferox.

dyun see under dyun.

dyup vb. to compare or liken one thing to another, to make comparison; dyup ūvak vb. to make trial as to see whether boy knows his lesson or not, to examine by comparison; dyup-piūn-sū li vb. to speak in comparisons or parables; dyup-lūn li to compare one thing to another; dyup-lūn nyat vb. to show by comparison; dyup-lūn riū li vb. to compare, to speak by comparison, to illustrate by examples; dyup-lyān mā-nyin-ne there is no way of comparing; dyup-lūn mā-zak-ne the comparison is not correct; — dyup-lāt s. 1. comparison, 2. trial, probation, proof.

tam-dyup s. 1. experiment, trial, 2. comparison, tam-dyup mat vb. 1. to make experiment or trial, 2. to compare, tam-dyup mat-bo s. an experimenter, an examiner. See also dyöm.

dyum see dyu.

dyur i. q. dyúr young; a-dyur s. a young bird just fledged.

dyul vb. to examine, to try, to investigate, to prove, riū a-re hi-nōn kim dyul-iāu-ka li this he said to prove him J.

dyul ūnāk vb. to try, to inquire into, to investigate; myel ul myel dyul to ask for testing; see also dyup; — dyul-lā adv. tempting. — dyul-lāt s. test, proof, trial, experience, research. — a-dyul s. examination, trial, a-dyul-ka nóṇ vb. to go to be examined, a-dyul zuk vb. to make trial of.

dye, see de, dye ūnāk i.q. dyōm ūnāk, dyē, dyen, dyet, dyen, dyep see de-, dyē-.

dyep 1. s. a quire of paper containing ten sheets.

dyep 2. along with, in company of, the presence of, kā-sū dyep(-ka) di-o come along with me; šu gō yo gūn jūn-bo-sū su-ta-lā a-yu dyep(-ka) baum for the poor ye have always with you J. — o-ba ki-nyi dyep-ka fū-lyēn kat nyī there was there with us a young man Ex. — dyep-dūn-ka before, kūr dyep-dūn-ka lōm-bo which went before the camp Ex. — used in the sense of classing, species, fo tam-cāu dyep ka vb. to class birds and animals; sī-sū dyep-ka mā-sut-ne it does not come under the class of ūi.

dyem see de-, dyer see dyēr etc.

dyer on the side of, along-side of, li dyer houses along-side of each other; nyōt dyer fields along-side of each other; dyer fo vb. to place along-side as poles. See jer.

(dyoy), dyo-lā open, clear, unconfined, free, said of house, road, field, country; lyan sū lōm dyo-lā a free country and open road; dyo-lā dyōt vb. to give full liberty.

dyōn 1. vb. to break, to split up, to warp, applied to trees of small seize as in cutting wood when it breaks and splits up of itself, and cracking to fall, sān bik-lūn tsoō-lā dyōn wood, when being split to break up from one end to the other.

dyōn 2. s. a-dyōn s. a sapling, a young tree, kuū dyōn G.; kūn-tōūn dyōn s. a young stalk of maize.
dyon—dyol

dyon, dyon-ná dyon-ná shaggy and long as fur, train of animals.
dyop see nyi, nyi-dyop s. a cold, catarrh.
dyón vb. t. to place out (as fresh cotton newly plucked) to dry ki dyón.
dyót s. a course of work as man digging from top to bottom of a field and having reached the bottom to recommence from top, dyok dyót tye-ná tye-ná di a series of work to follow one another in succession. — a-dyót s. a layer of thatch or tiles.
dyón vb. t. to expand, to swell out, dyón nyón to puff out, to dilate. — dyón tâ-blyon s. p. in cheek of monkeys. — pûl-dyón s. pouch in cheek.
dyóp 1. caus. of dôp q. v.
dyóp 2. vb. t. 1. to throw out, kâ-côr dyóp to throw out hands as in disgust, 2. vb. n. to be answerable for, to lay upon one the fault of another, to be responsible for, a-kûp riû a-bo-ka dyóp the father is answerable for the son's speech; a-do-nîn mat-bo ká-sûm dyóp li you lay the fault of your own action upon me. 3. vb. t. to lay one's own on another, to charge, to impute, to ascribe to; tâ-do-sâ le-ûn kûm-dum-ka dyóp to throw the blame of one's own fault on another; go a-do-sâ iyok-ka mâ-dyóp-ne I am not responsible for your acts.
dyóm 1. vb. to compare, dyóm-nâk vb. to compose, to put together to see which is best: sâ-re ryu dyóm nák-kâ compare.—
dyóm 2. a-dyóm s. a period or space of time, a time, kat dyóm once, mâ-li-ná dyóm nôn i. q. mâ-li-pa-ka nôn to go away without giving time to speak; mâ-lik-ná dyóm tam i. q. mâ-lik-ná-pa-ka tam i. q. mâ-lik mâ-yân-ná tam to answer without giving time to call, to anticipate answer.
dyôr 1. vb. n. to recline against, to slope, dyôr da to recline as on a couch, rûn-dûm dyôr-da-bo a sloping bank; — to sit down, mû-rû-nân-ka dyôr kûn-ná un lyaû o-re-ka pôn a-gyan nyi o-re-nôn mat-lûn tâ-gri a-frûn-ka toû fô-no zôn dyôr make the men sit down; now there was much grass in the place; so the men sat down, in number about five thousand J. — 2. to be successful, fortunate, bôi-tiîn sù-là dyôr the exorcist is s. in every thing; mâ-dyôr-ne not to be successful, to be illfated; lôm-ba dyôr to be s. in travelling; li zûk nyôt zûk dyôr to be successful in house and farm affairs; pryôk dyôr to be successful in business; li mâ-dyôr-ne to be unfortunate in household affairs.

a-dyôr s. 1. leaning, 2. success. a-dyôr lyaû s. place to lean on, a-dyôr nyim-bo adj. successful.
dyôl 1. shaking, not supported as wall etc., shaky, dûm-po dyôl a loose post; — dyôl-là dyôl-là adv. loose, shaky, flappy; dyôl-là ôt vb. to open a little as mouth.
tâ-dyôl adj. large as stomach, or lips only, expanded, tâ-bûk tâ-dyôl, a-dul tâ-
âylô; — tûn-gip tâ-dyôl a wide-mouthed bag.
dyôl 2. see dyâl; — tûk-dyôl adj. destitute, wretched, naked, ôn t.-d.-bo a destitute child, tâ-gôl t.-d. id.

nà the twelfth letter of the L. alphabet T. ʂ = English n (never combined with i vowel).

-n I. verbal increment forms nomina (substantiva, opp. -m) fr. verbal roots, a-hru-n s. heat fr. hru vb. to be hot, a-hru-m adj. hot. See -t.

II. gives a transitive or causative s. ân to break fr. â broken; ân to charm, to warm one's self fr. â to be warm; —
the roots byi to give, li to speak are
complied by the increment -n, when
succeeded by -kôn q. v. byên kôn let him
give, lin kôn let him speak, and when
combined with kû; lin kû q. v.

III. abbrev. fr. -ne, -nà: mà-kù-n i. q.
mâ-kù-nà see under mà; verbs ending
in a vowel (esp. i and ǜ) may generally
have an euphonic n surposed in addition
to the affixed negative postp. -nà, -ne,
-nûm, -nû l. e. c. mà-nyûn-ne not to be fr.
nyi to be; mà-kùn-ûm-bo impracticable,
unable fr. kû to be able.

nà- I. pref. forms nomina and adjectiva,
see nà-han under han; nà-rà under rà;
especially names of trees (plants) and
beasts (birds, insects etc.) also a few
nomina propria (female consorts of gods,
demons etc.); — in certain cases inter-
changeable with nûm- or nû l. q. v. —
II. reduplication of nar etc.: nà-nar-là,
nà-ûom grey fr. ûom, etc. See under the
respective roots.

-nà postp. 1. should be -n-à i. e. à after
final (geminated) n see M. Gr. 46 c. c.
dûn-ûm imperat. of dûn, gûn-ûm emphat.
(frequ.) form of gûn etc. 2. affixed to
verbs preceded by mà- (and followed by
the verbal affix) forms negative as go
mà-dû-nà-šo I shall not come, hû mà-
nôn-ûm-gàû if you do not go; it also
singly forms negative as mak nà mak
dying or not dying; zu nà zu living or
dead M. Gr. 108.

nà 1. emphatic particle, hà nà ści go-
rû gi do mà-rû-ne even if he had seen
it he would not believe; go nà mà-go-ne;
rûm-nûn f.-ka a-kyût-sà rûi dûn-šo it is
not in me: God shall give Plu. an answer
of peace Ex.; — go-nà hà-yu tû-sà îk
a-hîôk-nyû-sàn-kà tû I am come that they
might have life etc. J. — expresses: even,
altogether, inclusive, as go nà mà-bam-
nà-šo I even or inclusive will not remain;
kû-sù bât sà a-do bût nà hû-nûn bû nôn
he took my bundle and yours also; see
also gûû-nà gûû-nà under gûû, yàû-nà
under yaû. — nà-e i. q. pan verbal-par-
ticle kà-yu mak nà-e we would die.

nà 1. exclam. alas! ul-bo nyî gàû nà
alas! if there be petitioners? See u-$$
a-ya nà.

nà 2. vb. n. 1. to be injured, to be
dislocated as limbs, a-kà nà-nôn the hand
is dislocated; 2. to be passed (as time),
to be elapsed, to be gone. sà-iyak nà
nôn-ne jû-nôn the day has passed, it is
too late; — 3. vb. t. to violate as pro-
mise, hû-nûn hû-do-sà rin-ĉet nà-nôn he
broke his promise.

nà 3. vb. n. to be level, even, to be
straight, mà-nà-ne adj. uneven; nà-là
1. adv. even etc., nà-là zûk vb. to make
even, to level, to smooth, 2. (also mà-
kyûa-là) always, continually, regularly
lyàû kat-ka nà-là bâm to remain always
in one place; nà-là pi vb. to write con-
tinually also evenly.

nà 4. see pà-nà ignorant.

*nà 5. (see also na) T. snà nose, in
comp. nà-làr s. the snout of a pig màn-
sà nà-làr; nà mar (T. snà nose, dmar red)
bleeding at nose, nà mar vi dûû to have
bleeding at nose.

nà-groû nyo i. q. nà-zôû nyo.

nà-ûom, nûû-ûom see ûom 1. grey colour,
2. a spec. of grain.

nà-hram i. q. nàû-râm s. a pimple.

nà-hûrem rik s. spec. of Acacia, acc. Witt.
A. 233 “ngreûm rik” A. Intsia; nàû-ûrem
kuû s. Albizzia lucida M., acc. Witt. A. 709
“ngrem” Albizzia procera.

nà-jîîl kuû or nûm-jîîl-kuû and jîl-kuû
n. of tree, Euphorbia macaranga.

nà-tô i. q. nèc-tô q. v.

nà-mûû rik (?) acc. Witt. R. 613 “numim-
rik” s. Rubus paniculatus.

nà-môû s. a spec. of rice, nà-môû zo
the chief grain that is rice in opp. tam-
zôk; nà-môû רבות fermented liquor (ëi)
made from that rice; nà-môû òi byep rik
n. of creeper. Acc. Hooker 2, 198 “no-

nà-zûr s. a spec. of butterfly.
nā-zōñ-nyo — nā-var
dek the stern; nā-var pun the side; nā-var sum-pyir the rudder, nā-var sūm-pyir lōn vb. to steer boat.
nā-vyār (muś) s. an evil spirit of excitable passion, hence nā-vyār a hasty mad way; nā-vyār jen-sā ıyok a hasty mad mode of work; nā-vyār jen-sā ıyok mat vb. to do work in hasty manner; nā-vyār muś jen applied to a passionate, excitable person.
nā-vyer (see nā-vyār?) s. cracks or sores at corners of mouth, a-bon-nūn nā-vyer plī (sores) to break out in corners of mouth.
nā-ōn s. n. pr. of a foolish class of Lepcha’s, the tribes have become extinct, the word is now applied to any foolish person; nā-ōn zūn, nā-ōn sāu-vān id.; nā-ōn-sā ıyok s. awkward, clownish sort of work. See M. Gr. XX n, Journ. Buddh. Text Soc. IV, 1, 5. 1896.
nāk vb. n. to be hurt by the pressure of any uneven thing as carrying a burden unevenly, da-ba nāk to feel pain from some pressure (as stone or anything) when lying down; (sometimes) means also to feel any sort of pain, as nāk ju huk-re zōn nyōn to feel a pain as if scratched by a thorn; — to suffer; mū sōm nāk to feel body cramped.
nāk vb. t. to gasp for, to attempt to subjugate, to rough-cast, to fashion into shape, a-sōm nāk to vb. to gasp for breath, to attempt to overcome the difficulty, to struggle for life, to push, to thrust, to push on, to urge, tā-hlam nāk vb. to push forward; sā-li nāk fo vb. to cut a bamboo half thro’ while still young, allowing it to grow to maturity which renders it pliant for a bow. — See tā-lyā nāk.
nān 1. see mo-nān (elderly woman).
*nān 2. T. noīs (from noīn-ba) s. a fault, an offence.
*nāt 1., nāt and nōt T. nad, snad and gnod vb. t. to afflict, to injure, to hurt, to make mischief, a-ka nōt to hurt hand; a-dom šu nāt-tuṅ gōn in what have I injured you; hō mū-nō-ku nāt-bu si-lom
mat-lu'n nát-šān gó yo vyūt-šen (P.) asked: what doing make you mischief if you injure mankind? P. — nát-bo hurtful, injurious, noxious; nát-tūn s. harm, injury, damage; nát mu'ī a baneful evil spirit, a noxious demon; — vb. n. to be afflicted, mu'ī-nūm nát to be afflicted by evil sp.; expletive to dāk: dāk nát to be ill, to be unwell, to be injured; dū nót 1. vb. to be ill, to have fever. 2. s. illness.

nát 2. see net.

nát 3. vb. n. to be winding as road also from the same sense it means a place apparently near but in fact far lyān nát-lūn nák; lōm nát a winding road. — a-nát adj. contracted, drawn together, lyān a-nát ši said of a place which appears near but is far away; s. wriggling, twist, curl, a-nát a-nát mat vb. to wriggle along as a snake.

nát 4. vb. t. to push, to push against, to strive for, vyei nát-lūn hap to shut the door by pushing; nát-lūn nōi to go pushing along; po sū-dyār mi nāt to fire off a pop-gun.

nān vb. t. to overcome, to be able to overcome, to be able to do anything; go-nūn hūm nān I have overcome him. nān-bo p. potent, mighty etc., fyūn nān-bo a mighty warrior; őyök pryök nān-bo one potent or skilled in work. — a-nān s. trustiness, superiority in strength.

nān 2. vb. t. to be able to judge by the eye, to measure with eye the distance of place or the capabilities of another, a-mik-nūn nān.

nān 3. (see 1.7) vb. n. to be lusty, to be able to procreate (as bull), lōn nān-bo.

nān 4. vb. t. to degrade, to humble, to disgrace, krīm mat-šān nān to d. as a punishment.

*nān 5. vb. t. T. snon(-pa) to enlarge i. q. ẏaṅ q. v., nyōt nān to increase field or cultivation.

nāp vb. to add a little, to increase a little.

nām 1. vb. to desire to ease nature āyit nām, jīt nām.

(nām 2.) nām-mā or nām nām excessive, great quantities, exceedingly, very, so nām nām yū rain to fall in great quantities, to fall and fall; nām-mā lā-yo excessive sin; hū nām dāk gūm he is excessively ill.

nām-bik and nām-bū s. a spec. of insect. nār 1. applied to a kind of glass bead, nār nōk lyāk s. a black glass bead.

nār 2. see nar.

nār 3. vb. t. to grub as pig with snout; nār-far-nūn nār, fāt nār.

na 1. see under nōi to go.

na 2. vb. to be superabundant, to be superfluous; na dyān to fling away what is superfluous; na-lūn zōm mā-lūn-ne there is too much, I cannot eat it.

*na 3. T. sna, see also nā, in comp. na-krop the nasal bone; na-krep and na-hyrep the nasal cartilage.

*na 4. T. na(-bo) or nad, na-krip see under krip. *na zūn tap T. nad risun stobs (or 'debs-pa?) vb. to pretend illness; na zūn tap-bo s. a maligner.

na-gī s. a small bivalve shell when ground used as a stimulant with snuff.

na-nyi vik s. acc. W. R. 216 the fairy blue chat, Niltava grandis, and a spec. of flowerpecker, Irena puella ibd. 213.

na-wo or na-wō s. the wild sheep, acc. Hooker "gnow" Ovis ammon.

nak 1. (see nāi to be straight) vb. t. 1. to make straight, as anything bent, sū-li nak to straighten bow; nak-lūn zuk vb. to straighten anything; 2. to correct (as language) rīṅ nak-lūn li vb. to correct language. — nyak caus. to cause to make straight etc. rīṅ nyak-lūn li to correct one's self in speech. — nak-grī (nak straight and grī stockaded fort) anglice Nāgri n. pr. of a L. village W. 71.

nak 2. i. q. nōk, nak-nōk i. q. nōk q. v., nak-čo 1. the black quarter, 2. black arts, divination, T. nag-pyoys; — nak gyōi s. a black sausage; — *nak-tsū T. nags-rtsis s. a book of auspices regarding necromany, journeys etc., astrology; n.-ts.-bo an astrologer, a necromancer, also n.-ts.-yām-bo, n.-ts.-myām-bo, n.-ts.myōi-bo.
nān 1. vb. to be straight as thing, to be correct, to be upright, to be just, to be impartial, to be honest, to be exact; s. straightforwardness, sincerity, nān-li adj. adv. straightly, correctly, justly; nān-lā to vb. to place straight; — kūn nān-bo s. a straight tree; — a-nān adj. straight, a-nān kāl s. an earpick; straightforward, upright; impartial, just, even, candid J. a-nān-ka in the same line with; a-nān-ka lōm vb. to walk uprightly; a-nān dīn vb. to stand upright; a-nān mat vb. to set things straight or in order; a-nān nān vb. to be perpendicular; a-nān fi-ka opposite to; a-nān tsūk vb. to put down one above another. — nān-lāt or nān-lū s. straightforwardness, evenness, uprightness, justness, rectitude, honesty, equity, honour. — nān-tō s. (the sign of straightforwardness) 1. correctness, accuracy, exactitude, propriety, rectitude, uprightness, integrity; 2. neatness, tidiness. nān-tō mat vb. to be correct, accurate, to be upright etc., to be careful, tidy etc.; nān-tō māi-mat-ne to be careless, inaccurate, to be headless etc.; see also nōi-tō; — nān-fi adv. beside b. ka-dyā p.-sū nān-fi tū-lyā dā puikka kur ran bām-mūm nōm he overtook them encamping by the sea, beside P., before B. Ex. — nān-tōun T. nān-tīsū s. probity, honesty, virtue, holiness. — nān-nā nān-nā directly upwards, above as sun, tsūk nān-nā nān-nā yo sun to be vertically above, to be noon. — nūn-nai-lā adv. straightly; nūn-nā nān-nā straight, equal, correct; nān-nā tān-nā always, regularly, li-ka nān-nā tān-nā bām-bo s. one who always remains at home, a stay-at-home.

*nān 2. T. nān or snañ or gnañ see nōu 2. 3. 4.

nān-ku mo or nān-lo s. a flat basket used for placing winnowed grain in; n.-lo tyūr vb. to plait the basket.

nān-hrā kūn i. q. tūñ-hryi1l tsūk kūn, tā-hrīl etc.

nat 1. adj. rugged, rough, knotty, vb. to be rugged, po čik po nat knotty bamboo abounding in joints; tū-bāk nat a rugged wrinkled belly. — pūr-nat adj. knotty as string, or numerous joints in cane, rugged; pūr-nat-lā adv. knotty, ruggedly; pūr-nat-lā dam string tied with knots close to eachother. — pūr-nat-bū s. a spec. woodgrub.

(nat 2.), a-nat s. a furrow.

nān 1. vb. to press, to press down (a thing), to subdue, to overcome, to oppress, Ex. nān-lūn li vb. to oppress, to brow-beat, nān-lūn zo vb. to eat the food of oppression, used in s. of “to withhold” or “refuse anything” go ul-ba hū nān to when I asked him he refused me; — to suppress (as passion, tears, to restrain. — nān-lāt i. q. a-nān. — nān zop vb. to oppress, nān zop-lūn zo vb. to live on oppression, nān zop-lūn li vb. to brow-beat.

a-nān s. pressing down, oppressing, a-nān riūn overbearing language, a-nān a-zop s. oppression, o-re-nūn mat-lūn i.-kūp-sān-sā a-hryōp a-liik kū-si lyān-ka kūyā ʻūn go-nūn là a-nān a-zop sū-re sī mi-zār-mo-sān-nūn hū-yum nān-bo-rem i si the cry of the children of J. is come unto me: and I have also seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them Ex.

*nān 2. T. earnestly, accurately, nan-tān or nan-fen T. nan-tan or nan-fan s. stedfastness, adv. zealously, ardently, exceedingly, excessively, oyok nan-fen mat to work zealously; nan-fen mat-tā-o farewell, take care of yourself, sū-ta-lā kyet-tūn-re gat là gān nā nan-fen mat-lūn čo mat-tā-o if you wish to enjoy eternal bliss be righteous with earnestness P.; nan-fen myān to be excessively ripe; in L. “precious” “having regard for” tam nan-fen fat nūn (I) have lost a most precious article.


nap 1. cfr. T. nub, nub-mo s. night,
evening so-nap; nap-pà luk-kì adv. morning and evening, night and day, nap sóù id.; luk nap luk-lùù rising early in the morning, before day-break; nap sóù lóm mat nòìi vb. to travel night and day; — nap-jìyet s. midnight; — nap-mo s. the evening, nap-mo-ka in the evening; — nap-zù s. evening, before night.

kùr-nap s. the evening star, Venus, see kùr.

(nap 2), pù-nap or pùr-nap s. repairing, retrieving, reformation, amelioration; pù-nap mat vb. to repair, to amend, li p.-n. mat vb. to repair a house; mà-rò-sìí gyu p.-n. mat vb. to retrieve one’s fortunes; lóm p.-n. mat to amend one’s ways; tìbìbì p.-n. mat to refresh an empty stomach.

nam 1. like i.q. zòù; kì-sìí ban a-do ban nam gùm my knife resembles yours; — nam mat vb. 1. to have the appearance of, to resemble, 2. to make believe, to simulate; fo-re nam mat to do as if placing; fyùl-re nam mat to do as if taking off.

nam 2. s. a year, nam ŋòk klak-sìí when the year comes round, in the anniversary P.; nam gyò-ka by centuries; nam kù-tì ten years; nam kat nyìt-sìí a-bye-kìa in the course of a few years; nam nam yearly; nam fù-li nòì four years ago; nam tò-ìjìn last year; nam rel-là each year, nam rel-là a-jo rel-là once a year; nam sùm-byùì next year; nam sùtìa what year, nam sù-tìa for ever; nam ˈo the old y.; nam ˈil or nam bû a new y., nam ˈil bû vb. to introduce new y. with festivity; nam ˈil bûn-bo-ka at time of new y., nam ru dyùì vb. to cast off old y. with festivity; nam tak or ˈik y. to be ended; nam pùt id.; nam kor-ka by cycles of years; nam mà-rùìn-mùì a year of misfortune T. mu-ge P. i.q. nam tok, nam tok zùk a y. of misfortune to befall; a nam the year, the present year, a nam kìp of this y.; a nam nam luk this is a good y.; a nam sak mà-čìn-ne to reflect not on the flight of time; — season, time, nam nòìn-ne the season is gone; nam plà the season has come; ik nam mà-plà-ne the s. has not yet come; nam rìk to be in proper s.; nam jòì an excessively rainy s.; nam dù i.q. tok dù the harvest season; nam tìm s. time, season, nam tìm a-ìjìt a-de the commencement of time P.; nam mùìk ryìk in the proper s., in the natural course of events, nam mùìk ryìk-kùìí nam grùm-mùì myìnì the fruits quickly ripen in their proper s.; — age, period of life, nam kà-tì-ka at the age of ten.

nam gòìi the last day of the moon; — nam fròn fo s. a bird of passage.

*nam 3. T. gnam s. the sky, the heaven, nam-ˈka T. nam-mìí s. the firmament.

nam ko acc. M. nam ko nyìm-bo s. a friend, an acquaintance; nam ko hyòì vb. to be united together.

nam-kùyàn or nam-kùyàn mùì s. an evil spirit, the evil sp. of destiny, nam-kùyàn zùk vb. to be affected by n.-k., i.e. to have a fit of apoplexy.

*nam-gyur T. rnam-ˈgyur s. air, manner, aspect, bearing, look, nam-gyur mat vb. to affect an air, to be proud.

nam-jòt s. pride, conceit, affectation, vanity, nam-jòt mat vb. to be proud, conceited, nam-jòt mat-liùù lóm vb. to walk conceitedly.

*nam-tok T. miòn-rtags s. proof, evidence. nam-tok ñùn-nòn to be proved M.


*nam-ˈfar T. rnam-mìír s. a legend, legendary lore, something that has escaped the destruction of time, records, lyaìì ñù mi-ìjìt-nà-ba so nam-ˈfar gùm this is a book containing a record of events before the earth or waters were created P.

*nam-bû T. snam-bù woolen cloth, nam-bû dììm.

nam-bûn kuì i.q. núm-bûn kuì.

nam-frón i.q. ter luk-bo “the exhumer of hidden treasures” “the revealer of future events” “the discloser of secrets”: Padmasambhava P.

*nam-ˈzo T. na-ˈbàí s. hon. apparel, a respectful term, applied to the wearing-
apparel of king or great person; dress, clothes, hri nam-zol hon. bed-clothes; nam-zol je vb. hon. to dress.

nam-yar s. conceit, vanity, pride, nam-yar mat vb. to display conceit, to give one’s self airs.

*nam-yuk fr. T. gnam and yig s. 1. a religious work, a divine work handed down from heaven; 2. a charm to be eaten.

*nam-se s. T. rnam-ses “perfect knowledge” L.: the soul i. q. núm-jum (see jum); nam-se dot vb. to deliver soul from dead body which after incantation the lama releases by pulling out a handful of hair from the head.

nar 1. vb. n. to be cocked up (as nose), tuk-nóm nar-bo a snub-nose: nar bamoto id. — nú-nar-bo, nú-nar-lá cocked up as nose tuk-nóm ná-nar-lá, a snub-nose; a-mlem nú-nar-lá id.

nar 2. (also nár) nar-rá, nar-lá regularly, systematically, equally, nár-rá myán vb. to be well cooked to the very centre; so füt nár-rá yú-wáin-sá, füt nyír-rá hróú when the rain well penetrates the earth will rise up soft; nar-lá von vb. to enter uniformly, to penetrate equally everywhere as moisture; — nar-rá nar-rá adv. or nar-lá regularly, nar-rá nar-rá tyót vb. to cut small and regularly, to mine, nar-rá nar-rá ta vb. to eat regularly away as insect wood; nar-rá nar-rá dop vb. to burn by degrees regularly away; nar-rá nar-rá úyok zuk vb. to perform work systematically.

nal vb. t. to beat down, pá-tuí-nún nul vb. to beat down with a stick; ríu nal-lúni li vb. to repeat, to badger one with repetition of words (see nyal, caus. of nalt) — vb. n. to be beaten down or otherwise dislocated, to lie backwards, to roll backwards, so nyót so-tay-nún nal cultivation to be beaten down by hail; tág-bo nul dal-núi the sleeve of your jacket is lying backwards; to be bent or twisted by a poke, pā-tiú nal vb. t. to bend stick by poking it as in wet ground; — met. to be perplexed, to be confused, a-lyah nal nón suk-čiá mā-kúm-ne my head is distracted, I cannot think.

tuk-nal witless, foolish, tük-nal bóí s. “a person who follows his nose” a half-witted sort of person, who whatever he does keeps on doing it without desisting, t-n. zún lit-bo one who goes jabbering incessantly like a fool.

*nal-jor T. rnal-hyur (-pu) Skt. yogin s. ascetic.

*nal-lóm T. mnal-lam hon. i. q. món s. a dream.

nú 1. s. younger brother cfr. T. nu (-bo), affixed in s. of family, friendship, affinity, bo nú mo nú parents and their children; bri nú kyónl nú affinity by marriage.

a-núm s. elder brother, friend (applied to person older than self), hó a-do núm-sá a-yú lyan-ka vón-bán a-nóp lón-luí ... a-giyit plyá-o go unto thy brother’s wife and marry her and raise up seed G. — in the above sense as in familiar l. used verbally “to be elder” as hó ká-sú-len núm bám-á are you elder than I? — núm kúp s. a nephew or niece (of elder brother); núm zón s. friends, relatives.

núm-nú lit. elder and younger brother, T. nu-bo a y. br.) relations, relatives; núm-nú-ká tí vb. to be related; núm-nú a-fyeén near relationship, see a-tól; núm-nú a-prya a-dóm distant relationship; núm-nú tyél-nú friends and acquaintances, help-mates, companions, núm-nú tyel-nú mat vb. to be friend, to act charitably towards, to aid; núm-nú núm-iyén relatives, connexions: núm-nú núm-iyén mí-fyk-nú tet implies: the evening dusk, also to be in a state of drunkenness etc. “so that he could not recognize his own relatives”.

nú 2. (cfr. T. nu-ba, see also nut) vb. to suck up, to draw up in a stream, to absorb as cloth water; to suck as thro’ reed milk, blood, pā-khip-nún nú to suck up thro’ a pipe.

a-kúp nyen nú-bo a suckling babe; nú byí vb. to suckle i. q. nut.
null—null

null 1. emphatic particle a-re šu null go te what can this be; hüm null so bû no convey him away.

null 2. adj. wide-spreading ku null; — a-null s. a branch of antler, a cross-branch of tree.

null-kyôn, null-kyôni i. q. null-kyôni s. the stick-insect.

null-gi explet. to null-go q. v.

null-go muh or null-go null-gi muh or null-go null-ju muh or num-go null-ca s. the spirit of evil passions, n.-g. n.-g. muh zâk vb. to be afflicted by n.

null-grî said of a field when still fit for cultivation that has not yet been exhausted; null-grî fo s. chestnut-bellied thrush Orocetes erythrogastera, also applied to the blue rock-thrush Petrocosyphasis cyanus Je. 511; see mü met fo.

null-çûn bi s. a spec. of null-lût.

null-tô i. q. nai-cô s. internal organs.

null-ju explet. to null-go.

null-dyen s. a spec. of cowitch, null dyen tâ-kryûp.

null-nañ or null-nañ muk s. a plant.

null-nôñ bi i. q. null-nañ muk.

null-nôm muk s. name of plant.

null-puk fo or null-puk fo or numb-ûk fo s. a bird, Grammatoptila gauralus streaked jay-thrush Je. 2, 11.

null-fun fo for null-.

null-bî expletive to null-çûn.

null-bû said of a new cultivation null-bû nyôt: null-grî nyôt.

null-må s. the call to animals, null-må må vb. to call ditto.

null-yañ or null-yañ s. Hades, the place of departed spirits, n.-g. null-lût id. null-yañ null-lût jîk sâm or n.-g. n.-l. dek bor jîk sâm vb. to prepare the fate of the soul in Hades by purification. See muk-nyaam lyañ.

null-zen fo i. q. null-zen fo.

null-lît see null-yañ.

null-lût s. 1. name of a plant, the seeds
of which are used as medicine, n.-l. nyi-
čuń another v.,
n.-l. nyık a pseudo-n.-l. another v.;
2. i. q. lün-lüt soup.
nůň-lo see nań-lo i. q. nań-ku mo.
nůň-lyen no s. the guardian spirit and
bestower of good gifts to man kā-lăn-fi,
see můt; lā-yo mat-šo-ba nůň-lyen-no rům
a-yum tsūt-šo hûm nyān-nā when about
to commit sin, your guardian spirit will
protect you, listen to him. — nůň-lyen-no
řip s. a small bush with scented root.
nůň-á rık s. a spec. of creeper.

nūň- (or núm-) ám zo s. a spec. of grain.
nūň-ol rık for kā-ol rık.

nūť, a-nūť s. the mucus in which a
child is enveloped.

-nůń (-nā-un? ) cfr. -un in the Luschai-
dialect; postp. forms 1. the instrumental.
cf. T.-kys etc., Newāri: -se-nay, Hind.-ne,
indicating the personal subject (agens)
of the action, go-nůń a-dom li I spoke
to you, litly. “it was spoken to me by you”.
han-tā pā-no-nůń li-ba then the
king said P. — 2. the ablative. cf. T.-nas,
-las from, by, through, out of, a-dōp lyan-
nūń sā-ar kōp kat a kid from the flock
G. hō kā-su-nůń top you got it from me.
— hûm tsān-dōi-nūń ren kōn they brought
him hastily out of the dungeon Ex. tiń-
nūń dor-je-liń-ka from the plains to Dar-
jeeling. — a-re-nūń plā-wůń it is owing
to this. lyan-nūń yo to depart from the
place. uń-kŏyōn-nūń bik kā-kyāk ūk-ba
a-ryum mān-tŭm-bo hrōń-łūń pûń-ka zōt-
bam there came up out of the river seven
wellfavoured kine and fattished; and
they fed in a meadow Ex. mi-nūń ak pluck
it out of the fire. a-jān-nūń a-ryum lām
to select the good from the bad. — a-re-
nūń through this, owing to this; go a-re-
nūń dāk-bam through this I am sick; —
o-re-nūń mat-ren hū bryān d. yān ūk therefore
called she his name D. G. —
i. q. -len q. v. a-re-nūń plāń-ka more
than, used in comparison as tā-so-nūń
plāń-ka goi dearer than yesterday.

-nūń affixed to verbs with mā-
ceding forms negative imperative, as mā-
māt-nūń do not, which apparently is the
-nā imbodied in the -ūn as mā-mat-tūń
or mā-mat-nūń.

nūń 1. used for negative nú 3. q. v. go
mat-mā-nūń-nā gān.

nūń 2. vb. to push, to press against,
to squeeze thro’ mā-rō nōr-ka nūń bū núń
to go along pressing thro’ a crowd; pā-
zōl-ka nūń-lūń nōl to squeeze thro’ jungle.

nūń 3. name of the final n (Lepcha-
alphabet).

nūp 1. vb. n. to be covered with water,
nyōt uń nūp nyōn flood the field with
water; hō pūṁ-byōn-nūń nūp-nūń the
hill is overspread with clouds; hū duń-
pān dōm-tōm-bo-pān lā tā-lyā-dā-ka nūp-
nūń his chosen captains also are drowned
in the sea Ex.

nūp 2. see also núm 3., nūp-pā nūp-pā
soft, fine, smooth.

nūp-sōr acc. Wtt. “nūpsor” 1. Cimma-
omum obtusifolium, see sūn-sōr Wtt.
C. 1165. 2. Lindera pulcherrima Wtt.
L. 375.

nūm 1. pref. forms nouns e. c. nūm-
šim-nyo nūm-bam see under šim, nūm-
prum s. an old woman, nūm-lyei s. a
young woman, nūm-vōm s. copulation.
c.-mo suff. freq. Tbr.-compounds: nūm-
lōp-mo Tbr. i. q. tā-ayu, nūm-or-mo Tbr.
i. q. zo men; nūm-nāl-mo i. q. šān, nūm-
jur-mo i. q. mōn; nūm-fyen-mo i. q. ċī,
nūm-sāl-mo i. q. tūk-mo-šā lam mlo. See
the following roots: kā (kāt), kāń, jīt,
jīl, jūm, nyi, nyek, nor, fan, fyeń, fran,
bam, but, bri, bren, tsūm, tsūr, zār, rek,
lōp, lyeń, hul, hon, klp, hōń, hūt, vyeń,
sō, šāl, šān, šī. 2. i. q. nūń-, nú- q. v. —
3. reduplic. e. c. nūm-nōm i. q. nā-nōm
grey colour. 4. incorr. for nam in comp.
e. c. nūm-kyon for nam-kyān, nūm-ta for
nam-ta, nūm-zō for nam-zō, nūm-yār for
nam-yār.

-nūm 1. affixed to verbs with the pre-
ceding mā- forms negatives and appears
to be the -nā with -mā (sign of present
tense) imbodied as kyōń-dyńt mā-nyin-nūń
nüm—nüm-tyum

mä-go-nüm-o (or mä-go-nä-mä-o) I am not wanting in pity; ma nüm yo or ma nä mä yo it is not thus, it will not do. See mä-, ma-, -mä-o. — 2. i. q. nüm 2. assimilated form before -bo, as mä-nyin-nüm-bo one not possessing, go mä-nyin-nüm-bo I am not one possessing; hó mä-nyin-nüm-bo thou art not one possessing; hú mä-nyin-nüm-bo he is not one p.; küm mä-nyin-nüm-bo not possessing money, poor.

nüm 1. see nü 1.

nüm 2. vb. t. to be expert, to have aptitude, oyok nüm to be expert at work. adj. larger, oy o len a-nüm a-nüm mat.

nüm 3. vb. n. to be soft, to be tender, to be yielding, to be flexible, kí yap nüm soft wool, po nüm-bo a pliant cane; — also met. to be tender or sore, to be sensitive, to be suffering from pain, mä-zü nüm body to feel stiff or sore as from rheumatism; a-lüt nüm adj. sensitive, tender-hearted; — to be gentle, to be tractable, to be compliant, to be manageable, a-ki küm nüm-bo a tractable child. — a-nüm adj. soft, tender. — nüm-mä nüm-mä adv. softly, velvetly. See also nüp.

*ñüm 4. T. snüm(-pa) s. 1. oil; grease, nüm hrü-n ka vyek kön to cause the test of boiling oil to be applied (to prove a person's innocence or guilt whether he be burnt or not); nüm tser vb. 1. to express oil, 2. to weep, to shed tears Tbr.; 2. a spec. of bean, nüm tük-byit i. q. nüm-tsü tük-byit "the rich bean". *nüm-tsü T. snüm-rtsi s. the juice of fat, grease, n. pr. of a village, anglicse Namchi "the government of the fat site" W. 71. — nüm-tsü tük-byit i. q. nüm 2. — nüm-fok "the fat hollow" n. pr. W. 71. of a L. village.

nüm-küm s. name of 10th month.

nüm-cä expletive to nüm-go q. v.

nüm-tyän s. a wandering bard cfr. nüm tyän s. a clerical bard.

nüm-tyär expletive to vyen q. v.

nüm-tyum for nü-tyum s. cheeks, the molar bones.

nüm-dak or nüm-däk zo i. q. küm-dak zo, süm-dak zo, s. a spec. of grain, very small and very productive; küm-dak zo zää; met. very much a-do riü küm-dak zo zää mät-tüm do not talk so very much. — The species of nüm-däk are very numerous, there are as follows: sä-lo ëyur nüm-dak, kà-cûr or boû jur, küm-tek-ro nüm-dak, ba-dön n.-d., tā-jit n.-d., tam-i n.-d., fâjì n.-d., sā-hû tök-sin n.-d., pā-tä n.-d., küm-dak nök, nüm-ön n.-d., pûr-nyak-gri n.-d., tiān-kuā n.-d., mûr küm-dak; šaï-rik n.-d., tâ-liu n.-d., mûn-gû it, pûm-tît. — nüm-dak or küm-dak nöp see nöp 2.

nüm-dit nóm fo s. n. of bird, the white-throated fantail Leucocerca fuscoventris Je. 451, the wine-beurier to the fo pà-no the king-bird, the nüm-bôi ân fo (Lepcha legend) M.; acc. W. R. 216 "nüm-dít-nông" a spec. fly-catcher, Rhipidura albicolis.

nüm-pan s. a spec. of gryllus nüm-pan nyóm.

nüm-pyâk fo s. name of bird, stripped jay-thrush; Grammatoptila striata.

nüm-pryik fo or nüm-prek fo s. n. of bird, the munia, Munia acuticauda M., acc. Je. 2, 356 "sam prek-pho"; acc. W. R. 218 "nam prek" Pyrrhula nepalensis, "hó n. pr." Pyrrhula erythrocephala. Also siüm-prek fo.

nüm-prum s. an old woman, nüm-prum nüm-prum a very old woman.

nüm-plûn see tük-nyóm.

nüm-fók-mo s. a race of Lepchas, the inhabitants of nüm-fök in Sikkim; they possessed a distinct L. patois, but have become now infused with the other race.

nüm-bî (pà-tyûm) s. a spec. of Conops. nüm-bîm pâ-yul for bim pà-yul.

nüm-bû să-ru s. a spec. of fish.

nüm-bûm i. q. tüün-bîm pâ-la s. a spec. Anomum.

nüm-bût adj. pale red (colour), hik n.-b. nüm-bûn s. n. of tree, Pterospermum acerifolium, n.-bûn dum id.; n.-bûn hyûr il. (red); n.-bûn ëyû id. (blue); n.-bûn nyök pseudo-; nüm-bûn lóp s. the leaf; an 8 ànápiece Tbr.
nîm-ber (?) acc. Wtt. O. 516 “number” n. of tree, Osbeckia crinita; see tūn-bram, tūk-bram.

nîm-bok i. q. nîm-boṅ tūk-nyôm. nîm-boṅ see tūk-nyôm.


nîm-bol s. a spec. of black ant (large head) i. q. rûm-bol.

nîm-bôṅ kuṅ s. n. of tree, Rottlersa tinctoria M.; Mallotus albus acc. Wtt. M. 66 (or R. alba); n.-b. kor Mallotus nepalensis. Wtt. M. 69; n.-b. dôṅ kuṅ see (a-)dôṅ id. q. n.-b. kuṅ. — nîm-bôṅ kûrn-yâk-fô s. name of bird, the waterouzel, Hydrobata asiatica M. Je. 506. — nîm-bôṅ óṅ fo or nîm-bôṅ pâ-no óṅ fo s. name of bird, the spec. of the drongo (king-crow) Edolius paradiseus; acc. Je. 434 Bhringa remifer; it is also called the king-bird, see also nîm-dît nîm-fo.

nîm-bôṅ dôṅ bik s. a spec. of beetle.

nîm-bôṅ dôṅ leprosy, nîm-bôṅ dôṅ-bam-bo s. a leper Tbr.


nîm-brit tûk-nyôm s. a mole-cricket, Gryllotalpa.


nîm-brêṅ see nyôôt.

nîm-lasam s. the name of 8th month.

nîm-tsû s. a bean, see tûk-byit and nîm.

nîm-ziṅ muṅ “námzing mung” s. a thar of the L. people H. H. Risley, Tribes 2. 88.

nîm-yû or nîm-yû tûk-nyôm s. a locust, n.-y. t.-ny. dôp s. a flight of locusts. n.-y. t.-ny. dôp sî-têsîk tê-dôyî rët nît-îma there was a flight of locusts that obscured the rays of the sun.

nîm-yû muk n. of plant Ageratum cordifolium.

nîm-yo see tûk-nyôm.

nîm-ran-bo: a-kûp n.-r.-bo s. eldest daughter. See nû 1.

nîm-la see tûk-nyôm.
*nup čaî T. nub byai the northwest; nup hlo T. nub hlo the southwest.

num 1. vb. to press down, läi-nisn li-čap-ka nûm to p. down a roof with stone.

num 2. s. a debt, a loan, num ċik vb. to pay debt; num tân vb. to discharge, to pay off debt; num-nûn prôk to be plunged in debt; num-nûn dam to be oppressed with debt; num-nûn tór vb. to be released from debt; num biyi vb. to lend, num byin-bo s. a lender; num tsôn vb. to demand debt, to dun, num tsón-bo nûk vb. to put off a dun; num żak vb. to be in debt, num zâk-bo s. a debtor; num ryak vb. to dun; num lyo (tô) vb. to borrow, num lyo tóm-bo s. a borrower; num ul vb. to ask a loan. num dôk-bo s. a creditor.

nur i. q. nor and nór q. q. v.

1. vb. to knead, kû nul to k. bread, tâ-i nul Ex.

nul 2. s. a spec. of cane, rû nul spec. Calamus.

-ne affixed to verbs with mä– preceding forms negative as li to speak, mä-li-ne not to speak; if the vb. is combined with a postpos. e. c. -šo (fut., except yam-o, yam-mû-o etc.) or followed by a particle (gau if etc.) -nû is written. See -nû, mä– and -n II, III.

*ne fr. T. *nas (acc. M. Gr. 52) sign of pluperfect affixed to nôn: nôn-ne gone, môk-nôn-ne (it) is consumed P.; yit-či-ne-yam-o i. q. yit-či-nôn-yam-(mä) (they) had been astonished P.

ne 1. ne ne (infant. 1.) lie, lie down (said to child).

ne 2. vb. t. to knead, to mass together, tâ-i ne to knead flour; to rub between hands mä-zû ne.

*ne 3. I. s. T. gnas a place, a cave, a cavern; a place of abode, a sacred place, ne-lâ iân vb. to reside in one place; ne-lâ iân-bo s. a resident of a place; — ne-kor T. gnas-skôr s. a pilgrim, ne-kor-bo, ne-kor bam-bo, ne-kor nûn-bo a pilgrim, ne-kor nûn vb. to go on pilgrimage; ne-ter s. treasure, ne-ter-sâ

nyaî s. a place of treasures, ne-nôî T. gnas-naî s. “the inward country”, n. of Sikhim, ne-ma yul T. gnas-ma yul or ne (-sû) nyaî n. pr. “the country of caves” Sikhim W. 55, M. X. ii. vb. T. gnas-(pà) vb. to perform, to act up, to obey, rya-kâ ne to act up to oath; rîi-čet-ka ne to act up, to promise; kô ne vb. to act up or obey order.

ne 4. T. sna chief, principal, ne-bo T. sna-bo s. an officer, a chief.

ne 5. T. rna?, ne-kôn s. a kind of ear- ring, ne-gyoî n. s. a kind of blue stone, worn as ornament. See also nà.

nek i. q. nôk, nûk-nêk and nûk-nyek adj. crimson, purple, nûk-nêk tet jak to scratch till skin becomes inflamed.

nek onom. the call to a pig: nek-ká nek-kà, a-nék or tam-nêk (Tbr.) s. a pig.

neî incorr. for nyeî.

net 1. vb. to be twisted, to be curled, convoluted, to be spiral.

*net 2. T. nad s. disease, net zu-bo s. an ailing person.

*net 3. T. gnad s. the main point, the essence, the importance, the properties of a thing, the appropriate qualities, the peculiarities; kûî rip net s. botany, kûî rip net-yâm-bo s. a botanist; — net-yâm-bo one skilled in, a scientific person, a-zôm net-yâm-bo an epicure. li-sá net mä-yaâk-ne not acquainted with architecture; the effect, the consequence, the result, net gyûm-lû li vb. to speak cautiously, having an eye to the consequences, net iâk-lûi âyok zûk vb. to work carefully, cautiously.

net-tó incorr. for nye-tó.

nen, nem, nei incorr. for nye–

no 1. 2nd p. sing. and pl. imperat. of nôî q. v.

no, no-t 2. vb. n. to move along on buttocks as person lame on both legs, no bi nôî to go moving along on buttocks.

— sô-not-lû adv. creeping, sà-not-lû nôî to creep as worm.

no 3., no no s. timidity, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, no no mat vb. to be
*no—nor

*no 4. T. vno (sharp) vb. t. to sharpen as knife ban no.

*no 5. s. a cradle, a hammock (a basket generally used) for child djeü no.

*no 6. T. mno (-bâ) vb. to think, to reflect, to consider; no-çen T. mno-cän thoughtful, sharp, intellectual. nyi no "to think poison" to bear malice, to be spiteful, to be animose. — no met T. mno med (without thought, foolish) much, too much, superfluously, excessively, no met byü vb. to give too much, to exceed.

nok 1. s. a headstall, made of cane etc. for carrying child or any load on back; nok-sâ bù vb. to carry by do.; see dör ka, tyak ka.

nok 2. vb. t. to stuff into (as mouth), düm nok to crimp cloth, nok-lüi zo vb. to eat pushing into mouth by degrees as sausage.

nop vb. t. to muffle up, to cover over, to place upon, a-tyak nop vb. to cover over head; a-kâ nop-lüi tsam to muffle up hand and seize hold off.

(not), sâ-not-lâ see under no 2.

nor 1., redupl. nâ-nor-bo adj. squat in figure, small and stout, nâ-nor-lâ nan nyi to be lazy, slow, like a fat figure.

*nor 2. T. nor(-bâ) 1. s. error, mistake, confusion, a blunder, a fault, fallacy, nor mat vb. to make a mistake, to err; 2. vb. to err, to blunder, go nor-rüi mâ-nyin-ne it is not my fault; pi-ba nor (bam) vb. to make a mistake while writing; lóm nor nóü vb. to mistake the road; to debauch a woman; nor te id. T. nor 'tegs "to overstep in error"; to be unripe (applied to fermented liquor); to be in the period of saccharine fermentation di nor. — a-nor adj. raw, fresh, unripe (as new spirit [chí]).

*nor 3. T. nor s. wealth, valuables, substance, fortune; *nor-bu, nor-pu T. nor-

bu s. a precious stone, a gem, jewel P.; (nor-pu) to-ka li sû-re gat gó-wüi-re bi-ka T. yid bžin-gyi nor-bu a jewel that grants every wish, Skt. cintāmanī P.; nor-pu-si mâ-zü s. a person of great value; — nor nyim-bo one possessing wealth, valuable, opp. nor mâ-nyin-nüm-bo poor, without value. — nor dik s. wealth, riches. — *nor-den T. nor-lidan adj. possessing wealth, wealthy. — *nor-dök-bô T. nor-bdag adj. possessing wealth, mâ-rö nor-dök-bo ryu-wüi-sâ mlo mâ-nyiâ-tân-o when a wealthy man is good do not exhibit his goods (but his goodness) as an example. — nor in Tuñbor in the s. of "food for" as sû-ryök nor food for the tiger-cat i.e. fowls, sû-çak nor f. for the leopard i.e. dogs, sû-tâu nor f. for the tiger i.e. cows.

*nol 1. s. T. gnod malice, spite animosity, illwill, nó zâk vb. to be malevolent; nó bû id.; nó mâ-lâ-ne to be unable to bear malice.

*nô 2. T. sna (sna tâgs, see mi), ni-nô people, subjects J.; pâ-no-sâ mi-nô the subjects of the king.

nôk 1. vb. t. to separate the flesh from bone, to skin, to bark as tree; to deprive, a-tun nôk vb. to skin; kuñ pi nôk vb. to bark tree; mâñ nôk vb. to deprive bone of flesh; met. gi-cö nôk vb. to fleece a man of his goods. — to expel, to drive away applied chiefly of muñ: to send it back to the person, who sent it muñ nôk vb. to cast out evil spirit lyan-nüin nôk vb. to drive out of the land, to banish, l-nüin nôk-bo an exile. nôk dyin vb. to drive out, to expel.

nôk 2. (T. nag) vb. n. to be black; to be dirty; to be bad. nôk nôn to have
become black, dirty nök-lā mat vb. to make black, expresses: much, great of any thing, bad as nök-kū-sā hryim s. heavy punishment; nök-kū-sā čet-bo s. a heavy fine; nök-bo adj. black, dirty, evil, severe (bad); mi nök in sense of the "low", the low people; — nök-lāt s. 1. blackness, 2. badness, evil, intensity, severity of badness.

Deriv. a-nök adj. 1. black, 2. dirty, 3. bad, evil, lóm a-nök the path of vice, lyai a-nök the place of evil i.e. hell, also applied to a distant country; — nük-nök or nük-nek adj. black, cfr. T. nag-vag; — tā-nök adj. black, tā-nök tā-hī s. a spec. of dark-coloured crab; tük-nök id. q. tā-nök.

Comp. nök nye s. an atrocious act, atrocity, nök nye-bo s. a great criminal; — nök món s. a spec. of millet; — nök tūi-krök s. spec. of fern; — nök tyaij adj. dark, black, món nök tyai black pig, n.-t.-tum-blygok s. a spec. butterfly; — nök-šu kū s. a tree, nök-šu mót fruit of do., edible; — nök-tum kū s. a tree, nök-tum mót fruit of n., not edible; — nök sōr s. a monster, a hobgoblin.

*nök 3. T. snag s. ink, nök-bum T. snag-bum s. an inkbottle, an inkstand, *nök-tso, nök-tiō T. snag-tiā s. ink, nök-tiō nygo-gu s. ink and pen, writing materials, nök-tso tyop vb. to dip (pen) into ink, n.-ts. tyū vb. to make ink; nök-tso nū vb. to suck up ink as blotting-paper; nök-tso zuk or nök tsō zuk šor vb. to run as thin ink into blots.

nön 1., pret. nön; imp. 2nd p. s. and pl. no; hortat. 2nd p. s. na; interrog. nön-ā; fut. nön-šuē etc.; nön-sā-o (1st p.s.); negat. nön (mā-nön-ne); caus. nyön or nön-kōn. T. 'jong-pa, 'byon-pa etc., hon. čān. 1. to go, to go away, to go forth, to proceed, hō sā-ba nön-šuē-ā where are you going; lik nön perfectus, ut vocaret, "gone to call"; kū-yu-do rūm-ka fat-šuē-ka nön-kōn-nā le let us go, we pray thee, . . . and sacrifice unto the lord, our God Ex.; nön euphonic alteration of nön before m, n, nön mā-kūn-ne (he) cannot go; — in s. of to move or remove as ši śū nön or ši nön to remove household property; — nyön caus. of nön to cause to go, to let go as hūm mā-nyön-nūn-(o) do not let (him) go; kōm nyön to spend or cause money to go; nyön when affixed to verbs gives a transitive sense ēp nyön jāk vb. to fire off, glyāt nyön to let fall; 2. to be effective, jāp-tsā a-tsōm-ka mā-nön-ne the scissors will not cut the hair. a-re kū-sā-sā mā-nön-ne this will not do for me; to pass; to be swallowed, zo tān šān śi yan-lā a-bān sā-grek sā lōm-nīn fór-lān mā-nön-ne-yam-o when any food is found it cannot be ingested through the attenuated gullet P.; 3. nön pret. of nön to be caught in noose or snare; fo nön the bird is caught; nyön caus. in sense of passive to be caught in, to stick in, to get fixed in as bone in throat a-hrāt sā-grek-ka nyön; fish or bird in net etc.: fo vyār-ka nyön; — 4. to be changed, hū kri nön it has become bitter; 5. to become, to grow, go jan nön-šo I shall become poor; in e-no-sā nam sā-nyak nam-gyō kū-kyōt sā fā-iō nön iūn-sā mak-nön and all the days of Ńenos were nine hundred and five years and he died Gen. — nön past time of nön gone, went, affixed to a few verbs (vb. n. in opp. to fat q.v.) gives a past tense, mak nön dead, to be dead, mak nön-gim (he) is dead; as hū a-ba ti nön he has arrived here; hū mik-krap nön he has fallen asleep; hū kōm lōk nön he has expended the money; l.-nīn hi-do gye kēt-nön yān ši-lān hi-do tā-iyē ēyet z.-mūm lyō-bām hūm ṣyē yu-ka byē-sīn when L. saw that she had left bearing she took Z. her maid, and gave her J. to wife G. — nön-ne expresses a pluperfect and the past of nön gone: has or had gone, also; become, became, nam ki-ťi nön-ne ten years ago or gone; hū sā nön-ne or sā nūn nön-ne he has become well; zo gūn nön-ne all the rice is expended i.q. zo gūn mōk nön-ne; — 6. in sense of an
event to befall; nôn mâ-dyôr-ne not to be successful, nôn mâ-šôm-ne to go undesignedly. 7. to be, a-lût-rom-bo čet-nyim-bo bör-i-ka nôn-bam the coward under the protection of the strong is bold; ka-lâ mâ-mak-nûn sâ-ba nôn tà where among us exists (is, goes) the man who is not mortal; 8. i. q. sak nôn to remember, nôn kôn vb. to cause to remember, to remind; kâ-yu nôn ren within our recollection kâ-yu nôn ren mâ-yâ-nûm-bo re we cannot remember it, it is not within our recollection; mâ-nôn-ne not to remember, to forget, mâ-nôn-ne nôn vb. to become insensible, to become unconscious, nôn lat vb. to remember, to come to mind; sak-čin nôn-lâ mat vb. 1. to recollect also, 2. to bring to recollection, to remind.

na 1st p. pl. imp. of nôn let us go, a-yu-do go-sâ na-o go ye with me, or rather: let us go together yourselves and myself; na-le or na-ya precative: let us go, do let us go.

nôn adv. “going” i.e. about, kâ-ti nôn about ten; nôn-sâ id., nôn-det “just about to go”, about. myân-sânu nôn-det just about ripe nearly cooked. nôn s. going, nôn-kôn or nôn-fi s. direction of going.

Deriv. nôn or a-nôn s. departure, going; destination etc. in comp.—nôn-ren since departure, nôn gat rem sak-čîn-ban čo mat-ti-o think of your inevitable path (death) and practise religion. P.; nôn lyaû place of destination or place, means of going. kâ-sû-sî nôn-lyaû mâ-nyin-ne I have no place to go to or no means of going; kâ-sû-sî mlo nôn-lyaû mâ-nyin-ne I have no place to lose it, I cannot lose it; a-nôn sâ-iyak s. the day of departure.

nôn-bo s. 1. a goer; 2. postp. aux. passivi, M. Gr. 50. nôn-bo-pâin goers, said of anything as people, money for expenses; nôn-zôn s. companion, tson-bo n.-z. the merchant and his companions.

*ňôn 2. T. gnaî(-ba) hon. vb. to give, to grant, to allow, pâ-no nôn (the king) to give. kâ-yu ku-rem nôn če grant us our request; kô nôn hon. vb. to give the word, to command, to order; see tûn-če; s. gift pâ-no nôn s. the g. of king.

*ňôn 3. T. snau(-ba) (light, brightness) the Lepchas use it in the s. of value, regard, love, a-lum-snâñ rûm-ka nôn mâ-nyin-ne most men do not bear love to God: have not the light of God. Chr. — nôn mat vb. i. q. nôn-tô mat. — *ňôn-če T. snau-čan (being full of light) valued as nôn čen-sî mlo a valued article; estimable, worthy, dear; *ňôn-če T. snau-čes (much light) much valued, very dear, beloved, nôn-če mat vb. t. to prize. to value greatly, to love, to reverence, to adore, nôi-če mat-nyim-bo adj. precious, revered, beloved: — *ňôn met T. snai med destitute of 1. a despised article, valueless. nôn met mat vb. t. to despise, to disregard; nôn met mat-nyim-bo adj. contemptible, valueless, despicable; — *ňôn-tô T. snau-rtags s. care, attention, regard, judgment, discretion, honour. nôn-tô mat vb. to have regard for; to be careful, to be cautious, to be judicious, nôn-tô mâ-mat-ne to be careless. regardless of, to be imprudent; kâ-sû a-bo-ka nôn-tô mat in a-yu-nûn kâ-sûm nôn mâ-mat-ne I honour my father and ye do dishonour me J.

*ňôn 4. T. naî 1. the interior, the inside, 2. dwelling, house, nôn-ka in the midst, amongst, in, hû-yu hû-do nôn-ka dyû-bam they fight among themselves, sak-dâk-sâ nôn-ka bâm to be in the midst of grief, to be plunged in gr.: used in superlative degree as a-re gûn-nâ len nôn-ka rûy this is best of all, mâ-rô-sân-sâ nôn-ka hû ti he is the greatest of men; privately nôn-ka li to speak privately opp. to pâ-oû-ka li.

Comp. nôn gyek s. met. “an inward birth”, a birth of near relative; — *ňôn-čô T. naï-ča s. the intestines all within the body, nôi-čô-sâ dâk s. an internal disease or injury. — *ňôn-tân T. naï-don s. internal or obstruct sense, occult meaning, mystery, theology. — *ňôn tûk-po
s. internal rope or link, a combination, an alliance, a league, a confederacy, \( n \), \( t \)-po mat vb. to combine together, to plot; \( n \)-po ma-wu'i-si secret combination, conspiracy. — *nón·-fun T. naí·mtnun s. reconciliation, internal agreement, concurrence, \( n \)-t. mat vb. to agree, to be in unity; — *nón·-duú T. n.- and 'dun(-pa) s. argument, debate, discussion, fo s. the domestic bird, a sparrow; n.-d. debate, to contest; motion, sedition, civil war, ndri-hruk gut s. a stage, a journey; ndt mestic servant J.; Tbr.: a wife, nón·zen s. a domestic servant J.;

vt. to speak undecidedly.

ndl li s. undecided (in speech), undetermined, to be wavering; n. t.-po ndli s. reconciliation, internal agreement, concurrence, \( n \)-t. mat vb. to agree, to be in unity; — *nón·-fun T. naí·mtnun s. reconciliation, internal agreement, concurrence, \( n \)-t. mat vb. to agree, to be in unity; — *nón·-duú T. n.- and 'dun(-pa) s. argument, debate, discussion, fo s. the domestic bird, a sparrow; n.-d. debate, to contest; — *nón·-tsóú T. nání·tsánis see naí·tsóún. — *nón·zen s. a domestic servant J.; Tbr.: a wife, nón·zen

vt. to speak undecidedly.

nó̒t 1., púr·nót-lá adj. short and clubby, clumsy.

nó̒t 2. vb. u. to be undecided, to be undetermined, to be wavering; rií nót-lúi li vb. to speak undecidedly. — a-nót adj. undecided (in speech), rií a-nót li vb. to speak undecidedly.

nó̒t 3. s. a stage in journey, a resting-place in j.; also a journey; nót kat a single stage or a s. day’s journey; nót-ka nóú vb. to go on a journey; nót ñan vb. to be a sojourner, n.-ñ.-bo 1. s. a traveller, 2. a sojourner; nót bam vb. i. q. n. ñan; nót-ka tsúm vb. to meet on journey; nót gut s. a stage, a journey; nót li s. a stage-house, an hostel.

nó̒t 4., a-nót explet. of dák q. v. a-dák a-nót cfr. T. gnód.

nó̒p 1. old L. s. the wind, nó̒p kóp s. a breeze, nó̒p-mo s. a great wind, a tempest, nó̒p-mo a-tím a great storm, a hurricane.

nó̒p 2. applied to spec. of the bug kind (Scutata, Heteroptera etc.) the following are some of the spec. nó̒p tsór s. a bug Heteroptera, kim-dak nó̒p s. a spec. of rice-weevil (small), pá gón or po gán nó̒p s. a spec. of beetle (lives in bamboo), múí nó̒p s. a spec. of woodlouse, zo nó̒p s. a spec. of weevil, on nó̒p s. a spec. of w. under stone.

nóm 1. cfr. T. mnam(-pa), vb. to have a smell, to smell, 2. s. a smell, múí-nóm ne there is no smell; a-ri nóm it smells, there is a smell, there is a bad smell, a stink; kot ri nóm there is burnt smell as of meat; jop ri nóm there is a smell of singing as of feathers, hair, leather; fim ri nóm s. an oppressive smell; mut ri nóm there is a smell of suckling, fúi ri nóm it smells fresh as of new mown hay; rip ri nóm s. a smell of flowers.

Deriv. tam-nóm s. a smell, tam-nóm mágat-ne not to like the smell.

túk-nóm or tún·nóm s. the nose, túk-nóm dyáu vb. to snuff, to scent, túk-nóm dyáu-lá vyak vb. to s. as dog; túk-nóm pák vb. to be without nose (as nose eaten by venereal disease); túk-nóm luk vb. to raise the nose, to be victorious; túk-nóm-nún(-si) nyóm vb. to snub, to smell; túk-nóm-nún nyi-šíp ruú zók vb. to run at nose, túk-nóm-nún lót vb. id.; túk-nóm-nún šíl vb. to sneeze; túk-nóm kií-n-koń-lá adv. (with) aquiline nose, túk-nóm ná-nar-lá a snub-nose, a cocked-up nose, túk-nóm pá-byár-lá hollow sunken nose, túk-nóm múí-mya-lá s. a flat nose, túk-nóm să-sar-lá a sharp nose (narrow), túk-nóm kuń s. the bridge or rather ridge of nose, túk-nóm nyo s. snot, t.-n. nyo hín vb. to blow nose, túk-nóm fryé s. the hollow (depression) on each side of nose; túk-nóm ram s. the bridge of nose or the junction at forehead; túk-nóm hryép i. q. ná-h; túk-nóm hrop s. the nasal bone: túk-nóm ań s. the nostrils. See ná-

nyóm caus. of nóm 1. to smell túk-nóm-nún nyóm; a-re nyóm-má̒ smell this, zo-lúu múi zo-ne nyóm-lúu dyáu so (lit. to eat nothing but to smell and fling away) to eat heartily Tbr. 2. s. an ulcer, a sore, nyóm plá (ulcer) to appear, to have sore, nyóm sá (sore) to heal; nyóm him a foul, putrid ulcer.

nóm 2., núm-nóm a dark purple blue, núm-nóm-lá black and blue as from extra-vagation of blood, bruise, núm-nóm-lá (tet) lýúp vb. to beat a person black and blue.
nóm 3. vb. t. to reach, to overtake, to arrive at, to extend to, ryak nóm vb. to follow and overtake a person, so-sa-nōm nōm-mūn when you are overtaken by the fine weather or when it gets fine; tok tet nōm vb. to reach the end; a-kā nōm tet ya'ū vb. to stretch out hand as far as it can reach; mūn-kyek vyōi-ba mīk čam mā-nōm-ne when it flashes (lightening) you have no time to shut your eyes; — nyōt zuk-ba so mya-wū-nūn nōm when preparing the cultivation to be overtaken by the rainy season; — li'-ka nōm to arrive at the house, to reach to the h. — to have leisure, to find opportunity, ıyok zuk mā-nōm-nā gāi to ā-yīt-tā if you cannot find time to do the work, leave it; c. krit to feel hungry, krit nōm s. hunger; — a-nōm whatever comes to hand, as sū-re a-nōm lyo take what you can get.

nōm 4., a-nōm s. elder sister, (a-)nōm kūp elder sister's child, niece, nephew; nōm čüm-bo the youngest elder sister; nōm byek-bo the third elder sister (daughter); nōm rūn-bo oldest sister; nōm hēp-bo the second elder sister.

*nōm 5., nōm-bo T. rnam, rnam-pa s. species, sort, kind, *nōm-bo čen T. rnam-pa čan consisting of sorts.

nōm kūn s. a tree, nōm pōt s. fruit of do. (not edible).

nōr 1. vb. t. to sweep or clean away rubbish, nōr dyān vb. to sweep away; s. the place where rubbish is thrown; dirt, rubbish, li nōr s. the place near the house for r., ā-yīt nōr s. a dust-hole, a dung-hill, a privy.

nōr 2., a-nōr s. herd, flock, troup, numbers, quantities, bīk nōr a herd of cows; kūn nōr a cluster or numbers of tree; vb. to be giddy, to swim as eyes: a-mīk nōr; — nōr-rā nōr-rā in herds, flocks etc., so that the eye is confused mā-rō n.-rā n.-rā nōn people to go in numbers; so n.-rā n.-rā yū rain to fall in great quantities; fo n.-rā n.-rā lām s. a flight of birds. bīk nōr-rā nōr-rā nōn cow to go in herds; uī nōr-rā nōr-rā nōn water to flow rapidly and in great quantities.

nōl 1. s. n. of fish, ņō nōl Silurus pungentissimus.

nōl 2. vb. n. to be half new and half old, to have been worn or used as cloth etc. dūm nōl nōn; to curl up as paper, edge of book čo kiū nōl-nōn i. q. tūl-nōn to be dogeared; to be worn by rubbing, to be stale by repetition (speech); ban fo nōl edge of knife to be turned backwards. — vb. t. to discard, to renounce, to repudiate, to push or cast aside (as anything old or useless, to cast off, hlem nōl vb. to clear away jungle from field; a-zōm a-rūm nōl vb. to cast aside remains of food.

nōl dyān to push and fling away, to discard, to renounce, to repudiate, to reject, nōl dyān-nūn renunciation, repudiation, dissipation, waste. kōm jer nōl dyān vb. to squander money, k. j. nōl-dyān-bo s. a spendthrift.

nōl 3. see under nūl.

(nōl 4.), tūk-nōl s. a snail (Helicidae), tūk-nōl tā-gak s. the s. and shell; tūk-nōl nōk s. a spec. of small s., eaten by the Mechī's, tūk-nōl dūm s. a spec. of large s., tūk-nōl vōn s. the horn (tentacle) tuk-nōl hēo s. the slime of s.; vōn t.-n. a slug (Limax), tūk-blo t.-n. spec. of snail.

nōl 5., pā-nōl or pūn-nōl s. a present made to relatives or equal, pā-nōl mat or byi vb. to give a present.
pā the thirteenth letter of the L. alphabet, T. ไซ; it is pronounced as the English p.

pā 1. prefix forms nomina (substantivata, adjectiva and c. -lā (postp.) adverbia from roots: see under the following roots: kip, kok, kom, krat, kröt, kret, gok, grök, gryul, glet, či, čiū, čet, jā, (jā), jī, jīt, jūm, jūt, nyam, nī, nīt, tam, tūn, tek, tok, tot, tōp, tam, tār, tyam, fyu, nā, nap, nōl, nōl, maņ, mlyā; taat, tsum, zok, zōk, yu, ruk, lik, luk, lot, lōp, lyūp, hān, hiā, hu, hop, hōn, hyāk, hytāt, hyār, hyōn, hraņ, hraḳ, hruā, hrōk, hryu, hrā, hlam, hlum, klōn, hygiene, hyūt, hlyūm, hlyōk, hlyōm, satā (sōn), sun, sō, sōk, sōl, sāk, sīm, sīl, sūy, sūy e. c. pā-

pām s. plauñ, fr. tam plain, pā-tūk s. (red) tiara fr. tūk to cover over, pā-krat pointed fr. krat to have pointed edges; etc. See pūk-, pūī-, pūn-, pūr. — 2. reduplicate. See under the roots: pāk, pāp, pat, pap, pal, pu, pop, pō, pram, plān, plu, plup, plyāk, plyu, plyōt, fōn, fyuṃ, fyōk, frayōk, fū, bu (bā), būr, bak, bat, bal, bik, bu, bok, bot, bom, bor, bol, byēp (byēp), byūp (byōp), byer, byōp, brap, brit, brōk, brōt, brōm, byra, byru, byruk, byū, bylot, blyō, blyōt. — 3. in comp. i. q. po bamboo cfr. pā-geyēn and po-geyēn, pā-baun, pā-tyut, pā-kip etc.

pā vb. to be slow, to be inattentive, heedless, sluggish; to sulk, pā-būn ian to sit still and pay no attention when spoken to; pā-būn iyan mat vb. to work in a sulky manner; tam-ba pā not to answer when called.

*pā T. spos s. francincense, incense. pā čōp kyōp vb. to sprinkle incense, pā fak vb. to fumigate with i., pā fin vb. to burn incense; — pā-kō T. spos-ulāv s. balsamic resin, used as incense, the gum of the Amryis agallocha. — pā-po T. spos-po s. Indian spikenard. — pā ʸọr T. spos ʸọr s. a censer. — pā-hryēn or pā-hryēn or pā-hryēn s. a mixture of different incenses burned into a rod or mass T. spos-reiūn.

pā-ki s. 1. a spec. of garlic, pā-ki mūn-gu id.; 2. a spec. of yam pā-ki buk; 3. a spec. of Aconitum pā-ki nyūni.

pā-ki fo or pā-ki fo s. the black bulbul. Hypsipetes psaroides M., W. R. 213, Je. 2. 77.

pā-kiłp and pūn-kiłp s. the armpit, pā-kiłp-ka pīt bū vb. to carry under arm.

pā-kū i. q. pā-ki nyūni M.

pā-kūp s. a spec. of yam, of rather inferior sort also tō-kūp. See also kip.

pā-ku and pūn-ku s. the wing of bird, the fin of fish, pūn-ku šūk-lūn lām vb. to fly in line, keeping time with wings as wild geese.

pā-kōn or pūn-kōn s. a spec. of sugar-cane, pā-kōn pā-um.

pā-kyōn "cane" "village" n. pr. of a village W. 72. See po and pā-3.

pā-kyō s. steps, stairs M.

pā-krak see pā-krak.

pā-gān for pā-gān.

pā-gu, pūk-gu, pūn-gu; pā-gu bik s. a large cow from Nepal M.

pā-gu tam-blyāk s. a spec. of butterfly. pā-gu (or pūr-gu-) kuā s. n. of tree Calosanthes indica.

pā-gu nūn or pūr-gu-nūn s. n. of tree M., pā-gu nūn s. a large creeper Bauhinia Vahliai, pā-gu riū flower of B. V.

pā-gō bū or pūk-gō bū s. a spec. of woodgrub, found in bamboo.

pā-gom or pūr-gōm s. a plant, p. g. nyōm leaf of p. g. M.

pā-gōk bū or pūn-gōk bū s. a spec. nyūni-bū.

pā-gōn see also po-gān; pā-gōn nōp see nōp 2. pā-gōn pā-um spec. of calamus.

pā-gran or pūr-gren s. a plant, spec. Sida, pā-gran māk M.

pā-grat bū or pūt-gret bū or pūt-gret bū s. a spec. of black snake.
pā-gruk for prū-guk s. dust, pā-gruk šān-nōā dust to fly about.
pā-gliṅ s. a spec. of good yam.
pā-ho or pūn-iō s. a spec. of bulbous plant, pā-iō màut, used as medicine.
pā-čak (tō) adv. almost, nearly, a little more, pā-čak kā-ti almost ten; pā-čak mak-nōān almost dead; pā-čak tī to be nearly arrived; pā-čak gān if a little more, nearly, pā-čak gān myān-nōān if a little more it would be ripe: nearly ripe.
pā-čak (bū) or pūr-čak (bū) s. a spec. of insect (caterpillar), cooked and eaten by L.'s.
pā-čim bū s. a spec. of caterpillar, čim bū, pā-čim tam-błyāk s. a spec. of dark butterfly with light blue spots.
pā-čel s. species of bamboo M.
pā-čo 1. for pa-čō, pūn-čō, 2. a spec. of bamboo M.
pā-jik, pūk-jik or pūr-jik s. the tree-fern, Allosphila gigantea acc. Hooker 2, 13 A. spinulosa; Polypodium giganteum M.
pā-jim, pūr-jim s. the arm, the thick part of fore-arm below the elbow and above kā-pek; see under kā.
pā-ju i. q. pe-ju kuśi.
pā-jōk, pūn-jōk or pūr-jōk s. name of a spec. of bamboo, pūr-jōk sōm s. the farina of do. causing worse irritation when coming in contact with body. — pā-jōk bū s. a spec. of snake.
pā-nyar s. a spec. of yam (buk) of inferior kind.
pā-nyel, pūr-nyel see ēiī pā-nyel fo.
pā-nyōm, pūt-nyōm s. an old man (in Mscpts. also incorr. pāt-nyōm), pāt-nyōm tōk s. old age.
pā-ṭī or pūr-ṭī s. spec. of Osbeckia, tūn-brāp pūt-ṭī; — uū pā-ṭī s. a spec. of bird, see uū; — pā-ṭī s. 1. hemp, 2. tow for string, pā-ṭī tōk-po a hempen rope.
pā-ṭūn s. a small bowl.
pā-ṭūn s. a spec. of yam, Dioscorea spec., p. t. rīk s. a creeper.
pā-ṭūm s. a bamboo-cup or bowl.
pā-ṭu or pūt-ṭu s. a blow, pāt-ṭu kyōp vb. to strike a blow, kā-tiāp-sā pā-tu kyōp vb. to strike a blow with fist. go a-do pūt-ṭu bō-śo I shall give you a beating.
pā-ṭu s. a species of bamboo po pā-ṭu.
pā-ṭōn 1. for pa-ṭōn q. v. 2. for po-ṭōn q. v.
pā-ṭōp or put-ṭōp s. the neck, pā-ṭōp lýāk mā-ryu-nē to have stiff neck; pā-ṭōp ol vb. to have sprained neck; pā-ṭōp dek vb. to break one’s neck.
pā-ṭōm, pā-ṭōm śēt vb. to make a test of speed etc. by spitting on a board and if a person sent on business returns before the spittle dries, good and well; if not he is punished.
pā-tyān or pūn-tyān s. a term given to epiphytic plants, air-plants as Bromelia.
pā-tyōk bū s. a name of hairy caterpillar.
pā-tyōm s. a species of bamboo.
pā-ṭā or pūn-ṭā s. a fillip, also fillip from a piece of stick. pūn-ṭā ṭp vb. to fillip; pūn-ṭā zāk vb. 1. to receive fillip, 2. to be poisoned, also to be haunted by evil spirits Tbr. — pūn-ṭā sā-li s. a small pellet-bow formed by the spring from a piece of bent bamboo.
pā-ṭīn s. n.pr. a district in the north part of Sikhim; pā-ṭīn-mo s. the inhabitants of ditto.
pā-ṭīt or pūm-ṭīt s. applied to a spec. of bush-warbler p.-f. fo. — pūm-ṭīt nūmdakh s. a spec. of n.-d.
pā-ṭīm or pūt-ṭīm or pūm-ṭīm s. a layman, one unacquainted with religion and exorcism, etc. the laity; pā-ṭīm pā-na id.; p.-f. p.-na-sā belonging to the laity
pā-ṭūn s. 1. the upper and lower crosssticks of a loom, on which the warp-threads are stretched; 2. Orions belt i. q. nūm-jit hīk būm see jīt.
pā-ṭūm s. a dibble e. c. to plant grain: zo pā-ṭūm; sūū-ṭī pā-ṭūm s. a stick for catching or releasing net when entangled or caught under stone etc.; pā-ṭūm-nīn māl vb. to dibble; pā-ṭūm boū s. the hole made by dibble; pā-ṭūm lā vb. to point pā-ṭūm.
pā-ṭōk s. a small vessel for holding bird-lime àyōk pā-ṭōk.
pä-fyañ s. the exploding of bamboo as when burning jungle, pä-fyañ griñ s. the noise of exploding bamboo, pä-fyañ bu vb. to burst with noise.

pä-fyut s. a bamboo vessel for holding iñ, iñ pä-fyut sä pä-hip s. a cí-vessel and pipe for imbibing.

pä-dän for pün-dän.

pä-dam s. a large spec. of bamboo, Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii (N. et A.) from which watervessels (un pä-dam chonga’s) and marwâ-jugs (pä-hip) are made. W. 71. —pä-dam-tem n.pr. “the pa-dam bamboo-bank” n.pr. Anglice Badamtam W. 71.

pä-dû 1. see pûr-dû.

pä-dû 2. see pâ-dû sîn-kri.

pä-dûn i. q. rûk-dûn: pä-dûn tûn-krók s. a spec. of fern. —pä-dûn bû s. an earth-worm cfr. tâ-rek, pä-dûn bû šâl vb. to glide along as p.; pä-dûn bû zôn šâl-nôn to glide along; to have connexion with female (unperceived) Tbr.

pä-dum or pûn-dum s. a spec. of very fine yam p-d. buk.

pä-ná adj. ignorant pän-küp M.

pä-na s. expletive to pän-im (i. q. pän-nâ?).

pä-no (see pûn-dû Sch. 8) s. a king, T. rygal-po, pä-no zôt kinglike, kingly, pä-no-nìn tûn-dar āp to receive from king the privilege of beating drum; pä-no krim-len čo krim ti the laws of religion precede the laws of king; pä-no ju-kri-ka tsât vb. to rise to the throne as to sit or to attain to it by rank; pä-no mat vb. 1. to act the king i.e. to reign, 2. i. q. pä-no lyik to imitate the king, pä-no lyák-bo s. one who does so; pû-no šû vb. to address king, pû-no šû den kyâp to depredate by presents; applied as a respectful term to any great man; Tbr.: the sun pä-no tät-nôn the sun has risen; Christ J.: kâ-yu mî-si yân a-re dal tôm-bo pä-no yân-re-sä tsôm we have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted Christ.

pä-no küp, pä-no(-sä) küp s. 1. a kings child, a prince, a princess, T. rygal-bu, 2. a small king, pä-no tôm-bo T. rygal-po cên-po an emperor Skt. mahârâja P.; pä-no(-sä) kum dim s. presence of king; pä-no kyoî s. a kings city, a capital; pî-no(-sä) tem-bo s. the government; pä-no-sä pä-tuî s. the staff of great man; pî-no(-sä) fuyum s. the awe-inspiring appearance of king, the majesty of k.; pä-no(-sä) nam-zôt s. the apparel of k.; pû-no suk-jo s. the crown. —pä-no fo acc. M. i. q. nûm-boû fo s. the king of birds, Edolius paradiseus, applied also by L’s to any large and peculiar spec. of bird, acc. Je. 434 “nambong punnong” i.e. “royal bird” Bhringa remifer. —pä-no bû s. the king of snakes, Boa constrictor M.

pä-fôk or pîr-fôk s. a spec. of bamboo, Pseudostachyum polymorphum. Wtt. P. 1342.

pä-mår s. a spec. of rice čum pâ-mår nà-môr zo eat p. and n. rice.

pä-mîm or pîr-mîm 1. a spec. of very small ant p-m. tûk-fyîl, 2. i. q. p-m.yûm.

pä-mût or pîr-mût “without joints” as pâ-yân inside, pâ-yân p-m. jointless p. (spec. bamboo) Calamus; p-m. pût pû-am s. sugarcane.

pä-mum, pîm-mum s. a spec. of bamboo Wtt. A. 1532. Arundinaria racemosa.

pä-men s. mint. M.

pä-mól-bû s. n. of a black snake not venemous, pâ-mól pâ-sûn s. a spec. of fern used as a pen, spec. Adiantum.


pä-zát, pû-zát buk s. a spec. of yam.

pä-zâm i. q. pâ-ûn, pâ-ûn pâ-zâm lêm tsîm vb. to meet in a secluded place i. q. to meet clandestely as lovers Tbr.; pâ-zâm mat vb. to ease nature.

pä-zû i. q. pâ-ûz s. a spec. of hawk, pâ-zû küp a king’s son Tbr.

pä-zul or pû-zul s. a piece of cloth to cover the privities i. q. fôn.

pä-zen i. q. pa-zen.

pä-zor, pûm-zor or kûm-zor s. a spec. of gourd used as a ladle (p-zor pûm).

pä-zôk, pûk-zôk s. the jungle, forest;
n.pr. of a L. village W. 71; p.-z. buk s. a spec. yam', Dioscorea.

pä-yä; tiū-ji pā-yä kūn s. a spec. of ficus.

pä-yän, pä-yöh and pūm-yän s. n.pr. of a spec. of bamboo Cephalostachyum capitatum, from which arrows are made Hooker 1, 158; Wtt. C. 925; W. 73; pā-yōn kūn “bamboo-ridge” n.pr. of a locality in Sikhim; pā-yōn nyēm the leaves of the C. good for horses M.; pā-yōn kūn n.pr. of tree; pā-yōn muk s. a plant, pā-yōn bű s. the same eaten as a vegetable; pā-yōn pā-mūt i.q. pā-mūt; pā-yōn mui s. an evil spirit, the sp. of dysentery, called pā-yōn yōm apparently out of respect for him thro’ fear of his formidable attacks; — pā-yōn ka-lut s. the corabilled scimitar-babbler Pomato-rhinus ferruginosus Je. 2, 29, R. 211 also the rufous-necked do. P. ruficollis and P. erythrogenys. Je. 2, 30.

pā-yū-no or pā-iyü-no s. hamster M.

pā-yūk s. a sword J., pā-yūk sā lōp s. and shield, pā-yūk a-hyu a naked s., pā-yūk són són a blunt s., pā-yūk lyap vb. to brandish s., pā-yūk vya bű vb. to wear s. hanging on side. — Comp. pā-yūk ka s. a sword-belt, pā-yūk kīn s. the back of s.; pā-yūk kīn-ra s. a scimetar; pā-yūk gli s. the haft of s.; pā-yūk dōr s. a shoulder-belt for s.; pā-yūk dōl s. a s.knot or ornament; pā-yūk plyān s. the point of s.; pā-yūk fut s. the hilt of s.; pā-yūk fo s. the edge of s.; pā-yūk blyōn s. the flat side of s.; pā-yūk hyam s. a sheath of s.; pā-yūk let a sharp s.

pā-yel s. 1. n. of snake pā-yel bű, 2. incorr. for yel kūn.

pā-yōk or pūm-yōk s. an assistant or attendant of mūn; a Levite Chr.; — mūn p.-y. or p.-y-bo s. an assistant to priest. pā-ri see under buk.

pā-ril i.q. pā-rel.

pā-ruh see under buk.

pā-rel-bű or pūm-rel-bű s. a fabulous large watersnake.

pā-rok i.q. po-rok, po-ruk; p.-r. a-ći the young shoots of bamboo dried and eaten.

pā-rō an affix which bears much the same meaning as āyum-bū or -ja q. q.v. It sometimes also bears the meaning of -ju or lyāk (lyōk) possibly, probably, mak pā-rō he will die or he may possibly die.

pā-rōn or pūm-rōn s. a spec. of fly, a blue bottle-fly, a blow-fly p.-r. ya.n f(yit vb. (blow-fly) to eject its maggots.

pā-ryūm or pūm-ryūm s. a stick (a twig of tree) covered with birdlime āyōr, for catching birds. p.-r. tsāk vb. to set p.-r.

pā-lāp explet. to sā-hū q.v.

pā-la see tiūn-brap pā-la, nūm-bam pā-la applied to species of the Amomum.

pā-lak kūn s. a tree, Wtt. O. 522 (gum extracted for adhesive use), Ostodes paniculata.

pā-lan jū rik s. name of creeper, spec. of Smilax?

pā-lan bōk fo s. the red-tailed thrush. Planesticus ruficollis pā-lam bōk fo. pā-lam kūn n. of a tree.

pā-li 1. s. a thin slip of bamboo used as osier for raddling basket and for string pā-li mīk the outside of the slip of cane; pā-li būk the inside.

pā-li 2. pūt-li or pūn-li s. the shoulder-blade, the scapula; pā-li tūp s. the humerus, pā-li tik s. the shoulder-joint; pā-li hrat s. the shoulder-blade; pā-li zum s. the juncture at back of scapula; see pūm pā-li; 2. a shovel Tbr.; s. the place where bees build their nest, pā-li tswik mā-kūn-nā prov. “the bees cannot fix their nest” expresses that a person cannot perform what he wishes Tbr.

pā-li 3. s. an expletive affixed to kū-ju a dog.


pā-liṅ i.q. pī-liṅ s. suff.

pā-łat s. a flute nyī byōk pā-łat s. a double flageolet; pā-łat fōp vb. to play on fl.

pā-łat kūn s. a tree, Marlia beginifolia M. Wtt. M. 289.
pā-lek s. a parcel of ground J. 4. 5., see lek.

pā-lok tūk tūk s. a low sloping-brimmed cap used on ordinary occasions.

pā-lop bí s. wild buckwheat, Polygonum cymosum M. Hooker 2, 31.

pā-lōk bí s. n. of plant. M.

pā-lōn bū s. n. of a snake (red belly, not venomous).

pā-lōn kuñ s. n. of tree. M.

pā-lōm bók fo s. the mango-bird, Oriolus kundoo. See also mā-lam b.-fo.

pā-lyān s. a spec. of coleopterous insect; if it makes its appearance when či is being made, it is considered auspicious, the či will be good; būt pā-lyān.

pā-lyok s. Symplocos racemosus Wtt. S. 3062.

pā-lyon s. n. of kind of cap, pā-lyon tūk tūk s. a broad brimmed cap, used as a protection against sun and rain.

pā-vak or pūr-vak 1. s. n. of creeper p.-v. rīk. 2. pā-vak nyōm a spec. kā-fyār. 3. a cup or box made of bamboo.

pā-va or pūr-va rīk s. n. of creeper, p.-v. pōt s. fruit of ditto.

pā-vīn s. 1. n. of spec. of snake (springs fr. trees). 2. a spec. of Amomum.

pā-vok or pūr-vok fo s. 1. large racket-tailed drongo, Edolius paradiseus Je. 436. 2. pūr-vok rīk or pūr-vok rīk n. of creeper.

pā-vōt bū s. n. of spec. of snake.

pā-hīp s. marwā-jug, a tube, a pipe, a syphon made from pā-dam-bamboo W.71; či pā-hīp nū vb. to suck či thro’ pipe.

pā-hōr see kā-hōr kuñ.

pā-hyāt see kā-hōr kuñ.

pā-hryuk bū s. the cobra de capello, pūr-hryuk bū-sā tūk tok s. the hood of c., pūr-hryuk bū-sā tūk tok dāi dāi (dañ dāi) hrōn vb. to erect the hood.

pā-hlyōk bū s. the n. of a poisonous snake (very sluggish), pā-hlyōk bū bōin-re guin guīn tsuk-sō if you trouble the pā-hlyōk snake, it will bite, do not carry matters too far, prov. not to exasperate.

pā-sā s. 1. spec. of bamboo, generally used with pā-sōni; 2. a spec. of maggot pā-sā-bū.

pā-su 1. s. n. of a small spec. of bamboo, 2. adj. beautiful, elegant, comely, pleasant to behold, liyā pā-su pā-am a pretty place.

pā-sum bū s. a spec. of snake.

pā-sōn s. 1. spec. of bamboo; 2. a line or rope or cane thrown across a stream to facilitate the passage of a raft or boat pā-sōn tyeū vb. to draw one’s self across stream by p.-s. 3. a line or course (of time or distance) mā-rūm p.-s. s. the c. of one’s life.

pā-sōm s. n. of plant (spec. of grass), the leaf of which irritates the skin causing itching; pā-sōm nyōm s. the leaf of ditto.

pā-sū s. n. of tree; pūr-sū tūn-kroč n. of spec. of fern; pā-sū (po) s. a spec. of bamboo.

pā-sūn bū s. n. of a snake, spec. of grass-snake.

pā-sūk bū s. a spec. of wood-louse and some species of myriapoda.

pā-sūm s. a spec. of snake.

pā-šen n. pr. a tree-fern, Alsophila laterbrosa Hk., the pith of which after allowing it to rot is eaten, used also when fresh as a fermented liquor but dangerous in this way on account of its poisonous quality; pūr-šen tōk-ka fi “to be reduced to eat pūr-šen” prov. to be reduced to extremities. — pūr-šen bahū n. pr. of a locality in Sikkim W. 73.

pā-sōk for pa-zōk q.v.

pā-sōr s. n. of grass (elephant-gr.), which is used by boi-tūn in exorcising evil spirits a-nōk: three species used as brooms; a-tām or tsōk pā-sōr devoted to holy offerings.

-pā-a postp. a verbal particle of indefinite meaning go dī-pā-a I shall or may come.

pā-am s. a n. applied to any stalk like sugarcane which is peeled and eaten: pā-mut pā-am sugarcane; pā-kōu pā-am another spec.; kūn-dyom pā-am the young edible shoots of the k.-d. q. v.; see ayént tut pā-am, pā-gōu pā-am etc.
pā-ōn 1. outwards, outside, the surface; pā-ōn kōn s. the outside, adv. outwards, pā-ōn-sā a-teōn outwards outward cleanliness or virtue, the appearance of virtue, opp. sa-gōn-sā a-bōn inward virtue, pā-ōn rīn sā sa-gōn rīn nyī there are outside and inside words i.e. fair and deceitful words; 2. foreign pā-ōn-sā mā-rō any person not belonging to the family, a stranger; pā-ōn-sā pā-no king of a foreign country; pā-ōn mlo ēm nūm-nū-len ka-do nūm-nū gó-ya affluence with one’s own family is better than with strangers; 3. public, universally, pā-ōn-ka outside, publicly, pā-ōn-ka dūm vb. to make known, to publish, pā-ōn-ka li vb. to speak publicly opp. to nōn-ka li; pā-ōn kūr-fak-sān-sā boi-nūn from the mouth of the public ministers. 4. i. s. of easing nature pā-ōn mat vb. to ease nature, pā-ōn mat nōn to go to e. n.; pā-ōn nām vb. to want to do ditto.

pā-ōm-kuṇ s. a tree, Phyllanthus emblica, pā-ōm pōt the fruit of Ph. c. See also sa-ōm.

pā-‘ayū-no i. q. pā-yū-no.

pāk vb. n. to be cut off, to be minus, stumped, a-tyak pāk a body without a head; kā-ju tak-sūm pāk dog’s tail cut off. — pāk-lū or pāk-kā pāk-kā short, dūm pāk-kā pāk-kā dyūm vb. to wear a very short dress. — a-pāk s. a piece, fragment.

pāk, pōk, a-pāk, a-pōk s. the foreleg of animal from hoof to shoulder incl. a-pāk toī, mān pāk s. a shoulder of meat; pāk-vōm, pōk-vōm s. the part of arm from shoulder to elbow, pāk-vōm krāt s. the bone of do.; os humerus; pāk-vōm-sā mān s. a shoulder of meat; pāk-lām or pāk-lam s. the thigh, hū pāk-lām kūl tōn kūl tōn lūm bām; o-lom mat-lūn i-kīp-sān-nūn sa-rūn tok tet a-so sa-re pāk-lam-kā nyim-bo-rem mā-fa-ne ku go ꜔o ꜔u hū-nūn a-yā-so pāk-lām so-rem tyap tsam he halted upon his thigh; therefore the children of J. eat not of the sinew which shrank, which is upon the hollow of the thigh, unto this day; because he touched the hollow of J.’s thigh in the sinew that shrank G.: pūk-lup s. do., p.-l. krāt s. the thighbone.

pāk-te, pōk-te T. bag-chags s. 1. a passion or ardent desire, propensity, predisposition. pōk-te a-ryam s. a good desire or inclination, pōk-te a-jun s. a bad passion; 2. the remembrance, the recollection. applied chiefly to an unreal spiritual or unearthly remembrance as of dream or things of a former life: it is also used by the Lepchas as anything unsubstantial or unreal, vain, chimerical, utopian; pōk-te iyuk mā-līyā-nūn do not indulge in allusions, in vain works, do not build castles in the air; pōk-te mat vb. to make remembrance of; 3. a phantom, a ghost pāk-te zān phantomlike; ro zān pōk (-čo) lit. an eater of corpses, a term of abuse.

pāk-sol for pāk-sol.

-pān (also -pān) cf. Nowāri -pān, -pān “a thing” postp. affixed forms plurals generally for things in opp. to saīr for people M. Gr. 27, Brandreth, J. A. S. 10. 1878 (15) mlo-pān things; sā-re gūn-nū pān every thing; kā-sū-sā pān my things, mine. hū-yu ... tā-kryak hā-yu-dō nyor-ka nyim-bo-pān oy-ka byi-ʃen oy-nem o-re-pān ēm sa-ʃi kuś sa re k-zūt-ka nyim-bo-re sa-gam-ka ma laʃ to-lūn i di-nūn they gave J.... all the earrings which were in their ears; and J. hid them under the oak which was by Sh. G. — used for both mā-rō-pān (and mā-rō-sān) men, human beings: tam-čān-pān animals. disrespectfully: sfūn-pān the enemy, tsā-lu-pān the magicians Ex. — where the pl. may be inferred, through the aid of any connecting clause, a single sign may be sufficient to pluralize several nouns M. Gr. 123. a-ʃu do lūk sā sa-ar-pān sā niš-nūn lyo-ʃo ye shall take it out from the sheep or from the goats Ex. — 2. i. q. go-rūs whatever, whoever, tam-čān a-hu tam-pān sōt whatever male you get kill. a-mōt tam-pān a-ʃu mat whatever female you get marry P.; hū-nūn sa-iyak o-re-
pán — *pát

pát — pár pár

1. vt. to be forgetful, to be absent in mind; to be insensitive, to be unaware of, pán mish-krap-nóí vb. to fall asleep in an absent sort of manner, as whilst doing anything, to become oblivious.

sii-gor-ka pán-lúi glo-nón to fall down a precipice in absence of mind.

2. to defer, to put off — páin-ló or pán-nú pán-nú adv. 1. in forgetfulness, in absence of mind; 2. putting off, shuffling off, pán-nú pán-nú kóm miú-bo-ne shuffling and putting off he did not give the money. iök pán-nú pán-nú mat vb. to defer and put off work and ultimately leave it; mak-lú núa-ba sak-cín pán-nú pán-nú li when about to die forgetfulness takes place.

pán-ló gal vb. to break a thing unconsciously, accidentally.

2. (for fán q. v.) vb. to break off. pán-ló klo-nóí to break and fall down.

* pán 3. T. spon s. lord, chief, master, head, superior, *sol-pán s. T. gosol-dpon a chief cook; *ta-pán s. T. rta-dpon a groom; *mak-pán s. T. idam-g-yöp-tör a commander of troops; *jöa-pán s. T. rdo-si-pán s. a governor of fortress; *lop-pán T. slob-dpon s. (also sometimes pán-lóp) a master, professor, teacher; *pán-lóp and pán-lók a chief of the people, T. pün-lók, pün-lo the "Penlow". See Jäschke s. v.

pán for pan 4. q. v., pün-pán see pun-nú pün-nú, pün-nú pan-nú.

páp i. q. pál adj. short, see púp; pí-páp-ló short as garment.

pár vb. t. to break by twisting round.

pár nyón twisted round and broken, pár-lúi dyin vb. to twist round, break and fling away.

* pár 2. T. bar see par.

pár-lá see par-lá (even, regular).

pár pár full bent (bow), p. p. áyat to bend b. to its full.
pār-gyaṅ s. a spec. of pulse. pār-gyeṅ.
pāl i. q. pāl.
pāl vb. n. to be too short or small, also pāl, pāy, pāp; dām pāl hām the cloth is too short.
pāl vb. n. to be broken off, to come off, to be disconnected, to be discontinued; to fall off, a-rōṅ pāl-nōṅ the horns have fallen off, see fāl.

-pa T. -pa verbal postpos. expresses emphasis when affixed M. Gr. 52. as ruypa it is nice; nōṅ dyāt-pa he is going; tsam gat-so-pa it is necessary that he should be caught; go tsū yā-pa-yam-o I understand mathematics P.; krit iot-so pām-pa-yam-o (they) live in (constant) hunger and thirst P.

pa 1. vb. to beckon with hand as to come, a-kā pā vb. to beckon to come, kat-nōṅ kā-sām kā pā, kat-nōṅ kā nyū one beckoned me to come, another waved me away.

pa 2. vb. to wear wrapped round as shawl, also supported as shawl round neck (as male in opp. to kom to shawl as female), dām pā, see also ñyok. — s. band, tōr dām pā a silken band; expletive of dām.

pa 3. s. space or interval of time or place, a-tet pa-ku or a-tyāt sō-ka pā-ku (or a-tyāt a-tyek-ka) in this interval, mā-likgā pa-ka ti (he) came before (you) had time to call, a-bu o-ba pā-ku kā-tsāk kūti gūm between this place and that there are ten cubits. — pa-ko s. a time. pa-ko kat one time, once.

pa-kū s. a work-basket as female's, a reticule.

pa-kraṅ s. damages in lawsuit, compensation, pa-kraṅ fyet byi vb. to assign do., pa-kraṅ zāk vb. to have to pay do.

*pa-kroṅ T. bag-grogs (a bride?) s. a coronet worn by women.

pa-gāṅ s. a kind of dress, pinned at the back of neck.

*pa-gōk see ba-gōk, čo pa-gōk.

pa-čit s. the docking the roots of bulbous plants as turnip to increase the size of the bulb, pa-čit gyu vb. to dock ditto.

pa-čim i. q. tso-n-mit tam-blyok.

*pa-tö s. L. and B. probably from Tib. ba-lēči (s. cowdung) s. manure, pa-cō lāk vb. to spread manure.

pa-jā for pā-jā.

pa-tā 1. s. a spec. of nām-dāk.

pa-tā 2., pa-tā adj. vain, useless, ineffective; s. vanities. a thing without any use or value, pa-tā hām nā vb. to live or to be useless, to have no employment or anything; tam-li pa-tā lōk-nōṅ the seed is wasted or uselessly expended; pa-tālen óu ti mā-o spiritual blessings are far preferable to the useless vanities of this world. — tam-pa-tā s. a vain, useless thing, tam-pa-tā-pān s. vanities.

pa-tu for pā-tu s. a blow.

pa-tōn s. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, pa-tōn mat vb. to be proud.

pa-pat (soothing a baby) see, see, showing anything, pa-pat te te see, see, take, take.

pa-po i. q. pe-po.

pa-mo fo s. the Indian oriole, Oriolus indicus.

pa-tse s. name of plant, pa-tse bī id. as vegetable.

pa-tso s. hind. tānt s. sackcloth, coarse hempcloth; sack, hā-yu-nān gram gram mat-lān mā-rō vel-lā hū-do pa-tso rem fūt-ka yin-lūn ńt they speedily took down every man his sack to the ground, and opened every man his sack G.

pa-zū s. a spec. of hawk.

pa-zul see pā-zul.

pa-zen s. fee given to pi-bo an agent or negotiator in any affair as marriage. pi-bo-ka pa-zen byi kom hīk fiūn kat či lik kat bōm-mā jām-mā kom fā-no give to the pi-bo rupees, the body of a fowl, a draught of či. in all five rupees.

pa-zō s. name of country in Sikhim. pa-zō-mo s. the inhabitants of p.

pa-yom-ko (?) "payomko" s. Tetrameles nudiflora Wtt. L. 372.

pa-ruk s. a spice-box, a box for holding condiments.
pa-lu tu-lu see pa-lu tu-lu.
pa-lu i.q. pe-lu i.q. v.
pa-le s. a lynx? M.
pa-hi i.q. pu-hi i.q. ko-hi s. a spec. hawk.
pa-hlyák adv. astride, pa-hlyák tuk-ñan vb. to sit astride.

*pa-saã T. pu-sain s. name of planet Venus, za pa-sain friday, see za T. gzs.
pa-šok s. a partition of house.

*pa-wo T. dvo-bo Skt. cūra s. the glorious, the hero, applied to certain priests and enchanters.

pak I. 1. adj. large in circumference, stout, mā-rō pak a stout person, 2. s. a piece, a fragment. — a-pak adj. large, great, round, great in circumference.
pak II., pak-kā pak-kā hard and dry as vegetables; bi pak-kā pak-kā the vegetable is hard and dry. — a-pak s. an ear of Indian corn.
pak III., pak-lā adv. across, pak-lā tiṅ vb. to cut across; pak-lā kōk vb. to put up; tōm p-lā kōk vb. to put up barrier across road; pak-lā to vb. to place across.
pak IV., pak-tsa s. a book on marriage auspices; see under tsi.

*pak-gók T. pay-gu s. brick, also ba-gók; see có.

*paň 1. T. buñ (see pāñ, pōñ) s. a heap, a store, p.-ñim i.q. pōñ-ñim.
paň 2. vb. to be split, to be cracked; pōñ-nón broken; pāñ tu to break and eat. — pōñ-paň-lā cutting thro' at one stroke, pōñ-paň-lā fyet to cut thro' at one stroke.

paň 3. vb. 1. to cease from weeping hryóp paň, 2. used actively: cease crying.
paň 4. thick and short (roll), large, applied to things of long, cylindrical shape buk paň; kun-tsoñ paň; ógit paň; ki paň. — a-paň 1. adj. large applied to yam and a few other things; 2. s. hard dung.

*paň T. dboñ, in comp. paň-kar or paň-ñar T. dboñ-ñar s. 1. a scourge, a switch, paň-kar-si buk vb. to beat with s. 2. a priest's staff. — *paň-čok T. dboñ-ñyag s. a sceptre, p.-če. bũ vb. to reign.

paň-kap kuñ n. of tree. M.
paň-ko i.q. tuñ-ko s. a sort of basket.

*paň-sōñ T. paň and gsañ? hon. to ease nature.
paň-šuñ see pōñ-š.

pat 1. vb. t. 1. to mix, to mingle, có pat to mix, to make tea, wū-sā nyn pat to mix water with milk; 2. to blend, to vary, tō pat vb. to variegate, to paint in various colours; — 3. to alter, to change, lyau pat (-šuñ őan) to change places, to go to a different country, also for the person of that place to go, when you had left, a-bāñ a-yał pat-lāñ dam vb. to place upside down and tie; — 4. in comp. compound, complex, riñ pat s. variations of language, style of speach.

— Deriv. pat-lāt s. mixture, mingling, a blending; a diversity, a change, an alteration; complicity, intricacy, viñ-sā pat-lāt pyo. to understand the intricacies of a language. — tām-pat-paň articles, circumstances.

II. vb. t. to sow, a-li pat vb. t. to sow seed. — Deriv. a-pat s. sowing. (a-)pat tu-tsát s. seed-time, a-pat tu-tsát nōñ the seed-time has arrived, a-pat t.-ts. nōñ-fat the seed-time has gone. — tām-pat s. crop on ground, anything sown.

pat 2. (see also pa) a space of time or place. kam-pat adv. a short time, a-ba-nūn grōp pat gōm it is a considerable distance from this. — pat-tā pat-tā adv. short space, interval, pat-tā pat-tā ryak vb. to follow at short intervals, pat-tā pat-tā li vb. to speak at short intervals; — pā-pat and pūt-pat a little, pā-pat tet tāk a little left to be done, a little deficient or wanting; pā-pat-lā adv. at a short distance, pā-pat-lā ryak (nōñ) vb. to follow at a short d., pā-pat-lā fi vb. to be a short d. from arriving, pūr-pat-lā i.q. pā-p. lā.

pat 3. (= 2.?), pā-pat see te te.

pan 1. seems to be merely an emphatic particle as a-re pan ryu this is good, this is indeed good; yūk-nūn pan mak-kūn go-pû ku-yu tā lo mak-nû e if the
priests were indeed to die; we would certainly die.

**pan** 2. vb. to reach the end, to complete, to finish, nyot pan-ban a-myo mitom-ne if you finish the field, there will be no work left undone; lynâ-ka mā-
pan-ne the place is not finished (have not arrived at the p).

**pan** 3., a-pan s. a small piece, **pan** by pieces, **pan pan** ta vb. to eat by pieces.

**pan-re kuñ** i. q. on-re kuñ q. v.

**pan-sa** (Nepales) s. mediation, agency. **pan-su-bo** s. an agent, a mediator i. q. pi-bo.

**pan-ĉi** [Hind. parĉi] s. the name of game, played with cowries etc., **pan-ĉi** dyian vb. to throw do., to play at do.

*pan-ĉen* T. **par-ĉen** [Skt. mahāparvīta] s. a great pandit P.

**pap** 1. T. ’bab(-pa), ṭab(-pa) and ’bebs
(-pa) vb. n. to descend, to come down; vb. t. to put down, to curtail; to cause to be small, also **pap**; — vb. n. to be deprived of (as office) to decline, to degenerate, to decrease, rūm-ka **pap** vb. God to enter in or descend on one, s. an incarnation; a-γιγιτ **pap-nōn** the race is degenerated; yok-mon ēo tok-kōn **pap** the priest descended from his religious duties i. e. died; ko **pap** (“a descent on the understanding, explanation”) vb. to explain, to interpret, to cause to understand, a-hryān-rem **pap-tōn** a-tan zkuk-ka having curtailed the length make it small; (pū-no) **pap-nōn** (king) to descend from throne; goû **pap** vb. to abate the price, **pap nyām** or **pap** to vb. to place down, fyû **pap nyām-nā** place the pots carefully down; — **kuñ **pap** vb. to prune tree.

**pap** 2. vb. to bleat (as deer), sī-viû **pap** the stag bleats.

**pap** 3. vb. to muffle up as when cold, to wrap (clothes) closely round. — pî-
pap-û round (as ball), globular.

**pam**, a-**pam** (see pûm and *pap*) s. a globe, a bulbous root (as turnip, onions, tulip-root etc.; — **pam-pam-û** short and stout, thick-set; large and stout, large-built as person.

**par** 1. vb. to buy, par âl to b. and sell; used also in extended sense as hō pū-tu par-rūn gū-û do you wish (to purchase) a beating; gu-nūn ko-do ta-prir-kūp-sā d.-ka a-dom **par-ñat** I have hired thee with my son’s d.s. G.

**par** 2. i. q. par, sak-tsûm sak-par to be cheerful. happy.

**par** 3. vb. n. to be even, to be regular; also **par**; — **par-rū** and **par-û** adv. evenly, regularly; **par-û** id.; **par-û** blyin to be evenly filled; so lynâ-ûû **par-û** yû or blyin the rain has been fallen equally in all places; **par-û** ūn vb. to sprout up all evenly as field.

*par** 4. or *pâr* T. bar middle, hence: **par-ût, par-ĉet, par-ût T. bar-ûdol “cut asunder” in L.: hurt, damage, molestation, annoyance, evil influence, applied to that of evil spirits, **par-ût zûk** vb. to suffer molestation. **par-ût kye** “hurt to be born” to persecute. See sî-hâ. — *par-û, par-û ēo T. bar gû(u) (-ba) “to twist the middle”, to trouble, to harass, to annoy. — **par-ûk** or **par-ûk** T. bar-ûvay adj. broken asunder. sak **par-ûk** trouble. annoyance, vexation. — **par-ji T. bar-bye(-ba) “divided in two” sak **par-ji** s. trouble, annoyance. — **par-mûm-tsûm** T. bar-mûsis ("between the four cardinal points") s. the atmosphere, **par-mûm-tsûm bår-bo** s. the dwellers in the atmosphere, the birds; — **par-û T. bar-ûdö (the time between one’s death and regeneration) in L. vain, empty, without work, free, par-ûsî viû vain words; par-û bår nîyî to live unemployed; — **par-ûk** s. the perineum. — **par-ûû** T. bar-ûleyns s. hollow, reverberating sound as in subterraneous passage; met. a discord.

**par-gok** see ba-gôk and âo.

**pal** and **pâl** vb. to be finished as book, story or as the unfolding or drawing out of anything, to come to a crisis, to faint away, to decease, to be ended, to have
no further advance: ātē nān; viē pāl-nān the speech is finished; lōm pāl-nān there is no road further, the road has ended; uye zō u pāl-nān to break off friendship; ku̲ī pāl tet hron vb. to ascend a tree as high as one can go; a-sōm pāl-nān to cease to breath, to faint, to be dead; kām pāl money to be spent (used thus but incorrectly); — pāl-lā adv. finishing, ending, altogether, entire, a-līyak kūn a-toū tet pāl-lā mā-ruu-ne to be bad altogether from head to foot.

1. pī 1. part. there, thither, pī-ba i. q. pē-ba there, just there.

Deriv. pīn, a-pīn also pūn, a-pūn s. the other side, the opposite place or party, the reverse, a-pīn a-bōn on both sides, here and there, (a-) pīn kōn-ka on the opposite side, pīn bōn-sā tīn-dōk the cause of both parties; pīn ċul bōl bā vb. to carry (or wear) slung across on each side M.; — adv. beyond, except; a-re a-pīn šu là mā-nyin-nā except this (I) have nothing; tsū a-pīn the next life, the life beyond; — zā a-pīn the future; — a-pīn-ka adv. beyond, besides; in the other world, a-pīn-ka mat nōn nān sit a little further off; — a-pīn lōm the other side of road.

pī also pūr, pūr i. q. pe-re there, that there; pū-nyōm-nūn li-ba: pūn-re kōn-sā lyaū gīn yo dīn-bī-yam-o the old man replied: that there is silver land P.

pīl (fr. pī-lā), pīlī, pīl-lā and pīlīlī there, 1) yonder, away there (far or near), pīlīlī no-o go away yonder; pīlīlī bām-mā-o keep away, don’t come here; hī-yu pīlīlī nōn-sā dīn-nā speak that they go forward. Ex.; pīlīlī a-nēm vuī vb. 1. to turn away face, not to attend to. 2. to discountenance; not to approve of.

3. to be displeased. — 2) moreover, besides, further, except, a-re-nūn pīlīlī ik sā-tā-lā mā-sī-nī-sō ye shall see them again no more for ever. Ex. a-zōm kī-ta bo-so pīlīlī mā-bo-nā-sō except or beyond food I will give you nothing. — 3) by degrees, progressively, gradually, p.-lā p.-lā hāp bān he is learning by degrees. (hī-sū a-lātī) pīlīlī pīlīlī rūy-lā nōn his mind keeps progressing in goodness. 4) emphatic adverb: truly, hū p.-lā a-yaū yā he truly knows, he is verily learned; — pīlīlī ba adv. yonder there, away yonder; it is indifferent (to me), it does not matter a-lān go nā māk-nā mak pīlīlī ba u dā tim-mo-sā a-pīn nor-bu lye-ka go nōn-sō yo sak-cin yam-o then (the king Indrabhūti) had the following thoughts: may I perish or not, but I must go beyond the great ocean to obtain the cintānāti P. — pīlīlī pīlīlī there far away. — pīl ċil here and there, pīl ċil uāk to look about around here and there. — pīl van yonder direction.

pī 2. a-pī s. a pod, the bark of tree, the outer skin of fruit or corn, a-pī dyon to be skinned. peeled, shelled (as peas).

pī 3. vb. t. to write, to draw as picture, dā yūk pī vb. to write short hand; jem-lā pī vb. to write small h.; a-tim pī vb. to write large h.; is used in sense of “to ascribe, to impute, to charge”: tūk-mo mā-vō-ka pī vb. to charge another with theft. — pī lyaū s. the place for writing, pī lyaū mā-nyin-nā there is no place to write; pī lyaū mā-zāk-ne it is not written in its proper place. — a-pī s. writing, a-pī hāp biyī vb. to teach writing; a-pī hāp vb. to learn to write; a-re-nūn a-pī cēt yīn tōn-lā pī bo should there be any error in this writing, correct it.

pī 4. T. spyī. pī-bo T. spyī-pu s. a mediator. an agent, a second, an actor. pī-bo tap vb. to appoint a pī-bo, also pī tap; pī mōn gyou vb. to gather a council.

J. — pī-pān s. a chief-factor.
plk 1. a-plk s. the breadth of cloth. 
düm-plk.

plk 2. see pik.

pln s. tingling or ringing noise in ear.
a-nyor pln-li nyön tyeon mà-lōn-ne vb. 
I have got a ringing sound in my ear. 
and cannot hear.

pit 1. vb. n. to be narrow (as road), 
to be tight (as clothes), to be close, to 
be compact, to be pressed together; 
piñ-là tek vb. t. to stow away closely; — 
to be in a strait, in a difficulty, in a 
dilemma. — a-pit adj. narrow. met. to be 
abstemious, to be economical, to be pru-
dent. pit-làu zo vb. to eat economically.

pit 2. or pyit caus. of pít 1.? vb. t. 
pinch, to press, to squeeze, pín-fyet-nún 
pit to press with pincers. a-wó-nín a-yú 
a-kúp t Büyük-là gán a-yú-nín a-vo a-kúp 
Tyum-là gán tā-ri-ka pín-jen-sā pín-fyet 
re mā-ka fun to-lùn hyir hyir tet-kà tsan 
lùn tük-rík-ka pyit-lùn hryu-so-yam-o if a 
man commits adultery or a wife com-
mits adultery, in the first case the man's 
privy parts are pinched with red-hot 
iron-tongs and torn out P.

a-pit and a-pyit s. the act of pressing 
together or holding by pressure.

pit 3. vb. n. to be able (obsolete), bùn 
mā-pit-ne I am not able to carry it, also 
confounded with pýit to attempt.

*pit 4. T. byed (-pa) vb. t. to do, to 
work, to perform a-lom mā-pit-tún do 
not do also.

pit 5. s. peditum, pit lôt vb. pedere.

pin 1. vb. t. to poke, to brush away 
 dirt, it pin dyān to push aside dung; 
met. to cleanse from evil spirit by the 
sprinkling of water or drawing fowl over 
body, see pik.

pin 2. vb. n. to be one-eyed, a-mik pin 
ban to have lost an eye. a-mik pin-bo s. 
one-eyed Hind. kānā.

pin 3. see pí 1.

pin 4. vb. t. to exchange, to alter, also 
pyin.

pín rik s. n. of a tree. Combretum dec-
candrum, "pindik" Wtt. C. 1742.

pín m, a-pín s. skirt of cloth. 
düm pín base end of Lepeka dice forming a pouch 
when held out.

pín-bùn i. q. pem-iùn s. a dress similar 
to pem-kom, but smaller.

pir 1., pyir and pyūr or pyīr for pe-re 
see under pī 1.

pir 2. or pyir vb. to crowd together, 
to agglomerate, to be exceedingly close 
together, tā-lù týir-lùn pyir when raddling 
to lap the plats; pā-lī jāp gān pīr-lūn 
týir mà-lōn-ne if the pā-lī be too close 
together, pressing on each other, I cannot 
plait; tūn-gar tā-lù týir-làu pyir when 
working tūn-gar and tā-lù do it closely.

pir 1. or pyil s. a (sudden) firm grasp. 
pyil nup vb. to make a sudden and f. grasp 
of as when one seizes a thing in charm.

pil, a-pil, also a-pyil s. 1. the shade or 
spirit of man or beast; a-pil bāyōk s. the 
shadow of man or beast; a-pil māk má-
nyín-ne the spirit never dies; a-pil tān 
s. the shade of the dead; "In the sacred 
books of the L.'s it is mentioned that 
there are eight "a-pels" (soul) in man 
and six in woman. After death in every 
case, one a. goes to the sky in search 
of Paradise (rum-lyān) ... to see if it 
is anything like Sikkim, his haven of rest. 
The remaining a.'s go to the bosom of 
the mother-earth." Sri Kali Kumar Das, 
Buddhist Text Soc. 1896. 2. shadow 
a-pil ryak-lūn a-pil sā-re nān-pīn-kā lān 
kuā to following the shadow of Padma 
wherever it fell they marked the place 
with stone and sticks. P.

pū 1. explet. to li a house li pū.

*pū 2. T. bal s. a kind of mineral salt 
[soda] used to put in tea to make it 
draw. also as soap pū mā-lap-nā gān 
বা mā-lōn-te.

pū 3. vb. to be possessed, mūn pū p. 
with evil spirit; gi no pū to be covetous.

pū 4. a-pū s. place from which bees 
etc. hang their nest, an external bee's 
next as from branch of tree (not pūr, 
a-pūr in hollow q. v.); sūm-pū s. the 
place where a bridge is fixed.
pūn-či s. 1. the nails of hands or feet. 2. a claw. pūn-či dam s. the skin that overgrows nails. pūn-či bor s. the loose broken skin that sometimes forms below nail. pūn-či bor šil to pluck off do.: pūn-či fyer or ūar vb. to pare nails. — pūn-či-cak món or pūn-či kā-la s. a spec. of millet.

pūn-čip i. q. tūn-čip s. a spec. of tūn-krōk q. v.

pūn-jin s. a chain, a wire.

pūn-jen s. iron. pūn-jen-sā adj. M. 101. 137.; pūn-jen-sā āyak s. Saturday M. 140.

pūn-fān s. a narrow cleft or fork in wood, see pūn-hrōt a larger clift.

pūn-fyōn, pūn-fyōn and kūm-fyōn s. a kite, applied to several spec. of the aquilinae, buteonias and milvinae tribes e. c. pūn-fyōn, kūm-fyōn etc. Pandion haliaetus M. R. 204. Je. 80; hō pūn-fyōn id. M.; — kūn-ra pūn-fyōn “the crested P.” Limnaetus nepalensis and L. kienii M.; R. 204.; — daī pūn-fyōn (acc. M. tī pūn-fyōn) the common buzzard Buteo vulgaris M., R. 204. Je. 87.; — pūn-fyōn nōk acc. W. Buteo plumipes R. 204.; — uñ pūn-fyōn (or “o-ta-kyen” W.) s. Spilornis cheela R. 204.; — the eagle year (4th cycle of y.) M. 141 pūn-fyōn nam. — pūn-fyōn tūn-krōk s. a spec. of fern; pūn-fyōn rīk s. a spec. of creeper; rīp-t. rīk; — pūn-fyōn šap tūn-krōk s. a spec. of fern Asplenium nidus.

pūn-dān s. 1. a sort of roof made by bees and wasps over their nest rot-p.-d.; 2. s. a sacred utensil of mūn: p.-d. mb; 3. s. body Tbr. p.-d. lan-sūm-bo s. a scourge Tbr. M.

pūn-dan i. q. pūn-san “ornamental” s. dignity, majesty. pūn-san pūn-dan ornamented accoutrements, robes of state tācan p.-d. a king’s court; mūn t.-v. p.-d. ku dīn (to summon) evil spirits to the tribunal (performed by mūn).

pūn-dī (see pūn-no) s. a queen; zār-bo Tbr. — pūn-dī tū hūk ji rīk name of creeper; — pūn-dī dūm sīr the 2nd stomach of ruminating animals, see tā-
dyūn. — pūn-dim acc. W. “pan-dim” s. a king’s minister W. 65; pūn-dim ču “pan-dim ču” “a king’s minister” n. pr. of a mountain which is considered to be an attendant on the god Kan-čen dzō-nga W. 65.

pūn-dón s. a canopy, hence the covering (pod) of cotton: ké p.-d.; any mechanism that will render one capable of performing, a standing engine etc., see pā-hlyóm; the protecting power of the people, of priest, mūn pūn-dón.

pūn-dōr s. jewels, valuables, treasures explet. lūn-āyōn; pūn-dōr tsūn to vb. to heap up treasures.

pūn-boň (muk) s. species of Blumea (very numerous spec.c.: p.-b. dum; nöl; hyir).

pūn-zār or pūn-zar s. name of fish, Cyprinus.

pūn-zot s. spec. gourd.

pūn-ram kun s. name of a shrub from which ferment (būt) for či is extracted from the leaves and roots, Buddleia asiatica Wtt. B. 929.

pūn-re kun s. name of tree, Capparis.

pūn-lök s. a monk.

*pūn-hrit [T. Skt. pandita] s. a fortune-teller; also pūn-rit; pūn-rit-ta M.

pūn-hrom kun s. applied to several spec. of Leea (acc. Wtt. “pantom” Leea robusta L. 237), two spec. a-dum, a-nök M.

pūn-hrōt s. a cliff in wood.

pūn-san i. q. pūn-dun.

pūp 1. vb.t. to draw in, as hand a-kā pūp; to draw back or up, hū-do kā-rem lēt pūp-šen as he drew back his hand G. 2. to cover over, to overspread, to overshadow, tiūn-gryōn-nūn pūp vb. to cover with a basket; tā-lyān kor pūp to overspread the firmament.

pūp 2. s. the abdomen i. q. tā-fak.

pūm- 1. i. q. pā- q.v., pūm-fit i. q. pā-fit etc. 2. reduplic. of pām, pom, plōm, plyam, jyam, jyom, bom, byōn, byōm, brōm.

pūm, a-pūm adj. round, as earthen cooking-vessel; box, globular, s. anything round or globular, e. c. woman’s breast Tbr. nyen-pūm. — tük-fyil pūm an ant’s nest. — pūm-bo s. a round water-vessel, a lōtā; a dome as of čo-ten.

pūm abbr. of rūm pūm, pūm tet for rūm pūm tet q.v.

pūm pā-fūt s. a sound made by blowing forcibly between the closed thumbs into the hollow of the joined hands or by those who cannot effect this, by the aid of a tube, used to decoy birds etc. p. p.-fūt mat vb. to blow ditto.

pūm-buk s. a spec. yam, Dioscorea.

pūm-boň s. a plant, name of bush of which there are two or three species Hypericum. M.

pūm-zo see tā-fyep (s. gourd).

pūr- 1. i. q. pā- q.v. See the following roots kīp, kom, glyet, či, čiā. ji, jīt, jut, tak, tam, tot, tyit, fam, dop (dop), nat, nap, nôt, pūr (par), pat, fok, fyūm, fyök, bāt, bar, bā, byeṣ, byēp. — 2. incorr. i. q. pār- or par- T. bar see under par.

pūr 1. vb.t. to burrow, to excavate under earth or in wood as mole, rabbit, white ant; to ooz out, said of water of spring. — a-pūr s. a burrow under earth, nū pūr a fish’s hole; pūr āyam pūr a mole’s burrow; tik pūr a hornet-byeke; — (fig.) the seat or source of anything evil, mā-ro tük-mo pūr a thief.

pūr (a) yam s. a mole (the animal) gen. Talpidae, acc. Wtt. R. 53. Talpa micrura, pūr āyam pūr to burrow; pūr āyam zōn mik sap blind as a mole; a-fyak pūr āyam the cartilaginous skull of newborn baby; tiūn-jī pūr āyam a shrew-mole.

pūr 2. perfect, thorough, absolute, ryāt pūr a thoroughly perfect, generous person; mik krap pūr a constant sleeper, sleepy-headed.

pūr-gyen s. 1. species of pulse, Ervum lens, pūr-gyen bi zo to eat lentils i.e. to be put into jail M. 132. — 2. see tuk-nyōn.

pūr-čin móň s. a species of millet.

pūr-čen rīp i. q. mūr-čen rīp s. spec. Gnaphalium.

pūr-dāk i. q. pūl-dāk, kūl-dāk.

pūr-dū s. 1. dust; ashes mī pūr-dū, pūr-
pūł-det, pūł-dyot, pūł-dyön see under pūr-.

*pu 1. T. -po, -pu or -bu, čo-pu i. q. čo-bo, nor-pu i. q. nor-bu, T. nor-bu.

*pu 2. affixed forms condicional "if, whether" M. Gr. 4i0. so yū-pu mā-yā-nā-pu go mā-yā-ne I know not whether it will rain or not; — tū-še krōṇ dyāt-pu nāk to see if Padma was ascending; — go nō-n-pu I may go, I may perhaps go; nyi-pu it may be so, it may perhaps be so. go-pu it may be so, advly. perhaps.

pu 1., pu-m vb. to bark, kā-ju pu bām the dog is barking. — a-pum s. the barking of dog.

pu 2. vb. to move incorr. for po q.v. J.

pu 3., pā-pu-lā dishevelled, a-tsom p.-p.-lā sā-mā-yō a person with dishevelled hair.


*pu 5. T. pu: pu-ti s. a book, T. pu-sti Skt. pustaka also po-ti; *pu-pe T. pu-dpe s. a copy of book P.

*pu 6. see dyu pu T. dpog(-pa)?.

puk s. a species of bamboo, puk sā-la s. a quiver made of puk.

*puñ T. spuñ(-ba), boīs s. size, bulk, body, a crowd, herd, flock, a number, many; mā-rū puś s. a crowd, a multitude, mak-mi puś s. the body of the army.

*puñ-do T. boīs-do (a bulky stone) s. a putting-stone, puñ-do tyok to put ditto.

pun 1., a-pun s. 1. the side of anything, the edge, nyōt pun the sides of a field; 2. apart, aside, 3. the neighbour i.q. pun-bo; a-pun-ka fo vb. to put aside; a-pun vii yeit s. a neighbourly inquiry.

*pun 2. T. spuñ s. brother and sister, hospitality. — tam-pun s. a present of rice, flesh etc., but more especially flesh; hospitality, fraternity, tam-pun byi vb. to give do.; t-p. mat 1. to give food etc., 2. to show tenderness, to fraternize.

pup 1., a-pup s. a piece, a thick piece, a block, kuś pup.

pup 2., tuk-pup or tūn-pup legs drawu
pe-lon-kon vb. to lie (on back) with legs drawn up.

pe 1. vb. to proceed from, to emanate, to issue from, to be the origin. — pe, a-pe s. the chief sprout of plants, fyā kuā pe, buk pe epigean radicle of Dioscoraceae; met. the chief cause, the primitive, the essential, absolute, perfect, ti kuā pe s. the head of the ancestors, wā pe s. the foundation-head, the source of the stream; tāk-mo pe s. a thorough confirmed thief, a masterthief; a-mak-sā a-pe là lä-yo giūm the origin of death is sin. — pe pā-li dak vb. to turn head over heels. pe-bo s. the chief, the principal, God. — pe-m-zāt s. the element, the cause, the origin.

pe 2. s. paradise, the dwelling-place of the gods P., miūn-nūn a-pil tsam-lāw pe-kā so the Mūn taking the spirit conveys it to heaven. — pe-rīn s. the chief god. — pe-nyo, pe-mit or pum-mo s. a goddess, the chief of goddesses. See a-fya-mo. — pe-zū i. q. pe s. the heaven, the seat of glory. — pe-vyē s. the door of heaven.

pe 3., mūk-krāp pe s. a sloth, a sluggard.

*pe T. spur hon. (of king), s. a corpse, a dead body, L. fūn, a-fūn, pā-no pur ju to burn do., pā-no pur ōn s. the pile for burning do., pā-no pur gam (T. sgam) a coffin, pā-no pur tal (T. tal) s. the ashes of body.

pe 1. there, that there (not far), pe-ā, pe-e there, that there, pe tet or pe tyāt so far, to that place, there (not far), pe fi there (near), pe ba there (at some distance), pe me there, down there, pe-re that one there, the one there, pe-lo-lā, pe-lo-lā, pe-lōn, pe-lon-kon adv. there, thither, that way, pe lom in that manner; pe pe that there, there yonder.

pe 2. (see pe 3.) vb. n. to be according to pattern, hence: to accord, to agree with, krut pe bam to agree in council. — a-pe adj. fit, suitable, fitting; dūm a-pe clothes which fit; tāk-tūk a-pe a cap which fits; pā-yuk a-kyam-ka pe a sword which fits into sheath; a-pe zōn an equal.

*pe 3. T. dpe s. 1. pattern, model, pe āk zuk make according to pattern, pe lyok to be like the p., to accord with, pe mā-sūk-ne it is unusual, it was never so before, I never saw anything like this; — a parable, an illustration pe āt T. dpe gād vb. to tell a parable, pe têt-yām-bo a person skilled in fables, pe- (kēt) āyār vb. to interpret parables, pe lyo-lān li vb. to speak in parable; pe gān for instance, for example, pe-ka, pe tān-dōk-ka id., pe-ka li gān to speak for instance; — pe pe different kinds, descriptions, sorts; — in L. used in s. of form, figure of person and as an exact fit, dūm pe bam the cloth fit (see pe 1.1); 2. copy P. book pe-čö a book of religious subjects.

Comp. pe-kraañ, pe-kroñ T. dpe-tad or dpe-kral s. a Tibetan coin. pe-gam T. dpe-sgam s. a book-case. pe-ten s. a parable, the signification of p., pe-ten byi vb. to give illustration of p. pe-tōm T. dpe-ston(-pa) s. 1. a flower in rhetoric, a moral doctrine, aphorism, proverb, 2. tradition, chronicles.

pe-bo one who works acc. to pattern, a modeller, a gold- or silversmith.

pe 4. T. spas, bal s. wool, sheeps-hair, pe ki-je woolen thread, pe fūt (lit. a splice or roll of wool) a woolen turban worn by pa-wo when performing in ceremony.

pe 5. for pye (fodder) q. v.

pe 6. tūn-gryōn pe to go straddling. pe: tūn-gryōn yōk.

*pe-ken T. bad-kan s. (phlegm); general eruption on skin from superabundance of do., the Lepchas use the expression also for the rough skin that comes off soles of foot pe-ken-nūn ta.

pe kom s. see pe čūñ.

pe-gen see pe-ken.

pe-ño s. a manger.

pe čūñ s. a dress similar to pe kom, but smaller.

*pe-bo, pe-po, pe yul see pa-po etc.
T. bal-po, bal-po yul, bal-yul s. Nepāl, pe-yul-mo s. a Nepālese.

*pe-ma T. pad-ma, om (also um) ma-nyi pe-me hui Skt. om mañi padme hūṃ P.

pe-tsa s. name of plant (large leaves), pe-tsa bi s. the same as vegetable.

pe-luh s. a sort of fine basket work, flat and used as a plate.

pe-hlōk s. aspect, mien, physiognomy, face, general appearance, air, pe-hlōk a-ryum sā a-jān a good and bad appearance.

pe-sōp (see ban) s. a small knife.

pek 1. s. a contrivance for catching birds pek sak vb. to set pek.

pek 2. see a-kā pek s. the fore-arm.

pe-n-ji "pengji" s. Briedelia retusa Wtt. B. 868.

pen-re ḳun s. a tree bearing yellow flower, spec. of Michelia M. excelsa Wtt. M. 535 acc. Hooker 1, 312 Magnolia.

pem kyōp vb. to be anxious, to be in a flurry, to be in a bustle.

pem kom see pe-kom s. a kind of short cloak or shawl.

*pe-mo T. dpe and mdo s. extremity of roof, part which projects beyond wall, the eaves i. q. ti ṣom.

pem-bār s. a match, a wick of candle or lamp.

*pe-mo T. spen-pa s. the planet Saturn, za pem-bo 1. id., 2. Saturday.

pem-hlap s. the interior (empty) space between walls or rafter and roof of house.

pel 1. incorr. for pyāl to be tired also pyel J. 2. to wrap up. — a-pel, a-pyel adj. wrapped up.

-po for -bo q. v. T. article -po, -pa.

*po 1. T. spo(-ba) vb. n. and t. to move, to remove, to flit, to go to another place, to alter, to change, to exchange, to renew, lyān po to change one’s place; vīmaṃ sā pān-chen i.-sā kur dyep-duṅ-ka lōm-bo re po-lūn ē-yu ti-gum kōn nūn the angel of God which went before the camp of J. removed and went behind them Ex. — po kyor vb. t. to alter. — po-len s. (po o alter, len to tako) a turn, order, consecutive mutation, po-len-nūn ēyok zuk to work by turns; ki-sū po-len gīm it is my turn; po-len po-len by turns, consecutively.

po 2. s. cfr. T. spa, sba the large bamboo acc. Wtt. D. 281. Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii Hooker 1, 153, also applied as the generic name for bamboo M. 121.

Comp. po gāi bu (bamboo bursting) s. a long period of hot weather Tbr.; po gān nōp s. a spec. of bug that lives in dry bamboo; po gāi fo s. blue-throated Cyornis. — po-tūn i. q. pā-tūn a bowl. — po tin-krāi see tān-krāi. — po-tōi s. 1. the rhizoma of bamboo, 2. applied to a flute (of b. etc.) closed at the end next mouth-hole po-tōi pā-lit. — po tyam s. a clump, a plantation of po (bamboo).

— po doṅ s. 1. a young shoot of b., 2. a bamboo-waterholder, see mōn zo. — po-bāā “bamboo-foundation” N. pr. W. 71, po-bāā po-mi bo or po-mi po-bāā po-bāā (bōn) dor a spec. of Agaricus (edible). — po būl s. the silicious earth, found in bamboo, tabasheer Skt. vārya-locaṇa; it was sometimes mixed with the yeast in the fermentation of ēi. — po bīk s. a bamboo torch. — po mīk s. the joints of bamboo, po mīk po bāā-bo s. a Lepcha “a liver among bamboos Tbr.” — po ruk a shoot of bamboo larger than po doṅ; po ruk hui b.-shoots when having undergone a putrefactive fermentation afterwards eaten. — po-lit i. q. pā-lit s. flute made of po.

po tyā s. a kind of female necklace.


po rop s. name of evil spirit, po rop-nūn zāk to be affected by do. to have carcinoma applied now to a phagedenic syphilitic sore.

*po-še, T. spo-shal s. amber, Hooker 2. 194 N. — po-še tam-blyōk s. a spec. of butterfly.
1. vb. t. to throw down, to cast down, to dethrone, to abolish, to fling aside, to prostrate, to reject, to dissolve, to abolish, to discard, pā-no pok to dethrone king, hryim pok to abolish laws.

2. vb. n. to be cast down, dejected; astonished; to be deserted, kuni pok-nōn the tree is cast down; tük-tyōl ċil pok to be prostrate; sāk pok-nōn to be down-hearted, depressed in mind, tā-šē-sā tsūr ši-šen pok-nōn on beholding the radiance of P. they were astonished P.; (fāt-ka) pok-nōn-ne (he) fell (to the ground) J.

Pyok caus. of pok vb. t. to cause to be cast down; vb. n. to be disturbed, to be in confusion, to be bewildered, uū pyok-lūn vyōk to cause the water to shake by stirring it up; uū fāt tāa mī tyān pyok-nōn water, earth, stone and fire were in one universal chaos. fyān di-ba hā-yu ro-lūn pyok-nōn when the enemy came, they being afraid fell into confusion.

Pyok-lāt s. disorder, confusion, disorganization, anarchy, chaos.

Pok, a-pok adj. blunt-headed (as knife) ban pok, opp. nyak.

Pok, pok pok or pok-lā biting in pieces, pok pok tsuk vb. to bite off, pok pok tsuk ta to bite off and eat, not to break or cut and eat. — pok-kā pok-kā or pūk-kū pok-kā broken, in pieces, pūk-kā pok-kū pok vb. to break in pieces or divisions, pūk pok ta vb. to break with teeth and eat.

Poň see pān, pāi.

Poň 1. vb. n. to become very dry so as to crumble to pieces, mān poň-nōn the meat has become quiet dry, to become hard from being kept and becoming bad, said of yam.

Poň 2. s. a fort, a stockade, a barricade, poň fyān vb. to fix a barricade.

* Poň 3. T. baň-ba s. 1. a storehouse, a repository for grain etc., a magazine; 2. T. par lap M.

* Poň-bo T. boň-bu s. a donkey, an ass, also applied to a blockhead.

Pot vb. t. to imbue with, to infuse, to take anything with hands, to fling with fingers, to dash on externally so as to have influence on (as water dashed into face), to have effect on, to be affected by; to absorb, to soak in, to infuse, rōm pot vb. to salt, to impregnate with salt; as water, meat; cō pot vb. to infuse tea; uū a-mlem-ka pot vb. to dash water into face (as of fainting person). Pit pot to be affected by wind in stomach, pit pot-bo s. one affected by do.; a-so pot-nōn to be imbued with evil spirit.

Pop vb. n. to shrink up (as from cold, fear etc.), — popul-lā nōn vb. to go along shrunk up, said also when going after game; so-zāu sā kan-nūm pap to shrink up thro' cold and anxiety; dor-bi pop a spec. of Agaricus, that sprout up in the cold shrunk and shrivelled. — pā-pop-lā shrunk up, pā-pop-lā nōn.

Por 1. i. q. pār vb. to break off by twisting, bi por to b. off the heads of vegetables by seizing and twisting off.

Por 2. vb. n. to become mouldy, to mould, zo por-nōn the rice has become mouldy. — a-por adj. mouldy as rice, meat, cloth; kū a-por mouldy bread.

Por 3.) por or por-rā por-rā growing up well and uniformly as plants, or animals, plumage of birds: a-myel por por lin. See also par.

Pol 1. T. bōl s. the instep or upper part of foot, pol-lā ak vb. to pluck up by roots, pol-lā nōn to swagger along, i. o. pāl-lā (see pāl) pol-lā til vb. n. to fall off legs, to fall down; pol-lā hrōn to rise up on own's feet, in L. "to rise up suddenly"; i. o. pāl-lā unbecoming in manner or appearance, incongruous. pol-lā nōn vb. to rise suddenly, to go away in a short hasty manner without saying a word, hik pol-lā an ugly fowl (without a tail).

* Pol 2. T. bol-po (to be smooth, to be soft, to be yielding) Lepchas use it in the sense of level as lyān pā-plu-lā pol vb. t. to level a rising ground.

- Pō 1. Tib. -pa, -po def. article, e. e.
pó-pó 1. go nóí-pó I shall go; 2. incorr. i. q. -pu and go-ruí e. c. hó má-nóí-ní pó (or go-ruí) go-nóí-šó whether you go or not, I shall go.

pó (see also pe) 1. vb. n. to be adequate, to be proportionate to, to be fit, to be suitable, to be conformable; — a-pó adj. suitable, fit; equal, exact, a-pó zóí an equal; — pó-lá, pó téd adv. becomingly, befittingly M. 75. c. c. -sá (gen.) a-do rií-shá pó-lá óun-ná le behold I would it might be according to thy word G.; hú só hú a-fól hú lí-sí a-hlep-ka óan-bo byóm-liín sok tsú-sá pó-lá má-ró rel-lá-nún hú-dó zóm-sá pó-lá tsú kyóp-liín lák kúp lye gat-šó let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb Ex. — pó-pó-lá adv. proportionately. — pó-lá i. q. pó-lá.

pó 2. s. a bank, a ridge of earth fat-pó; a balustrade, palisade, tsúk-po pó tem a wall built with steps or ridges.

*pó 3. T. (spo-ba to change) bad soft iron, pó pún-jeú, ban-pó.

pók see pók.

pók 1. a-pók s. dough, zo tã-i-pók.

pók 2. probably derived from the same source as T. dpog-pa vb. to weigh, to measure, to ponder physically or mentally, mák pók-liín óp vb. to take good aim at target and fire (to measure or calculate distance). See pu 6.

pók 3. vb. to pretend, to shame, to shade eyes as with hand, a-mík pók-liín iák to shade eyes with h. in order to look.

pók 4. vb. to poke into, as stick, finger: ká-ják pók etc., to stick into, to dibble: pá-tum pók, to stamp or kick out with foot, to insert, to kick out backwards and forwards, tún-tya pók to kick out.

pók 5. s. (Hind. págrí) 1. a turban, 2. a garland, wreath, pók nyók vb. to tie on t.; jú-pók s. crown of thorns J.; rip-pók s. a coronet of flowers, rip-pók lám to wreath ditto.

pók-yak 1. shrinking of nerves as from shame etc., modesty, shame, bashfulness; 2. vb. to feel do. a-gyap tyán gáí pók-yak-šó; óyt lót-ba, má-ró ší gáí, pók-yak-šó.

póń see páń and tap-póń.

*póń 1. T. spoń vb. to renounce, to repudiate, to reject, to abnegate, to disown, a-kúp-sá póń-liün ryak myá vb. to swear to renounce one’s child; óyt de tyán póń to disown one’s native country; tã-do a-kúp póń to disown one’s own children; má-ró do dyát póń to give up one’s own inclinations.

póń 2. s. grass, póń či s. hay, póń pă-lek s. a grass-field, a grass-plot, póń so-gí zóí like the dew on the grass, póń-rip a flowering grass, póń nōk s. a spec. of rush, póń pă-rip a spec. of g.; used as incense. póń tã-rel s. a species of cicada or grasshopper. póń boń mát s. a species of stone-grass.

póń 3., a-póń s. a small piece (as of cloth etc.) a scrap, a crumb.

póń 4. vb. to dam up water, met. “ear to be dammed” to be defl, a-nyor póń.

*póń-kep T. pań-kebs s. an apron.


*póń šuń dán T. bań byuń-ba and ‘gran-pa to make a running, jump.

pót vb. to fructify, to bear fruit, to vegetate, to give advantage, to multiply. — to hang as soot etc., pur-čiú póć-bam.

pót, a-pót 1. the fruit of trees, a-pót fik fruit is formed, kuń a-gyap níg dok-kün a-pót má-nyin-ne there are many trees without fruit, kuń-pót-bo re ryel ryel mat má-nyin-ne every tree is not a fruit-tree; kuń pó́t the fruit of tree, kuń póć-bam the tree is bearing fruit; kől-pót s. a walnut; — 2. a ball súń-li póć the weights for senking net; da-bryó póć a
ball for pelletbow; nyen pót s. the breasts of women, udder of cows, boîn pót s. a mouthful; a-nyor pôt the dew-lap, for kur-
tyu Tbr.; — 3. foetus, nyen pôt being with child, said of unmarried wife; — 4. fruit of labour etc., return, result, produce, effect, profit, advantage, product, a-pôt top vb. to obtain the fruits of labour; — pôt lyaû s. the source of support, as father to child or labour to labourer etc. a-bo a-mo a-kûp-sâ pôt lyaû gûm the parents are the child's source of support. hû-sâ iyôk pôt-bam he is obtaining the reward of his labour.

tam-pôt s. a fruit.

pôt krim see sâ-hor (a spec. Solanum).

pôn 1. vb.n. to be chapped, to be jagged, to be gapped as blade of knife etc., to be serrated.

pôn (see pân) 2. vb. n. to help, to assist, to benefit, to be of use, to be of advantage, to be useful, to avail, pôn-lû mat vb. 1. to benefit, to use, 2. to recover (as to recover from sickness), to be restored, mô pôn-nôn 1. the wound is healed, 2. the w. is improved, be restored, md pôn-lû 1. the

poû vb. t. 1. to open out, to separate as crowd, edges of wound etc., 2. to spread out cloth, diûm pôp to spread out one's clothes so as to receive anything.

pôr 1. vb.n. to smell offensively, applied to the smell of armpits etc. also of babies when unwashed.

*pôr 2. T. par printing, casting, moulding, also the type or mould itself; the thing cast or moulded; pôr kyôp (T. par rgyab-pa) or pôr bûk vb. to print, to stamp as on paper; jer pôr kyôp vb. to cast gold, çô pôr bûk to print a book.

pôr 3. s. a sheet of paper, pôr lák vb. to make paper: çô-gu pôr lák to cast mould as bullets, etc.

pôr 4. (çôñ po pôr see pôr 2.) s. a ceremony in funeral rites, see çôñ.


pôl vb. to slip down (as earth), to flow over (as water), uûi pôl-lû pôl-lû yû (water) to go flowing over (as stones or rocks), a-sôm pôl vb. to die Tbr.

pôl s. a supposed invisible fence made round by mùn to protect from evil spirits, a magic circle T. mtêsams-gîod; pôl sûn s. id.; pôl sûn rûn or gor vb. to guard houses by pôl from muûi; pôl sûn gor bû ian vb. house to be thus surrounded. — tûk-pôl s. a railing, a fence, a wall as round fields, a hedge, tûk-pôl pôl-to vb. to fence, to hedge; tûk-pôl pû bo tsûk to fence round with stakes.

pôl-lû see pû-lû under pû.

pyâ s. faintness, insensibility, pyâ-lû li vb. to feel faint, pyâ zûi nûn id.; pyâ-lû mat vb. to faiut, to become insensible; pyâ nûn nûn id.

*pyân-sîñ and pyûn-êtû 1. T. byau-êtiñ s. (a board of writing on a wooden address)
in L.: the piece of wood in centre of pellet-bow for laying hold of pellet, dabrío pyán-šiśa the clasp of pellet-bow;

2. i. q. jón'-ān T. sbyon(-pa) and śiś q.v.

pyāt, pyāt-tā pyāt-tā not quite reaching, inadequate, scarcity, pyāt-tā pyāt-tā mat tsam mā-top-ne except a slight catch of it, I did not get it; pyāt-tā pyāt-tā mat vb. to be deficient (a little); pyāt pyāt zo short commons, half rations.

pyān, pyān-nā pyān-nā scattered over, besprinkled, p.-nā p.-nā tik fo to be scattered over, fo pyān-nā pyān-nā di nān birds came in great numbers, zo ryūm dūm-ka pyān-nā pyān-nā tik nān the particles of rice hang thickly over your clothes.

pyāp see pyap there, yonder.

pyām, pyām pyām giddy, lightheaded, pyām pyām li vb. to feel giddy.

pyār vb. n. not quite to reach to, not quite to attain to, to fall short of, to be somewhat deficient in; to be divided, apart, ṣiṃ pyār “ends apart” “tail apart” s. fish-tail; to be half drunk Tbr., lōp pyār-lā nān “the leaves do not quite meet each other” Tbr.: the man is muddled with. — pyār-lā yo to be halfdrunk. — pyār-bo somewhat deficient in, muddled.

pyār dem. pr. 1. there, that there i. q. pe-re, 2. incorr. for pīr, pyīr.

pyāi 1. vb. n. to be tired, to be weary, to be fatigued, to be worn out, exhausted, pyāl nōn tired etc., o-re-nūn mat-lūn āy. lōm-lūn pyāl nōn-mūn-sā uā rām-ka ti ṣān J. therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat on the well J.

pyāi vb. t. to wrap up, to enclose in a covering, to enfold; — pyāl-lā adv. completely, altogether.

pyāl or pyel expletive to kyām.

*pya T. bya s. bird, pya ju riū fo i. q. te nān ju riū fo the yellow-billed blue magpie Urocissa flavirostris. M. — acc. W. hlo pya ju riū tyep (“peırintiep”) Columba leucnoula R. 208.

pya, pya-lā adv. at the extremity, edge, bordering, nyōt daī pya-lā da the field lies at the extremity of the low range of hill. — sā-pya-lā i. q. pya-lā at the extremity, outer end, borders, side-wise.

pyak vb. n. to be ripe as beer ċi pyak-nōn the b. is ripe; 2. pyak ruē see jam-ruē. — a-pyak adj. ripe (as spirit, chi), s. spirit, essence?

pyān 1. vb. n. to be lost, 2. vb.t. to mislay, to lose, pyān-nōn lost, missing, pyān loū-bo s. a beggar.

pyap, pyap-pa dem. pr. there (far away at the horizon, or as far as one can see).

pyī see under pī.

pyft see pīt.

pyīt 1. vb. to glance by or off as a bullet, to pass by without meeting together. go kūṁ mā-tsēm-ne ké-nyē pyīt-nōn I did not meet him, we (two) missed (passed by each other), sā-dyār mi ōp-ā ba dyu-re māk-rem pyīt when firing (for the bullet) to glance off the target.

(pyīt) 2., tā-pyīt or tūk-pyīt s. a fire-fly, gen. Lampyridae; tūk-pyīt miūn-ūn ām-ān (the fireflies) shine phosphorescently; prov.: tūk-pyīt-nōn so-riū-ka ām-mā-kūne the fireflies cannot shine in the sunshine: a little man cannot become great, cannot perform impossibilities; — tūk-pyīt bū s. a glow-worm; — tūk-pyīt kuā a species of Cassia, C. fistula (?), t.-p. k. nyōk C. obvolata?; — tūk-pyīt rīk s. a species of creeper, Paedaria foetida; the fruit used by Nepalese to blacken the teeth, to kill the parasites in teeth; tūk-pyīt rīk pōt s. the fruit of Paederia, used to stain the teeth black, under the idea that it preserves them.

pyīn see pīn under pī 1.

*pyīn T. spyīn s. glue.

pyīn T. spyīn vb. t. to distribute, to confer.

pyīr, pyīl see pīr, pil and under pī 1.

pyūn vb. t. to accumulate, to heap together, to mix together as men and animals or different articles, vb. n. to be commingled, pyūn fo vb. to heap together. — a- pyūn s. a stock, store, heap of anything; numbers.
pyūp vb. t. to clinch hands, mak-ba a-kā pyūp vb. to clinch hands while dying; tam a-kā-nūn pyūp vb. to grasp anything in hand.

pyūr (P. Msep.,) incorr. for pyūr, pīr see pī 1.

pyūr vb. n. to be in great quantities or numbers: pyūr-rā pyūr-rā in crowds, heaps, quantities, vyūn-bū p.-rā p.-rā da nīt the maggots to be in great numbers.

pyul vb. t. to stir about, to agitate anything with hands, to whisk, to whip, nyen mak pyul (as cream) to bubble up; gyam-tśo-sā nūm-hōn pyul the waves of the sea to be agitated.

pye, pe s. fodder for cattle, pye-ka nōn gone to graze i. q. zōt nōn; pye a-sōm dried fodder; pye ńo s. a manger, a fodder-box.

*pye-wo T. brel-ba s. work, business, occupation, used in sense of flurry, agitation; pye-wo kyōp i. q. pem kyōp i. q. pye-wo mat to make hurried preparations.

pyek vb. 1. to adhere to, to stick to; 2. kā pyek or kā pek s. the forearm, for a-pyek.

pyet vb. t. to rub sharply with fingers, to rub sharply against, to strike fire, as with steel mī pyet; to knock against or together, to struggle with in speach or person, to try, to attempt, to endeavour, to vie, to emulate, to strive with, mā-rō-sā pyet to struggle with another, used also in the sense of “to attempt” as grōp pyet yuā mā-kūn-ne I have tried, but cannot do it; go nā rūm-sā a-pyet-pāng kū-sū nōm-sā lā pyet kū with great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister and I have prevailed G. go gyap pyet go-rūn mā-kūn-ne tho’ I have tried hard I can’t succeed; riā pyet to bandy words, to argue, to dispute; pyet-tā pyōt-tā lī to altercation. — a-pyet s. wrestling, struggling.

pyel see pyāl.

pyo vb. t. to understand, to know, pāt riā pyo vb. to understand the Tibetan language.

pyok caus. of pok q. v.

pyōn vb. n. to be coming to head (grain), pyōn, a-pyōn s. a head of corn zo pyōn; a small skein of unspun cotton ki pyōn; a-pyōn kā-kyāk a-ryum līm-bo kun kat-ka līn hrön seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk rank and good Ex.

pyom vb. n. to be skinned, as bark of tree or skin of animal by a blow; to rise in blisters; see pyom.

*pyō T. spra-(ba) s. 1. tinder, made from the interior of the sā-mōn kuān, sā-āyām, tūk-blo etc.; pyō-ka mī pyet vb. to kindle tinder by striking fire from flint. pyō rlōm vb. to dry the tinder; — 2. match-paper, pyō mī tsūt kōn to set match alight.

pyōn i. q. pyaṅ or pyān.

pyōṅ 1. s. the breadth of anything, a-lān sā pyōṅ re the length and br., pyōṅ kōn breadth-wise.

*pyōṅ 2. T. pr-ucāṅ s. a violin, pyōṅ nōk-set s. or pyōṅ ūṅkā-li s. the bow of v., the fiddle-stick; pyōṅ gi-kū or p. zer s. the peg of v.; pyōṅ kūt a guitar-string; pyōṅ tōp vb. to play on p.

*pyōṅ pyet s. acc. M. fr. T. ḍraus pyed L. equality, pyōṅ pyet tak vb. to be a match, to be equal, to be a companion with.

*pyōṅ loā-bo T. sprāṅ sloi-po s. “a collector of aims”, a beggar.

pyōṅ vb. 1. to diminish, to decrease, to be left undone, unfinished as work or food, lā-vo pyōṅ (moon) to wane, pyōṅ-nōn to be diminished, to be decreased, mī pyōṅ-nōn the fire has subsided; — 2. to be imperfect, incomplete, āyok pyōṅ-nōn the work 1. has decreased, 2. is unfinished; mlo pyōṅ a defective article (as a cracked glass). — pyōṅ-lā adv. decreasingly, collapsingly, defectively. — a-pyōṅ adj. defective, halfdone, unfinished; waning (moon), a-pyōṅ a-nōk blackish, half-black.

pyōprites vb. n. to be noisy (with voice), to talk incessantly, to jabber, to wrangle, pyōprites-(yām)-bo s. a jabberer; — pyōprites-lūt s. garrulity; — a-pyōprites adj. chattering.
talking idly, *a-pyöp riū mat* vb. to chatter; *a-pyöp bam-bo* s. a chatter-box.

**pyöl** vb. 1. to make a mark or impress *pyöl* to, *to-ū pyöl* s. a foot-print, 2. to lop (as tree) not to prune, to trim, *kuū pyöl* to lop tree. — *a-pyöl* s. 1. mark of footstep, *a-bo-sū a-pyöl-ka a-kích kyöp bam* (a son) to walk in the steps of his father. 2. the clipping, trimming of a hedge. — *a-pyöl a-nōk* s. ink? M.

**pra** 1. s. materials, the articles for performing anything, *li-sū pra* s. the materials for building house; *tūk-pöl-sū pra* materials for making a fence. See fo 2.


**prāk** s. the edge of precipice, *prāk kuū no* an old rotten tree on the point of falling, as if on the edge of precipice; an old man Tbr.; *prāk-ka mā-dīn-nūn* do not stand on the edge of a precipice.

**prān** altogether, simultaneously, at once, M. 75, *prān-lā ṭō* vb. to fire simultaneously; *prān-lā ēyok zūk* vb. to work simultaneously.

**prān** see *prā*.

**prām** see *prām* (short).

**prām** s. (old Lepcha, now obsolete) weeping, *prām mat* vb. to weep, *prām mat-lā šōk hryöp* to weep and cry.

**pra** vb. n. to lie double as cloth, as net, to be in folds. *dūm prā*; — *a-pra* s. cloth when worn double.

**prak** 1. advly. quite, entirely, tightly, firmly, *prak-lā dam* vb. to tie tightly; *prak-lā noū* vb. to be entirely gone; *prak-lā tsam* to take fast hold of (an entire hold); *prak-lā dek* to break asunder.

**prak** 2.: *prak-ka prak-ka* onom. noise of footsteps (see *prap*) or of breaking. — *prūk prak* breaking by bending backwards and forwards (as a piece of tin) *prūk prak dek* the noise of ditto.

**prat** advly. cfr. T. *"priē*dd, *"priē*dd across, *uŋ kyoŋ prat-lā noū* vb. to go across river, *dūm prat-lā hyūn* to hang up cloth across; *kuū lōm prat-lā kōk da* the tree is lying across.

**prat** see *prut*.

**prap** i. q. *prak* (sound of footsteps).

**prap-dū** or *tūk-prap-dū* or *tūk-prap muā* s. n. of evil spirit, *t-p. m. zūk* vb. to suffer under influence of do., gout or rheumatic gout (*tūk-*) *prap-dū*.

**pram** (also *prām*) vb. to be short of stature *siūi-gyūō pram* s. a small spec. of spider; *kūn-dū pram* s. a short spec. of Solanum; *pram zo* s. a spec. of rice i. q. *mūn pap*; — *pram pram* or *pā-pram-bo* or *pūm-pram-bo* adj. short, s. a spec. of woodhouse, *pā-(pūm)-pram-lā* advly.; — *a-pram* i. q. *kūn-dū pram*.

**prin** or *prin pūn* throbbing, palpitating (pain) *prin prin dūk*.

**prit** (see *prut*, *prat*), *prit-bo* adj. separate, dispersed, *prit-lā* adv. scattered, dispersed in every direction, *prit-lā plā* vb. n. to come out in every direction, *prit-lā šōn* vb. n. to be scattered in every direction; *prit-lā bu* vb. n. to be cracked all about.

**prit** s. an axe, a hatchet *prit hyei sātsūk tūt* the handle came off and the sun is set: a saying expressing: it is time to leave off work, *prit fūt* s. the handle of axe, *prit fūt hyei* (the h.) to come off, *prit loū eye* of h., *prit-sū kyok* vb. t. or *prit-sū čēk* vb. t. to hew with axe; *prit kyok zōn* li vb. to speak straight-forwardly.

**prim-fo** s. several specce. of the warbler: blackbreasted wren-warbler Suya atrogularis Je. 2, 184, *dan prim-fo* brown wren-warbler Suya crinigera Je. 2, 183.

**prūn** vb. t. to pull forcibly so as to break, *prūn-lūn* dek to snap, to rend asunder.

*pru* 1. T. *"brug-(pa)* s. Bhutan people, the north, *pru kōn* id., *pru* lok the people of Bru, *pru-mo* s. a Butiah, cfr. *a-rat*.

*pru* 2., *pru guk* s. dust, ashes, *o-re m. lyan om-ka pru-guk-ka lyan-šīn m. lyan om-ka núm-šīm-nyō sī tam-čūn mā-zū-ka plām-bo frān nyōm inū-so* it shall become small dust in all the land of E, and shall be a boil breaking forth with
blains upon man and upon beast, throughout all the land of E. Ex.

pru pru s. the call to fowls, hik má-ha pru pru li when calling to fowl say pru pru.

pru kün-šel see kün-šel (pru 1.?).

pruk vb. to join hands together, to place hands basonshaped as when receiving water a-kä pruk; — a-pruk s. (hands) joined together basonshaped.

prut advly. prut-tä prat-tä in divisions, by parts; prut-tä prat-tä šok to vb. t. to unite together by pieces.

prum see núm-prum.

pre-je i. q. bre-je.

prek 1. vb. t. to track, to trace, 2. to wrap up (as bundle), to enclose in (as bundle). — a-prek adj. folded (as leaf or paper), rumpled. See prók.

prek 2. onom. prek-lä adv. sounding as slap tä-gryu-ka prek-lä buk or (lyûp) vb. to give a sounding slap on cheek.

preñ vb. n. to swell, to be inflated, as stomach, tä-bäk preñ-nä preñ-nä (nòn). — pùñ-preñ-lä starting out, pùñ-preñ-lä šäk vb. to look with starting eyes; pùñ-preñ-lä blyûn vb. to fall to bursting point.

prep vb. to climb (as tree).

pro vb. t. to make a noise (with voice), to cry out aloud, lik pro vb. to make a noisy sound with voice, pro hüt vb. to shout, to cry out aloud, jök pro noise, brawling, squabbling. — prom ger. from pro (to cry out) noise, noisy, go pro mä-kün-ne I cannot speak loud, pro yäm-bo a noisy person. — a-prom s. a noise. — prót vb. t. to shout out, prót nyôm vb. to cause to cry out, prót-lä lik to shout out (to a person as in anger).

pro, a-pro s. a rib, bïk pro a cow’s rib, a-pro gal nôn the rib is broken; a-pro-ka čät s. the pleurisy.

prok vb. n. to burst, to be cracked, met.: sak prok vb. 1. to burst out into laughter. 2. to be bursting with inward laughter sä-gän sak prok bam. — prok-lä cracked, burst, prok-lä nö vb. to be bursting ripe; prok-lä čôt-tä bu to be cracked in every direction; prok-(lär) bu cracked, burst.

prol (see krol) 1. vb. to fall into hole (foot) dyâi prol-läń bróm; — 2. to lay down as beam of house tük-prol prol; — 3. horizontally, across, see also rol; — tük-prol s. transverse (first) beams of house.

prók 1. incorr. for prók, präk.

prôk 2. vb. t. to cover, to envelop, to wrap up covering over top with the edges as a bundle; opp. dam, q. v. e. c. mak-nôn-bo a-dyâi a-kä dûm-sâ dam-lâ a-mlem-ka to-rô prók-lä plâ he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with graveclothes: and his face was bound about with a napkin J.; c. c. -sâ dûm-sâ prók (they) wound (it) in (linen) clothes J.; dûm prók 1. vb. to wrap up cloth, 2. s. a bundle of cloth; ī prók s. a vessel made of leaves for carrying the fermented grains; — met. sak-dûk-nûn prók vb. n. to be wrapped in grief; num-nûn prók vb. n. to be plunged in debt; uyo-k-nûn prók to be over head and ears in work. — prók to i. q. prók. — pûn-prôk s. expletive to a-sôp; a-sôp pûn-prôk muscular integuments, sinews.

prôk 3., onom. prók-kä prók-kä the sound of felling and burning jungle prók-kä prók-kä grik.

prôn 1. s. 1. a spec. of bamboo Hooker L. 158, 313, Arundinaria Hookeriana Wtt. A. 1528 próu nök Arundinaria falcata ībd. 1523. 2. a spec. of creeper; prói rîk M. Comp. próu ča-rîk s. Holboellia latifolia "pronchadik" Wtt. H. 304. — próu čot-rîk s. Polygonum runcinatum. M. — próu bi s. a spec. of ground-creeper (eaten). — próu muk s. a plant. M. — próu zam (kuin) s. Macropanax undulatum Wtt. M. 30; Pittosporum floribundum (Senecio nepalensis) Wtt. P. 912. — próu-sä myâr fo s. litly. “the bird that lurks in the pr.-bamboo” n. of several spec. of bushwarblers: the blackeared warbler Abrornis schisticeps; the redheaded tit Aegithaliscus erythrocephalus;
the chestnut-headed hill-tit Minla castaniceps M. Je 2,255.

prón 2. 1. vb. to be large, applied to fire mí pró'n. 2. adjly. many jù pró'n quantities of thorn, thicket of thorn.

prón-yùt s. a liar, romancer Tbr.

prót see under pro.

pról 1. vb. to stop, said of rain so pról;

pról 2. s. a-pról 1. interval or space of time, a-pról a-pról by degrees, a-pról a-pról ñyok mat to do work at intervals, by degrees; nam kat-sà a-pról mat zuk nam rel-là mû-zuk-ne a-pról a-pról zuk-so make the best of every second; 2. a. division or section in book, in work, in food etc. ño a-pról P., 3 an installment of money.

prya and pryo vb. t. to celebrate in song, to sing of, a-go-sà cùm prya vb. to sing a song of love, mûn tìyìn ba ñrya dûn when the mûn-tìyìn recites, he does so in verse. prya-bo s. a poet; — vb. n. to be honorary, prya-bo or pryo-bo adj. honorary a-tyen pryo-bo an honorary (poetical) title; — a-prya a-dâm adj. honorary, poetical, moving, a-prya a-dâm nîm-nû distant relationship. — priyém vb. n. to be in tune (as song) to be in harmony, to be sweet (in sound); — a-priyém s. the time as of a song the tone of anything.

pryt i. q. prit.

pryût redupl. pût-pryût-là squeezing out, pût-pryût-là ñyep vb. to press out as matter out of boil.

prye, priyek see pre, prek.

pryo i. q. prya.

pryôk 1. vb. t. to cut down (jungle)

pà-zôk pryôk, to penetrate right thro' (as sword) pà-yuk-nûn mû-zà pryôk-là nóñ, to run one right thro' the body with a sword. See pryôt.

pryôk 2. s. work, labour; vb. to work, to labour,

pryôn vb. t. 1. to publish, to make public, to promulgate, 2. (old L.) to make agreement.

pryôt vb. n. to go right thro', dûy pryôt-nòn the bullet has gone right thro'; pryôt-

là adoly from one end to another, unbrokent continually; çin pryôt-là çin vb. to think incessantly, pryôt-là tyo or ko vb. to understand well (thoroughly). See pryôk.

pryôm 1. see prya, pryo.

pryôm 2. vb. t. to find out, to discover, to elucidate as problem, riddle; a-pryôm s. the solution of problem or riddle.

plà 1. plá-m, caus. plyâ, plyâ-m vb. n. to issue, to come forth, tâ'-se-tìu-re li-nûn plà-še tâ'-še yû nûm-tsûr-mît là ryak-lîn guyin-ban hryôp-yam-ô Padmasambhava left his palace but his wife 'Od-c'ân-ma followed and recalling him burst out into tears P. to proceed, to come into existence, to happen, to befall, to ensue, to penetrate, ko plà-nûn-ne the order has gone, forth M. 8; — plám ger., plám dyût vb. to come forth Ex; — luk-kâ sà-nyûm-ka ñyesu-nûn g.-ka plám sak dé-bân f-sà tsiâm-lun hûm li the day following Jesus would go forth into G. and findeth Ph. and saith unto him J. plám-bô p. going forth etc. J.-Caus. plâm kòn vb. to drive away J.; — plyâ caus. of plà vb. to cause to issue plyâ dyân or plyâ nyôn vb. t. to cast out; M. J. plyâ lòi vb. t. to bring forth Ex; plyâ hât nyôn vb. t. to drive out Ex; plyâm kòn let it issue M. — a-plâm s. the source; a-plâm lûn s. the outlet, the original place from whence any one or any thing proceeds.

plâ 2. redupl. pà-plà see under plû.

plâk (see klak) vb. n. to be round etc. caus. plyâk; a-plâk s. 1. a ball, a piece of anything, a lump; 2. a gust of wind, the swift flight of clouds, a stream as of men. — caus. plyâk vb. 1. to make round as a ball 2. to come or go in flights or streams, as clouds, animals etc., dûy plyâk-lûn ñun to be in constant squabble i. q. dûy kyon-lûn ñun. — fát plyâk see fût; món plyâk s. a pill. — reduplic. pà-plyâk-là round, globular. — Comp. tam-plyâk s. a ball for playing.

plân, a-plân s. I. the place over a thing, the top T. bia, steñ;
plân, li-plân-ke the house-top, — II adv. above, upon, over, on, i. q. a-plân-ka 1. id. (c. gen.) plân-ka, on-plân-ka on horseback, tsik-lat kön rip a-dum-sa a-plân-ka sañ-gye dor-ji sam-po ju-yam-o, lüm kön rip pà-øyor-bo-sà a-plân-ka rüm rin-čen jun den ju-yam-o, tsuk-kyir kön rip a-hyir-bo-sà a-plân-ka sañ-gye nà-xò ta-yi ju-

yam-o, pà-kön-nûn rip fûn-fi-bo-sà a-plân-

tka sañ-gye ta-yin rûp-po ju-yam-o, hu-yü fû-lî-bo-sà a-plân-ka a-chûk-ri rip fûn-fi bo-
sà a-plân-ka sañ-gye na-pà noñ-zât ju-
yam-o in the eastern region on a white (lotus)-flower was seated Buddha Vajrasatva (T. rdoi-rje sans-dpû), in the southern region on a yellow flower the god Ratnasambhava (T. riûn-čen 'byun), in the western region on a red flower Buddha Amitâbha (T. snañ-ba mî-yes), in the region of Tibet on a blue flower Buddha Amoghasiddha (T. don-yod sgrub-pa); higher than the four mentioned and amidst Amoghasiddha Amitêbha (T. snañ-ba mî-yes), in the region of Tibet on a blue flower Buddha Vairocana (T. rnam-par snañ-mdsad). P. — 2. regarding, concerning, with reference to, on, mi-ró-sà a-plân-ka rin-lî to make reflections on another; 3. moreover, besides, byî-wûn-sà a-plân-ka besides giving, fûn-dyû-bo kat kat sôt-sà a-plân-

tka tá-iyû gûn sôt fà-tâû besides killing the actual enemy they kill also the females; a-plân-ka ka vb. to add to what was before. — 4. exceeding, more than hu plân-ka zûk to excel, to surpass him; 5. in the midst of, a-zöm a-tân-sà a-plân-ka bam to live in the midst of plenty, upon, mi-zår-mo-pûn-nûn go j. òyim-ba yûn yû-sân-ka go f-sà hu mak-
pûn om-sà a-plân-ka a-bryaî nyî-bo I will be honoured upon Ph. and upon all his host; that I am the lord Ex. — III. in s. of independence, a-plân li sûm-bo mā-

nyîn-ne to be independent, to be one's own master. — (a-)plân-bo s. a superior, a higher one M. — plân-nyîm-bo s. id., in opp. to myîn-nyîm-bo.

plân 1. vb. n. to fall over as precipice etc., sà-gôn zût lóm-ba plân when walking near a precipice to fall down; — sà-plân falling over and down, un sà-gôn-ka sà-

plân the water flows over the cliff.

plân 2. vb. n. to wind cotton on a stick lengthwise, ki plân.

plân 3. vb. t. to break young sprouts.

plân vb. n. to be short as garment, redupl. pà-plân-bo adj. short as garment.

plâm see under plâ.

plak vb. t. to crack fingers, a-kâ plâk.

plap, red. pà-plap-lâ blunt (as knife).

pi, plî-m vb. to deny, to persist in denying, go-nûn hû zûk yân li yân-lâ hû plî-rân I accused him of doing it but he denied it; to refuse, hû-nûn hûm plî-

pliûn mû-hûtûn gûn if thou refuse to let him go Ex. plîm-lâ persistingly, (muû) plîm-lâ nà bâm; (evil spirit) to hurt continually; plîm čik vb. to deny. — plîm and a-plîm s. contradiction, adj. refused, a-plîm mat vb. 1. to contradict 2. to refuse, a-plîm riûn li contradictory language a-plîm iîyok mat vb. to write in opposition: pi-lûn iîyok mat.

plîn i. q. plen q. v., sà-plîn-lâ adv. obliquely.

plîn vb. n. to be too thick (cloth), pûn-

plîn-bo adj. scant, insufficient to cover body (cloth).

plu, pà-plu-lâ adv. prominent, rising higher than surrounding parts, pû-plû-lûn to be prominent above surrounding parts.

plup vb. t. to plaster, to cover over, to rise one above another; — pà-plup-lâ adv. swelling as eyes, prominent as hillock, pà-plup-lûn to have a swelling article or performance. See plu.

plut i. q. flut vb. n. to escape from clutches, to slip from hand, as animal or thing to slip or slide down, as a load on a downward shelf or thing off roof of house etc. — plyut caus. of plut to cause to escape.

plen vb. t. n. to cut or turn out of a straight direction kun òt-à plen-nûn when cutting wood to do so crookedly. — a-plen adj. not straight, uneven, a-plen
bi vb. to split unevenly. — sā-plen s. deviation from a straight line, crooked, lôm-bu sā-plen mat to make crooked steps; — sā-plen-lă advly. sā-plen-lă da vb. to be crooked, sā-plen-lă uan nỳ to go in crooked manner.

plok onom. sound made by breaking of yam or pā-ruk, plok-lă grik.

plon, pūn-plon-lă adv. scraped (skin).

plopl i. q. plóp.

plók 1. vb. n. to be slain, to be murdered, plók-nón; plók zák vb. to be wounded to death.

plók 2. 1. s. a log of wood set up to mark out field preparatory to cutting and burning it, plók tsák vb. to set up plók; — 2. adj. fixed (work) kā plók.

plók 3. vb. to be stubborn, to be perverse, to be obstinate, to refuse (permission); to refuse to have carnal connection, applied to wife or husband.

plón 1. vb. t. to cross, to pass through, plón-nón īd. T., I-kīp-pān a-sōn-ka tā-lyā dū čāk-ka plón-nón-šo the children of I. shall go on dry ground through the midst of the sea. Ex.; — 2. adj. straight from top to bottom, straight throughout, plón-lă bu vb. to crack straightly from top to bottom, plón-lă čit to split s. fr. top to b. — plón plón-nă adv. throughout; from top to bottom G.; pūn-plón-lă adv. split, divided. See plyót.

plón vb. n. to be constantly forgetful, to fail in doing, to forget, to have become unaccustomed, ēyok mat-bo-nūn mā-čēt-nă mat-tō-a ēyok plón-šō the workman who except he incessantly works will forget his work; čō mat-bo-nūn mā-yēn-nă ma-tō-a čō plón-šō the scholar unless he incessantly or assiduously attends to his book will forget it; a-kā plón-nōn to have hand out, to have forgotten the way to do a thing.

plóp vb. n. to be covered with, to be bespattered, to be tainted with, to be plastered with, nūm plop to be covered with oil, fit plop to be bespattered with mud, met. là-yo plop to be tainted with sin. — a-plóp s. the splinters (as of wood when cutting); the dropping; tsōm a-plóp s. the hairs that fall when combing, muk a-plóp s. a weed.

plóm, redupl. pūn-(or pūm)-plóm-bo adj. broadfaced, pūn-plóm-lă adv. long, a-mlem pūm-plóm-bo;

plyák see plák.

plyān i. q. nyak; a-plyān s. a point of knife, of pin etc. ban plyān s. the point of knife.

plyān vb. n. to go at random, to be carried away, as a helpless thing by the wind, applied to inanimate article, also to a miserable helpless person, hū plyān-nōn he or it is carried irresistible away.

(plyak,) plyak byi vb. to give birth, tā-gri kūp kat plyak byi vb. gave birth to a male child P.

plyān, plyān-nă plyān-nă advly. 1. troublesome, worrying 2. thoughtless.

plyap vb. t. to pat as when making cakes or plastering wall etc.; plyap bo i. q. bū da Tbr; tā-grayu plyap to pat cheek.

plyam, reduplic. pūm-plyam-lă advly. in proud flesh as from sore, p.-pl.-lă di vb. to rise in proud flesh.

plyu, plyu-lă adv. strongly, rapidly, plyu-lă lin vb. n. to grow strongly as plants, uī plyu or plyu-lă nōi water to flow rapidly or strongly, redupl. pa-plyu-lă advb. forcibly, rapidly, strongly;

plyuń vb. n. to float as person or thing on water.

plyut 1. see plut.

plyut 2. vb. n. to be blistered, to be scalded.

plyet vb. n. to break with a cracking noise or rather the noise itself plyet-tă plyet-tă grik the cracking sound of breaking as when walking thro' jungle, plyet-lă grik s. the cracking sound of wood (breaking), plyet-lă gal vb. to break with c. sound.

plyen, a-plyen s. the lesser quarter, plyen kón the l. side, a-plyen tyāt man ma-tsu-ne write only about a quarter.
plyo vb. n. to have dread of evil spirits,  
mū plyo to have mortal fear of spirits;  
i. q. mū-ziū. — tūk-plyo 1. s. ignorant,  
foolish person, 2. n. of small fish, 3. a  
plant t. p. muk.

plyot vb. t. to plunder, mā-rō-sā gi-cō  
plyot to plunder a person's property.

plyom vb. t. to skin, to knock off skin,  
as skin or bark of tree. See plom.

plyōk vb. 1. to shave as wood; 2. caus.  
of plān, p.-nūn pā-yuk loū  o-re rem dot-  
bān yum-mūn-sā vyet-rem vyet-lūn hū nyor  
gyōm plyōk dyān then P. having a sword  
drew it, and smote the high priest's  
servant, and cut off his right ear J. —  
tūk-PLYōk a kind of curved sword, t.-p.  
Pā-yuk s. a sort of short curved sword.

plyót, plyót-lā adv. throughout ēk-la,  
redupl. Pā-PLYōt-lā altogether, thoroughly,  
completely.

plyōn 1. vb. to graze M.

plyōn 2. vb. to miss, to go on one side  
(as arrow), to run on off one side as a  
ball or carriage of road; redupl. Pūn-  
plyōn-lā ot pūn-plyōn-lā missing, flying  
aside.

plyōm, pūk-plyōm-lā abv. clumpy shaped,  
see plōm.

pā the fourteenth letter of the L. alphabet, T. 2/; it is pronounced as the English  
p aspīrate.

pā vb. to express words also breath,  
to utter, hū a-tet dāk pā mā-kūm-ne he  
is so ill, he cannot speak; tūk-dup-lā  
nyōn pā mā-kūm-ne (I) feel quite suffo-  
cated, I cannot breathe.

pā-go rip s. n. of flower M.

* pā-ran 1. pū-ron s. pigeon, dove J. G.  
(pāk), pāk-kā adv. completely, altogether,  
absolutely, utterly, pāk-kā byi vb. to give  
all; pāk-kā mā-fōr-ne to be utterly unable  
to escape; pāk-kā nōn completely gone;  
pāk-kā a-lo gāu a-yu a-re mat-tā if it  
must be so now, do this G.

pāt fr. T. ṭad?, pāt-tā pāt-tā 1. friable,  
brittle, 2 broken, rotten, in pieces.

pār rip s. n. of flower M.

pā vb. to toss up and keep from falling,  
*pā T. s. father, *pā ma father and  
mother, parents, pā pān-sā parental,  
belonging to the f., pā miū acc. M. "parent-  
ental name" but cfr. T. mūn-po "brother"  
brother, o-bal a-dō mo-sā pā miū la-ban-  
sā ūi-iyū-kūp-sīn-sā nōn-nūn a-yu lyō-o  
take thee a wife from thence of the  
daughters of L. thy mother's brother; G.

pā go s. a spec. of phagedenic ulcer M.

pā-du sūn-kāf s. 1. a spec. of Arum 2.  
Tussilago petasites.

* pā-pa T. pāgs-pa Skt. ārya.

pā-lak kuṅ s. n. of tree M.

pā-lu tsu-lu s. a spec. of incense M.

pāk 1. s. a part or portion, pāk sam-ka  
pāk nyūt ryu-bam pāk kat lōk-nōn out of  
three parts two are good and one injured;  
mūn pāk ryū pāk jīn part of the meat  
is good, part bad; ūn o-mer kat e-fa pāk  
kā-ti mat gāu pāk kat-sā dok now an  
omer is the tenth part of an ephāl Ex.

* pāk s. T. ṭag a pig L. mōn, *pāk-zū  
T. ṭag-ze s. a hog's bristle. applied by  
Lepchas to a small brush made of hog's  
bristle, fo pāk-zū a tooth-br., dūm jī.-žū  
a brush for clothes.

pāk ruk bī (muk) s. name of plant,  
Amaranthus spinosus.

pān 1. vb. t. to long for, to desire  
greatly, to lust after, to be covetous of,  
to grudge, to begrudge; hū-sā nyī-whū  
re go-lā mā-pan-nā šīm-o thou shalt not  
covet ... any thing that is thy neighbour's  
Ex. a-do tá-grī kūp a-do go-bo rem mā-  
pan-nā ren because thou hast not with-  
held thy son, thy only son G. — kōm
pān-bo an avaricious person. cfr. T. pān-ba, pōn-as. — 2. 5. a desirable thing, a beautiful charming object or person, a-re sān pān mā pān rūn-miit these lovely goddesses; used in sense of goods, go a-do pān mā-gat-nā I do not desire your goods.

pān 2. 5. untwisted thread from the spindle, ki pān unspun thread.

* pān-se kūn name of tree acc. Wtt. D. 428 "phamsikol" Dillenio indica.

pāt vb. to break open, to burst open, to divide, to separate, te-tsā pāt to break open seal, ye-sē pāt (door) to burst open; see pōt and pōt.

pān 1. s. a trap, a sort of spring-trap made by the Mechī, pān sak to set pī; mā-rō-sā pān s. a man-trap.

* pān 2 T. pān s. use, advantage, good, utility; — pān-to T. pān-dogs vb. n. to be useful, to be of advantage, pān mā-to-ne to be profitless, pān-to mā-nyin-nūm-bo adj. useless, in vain, fruitless; — pān-to s. 1. used in sense of claim, right, a-re fat kā-sū-sā nyi hō su pān-to mā-nyin-ne this is my ground, you have no claim to it; 2. s. fellowship, go hō-sā su pān-to nyi-pō what f. or connection have I with thee? — pān-yān T. pān-yon s. profit, advantage; blessing. — See pōn.

pān-do s. a wide-toothed comb, pō-do-nūn krāt vb. to comb with do.

pāp 1. vb. t. to arrange, to set in order, to put in order, to explain, to interpret, etc. see pāp; sak pāp to have mind adjusted, see pār.

pāp 2. vb. t. i. q. pāp to castrate, pāp-tōm-bo castrated, to prune trees, to trim.

pāp 3. vb. t. to beat quickly as drum (tūn-dar), cymbals (bāk-cē) etc.

* pām T. pām(-pa) vb. 1. to be vanquished, to be overcome, to de-pressed, to be subdued, pām-nōn to be vanquished, mā-puṅ pām-nōn the army is vanquished; mā-pām-nā gān tān-sā riṅ sūk nā-lā tā lōṅ-sā-o if you would not be overcome, ever speak the truth; pām-lā in s. of "deprecation," gūn-nā len pām-lā mat (bam) making himself less than all. a-pām adj. vanquished, conquered.

* pār (T. par-ba to be elevated) vb. t. to enlarge, to make wider, nyōt pār vb. enlarge the field, pār-lā du vb. to dig wider; met. sak pār "mind expanded" adjly. pleased; sām par (to be) exhilarated.

* pāl-pō T. pāl-pa adj. common, vulgar, mean.

pī see under pīyī.

* pī-gyu (T. pīyī and sgyu?) s. deceit, hypocrisy, baseness, duplicity, artifice, I-kūp pī-gyu mā-nyin-nūm-bo kat an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile, pī-gyu mat vb. to deceive, to be hypocritical, to impose on; pī-gyu mat-bo s. a hypocrite, a deceiver.

* pī-rlī T. pī-boo-rī s. black pepper.

* pī-līn T. pī-līn, pī-gli n. pr. Europe, pī-līn-mo s. 1. an European, pī-līn fyan plā gān pūr-dyot a-pūr-nūn plā re zōn mōk mā-yā-ne if hostile Europeans enter one country they (as the white ants) will burrow on eternally, 2. sniff, pī-līn pā-tec or pī-līn pūm s. a sniff-box, pī-līn nyok vb. to rub sniff between hands, pī-līn nyom vb. to smell do, pī-līn tān vb. to sniff, to chew tobacco M. 143; pī-līn t. sūk to abstain from snuffing.

pik, pik-pik convulsive, spasmodic motion or trembling, pik pik tyā vb. to have do.

pīk vb. t. to cleanse the body of patient or corpse from evil by the sprinkling of water or sacrifice of food etc. by priest, to purify from effects of evil spirits. — a-pīk s. the ablution by sprinkling water over the body with leaves after the ceremony of propitiating a demon.

pīn see pīn-yū.

pīt see pīyīt 1. to suffice 2. frugality.

pīn-dak all, the whole, altogether pīn-dak-kā lōk-nōn altogether destroyed.

* pū T. pūl vb. t. to offer, lūk-bū-rem tsam-lūn hū-do tā-grī kūp lām-ka a-pūt pū (he) took the ram and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of
his son G. to present, to give, applied by the Lepcha's as a respectful term: 

*pū pak—"pū-tyā

*pū pak T. brug yug s. rock-cavern, pū-

pak-ka ณān T. brug yug-tu (byun-nas) b'ugs

(-so) see Bonfey, Pantschatantra 2. 556 P.

*pū-bo T. pur-pa s. a peg, pin, nail

M. 82 and pūr-bu a post, a stake, pū-bo

tsūk vb. to fix stake; lt pū-bo s. a post of

house; kur-sā pū-bo s. a tentpeg.

pū-lūk i. q. yen yim s. clotted milk.

*pū-lun T. pū-dui, pū-ruin s. the sleeves of

cloth, ta-go pū-lu the sleeves of jacket.

*pūt T. ād first fruits of the season or the first of anything, as when slaughtering an animal, part first laid aside as offering to the deity; rūm-ka zo ći pūt

pū vb. to offer the first fruits of the season to R. — a-pūt 1. adj. early (as fruits), 2. s. a portion offered to god: 

tok-pūt first fruits, annates, rūm a-yu-

don-nūn bo-bān kā-yu zōn kāp-nūn māl pat
to-wūn-sā tok pūt fat lyōt bo mā kā-yu-la

a-re-nūn a-dīk a nōt mā-nyin-nā mat-tā

a-kōp a-mīn pūk-brō-la mat-kōn-nā yān

mā sū-lūn fat mā a prayer of this de-
scription is repeated by the Lepcha's on

offering to god their first fruits; — ēo

čōm-pleān-ka a-pūt fat-bīn (he) offered

burnt offerings on the altar G. — tam-pūt

s. first fruits of season.

pūn, pūn pūn i. q. dūn dūn drizzle, so ēo

pūn pūn yū vb. to drizzle (rain).

*pūp T. 'bigs(-pa) vb. t. to bore M.

pūr, pūr pūr cfr. T. pur-ba, pūr-ba

(to fly) fluttering (wings), flapping, fo ē.

pū. lām a bird to fly flabbing its wings.

pūr-rīp i. q. tūk-nyil rip s. name of plant.

*pū 1. T. āng(-pa) see also pū-pak s.
a hole, a cavern, a cave; a forlorn, a
deserted place; āng-ne T. āng and āngas

s. id., āng-te T. āng and āngs acc. M.
i. q. L. tür-zōk.

*pū 2. T. āngs s. 1. end, termination,

the future, āng-ka nak-kā look to the

end, look to the consequences, āng-ka

giim-mā take care of the consequences.

*pū-tyā T. āngs-tu acc. Jāschke fr. the

Pers. āya adj. lasting, durable. āya-

(āya) tūp vb. to be lasting, āya-tyā tūp-

sān mō īu-lā mā-nyīn-ne there is nothing,

that will last for ever; āya mā-tyā-ne to

be temporary, to be transient.

pū yuk T. pū(s) pret. of 'bud-pa and

yug s. a storm, a hurricane.

*pūn T. pūn fr. 'pūn-ba s. damage, in-

jury, hurt, loss.

*pūn-ba T. pūn-po (a mass, a heap) s.
a corpse, the body of a man, see L. fūn.

*pūn-sū T. pūn-sūd s. causing injury,

mischief-making, discord, disunion, alie-
nation, illwill; pūn-sū bo s. a mischief-

maker, pūn-sū zūk vb. to make mischief,

to cause dispute; pūn-sū mūn the demon

of discord.

pūr s. mineral-water, pūr ta ču hot

mineral springs.

*pūr-ba s. T. pur-bu, pūr-pa (see also

pū-ba) the planet Jupiter, Thursday.

*ēe vb. T. ēo(-pa) or T. ēern to be

vigorous, to be capable of, to be effective.

ēe-da (Nepalese) bherā incorr. used for

lik a sheep.

pūn redupl. pūn-pēn-lā with a sharp sound,

pūn-lā ēp to go off with a sharp sound.

pēn see ēyēn.

pēn-tok see ēyēn-tok.

pēt see ēyēt.

pēt-sā le an exclamation of wonder, 
surprise.

pēl, pēl-lā pēl-lā dangling to and fro',

pēl-kū gal-lūn pl.-lā pl.-lā va the broken

wing hangs dangling to and fro.

po, a-po 1. s. a time, a-po re re zān
occasionally, now and then, a-po-sā a-po

time by time, a-po sā-āyak sā-tet how

often, ēo kat one, once, (a-)po nyāt two,
twice; ēo-do mo tā-bāk-ka a-po nyāt lōt

vōn-lūn gyek ḫu-kān ā can (he) enter

the second time into his mother's womb, and

be born? J.; ēo nyāt-sā adjly. double, 
un par ēo nyāt-sā kōn a-yu-do kā-ka

bū-no and take double money in your
hand G. ēn jō kat one draught of drink,

(a-)po (a-)po at times, sometimes; ēo

rel-lā adv. each time, See ēyēm, dyēm.
*po 2. s. T. *po a male, *po kūp a son; *po gyé damages for adultery to injured husband; *po gyó (T. rgyas-pa) an able young man, a fully developed man; *po čé kūp an only son; *po tyá s. “resource for the sons,” a heirloom, čí-sá *po tyá a valuable heirloom; *po men s. an hermaphrodite (male), mo-men female; *po tsen s. relations on the male side; *po don s. a present offered to great man, a conciliating offering.

*po nyó T. *po nya s. an envoy, an ambassador.

*po bop s. the fat between the skin and flesh of animals, subcutaneous fat.

*po tóp T. *po btab(-pa) vb. t. to remove and cast away, to release shade from body of dead person: *po tóp tó nam-sé do tó id.

*po ril T. *po ril s. black pepper.

*po-rón T. *po-braíš s. a palace, a prince’s court, a residence pâ-no *po-rón.

*phok T. *phog s. pay, wages, salary, allowance, (of money or food); — *phok dok T. *ph. bdag(-pa) s. retribution, retaliation, vindication, vengeance, indignation, resentment, *phok dok šor vb. to excite vengeance; ríim-ka *phok dok šor to excite the indignation of god (as by neglect of ceremonial offerings), a-lút-sá *ph. d. indignation.

*phok duñ s. the colon, gut, *phok duñ dák s. the cholic.

*phom, 1. pūn-*phom-lá crashing (sound), pūn-*phom-lá klo vb. to fall with crashing sound.

*phom 2. T. *phon(-po) s. an ornamental fixture, a decoration, an adornment, *phon zuk-tóm-bo adj. decorated, gilded, beautified; jer kóm nor-bú-núú čé *phon zuk-tóm-bo bedecked with gold silver and jewels.

*phor T. *phor s. a cup, pâ *phor s. a cup or vessel for holding incense.

*pöl, *phöl *phöl adjly. brittle, frangible, applied to earth, (fāt) *ph. šöl (earth) to crumble to pieces. See also *phöl.

*pók see *phák.

*phók-kā for *phák-kā.

*póñ see piñ, piñ, pón.

*pót vb. to burst out, to split open, to fall off, as plaster of wall, to break thro' as fence, sëi-ûyak o-re-ka tâ-ram a-tim-sâ un-ram-pâ*ñ pót the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up G.; lok-rem hâ-yu nák-śáu-ka iye-ho-da lyâin-ka *pót ti-liûn hâ-yu a-gyp mà-ya-na sâün-ka tsôk-ki-o charge the people, lest they break through unto the lord, to gaze, and many of them perish Ex; — *pót-nón adj. exploded, burst. — *pót-lát s. explosion, eruption, outburst, convulsion, paroxysm.

*pól vb. n. to overflow (as water), ka-yol *pól tet blyâin to fill a cup to overflowing, uni-kyôn a-kiûn-ku *pól a river to overflow its banks.

*phyak s. a species of cricket ki *phyak-bo.

*phyak see *phyok or *phýuk.

*phyat, *phyût *phyût in small pieces, in small quantities, *phyût *phyût òyok mat vb. to do work by portions.

*pha 1. *pha-là adv. in a short time, ere long, presently M. 69.

*pha 2. vb. t. to break in two, to divide, to break asunder, to tear apart, to beat in two, to detach, to disjoin, to disconnect, pâ-tiû *pha to break a stick; met. òyên zûn-lom *pha-nón the friendship is broken, sak-ûm *pha to disconnect one’s thoughts. — *pha-lom s. alienation, discord, separation, disunion, čô *pha-lom schism.


*phyam, reduplic. pûm-*phyam-là pûm-*phyam-là swollen, a-mlem pûm-*phì-là a swollen face.


*phý 2. T. *phý(-ba) vb. n. to be late, to be behind hand, *phý-là, *phì-là adv. late, too late.
"fiyeri-bo" 3 or "fi T. *fiyisu (excrement, ordure), see also "fi; "fi mat vb. to ease nature Thr. i. q. *fiyit lót or jít lót; — *fiyisá sá mat to cleanse body of pollution, applied to the *exorcism of evil spirits. — *fiyibo s. adj. filth, dirt; unclean Thr; *fiyibo mázo-nín it is bad, do not eat it.

"fiyí 4. T. *fiyí(-ba) to wipe, to brush, vb. t. to wipe off, to blot out, to scrub, to scour e. c. ban *fiyí, to disperse, to separate, to obliterate.

"fiyimó T. *fiye-ma (flour) s. the flour etc.- offerings on altar. M.

"fiyirú T. *byiru s. coral, *fiyirú lyak s. a coral-necklace; *fiyirú kuń s. species of tree; *fiyirú tam-blyók s. a species of butterfly, red admiral, Papilio atalanta; *fiyirú muk s. a plant, spec. of Hydrocotyles; *fiyirú rík s. a spec. of creeper; *fiyirú a-klýen s. a piece of coral.

"fiyít 1. adj. enough, sufficient; 2. vb. to reach, to be sufficient, to be able; 3. ad.ly. provident, economical, *fiyít-lá mat to economize, to be frugal of, a-lom-ka *fiyít-lá mat-tá-o save it for another time. — *fiyít-bo 1. an economical, provident person, 2. savings.

"fiyuk 1. T. *fiyug to be wealthy; *fiyuk-la bro-lá mat-tá-o may wealth and happiness be yours. — *fiyuk-bo T. *fiyug-po s. a rich man.

"fiyúk T. *fiyugs s. a drove or herd of cattle.

"fiyu T. *pirul(-ba) vb. n. to be born, s. procreation; *fiyú-nón hatched, generated, begotten, bik *fiyu bá the cow is pregnant, generally applied by Lepcha's to hatching of eggs.

"fiyumo T. *piru-ma s. the womb, *fiyumo čó T. *piru-ma čags to beget.

"fiye T. *fiyed, *byed vb. t. to separate, to divide, to sever, *fiye-nón separated etc.

"fiyero T. *fiye-rogs along with, in company of, s. an adjunct, a companion; part, portion, section, segment, a fraction.

"fiyen vb. n. to become matted, as hair, to become stiff, to stick together, a-tsóm *fiyen-bo matted hair.

"fiyenbo s. T. *firen(-ba) s. a rosary, a chaplet, *fiyen-bo fróí vb. to count beads of rosary; *fiyen-bo tuk-tok-ka hyán vb. t. to hang rosary on neck; *fiyen-bo bo-de s. a rosary-bead (seed) of bo-de, *fiyen-bo rík-só another seed-bead; *fiyen zún s. the chief bead of r.; *fiyen-chan s. the divisions of a rosary.

"fiyen toko s. a small basket for holding či.


"fiyer see "fiyór T. *fiyar(-ba) vb. t. to spread, to diffuse, to disseminate, a-sut ríi *fiyer to propagate news, to promulgate, to proclaim; vb. n. dák *fiyer (disease) to spread, to infect, dák *fiyer-bo infectious disease.

"fiyo 1. T. byas fr. *byed-pa to speak, to make, to do, ríi li nán *fiyo-nón màń nüṛ-nón did not interfere with their conversation, but remained silent.

"fiyo 2. vb. to mix, to mingle with, to accord with, to mix with, to agree with, to be in partnership; to accord with; — *fiyo-bo s. 1 a mixture, a mingling, anything harmonious or in accordance with, 2. a partner, a coadjutor.

"fiyōn or *fiyōn *fiyōn loitering, idling, dawdling. *fiȳ mat vb. to loiter, to be unemployed; *fiȳ mat-bo a loiterer, an idler.

"fiyom see under "fiyam.

"fiyó T. *firo(-ba) adj. slight, slender, thin, slim; vb. t. to thin; *fiyó krok very slim and slender, mà-*fiyó-nón do nothin it.

"fiyómo T. *fiyog-ma s. a broom, *fiyómo-nón *fiyök vb. t. to sweep with broom.

"fiyök 1. see ča, čik T. *fiyg s. the hand, *fiyök tsa T. *fiyog-tsalk-bo vb. to make a very low reverence, tá-níjú *fiyet nyón sá há-nyí küp-sńń a-zít-ka či-lúń *fiyök tsa
the handmaidens came near, they and their children, and they bowed themselves.

*pyók 2. T. pyag-(pa) vb. t. 1. to sweep, li pyók to sweep a house, 2. to clear away, to evacuate, to wash away, nyót so-blyák-nún pyók-ká pyók-nún the crop by the heavy rain has been completely washed away; pyók to vb. to prepare lodging, go-nún li sa tum-dái-pán kor-ka bam-lyán pyók to I have prepared the house and room for the camels G.; — 3. to take a way, mā-ro lát pyók-ká t. away the filthy fellow; — 4. to confiscate property of person without heirs, tem-bo-nún pyók confiscated by government; — 5. to spoil, pyók dyán id. li kyón-rem pyók-bàn they spoiled the city G.; li-ka sā-re nyi-wiín gun-ná pyók bū-nón they spoiled even all that was in the house G. c. e. c.-ka, rūm-nún lyán var-rá var-rá-sá li kyón-pán-ka pyók dyán-ba when God destroyed the cities of the plain G.

*pyón T. práù, *práù (a narrow path) in L. s. a difficulty, strait, pyóñ-ka ti vb. to come into a strait, to fall into difficulty.

pyót, pyót-tā or pyót-tā pyót-tā (fyót-tā fyót-tā in small quantities) in small pieces or quantities grains by grains, pyót-tā pyót-tā dek hra vb. n. to be torn to sheets. See pya.

pyón-ná pyán-ná i. q. pyól pyól.

*pyórl T. pyar-(ba) vb. to display, to unfold, to rise up, to flourish, to brandish, to fly, to be scattered, as by wind, c. e. c. sāí-mūt-ka pyór(-lá ni bí) to give to the winds, to annihilate; pyór-ka pyór nyóñ to scatter enemies; dák pyórl-nón illness to be dispelled.

pyól, pyól pyól crumbling, falling to pieces, p. p. glo nóñ to fall to pieces. See pól.

F

fā the fifteenth letter of the L. alphabet: English f.

fā- prefix: 1. reduplication before roots beginning with f or v, see also fūk-, fūn-, e. c. fā-vyór-lā s. v. vyór, fā-flōk-lā s. v. flōk; see vat, vāp, vi, cor, eva, etc. fū, fō, fēk, fēk, fru; — 2. prefix forming numerals see fā-lī, fā-ñō; — 3. prefix forming nouns in s. of male gender, e. c. fā-lyēn s. youth (see lēn in opp. nūm-lyēn), fā-grōn tūi n. pr. (in opp. nā-grōn-nyο), see nā-, nūm- 4. i. q. fo prefixed to a number of words signifying names of birds c. e. fā-čim-fo, fā-dōñ-fo etc.

fā 1. vb. to laugh at, to joke, to jest with, to humbug, hō fā-bam-mūi-ā are you jesting? — fā-bo s. a jester; a wit, a joke. — nūñ-fā adj. ridicule, burlesque.

fā, 2. a-fā s. harvest.

fā-ki fo i. q. pā-ki fo.

fā-groñ (tiñ) s. the god of procreation, (nā-ñōñ nyō his wife).

fā-ñō T. liā num. five, fā-ñō-bo(-rē) the fifth; fā-ñō tap: kā-tī fā-ñō tap: kā-kut-sā fā-ñō fifteen.

fā-čim fo s. n. of a bird, Accensor strophiatus M.; see also Je 2,232.

fā-čim fo s. name of bird, spec. of tit. M.

fā-ji fo s. stripe-throated flower-pecker (one or two spec.) Yuhina gularis etc., Je 2,261.

fā-jir fo s. a spec. of Himálayan siskin.

fā-jūm fo i. q. tūñ-jūm fo, tū-jūm q. v.

fā-nyeñ fo i. q. fā-lym fo.

fā-lm fo s. 1. green-breasted ground-thrush spec. Pitta M. Je 504 acc. W.
Pitta cuculata R. 220, 2. also some imaginary bird mentioned in P., tho Tibetan text has yug-ron (pigeon). See fat-tim.

fä-fäk fo i. q. kà-êak fo q. v.

fä-fyän-bo s. deceiver: Ex. 27,12 go-nùn hù mik-ka fä-fyän-bo nun-lùn kì-do plài-ka mùn-lùn mä-go-ne yan-lù a-rik tit-kôn-šo I shall seem to him as a deceiver; and I shall bring a curse upon me and not a blessing.

fä-du fo s. a parroquet, fä-du fo lôn-bo s. “a leader of ditto” the name of a goddess.

fä-dön fo s. a large species of pheasant (lives near the snowy range) Impey-peasant, Lophophanes impeyanus R. 208, Je 3,510; fä-dön fo kòp s. 1. the plume of ditto 2. name of plant i. q. pa-se bi.

fä-dỳû s. all the tribe of any small birds i. q. fo-dỳû, fo-di.

fä-ná-fo s. wù fä-ná fo a spec. of heron, Butorides javanica acc. W. wù fä-o nang fo R. 209.

fä-nok kyok s. a spec. of bird, Zoothera monticola, R. 218.

fä bù s. 1. the guinea-worm; fä bù bù to be afflicted with g. w. 2. see fo-bù.

fä-mák fo s. a large species of dove, bronze-backed imperial pigeon, Carphaga insignis M. Je 3,457 see fo-mok.

fä-yóñ fo s. the grey-winged blackbird Merula boulboul M. Je 525; f. y. fo tyak dum Merula castanea.

fä-rí fo s. species of parrot (yellow-beaked) M.

fä-ryük fo s. spec. of parrot, f. ry. fo šim mat (rice) to be approaching ripeness (becoming red in allusion of the colour of the bird’s tail).

fä-ryûl fo s. slaty-headed scimitar-babbler Pomatorhinus schisticeps or mountain-wren Suya criniger; see fä-hryûm-fo.


fä-lín fo 1. improper: fä-nyëì fo s. scarlet grosbeak, Haematopiza sipali M. Je 2,394. 2. spec. rose-finch.

fä-lok s. spec. of Gryllus, fä-lok tük-nyòm.

fä-hu fo i. q. fä-wu-fo.

fä-hryûk fo s. i. q. fä-ryûk fo q. v.

fä-hryûm fo (see kà-hryûm-fo) s. applied to one or two spec. of babbler (or thrush species) Pomatorhinus schisticeps (erythrogenys) etc. R. 211, Je 2,30.

fä-và expletive to sà-và see và, và 3.

fä-vóñ fo s. hair-crested drongo Chirina hottomota M. Je 430. W. in R. 214.

fä-suñ fo s. n. of a treedove, Macropygia tusalia M. Je 3,473.

fä-wu fo s. the green pigeon, see kà-#{i}cu fo.

fä-ur fo i. q. kà-ur fo.

fàk, fák-bo adj. transparent, translucent, adv. fàk-là; çò-gu fàk-là t. paper; redupl. fàk-fàk-bo adj. fàk-fàk-là adv. transparent white, fàk-fàk-là du vb. n. to be transparent white. See fùn.

fàk 1. vb. t. to scrape up with finger as pot or plate, là-de fàk-làu zo.

fàk 2. (see jàk) throughout, completely, fàk-kà or fùk-kà fàk-kà throughout, altogether, wholly, plainly; fàk-là id., sà-nyì fàk-là throughout the day; fàk-kà li vb. to speak plainly; fàk-là pu to come through, to penetrate; fàk-kà fàk-kà right thro’, fùk-kà fàk-kà ép vb. to fire right thro’.

fàk-ram see fòk-ram.

fàt vb. n. to break or become detached as skin, flesh, bone, (a-hràit) fàt to break (bone), to become detached as articles with grooves, joints; to be broken or interrupted, as sleep, meditation; to be dissolved as friendship în-e’-zò’n fat, connexion, marriage, bři fût-nûn to be dissolve’d; — to be dislocated not broken; to be broken as wind, to discontinue, to perish; met. vb. t. c. sôk q. v. to break off as habits, čì sôk fàt to b. off the habit of drinking spirits.

fàt s. earth M. 101, fàt lek id. (let M. 136 incorr.); also fat, T. sa — see lyan, 1. elementary substance (opp. un) soil, ground, dry land, fàt ryu gâì (am ryu) if the soil be good, the produce will be good. —
fāt má-l'yā-ne there is no earth, no bottom said of deep water. — fāt krek dry earth; — fāt čit rich, fertile soil; — fāt čok rich earth without stone; — fāt nyār hrōn to be soft and come up easily as after the rain. — fāt dōn burnt earth, a brick; — fāt nōk black earth as good soil or bog-earth, mud; fāt nōk u water of bogs; — fāt dum any white earth; chalk; — fāt bu bad soil; — fāt bol (ryū) rich good soil virgin soil; — fāt fyūm applied to a good appearance of a field after the crop is come, as before cut at harvest. — fāt-ka fyūp-re nam mat i. q. fāt ryūp-re zān see fyūp and ryūp. — fāt-ka a-yūm nīj the earth is adhesive. — fāt-tūn a-sūm bloi-lā plā the steam comes out of earth in puffs. — fāt lap vb. to bury. — fāt sū-gram-ka mā-nōn-nā tet till death. — fāt-sā rip s. ground-flowers, opp. to ku7i rip tree flowers. — fāt sū-āyak Friday. — fāt-sā gen.: adjly: earthen, fāt zuk-tōm-bo earthen. — the earth, the universum i. q. sūk-dūm q. v., fāt tā-l'yan earth and heaven, the universum; — tā-l'yan pūp fāt den tiu to cover the earth and heaven. — fāt-sā hyir the tiger Tbr. — territory, land fāt zōr land subdivided as by streams. —

Compounds: fāt-gi s. the insect the soldier; — fāt-grōt s. gravel, stony ground; — fāt-jān dor s. a species of mushroom, edible; — fāt-ji s. 1. sand, 2. a spec. nūm-dak, fāt-ji tam-blyōk s. a species of butterfly, fāt-ji rip s. spec. of Japonica, Gardenia; — fāt-ām acc. W. „the earthy headed” a bird Pelargopsis gurai and Pitta cuculata R. 205, 220; — fāt tūn-būm s. a species of grubworm; — fāt-den (T.-gdan a dwelling place) s. the world; — fāt-nōk kyāk fos.“the earthyly black “kyāk” plain-backed” mountain-thrush Oriocinclla mollissima, O. dauma R. 218 and several other spec. see fā-nok kyōk; — fāt pō s. a ridge of earth; — fāt plyōk s. a lump of earth, a clot; — fāt-yūm s. clay, sticky earth; — fāt-yōr fo name of bird spec. of stone-chat; — fāt-rūt s. a. land. slip. —

fāt-lım s. earth that has been dug up and put aside. — fāt lōm-bo s. a traveller on foot. — fāt-l'yan s. good, rich earth. — fāt sūk-eyer s. mud, mire. — fāt āyok s. slime.

(fāt,) tūk-fāt s. the proper food or what is good for animals, grazing ground, etc. kā-ju-sā tūk-fāt mān gūm the dog's food is meat, bik-sā tūk-fāt pōn gūm the cow's food is grass.

fān 1. vb. t. to disjoint, to dislocate fān-nōn disjointed; to break off at joints, see fāt, pān.

fān 2 (see pān) vb. n. to be unconscious, fān-nā fān-nā i. q. pān-nā pān-nā expresses a heedless or absent state of mind; fān(-nā) fān(-nā) lōm to go along leisurely or carelessly; fān-lān klo to fall in a state of insconsciousness.

fān vb. t. 1. to kindle fire, to burn in fire, to incinerate, 2. to scorch, to heat (as iron), to cauterize, to torrefy, to bake inashes; to consume inwardly (with malice) to backbite; to censure or accuse one unjustly, to bear false witness, to defame, to scandalize. — fān-lāt s. defamation, calumny; f. l. mā-li-nūn do not speak scandal, do not traduce. — a-fān s. burning, a-fān gūt s. those among the Lepchas who burn their dead. M.

fām, a-fām s. an occasional treat, a luxury (casual), a-zōm a-fām Ex.; fām tsūm to meet with a treat.

fār 1., fār, a-fār s. a sheet, a lamina, stratum, layer, flake, pellicle, thin slice dūm-fār single cloth, sheet of cloth, čo gu fār paper-sheet, fār la-bolying insheets.

fār 2, fār-rā fār-rā light zephyrs, aura, f.-rā f.-rā di vb. to come in gentle breezes; f.-rā f.-rā li vb. to feel a coolness as if a breeze was blowing on one's person.

fār 1. s. rust, verdigris pūn-jēu fār etc.; 2. vb. n. to be rusty, fār-nōn rusted, oxidated, fār ta-nōn rust-eaten; met. stale e. c. riā fār stale news.

fāl vb. n. to fall off as leaves, horns, nails of fingers, hair, sā-viū-nūn a-rōn fāl the stag sheds it's horns; 2. vb. t. to break
off, as tubers of ginger hín fál. — tā-fál s. falling off; dropping off, dom tā-fál s. leprosy in which the fingers and toes fall off in opp. to sā-lan q. cfr.

fāl-lā reduplic. of fyl, fylā q. v.

fa, 1. vb. t. to dig, to dig up, buk fa to dig for yams; — 2. to swim unī fa, fa-lūní plā to swim out; fa fa swimming; — 3. vb. n. to issue out, to burst forth fa fa bursting forth applied to grain, to issue out, to discharge as pus, matter from boils, byum fa-nón the swelling has burst; — 4. (to taste insipid) redupl. fa fa li; fam-bo part. and fa-fa-lā adv. insipid bi(-re klyom) fa-fa-lā the vegetables are insipid.

fa 2. applied to young shoots when cook-ed, pā-rub fa a young shoot cooked. — fa, a-fa s. earning of reapers, present of grain to reapers a-yek-kīūn-sū fa. — tā-fa s. 1. rice or maize parched dry and broken, tā-fa dyañi vb. to pound ditto. 2. a spec. of fern tā-fa tūn-krók.

fak vb. t. to put over fire, to dry as meat, fish mān, iō fak, grain zo fak, to preserve ēi by keeping it in smoke ēi fak; to fumigate, to shed odour around with incense pā fak.

fak redupl. of fok q. v.

fān vb. t. to cut wood into lengths, to hew, kuñ fān to cut w. into logs, vb. n. to break or fall into pieces as tree; — advly. right thro', transparent a-óm fañka sī to see light shining thro', unī fān ēāni made to across several bars of a river litly. to cut bars in a river as of a winding stream. — tā-fāni, a-fañi 1. a piece, a bar; a log of wood: kuñ tā-fāni; pūn-jeñ tā-fāni a bar of iron; 2. the length of anything (yam, fish, cucumber, sausage, bamboo, 3. a bent or compass of river.

fat 1. vb. t. to offer, to sacrifice, a-pūt rīm-ka fat make your first fruits; 2. s. the offering oblation, an offering unto god, sacrifice, thanks-giving, rūm fat a ceremonial service, where offerings are made; a-fat or a-fat a-lyot s. an offering.

fat 2. vb. t. T. byed (-pa) to finish, to complete, vb. aux. postp. of the perf. of trans. (and caus.) verbs, fat-ba id., fat-ko postp. of fut. exact., fat-pu postp. of conjunct. praeteriti see M. Gr. 45/6 e. c. a-re-nūn go-nūn a-yum a-lom din fat therefore said I unto you J.; fit-fat-yam-o perf. of caus. of ti (to arrive) (he) has caused to arrive, in opp. to ti-nōn-ne-yam-o (he) arrived, (he) has arrived; i. s. of „complete” or „finished” c. c. as zō zo-fat-a have you completely finished eating? a-yok zuk-lel-fat, the work is completely finished; go li fat I have spoken; den ri-lūn yā fat (we) believe and are sure J.; implies also to reject, forsake, abandon, to eject, e. c. kā-yum mā-fat-tūn-o do not forsake us; fat mā-lūn-ne not to be able, to get rid of (as disgrace); (iō) tso fat (fish) to spawn; jer-pān qūn-nā tā-še-nūn qūn-nā fat fat all the gold Padmasambhava took and flung away, cast to the winds; unī fat („to eject water”) s. the confines of water, united with tūr-bi tūr-šōk q. v.; — vb. n. to recover, a-re uk sā-fa-lā fat mā-kūn-ne can never recover from this shame; — vb. n. to be lost, to lose, kā-sū kā-kyūp fat-nūn I have lost my ring; sū lā mā-fat-nā-šān-ka a-hlok a-pan-pān gyom-mā gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. — a-fat adj. lost a-fat a-bram a-kūp s. a foundling.

fan 1. see fān.

fan 2. vb. t. to mimic, to imitate, to copy, to ape, to simulate; — fan-yām-bo s. a mimic; — fan lāt s. imitation, mimicry, mockery, simulation, parody; — a-fan s. imitation, mimicry.

(fan 3,) nūn-fan or nūm-fan or nūm-fan nūm-len s. vituperation reproach; aversion, repugnance, antipathy, rancour, enmity, tam-rūn tam-bōn li gān nūm-fan nūm-len fop-śo if you threaten to prosecute him, you will inspire aversion.

fap 1. fap-pā fap-pā 1. good, mealy, said of buk mealy yams; 2. also fap-pā fōp-pā noise of eating, fo zo fap-pā fap-pā fyek the bird munching corn ejects the husk, kū-lōk zo fap-pā fap-pā fyek the rat id.
tā-fāp s. the mouth Tbr. tā-fāp tot vb. to grin, to laugh Tbr.

(tāp 2.) tā-fāp s. mildew in grain, so tā-

fāp; tā-fāp bik s. an insect, species of cicada.

fām 1. vb. to eat hastily, to gobble, fam-

bo s. a gobbler; tūr-fām-mo s. Tbr. rice. — fyam, fyam fyam quickly, nimble-

fingered, chiefly applied when eating zo; fyam fyam zōm-bo s. a sharp practicioner

at eating.

fām 2, fam-bo i. q. fū-fa-lā see fa. —

fam kūñ s. name of tree, the spec. of

Phoenix, fam pōt the fruit (edible) cf.

f. k.; — fam-tet kūñ s. a spec. of Phoenix

M. acc. Wtt. M. 22. S. 1911 phamlet

Macilus odoratissimus acc. L. 470 Litsaea


Eugenia formosa.

far 1. i. q. fār.

far far i. q. fōr fōr.

far 1., a-far s. price, value of labour

portion to produce given to assistant; —

fam far the price of a thing; āyok far

the value of work (wages); a-far sā-tet

gō what did you pay? a-far sak-chīn-nūn

mā-tak-ne invaluable; a-far bi vb. to give

portion to assistant; hīk-sā a-far-nūn the

price obtained by selling fowls.

far, fū-far adj. concave, see under-a-mlem.

fal i. q. fāl q. v.

ff 1. vb. n. to be scratched as from nail,

pin etc., jū-nūn fi-nōn to be scratched by

thorns; 2. s. old fragment, rag, remnant,
a-fi id.; tā-lu fi a remnant of a mat.

ff 2. s. a species fish.

ff 3. s. 1. direction; adv. i. q. fi-ka to-

wards, a-fi in this direction, o-fi in that
d., pe-fi thither, there; fi sū-mūt in the

direction the wind blows, hence s. a favourable breeze, prosperous wind P.; so yāt

fi the direction the rain is falling; nōn-

so fi the direction in which one has to

go; hō sā fi nōn fi in whatever direction

thou mayst go. — 2. time, season, sā-tet

fi how long a time, āyek fi harvest-time;

so myān fi zuk-śo I shall do it during

the approach of the raining weather.

ff 4 (ger. fi-m, caus. fi-t, fyi-t) to be

stinking, formidable, terrible, poisonous,

noxious, fatal, mortal, e. c. o-re pā-rok fi

bam that bamboo-shoot is poisonous; fi

ri-nōm see fim ri-nōm; awe-inspiring,

frightful, awful, fi nōm to feel present-

ment of death, to stand agast, to be seized

with a nervous creeping or horror betok-

ening the death of some friend mā-ru

mak-śo-ba fi fi nōm when a man is going
to die he feels a presentment. — s. the

breath or spirit of death, fi-nūn tūk vb.

to be overshadowed by the spirit of death;

fi mūn s. the breath of death, the demon

of death see ji fi; — in s. of darkness

so fi dark; — fi fi adjly. horrific, fi-bo id.,

(fī-)fā-lā-bo id., fi-fi-lā-sā sā-gōr an appall-

ing precipice; fi-fi li vb. to be inspired

with dread or awe, to feel presentment

of death.

fīm, a-fīm adj. stinking, poisonous,

deadly, terrible, formidable, so unā fim rā

nōn the terror of the storm has subsided;

fim ri-nōm s. an oppressive smell, a no-

xious exhalation, a mephitic vapour, a

stink.

fit vb. t. or caus. to eject anything bad,

pīt fit to eject a pediment on another per-

son; to deposit eggs applied to pā-roā;

to spit as cat a-lyū fit; — vb. n. to be

infected by smell a-ri fit; met. to be il-

legitimate (child), kroā-bo-nūn fit to the

illegitimate offspring of a great man; a-

kūp fit an illegitimate child, base-born,

bastard; also of gold or silver in s. of

plating, gilding, spurious, false jer fit,

kōm fit-fit-bo adj. false, spurious etc.

fīk 1. vb. t. to tear as cloth dūm fīk,

paper, also as boar with tusk mōn-tsi vik-

nūn fīk to split, to lacerate, to cry with

a sharp hissing sound, to make a tearing

noise, as cat when angry, to spit sā-či fīk

the thar utters his cry; a-lyū fīk the cat

spits.

fīk 2, fīk-lā adv.: close but not to touch,

lightly brushing, dyu fīk-lā di or nōn

the bullet whisked by; a-ri fīk-lā nōm

a light pleasant smell i. q. a-ri dā-lā lōm.
ffk—fü̦ñ-nüm

ffk s. time, season i. q. fi 2.

ffh cfr. T. më̂n vb. n. to be clear as water or sky; — a-fiñ 1. adj. clear, transparent, a-fiñ ūan to become clear; 2. blue. — fiñ-ň̂a fiñ-nā 1. clear, lucid, 2. blue, 3. fair, beautiful, comely (as woman). — redupl. fûn-fiñ-bo adj., fiñ-fiñ-ľa adv. blue.

ffî—fo (“fiñ” its call) s. the red-eared bay-woodpecker Venilia pyrrhotis, M. Je. 291, acc. W. fi-ing Blythipicus pyrrhotis; fiñ—fo myât (the woodpecker) to cry persistently by which cry monkeys are said to be attracted.

ft see fi.

ff or fyï̂t, fyï̂t-tâ fyï̂t-tâ switching (noise) fyï̂t-tâ fyï̂t-tâ bûk to switch.

ff or fyït s. a contrivance for catching fish no-fyiñ; fyï̂t fo s. the ribs (teeth) of the fyï̂t-trap.

fîm see fi.

fî 1. for fyât q. v.; 2. see tük-fîl.

fü̦—reduplic. of fak, fük, fyek etc. fük-fük-ľa or fâ-fük-ľa dirty, bad complexioned.

fü̦—reduplic. of fiñ, van, vân etc.

fûn, a-fûn s. a corpse; also fûn fûn, a-fûn lap vb. to bury a corpse, a-fûn luk vb. to exhume, a-fûn luk tek vb. to rebury, a-fûn tük-fîl s. a species of ant. a-fûn fan vb. to burn a corpse; a-fûn rán vb. to sit on watch over a corpse; a-fûn zuk vb. to put on the shroud; a-fûn tek vb. to perform funeral ceremonies; a-fûn tek-lû s. sepeliundi modus J. fûn ziñ da nyï̂ to lie like a corpse; fûn so-bo s. funeral bearers P.; fûn so-sâ lyañ s. burrying ground, cemetery; fûn prók s. a shroud, fûn prók-ka ka-den or fûn prók-sâ dumid P.

fü̦t, a-füt s. a handle, the shaft of spear; a-füt nyîm-bo having a handle, having foundation, purchase, power; a-füt mân-nyîm-ň̂m-bo false, unfounded; ban fut s. a knife-handle; — tük-füt s. 1. a handle as of knife etc., 2. a small pestle.

fü̦n vb. n. to be isolated i. q. tâ q. v.

fü̦—redupl. of van etc. q. v.

fü̦n-nüm s. an enemy (Old Lepcha) now: pûn-jîm s. an enemy (see jîm), fûn-nüm fûn-zôm.

fü̦m—(fut) tâ-fut

fü̦m i. q. fâm q. v.

fûr 1. vb. to hasten one’s self; to be assiduous, to be sedulous, to stick to a work, to be indefatigable. — fûr-bo adj. persistent, s. a person obstinately resol ved on a thing. — fûr-râ fûr-râ 1. zealously 2. quickly as bird’s flying fûr-râ fûr-râ ūyok zuk vb. to work persistently.

— fûr-lát s. 1. alacrity, zeal, energy, 2. assiduity, industry, laboriousness, drudgery, indefatigability. — tâ-fûr s. diligence, adj. plodding, mi tâ-fûr one who sticks beside the fire, nyât tâ-fûr one who sticks to his work in the field.

fûr 2. fâ-fûr-lâ flattering as thin dress by wind.

fûl i. q. fâl vb. n. to fall off itself as fruit, horns, button etc.

(fûl) tâ-fûl s. a tube, a piece of bamboo for blowing the fire with or for passing a string thro’ and leading a dog to prevent its biting.

fü̦l—reduplic. see fûl-lâ fyej-la i. q. fâl-lâ fyej-lâ see under fyej, fyeî.

fu 1., fûm early morning sôn fum, fu-lâ adv. early, soon, in a few days, shortly applied to the past, as well as future; nam fu-lâ-ka in a few years; tâ-so fu-lâ tî (he) arrived short time ago; fu-lâ di-šô will come soon.

fu 2. vb. t. to cut the roots of deep growing plants as arum-spec. to prevent the bulb growing low, buk-fu see rük-sîl. — fum, a-fûm s. the root or bulb of potatoes near the surface, a cut root to prevent deep growing, buk fum a yam so cut.

fu 3. adj. ferruginous, reddish (as water tinctured with iron) uñ fu muddy brown, fu a-ri a f. taste.

(fût), reduplic. fût-tâ fut-tâ adv. with briskness, f.-tâ f.-tâ ūyok mat vb. to stimulate, urge on work.

(fut) tâ-fut 1. s. seminal discharge with odour, 2. the gland of musk-deer, hog, etc.; t.-f. ri-nôm the smell as of goat,
pig etc.; sá-búr tä-fut ri-nóm the smell of the musk-bag of the musk-deer.

fun vb. t. to make propitiatory vows to evil spirit, to deprecate malignity muń fún; — tám-fun s. things promised in case of recovery of patient etc.

fup, a-fup s. inner skin of grain, inner crust, sheath, pellicle, móń fup the husk of millet, kín-tsoń fup the skin over grains of maize; kòl fup the skin over kernel of walnut; nyor fup the epidermis of ear. — tá-fup s. id. zo tá-fup s. the inner husk of grain.

fun see fu.

fo 1. a bird M. 137. fo yìid T. bya, fo kyok vb. to pick (birds); fo tyúk vb. (bird) to hop; fo týer vb. (b.) to swoop; fo dyáér lám vb. to learn to fly as young bird from mother, fo dyáér nón to fly with difficulty as young b. or wounded bird; fo tsát vb. to alight as birds; — fo hlyón vb. to couple birds.

Comp. fo-kúp s. a young bird; fo-kúp tam-blyák s. a large dark and yellow butterfly; fo-kúp dor s. a spec. of mushroom. — fo-kóp s. the feathers of wing a quill. — fo-góń s. the spur as of cock etc. — fo jäm fo áyik rík i. q. tún nóm fo áyók rík s. a plant. — fo jok a partially fledged bird; — fo tër-grye s. the crop, the craw; — fo ták i. q. fo tôk see tôk; — fo táp s. a snare for catching birds; — fo tô s. a birds egg; — fo tím-fo s. see fá-tim-fo; — fo tyúl s. flock of birds; — fo tét a bird’s settle; — fo di s. small birds, all spec. of small birds; — fo dôp s. a flight or flock of birds; — fo dyú i. q. fo di; — fo pún-ku s. the wing, fo pún-ku dôp vb. to flap wings; — fo pún-ci s. the claw or talon; — fo pek s. a contrivance for catching birds, fo pek sak vb. to set f.-p.; — fo-boń s. a beak of bird; — fo-bom s. a matured female b. M. 27; — fo ma-ló s. a noose for catching birds; — fo mik s. “eye of bird” sores that break out on hands and feet of man, ichthyosis fo mik plá vb. to appear (ichthyosis); — fo myul s. the feathers of b., the plumeage, fo myul ot vb. to moult; — fo tsám s. a congregation of birds; — fo tsám kúń s. a tree or place where birds congregate, fo tsám lyań id.; — fo-tsjuk s. a snare for catching birds; — fo tsoń s. the crest; — fo yón fo i. q. fá-yón fo; — fo ryul fo i. q. fá-r.; — fo lik s. 1. the call or song of b. 2. a snare for b.; — fo lýán a tame bird; — fo lyéi a young fully fledged b.; — fo lýón a young b. able to fly a little but not far; — fo vón s. the roost i. e. lát tám, fo vón nían vb. to roost; — fo vón fo s. see fú-vón fo; — fo vyúr s. a snare for birds; — fo sa s. a path of birds; — fo sop s. bird’s skin, — fo šap s. the nest, fo šap mat-tün-ka ti vb. to be in great distress, to fall into difficulty Tbr. — fo a-lám a b. which can fly. — see ūo-fo, fú.-

fo 2, a-fo s. 1. a tooth of man, a-fo a-dam a human being, a-fo-ka má-ri blyán to have dirty teeth; — fo kral s. a toothpick, fo kral pá-tün s. i.d.; — fo kral-sú král vb. to pick teeth with f. kr.; — fo krom projecting teeth; — fo krót jagged or wide-apart teeth.; — (a-) fo góm s. the back teeth; — (a-) fo grit lá or fá vb. to grind the teeth from anger, pain or in sleep; — a-fo gli s. the roots of teeth; — a-fo jań vb. to be lock-jawed; — fo jań dák lockjaw; — fo jiń-ná jiń-ná mat vb. to grin, to show teeth; — fo sún-jeń-lá exposed teeth; — fo nyít decayed teeth; — a-fo nyít-tün fa vb. to have decayed teeth; — fo nyel s. teeth and gum; — fo bün s. the roots of teeth; — fo bù s. a “tooth-worm” canker in teeth, rotten teeth, (a-) fo bù dák s. tooth-ache, fo bún-nán ta hollow tooth; fo bù tá-lam s. a gum-boil; fo bù rík s. a creeper (root used for filling and soothing pain of hollow tooth); — fo záil s. the foreteeth, incisors; — (a-) fo zóm vb. to clinch teeth together, to bite the lips; — fo tsóp two teeth united; — fo tun s. wisdom-teeth; — a-fo kyek vb. to show the teeth, to grin in anger or otherwise; — fo hryap hollowed tooth; — fo vik s. 1. a tusk
2. an eyeteeth; — a-fo sol a tooth to grow behind another, fo sol s. irregular teeth, one growing before the other; — fo ayit s. tartar in teeth; — a-fo niyuk vb. to change the teeth as children. — See fım vb. to masticate. — 2. taste, flavour, fo yä vb. to know flavour, to have a taste for anything or to desire for anything, fo-yäm-bo s. a taster, an epicure; — 3. a tooth of saw etc., edge of knife, ban fo, teeth of comb hrît fo; the muller in grinding, the upper as weights on yet q. v., liù čak fo the muller, the part of the yet-trap (for fish) that holds down the pri (the stones of it).

fo 3. vb. n. to rave, to speak nonsense, to be delirious, dû dâk-lûn fo to be delirious in fever; jâm-bo zaùn fo to rave like a mad man; mik-krap-ka fo kyûn to talk in sleep; in comp. c. sak: sak fo to be depressed in spirits.

fo bû s. 1. see under fo 2.; 2. name of insect that infects the leaves of Eugenia jambolana, hence sometimes applied to the tree itself, see tük-glûn: fo bû- kuù Wt. E. 419.

fo mok (fo see fo and fâ-) acc. W. R. 208 s. n. of a bird, Carpophaga insignis.

fo vûh acc. W. R. 214 „fo vong” s. n. of a bird Chibia hottentota. See fà-vôn.

fo hryum acc. W. R. 211 „phor-rhyum” s. n. of birds Pomatorhinus schisticeps and Pomatorhinus erythrogenys.


fôk 1. vb. t. to scoop out, to hollow out, to excavate earth; tû-bûk fôk to disembowel; vb. n. to be excoriated or denuded W. 64., tûn-gar fok-nûn the basket has become broken in holes, worn out; — s. a-fok a thing hollowed out, a shell, a crust, a-tî fok s. eggshell; ro-ba fok s. tortoise-shell, see kôl-pôt fok etc.; anything old, worn out, empty, husky suk-nyôm fok a withered leaf, a mere trifle, a nothing, a leaf. scoria, scum, debris pûn-jeû fok scoria, dress: fôk-lut „denuded peak” n.

pr. of a mountain, Phallut W. 64. — pûn-fôk and pur-fôk applied to things that have become scaled from age as tâ-fyêp pûn-fôk an old worn out (gourd-) ladle.

fôk, 2 fôk-kâ fok-kâ adv. soft, yielding; slushing. also fak-kâ fok-kâ grik the slushing sound of water.

fôn vb. t. to cut thro’ in numbers as jungle etc. to clear the way, to cut down (as jungle, crops) ban-nûn muk fôn bû nôn to go cutting one’s way thro’ jungle; pâ-zôk fôn to cut down and clear away jungle; fûin fôn to cut down and disperse enemy.

fop see mút pâ-am fop.

for 1. to ease a weighed down head of grain etc. by cutting the leaves, zo nyût bôl nôn nyak for the rice-field has been beaten down, prune or reap the ears.

for 2, for bân to deprecate the evil effects of múû at different periods of life (ceremony performed at different seasons by múû). — a-for, a-for a-bân s. oppression by evil spirits.

fôk a-lôk s. 1. a step as of ladder. stairs steps, kun (lân) fôk wooden (stone) steps notch in wood etc. to admit of anything resting on it, fôk-lûh hrôn vb. to ascend steps. 2. adj. indented as head, rugged as road, a-tyak fôk an indented head. — fûk-fûk-lâ adv. hollowed, concave.

fôk 2. s. place where game is abundant or a stream where fish is abundant, fôk ram name of a place near the source of the wûn-nyo which was noted for its game and fishing: fôk ram a-tyût poison (for arrows) of Fôkram M.

(fôn 1.) tâ-fôn s. a trough Ex. tû-fôn ûl vb. to scoop a trough.

fôn 2. vb. 1. to be green. 2. adj. abbrev. of fûn-fôn green, fôn hlyûn a green twig on tree; fôn-bo adj. green. — a-fôn adj. green (colour), fresh (smile). — fûn-fôn-bo adj. fûn-fôn-lâ adv. green. — tam fôn s. anything green, vegetables.— pû-fôn bû or pur-fôn bû s. name of green snake.

fôn mun s. n. pr. of evil spirit. an encourager of infidelity. adultery; a-yû lôn gain a-ro zâk-go a-ro lôn gain a-yû-fân mun-
nūn zāk-šō if the wife commit adultery, the husband will be struck by f. m., if the husband, the wife etc.

fōt 1. s. a spec. of leech, fōt-bū id. Hirudo.

fōt 2. vb. t. to unroll, uncoil, bāt fōt to open a packet as string, cloth, paper, čō fōt to open a book, 2. vb. n. to open (as flower) rip fōt to blossom; 3. vb. t. to disclose, to reveal, to divulge, to lay open, riḥ ′ān mā f. to d. a secret.

fōt 3. vb. t. to take a mouthful, to chuck into mouth; — tam fōt s. a slight refresh- ment, a repast, a luncheon, tam fōt lyā to take refreshment.

fōn 1. vb. t. to pull out, to spread out as cotton, ki fōn vb. to pull cotton to pieces, as in cleansing, to render soft.

fōn 2. s. a piece of cloth to cover the privities.

fōm 1. (see fo 2.) vb. t. to masticate, to chew; fōm-nōn-bo chewed masticated; a-fōm adj. chewed.

fōm 2. bad, short see ki-fōm (cotton).

fōm 3. s. a contrivance for killing bears and other large climbing animals, sā-nā fōm a bear-trap.

fōr, a-fōr s. exudation, discharge, 2. sperma genitale viri aut mulieris; kuṇ fōr s. the exudation from a tree, the sap, gum; for ri nōm vb. to have a fusty smell. —

fōr fōr vb. n. 1. to spread, to eat in, applied to a phagedenic discharge as cancer, leprosy, för-rā för-rā advbly., dom dāk-nīn a-māk-ka för-rā för-rā ta-bū-nōn the leprosy breaks out fiercely at intervals. — 2. adjly. sharp, penetrating (as sharp knife), consuming (as fire), tāk-tsā fōr för let sh. p. as a pickaxe, prīt fōr för let sh. p. as a hatchet.

fōl 1. vb. t. to scoop out, to hollow, to mine, to burrow.

fōl 2. for fāl (to shed) q. v.

fōl 3 a-fōl s. the smell or taste of blood fōl ri nōm, mūn fōl raw meat, also applied sometimes to the smell of iron.

fyāk see fyōk.

fyāt a-fyāt s. a father-in-law. fyāt-nyo a mother-in-law.

fyān see fyēn.

fyān, fyān-nā fyān-nā i. q. fān-nā fān- nā q. v.

fyār fyār-rā fyār-rā straight, upright, on plān-ka fyār-rā fyār-rā nōn to sit upright on horseback; fyār-rā fyār-rā fyān to sink directly and deeply into earth, fyār-rā fyār- rā nōn to go very straight as an arrow or bird, fyār-rā fyār-rā lōm to walk upright.

fyār, fyār-rā fyār-rā quivering as arrow etc. when just shot into a target etc., f.-rā f.-rā nān to quiver.

fyār see fyēr.

fyāl vb. n. to be finished, ended, completed, to be matured, fyāl-lā fyēl-lā fyāl to be completely finished, tā-īyū a-kōp fyāl-nōn the woman has arrived at the turn of life when child-bearing ceases; mā-zō fyāl fullgrown; tā-lu fyāl 1. s. the finishing of matting i. e. the border-ending 2. vb. to finish do. — fūl-lā fyēl-lā ended, complete, finished, termination, conclusion, lit. broken off, f.-lā f.-lā gyēk the woman has left off childbearing.

fya 1. in a little while, soon fya tyūt or fya-lā fyt for a little while, fya-lā in a little while, presently, 2. distantly re- lated, slight (relationship) a-gyūt fya i. q. a-gyit kum ti.

fya 2. a-fya s. the root (of a tree) etc., kuṇ fya, a-fya gryōn roots spread out; a-fya mā ok dyān to root up; a-fya tāk or a-fya tsāk lel to take root; fya dot vb. to dig for deep "buk." — a-fya-mo i. q. yum-mo q. v.

fyak 1. applied to ground which has been used for cultivation and allowed to run to jungle: to restore into richness and again become ready for cultivation: to be ripe for cultivation, fyak nōn ground ready for cultivation from lying fallow; 2. ripe či see s. r. či; vb. to become ripe see fyak. — a-fyak adj. fit for culti- vation, said of land in jungle.

fyak fyak-kā long and straight, kuṇ fyak-kā fyak-kā a tree very high and straight, pā-tik fyak-kā fyak-kā a stick long straight and tapering.
fyān vb. 1. to put on a cover as of dish etc., tar-bök fyān to cover a dish, a-fyān fyān to put on cover, fyān tôm-bo covered; 2. to settle, to bring to a final settlement, to terminate, to shut up. — a-fyān s. the cover (of dish, box etc.) a-fyān a-mūt s. the cover and dish, a-fyān a-láp s. the cover and saucer. — fyak-fyān the top of skull. — tür-fyān adj. tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed, quiet, happy, serene, lyań tür-fyān an undisturbed place where there is no cultivation, bam lyań tür-fyān an abode of peace and plenty.

fyam 1. a-fyam s. a hump (as in neck of ox), bīk fyam a bullock’s hump; lüm-dān on fyam a camel’s hump.

fyam 2. see fam.

fy, fyik, fyit see under f, fık, fit (fi) etc.

fyū s. a vessel for cooking, fyū tāl vb. to take pot off fire; fyū tyāk a small vessel; fyū dal s. the rim of a vessel, fyū hoń a cracked or broken vessel, fyū kāp s. a pipkin, muiń a-flük-nūn a-fyak-re tün-līn fyū zōń-ka täk-tok pā-hīp zōń gūm-o there are some pretas which have heads like a very large earthen pot and necks like unto the marwā-pipe P. — a-fyū in comp. fyū s. the cell in honey-comb wōt fyū cells of honey; any depression tūk-nyōm fyū the hollow on each side of nose; a-fyū zok mā-lūm-ne denotes that a person cannot manage something. — fyū-nyim-bo adj. cellular, having cavities.

fyūk, fāk-ka fyūk-ka see under fyuk.

fyūt incorr. for fyit, fit see fi.

fyūp vb. t. to join together, as boards, to connect together an-tō fyūp to join boards together, īyok fyūp-nōn the work is completed.

fyūm 1. see fim under fi.

fyūm 2.: pūr-fyūm and sā-fyūm s. a gentle breeze, a zephyr, sā-fyūm dal-li yo-śen when you feet the fanning of zephyr.

fyuk 1. vb. n. to whirl as arrow, ball, fyuk-lā di vb. to come whizzing along, fyuk fyuk whirling round, fyuk fyuk mat vb. to whirl; — redup. fōk-ki fōk-ki or fūk-kā fyūk-kā di to come whizzingly as bullet. — tük-fyuk or tūn-fyuk 1. s. any whirling thing, a whirling rattle as child’s plaything.

(fyuk) 2 tük-fyuk or tūn-fyuk 2. a scoop, a shovel-scoop, tük-fyuk-sā ok vb. to take up with sc., fam-błyāk t.-fyuk s. a butterfly-net.

fyūn, a-fyūn s. 1. the shaft, the column as of arrow, pillar etc. tson fyūn, ka-vo fyūn. 2. n. of a small kind of bamboo Hooker I. 332 po fyūn used in making arrows, combs etc. — fyūn gri u. of a house near Pemiongbhi, named from the abundance of the fyūn bamboo growing there, built by one of the kings of Sikkim; fyūn gri kā-jāń a spec. of the kā-jāń.

fyur vb. t. to enclose as leaf for holding water, lōp fyur a cup formed of a leaf, see hyur.

fyul vb. t. to take off as things hanging on hook, ban fyul to unfasten ban from belt; tūn-gryam fyul to unhook hanging bird’s cage; to take off necklace: lyak fyul, jër fyul; go fyul to take off saddle; to lift up and take off, to stir up rice zo fyul etc. so as to cause what was at bottom to be at top; met. to stir up, to revise forgotten subjects rin fyul, to resuscitate old grievances or wrongs etc., to incite to revenge; to be agitated: fyul fyul s. a thorough stirring agitation, disturbance, commotion, turbulence, perturbation, lyań tā-lyań fyul fyul ya nōń the earth and heavens to be swallowed up in one universal convulsion. — fyul dāk s. convulsive gorgitations.

fyek vb. t. to husk, to shell as birds, when eating grain kā-lōk fyek zo (rat) to husk and eat. — fūk-fyek-lā hollowed out, worn by friction, fūk-fyek-lā nūn vb. to become so. — tā-fyek s. the husk of grain, chaff.

fyen 1. fyen bu s. a spec. of hornet.

fyen 2. a-fyen s. the smell of fermented liquor, chi, fyei-sā ri-nōm; hū-sā a-sōm šo-ba či fyei ri nōm when he exhales his breath there is a smell of spirit. — num-
fyen-mo or núm-fyen-mo núm dyù i. q. či Tbr.; núm-fyen-mo a contrivance for catching fish.

fyet 1. vb. t. to cut in a chopping manner as with axe or sword, lóm fyet to cut a way thro' jungle, kuči fyetto hew a tree, ban-sa fyet to strike with ban. — 2. s. a cut fyet to-wū-sā a-li the mark of wound, ban klóp, fyet bū-sā tyōt vb. to bear the scar of a wound.

(fyet) 2. pūn-fyet, pūn-fyet s. 1. compressed form, li pūn-fyet a narrow, compressed house, a. h. with two sloping roofs; 2. s. tongs, pincers p. mi pūn-fyet firepliars; pūn-fyet sā-duck s. Saturday.

*fyet 3. T. byed? (to cause, to make), mān-tān fyet to keep countenance; pa kрак fyet to make compensation.

fyen and fyān s. an enemy, a foeam, a rival, jūm zói fyen rivals, fyen-ka (dīn) nōu vb. to go against the enemy, fyen-ku tūšt vb. to fall into hands of enemy, fyen-nūn tūk vāt vb. to be surrounded and overpowered by e.; fyen-nūn plyot vb. to be plundered by e.; fyen kūk vb. to call to arms, T. lǐns’dëbs-pa P.; fyen dyū vb. to fight with enemy, to go to war, fyen dyūt s. war, battle; fyen mat vb. to war against, to take up arms; — fyen mūi s. an enemy, a foe, a ruffian, a villain, a scoundrel, fyen-mūi lōm s. a dangerous road, fyen-mūi lōm ve zān-ka tī to fall into a harrassing difficulty. — fyen lōm s. hostility, enmity, fyen lōm mat vb. to declare hostilities; — a warrior, a soldier, fyen pūn s. an army, fyen hlyam vb. to muster together troops, fyen rık or fyen cik rık id. — war, hostility, enmity fyen-sā hrími i. q. mak hrími. — tūk-fyoten s. a robber, a bandit, murderer J.

(fyep) tā-fyep s. a spec. of gourd Cucurbita lagenaria, smaller than pūm-zo, used as ladle, hence a ladle kuči tā-fyep a wooden ladle.

fyer 1. vb. t. 1. (caus. of fāl?) to shed, to pluck, as feathers, to cause to fall off as members of body. n. to fall off. fyer dyān vb. id.; tak-nyōm pūn-ku fyer dyān the legs of the grasshopper fall off; dom-dāk bo a-kā a-dyān fyer dyān the hands and feet of the leper fall off; — fyer byi to pull off. 2. to pare nails pūn-či fyer.

fyer 2. vb. t. to fix as pin into cloth or to join cloth together dūm yāt-nūn fyet.

fyel 1. see fyul 2 s. a-fyet the finishing of a basket or mat; a fringe.

fyok see fyuk.

fyōn, a-fyōn adj. one's own, special, peculiar, bo-(mo-) fyōn father's (mother's) side.

fyop (see fyup, hyop) alongside to fyop-lūn to vb. to place alongside of.

fyol see fyul.

fyōk vb. n. to be transverse, to be across one over another, as roads, and applied also to bullets, arrows etc., to be athwart, fyōk-lūn da to lie one across another (as fallen trees), to pass transversely across (as roads), dyū fyo-jōk-lūn du bullet to come in numberless transverse flights; — fā-fyōk kā 1. crosswise, transverse, 2. slovenly, f. f.-lā zuk to work slovenly. — a-fyōk adj. crossed, a-fyōk kuū s. a cross J. — kā-fyōk s. 1. crossed arms, 2. a species of fern. — pū-fyōk, pūr-fyōk and pūl-fyōk crosslegged, pūr-fyōk-ka nān to sit crosslegged, as ascetics.

fyōn 1. vb. n. to be over the surface, to be superficial, to skin, to pass over the surface, nyen fyōn to skin milk, nyen fyōn-tōm-bo skin milk; fyōn dyān vb. to skin and fling away, Thr.: to kill, to destroy. — fyōn-nūn-re s. the skimmings, the skim. — 2. s. the surface; hence the whole, the universe, the people, adjly. the people's, appertaining to the family-side, bo fyōn s. the family appertaining to the father, mo fyōn the ditto on mother's side. fyōn fyōn vb. to screen, to save, to protect, said by boū tiū M.

fyōt (see frōt) vb.t. to sprinkle, to scatter, to diffuse, to disseminate, uń (-sū) fyōt to sprinkle water, vi (-sō) fyōt sprinkling of blood, fyōt hryōn sprinkled; met. a-yōm ze-šāp fyōt to disseminate knowledge and wisdom; vb. n. to fly out and fall about
as blood from wound, to fly forth, to explode, to detonate. — fyót-tá fyót-tá i.q. frót-tá frót-tá. 1. falling out by grains as rice, flour from bag with hole, sprinkling, scattering 2. bursting forth, exploding etc. fyót-tá fyót-tá glo or luń the falling out by grains.

fyón, 1. fyón-ná fyón-ná in great numbers, in succession, successively; fyón-ná fyón-ná-lát vb. to come in great numbers, in succession; kuń fyón-ná fyón-ná ček vb. to cut down trees one after another. fun-ná fyón-ná or fun-fyon-lá i.q. fyón-ná fyón-ná.

(fyón 2.) tük-fyón adj. horizontal in opp. to ruń-gan (q. v.), parallel with, means also straight, flat, level, tā-ińy-sāń dūm tük-fyón luń dyām, tā-grī ruń-gan ruń dyām females dress with the flowered lines of their dress worn horizontally, males dress with the lines worn vertically; lōn tük-fyón 1. a parallel road, 2. a horizontal road; ruń tük-fyón 1. straight-forward language, 2. an analogous subject.

fyǒp i.q. fyót; fāt fyōp-re nam mat vb. to resemble the sprinkling of earth.

fyóm vb. to devour, to gobble food with mouth and nose, as pigs, dogs etc. fyöm-luń zo vb. to eat greedily, to devour food or fyón-má fyón-má zo, applied also sarcastically to persons eating greedily; fyöm-luń zōm-bo 1. an animal that devours its food; 2. a glutton. See fum, fyam.

fyór 1. s. a mark or stick set up to warn people that there is a wild-beast trap: tań fyór taák vb. to set up a sign for ditto; also to warn people that smallpox is in a village: dák fyór, also when ground has been taken for cultivation: nyōt, fyōr; luń fyōr a landmark, luń fyōr taák vb. to set up a landmark.

fyór 2. s. the blubber, nó fyór.

fyól 1., fyól-li ū fyól-li swarming, alive with, šāk vyān fyól-li fyól-li ści swarming with lice and maggots.

(fyól 2.) tük-fyól s. a burnt dead coal see sür-vo.

frā 1. see fāl vb. to fall off (in leprosy), dom-nūn frā.

frā 2. vb. t. 1., to assign, to portion out, to distribute, to portion out, to allot, ȳyok do do frā byi vb. to portion out to each his work, riń frā-luń kλon vb. to send news in every direction. — 2. to dock bulbous root of yam to prevent its growing deep.

frāk, frāk-ká or frāk-ká frāk-ká mixing, confusedly, frāk-ká frāk-ká too vb. to bubble and boil up, frāk-ká frāk-ká li vb. to speak all at once, many at a time; frāk-ká frāk-ká tyū vb. to flutter as heart from fear; frāk-ká frāk-ká óp vb. to fire constantly.

frān, frān nyōm see fren.

frām 1., a-frām s. n. of an ornament, a necklace worn by females.

frām 2. vb. n. to be anxious with fear, to be in dread, to tremble, muk-śāń frām bām to be anxious lest he should die: — frām-lát s. apprehension, anxiety, fear, trepidation, timidity, agitation. — a-frām s. id., a-frām má-n-yōm-ne without anxiety.

fra vb. t. 1. to catch at, to seize at, to snap at, kā-ju fra-luń teuk (a dog) to snap at, fra tseem vb. to catch; — 2. to remember, to call to mind, to bring to mind.

frak, frāk-ká frāk-ká drop by drop.

frān 1. vb. n. 1. to become firm, chiefly applied to children when acquiring strength to walk a-kūp frān; frān-lá adv. firmly, frān-lá lōm vb. to walk firmly, firm on legs; 2. to obtain force, vigour, energy, elasticity, frān kō vb. to brace nerves, to fortify, to invigorate; to try, to submit to trial, to prove strength, to twang bowstring to see if sufficiently tight, sā-śi frān to test strength of bow.

frān 2., frān-ná i. q. fān-nā, sā-śi frān-ná ści vb. to see light thro’ anything i.q. sā-śi fān-ná ści.

fran see under núm, núm-fran-bo s. eldest son, also eldest brother.

fram vb. t. to jump and seize as fish, fram hrōn to jump up to seize anything, as fishes no-pān fram hrōn the fishes leap.
fram 2. redupl. frum fram eruption on body, mā-zū frum fram plā to have eruption on body.

fral vb. n. to be very dry and brittle, fral-lān gal vb. to break thro' dryness; zo fral nōn the rice is much broken from drying etc.

*fr T. bre s. a measure for corn of about 8 tā-pā's; fri tīk-bo i. q. sā-ryōk Tbr.: a tigercat, litly. the one who had to pay its measure of (food-) corn to the tiger (Old L. legend); — fri a-boān kā-ta li vb. to be all agreeable to the measure, to agree, to be of one accord or sentiment. tuū-fri 1. i. q. fri 2. tuū-fri bik s. one of the wasp-spec.

frīk contr. frī. fū-ryūk q. v.

frū-frū coming with spasmodic, convulsive or intermittent drops or streams, issuing at intervals (constantly) mik grūi frū frū šor vb. to have a running of rheum from eyes; jīt frū frū šor vb. to make water (ejaculation) with convulsive jerks as when in pain; vi frū frū zōk vb. to bleed with compulsive or intermittent quakes.

frū fru swelled as bud, bursting with fullness (as ear of corn) zo fru fru bam.

frūn, frum, frul see frō-.

frek s. an eruption on feet, frek-bū s. a small worm, which is said to produce itching eruption on the feet. frek-bū jak s. the disease produced by f.-bū.

fret frit-tā, fret-tā i. q. jīyet-tā jīyet-tā q. v.

fren and frān s. a boil, an ulcer, fren myān nōn the boil has suppurred, has become ripe; fren-sā tūk-sūp s. the pus; fren-sā tūk-sūp plā (the pus) to burst out frān-nyōm id. q. fren e. c. tsū-bo-pān M. dūn-ka dūn mā-nū-ne šu gō yo gān frān nyōm ve tsū-bo-sān sā mā-zūr-mo gūn-nūn- sā mā-zū-ka plā the magicians could not stand before M. because of the boils; for the boil was upon the magicians and upon all the Egyptians Ex.

frok 1., frök frok fluttering, palpitating, frök frök tyū vb. to flutter as heart from pain, to palpitate.

frok 2. frāk-kā frök-kā adv. gradually, one after another, frāk-kā frök-kā lāt vb. to shoot out as young ears of corn.

froń s. inflammation froń dāk, a-bu froń dāk i. of the lungs; (mō) froń nōn (sore) vb. to inflame.

froń vb. t. to cut thro' horizontally.

from 1. adjly. united in numbers; 2. vb. t. to set upon, to assail in numbers, used in an unpleasant sense, to crowd upon, to set upon, to take by storm, to board, to make an irruption, to lay seize, to beleaguer, to be superior in numbers or power; k'am-šū mat ba from to overpower in a litigation; from nāk to crowd (round) to see.

frol vb. t. to cut thro' many bamboos with one stroke opp. klā q. v.

frök, pā-frök-lā, fa-frök-lā, fāk-frök-lā thin lines or layers of division, lī fā-frök-lā čap vb. to thatch house by layers.

frök-bū, s. a spec. of grub.

frōh, frōn vb. to count, to number, to calculate, a-frōn frōn (-bam) vb. to count up numbers; tsū (kyōp) frōn vb. to calculate accounts, a-bān-nūn tal-li frōn vb. to count upwards as from 1 to 10, a-yāk- nūn māl-lā frōn to count backwards as from 10 to 1; — to tell, to relate, to show, to report, to describe, to register, to delineate, to sketch, to frōn to make records, to register, mōn frōn to describe dream; — frōn-bo s. a calculator, a regi- strar, a recorder, a narrator, a commentator. — frōn past of frōn; frōn-lā mat vb. to point out, to typify; — nam frōn fo „one that indicates the seasons” s. a bird of passage. — a-frōn s. a number, fixed, stated calculation, appointed time, sā-iyak a-frōn-ka on a stated day; kā-yu-sā a- frōn-ka according to our calculation; a- frōn čō (nyō) an even (odd) number. — frōn kōn: a-fyak frōn kōn s. a census. — lam frōn s. a number, numeral figures, calculations, accounts, indication.

frōt vb. to dribble, to fall drop by drop, i. q. sōt krōt q. v.; frōt-tā frōt-tā or frōt- tā frōt-tā dropping, in drops, (so) frōt-tā
frót-tá yū (rain) to fall in large drops; frót-tá frót-tá tap vb. to dribble as water held in hand; frót-tá frót-tá zók or láu vb. to fall in drops. — suk-frót dribbling, dropping. — tük-frót or tün-frót s. a few heavy drops here and there, a sprinkling of a few spots as in small-pox; so tǖk-frót yū a few heavy drops of rain to fall; rūm dū dāk-kā tük-kā tak-kā tün-frót plā a few single spots only to make their appearance in small-pox.

frón see frón.

fróm see frám: li fróm s. a watch-tower, a watch-house.

fryök vb. 1. to pass right thro’ as bullet, arrow tsōn fryök-lá plā; 2. to be disengaged, to be at leisure, to be free from business. — fryök-kūn s. leisure; fryök-bo s. one unimployed. — hō a-lo mat nān-šān fryök-šān-ā have you nothing else to do than to sit here.

fryök, a-fryök s. spare, surplus.

fli-reduplic. of roots beginning with hli, fli-hlet slippery.

fli vb. to describe the symptoms of illness, see dū, to moan, to groan dūk fli to be in difficulty.

flak vb. t. to scrape, gnaw or cut flesh of bones.

flá vb. t. to sow every side of a hill flák zo, nyōt flák.

flák, flák-kā, flák-kā applied to the moving of fish under a stone, when a hand is put under to catch them.

(fla): flut-tā flål-tā bad, said of pā-li (1).

flak vb. t. to cut off branches or leaves of tree, — vb. n. to be blown off by wind.

flat vb. t. to wash the head. See fet.

flat vb. n. to be very hot, flat-tā, flat-tā very hot, so-ūl flat-tā flat-tā to perspire greatly, flat-tā flat-tā gal to be rotten.

flī 1, flī-m vb. n. to be in vigour, go kū fī gān ůyok zuk-sō if I am able, I will do it. — a-flim s. power, might; adj. potent, a-myam a-flim mat to be in vigour.

flī 2, flī-m vb. t. to divide, to separate as persons or things also affections of the heart, tā-lyā dā-sā un-pān flī-nōn the waters were divided Ex.; (hū-nīn) lāk-kūp-pān flī-liān (he) did separate the lambs G. sam mat flī to divide into three; a-lūt flī to alienate. — flīm s. separation. — pā-flī-li adv. separately.

flīk (see flī 2.) 1. (apart, aside) sū-flīk-lā adv. apart kūm-bltk sū-flīk-lā to vb. to place apart, aside. — 2. cracked, split as wood, bamboo, rock. — a-flīk adj. some (persons or things) a-flīk — a-flīk the one — the other T. gčig — gčig; a-flīk-nūn un-nō-lūn un tān-sān nōdyt-ien-lā mak-šō-yam-o another satva’s tantalized through thirst, whenever they attempt to drink water, must expire from being burnt in an abyss of fire P.

flīn, flīn vb. to turn aside as face; also to shy as a horse; — sū-flīn s. separation, adj. apart, sū-flīn-lā mat vb. to separate, to place apart, sū-flīn-lā mat mā-tā-ne not to be able to separate as friends.

flīt vb. n. to slip down, to slide down as from tree. See flut.

(fū) sū-flū sū-flā adv. here and there.

flūk vb. t. to shave trees etc., to smooth down wood roughly; — fūk-fūk-kā shaved down; needy, bare; blunt as knife; mā-rō fūk-fūk-bo s. a very poor man.

flūt vb. t. to let fall flūt gyet; flūt-tā flūt-tā hlet to be very slippery.

flūn vb. t. to slide down a tree kūn flūn yū.

flū vb. 1. to get free sā-tān-nūn flū to get free from tiger. 2. adj. highbranching.

flut vb. n. to slip from, flut ēm ůyāt vb. t. to let slip, to let go kūn flūt-lān glo to fall from tree, on-nīn flūt glo to fall from horse. — caus. flyut to let slip, to cause to slip away.

(flut) flat-tā flat-tā advly. fidgetting, flat-tā flat-tā nōn to go fidgetting about.

flek 1. vb. 1. to overcome, 2. to lose. a-flek a-hlam s. a defeat.

flek 2. a-flek s. 1. pulse or split peas. 2. anything broken into small pieces. 3. a splinter of rock.

flēn vb. t. to stretch out leg or hand.
flet vb. t. to wash face; to be covered with blood.

flot vb. to cast off as clothes, snake skin etc.

flot, flöt-tá flöt-tá not well cooked, work not well executed, language not well expressed, a-zóm f. f.; viū f. f. li sak-čin-ka sø-re hón-bo re li; flöt-tá flöt-tá-sá má-ró a restless flighty sort of person, ōyok flöt-tá flöt-tá zuk work hastily and superficially done. See flut.

flök vb.t. to hew square, to cut smoothly, kuń pi flök to peel or bark a tree.

flök vb. n. to be splintered as tree by lightening or to be cut in splinters or lengthways as tree after being cut down; to be grazed so that the blood comes, a-mlem flök the face is grazed.

flón 1 vb. n. to be slightly grazed so that blood does not come.

flón 2. a-flón adj. coarse (as flour), flún-flón-ná coarse as flour, clumsy, rough as workmanship, slovenly.

flót vb. t. to braid or plait hair. — a-flót s. a braid of hair, a twist or epaulette on shoulder; adj. bad (said of cane).

flón vb. n. to be powdered? M.

flyā i. q. plyā q. v.

flyān vb. t. to frighten, flyān nyón vb. t. to frighten away.

flyāt and flyōt 1. vb. t. to relax, to loosen as snare, trap or anything with a spring du flyōt to close umbrella, to slacken as bow; vb. n. to open out as hedgehog; porcupine, flyōt hrón zák to spring back as bush into one's face; — 2. vb. n. to turn aside, to turn in, go ọ-lān flyēt-lūn te-t-mo a-tīm a-re ŋāk-ō I will now turn aside, and see this great sight Ex. ọ-y. mūn hi ŋāk-śān-ka flyēt yān śi-wūn-sā when the lord saw that he turned aside to see. Ex. — 3. vb. n. to be passed, said of time or things as on road, li flyōt the house is passed; nam flyōt the year is passed. — 4. vb. t. to put to flight enemy.

flyān vb. t. to unhook i. e. to take off a thing hanging on hook, flyān bū nōn to take off hook and carry away.

flyak vb. t. to strip or cut off leaves and twigs off a switch or branch while in the hand.

flyāh vb. n. to escape from, as from snare, sūn-hi flyāi.

flyūn, flyān-ńā flyūn-ńā reeling, staggering, as a drunken man.

flyēn vb. t. to share, to divide a portion.

flyōn vb. n. to fly away, to be published, to be spread as news.

flyot vb. n. to run off, to slip see lyot.

flyōn 1. crooked?

flyōn 2. vb. t. flyōn nyón to put to flight as enemy, birds, beasts etc.

flyōt see flyāt.

flyōn vb. t. to take off (as saddle etc.), to cast skin (as snake).

bā the sixteenth letter of the L. alphabet T. ṭ (ʁ); it is pronounced as the English B.

bā a verbal particle, expresses the same as pu (doubt or uncertainty) as so yū bā mā-yi-ne bā po mā-yā-ne whether it will rain or not I do not know.

*bā T. 'bol s. a carpet, a coverlet, bāka nān to sit on a carpet; bā nān or bā den s. a cushion, bā čūn a small carpet, a rug, bā láp vb. to spread carpet, bā rāt vb. to take up carpet.

bā, bā, bā-t to be abundant. — I. bā, bā 1. vb. n. to be abundant, numerous, bā bam it is abundant; to be good, mealy (said of potatoes) būk bā a good potatoe.

— 2. s. magnification, commendation, admiration, respect, estimation, dignity, bā kyōp vb. to respect, to honour, ignorant L.'s understand this to mean more to
bák kúp—bák, tá-bák
show respect by presenting gifts; bák mat vb. to magnify, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to honour, it is sometimes used met. for „death” especially when speaking to children, thus: Child: kú-sú a-mo só-bí nyí where is my mother? Answ.: a-do a-mo bák mat-nón-ne your mother has become glorified (i.e. is dead). — reduplic. bá bá or bá bá s. abundance; bá bá ší ší s. abundance; plenty, copiousness, profusion, bá bá ší ší nyí there is abundance, so ůyek tu-tsát-ka a-zóm bá bá ší ší nyí at harvest-time food is abundant.

Der. bám-bo, a-bám adj. good, mealy (said of potatoes). — pà-bá much, abundant, pà-bá sá-sí id., pà-bá-lá adv. abundantly, very much, pà-bá sá-sí-lá zo (ťáň) to eat (drink) abundantly, to feast.

II. bát 1. vb. to be produced, magnified, multiplied; to increase, to swell (as rice in boiling); bát-bo, bát-ydám-bo adj. productive, tá-ňyu a-kúp (a-ýyap) bát (-yám) -bo a fruitful woman, productive of many children; a-lí a-gyap bát-bo güm seed is very productive, multiplies itself greatly; bát-yá it swells greatly or it increases greatly, dû-nûn bát má-kón-ne by sickness their increase is prevented; bát buň-ná to multiply, to increase, a-do bát buň-ná may you prosper; a-gyap bát buň-nón it is now increased unto a multitude G. — 2. s. increase, magnificence, merit, worth, property, development.

bá kúp s. the diacritical mark forming the final letter p (ˇ).

bá-luk see bû-luk.

bák vb. t. to weed, šíň bák to weed a garden.

bák, tá-bák (cfr. Mikir pok, āo Nagá tapok) s. stomach, belly, tá-bák a-tí i. q. pûn-brón-lá large belly, tá-bák kót nón to have one’s belly stuffed; tá-bák čáň vb. to have severe stomach-ache; tá-bák dù dák 1. s. dysentery 2. vb. to have dysentery: tá-bák hár- râ hár- râ nyón to long for food; tá-bák šà 1. vb. to have looseness of bowels, 2. diarrhoea; tá-bák án vb. to swell as stomach of corpse; — appetite, tá-bák lýót vb. not to restrain one’s appetite, to gormandize, tá-bák hryûm čák vb. t. to keep a strict diet; — also in sense of mind mû-ró tá-bák-ka súih-hyó vûn ryu vb to be large-bellied, also -minded, mû-ró tá-bák ryum dok-lá mû-sû-ne to be small bellied, also little-minded, tá-bák tim-bo large-minded, magnificent; — the womb see kyun nok (or nuk) kúp-tor, a-mo tá-bák-ka bam-nyí- ba while yet in womb of mother; — signifies greatness t. b.-mo, uň-dá ti-mo tá-bák-mo-sá a-pin (will go) across the vast ocean.

bák šók „to dissect the stomach” to analyze, to scrutinize, to sift, to catechise, to resolve, to discriminate, a-ryum a-ján bák šók-lún fí to discriminate and separate the good from the bad.

Comp. bák-ka, bák-kó (T. dkar) adj. white-stomached (as the st. of black-haired pige; — bák-ku; tá-bák ku s. the navel; — tá-bák dák s. stomach-ache; — bák-dyol, tá-bák dyol adj. large bellied, applied chiefly to children on bák-dyol, s. the young of bees, wasps etc., before they get their stings: eaten by L.’s tá-lyam b. dy.; viň b. dy.; tük b. dy. 3. a spec. of cicada. — bák-nat; tá-bák-nat s. wrinkles of belly, ruggedness of b.; — tá-bák- mo s. 1. large-bellied; 2. greatness; 3. a large eater; — bák-rük; tá-bák-rük i. q. tá-dyol-lá potbellied; — bák-šim i. q. bák- ku; — bák-ši i. q. bák-dyol but older. —

See čo-bák.

bák-ko s. breathing thro’ nose, drawing a long continued note in blowing musical instrument, b.-ko tsák vb. to blow the i. as above.

bák kyûm see bák-kyûm.

bák-če s. a cymbal; i. q. bûp-če, bák-če tyol vb. to clash cymbals.

bák-lo s. a species of grain, see kûn-ra.

bân adj. to be striped, across marked, to be lined. — a-bân s. a stripe or streak, a-bân-bo adj. striped or streaked G.

bán, a-bân s. the bottom of anything, the root, the base, the foundation e. c. kuň bân s. the trunk and basis of tree;
rip bân s. the source or place of a flower; P.; — the beginning, the source, the spring, a-bân-nûn lu-lûû reckoning from the beginning; lâ-vo a-re a-yu kor-ka lâ-vo-pân-sû a-bân nam-sû lâ-vo han-bo re num-û this month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first m. of the year to you Ex.; a-bân-ka in the beginning; ûu a-bân goû what is the cause; a-bân tsûk or öyût to begin a work; — the preparations, requisites, necessaries, a-bân-a-yûk „bottom and top”; a-bân a-yûk lût rûk vb. to put things into order; a-bân a-yûk ûyût ûat altogether in confusion; — the principal chief matter; see brî-bân; a-bân mat-bo the principal person in any undertaking; a-bân dû or a-bân-ka dû or a-bân nûû vb. to appeal to government or anyone in authority against a guilty person.

Deriv. pûn-bân 1. fixed, permanent, settled, li p. b. a permanent (strong or long standing’) house; pûn-bân-bam-bo 1. permanent, resident, 2. short and squat. — tam-bân s. or t. b. rem-bân the produce of the earth, the fruits of the earth.

bân, a-bân see boû, a-boû.

bât vb. to insert, to penetrate; to insinuate into, to inject; bât nyôn vb. to place or stick anything into a hole, as finger into ring, key into keyhole etc.; tûk-byûa bât see tûk-byûa; — byût caus. of bât to lay upon, to load; to place into, to cast into, to charge, to commission as with a message, to delegate, kûp byût to impregnate; klôn byût to send away charged with (commission); riû byût to send or charge with message; kôk byût to lay the responsibility upon, to render responsible; — byût to 1. to lay upon. 2. to charge with.

bât s. a bundle (as of clothes), a parcel, a pack, packet, package, bût-ka lûp vb. put it into the bundle.

(bât) tû-bât s. a small repast for a journey, t. b. bû to carry ditto.

bât vb. see under bû.

bân see tsôm bân.

-bân see -ban under -ba.

báp see bâp.

báp see tûk-báp.

báp vb. t. to drink, to guzzle; to gobble; — báp-bo s. a guzzler, gormandizer; ël báp-bo s. a wine-bibber. — báp-mo s. a monkey, prob. from báp as above „a gobbler”.

bâm i. q. bam q. v.

*bâm tûk T. bâl-tag s. a match for firing guns.

bâr vb. n. to increase (a little in hight, to spring up a little; to start (as thing out of its place) bûr-lûû plû vb. to be an upstart opp. to a-gyût-nyûm-bo s. a man of ancient family; a-kûp bûk tet ti vb. to be grown a little (as children) bûr tet plû vb. to be grown a little (as teeth of animals). — pûr-bûr-lû full, briskful, li pûr-bûr-lû bûyûn the house is filled, pûr-bûr-lû lûû vb. to fill as vessel.

bûr vb. n. to be capacious, to be spacious; adj. wide, capable of holding much, li bûr a spacious house, nâ-var bûr-bo a capacious ship, ël bûm bûr-bo a c. wine-vaœ; — a-bûr adj. having a large bore (as gun).

bûr-fûûn s. the patricians, aristocracy, in contradication to a-den q. cfr., a division of the Rong-people H. H. Risley, Tribes 2, 8. M. Gr. XII. n.

bûl vb. to scrape, as fowls before nesting; hûk bûl s. name of bird; bûl-fo s. ditto; bûl-lyaû s. a place where fowls rest; — bûl bûl (rubbing) quickly or in a hasty manner b. b. nyôk vb. to rub quickly between fingers b. b. hut vb. to scratch head in a hasty manner as when excited.

ba 1. excl. stop!, hold!, hut! ba go nûk-ûo hold, let me see it.

ba in comp. „place”, „direction” „where” „there” see sà (sû-ba; sà-ba-lû); o; a; me; ta; ëo etc. see bî. — 1. postp. i. q. -ka among, gûn-nà-ba a-fîk mak among all some died; — 2. expresses also „time” as a-lo-ba these times, now-days; — expresses also „when” (past) tam-cûû-pûûn ëm bâm-ba mû-tûk-ûe when the cattle were feeble, he put (them) not in; G., hûm gyeû-ba hû k. -ka bâm-nyû he was at K, when se bare him G.: go
li-ku kyä-ba hû mà-bam-ne when I arrived at the house he was not at home; hô nôn-kûñ-ba no-o whenever you wish to go, go, — correl. of sà-ba; is repeated emphatically. after the vb., hô sà-ba nôn-ba go lâ nôn-šo whenever you go I shall go also see sà-ba; — c. c. han-nûn “before” e. c. lok-re-nûn tô-i nul-töm-bo-rem mà-luk-na-ba han-nûn lye-liüñ dûm-sä prók-liüñ hâ-yu do tîk-pûn-plän-ku ka bû nôn the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading-troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders Ex. — 3. by means of, thro’, by reason of, generally with mat or nûn mat; a-re riî bì-ba hû a-lût-sä gât-tiüñ top mä by making this speech he obtained the desires of his heart; sî-lö mat-ba ryu-šo by what means will it be good, what is best to be done; — 4. a verbal particle expresses a past indefinite in s. of the Skt. absolute, T. cîû or te as hû li-ba (when) he said; hû nôn-ba (when) he went; — c. c. šo in s. of suffix of the fut. perf., hû fi-wwîñ-sû go nôn-šo-ba when he arrives I shall have gone. — 5. often used in songs, merely an expletion and redundant, used to fill up the measure as ba te ju-šwîñ-sû on sitting down.

Instr. ban and bûn (contr. fr. ba-nûn) affixed to verbs forms a past participle, e. c. hû a-zôm zo-ban nôn having eaten food he went away; ti-ban li-ba having come he said; rûm dar-mit fi-a-no-nûn tâ-še fiî-mûm tsun-bû-bûn (or tsun-bû-liüñ) lâm-nôn-ne-yam-o the five dâkinî’s lift Padma up and flew away P; š-nûn hûm ši-liûñ isam-bûn hû dyep-ka da-lûñ hûm hûk fat when Sh. saw her, he took her, and lay with her, and defiled her G.; a-yu do mûm tôk-li mat-bûn dûm lyet dyâm-mû-o be clean and change your garments. G.; ûy. nap-mô-ka nyût-nûn lôt-ba l.-nûn hûm pû-lûñ fût-bûn hûm li I. came out of the field in the evening and L. went out to meet him, and said G.

(ba), ba-lû fully open; rip ba-li fût-nôn to open out or be fully blown (as a flower); open out (as a cloth), dûm ba-lû kap vb. to spread the cloth fully out.

*ba-gûk s. fr.-T. sg(y)ig? a pouch, kôm ba-gûk a purse.

*ba-gûk T. jug-gu or par-gok see çô, çô ba-gûk a cake of tea.

ba-dâm nûn s. the hazel-tree G. 30,37.

ba-dô s. a scarf.

ba-dôn see nûm-dak.

ba-mo (mûn) a female demon, an ogre, a witch, sû-mû ba-mo-sûn: gnomes and vampires.

*ba-tâô T. sbas (shed-pa), rtsa s. adj. a clandestine or impure root or origin; a bastard; mongrel, baseborn, spurious, illegitimate.

*ba-la-ha Skt. valâha, T. ba-la-ha s. name of Padmasambhava’s horse, Pegasus P.

bak 1. s. the noise made by any heavy substance falling on the earth, bak-lâ glo vb. to fall with a whack, bak-lâ grik s. the sound of ditto.

bak 2, a-bak adj. thick (log), kuï-bak a thick log of wood.

ban, ban vb. n. t. to diminish, to decrease, to reduce, to subtract, to curtail (in quantity, size or quality to settle down in part, to collapse, to fall in (as earth which was previously level) to chop in small pieces, to attenuate, abridge, a-frûn-ka ban-nûn there is a deficiency in the account; iyok-ka ban-nûn mà-nûn-ne there is no defect in the work. — a-bai s. 1. a half less than, 2. not full, small deficiency, a-bai nyit one and a half i. c. one half less than two, a-bai mà-tâp-ne give us not short weight, pâ-dam a-bai a water-vessel not full.

baïn-gâ-la s. a sort of large javelin, poisoned and used for killing elephants for the sake of ivory, baïn-gâ-la-sû pok vb. to throw the javelin.

bat straight across, right across, bat-lû fo vb. to put evenly across, kuï bat-lû cît vb. to split tree evenly; kuï lôm bat-lû pok vb. to fell a tree causing it to fall across a road. — pâ-bat-lû i. q. bat-lû.
(bat,) pūr-bat adj. viciously disposed.

ban 1. postp. contr. fr. ba-nën see under ba.

ban 2 see baun.

ban 3. s. a knife (of any description), the Lepcha knife (worn at side), the L.'s always wore a long knife in open sheet at their side and it was their most important and valuable article, Hook. 1, 130; H. H. Risley, Tribes 2, 13; 2. a blade, 3. the barb of arrow sūn-ban; — ban mānyın-nūn-sā a-kā kyet the handle is useless without the blade; ban zo-ro-nūn-nā-o (a curse) may you become food for the k.; ban kyōn (nōn) a blunt k.; ban kōt (nōn) to be notched (jagged); the edge; ban-sā tiū vb. to dissever with knife, b.-sā tiū riū cutting language, ban-sā tún-re zūn li to speak cuttingly; ban tok vb. to make a ban; ban dot vb. to draw ban; ban dor vb. to have edge turned; ban nōl (edge) to be turned; ban-nūn pōk vb. to stab with k.; ban fār-nōn to become rusty; ban fyol vb. to unfasten b. from belt; ban bā vb. to wear a b.; b. vya bū to wear b. daugling; b. sēn bū to wear b. sticking in west, ban tset vb. to prick or pierce with knife. ban let ban to be sharp.; ban lyap vb. to brandish b.; ban vyek vb. to sharpen ban by rubbing it against another; ban sāl glo knife to slip down; ban sēn vb. to stick knife into sheath, waistband etc.

Comp. ban ka s. the shoulder-belt of b., ban ka lel a small crooked species of ban, a small curved knife; — ban kīi s. the back of b. — ban kūp s. a small ban, ban kūp sel to insert b. into its fob said of the young head of maize when first sprouting (from its fancied form to a fob for small k.) — ban kyōp s. the binding at end of handle, next to the blade. — ban klōp a piece cut out by k. — ban kliyōp flat side of blade. — ban gin s. a leather strap or belt for ban, (the small strap attached to the sheat of b. — ban ḡi s. the part of ban which is fixed into handle. — ban ḡūr s. a steel-knife, ban nōr lāk vb. to temper ban, ban nōr tōt vb. to have temper of ban destroyed, ban nōr zūn the ban is too highly tempered.

— ban nyak s. point of k. — ban tā-rek (a curse) a worm of a knife, b. t.-r. nūn-nā-ā may you become a worm of a knife. — ban dam s. the iron which binds the handle of ban. — ban pōk a stump of knife as when blade broken. — ban pok s. 1. a kind of ban with square top, 2. a species of tūn-krōk; 3. a spec. of pulse tik-byit q. cfr.) 4. a spec. of rice ban pok zo. — ban płyān s. the point of ban. — ban fit s. the handle, ban fūt nyān vb. to become loose in handle, ban fūt nyūr vb. to fix the blade into handle, ban fūt hyeū vb. the handle has come off, ban fūt hryōn (knife) to be loose in handle. — ban-fō the edge, ban fo ban kiū the edge and back of knife, ban fo ban kīn lōm s. a very narrow road (as on edge of precipice). — ban blyōn s. the flat side of ban. — ban ri s. the belt of ban. — ban rūl s. edge of blade to be worn or rubbed away. — ban-lōm s. a cut; a wound from knife, ban lōm myāl-lā fyet a deep cut, ban lōm ēi tāt zāk a shlight cut. — ban lyōp s. the flat side of a k. — ban kām s. the blade (without handle). — ban hur s. a crooked b. (used only by women), ban hur a-hyam mú-nyīn-nūn-sā riū foolish talk, nonsense, (the b. h. has no sheath).

— ban hōr s. the ring which attaches b. to belt. — ban hyam s. the sheath, vb. to sheathe b. — ban sīl-lā sīl-lā blunt k., ban sīl-lā sīl-lā nīk vb. to hack with b. — ban a-gūn an unsheathed ban.

sūn-ban s. a barbed arrow, i. q. tsōn a-gyīn-nyim-bo, — sūn-ban kuī n. pr. of a tree, tsōn-ban see tsōn.

ban, pūn-ban-lā on every side, pūn-ban-
lā tyōt vb. to mince, uī pūn-ban-lā kōr to be surrounded on every side by water.

ban tō (corr. of a Nepalese w.) s. a pledge, security, ban tō tōp vb. to give a pledge; ban tō ban vb. to lie in pledge.

bap 1. vb. 1. to knock together to knock as heads a-tyak, bap head against
anything, to run against anything, to come into collision, to chatter (teeth: a-fo bap) bap bap vyen to chatter with cold; 2. to encounter, to rival, rü bap adverse words.

*bap-li s. T. *bab (a descending) the descending from the top, hence: 1. the skull, the top, Matthew IV. 5. 2. a kind of ornamented cloth worn in front of dress.

*bap vb. 1. to remain, to dwell, to be at home, go hù li-ka nöö-ba hù mă-bam-ne I went to his house but he was not at home, hù bap nyi he is at home, go bap-lă mă-bam-ne I shall certainly not remain, b.-ka tūl-lă diön-nöö o-ba bam-mă arise go up to B. and dwell there G.; bäm-šūm mă-yo-nūn don't think of remaining; 2. to live, să-ba b'am-mūnă where is he living (or) where can it be to mlem-ka nāk-lūn bam-te to whom can I look to for support; — 3. to be fixed, stationary, permanent; to be certain, mă-bam-ne not to remain; not to be permanent; mă-bam-mūn-să not remaining, unstable, impermanent, unenduring, transient, bäm-šūn mă-yin-ne it is not for a permanency; it is not to remain; b'am-să mă-yin-nūm-bo a temporary thing, not permanent; b'am-li adv. certainly; — 4. to be, to exist, bam ka let us be (live, remain, dwell etc.), sū-ka b'am-mūn-gō where can (he or it) be? — 5. vb. aux. forms a present durativum, see ian; go pi bam I am writing, hū mık-krap bam he is sleeping.

bam-bo s. an inhabitant, a dweller, a (present) performer, a doer, lyai-să b'am-bo an i. of the place; bū-bam-bo s. a carrier; — bam used in s. of a female habitant: bam tök 1. vb. to grind a woman 2. s. a lascivious w., b'am-tyoł s. a concubine, b. ty. mat vb. to live in concubinage, to cohabit.

II. s. residence, home Tbr i. q. lì, a-bam s. a dwelling; — b'am-lyai s. a dwelling-place, an abode, place of residence of man or beast, b. l. mă-yin-ne no place of abode.

num-bam, nūm-bam-nyo, bām-nyo expletive to num-iüm-nyo see under i. caus. byam to cause to place, byam to vb. to deposit, to situate, to locate, to lodge, mū-ro lyai-kă byam to to colonize a country.

*bar, a-bar T. bar s. the middle of anything, the half, a-bar-ka mak to die while still young; a-bar a-nūn-ka mak mū-kōn-nūn let us not die in the prime of life; lā-vo bar-nōn the month is half gone, the moon is half; löm bar-ka on the journey. löm bar the middle of road; bar tet blyan half full; nam bar-ka ti to have reached half the year; lyai bar-să pū-no the king who rules the space between this and the world beyond. — tüūn-bar s. id. pū-tiūn- bar the middle of stick; ayok tüūn-bar the middle of the work; löm tüū- bar i. q. löm bar; mū-zū tüūn-bar the middle of the body, the waist; riū tüūn-bar li-bam nōn having said half he had to say, he went away.

bal 1. vb. to repeat, to make repetition, to reduplicate, to recur, bal-lūn zuk vb. to remake, to do over again, bal-lūn li vb. to repeat; bal-lūn löm vb. to perambulate, to walk to and fro, to make trips; lōt bal to return, to repeat, lōt bal-lă mat to do over and over again: — bal bal or bal-lă repeatedly, often, over and over again; — pā-bal-lă continuously. — a-bal s. a trip, a going and coming back, bal-löm s. id. — byāl caus. 1. to cause to go and return, to make a trip; 2. to bend, to slope down; to hang down slopingly, hence to be weak, infirm.

bal 2 see kūm-bal.

bal-lă i. q. ba-lă fully open (flower) P.
bl 1, a-bī s. a place, i. q. lyai the very place, da-bī s. the sleeping pl.; — diin-bī s. the standing pl.; — fo-bī s. place of repository. — toń-bī s. place where feet are placed; — 2. advly. postp. „place“ „direction“, more def. than ba q. v. see a, o, să; corretl. to sā-bī; hō sā-bī nōn-bi, go là nōn-kō gūm where you go, there will I also go. — after verbs it expresses: where i. q. sā-bī, hō mak-bī go là mak-
so-gǔm where you die, there will I die also. — 3. postp. after nouns i. q. -ka in, to, li-bi i. q. li-ka in or to the house, tō-bak-bi má-nō̄n-ne or tā-bāk-ka má-nō̄n-ne it has not entered the stomach; a-lūt-bi čių ma-nyin-ne cannot conceive.

bīk 2. bīn (to give) see under byi, byin.

bīk 3. a-bī s. a vegetable, an edible herb, see čāk-li bi, kā-nōl bi etc.; tam-bi id., bi-nār vb. to cut vegetables into slices. — bijūk young and tender shoots or edible herbs or any such plant; bi fōn s. greens; bi būm s. cabbage; bi hā s. simple vegetables; — sometimes used in sense of (a-)myet (q. v.) hīk bi sōt vb. to kill a fowl (for accompaniment to rice) for food.

bīk 4. s. a spec. of grass bi pōn.

bīk 5. s. edge, border, the border or edging of cloth, dūm bi i. q. dūm-kiń; tsão bi the end-twist of hair-tail; lyuā bi the utmost limits of a place; expletive to čū: čū bi the snowy mountains.

bīk 6. vb. n. to run to seed, a plant to be large, coarse and stringy, bi bi-nō̄n to become old and uneatable, pā-rok bi-nō̄n the bamboo has become old and coarse (so as not to be able to be eaten).

bīk 7 s. complaint, accusation, imputation, impeachment, tell-tale, bi mat vb. to lodge a complaint, to accuse, bi tsō vb. to investigate a complaint, bi tsōk-bo s. a defendant; bi so-bo s. an accuser, bi kyōp-bo s. id.; bi so-bo-sā a-li zat-nō̄n-so the tongue of the tell-tale shall be split.

bīk bo s. whistling thro’ fingers, bi bo mat vb. to whistle thro’ fingers.

bīk-ro s. the tomato-plant, Solanum lyco-persicum, bi-ro pōt a loveapple.

bīk-rō s. a pipe a roll of tobacco, a cigar, cheroot, a tobacco tube for holding t. while smoking; any cylindrical or conical tube or holder; bi-rō tān to smoke.

bīk-lo (see gat) s. a fee, a tax on merchant, blackmail.

bīk 1. split open, burst open; vb. to divide, to sunder, disconnect. tūk-biyit pi bīk-nō̄n the peapods are split. — pā-bīk adj. bursting forth, splitting out.

bīk 2. (fr. bīk 1. to burst?) tam-bīk s. an insect (creeping or flying), tam-bīk pā-no s. king of insects: hornet see tik, 1. tik-mi Vespa crabro. — bīk s. a spec. of small scorpion, diff. from dīk-bo ra-dsa. — rūp-cī bīk s. a spec. of beetle.

bīk 3. s. a cow, krōn-bīk a cow of the plains or Nepalese cow, nyo bīk a L. cow, nam-ta bīk a Gorkha cow, pā-gu bīk a large spec. of cow, sā-tśik bīk a wild cow, yōk bīk the yak; — bīk-mā vb. to call cow; — Comp. bīk kūp s. a calf; — bīk kūr-tyu s. the dewlap of cow; — bīk gu s. a full grown cow that has born young; bīk gu nyen lat gān bīk kīp nyen lat if the breed be good, the off-spring will be good; — bīk nāk-bo s. a cowherd; — bīk nyen s. a cow’s udder; bīk nyen-bo a quiet cow; bīk nyen-ber a good milker, bīk nyen tser a-ju a bad milker; — bīk tūt and bīk tūn-gren s. a cow’s hoof; — bīk fun s. a cow’s hide; — bīk dor s. a spec. of mushroom (edible); — bīk pū s. a calf; — bīk pōt or bīk nyen pōt s. the teats of udder; — bīk fūm s. the hump of cow or ox; — bīk bū s. a bull; — bīk byōu s. a cow’s house; — bīk bro-bo s. a cowherd; — bīk māk s. a cow’s eye, a bull’s eye: spec. of Agaricus (not edible), it comes on a partially burnt tree that has been felled together with čim-pa pōt; — bīk mōt s. a cow; — bīk mlem angry looking; — bīk vān-bo s. a cowherd; — bīk lōn s. a bull; bīk lōn čuń a steer; bīk lōn bop s. an ox; — bīk lōn-bo s. a cowherd; — bīk leyu s. a heifer; — bīk šań s. a barren cow; — bīk yūt s. cow dung; bīk yūt muk s. n. of plant, used as vegetable bīk yūt bi; bīk yūt dor s. spec. of Agaricus (edible).

bīn s. a ravine, a deep water, difficulty, trouble, danger, bīn-ka tēūt vb. to fall into difficulty. — piń-n-bīn-lā narrow, applied to door, river, or any hollow.

bīk vb. to whip, to beat, to scourge, pūt-bit s. switching, pūt-bit-lā lyuș vb. to switch.
bîn (see byan) vb. t. 1. to follow closely, to be attached to, to be in connection with, to be affixed, to be annexed, bin ryak to follow (as a dog); — bin-bo s. an assistant etc., nyôk bin-bo attendant of bridegroom, nyôm bin-bo bride-maid. — pin-bin-la adv. closely, p.-b.-la ryak to follow closely. — 2. to stick in throat partially (as a mass of food not bone) to be almost choked, a-zöm sâ-grek-ka bin food to nearly choke or a-nyûm bin to smother the voice (food).

bîm s. the sound of flute, flageolet, melody of ditto. — bîm pâ-yul (see tûk-fyer fo) s. n. of a bird, so called from its cry, the “brain-fever bird” of Europeans in India” Hierococcyx varius M., W. R. 207; nîm-bîm pâ-yul acc. W. „nimbin-pi-yul” Hierococcyx sparrowoides W., R. 207., Jc. 331.

*bîr T. ‘ber s. a black composition, used for ornaments, bir-bo-lîs. an earring formed from bîr and so called, bir lyak s. a necklace of bîr.

*bû 1., a-bû see -môt M. Gr. 24. and Brandreth JAS. N. S. 10. 1878(11) 1. male sex of animals: hik-bû a cock; etc.; — 2 a coin, (fine gold). See also jer-bû, jer-môt.

bû 2 T. ’bu s. a reptile, a worm; caterpillar, leech, kîn bû s. cloth-worm; tâ-gri bû (jen) Scolopendra genus; tâ-hryak bû (see hryak) Myriapoda-genus; tûk-sôl bû, up-sun bû species of intestinal worms; dar bû Calandra-genus; frek bû a supposed Acarus, causing itching in the feet; fo bû tooth-worm Caries; kryap bû weevil genus Curculio; — a snake pâ-gret bû, pâ-fû bû pâ-môl bû etc. spec. of snakes; bû tûk-tok rai to extend hood as cobra de capello; bû zân “like a snake”: travelling without ban or anything. — running stream, river see nyô-bû; mûr-nyô-bû. See M. Gr. 139.

Comp. bû kryu s. the slough of snake, exuviae, cast skin. — bûnam s. the serpent. year T. shbrul lo M. 141. — bû bî s. n. of vegetable, Beta vulgaris.

Deriv. tam-bû s. a reptile, any creeping creature, tam-bû-ri. — tam-bû s. a reptile, any creeping creature, tam-bû-tam.’gro-ba, Skt. satva, creatures P.

*bû 3. a-bû T. dbu (see also u) s. the superior, the upper part of anything, the first beginning of an undertaking, bû nyôt a first reclamation of land for cultivation, an embryo-cultivation, nam bû a new year, an epoch, an era: lîn-tôk bû the upper mill-stone.

*bû 4. bû-n, bûn-bo part., (deriv. bum) I 1. vb. to bear, to carry, to convey, a-ká-ka pâ-tuî bû your staff in your hand Ex.; — 2. to bear clothes, ornaments etc. su-kôi bû vb. to bear earrings; — 3. to be with child. to be pregnant: a-kûp-bû; 4. to possess and carry on person (as eye, ear, nose) to append to, a-nyor bû vb. to possess ears; a-nyûm tik bû leaves to commence to bud forth, a-pôt bû to bear fruit; a-bryû bû to be called. J. yân bryû bûn-bo by name J. — 5. met. to suffer, to endure bûn bû to be able to endure; a-pôt bû vb. to bear the consequences; óû-û-i a tet bû fat ùk-da bûn mà-ûn-ne I endured so much oppression, I cannot bear it longer; ùi bû vb. to suffer illness; dûk bû vb. to suffer trouble, to be in difficulty; — 6. to carry on any undertaking. to proceed with, to continue (a work), to pursue (a task etc.) a-lût-ka tin-kôk bû or nó bû vb. to bear malice; a-lût-ka bû vb. to bear in the breast; to take oath: ryak-bû;

bûn-bo s. a carrier, a-pôt bûn-bo bearing fruit, bûn-ûn-bo s. a thing for carrying, conveyance, vehicle, basket.

II. bû s. a burden, a load, a weight; baggage, luggage, freight, cargo, lading, bû bûn-bo s. a porter, a carrier of loads; kûn-on bû a cart-load; nà-var-sâ bû a ship-load, a cargo; bû-uûn bûn-bo-lât s. 1. a cargo, ins. of weight: adjly. hard, grievous, painful, sore, woeful, severe bû hrim grievous, severe punishment.

a-bûn s. carrying, conveyance, vehicle. a-bûn plân-ka nôî vb. to travel on any conveyance (as in a palkee). a-bûn-lyân
s. the place for carrying on (as the back); *būn sā-lom suk-śeñ-gō how will you carry it.

*būm 1. said to infants: būm būm: go būm būm mat or b.-b.-da di we will go forth, let us go, let us carry you out; 2. vb. n. to bud forth, zo fā-fru-lā būm grain to bud forth fruitfully; — 3. s. an inchoation, an opening, a beginning, a-būm s. a bud, pregnancy rip-būm 1. s. a bud of flowers. 2. vb. flowers to bud; būm ān vb. n. to be in bud; zo būm s. a budding-ear of corn; sōm būm s. the breath; a-mlem būm s. a chub-cheeked rosy face (rose-bud face); a-būm-ka mak vb. to die while pregnant.

Comp. verbs (c. bū) bū ka vb. to lade as a bullock; — bū-ka′p vb. to cover over burden with anything so as to protect it from rain or snow; — bū tā vb. to bring to hand, to arrive with; — bū dái vb. to run with, to proceed with, to cause to proceed, on bū dái to speed on a horse, nā-var bū dái to navigate a boat; — bū da vb. to lie with, upon, to lay, ān bū da to press down, upon; — bū di vb. to bring, to fetch, to carry; — bū dái vb. to take up, to raise up; — bū nók vb. 1. to proceed on, to continue, to carry on, to go along, to maintain, to retain, 2. to take away, to remove, to transpose, nā-var bū nók continue the sailing of the boat, pī bū nók go on with the writing, bū no imp. 1. take away, 2. proceed, continue; — bū fyol vb. to unlace, to take off load; — bū yū vb. to bring down; — bū lám vb. to fly away with P; — bū lu vb. to bring from any definite distance; bū luk vb. to raise, get up with, to rise, bū luk dái vb. to rise and run, to rush along; — bū lóm vb. to walk away with; bū krōa vb. to bring up, to fetch up, bū ông vb. to unloose load.

bū, 5 pūr-bū i. q. pūr-bat ill-tempered.

bū łōks. excessive expenditure, bū łōk mat vb. to squander, to waste to lavish, to dissipate, b. l. mat-bo a prodigal, spendthrift.

būk 1. vb. t. to beat, to strike, to hit, to knock, to thumb, to stripe, to pound, appl. also to clearing of jungle būk lám to give a beating in return; būk-lān sót to beat to death; zo būk to pound grain pār būk to print. — 2. s. a blow, a thump, a beating, būk-mat to strike, to beat. — būk-šēt s. see tiū-šō.

būt 1. yeast, ferment; fermentation, a sort of malt made from rice used as a ferment for the spirit ći; būt nú-tap-nūm-bo adj. unleavened bread Ex; — būt-bo leaven, ferment, po būt s. the salacious particles that are carried up in the interior of bamboo with it's growth. — 2. granulation, pulverization, afo būt-nēn the tooth is decayed. — 3. the insect that eats and causes the destruction, būt-pā-lyāū; čo būt-nūn ta-nūn the book is wormeaten. — būt-tā būt-tā finely pulverized, b. tā b. tā ityam to be ground to an unpalatable powder. — 4. vb. n. to go to sleep as foot, as limb, when temporarily benumbed a-tōū būt-nūn my foot is asleep.

būn, 1. būn būn sprinkling as of rain, powder etc., see also dūn dūn; sob. b. yū vb. to drizzle; tā-i b. yūt vb. to sprinkle flour.

būn, 2 tam būn-mo or tam būn ter-mo (fr. būn 1.? s. pudentum maris vel feminae Tbr.

būn 3. see bū.

būp-te i. q. būk-te.

būm 1. see kū-būm. būm pū jū to sit with arms folded resting or hams, kā-jōm kā-tū kā-būm folding hands and arms together as in supplication.

būm see under bū 4.

būm a-būm s. hectic flash mlem būm. *būr-dūn T. bär-gūn? 1. the passions, the feelings, desire, a-lūt-sā būr-dūn s. the passions of heart, a-lūt-sā būr-dūn-nin to keep in subject the passions of the heart, a-l-sā b. d. tōn to give reins to the passions; — 2. affliction, būr-dūn mat to drive out by fire, as fox out of hole, people out of house.

būl 1. s. dandrift, scurf of head a-fyak-ka būl plā, 2. vb. n. scurf to rise.
būl bu-lā hāl-lā diligent, speedy, quick bu-lā hāl-lā 'iyok zuk vb. to work diligently. b. lā h. lā no-o grām lōt di go and return expeditiously.

būl-fō s. species of dove, brouze-winged dove, Chalcophaps Indica.

-bu for -bo the agentive, dōk-bo i. q. dōk-bo etc.

bū 1. bu-m vb. n. 1. to burst, (as vessel pā-tek) to crack, to split, to spring, to crackle (as fire, jungle muk fan-bu when burning) applied to earth when bad (sandy) far bu, 2. vb. to bellow, to roar (as cannon, thunder), to detonate, 3. adj. dry, cracked, bad (earth) fat bu, bad fissured earth, làn bu rotten stone, tri-poli, kuū bu-nōi for tree to crack. — pā-bu-lā bloated as countenance a-mlem pā-bu-lā. — bum bursting forth (noise); — bum āl s. eructation, vb. to eructate, b. āl mat vb. to eructate; bum mā-āl-lun do not belch. — Caus. buy to cause to burst to crack or spring, làn buy to spring a mine, tā-lu buy said of mats which crack while thrashing corn.

bū 2. a-bu 1. s. the lungs, bu hāk vb. to puff, to blow, to pant excessively; 2. white of eye, mīk-bu, m.-b. lyūp the white of eye to appear and disappear: to die Tbr.

bu gōk T. lbu- pron. by L.’s generally bo gōk q. v. (foam).

bu-jal-li pā-yuk or ban s. a kind of ban.

bu sā-gan (for bu sā-gan) s. “a thick serpent” membrum virile Tbr.

buk 1. a-buk s. the back, the wrong side of anything, the worse (in contrast to mīk), the reverse, the bad, dishonorable part of anything, the left, the sinister, the unclean, the refuse, pā-li buk the inside, the soft useless part of split cane, mā-rō-sā a-buk s. the refuse of man, riū buk 1. the wrong side of a question, 2. useless vain speech.

buk 1 s. 1. yam Hooker I, 359, H. H. Risley. Tribes 2, 12. applied to the genus Dioscorea, to all spec. of yam also to the potatoe on its introduction into Dor-

jiling; pī-liū-mo buk Solanum tuberosum. There are many species of buk; sā-on buk, sā-lū buk, fo kūp buk; the following spec. are considered good: pā-duum, pā-gliū, pā-ruu, pā-zok, pāk-pūm, kāk-byen, sā-pūm; the f. are inferior: pā-ki, pā-zāt, buk-jen pā-nyar, pā-kūp, nū-li, kū-sāk ka-ccū, tā-liū-glū, mūn-gōr pā-ri, sūn-gōl; 2. Quercus lamellosa Wtt. Q. 52; — buk-mo s. the downward root of tuber. the tuber in contradistinction to buk-kūp s. the horizontal, tubercular shoots from the b.-mo the radicle tuber: buk nyet s. the juncture of the stem-root. a tuber; buk tā-i a-kōm zuk vb. to mash potatoes; buk tāk-brōk s. the potatoe apple which grows on potatoe-stalk, the seed-fruit of buk; buk fit s. a small tubercule from the radical tuber; buk jāp vb. to cut potatoes so as to make them shoot and spread; buk yūm s. the epigal or hypogal fibrous roots of buk; buk fu vb. to divide the stem-root so that the tuber sprouts anew near buk yūm, buk yūm s. a tuber grown as above; buk mūn-gōr s. a kind of sweet potatoe also called buk klyam; buk mūt s. the potatoe-bulb, which is eaten without the buk rīk: the stalk, a yam-tuber-bulb; buk taik vb. to erect a stake for the buk- creeper, buk taik pok ti to faint away, to fall insensible (a superstition that if the stake falls or is blown down the erector also suffers and falls insensible. The same is said with respect the kūr-dōn and some other plants;) buk zōl (root) to sprout, to run to seed said when buk runs to stalk and the bulb consequently bad; buk rīk s. the dioecorea-creeper; buk len 1. vb. to mould up potatoes; 2. s. a sprout of b., buk rūm-bo re kām gān a-tel top-ō “if you perseveringly dig the deep-rooted yam, you will get to the end” prov. persevere and you will succeed.

buñ 1. vb. to increase, to augment, to develop. bāt buñ-ā may you increase, may you prosper. go a-do da-kyem bāt buñ-kōn-sāi-ka a-do lōp mat-so I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward (i.
buñ 2. s. a bundle (as of sticks), a cluster, a sheaf as of corn.

buñ-šu s. indigestion, buñ-šu tsuk vb. to suffer from indigestion, buñ-šu sūt dyūn vb. to propitiate the evil spirit buñ šu nuš (the e. sp. of indigestion).

*bun-šuñ, bun-ša’in día to run for stakes.

i. q. pō’i šuñ etc.

but 1. s. the itch, psora, but jāk ḫu. but tsāt-ši̞m-bo ġūm the itch is contagious; 2. adj. a-but soft, frangible, rotten, lāi but a rotten stone.

bun vb. to be rough with wear said of cloth when getting worn and rough from the threads projecting dūm āl bun-nōn the new cloth has become quite rough and coarse. — pō’n-bun adj. rough, worn, as cloth. — tā-bun adj. large and shaggy, applied to dog, plants etc. kā-ju tā-bun 1. a large shaggy dog. 2. s. name of spec. of high grass; See tsāk-bun.

bun-rī s. an edging, frame, a border, a skirt, rim, a setting as stone in ring, a-re tāk-čēm-sāi bun-rī kōm go-pa the edging of this cup is made of silver; ku-sā bun-rī the frame of the picture, ku bun-rī kum to frame a picture; lāi kā-kyūp-ka bun-rī tap the stone is set in the ring.

bup 1. see under tā-kyūp.

bup 2. vb. n. 1. to be delusive, fallacious, to prove false, mōi bup-nōn the dream has proved false; kyān bup-nōn the prediction is fallacious. — 2. to be intoxicated, ċi bup (nōn).

*bup-čē see bāk-čē.

*bun 1. T. būm(-pa) s. šer bum a glass-bottle.

*bun 2 T. ’būm num. one hundred thousand, J. -kūp-pān ūn-pāi mā-dīn-nā tā-γrī fāt lōm-bo bun tā-rāk mat ran-ze-nān plā-lāi suk-kot-ka po-nōn the children of I. journeyed from Rameses to Succoth about six hundred thousand on foot that were men, beside children Ex.

bum-dōn all at once, all together, kū-yu bum-dōn-nōn they went away all together.

bum pā-li dak i. q. pum pā-li dak.

bur see bor.

bul (brilliant, sparkling) bul-lā bul-lā dum a dazzling white.

be see bye.

bek see byek etc.

ben adj. empty, without the virtue, without the essence, zo ben an empty grain of corn, the husk.

ber kuñ acc. Wtt. E. 281 s. a tree Eriobotrya bengalensis.

-bo T. -pa, -po, -ba, -bo an affix which when attached to the roots of verbs gives the significations of nouns “agentis” and adj.’s; with numerals it forms the ordinal number. Before -bo vb’s ending in a vowel, assume their full form (fin. cons.) di to come di-t-bo a comer; is also pass. as well as active as mat-šūm-bo what is to be done, mā-rō jī-kā fit-bo going to the wife of another; followed by -sā is synonymous with -ūa expressing a future active participle kū-sūm zuk-bo-sā kā yām-bo or kū-sūm zuk-kūn-sā kā yām-bo the skillful creator of me; go tī bo-sā i. q. go tī-wūn-sā on arriving.

bo 1. a-bo T. jīo s. father, bo mo parents, bo nū father and family, bo lo father-in-law, bo fyōn s. the father’s family, a-bo-sūn-iā o fathers; a-bo pū-nu kī-su my honoured father; a-bo mā-ynin-nūm-bo fatherless; a-bo lā būm-bo an adopted father, a-bo kūp s. a male child; a-bo lī-wūn-ka a-kūp mā-ynin-ne the child does not mind what his father says. a-bo myōn dōi vb. to avenge the father; — an entire non-emasculated animal e. r. mōn-bo a boar (see tśn).

bo 2. caus. byō-t (see also bol) (to be acute, concentrated (poison), to ferment; to be fervid; to be lustful, obscene) in comp. nyū-bo concentrated poison for arrow; — fam-bo poison Tbr.; — būt-bo a small quantity yeast which mixed produces much; — fam-bo s. leaven, yeast Tbr.; — sak-bo-lā adv. fervidly, heartily; — fam-bo lustful, obscene act, fam-bo mat vb. to act licidiously. Caus. byōt: sak-hyōt to be joyful.
bo 3. bón vb. [T. 'bogs-pa] to give, to grant, fut. bo-še, imperat. bo cfr. M. Gr. 128. — bo is used relatively to the 1.th and 2.d persons for byi to give q. v. kisum bo give me; a-dom bo-šo will give you; bón gat necessary to give; go a-dom bón gat I wish to give it to you; go a-dom bón-lá mà-bo-ne I wish not to give it to you; kásùm šu-lá bón mà-gat-ne (thou shalt not give me anything G.; bón bù vb. to bring, bù bón id.; a-la bù bón bring it here, affixed forms transitiva e. c. gyek bo (see gyek byi), dün bo etc., hā kā-sù kūr-sàk-ka gyek-bo-šàn go là há-nìn mat-lùn ši-nun-šo she shall bear upon my knees that I may also have children with her G. kásùm dün bón mà-lùn-nà-lù can you not tell me; bón bo imperat. bring towards. — bón-bo adj. s. giving, a giver.

*bo-gók, bu-gók T. lbu(-ba) s. foam, froth či-sù b.g; gyan-bo-sà b.g.; a-boi-nin bo-gók plà to foam at the mouth.

bo-di fr. Skt. bodhi s. intuition, conception, contrivance, artifice, trick, stratagem, machination, bo-di fop s. contrivance; bo-di-nùn sót vb. to kill by artifice; bo-di mat vb. to be ingenious, to contrive, to invent; bo-di-nùn top vb. to obtain thro' one's own genius.

*bo-de s. T. bo-de a name of a beads for rosaries, the beads of a rosary bo-de-si ψyēn-bo tsù fróin to count beads of a rosary. See W. in R. 285.

bo-lañ adv. 1. much at one time. all at once in opp. to ša-sù by degrees or by instalments. 2. excessive, extremely. bo-lañ dìk da vb. to be very ill; bo-lañ byi vb. to give all at once.

bo-liñ i. q. bo-lañ.

bo-lyen s. a carpenters plane. an-tó bo-lyen kyòp vb. to plane a plank.

bok 1. vb. t. to spread one upon another as cloth; vb. n. to be collected, heaped up, piled up (applied to sheaves, straw, wood, rice) a-čan bok-lùn to to pile sheaves one upon another; tu-lùn bok vb. to heap up straw; 2. s. quilted garments: bok dúm; — bok tìk tìk s. a stuffed cap. — kù bok s. the muscular part of arm above elbow ("heaped up"); — làn bok s. strata of rocks.

bok 2, a-bok s. a head of maize, when grain is about to appear in it, before tā-ji-mìk q. cfr.

(bok 3) pà-bok-là or āk-bok-là dirty. faded brown as cloth when old, jaundiced as countenance.

bok 4 (see also bok) s. the sound of anything falling or striking the ground, toì bok the sound of footsteps; bok-lì to fall plump distinguished by the sound; bok-là dìk vb. to have falling sickness.

boñ 1. s. the noise or motion of beating. mōi-ka bōi boñ bok the noise of thrashing.

boñ 2. vb. n. to be saturated (with water, spirit), to be drawn as tea, chi, či boñ nòn; či b.-n.; to be impenetrably filled (land with vegetation); met. to be filled vùm-sà a-sòm-nùn boñ to be f. with the holy ghost; — (hlo-ka) pùm-byoi boñ (the top of a hill) to be enveloped in clouds; boñ čōi good chi; — boñ-töm-bo an extract, an essence. — byoi: pùm-byoi fr. boñ 2?

boñ 3, a-boñ in Mscpts also bōñ, a-bāñ s. the mouth, the face. a-boñ-ka du vb. to lie at the mouth (as a cat); a-bōñ tuñ-gar zōi gùm-o there is a mouth about the size of a large basket. P.; boñ čùm-ka nỳi vb. to have a saying on tip of tongue; (a-) boñ jìk vb. to kiss tuk-čük; a-boñ ji vb. to laugh at; a-boñ ju tet tìgān vb. to smile: a-boñ jìl-lì fòt vb. to open m. wide; a-boñ tòt vb. to carry in m.; boñ tìyìr vb. to quiver in passion; a-boñ tem vb. to stuff m.; boñ top vb. to obtain sufficient food for one'self zōm boñ top; a-boñ im vb. to put the hand before the m. to restrain laughter: a-boñ ek vb. to make awry face; a-boñ Ĭk tìgān vb. to laugh outright; a-boñ tí-mo (a-čùm) ok vb. to open the m. wide (a little); a-boñ Ĭl vb. to wash the m. — speach a-boñ-ka bu vb. to remember, to know by heart a-boñ gun-nùn din vb. to speak from memory, a-boñ-nùn nyòt mat vb. to build castles in the air; a-boñ ĵām-mi be quiet: boñ te vb. to
chatter; boi-tūt vb. to speak for another; a-boi yak vb. to be timid in speaking; a-b. yak-bam-bo modest, bashful; boi-li vb. to utter an expression, a-boi gyūm-li li to speak with caution; a-boi ki-tu mat li vb. to agree, a-boi hloek vb. to abuse; a-boi-sā tyū vb. to reproach; a-boi-sā din vb. to say, to mention; boi flyut vb. to speak without consideration; council boi dok to agree P. — opening; hole, as hole made by dibble; — sleeve of cloth see tā-go boi; beak nāk-kā hū boi-ka nūm-kuñ nyōm āl āyek-bo kut nyi and lo, in her mouth was an olive plucked off G. point, edge; sharpness, bite, the point as of a needle, sā-fyūt boi the mark of flea-bite.

Comp. (a-) boi kūm s. the upper jaw, upper lip and jaw; (a-) boi kyāi s. the corner of mouth; (a-) boi krik s. the lower jaw; (a-) boi dal s. lower lip and jaw; a-boi a-gōk empty professions.

— boi gyap-bo 1. 1. a garrulous fellow 2. a goat Tbr. — a-boi grām-bo ready of speech; — a-boi nyōk slow of sp.; a-boi sūk-jāk-li mouth-pointed: boi-jāk s. a kiss; a rat Tbr.; — boi-di explet. to boi-yo q. v.; — boi-pōt a mouthful of solid; — b. p. rel each mouthful; — boi fōm chewed food; — boi māt s. mustache; — boi tūōp 1. speaking in the room of another 2. pleading, mediation, boi tūōp mat (li) vb. to speak in the room of another, to plead for, to mediate, boi-tūōp mat (li) bo a pleader, an intercessor. — boi-yo s. a curse, malediction, imprecation, exclamation, denunciation, boi-yo boi-di id., boi-yo mat vb. to curse, boi-yo mūn zik vb. to be cursed, to suffer from curse; boi-yo tsūk id.; boi-yo ām mat li vb. to advocate another’s curse; boi-yo-nūn liyūt to be freed from curse; — boi rūm s. exaggeration, boi röm yām-bo who exaggerates; — boi luc s. a mouthful of liquid.

boi 4. a-boi s. bar, jir boi a bar of gold.
boi jur see nūm-dak.
boi fōn s. a bard, a priest, an exorciser.
boi bik s. a spec. of caterpillar.
bo (reaching the ground) pā-boi-lā flap, plump down, pā-boi-lā klo vb. to fall with a flap; — pūt-boi-lā springing on, leaping on, p. b.-lā tūir to spring upon.

bop vb. to be dirty, muddy (water), to be turbid, dull, as mind, impure, un bop muddy water, mūn zo bop soup; — to be castrated, to be gelt. — bop caus. of bop. a-bop 1. adj. dirty (as water in the rains), muddy (water), 2. soup, stew mūn-bop q. cfr. — bop-bop 1. muddy, lurid 2. castrated, an eunuch, mā-rō bop an eunuch, on bop a gelting, bop ūiap vb. to castrate.
bom 1. vb. n. to be covered over from above, to be overcast, as sky or as mind, to be surrounded from above, ki bom the enveloping pod of cotton; — to sit (applied to hen on eggs) to incubate hik bom. — a-bom s. 1. a coil of rope or as a snake, 2. calyx of plants, flowers, 3. having had chickens, hik-bom s. a matured fowl.
bom 2. pūm-bom-lā not full, as weight or as jug etc., p. b.-lā ēk vb. to give short weight, p.-b.-lā byāin to be not quite full.
bom 3. pūm-bom-lā pink, light reddish colour, tō pūk-bom-lā a pink colour.
bom-duń (fr. bo to give and -duń unitedly?) s. 1. concealment of sentiments; also suppressed anger, 2. thoughtless, bom-duń mūn-bo 1. one who conceals his sentiments 2. a thoughtless person; bom-duń-sā āyek mat vb. vb. to do work thoughtlessly.
bor 1. vb. n. 1. to bloom, to blossom (as flower), 2. to flourish, to prosper; bor-nūn vb. 1. to blossom (flower) 2. to flourish, to prosper, bor-lā mat vb. t. to render prosperous; to beautify, to adorn, to ornament. — bor-lā s. prosperity, success, elevation, honor, glory, eminence; beauty. — a-bor s. 1. a blossom, 2. the flower on cloth, 3. the most beautiful maid mūm-lyōu a-bor. — tam-bor s. a flower.
bor 2. (see dek-bor) fate, destiny.
bor 3. (see pūm-ēi bor) broken skin below nail. — pā-bor-lā adv. swelled up, heaped up, projecting, a-dul pā-b.-lā projecting lips.
bol (see bo 2) vb. n. to rise up, to
sprout up, to emanate, ăũ bol-lă tsa to bubble up (as boiling water); to roll and boil up (as waves of the sea), to rise up with force ăũ-năt răm bol s. a hurricane, adly. applied to earth when rich and good, productive, fit for spraying fat-bol; vb. met. a-rayum-năn a-rayum bol from good goodproceeds; bol-znă excessive, sprouting, outgrown, zo kué bol zńă năn a-pyoń hýop năn the stalk has outgrown its strength, there is no corn in the ear. — bol-lă adv. rising, effervescing etc. bol-la mat vb. to render fruitful; — pă-bol-lă springing upwards, pă-bol-lă ak năn to be completely out (as tree by roots); a-bol s. a shoot of cane. — byol 1. vb. caus. of. bol to hoe to dig, to plough, to cultivate, ēt byol to hoe the earth. f. b.-bo s. a cultivator, farmer; a-lăt-ka byol-lă mat cultivate the mind: 2. improved, cultivated ki-byol fine, cultivated (improved) cotton.

bol hop bik see tău-b. h.b.

bó s. a covenant, stipulation, contract, a bond, bó kyŏp vb. to make a covenant, bó pi-l'é τē-tău kyŏp to write and attach a seal to covenant; bó pi-lăń-bo writing an agreement.

bók s. bamboo-thatch for roofing houses made of split bamboo li bók; bók kyiın see kyiın; bók čap vb. to thatch with bók; bók să vb. to split bók; bók zů a torch (made by lighting a bundle of bók also mi-bók q. efr.); bók tó a matting made of bók for partitions in houses or for the floor.

bók, a-bók adj. white and black nearly half of each (said of animals), 2. a young male boar, 3. a young head of maize món-bók-tsůń

bók-tők s. n. of tree, Careya arborea: Wtt. C. 563, S 1939.

*bn 1. T. dbăn s. power, strength, authority, domination, might, potency, efficacy, endowment, virtue, ability; office. employment, business, work, occupation; go bón mà-nıń-ne I have no power; I have no employment; bón hlo vb. to exercise authority, to rule, to command; bón hlo-lă zuk mà-kū-ne not to be able to command; pă-no lyăn-săi bóń hło-bo gum the king is the ruler of the country; a-vo-să re a-yu-năn bón hlo mà-kăń-ne the wife cannot exercise authority over husband; bón ēt-năn by means of the power, thro' the instrumentality of bóń ēt bóń met with or without the power; inexorable, incumbent on, obligatory; bóń met 1. without power helpless, incapable, powerless, 2. inefficacious, ineffectual; imbecile, feeble; bóń mà-ngin-ne to be without power, to have no control over; bóń mà-lyek-ne vb. to be powerless, helpless; unwielding, accidental; bóń jăn-bo 1. weak, powerless. 2. a fool, an idiot, 3. a dumb person, 4. a false, counterfeit article. bóń-ći T. dبان-ći 1. great power, authority. 2. tyranny, oppression, despotism, see òu či tim bo lyań mà-mat-tun bóń či-mă-o do not trade in the country of a great man, there will be oppression. bóń-ći mat vb. 1. to have great and arbitrary power, 2. to tyrannize, to oppress; bóń-čen-mat vb. to exercise great power, to rule with p; bóń čen-bo or bóń tim-bo s. one high in office or having great power.

bón 2. puissant, strong, pungent, high-flavoured: see also bóń 2; — bóń-tóń s. good spirit, chi; či bóń strong spirit; či bóń-ban tóń having well extracted the spirit (from the substance) he drank it. čó bóń let the tea is well drawn; čjà bóń colour to take effect. when the flavour of spirit or tea etc. is well extracted, to dye (not bóń to be saturated with colour).

bón 3. vb. n. 1. to be without power, without strength, weak, feeble, helpless, exhausted, spent, to be insolvent, miserable, ăyên bóń a helpless infant; to be dumb, speechless etc. a-nvor bóń powerless to hear, deaf. bóń nóń one able to speak only a very little. bóń fyań 1. rough head with dishevelled hear like unto an idiot's, a fool's head 2. Tbr. i. q. kă-săk bóń; bóń măıń s. n. of evil spirit, the demon of dumbness and eretism; bóń
zón(-bo) adj. like a dumb man, very silent; bó́n jír lót má-yá-nüm-bo or bó́n sù bó́n lyán s. a simpleton; bó́n nók s. an utterwretched being, a person deaf and dumb; — to be obscured, obfuscated, rayless, to be not good, injurious, not true, not real, base, in comp. pseudo.; riierarchy: kóm bó́n falsehood; kóm bó́n spurious silver, false coin; súì-sór kuín-bó́n s. a pseudocinnamon-tree; to be weak, without pungency či bó́n-nóin the chi has become weak from too much water.

bó́n 4. often confused with bó́n q. v.

(bó́n 5) tük-bó́n, tún-bó́n s. a stake, a pile, a post, t.-b. la vb. to point stake t.-b. tsák vb. to erect post, t.-b tek nyón vb. to ram down stake, yet tük-bó́n tún-kuín mat vb. to make the yet fish-trap. — tün-bó́n rik s. a spec. of Clematis (?) M.

bó́n expensive: nyó bó́n a vast expanse of still-standing water, in opp. to nyó bó́n a vast expanse of flowing waters, see nyó bó́n nyó bó́n.

bó́n-bik s. a species of beetle i. q. bó́n dó́n bik; núm-bó́n dó́n bik.

bót s. will, accord, mind, freewill tá-do bót-tún thro’ one’s own accord; hú-do bót-tún nón he went of his own accord ká-do-sú bót-tún má-yék-ná-ba I was born of my own accord; hú tó-do bót-tún mák to die by one’s own fault or carelessness or by suicide; bót-tún má-go-ne not willingly, involuntarily, unintentionally bót-tún má-bót-tún willing or unwilling, nolens volens, bót-tún mak-sáu-sá áyok a suicidal act.

bón 1. see bo (to give).

bón 2, a-bó́n hither, here, on this side, o-bó́n, pe bó́n-ka on the side, there; wá bó́n a-pin on the other side of the river.

(bó́n) tá-bó́n s. shelter, protection bóm-sá tá-bó́n-nín má-ró-sí áyók to fight with one under protection of father and mother, to fight with a child, tá-bó́n táu or tôu vb. to have protection, to have assurance or strong protection, e. c. ti-bó́n tún-lín rá-ró-mín nan lek one having strong protection can oppress others; kú-ju núm-sin-nyo tá-bó́n-ka nón the dog when under protection of master is bold; — to depend on, to trust, to rely on, pá-no-nún má-no-ka tá-bó́n tôn-lín tem-ło mat the king governs relying on the support of his subjects; tá-bó́n tsák vb. to place one’s trust in strength of self or others, to have assurance, to be bold; — t. b. tsák-bo s. 1. one who has assurance, 2. an auxiliary, a supporter; rúm-ká tá-bó́n tsák to place one’s trust in God, mak-mí tá-bó́n tsák-bo an auxiliary force.

bón, bó́n-ná bó́n-ná dropping, dribbling trickling out, gyóó bó́n-má bó́n-má yu (saliva) to flow.


bóp 2 s. T. ’bag a mask, a disguise, a-mlem-ka bóp tük vb. to put on a mask; a-lút-ka (sak-chín-ka) bóp da tük to disguise one’s heart (one’s sentiment).

bób, 3 a-bóp adj. large as (belly), corrugated with fat, very fat (said of the neck) See bup.

bóp 4. explet. to a-krit (krr), a-krit bóp q. v.

bóp 5. sound of beating two bamboos together, nyót-sí po bóp a rattle to frighten birds away from field.

bóm vb. t. to gather together, to collect, to accumulate, to assemble together in one company, má-ró-sái bó́m lyót nyó m to dismiss the people in one company, má-ró-sái bó́n-kuí kük vb. to call the people together, zo bó́m to collect grains of rice together; — adv. together, collectively, bó́n-má jum-má id. — byóm caus. 1. to add up, to sum up nóí-čó byóm-lín with the purtenance thereof Ex.; sometimes used in s. of a sum (large) realized byóm nyém-bo 1. s. a capitalist 2. adj. affluent; byóm tsü s. addition, byóm-lín tsü vb. to sum up; — 2. to begin, to commence, s. beginning, byóm áyít vb. to begin, byóm áyít-ren ab initio, a-küp byóm áyít to conceive child; to beget, to procreate, a-küp byóm áyít-sá embryonic; byóm áyít mat vb. to originate, byóm áyít
mat-bo s. a progenitor; — byóm tsák vb. t. to institute, to establish, i. byóm tsák vb. to mark out ground or commence operations for building house, — byóm tek vb. id. nyót byóm tek vb. to mark out ground for cultivation. — riṅ byóm-liṅ li vb. to relate from the beginning.

bór 1. a pine-apple bór pót, also the ananas; bór kuṅ Pandanus furcatus M. Hooker 1. 143 Note, 300, Wtt. P. 21.

bór 2. vb. to apply mechanical aid to raise or effect an object, bliṅ-sā bór vb. to carry by means of poles, pā-hlyóm-nūn bór hryóm or pūn-dōp-nūn bór to rise by means of a lever; bór tap vb. to apply mechanical aid, to apply a screw, a leverage, — bör-섯 s. mechanism, machinery, art, science. — tam-bór or tūn-bór s. apparatus, instrumentality, tam-bór-nūn zuk vb. to effect by mechanical power; an indirect mode of speech, slang-language also hint, innuendo, parable, simile, allegory, innuendo c. c. a-mlem ryum-bo i. q. sā-liṅ etc.; pāt-lyan-sā sā-tsūk kyār-det ma tūn-bór ār fyyak-li mat-tā the sun of Tibet is setting, interpret to me this parable in allusion to the departure of Padmasambhava P., tūn-bór riṅ s. slang-language or rather figurative language, allegorical; tūn-bór ma-tā-li or tām-bör-liṅ li vb. to speak parabolically; tam-bör-liṅ vyāt vb. to ask parabolically; tam-bör-tūn-bör s. a hint, a simile; tam-bör tūn-bör vyāt vb. to ask parabolically.

ból vb. n. to be bent down by force, to hang over, bōl da to lie across, bent over; vb. t. to suspend a ridge, to cross the ridge of a mountain, blū bōl, tūk-pūṅ bōl bū to sling clothes over shoulder, on plāṅ dūm bōl to to put clothes on horse, sūn-mūt-nūn zu bōl nūṅ-sō the grain will be laid by the wind. — byōl caus. vb. to wear clothes only over one shoulder as a plaid, to suspend or cause to be suspended dūm byōl.

byāt (also byet) see under bāt.
byān see ben.

byān, tā-byān light, bad, without body zo tā-byān seedless grain; a-byān id.
byān see bin, hyān-ni hyān-nā successively, byān-nā byān-na ryak vb. to follow after, to succeed one after another, see sām byān.

byāp see byep.
byām bo kl acc. M. to have pustules on tongue, see byam.
byār see byer.
byār adj. soft, as very ripe fruit, byār-nā byār-riṅ ino (to be) cooked soft or thoroughly cooked (as rice).
byār incorr. for byir.
bya see tūk-bya.
bap, tūk-byap decomposed, stinking, māṅ ino tūk-byap.
byam caus. of hom q. v.
byi see bi.
byī, byī-nil also bi vb. t. cfr. T. sbiyin to give, fut bi-yi-śo caus. byin-kōn, part. byin-bo acc. M. Gr. 128, imp. byi, when governing the first and second p. bo (hon. T. bōgs(-pa) is used, ger. byin — to give, to bestow, go-nūn hūm byi nūn I gave it to him; go mā-byin-nā so I shall not give; hū-nūn hūm hū-do tā-i-yū veyt b.-mūm a-yū-ka byi she gave him B. her handmaid to wife G. go hūm byin yat I wish to give him; byin ma-kān-ne cannot give; — forms a trans. or caus. e. c. tan byi vb. to shorten, tal byi to heighten, hū-yum tat byi entrust them; hūm hlap byi teach him; dūn byi i. q. dūn q. v. etc. — byin-bo s. a giver. — byin lyān, byin-śet s. means of giving. — tam-byin s. 1. a thing given 2. a diacritical mark (L. alphabet): the signs of the vowels combined with c., the final consonants (tel-bo-sā tam-byin), the affixed y and r (kyā and krā), the rān M. Gr. 3—5. — byit trans. f. of byi: a-byit explet. of a-cōp q. v.

byiṅ see biṅ.
byit see 1. byi, cóp and 2. tuk-byit.
byil also bil and byel vb. t. to fold, as clothes; to do anything twice byil-liṅ li vb. to repeat one's words; — a-byil s.
one fold as in cloth, *a-byil li 1. s. the crease or mark of a fold in cloth etc., *a-byil zuk vb. to double, to repeat, to do anything again; *a-byil pi vb. to write over again. 2. a going and coming, *a-byil-ka nòù to go a trip, byil-lòm id.  

*yu T. *bru s. grain of any sort, corn etc. i. q. zo.  

*yu 2. caus. of bu.  

*yu 3. vb. n. to be bent downwards, byu-ìà mat ñan to be bent downwards (as corn when ripe).  

byun, byun-nà byun-nà rushing at, pursuing, byun-nà byun-nà mat vb. to make rushing at.  

byup vb. t. to bake in ashes, as potatoes, to scorch in fire, buk byup; mò-rò mì byup the person is burnt. — tì-byup s. pared grain (new) zo tì-byup; incorr. for tì-byum see byum. — pì-byup-ìà pale, shallow complexioned a-mlem pì-byup-ìà.  

byum vb. n. to come to heat (as a pustule), to suppurate, fùen byum nòù; — tì-byum s. a bubble, froth, foam, a-bòi-nùn tì-byum plà to foam at mouth; tì-byum tso hòù to boil and bubble up; also incorr. tì-byup see bùùm (and bu?).  

byur shld. be byor q. v.  

bye vb. t. to fasten, to fix together, to attach, to yoke together, to couple, pyin-nùn bye to paste together; bik bye òùk to yoke cattle together; bye-liùù li to speak at once, bye-lùù òù to be paired, united. — bye-liùù s. conjunction, combination, annexion.  

byёk, a-byёk s. interval of time or space, advl. i. q. (a-)byёk-ka between, among, amongst, betwixt, o-re byёk meanwhile, sà-òi-yak kà-tì a-byёk-ka within ten days; a-byёk-ka riùù li vb. to mediate; hùù mì móùn byёk-ka daùù-nòùn he ran among the crowd; hùù do sà ày. sà byёk-ka sà-òi-yak sam-sà lòùù to-ùù ày. nòùn L-sà tòùù àìòòó hlòùù-tsòùù-bo-pùùù rùùù nòùù he set three day’s journey betwixt himself and J., and J. fed the rest of L.’s flocks (i. — byёk to vb. to interpose; — a-byёk a-byёk adv. at intervals; — (a-)byёk-bo s. the one between, the interval, the interspace, the intermediate one, a negociator; byёk-bo mat vb. to interfere, to intercede, to judge between, a-yu nòù-ku byёk-bo mat·so I shall become the arbitrator among you; dok nùùm-nùù-sàiù byёk-ku byi tap to set friends at loggerheads. — pùù-byёk s. the perineum, pùù-byёk sòr vb. to be rubbed between legs. See also kùùr byёk and byer.  

byёn (narrow) see biù.  

byёt, a-byёt s. the liver, lùìk-ët~ì a sheep’s liver.  

byen, a-byen s. crest of cock, the comb, hìk byen the crest of cock; also a spec. of Arum h. b. buk.  

byen see ben.  

byёp vb. n. to be wracked, to be rotten, to be corded as cotton ki byep; to be fermented as ìì: ìì byep; — a-byep s. fermented grain; — pì-byep-ìà rotten as article, painful as body, full of pains, pì-byep-ìà li to feel wracking pain; pì-byep-ìà tsú vb. to pound excessively. — bùùp-pì-byep-pùù-brìskly, vììvììcìously, quickly, off hand, bùùp-pùù byep-pùù zùk to do quick, vììn bùùp-pùù byep-pùù lìùù yà prompt in speach.  

byem vb. to fold up neatly, byem-ìà to vb. to set in order and lay by, to deposit neatly. — a-byem winding as road lòùù byem.  

byer, byär (see also byёk, a-byёk) vb. n. to be in justapposition, to be contiguous. byer-liùù òù òù to lie close together; byer-liùù lòùù vb. to walk abreast; — a-byer, a-byär s. the space between contiguous elevated matter, a groove, a fork, an opening, a crevice e. c. kuù byer s. a fork, formed by the divarication of two or more branches of tree; kà jììm byer fòù bììr the space between the fingers and toes, tììk-nòùm byer the dividing cartilage of nose, byer kììp Thbr. twins; pun byer the flesh under nail; lììù byer-ka da ngì it is lying in the intersice or between elevated projections of the rock; lòùù bììr a road between elevations, a gorge, a canon. — (a-)byer-ka adv. between, among. — pì-byer-ìà concave. hollow between elevations.
byel—byōn

byel see byāl (but) and byāl.

byok s. 1. n. of a plant; 2. food for
- cattle, byok mat vb. to graze.

byōn 1. caus. of boi? pūm-byōn, pūn-
byōn, kīm-byōn s. cloud, pūm-byōn mā-
ryōm da the clouds to be spread out;
pūn-byōn gryōm tūk di the clouds to curl
upwards.

byōn 2 (i. q. byōi 1?) s. balls made of
pounded and boiled rice, mixed with flour
and eaten: zo byōn.

byop vb. t. caus. of bop q. v.

byom, pūm-byom-lā swollen, bloated a-
men p.-b.-lā. face.

byor vb. t. to knead, to mix, to com-
mingle, o-re-pūl lī-wūn-sā fīt-ka tyuk-liūn
dyuk-sā fit byor ūn mik sap- bo-sā a-mik-
ka ṭūt-liūn hūm ū when he had thus
spoken, he spat on the ground, and made
clay of the spittle, and he anointed the
eyes of the blind man with the clay T.;
mān bi byor to mix meat and vegetables.

byol 1. caus. of bol q. v.

byol 2. vb. t. to pluck up, to pluck out
as corn by the roots byol-lā dot id.

byol 3. vb. n. to be suspended, hanging
down as a tail, byol-lā byol-lā adv. hanging
down, tūk-śim byol-lā ian tail to
hang pendent.

byō 1. s. a small tent, byō tyēn vb. to
pitch the pāl or to stretch cloth over
the shape of a pāl for shelter at night.

*byō 2. T. bya s. a fowl, dam byō T.
"dam bya" litly. "a mud-fowl," a duck,
lu byō a fowl consecrated to lu.

byōk vb. t. to unite, to wed, to marry
(see brī 5) a-go a-nī-yān-mā byōk to marry
for love; to join together as in friendship;
to agree, to combine together for
any purpose; — byōk bam-bo s. a neigh-
bour; byōk tōm-bo s. a benedict, one
united in marriage, byōk lōm s. unity,
conjunction, combination, wedlock, mar-
niage, conglutination, byōk lōm tēk united
together. — a-byōk s. union, a-byōk a-len
tāp ordaining union (said of God); a-byōk
riś li vb. to bring about an union.

byōn 1, i. T. spyaś (to be clever)

byōn s. ground easy to bring to cultivation.
— 2. a spec. of rice.

byōn 2. vb. to coax, to wheedle, byōn-
na s. coaxing.

byōn 3. s. a fold, a pen, a coop, a stall,
a shed for cattle, an enclosure J. see
dōī; luk-byōn a sheep-fold; līk-byōn a fowl-
house; līk-byōn a cow-house; wū dà byōn
enclosed water, a pool.

byōt 1. see bo (sak-byōt vb. to be joyful).

byōt 2. vb. to rot, to putrify, to decay,
sā-byōt nōn-ne, mān byōt the flesh is
putrid, kūr-lāi byōt the plantain is rotten.

byōn vb. n. to flow down out, to stream
down, to hang long down (as hair), byōn-
la klo-nōn to hang suspended and fall
down: — byōn-nā byōn-nā hanging down
in strings or streams a-tsōm b.-nā b.-nā
lī; wū b.-nā b.-nā yū.

byōp (see byep) vb. n. to be joined with,
complexed, united with, to be mingled,
mixed, admixed, intermixed, not simple,
not pure. jēr sōn-sā byōp (-nōn) the gold
is affected by copper; ē-ka mān byōp-nōn
the spirit (chī) tastes of flesh: sūk-śyār-
ka byōp-nōn to be bespattered with mud;
brī-nōn (a-yaś) byōp (a race) thro' mar-
niage to become degenerated; — to break,
to burst (as a boil or blister) fēn-byam
byōp-nōn the boil has burst; — vb. t. to
adulterate, to vitiate, to render impure,
to defile, wū sā ēśi sā byōp to mix water
and wine mā-rā sā mat lōm byōp to cor-
rupt the morals of a person. mā-rā sā a-
braśā byōp to defame another. — pā-byōp-
la or pūr-byōp-lā adulterated with, con-
taminated with, pā-byōp-lā nōn to be
defiled with, to be vitiated.

byōm see bōm.

byōm 1. s. a spec. of flying squirrel,
Pteromys magnificus (large spec.), b. chīm-
bo smaller spec. Pteromys caniceps M.
Wtt. F. 795.

byōm 2. , pūm-byōm-lā puffed out as body,
see also byom.

byōr vb. n. to be covered with dirt;
to be flattened, to be pressed flat, to
be squeezed (as an insect) to be pressed or
rubbed (applied to a blister or sore which receives an accidental pressure or rub so as increase the hurt, to be soft, flaccid; to be soft and yielding (as ripe fruit or yam when well boiled).

byól 1. vb. to stick in firmly, neither to go further in nor come out, to be immovable. See brói.

byól 2. caus. of ból.

brá, brá-m scattering, dividing (as roads, or streams running in different directions) deviating, diverging, diverging, ramifying, brá-lá nóh or brá-zá-lá nóh to be divided as streams etc.) to deviate, to diverge, lóm-sá wū kyōu brá-li nóh the roads and rivers diverge; wū brā-bo bye-nóh deviating streams to unite together; brá-má tsá-má dispersedly J. — bráṃ scattered, dispersed, here and there, as a flock of sheep etc., bráṃ-bráṃ nóh to be scattered, br.-lā nón scattered, dispersed. — a-bráṃ s. a single thread or yarn.

brá 2. kūr-doū brā a young head of plantain.

brák s. the sound of many feet when running, or of falling small stones, brák-kā brák-kā dáán the sound of many feet running as of goats etc.) See brap. — Caus. bryāk or bryek vb. to clap hands, a-kā bryek bryek-lā grik the sound of clapping hands, pük-bryek-ka bük to smack, to clap.

brāk for brók q. v.

brán adj. very small (applied to children, chickens etc.) brán-nā brán-nā, hik-kūp brán-nā brán-nā a very small chicken.

brán i. q. brón.

brát s. cartilage, gristle brát-tā brát-tā gristly.

brán spread thinly (as sand etc.), finely, rarified, expanded, subtillized, tenuous, brán-nā brán dya to to spread out thinly (as sand or grass). — pūn-brán-lā stretching out, laying out, extending, spreading, thinly spread out as corn etc., pūn-brán-lā ỷjón scattered; pūn-brán-lā dya to vb. to spread out on ground. — pūn-bryān-

là in numerous places or pieces, so pūn-bryān-lā lat the rain leaks in numerous places.

bráp incorr. for bróp q. v.

brāṃ see brá.

brāl incorr. for brul.

brā adj. free, independent; open, uninclosed, unconfined, unobstructed, uncurled, in a state of nature, uncultivated, uncivilized bra-sā má-ró uncivilized, an independentman; bra-sā nyōt s. uninclosed field; bra-sā īyok s. independent, loose, careless work; bra-ku bam vb. to live at large or in an uncivilized state; bra-ku li vb. to speak openly, publicly opp. to nōū-ka li; sur-ku li-šūm-bo re bra-ku dot to publish that which ought to be spoken alone in secret, bra-ka lyōt i-yūt to live at liberty (as wild animals); bra kō-lū lyom(ma) in disorder negligently lying about; bra-rīū s. random, unconnected language; bra-lyāū s. open land, freeland, land without an owner.

brak vb. n. to be spread thinly, wū brak-mi the water is shallow; — to be shallow, brak-kā brak-kā pat vb. to sow seed thinly; brak-kā to to spread (rice etc.) thinly on mats to dry in the sun; brak-kā tak-kā adv. in drops (of rain) drop by drop so br-kā t.-kā yū. — a-brak adj. shallow (as water).

braṅ vb. n. to hang, thick (as fruit from trees) a-pōt kuṅ-ka braṅ ma the fruit hang thickly; — braṅ-nā braṅ-nā hanging thickly; a-tyul b.-nā b.-nā pōt ūn to hang in thick clusters.

brat adj. fordable or crossing by bridge, the same as prat q. v., brat-lā nóū vb. to cross across water.

brap s. the sound of feet when running (as horse galloping, man running), to be rough, hence má-ró brap-bum the men are quarrelling. — pū-brap-lā knotted, gnarled.

bram 1. (see brā) 1. vb. n. to stray. to go astray, to be bewildered, to be lost, to be puzzled, as to the road, to deviate bīk bram-nōn the cow has strayed, go lóm
bri-sciti women applied correctly (op.3).

chiefly applied to the marriage of or thread.

this year.

ripe; fruits,

on stone etc. tri-br

furrow, ravine, up

ridges

stones to lie together; numerous, see čok bramlyai. — a-bram adj. lost. — bryam casual of bram to cause to stray, sak-čin bryam to let thoughts wander.

(bram 2), tūk-bram or tūn-bram s. a jar, a large bowl, či t.-b. a chi bowl, zo t.-b. a rice-bowl, či tūn-bram kū-kū zo tūn-bram kā-kū “wine and food for eight” implies “to have a party”, a jar (t.-b.) of both being placed before each guest.

bral s. the ridge between two furrows, the ridge of furrows, lyau bral small ridges in country, ēt bral a ridge of earth as for potatoes; — vb. n. to be cut up into ravines deeply; lyau-bral s. a ravine, a place full of ravines. — a-bral s. 1. a ridge in division of range, 2. a furrow, 3. the spur-mountain or pit of land; — tā-bral rolling over as stone or round wood when foot is placed on it, tā-bral mat hlet to slip by placing foot on stone etc. which rolls over.

bri 1 name of spec. of fish ūo bri.

(bri 2.,) bri bri onom. applied to a sharp cutting pain, as from a beating with cane, bri bri dāk.

brī 3. vb. n. to be early, as crops not fruits, zo bri yo early crops to be nearly ripe; — s. the first early crops zo bri, zo nūm-bri early crops.

Deriv. nūm-bri early crops on the ground in opp. a-jūt early or first fruit when gathered. — a-bri adj. new grown this year.

brī 4. vb. 1. to twist (as cotton), to twine, to plait; — a-brīm adj. twisted as cotton or thread.

brī 5. (fr. bri 4) vb. to unite in marriage, chiefly applied to the marriage of women opp. byok q. cfr. — s. marriage, matrimony applied correctly to the marriage of women only; bri-sai čo kō s. m.-ceremonies. bri-sān the relations of bride and bride-

groom. who attend at marriage: bri nyōm byi vb. to give in m. (bride). — bri tāp vb. to have m.; bri ōk vb. to bind the nuptial tie, to marry applied to men, bri ōk-re the nuptial tie; bri duān ōk vb. to be connected by m.; bri duān dek vb. to break m.-connection, to divorce; bri fāt vb. 1. to dissolve m., to divorce, 2. to commit adultery: bri mat vb. to marry; bri ūok vb. to unite in marriage.

Comp. bri-čet s. espousal betrothal, bri-čet mat vb. to betroth. — bri tūm-bo s. a marriage-feast. — bri to-dāt tak suitable for a match being of the same rank, bri to-dāt lōn id. — bri tuk-bo adj. marriageable. arrived at years, suitable for marriage, bri wā-bo id. — bri tūm-bo s. adj. married, a married person, a spouse; — bri duān čok families that have been connected by marriage from many generations; — bri nū s. affinity by m.: bri pa-zen s. marriage-agent’s fee; bri far s. (lūk-myen) the price of wife; bri -bān s. the chief persons at marriage. i. e. the persons who give the bride in marriage, the father and mother; bri zum s. or bri zūn s. the marriage-company; bri lōm s. 1. marriage, 2. means for marrying.

brik adj. thickly studded with. dotted with: brik-tā lōm tsōk road too crowded so as to be impossible to go. bīk brik-tā bīyān nyōt bām nī the grazing cows to thickly stud the field.

brīn adj. long and thin (long, thin strings as formed by melted sealing wax; trees etc.) būt-nā būt-nā hṛya stretched out into long thin strings; būt-nā būt-nā hṛya-bō hṛya to stretch out very long and thin; a-so būt-nā būt-nā plā the sinew is strained; — tūn-briń i. q. būt-nā būt-nā.

briń (see brut) vb. n. to have eruption on body; — s. eruption. efflorescence on body; — pāt-briń-tā 1. i. q. pā-briń-tā, pūt-briń-tā plā vb. n. to have eruption come out on body. 2. variegated.

brin brin brin exhausted, prostrated with fatigue br. br. āyok mat vb. to work to exhaustion.
brīp see bryāp.

bril vb. to discern, s. discrimination; discernment, perception bril-lā ālık to discern; b.-lān śem to discern and make distinction.

brū sī-brū-lā adv. obliquely, askant.

brū kun s. name of tree i. q. śīśā ḫū, poisonous for fish; — brū nyū s. the poison of the brū; brū-lārū s. a creeper with white flowers to poison fish; br. d. dān-sā the b. of the valley (poisonous flowers white), br. d. hlo-sā the hill brū (not poisonous, flowers red); brū rīk s. a creeper with red flower with which they poison fish, acc. Wtt. Millefia auriculata M. 549. brū bik vb. to beat brū, to bruise before putting it into the water where the fish are.

brū: pūm-būrū brū s. a fleeing cloud.

brūn s. a rash on skin also applied to crysipelas, brūn lun to break out on body.

brūt well cooked, brūt-tā brūt-tā myān.

brūp incorr. for brop. q.v.

brūl i.q. ālāl matted together in separate locks, (as hair), a-tsūm brūl matted hair, to be matted together.

brūl-lā brūl-lā see under brūl.

bruk explet. to jōk (noise).

brūn 1 s. species of grass, Saccharum spontaneum.

brūn 2, onom. brūn-ānā brūn-ānā griķ s. the deep sound of drum, thunder, also applied to the deep report of cannon.

brut vb. to have pustules, mā-zū brut plā pustules have broken out over my body; — pā-brut fon s. pustular eruption, excrescence on body, larger than pā-brūt; pā-brut-lā rough as hand from hard work or anything; pā-brut-lā plā eruption to break out on body;

brup incorr. for brop.

(brum), tū-brum s. imperfectly parched grain (old) when all the grain has not burst.

brul s. a species of Calamus, Calamus inermis Wtt. C. 87., brul pā-tuā s. a walking stick made of brul.

brul-bū s. the family Julidae, genus Myriopodae, viz. Julius terestris, Julius spirostreptes and Julius unilineatus see dā-bryā bū.

bre see lem-bre.

bre-je 5. s. confusion, disorder, childish playish talk, bre-je to vb. to place things in disorder; bre-je riū li vb. to speak confusedly or playfully.

bren, nüm-bren s. the lower part of the valley (dana) hence from the crops being early ripe sometimes used in sense of nüm-bri.

bren rīp s. a plant, bren-go-wā Astilbe rivularis.

bren, bren tük-nöm nā-nar-lā a cocked-up nose.

brel vb. to cross a ridge of mountain.

bro vb. I to look after, to watch, to ward, to take care of as sheep, cattle, tam-cān bro to herd cattle, bik bro-bam to look after cows, bik bro-bo s. a cow-herd; iyeü bro-bo s. a nurse for children, a guardian; iye- bro (i-bro) s. a guard when milkling a vicious cow, a contrivance for milkling restive cow; — used in sense of cattle hence herds (wealth) jyōk bro(-lā) mat-tā-a may your wealth increase, may happiness attend you; — brom vb. to be crowded together, to be congregated together as men, beasts, brom-bam.

II. to swell, to increase, bróm 2. to be great fyak bróm a great man Tbr; bróm-bo, brom-bo swollen puffed out. — a-bróm adj. full-grown, full-seize, s. large seize, mān a-bróm hām large-size game only; nüm-sim-nyo a-bróm hām only grown-up persons; a-fyak bróm a great man; — pā-bröm-lā or pum-bröm-lā large, out of proportion, large here and small there, disproportioned, mā-zū a-cēm a-fyak a-tim pūm-b-ā-lā iygūm-boa.

brok vb. t. to place together (said of bamboo sticks etc.) šau brok to vb. to place and tie firewood together, po brok to bundle bamboos together.

broň vb. n. to be numerous, in great numbers, as men, cattle; bik broň herds
of cattle, mǎ-ró brou̍n bam (men) to be in great numbers, liū brou̍n dyūn vb. to cast down stones in numbers.

brou̍n vb. t. to compress, to press hard together, applied to the body being pressed hard as in wrestling hūk brou̍n-tā āyep sōt to kill a fowl by pressing hard its body; mā-zu brou̍n-tā brou̍n dāk said when the whole body pains as if it had been pressed hard, tūk-tok-ka brou̍n to strangulate.

brou̍n 1. vb. n. to be rough (as an elephant's head) to be rough as a stony road, rugged, harsh, grating, tyaú-mo tyaak brou̍n bam; lōm brou̍n; lān brou̍n; met. a-nyu̍m brou̍n a grating voice, see gryūn-nú gryūn-nú. — brou̍n-pā brou̍n-pā adv. rough, uneven (as a road). — a-brou̍n adj. uneven (as a rock etc.) s. wen, excrescence as on potatoes, trees etc.

brou̍n 2. vb. n. to shoot out in great numbers, to sprout, ku̍n brou̍n; advjly. sprouting out, growing out, a-len brou̍n the sprouting of a germ of seed, būk brou̍n-bam the sprouting out of potatoes, a-fou brou̍n-bam-bo adj. having teeth growing outwards; a-fou brou̍n tyol (teeth) to grow in a cluster; būk brou̍n tyol-bam-bo potatoes to shoot out many sprouts.

brou̍n see brou̍n.

brou̍n vb. n. to be numerous (applied to fish) sō brou̍n bam or brou̍n-rā brou̍n-rā nyi.

brou̍n 1. pā-brou̍n-lā roughly, pā-brou̍n-lā tyār to raddle roughly.

brou̍n 2. vb. n. 1. to break up, to depart as assembly, crowd; — vb. t. to disperse (as an assembly) mi mōn-bō brou̍n-nūn the crowd has dispersed. — 2. to shoot out into branches horizontally. — tūk-brou̍n s. the claws, toes of tiger, leopard etc. (not cat, bear) the fruit of yam, the fruit-seed of potatoes, a potatoe-apple.

brou̍n 1. i. q. brou̍n.

brou̍n 2. i. vb. n. to be congregated together, to be numerous, to be crowded, mā-rō brou̍n a congregation: brou̍n-lī dām vb. to tie up in quantities, bundles. — a-brou̍n adj. thick, in clusters as trees, numerous; kā-ju-kup a-brou̍n s. a litter of puppies.

brou̍n s. 1. spec. of bamboo (habitat: valley near water. 2. brou̍n ku̍n acc. Witt. D. 834 Drimycarpus racemosus.

brou̍n, reduplic. pūn-brou̍n-lā adv. too large to go in;

brou̍n caus. fr. brou̍n, in s. of to be big-bellied, to be with child a-ku̍n bry̍n-nūn; — pūn-brou̍n-lā (written also pūn-bry̍n-lā) large-bellied, as pregnant woman.

brou̍n vb. n. 1. to be wide, separate, pā-brou̍n-lā or put-brou̍n-lā wide, separate as intestines of basket work; here and there, apart; tū-n-gryūn mīk pā-brou̍n-lā tyār the basket work to be wide-riddled; pā-brou̍n-lā tyār to plant apart, here and there.

2. to be middling, moderate, indifferent; brutal, churlish, cruel, malignant ji brou̍n malicious; a-mo a-bo-ka brou̍n to be churlish towards parents; hū-nūn mā-rō dāk māk det iī mā-do-ne brūt-lūn nūn when he saw a person dying he passed quite indifferent; pā-brou̍n-lā or pūt-brou̍n-lā moderate, middling, pā-brou̍n-lā īi vb. to see not perfectly; pā-brou̍n-lā yē vb. to know moderately, pā-brou̍n-lā myīn adj. halfripe.

brou̍n 1. see brou̍n.

brou̍n 2. vb. n. to fall down. applied only to men or beasts, to trip and fall, to tumble down. — a-brou̍n (cfr. brou̍n 1 fr. brou̍n) a falling fruit when large and ripe, tam-pōt a-brou̍n. — Caus. brou̍n to cause to fall, āyē-nū mā-bryōm-nūn do not let the baby fall, on mā-bryōm-nūn do not let the horse fall; kā-sū dyūn-ku̍n brūl-bo-sū iā-nū-ka kā-sūn bryōm by sticking wood between my legs he caused me to fall.

brút adj. rugged, su̍-gōr brút a rugged precipice.

brou̍n vb. 1. to go or place across, to cross a ridge opp. blū ryak q. v., (see brel. prōl, rol) to stop up, to place obstacles in way; to place across anything, to form an obstacle, to barricade, to bar; lōm brou̍n; stūn-ku̍n brou̍n tō; — brou̍n-lā adv. transversely. — tūk-brou̍n adj. 1. across, straddl- wise, 2. obstructing. tūk-brūl hryōm-nān vb. to sit in a straddling position, with
feet out and knees upwards; tük-bról rau vb. to spread out legs, tük-bról rau an-bam vb. to sit with outstretched legs, warming one’s self; kuń tük-bról a tree with roots or trunk straddling outwards; on bról vb. to stride horse, on bról de a child’s straddle-horse. — brül-lä bról-lä numerousy intermingling, interwoven as trees, yams etc., kuń brül-lä bról-lä ūn trees which branches interwoven together.

bról 2. (see also byól) vb. t. to stick into, as stick or foot into hole, to insert, a-duń a¼-ka bról to get foot into hole, a¼-ka lii bról-lūn sāp (to) fill up (this) hole by sticking stones into it, tūn-hōi bról to stop up hole.

bryāk see brāk; bryāń see bryōń under bróii.

bryāt vb. to separate, to part; to break up (assembly), to depart, to leave, liya-nūn bryāt-nūn to depart from a country. — a-bryāt s. separation, a-bryāt mat vb. to separate.

bryān vb. n. to be ragged, tattered, dūm (klop) bryān-nā bryān-nā dyām (-bam) to wear old ragged clothes that have been patched up.

bryān, pūn-bryān see brān.

bryāp s. cotton in its uncleaned state having still seeds and pods adhering, ki bryāp.

bryā vb. to crush, to trample on, bra-lā kryōk vb. to crush, as with foot; bra-lā bīk vb. to crush, as with anything heavy; bryā fat crushed; — pā-bryā-lā flat, even, pressed.

bryāk (see brāk) onom. the sound of anything falling into mud bryōk-lā grīk.

bryāń, a-bryāń s. a name, a title T. miin; mi=mōn bryāń s. an acquired name, a-gyek bryāń s. a name given at birth, a-bryāń jā-nā tyō a name bad by report, a-bryāń nyim-bo adj. famous, a-bryāń mānyin-nīm-bo adj. infamous, nameless, a-bryāń sut-nyim-bo or a-bryāń tyom-bo adj. famous; a-bryāń iyok (bryāń a-lyāk)-bin-bo adj. having the same name, a name-sake; — bryāń iyok s. a nick-name; — a-bryāń kū vb. to invoke; a-bryāń gyāt bo vb. to calumniate; a-bryāń tyāt vb. to create a name; a-bryāń tīn êīn vb. to magnify; a-bryāń tik vb. to call, to give a name, mā-rō gūn-nā tā-še-fi=mīm rān-jil-nūn ūn yo a-bryāń tik-yam-o they called P. Rung-jil-muñ-ōu (T. bDud-sor-ba gzon-nu) P. a-bryāń top vb. to obtain a name or title; a-bryāń dūn lik, a-bryāń dūn-lūn lik vb. to call by name; a-bryāń dot vb. to celebrate; a-bryāń po vb. to give a second name, a-bryāń po-lii tik vb. vb. to change a name; a-bryāń fat vb. to lose name; a-bryāń frā lik to call on nick-name; a-bryāń mat: rūm-sā a-bryāń mat vb. to give God the glory; a-bryāń-lā zuk, a-bryāń-lā mā-nyin-ne zuk vb. to defame; a-bryāń lik vb. to invoke; a-bryāń-sā tyū vb. to reprove; a-bryāń sīt vb. to strike off a name; a-bryāń a-to-lā mat vb. to exalt.

bryan s. a bat.

bryam see bram.

bryu (see brōn) adj. large (applied to stomach); pā-bryu-lā pot-bellied, big-bellied (tū-bīk pā-bryu-lā) as with child or otherwise: tū-gryu pā-bryu-lā puffed out full cheeks.

bryuk adj. stout, applied to body, mā-zū pā-bryuk-lā or pūk-bryuk-lā.

bryek see brāk.

bryek or bryōk vb. t. to twist cotton, ki bryek-je, ki bryōk-je vb. id.

bryen (see bru) pūn-bryeń-lā i. q. pūn-bryōń-lā see brōń III.

bryet 1. vb. t. to close up, to stop up. to fasten; — advly. closely, exactly; bryet-lā dap vb. to cover closely; bryet-lā ūn vb. to be, to become stopped up; bryet-lā klop vb. to close thoroughly; bryet-lā šū to cork up as bottle or any hole; eyen bryet-lā hap vb. to shut door closely; lōm bryet-lā čet vb. to close up road; riń bryet-lā li vb. to speak exactly.

bryet 2, pūt-bryet-lā (see also bryāń, bryōń) reduced to pieces, pūt-bryet-lā mūn-nōn cooked to rags, mā-zū pūt-bryet-lā li vb. to feel pains all over body (as if body was reduced to pieces).
**blān—blān**

**bryen** adj. shallow, *ūn bryen* shallow water.

**bryep** see **bryēp**.

**bryel** i. q. *brāl* q. v.

**bryok** old, to be old, *li bryok* an old house.

**bryon** 1. adj. ragged; wounded etc. *dūm bryon* ragged clothes, *mā-zū bryon-nā bryon-nā dū-śi-nōn* to be covered with wounds.

**bryon** 2. vb. to follow after in numbers as chickens after hen.

**bryom** vb. t. to place up, to bundle up, *jū bryom* to vb. to place up thorns as round a field, *mi bryom kat* a bundle of wood as much only as is put on the fire at one time. — *a-bryom* as much wood (or Indian corn etc.) as is put on the fire at one time.

**bryōk** 1. (see **bryek**) adj. double, joined together as gun-barrels, double as cloth, *sā-dyār-mī bryōk* s. a double-barreled gun, *dūm bryōk dyam* vb. to fold cloth double. — *a-bryōk* twisted as two or three threads together, double (as cloth, the barrel of gun etc.).

**bryōk** 2. (see also **bryak**) applied to water falling in torrents, *ūn bryōk-kā bryōk-kā glo* the water falls in torrents, *so b.-kā b.-kā yē* the rain falls in torrents.  

**bryōn** see **brōn** III.

**bryōn** vb. to be bent down, to be very heavy, to fly with a swoop downwards as a kite when seizing prey *pūn-fyōn bryōn-nā lām-bān hīk tyēr bū-nōn* the kite having flown downwards with a swoop seized the fowl, *bryōn-nā lām* to walk as when one is heavy burdened; — *a-mīk bryōn-lā* heavy eyed; — *pūn-bryōn-lā* (see **bryōn** under **brōn** III large as crop, wen, belly etc.

**bryōm** see **brōm**.

**blā** vb. t. to put in and out (as tongue) *a-li blā* to rub in (poison) *nyū blā*; obscure.

**blā** vb. n. to grow strong and vigorous, *kuī blān kruōn* the tree sprouts up vigorously.

**blān** 2. adj. gay, light-hearted, *blān bombo* s. a gay person.
at each end is carried Hind. bahangi, blin-sā bōr to carry blin.

blin vb. n. to be after time (as of any agreement), to be behind hand, to be late (as in work or in duty or in pleasure). — blin-lā adv. too late.

blū 1. s. the ridge of mountains, blū tā-ram a shed on ridge of hills; pūntyōn blū bōl-lā lām nōn the kite has flown over the ridge; mā-rō blū bōl-lā dān-nōn the man has crossed the ridge.

blū 2, blū-m blū-t (see blā) to be un-staid, weak, worthless etc. blū-bla-lā zuk vb. to do work unsteadily. — blūm adj. weak, mā-rō blūm a weak man; — blūm blūm blūm hīm āyōk zuk vb. to do work like a weak man; — blūt un-skilful (see blūt) blūt-tā blūt-tā bī nōn to take unskilfully; blūt-tā blūt-tā āyōk mat vb. to do work unskilfully; — tūk-blūt s. play, sport of children, pastime, game, tūk-blūt mat vb. to play, tūk-blūt lynā s. play-ground; — written tūk-blūt or tūk-blūt in s. of conceit, vanity, t.-bl. mat vb. to be vain, to be too fine to work; t.-bl. (mat-)bo s. a person of that description; — tūk-blūt a-cāu kūk mā-yā-ne too fine to work lit. too fine to bend one’s back; tūk-blūt-tō i. q. tūk-blūt, tūk-blūt-tō-sā mā-rō a vain worthless fellow.

(blyik caus fr. blī) tūk-blyik adj. idle, thoughtless, dissolute.

blūt vb. n. to be carried along by the current of stream.

blūk s. a path of animals thro’ jungle blūk blūk lōm.

blū 1, pā-blū-bo s. adj. rising ground, hilly. See blū.

blū 2 vb. to speak indirectly, to insinuate, blū-tān li vb. to speak indirectly, insinuating.

bluk said of smoke rising in clouds mi bluk-kā bluk-kā kan.

bluŋ s. name of 9th month, lā-vo bluŋ, bluŋ-nyōm.

blup s. a horn when quite small and young just outsprouting of head, a-rōń blup a young horn.

bleń vb. to be in fine threads, a-tōm bleń a single hair.

blo see tūk-blo, lūk-blo.

blōk (see bloi) s. the bubbling of boiling water, blōk grik or tso s. the sound of boiling water.

blōn vb. to come in puffs (said of smoke or steam), to come in whiff (said of smell), to come in flights (said of clouds), to be rooted up (said of a plant or of anything, that is rooted up by the foot, when walking along as on uneven ground; tam-len blōn-fat the sprout is rooted up (by being trodden on); blōn-lā kīm-byōn s. a flight of clouds; blōn-lā nōm s. a whiff of bad scent; blōn-lā a-sūm s. puff of steam; — pūn-blōn or pūn-blōn adj. damp, moist, applied to food etc., (steam) coming in puffs.

blōt, uū-blōt s. an intermittent spring.

blōk 1. vb. n. to be split twice, that is into few or coarser splints than blīk; — 2. vb. t. to split or divide the outer and inner part of bamboo pā-li blōk.

a-blōk s. cane split coarsely, no a-blōk s. a large flat fish.

blōt 1. s. sufficiency, (generally used with tak) zo mā-tak mā-blōt-ne or zo mā-blōt-ne or zo mā-tak-ne there is no sufficient rice.

blōt 2 see blat, tūk-blōt, blīt see under blu.

blōm, a-blōm s. the stalk of corn before formation of ear.

blyāk and blyōk 1. adj. unsubstantial, incorporeal, immaterial, blyōk dyūm zān-bo an immaterial substance or being, a-pil blyōk gūm the shade (of man or beast) is incorporeal; 2. i. q. a-pil s. a ghost, a phantom cfr. Burnese leī-pya; — a-blyāk adj. immaterial, s. an immaterial substance; — tūm-blyāk or tam-blyāk, tūm-blyōk or tam-blyōk s. a butterfly; tūm-blyōk dōi s. a large species of b., tsoi-mi-tam-blyōk s. a butterfly, black (like a Yakthumba woman), pā-ciém.

blyāk 2: so blyāk s. a torrent.

blyāk 3: lá-blyāk-lā flat.
blyān (caus. of blān?) blyān vb. to divulge, to make known, riñ blyān vb. to divulge any news.

blyān or blyōn vb. to be crooked or bent; - a-blyōn s. flat side of the ban, ban blyōn 1. a crooked knife 2. the side of knife; 2. i. q. tā-blyōn or tūk-blyōn s. flat side of anything, esp. of mountain, tā-blyōn kōn s. the side, the flat side; klo tā-blyōn the s. of mountain; tā-blyōn kōn bū di to bring flatwise.

blyān (see blyān?) vb. n. to be full, to abound, to be abundant, lyān mi kan ūan tet núm-leyēn blyān bām prov. said when an offer of marriage is rejected, meaning: there are plenty of other maidens to be had. — vb. t. to fill wī-ka yāt nōn-bān hū-do za-dūn rem blyān-lūn lót hrōn she went down to the well, and filled her pitcher, and came up. G. — a-blyān adj. full, a-byān lāk vb. t. to fill.

blyā vb. t. to daub with, to smear with, fāt-ka blyā to daub with earth; mōr blyā to smear with ghi, nōk tsō blyā-nōn to be blotted with ink.

blyō, tūk-blyō see under blū.

blyōt, pā-blyōt-lā insipid as food, tasteless, vōm mā-lup-ne pā-blyōt-lā gōm there is no salt (in the food) it is insipid.

blyō, pā-blyō-lā long, applied to face, a-mēm pā-blyō-lā.

blyōk, tām-blyōk see blyāk.

blyōn see blyān.

(blyōn), tā-blyōn s. a small purse or pocket, pouch dyōn tā-blyōn pouch in cheek as monkey’s.

blyōt, a-blyōt s. full length, the whole, blyōt-tā or pā-blyōt-tā da to lie at full length, blyōt-tā lyōt vb. t. to lay out at full length.

M

mā the seventeenth letter of the L. alphabet T. ristol, English m.

-m I. verbal increment, forms adjectiva fr. verbal roots (in opp. to -t, -n) e. c.
a-ryu-m good fr. ryu to be good, a-kri-m bitter fr. kri to be bitter, a-hru-m hot fr. hru to be hot (a-hru-n s. heat). — forms a verbal-substantive (gerund) tyom, fr. tyo, zōm fr. zo, yām fr. yā, šim fr. ši etc. — some roots ending in a vowel (e. c. ši to see, zu to live etc.) are amplified by the increment -m, when succeeded by -kōn or by kū e. c. šim kū to be able to see, zum-kōn let him live. — increment of roots ending in a vowel in comp. yāmbo fr. yā to know; núm-šim-nyo man fr. ši to be; — II. postp. forms the object. c. of pronominal roots, e. c. hū-m fr. hū; a-do-m fr. a-do, kā-sū-m fr. kā-sū; mū-m fr. mū etc. cfr. Brandreth JAS. N. S. 1878 10 (16) conc. Daphlā, Mīri, Abor: “a characteristic of this class is that the acc. (and gen.) relation of a noun are expressed by suffixing a single c. without a vowel as in Daphlā nom thee fr. no thou; oma house (acc.) fr. ou house.

mā- 1. pref. forming nouns (nomina propria of birds and plants, see also mūk-, mūn-, mūt-, mūr-, mā-nyam for mūk-nyam; mā-kūn (mā-la) see mūn-kuń (mūn-la): — 2. reduplication of mar, mī, mūr, mūł, see under the roots; — 3. in comp. i. q. mo mother, mā-nān i. q. mo-nān an elderly female.

mā preceeding words and followed by -ne forms negative, as ši to see, mā-šīne not to see, and by the -nā when followed by any verbal affix (except yam-o)
as go mā-śin-nā gān if I do not see; so tān-sā nā mā-nyin-ne-yam-o they never receive food or water P.; mā-tsān-nā all, without exception; mā-nyān-nā possibly, perhaps, go mā-nyān-nā nōin-so; mā-čuk-nā or mā-šuk-nā i. q. a-plān-ka beside moreover, in addition to; mā — nā gān except, kā-čur mōn fat-ka glo-liün mā-mak-nā gān kū-ta zōn bam un mak gān a-pōt a-gyap pōt except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit J. — mā-ga-nā gān or else, kū-sūm a-kūp-sān bo-o mā-ga-nā gān go mak-so give me children or else I die G. — mā — nā pa-ka i. q. tet till, a-re mā-klōn-nā pa-ka tō-no bo gān wilt thou give me a pledge, till thou send it G. — mā — nā ba, han(-nūn) before, šu gō yo gān tam sā-re a-do-ka nyi-wūn-re go mā-šīn-nā-ba han-nūn kan zōn gūm for it was little which thou hadst before I came G. — when followed by the verbal affix -ūn (forming the participle) the -nā is united, as mā-mak-nūn-sā for lynā mā-nyin-ne there is no escape from death P. — mā when followed by -nūn (mā-ūn) it forms the negative imperative as mā-nōi-nūn do not go; (nūn contr. to n: mā yān do not know) — mā is followed by -nūm-bo when used substantively as mā-jōn-nūm-bo an unpractical person; — mā — mā — nūn or mā — (nyin)-nūm-bo expresses the English prefixes im-, in-, un-and the affix-less, sok-cīm(mā)-nyin-nūm-bo adj. thoughtless; a-bo mā-nyin-nūm-bo fatherless; grōn mā-nyin-nūm-bo hopeless; gūm mā-nyin-nūm-bo incantious, kāt mā-nyin-nūm-bo, inefficient, cūt m.-ny-n.-bo powerless, impotent, mū-go mā-ga-nūn adj. incorrect, mā-go mā-ga-nūn-sā riū (i'yok) incorrect language (work); — mā — c.nūm-o negat. fut. e. c. mā-nōi-nūm-o shall not go; — mā also used as a negative, without the succeeding nā; e. c. mā yā (for mā-yā-ne I know not) advly. perhaps, it may be; with many substantives and adjectives (cfr. T. ma rīg-pa etc.) mā 'ko lit. unlawful, unspeakable: incest, mā l'o nūm-bo a committee of incest; incestuous, mā nōi a half-idiotic sort of person, a simpleton or a foolish helpless person, a fool; — mā affixed to one verb after previous (posít.) verb, ti mā ti ka little and great, nyī mā nyī ka every, mak mak dying or not dying i. q. mak nā mak, li mā li mā-nyin-ne it is of no use speaking or not speaking. — See also ma, ma-ne, man-ne and Burmese ma.

-mā postpos. forms pres. and praeteritum of verbs M. Gr. 51, 127 also mā-o or yam(-mā-)o q. v., go pi mā I am writing, I wrote it, go pi mā-o id.; — mā yān a verbal affix which affixed forms a participle substantive, as zuk to make, zuk mā yān the making. — 2. (cfr. ma in col. Tibetan used as an interrogative) -mā dā expresses the same as the verbal affix -pa it gives emphasis to the sentence, also expresses surprise pāt riū yā mā dā what (he) really knows the Tibetan language.

mā 1. s. the dung of dogs, li bo-ka kā-ju-nūn mā mat the dog has made dung in the room.

mā 2., má, má-t vb. to pray to God, mā ku id., rūm-ka mā-mā-bam-bo or rūm-ka mā-gān-bo s. a pious person, a devotee; in book language used for lik to call, formerly mā appears to have been commonly used in the sense of “to call”, but has now grown obsolete, it is however still used (mā, mā-m) “to call animals” as kā-ju mā-ā call the dog, bik mā call the cow; tam-čāu mām yā to know how to call animals.

mā-tūm-fo s. spec. of rose-grossbeak, fi-nyei fo.

mā tō in accordance with kru tā to dok.

mā-fum fo s. spotted-winged grossbeak, Mycerobas melanoaxanthus. M. Je 2,386.

mā-tōk or mā-tōk see mā-rūm.

mā-fyum i. q. nyī tyum.

mā-nūn kān-zōk s. a plant, Didymocarpus artisifolius. M.

mā-nūn mūn or mā-nūn ml s. the goddess of woods and forests.
mā nóm ču—mā-zū

mā nóm ču s. [mā mother, nóm elder sister “the elder sister” of “Tendong” (tōn-rōn)] n. pr. of a mountain, anglice Mainom or W. 64.

*mā mōn* T. *ma mun* s. fog.

mā-zū s. the body, see mū, mū-zū; mā-zū mān sā vi gān the body is flesh and blood; mā-zū-nūn nā a-mik blyān bam-mān sā-ta-lā mā-mak-nūn-sā nyel byi whose body is filled with eyes (vidyā), into them is given the quality of undying; mā-zū kyaṃ-ka for the body; mā-zū kyei-sā dok-kuh very large M.; mā-zū nā nā nyi the body is real existing; mā-zū nā nā mā-nyin-ne it is not a real body, fictitious body; mā-zū nyi-rā nyor-ra flabby, very soft; mā-zū tōm-bo s. a woman, who can abstain from sexual intercourse; mā-zū dyār-rā dyār-ra or mā-zū dur-rā dur-rā long and thin, slender etc.; see under dur; mā-zū pūn-bryōn-lā a body thin above hips and large and thick below; mā-zū frūm-mā fram-mā to have eruption on body; mā-zū mā-mār-lā coloured (as fowls); mā-zū zōn very dear, intimate i. q. a-lūt zōn; mā-zū a-rok s. a youngster, a stripling, mā-zū ōn or mā-zū ōn-bo the members of body mā-zū ōn-sā tēuō to be sound as the members of body; — life mā-zū jōm-bo mat-lūn lively, šu gō yo gān há-yu-nūn mā-zū jōm-bo mat-lān ōye ō kēp tēk-bo mā-lī-nū-ba han-nūn a-kūp yēk for they are lively and are delivered ere the midwives come in unto them Ex. — mā-zū tô-n-sā a-far i. q. mū-tuā q. v.; health, mā-zū nyō i. q. mā-zū mā-flī-ne not to feel well; mā-zū dāk s. pain, illness; mā-zū tā-dūr mā-myōt-lā dāk vb. not to be quite well; mā-zū lū-lā dāk vb. to be very ill, mā-zū tsun mā kī zōn nyō to feel weak and incapable of exertion; mā-zū grā-mā gro-mā lī vb. to feel pains in body; mā-zū tōm-dām-lā lī vb. to feel heavy and dull thro’ sickness; mā-zū hyām-mā hyām-mā lī or hyim-mā hyim-mā lī vb. to feel the body in a glow (as from fear); mā-zū pūt-byet-lā lī vb. to feel heavy thro’ weakness; mā-zū sak-bo-lā lī i. q. mā-zū zōn bam vb. to feel well; mā-zū nyot vb. to feel lassitude; mā-zū-ka ju-ku tso-ba sī-tet dāk-kūn go expresses intensity of disease or suffering; mā-zū-ka nyet nyi vb. to have a complaint; mā-zū-ka fon vb. to have eruption on body, mā-zū-ka hū-mā lī lī vb. to feel a nervous timidity; — figure, form, appearance, mā-zū dyān the form of body, the figure, mā-zū dyān nañ an erect figure, mā-zū dyān ryu a good f., mā-zū dyān jān a bad figure; mā-zū zap to s. the form of body; mā-zū mat vb. to assume appearance of, pā-nosā mā-zū mat to assume the appearance of a king P.; — person explet.; hū kā-sū mā-zū-ka lat i. q. hū kā-sū līyān lat he came to me.

mā-zōm mun s. n. of evil spirit of gigantic stature, mā-zōm mui zāk marasmus. mā-yāl s. purity, mā-yāl mā-lōk eternal purity P.

mā-yō s. a sort of gown worn by the lama’s.

mā-rā s. (in P. Skt. mára) an evil spirit of great malignity, M.: mā-rā flies about in the heavens and when he is there, is a bright light, hence comets, northern lights etc. would be called mā-rā; mā-rā zák vb. to be affected by M., that is with the paralysis, mā-rā zák-bo or mā-rā zāk-bam-bo a man affected with paralysis.

mā-ri, mā-ri (cfr. T. *dri-ma*) s. 1. dirt, pollution, adj. unclean, impure, applied also to the clothes and accoutrements of a deceased man, worn by him when dead or dying; mā-zū-ka mā-ri čō a dirty body; mā-ri mā-zū-ka (a-lūt-ka) nyō to be dirty (impure) in person (in heart); 2. influence of evil spirits. See ri, ri nōn.

mā-ri s. 1 presents made by friends, a gift of friendship mā-ri *pyin* vb. to give presents; mā ri ʻiyuŋ vb. to exchange tokens of love. — 2 pleasure mā-ri jāk vb. to be pleased, to like, hō-do mā-ri sā-re jāk-kūi-ka lyo whichever is to your liking take.
mā-rū, mā-rūm, mū-rūm (see mū, mā-zū, mū-zū) s. the allotted period of life; vital power mā-rūm mōk-lnūn-sā nūm-sūm-nyo mak-śo when the allotted period of life (or the vital power) is exhausted, man will die; — mā-rūm mā-tōk eternal life, immortality P., Chr. mā-rūm mā-tōk-sā a-nūyāl byi to give the bliss of immortality; mak dāk mā-nyin-nūn-sā mā-rūm mā-tōk T. ‘ci-med tse or skye ‘ci med-pa tē’i rig P. immortality, see T’oung-Pao 1896. — mā-rūm hryān a long life, mā-rūm tan a short l. — mā-rūm so fat to carry away vitality, to die, hō mā-rūm nyī-lā mat-tā-o may you live long.

mā-rūm adj. (see rū) far, distant in space or time, lyaun mā-rūm a distant country, mā-rūm lon-nūn ryak vb. to follow at a distance; mā-rūm mā-rūm far far away.

mā-rō s. 1. man, person (male or female), lyan’-sā mā-rō-pāu (or gūn-nā) T. yul-wi-ranns the inhabitants of the country P.; mā-rō kūp persons, people, sons of men; mā-rō a-lom dīn bam people say so P.; in s. of T. ‘gro-ba Skt. satva P.; — 2. a person i. e. one’s self mā-rō mak nōn to die a natural death i. q. mā-rō te jīn mak nōn; see mā-rō do; — 3. a certain, mā-rō kat j. hū-do nūm-iyēn-sān lyan-nūn nyī-līn a. mā-rō kat lyan-ka van nōn J. went down from his breath and turned into a certain A. G.; mā-rō lya’u a certain country; another country; — 4. another, mā-rō nye-nūn mat-ba go-nūn dāk bam through the fault of another I am suffering; mā-rō lya’u tīm-mo another great place P.; mā-rō ḍyit the custom of others, mā-rō śūm-mūn-sā bō ū mā-li-nūn do not repeat another man’s soul language; mā-rō rīu mat sak čiń to think what another will say; mā-rō-sā a-plān-ka iyok zuk 1. to excel 2. to oppress; mā-rō-sā a-plān-ka rīu lī 1. to be superior in speech. 2. to browbeat. — mā-rō do one’s self M Gr. 44, natural, naturally Hind. āp-se, mā-rō do dāk labour-pains or natural pains, mā-rō do dāk bam to be in

labour; mā-rō do lyaun one’s own country; mā-rō do raṅ nye mat-liṅ zuk it is (my) own fault; mā-rō do lo nūn yā to know by intuition; mā-rō do sok čet to commit suicide; mā-rō do bi mā-rō bū bam each one bears his own burden; a-kūp yen tān mā-rō do yā the child knows naturally how to suck; a-plān ū mā-lāk-nā-ren mā-rō do a-kūn mak-nōn-ne from not having watered the plant has naturally died; mā-rō do tam-rīn mā-rō do zāk-bam each person is answerable or accountable for his own actions; mā-rō do kūn-nīn da-nyi to be naturally from all eternity.

mā-ryōn vb. to creep on all fours (as babies).

mā-ryōm adj. spreading as creepers, strawberries etc., clouds: piṃ-biyo mā-ryōm the clouds to lie spread (over hills). mā-liṅ kuń or mūt-liṅ kuń n. pr. of a tree, Acrocarpus fraxinifolia Wtt. A. 440.


mā-lo, māt-lo, mūt-lo s. a spec. bamboo, Bamboosa nutans Wtt. B. 134.

mā-lok explet. to mā-yāl q. v.

mā-lōk s. expertness of hand M.

mā-lōm bók and mā-lam bók s. n. of a bird, Oriolus kundoo, R. 215., mā-lōm tīm bók Oriolus trallii, da’u mā-lōm bók Oriolus melanocephalus ibd. See also Je 2, 212 and pā-lan bók.

mā-lōm lya’u n. pr. of a place in North Sikhim.

mā-lyōk vb. to represent others, mā-lyok-kuń-sā tet-mo s. a pantomine. See lyāk.

mā-śa s. a certain fruit, mā-śa pōt. M. mā-śa kuń or mūr-śa kuń s. a tree Artocarpus integrifolia, mā-śa’u pōt (fruit of A.).

mā-o farewell, mā-o mat vb. to bid farewell, no mā-o go, farewell, goodbye.

māk vb. t. to long for či māk, tā2 ayū māk; a-māk 1. that which is longed for a-māk top to obtain that which is longed for 2. adv. occasionally, at intervals, periodically.

māk s. the target, māk tsāk to vb. to
māk—mān, a-mān

caus. myān in n. s. 1. to be ripe, a-pōt a-lum myān-nōn the fruit is too ripe; myān tu-tāt mū-nōn-ne the season of ripening has not arrived, — to be ripe as ulcer; to be cooked not raw, myān-lā'io vb. to cook a thing thoroughly; to be red as face; — 2. to be settled (as affair).

mān s. explet. kit, Tbr. ma-ri M. 131, mān kit, a-mān s. flesh, meat; the flesh of body, a-mān-ka mū-fāk-ne it has not penetrated the flesh, a-mān gāt-līuń dek the skin to chap and crack, a-mān fāt dōi to fall off as flesh in leprosy; so-nap o-re-ka mān mī-ka il-lūn sā ku but mā- tap-nūm-bo sā tan a-krim ta-so they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it Ex; — game mān tum-čān; venison, hū-nūn mān bū ti-lūń kā-sū kor-ka a-zōm a-fām zuk-kā bring me venison and make me savoury meat G.; — the quality of anything as of cloth dūm-sā a-mān.

mān kūp small game; — mān kūm simple boiled meat; — mān čī dryflesh; — mān čīm-bo leanfleshed Ex; — mān ju raw meat; — mān nōn tūk minced meat, mān nōn tūk tyōt vb. to mince meat; — mān myān boiled meat; — mān (a-)taok tough meat; — mān ka yūp pickled and dried meat; — mān al tender meat; — mān a-čēt cooked meat; — mān a-brṿm large game; — mān (a-)sūm fat meat.

mān kā vb. to stew meat; — mān kūk vb. to take flesh out of pot; — mān gryān vb. to have a longing to eat flesh; — mān čī or nōt vb. to boil meat; — mān čēn vb. to cut open carcass; — mān tsōk vb. to lie in wait for game; — mān ryak vb. to follow game, mān ryak-bo s. a hunter G., — mān lu vb. to put up or start game; — mān sōt vb. to slaughter; — mān ēp vb. to shoot game.

Comp. mā kar gyońi s. a sausage; — mān ki čum a small slice of meat, see sā-ińō; — mān čī šō s. a slice of meat; mān čēt a piece of m. without bone; — mān tā-kōk s. a longing for flesh; — mān

set up target, māk zāk to hit target; māk-ka pōk to take aim at target, māk ōk to fire at target.

māk (see mak) vb. n. mortality to prevail, māk dū s. mortal disease, pā-hu-sā dū.

māk-fo s. a spec. of dove. M.

māk li lu s. a plant M.

*mān (T. rmon-bo ignorant, dull) vb. u. to cease from speaking, to be sullen, mān-lā mat-tā be quiet.

mān šār-rā deserted, lonely? M.

māt vb. to pray see mā, mā.

māt or mūt vb. to blow, to breathe at, ūn o-re lī-wūn-sā hā-yum mūt-lūn lī and when he had so said he breathed on them and saith J.; nīy māt vb. to blow the fire; mūt dyān vb. to blow away.

Deriv. tūk-māt ŋo or tuin-māt ŋo s. a spec. fish. — sūn-māt, sūn-mūt, so-mūt (explet. sūn-hīp) s. the wind, sūn-mūt-sā oyok s. the effects of w., sūn-mūt sā-oyok Thursday, kūr-vōā kūn sūn-mūt adverse w., tā-yum kūn sūn-mūt i. q. nōn-ō fi sūn-mūt or fi sūn-mūt (P.) favourable w., rūm-nūn... sūk-dūm lyaū plān-ka sūn- mūt klōn-sēn and God made a w. to pass over the earth G.; sūn-mūt dī the w. to blow; sūn-mūt prōl (the wind) to subside; sūn-mūt-tūn kū vb. to be driven by w. (as ship); sūn-mūt-tūn glyōt vb. to be broken off by wind as branch; sūn-mūt- tūn nyāk to be shaken by wind; sūn-mūt- tūn pyok to be blown down as tree; sūn- mūt-tūn būk bū vb. to be beaten by the wind; sūn-mūt-ka klōu vb. to give to the winds, to throw away, — used in s. of spirit rūm sūn-mūt gūm God is a spirit.

Comp. sūn-mūt tūk-chāp or a-tyāp s. a whirlwind; sūn-mūt tōp-mo a hurricane, a strong w.; sūn-mūt poń-fo s. pintaied green pigeon; sūn-mūt plyōk or plyāk s. a gust of wind.

māt i. q. mat.

māt, a-māt s. hair, see boń māt, fūk māt — māt-sō s. hair-noose.

māt rī-nōm s. a musty smell as of damp cloth.

mān, a-mān adj. cooked, ripe, completed,
tyāl a pimple; — mān du s. a gland, mān du sup glandular swelling; — mān nak gyōū s. a black pudding; — mān pan s. a scrap of meat; — mān pōk or pāk s. a shoulder of meat; — mān fōl the smell of blood of raw meat, mān fōl hlyüm s. a place where there is much meat or game, mān fōl hlyüm vb. to hunt; — mān bām lyaü hunting-ground, game-country, mān bōp s. soup; — mān lam s. a leg of meat; — mān lōm s. a track or path of game; — mān hrau kūi s. a tree (spec. of Eugenia)?; — mān sur s. the track of game, mān sur prek vb. to track game; — mān ša niō s. a large slice of meat; — mān sā-ra-bo s. a huntsman; — mān uū s. soup, broth; — mān šut s. tallow; — ma-hi māndap n. pr. of a L. village “a buffalo flesh-market” acc. W. fr. māli buffaloes, mān flesh, dap to obtain W. 72: more corr. mān-dup i. q. Baungāi māndapā. Sak. māndapa.

mān-dā-ra-wa Sak. māndarava (a tree in paradise; Erythrina indica) n. pr. of a princess of India, one of the five wives of Padmasambhava P.

mān-vōr s. a hole M.

māp vb. n. to be short, low, mā-māp-lā adv. short, stumpy, fo boī mā-māp-lā (bird) short-beaked, ōū mā-māp-lā a short boy.
— tūk-māp short, low, tūk tūk tūk-māp a low (skull)-cap.

mām see mā, mā.

mām mām s. slovenliness or rather irregularity in work going from one work to another mām mām āyok mat.

mār ji s. capsicum M.

*ma-r mōn incorr. see *mō-mōn.

māl 1., māl-lā māl-lā very small, said of dogs.

māl 2 (fr. ma-lā see ma); — sā-māl to act covertly, to do anything secretly, sā-māl-lān sōt vb. to murder secretly.

māl 3, a-māl see myel, a-myel.

māl, māl-lā māl-lā coming and going, appearing and disappearing, mī m-lā m-lā mat fire to flare up and subside again, to flicker; sū-tsūk m-lā m-lā mat the sun to appear and disappear as from behind clouds, a-sōm māl-lā māl-lā lī vb. to breathe with difficulty, for the breath to come and go, so yū-so tā-lyuin māl-lā māl-lā lī when it is going to rain the sky appears and disappears (as behind clouds);
— tūk-māl coming and going i. q. māl-lā māl-lā; so lyōp-sā dyāni t. m. the flashing of sheet-lightening.

ma 1. for mat used in negative mā ma ya do not, mā ma sō won’t, a-lom mā ma sō? I wish you would not.

ma 2. i. q. mā part. neg. ma-ne, man-ne, man M. Gr. 78. 106. 109 ma nīm yo this will not do; ma ne pu perhaps not mān-lā tīk pu ma ne pu whether or not, ma-ne yo gān otherwise, if not.

ma 3. vb. n. to be secret, to be concealed, ma kōn let it be secret, ma-wōn-sā sēvei s. a hidden door; — mā-lā secretly, ma(-lā)tō to cover over so as to hide, ma lōm-bo p. p. hidden, mā ma mā mat-tūn openly; ma-re secretly e. c. o-lā hū lā tām-bo re ka tūl-lā nōn yān-lā bra-kā mā-gō-ne ma-re zōu nōn then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret J.; ma nāk vb. to look furtively; ma da vb. to be concealed, ma nōn 1. to go secretly. 2. to disappear J. in ēyesu ma nōn but J. hid himself J.; ma-tūn zuk vb. to do anything secretly; — vb. t. fūn fūt-ka ma to bury corpse.
— a-ma s. a secret thing, a-ma lōm a secret road; ma-lyān s. a place of concealment; also in s. of shelter, refuge. See sak ma and māl.

ma 4. expletive to muī q. v. M. 137.

*ma ēn T. s. “the most important personage” a cook, a baker Ex. ma-ēn tiak-bo sā kū-nyūm both me and the chief-baker Ex.

*ma-nyi T. Sak. ma-ňi “the jewel” esply. in s. of prayerwheel ma-ňi kor vb. to whirl round, ma-ňi gyōū vb. to repeat the formula om ma-ňi pāmme hū nú, ma-ňi kū vb. to chant do.

ma dō lōp s. a plant M.

*ma-nīn T. s. hermaphrodite, ma nīn nak-bo the black h., n. of evil spirit.
ma pún (T. ma' mother) s. ma pún zo'n relations on mother's side, see ja pún, mà-
ma ma fine or in fine clusters or shaggy (said of wool when on sheep's back) or of fine leaves, a-myel ma ma, a-nyd à ma-ma.
ma mam speaking to a baby: eat.
ma-ya (Skt. māya) s. affection, a-yu-sà ma-ya nà to have a. for wife, ma-ya dek the love is broken, ma-ya-nyim-bo adj. affectionate, ma-ya mat vb. to love, to have affection for.
ma-ra s. name of stone, ma-ra hyi a long and thin piece of ditto.
ma-ri s. meat, flesh, Tbr. màn.
*ma-re T. ma-re (sill, threshold) s. the lintel.
ma-lak (see mà-lòk) s. activity or expertness of hand, ma-lak dit-bo adj. expert.
ma-lò s. a hair-noose for snaring birds, ma-lò dòu kat a string of nooses, ma-lò dòu kat rau to set ditto. See màt-lò.
ma hal acc. W. bent or curved ma-hal-di ui ("bent" "to move" "water") n. pr. of a river in Sikhim, corrupted by Bangāli's and Pahāriya's into महानदी or महानद्य W. 61; ma-hal-di ram "the head of the M. river" n. pr. of a mountain W. 64.
*ma-hi T. ma-he Skt. महिना s. a buffalo, ma-hi làu a bull b.; ma-hi mét, a cow b.; ma-hi kùp a young b. — ma-hi man-dap n. pr. of a village.
ma-o, ma-o mat see mà-o, mà-o mat.
mak 1. 1. vb. to die, said of man, animal, tree, fire, dispute, used with (or without) a-lùt denotes excessive grief, mak gat gùn mak-ùo if it is to die, it will die; kùi mak-nòn the tree is dead, mi mak-nòn the fire has gone out; a-mlem mak sad, displeased countenance; mà-rò mak-nòn-nù-sà a-sàm sùi-mùt nùn-nòní-ùo a-vis re uì nùn-nòn-ùo un a-còk re fàt nùn-nòn-ùo un a-hryit re lìn kùi nùn-nòn-ùo un a-pùl re muk-nàm nùn-nòn-ùo when a man dies his breath will become wind, his blood water, his flesh earth, his bones stone and wood and his spirit will become shade; sùì-ùk düm lòk mìn-tùm a-re-ka to-là
mà-màk-nù nùn-bo mà-nyin-ne among the dwellers on the surface of this earth there are none who are not subject to death P.; mak det to be dying, mak det-bo deadly sick. ēk gò yo èk mak det for he was at the point of death J. mak-yòn-re when dying; mak yòn-re bòi-nyim-bo-nàn là kit mà-lèt-ne no power can snatch you from death; mak-bo adj. s. dead, the deceased, mak-nòn-bo dead M. 98. mà-rò mak-pù the dead; mak sàn-sà a-tùm plated or lat to have presentation of death. — mak-xà-n-sà jòn-ka fi or m.-x.-sà tà-ka fi or mak-sà-n-ka fi to be at the point of death; mak-xàn tu-tsàt-ka in the hour of death; mak-xàn mortal, mak-xàn-ùi adj. id. mak-xàn-pùn mortals. — mak xì-ba when he was about to die; mak xì zòi nùn to feel as if you were about to die, said when very tired etc.; mak-xùm-bo s. a mortal; mak-kùn re s. mortality; death, sà-iyak rel-là nòn-lùn mak-kùn-ùi nòn each day as it flies. leads you to death: mak nà mak or mak mà mak living or dying; mak-là sòt vb. to kill outright. — 2. s. dying, mak-sà a-boi the jaws of dying, mak-sà a-boî-nùn mà-tòr-ne not to escape from the jaws of death; mak-sà xì mat with great pains: iyak mak-sà xì mat: mak-sà xì mat-lùn dòu or mak-sà xì dòun to seek for with all one's heart as if death was within sight; mak dàk death and disease; mak-to; mak-to dyet till death mak-dàk mak-to dyet mà-sòni-ne inexpressible grief, g. which will not be allayed till death; mak-mù deathlike M. 106.

Deriv. a-mak s. death of animals and trees etc. a-mak a-zum likòn-liùn dyi vb. to be reckless of life: a-mak bòi-nùn fòr vb. to have a narrow escape from death; a-mak-kà klòi vb. to slay a person (in action); a-mak-nùn mà-fòr-ne there is no escape from death; a-mak a-zum mà-fyak-ne not to be afraid of risking life; a-mak bòi-ka tsùt to be in great danger of death; a-mak plà death will be the consequence; a-mak-re a-nùn mà-krày-re iyeà sleep is death in miniature. — Com-
pounds: a-mak-dū a mortal disease; — a-mak-se the funeral presents given to relations of deceased; a-mak-se-ka nōnō to carry ditto; a-mak-se-ka klōn to send ditto; — a-mak iyok s. funeral ceremonies.

**mak 2.** a-mak s. cream yen mak.

*mak 3.** T. dmag s. army, host; multitude, number; war, *mak jōn* s. military exercises *mak-pūn* T. dmag-dpon s. the commander of the army; — *mak puī* T. dmag dpūn s. the army; the band, mak-puī-sā mak-pān-sā *nya-dī-sān-sā nōn-zensān* and the band and the captain and officers of the Jews J.; — *mak-mi* T. dmag-mi s. a warrior, a soldier; — mak-mi-sā a-tyok the rearguard, mak-mi-sā a-hlā or tik-tsu the advanced guard; — *mak-tso* T. dmag-tso s. an array; *mak-hryum* T. dmag-krims s. martial law.

**man 1.** pā-man overclouded, met. said of countenance overclouded through sorrow or displeasure, overcast by man-mou (evil spirit), insensitive, regardless, when called, a-mleu man-lā *inun* or mat vb. to look sorrowful or serious, anxious, gloomy; — myaū caus. of *man* overclouded, somyaū s. the rainy season.

(pā-man), pā-man cut even, square, see pā-tsum.

**mat 1.** adv. (acc. M. ident. with **mat 2**?) 1. along with, in addition to, including, kōnmo-sā a-kūp mat the capital along with the interest; yik lāp čī *rūn-tok mat* to present a basket of čī along with the letter; mat-lā adv. towards, kūyā kōn mat-lā *uk* (no) look (go) towards the east, hlo kōn mat-lā towards the south; southern direction.

2. till, tā-sō mat mā-tyin-ne did not arrive till yesterday.

3. except a-tōl mat mā-nōū-ne except a short distance I will not go i.e. I will not go far.

4. i.q. tyin, a-tyin q.v. a-jo nyut mat mik-krap-lūn mōn myōn-šān he slept and dreamed the second time Ex.; — mat mat now so — then otherwise a-lān kut mat li a-nye kat mat li now he says one thing presently another.

**mat 2.** T. byed New. ɣa, ɣaṇ see fū, iyit, zuk, lel, p. pres. mat-tūn, imp. mat-tā, mat-tā-o, neg. imp. map i.q. mā-mat-tūn, p. fut. pass. mat-šān, condic. mat-gān, neg ma q.v. I. 1. to do, to make, to act, c. acc. rūm mat to offer, li mat to speak, kē-yu o-lom lōm li mā-mat-ne we do not speak in that way; mik mat to spy, to pry; a-lom map do not do thus, o-re map do not do that; when affixed to ss. it transmutes the sense into a vb. e. c. kyen-tūn mat q.v., kyol mat q.v., kyol mat q.v., gram gram mat q.v., etc. etc.; — forms verba causativa c. -tā, tōr-lā mat vb. to strengthen, tōr-lā mat vb. to cleanse, to excuse, tōr-lā mat to cause to understand, etc. etc.; — is also used c. -sā “to make preparations for” lōm-sā mat vb. to make p.'s for travelling or for the way; — when preceded by -sān gives signification of intention, purpose, desire, as go dān-ku nōn-šān mat I intend to go down to the valley, go-nūn a-re-zuk-šān mat I wish to make this; go noīn-šān mat hū nōn ma-kōn-ne I wanted to go, but he would not let me; — mat with zōn prefixed gives signification of “pretence” as mā-šīn-nā zōn mat vb. to pretend not to see, mā-tyo-nā zōn mat to pr. not to hear or understand, freq. in P.; — to make custom, habit of, go-nūn čī tān mat I drink čī or I am in the habit of drinking čī; — mat used in the sense of suppose or make as a-re li re mat-tā suppose this to be the house; mat-gān provided; — c. -sā to compare with, tā-iyān-sā mat gān nam ruy-pa compared with last year, this is good; kī-sū riūn-sā a-do riūn mat-ba your language compared with mine; — to be of effect, gān-lā a-yai-lā mā-mat-ne but is was indeed of no effect; — to befall, tam mat misfortune to befall, to be struck by lightening thro’ laughing or other inauspicious act; misfortune to befall, something (unfortunate) to occur, to be ominous, so ram ham-ba tyān gān tam māt-sō if you laugh when it thunders, it
is ominous: you will be struck by lightning (cfr. Hardeland, Dāyak deutsches Wörterbuch s. v. badjia); — to become, to acquire, to be made as pái-no mat bam to become a king, a-do yū mat-sā I will become your wife, kāp mat lōn vb. to adopt a child.

2. vb. to have sexual intercourse. s. sexual intercourse, tā-gri-sā mat sak di to desire sexual intercourse; — mat-zān s. a concubine.

mat gān if.

mat-tūn p.pres. (litly. making) regarding kā-sān rūk-nyam mat-tūn regarding me as false; — s. mat-tūn re action, labour, mat-tūn-sā yōk-pān a-pōt sū lá nā-nyan-ne not to receive the fruits of one's labour.

mat-ba “by means of” or “through”, kā-sān-nān mat-ba through me or by means of me, a-re dāk-nūn mat-ba go lýun nōn mā-kīn-ne thro' or on account of this pain I cannot go out; — c.-sā compared with.

mat-bi, -sā mat-bi compared with.

mat-bān affixed expresses (or is similar to mat-ba) “through” or “by the means of” as tā-ke do-sā mat-bān thro' or by the means or assistance of Padmasambhava himself; nā-rar kūp mat-bān hū tūr-nōn by means of a small boat he escaped.

mat-lūn on account of, as a-re-nūn mat-lūn on this account, o-re-nūn mat-lūn on that account, therefore, zo ču-sā mat-lūn provisions for the road.

mat-sān p. fut.; s. action, the necessary thing, faciendum, mat-sān-re čo gīm the necessary thing is religion; mat-sān-ka adv. in the space of, (period of time). II. s. action, mat-ren through, kā-sā mat-ren thro' me, pl. mat-pān or mat-pān kān-pān actions; mat-lū id.: modes, fashions, mode of doing thing, rule, as mat-lū dok according to the rule or custom, mat-lū kām-sā jān-nūn úyīm-ba gān lá if you do a bad action however slight, it is still a bad action; — mat-lū kōp-lū id., ár-sū mat-lū kōp-lū kā-sām dūn-bo show me the way to make; — mat-lōm s. conduct, as hū-sā mat-lōm mā-ru-ye ne or a-jīn gīm his c. is bad.

mat-re adv. as well as M.

Deriv. fr. 2. a-mat or a-mat a-lōn s. venery, coition.

mat-lo s. spec. of bamboo from which bows and snuffboxes are made. See mā-lo.

man 1. Skt. māna s. honour, respect, dignity, man-nūn byi vb. to give out of respect, man-nūn lyōt to leave out of r.

man 2. vb. n. to be minus, to be small in quantity, or to be few in number, to decrease, to diminish, a-re man-n únthesis has decreased, man a-tet mā-byā-nūn do not give such a small quantity; pái man gān kā-ti-nūn mā-man-ne at the least there there were not fewer then ten; urī-pāi lá-vo kā-ti tet man-lā nōn dyāt-lūn lá-vo kā-ti-sā to katu kat-ka hāo yāk-pāi sī and the waters decreased continually until the tenth month: in the tenth month on the first day of the month, were the tops of the mountains seen G.; lī-sā mā-rō-sān luk-kūp-rem la-sān man gān if the household be too little for the lamb. Ex. — man-lā adv. less, attenuatingly, abatingly. — a-man s. diminution, the minority, a few, a-man a-man advly. seldom, a-man-nūn seldom, not likely, improbable. a-man tsū s. the minority, a-man li s. a light burden, few words.

man 3. (T. man) for man-ne 1. except. excepting, 2. no, a-hrāt man mā-nyin-ne except bone there is nothing: dūm-ka, kūn-lōp man mā-nyin-ne except leaves there are no other clothes. — man-pō T. man-pa, man-pē etc. except, only M. 82, 126. mā-mak-nā tet man-pō fu-nā sū kyet lā mā-nyin-ne except that they are not yet dead, there is no difference between them and a corpse P.; hū-do man-pō kimbdui mā-nyin-ne except themselves there are no others; a-ya hu-yā rōn-nō yīn man-pō li mā-nyin-ne I can say nothing but moanings and lamentations.

man-ne, man-nā i. q. mo-ne no, not. man-nā pu it may not be so.

man ra adj. golden? man-ra di-tsu jiū M.

map see under mat 2.

mam s. rice or pap for children, mam
zo eat, said to children if rice, (if meat: ēt ta), mam worm mat (nursery word) vb. to eat (child).

**mam-fom rip** n. pr. of a plant.

mar 1. vb. t. to twist, to turn, a-nyor mar vb. to twist the ear, kil mar vb. to turn screw, mar ēyik to twist the hands behind the back: hū-do kā mar ēyik-sān a-lom mat-ba a-kā mar ēyik-kī-a.

Redupl. mā-mar twisting, mā-mar sūn-liū dom vb. to tie firmly.

mar 2., tūk-mar spotted, mar mar tswm beautifully spotted.

Redupl. mā-mār-lā stalked or dashed with colour, hāk mā-mār-lā-bo a coloured fowl.

mar 3. s. a bow for carding cotton, mar ēyik sā-li.

mar 4. s. name of third month, lō-vo m-or, mar-nyām M. 141.

*mar 5. T. dmar adj. red, mar tsō red ink.

mar-gūk s. n. of a tree Turpinia pomifera Witt. T. 847 see šūn-nōk.

mar ēn rip s. spec. of Gnaphalium (obtusifolium?), m.-ē. pur-boū white G., Gnaphalium albescens.

mar- (or mal-) tīt rip and

mar- (or mal-) tīt kuṅ n. p. of plants.

mar- (or mal-) šāṅ kuṅ n. pr. of a tree.

mar-ōk-fo s. a spec. of magpie.

mal 1. vb. to dibble as rice M. 6., a-mal s. sowing, a-mal tu-tsāt s. seedtime, a-mal tu-tsāt nōn it is seed-time.

*mal 2. T. zūm mal s. bedding.

mal 3. complete, the whole, mal-lā all, completely, līhān mal-lā blyān the country is completely filled.

mi 1. vb. to put or soothe a baby, to bring to bed, mi-fo id.

mi 2. vb. to be affected, imbued, fyīn-nūn mi i. q. a-so pot see muā mi; — a-mi or tam-mi s. an evil spirit, applied especially to demons in form of noxious insects, brut-sā a-mi the demon of itch, lūk-sā a-mi the d. of dysentery, nyi-dyop-sā a-mi the d. of a cold; — tam-mi brut vb. to have any eruption (small-pox, etc.).

mi 3. onom. mi mi noise in calling cats.

mi 4. a-mi s. a young sow, pig.

mi 5. T. me fire, Tbr.: tūi-yul-mo; mi sō-īyak sunday M. 140.; — mi uu-in mü zōm-bo ryak kū-šān-gō who can recover what is destroyed by fire or water; mi zūt-ka beside the f.; mi zōn hru vb. to be as hot as f.; mi hyūn-mi hyūn-mi glowing heat; mi sūt-tā sūt-tā smoulder- ing not burning freely, as green wood; mi-sā pōn-lūn ryak myā to swear to renounce f.; mi-ka fan vb. to burn or heat in fire; mi-ka fan-re zōn like burning in fire i. e. throwing away; mi-ka mūk vb. to bake in ashes without the leaf in opp. to mi-ka ēyur; mi-ka īl or ēyul vb. to toast; mi-ka ēyur vb. to bake in ashes with leaf covering the meat etc.; mi kōk vb. to screen the fire; mi-kral vb. to pick out live ashes; mi nōk vb. to rub bamboo together to produce fire; mi cōp vb. to rub together to produce fire (as wood), mi cōp kuṅ s. wood from which fire can be produced by friction, the best of which is the cōp tsōr kuṅ; mi ēt vb. to break off live coal from brand or burning wood; mi ju vb. to cherish up f., mi jūt vb. to restore fire when nearly out; mi tyūn vb. to scrape fire together; mi ṭap vb. to place fire on any thing (as on chillam); mi dop vb. to be burnt, mi dop-lūn mak vb. to be burnt to death. mi ri ri dop vb. to spread quickly; mi don plā vb. to be scorched; mi pyjt vb. to take up coal with tongs or pincers; mi pyet vb. to strike fire, also s. the steel. mi pyet lān s. a flint. mi pyet pyē s. tinder: mi fak vb. to dry over fire as fish, meat; mi bryom vb. to pile up on fire as wood; mi mūt vb. to blow the f.; mi mūk vb. for f. to go out; mi mūk vb. to push live fire under ashes to prevent its going out, as during the night; mi tsāt vb. to catch fire as tinder, house, anything; mi zu vb. the fire is alive or burning; mi zuń-bo kuṅ wood fit for burning; mi zuk vb. to make the f.; mi zo ṭap vb. to feed fire with good small wood; mi ryēn vb. to be smoked, as food when cooked over smoky
fire; mi ryè nóm s. smoky smell; mi lyo bûn màt-tû take and make the f. m; mi ha vb. to rake up the f. together; mi har vb. f. to turn with a noise as when the wood emits much gas; mi hyn vb. to fan the f. also to blow with bellow; mi hryôk vb. to cause to burn; mi hryôk bi vb. to set on f.; mi hlyom vb. to be blistered and scalded by f.; mi vyîk vb. to meddle with, to disturb the f.; mi-sà tso vb. to apply f. to anything; mi-sà ñûn vb. to disperse by f. or the smoke as bees; mi ñôn vb. to dry before f.; mi ñôr vb. f. to spread as fr. house to h.; mi an vb. to warm one'self by f. J.

Comp. mi-kan s. smoke, vb. to smoke; mi-kan kán hrôn vb. to rise in thin vapour, mi kán kán hrôn smoke to keep rising, mi-kan ñûn s. the suppression of smoke or the returning of s. as mi-kan ñûn-hrôn or lôt ñûn-hrôn the chimney smokes, the smoke returns; mi-kan ñûn is used in sense of being filled with smoke as lì-ka mi kan ñûn bám the house is full of smoke, mi kan vuî-là ñûn the smoke curls, mi-kan a-ñàñ kan the smoke to ascend direct, mi-kan lóm s. the chimney; — mi-ko s. watchfires for guarding, giving alarm etc.; — mi gýor s. a live coal; — mi-glôt (cfr. Burmese mà kâk̤) s. a candle. čô-mi sâ mi-glôt sâ rap-çe bû-lûn o-ba ti (a band) comes thither with lanterns and torches and weapons J.; — mi-nàn s. a firebrand; — mi-ñô s. an incantation against fire. mi-ñô tyûk vb. to repeat incantations; — mi-çâp kwi̭ Polygala arillata, the wood of which rubbed together is used to get fire. M. acc. Wtt. "michagpong" Premna cu-nêta Wtt. P. 1239. — mi čûm s. a spark, mi čûm âyôn the spark fly about; — mi jûm s. a small live coal; — mi tâ-râm an abyss of fire, the glowing centre of large fire; — mi tâ-lgûm s. 1. the glowing rarified air above fire, 2. the reflection of fire in the atmosphere as seen at a distance; — mi tük-çîp a whirl-fire i. q. mi a-tyûp; — mi tük-fyôl s. a dead coal, a cinder; — mi tük-brôl rân ñûn bâm vb. to sit before the fire with outstretched or rather stridewise legs; — mi-ñî s. a lake of fire P.; — mi dyak 1. s. a flame 2. vb. to flame, mi dyak-bôm the fire is blazing, see dyak, mi-dyak ân vb. to blaze. also for an "ignis fatuus" mi dyak ân-re zûn mûk ya-sà mi-nûn-ne having the appearance of a flame but not in the least consuming; — mi pâ-yû the white light well burnt woodashes; — mi pâ-hap s. a fire-shovel; — mi pûn-fyet s. tongs; — mi pûr-cîn s. soot; — mi pûr-tôû s. hearth, fireplace; — mi pûr-dû s. ashes; — mi-pytê mak s. Flemingia congesta Wtt. F. 633. — mi pron s. a large f.; — mi bôk s. a torch or firebrand of split bamboo, mi bôk jàl vb. to dry ditto over f.; — mi mo s. burning of jungle; mi mo hryôk vb. to set forest on f.; — mi-mùñ s. the demon of fire, see a-yûr, mi-mùñ zûk or dûk vb. to suffer under the influence of M. perhaps consumption, nûm-nû lôn gûn a-yûr (mi mûñ) tsûk-û; or if you have carnal connection with relations M. will bite you: — mi ri kam nôm gûn Tbr. if I can get fire or warmed lit. if I can but just get the smell of f.; — mi rek the burning of jungle or forest mi rek çûk or tûn vb. to set fire to jungle; li mi rek-nûn dop for house to be burnt from catching fire from burning jungle; — mi rek dor s. a spec. of mushroom; — mi lîm s. a blazing fire see mi tî-lýûm; — mi kru nûr-rûn great heat; mi-sà fûn firewood; mi sì ién s. a firebrand i. q. mi-nân; — mi-în s. a burning glass; — mi-sôn i. q. so-sôn mi-sôn day-light.

*mi 6. T. mi a man; mankind, mak mi s. a man of war, mi-kûn s. a person left alone and forlorn, mi-sû s. 1. of or belonging to a man. 2. T. mi-ìn s. a subject; mi-sûka a-kyût zuk-bo s. the bestower of ease to his subjects i. e. the king.

Comp. *mi-kô T. mi-ka s. defaming talk. mi-kô zûk vb. to fall under defaming talk (as woman) mi-kô çût vb. to father a child upon another person. — mi-to i. q. mi-tsû; mi-tôk s. a generation; *mi-
mi—mik

nó T. mi sna s. a subject, a nation J.; *mi nok-bo T. mi nak-po s. the laity; mi mói s. a crowd, an assembly, the people, generally the public J. 5. 14., mi-mór-sà of or belonging to the public; mi-tsü i. q. mi-to, dep-to s. a registry or census of the people; mi tso s. a family, race or tribe; mi luk re s. a division and register of the people into their respective districts; mi-lók s. a person who works for his food, mi-lók mat vb. to perform work for food; mi-lók kük vb. or mi-lók lik vb. to invite people to give assistance in work with engagement to feed them; mi-lók-bo s. an assistant, a worker, workman; mi-lók fap vb. to sit at work.

mi: mā-mi or mūr-mi s. disguise, imitation, representation, an image, a picture.

mi-no s. the features, mi-no tyak yai-lā a-bryān mi tyak-ne (I) know his features but not his name.

mi gát muñ n. pr. of an evil spirit. The Lepcha's ascribe the marks of some huge undiscovered monster in the hills to the footprints of the mi gát muñ.

*mi-bo T. omligs-pa s. ecstasy, trance, imagination, mi-bo tæ dom id.

*mi-luñ i. q. me-loñ q. v.

mik, a-mik s. T. miq the eye (a)-mik (a)-nyo id.; hon. čin T. spyan M. 131. Sch. 8. mik nyo tā-at-lā or mik nyo tā-at-tā to have eyes weared or confused with looking at a great many people or things. P. — a-mik pūn-bryalā with prominent eyes, staring eyes. — 2. mark, letter; mik mói litly. many eyes: a game like draughts; mik mói kū see sā-tāi-bik to play at ditto. — interstice in net or basket, mik-gyap-bo i. q. tūn-gyān a large basket Tbr. — nodes or place, whence shoots sprout; po-mik joint of bamboo; — ancle see toin-mik; the outer part of cane, opp. buk, the grain of Indian corn. — 3. eye-sight; mik mat vb. to spy; a-mik-kūn gān ruy-wūn fair to behold. — a-mik-ka sā-re wā-wān-re that which is agreeable. — mik mā-työp-mūn do not obstruct my view. — 4. the best side of anything, obverse; a-mik a-buk the wrong side (of a question or of things: cloth etc.) the obverse and reverse. — a beautiful, very valuable thing, invaluable; sū-tsūk sā-mik the sun, see tsūk; a-mik-sā mā-vō a very beautiful man, a good man.

a-mik kyōp or a-mik-kūn kyōp vb. m. to be satisfied with the approve of; a-mik-ka kyōp vb. to please the sight; a-mik-ka klyōt (from klōt) vb. to have the eye struck with any thing (as by insect or tip of finger etc.); mik kyep i. q. m.-hyep; a-mik (a-nyūm) glo vb. to lose (the voice and) sight; a-mik a-nyūm tuk-nōm pok vb. to lose sight, voice and smell: signs of approaching death; mik ņāk vb. to view, to spy; (a)-mik ņāk-bo s. an eye-witness, a spy; mik ņāk sī-lā as far as one can see: mik-ńāk fak tet id.; (a)-mik gur ņāk vb. to give a side-long glance of surprise, contempt etc.; a-mik gyūm ņāk vb. to look inquisitively about; mik tal-lā ņāk vb. to look above anything; mik tim-bo ōk ņāk vb. to open eyes with surprise; to look angrily; a-mik ņik-jeř ņāk vb. to look at one askaunt; mik (a-)nañ ņāk vb. to look straight; to l. st. into face; to stare at; a-mik myer ņāk vb. to peep, to pry; to sneak; mik ráp ņāk vb. to peer thro' eyes: mik ráp-lā ņāk vb. to look with half-closed eyes; mik rāl ņāk vb. to look as it were by moving the eyes but not the head; a-mik rel-lā rel-lā ņāk vb. to turn eyes in every direction; a-mik tsūk ņāk vb. to look steadily at, to stare at; mik tsāt ņāk vb. to guess by sight or mik šāt-nūn yā id.; a-mik ōm ōm ņāk vb. to stare at; — qīk ŋăm-lā ŋān vb. to sit nodding as when sleeping; — mik ūr dī vb. to be sound asleep; mik-nōr-nyūn-bo s. a person sound asleep; — (a)-mik čāt (ban) “to have any thing in eye” 1. to h. sharp pain in e., 2. to be envious; (a)-mik čam vb. to close eyes to die M. 130. mik-čam-nōn ne dead Tbr.; — a-mik čin-čin to wink: — mik jīt vb. to hate, ſan a-jān-pan zuk-bo rel-lā-mūn a-õm-rem mik jīt for
every one that does evil hateth the light J.,

*mik jít-bo* s. a hater; — *mik jür* vb. to appear in a contemptible or false light; *a-mik nyór* vb. to have eyelids rather turned outwards; — *mik-sá nyu* vb. to direct with eye; — *a-mik ták* vb. to see indistinctly; *mik-ka tí or ki mik tí vb.* Tbr. to decapitate; — *a-mik du-nón* eyes to become glassy (as in death); — *a-)mik dór vb. to have eyes dazzled (as by looking at the sun); — *a-mik-nún ták* vb. to be visible; — *mik-nún nán* vb. to see or to make conjecture what one can do, *ųyok-sá tet zuk ši tet mik-nún nán* vb. to look to see what (or to make conjecture seeing) work one is able to do; — *a-)mik nór* vb. to have eyes swim as from walking along precipice; — *a-mik prók dam* vb. to bandage eyes; — *mik mat* vb. to spy, to pry in M. 129., *mik mat-bo* s. a scout, a spy; — *a-mik kláp-lá mat, a-mik klyop-lá mat, a-mik kláp-lá čam* vb. to shut eyes very tight; — *a-mik glaḿ-lá mat* vb. to have eyes heavy (as when dying); — *mik myát* vb. to have anything fly into or touch the eye, *mik myát-lór dák* vb. to have eye smart from anything having flown into it; — *mik mrón mrón nún* vb. to become dim-sighted; — *mik tsam* vb. to twinkle as eye, see *jín-ná* *fin-ná*; (a) *mik-sá tsam (tsam) mat* vb. to wink, *mik-sá tsam-má mat-ná-bo* lit., “in the twinking of an eye” in less than a wink; — (a-)mik-ka *tsút* 1. to fall into eye; 2. to look kindly at, to be pleased; — *a-mik yak* vb. not to be able to look at thro’ shame or bashfulness; — *mik yeń* vb. to amuse the attention, *mik yeń šit* vb. id.; — *mik ři* vb. to fall in love with; — *mik ryem šor* vb. to look defiance; — *a-mik tyan-lá li* vb. to have swimming in head, *a-mik fi fi li* vb. to have the turn from terror, *a-mik zút-tá zút-tá li* vb. to have eyes heavy (as when sleepy) *a-mik sá-cér-lá li* vb. to have an aversion towards, to hate; — *a-mik lit* vb. to have the eyes red or inflamed; — *mik lut* vb. to have eyes open, as a dead man before they are closed, *mik lut-liń* *mik krap da* vb. to sleep with eyes open; — *mik lut* vb. to have eye ruptured; — (a-)mik *lymp* vb. to get glance at, to see indistinctly anything as a shadow, *mik mi-lymp-ne* 1. not even to get a glance at, 2. to be blind Tbr.; — *a-)mik *lýóm* vb. to turn the eyes about; — *mik hyér* vb. to have red eyes, bloodshot; — *mik hyep* vb. to have one eye smashed; — *a-mik pył-lá hoń nón* to have eyes greatly sunk in; — *a-mik vuń* vb. to be dizzy, *a-mik a-nyo* *vuń* striking, astonishing, *a-mik a-nyo* *vuń* *li* vb. to have eyes dazzled by looking at various objects, uncertain which to select; — *a-mik sa* vb. to perform operation on eye; — *mik sap* vb. to be blind, also s. the blind, *mik-sap gin-ná* all the blind, *mik-sap (bam-)bo* s. a blind person adj. blind; ignorant Tbr. *mik-sap bam-bośán šì-lá mat* vb. to give sight to the blind J., *mik nyát-lá sap bam* vb. to be blind of both eyes P. — *mik sar* vb. to have drooping half-closed eyelids; — *mik-nún ši* vb. to see with one’s own eyes, *kā-ni* *mik-kún ši-wün-ka lót-sá mā-nyin-num-o* do not come again into my sight. *mik-kún* (or *nún*) *šim-bo* s. an eyewitness, *mik-šim-ka* ši vb. to come into sight, to be visible, *mik-šim plà* vb. to appear, to be revealed, *mik-šim tet-ka* within sight. *mik-šim ló* s. a present for finding, *mik-dek-ló* id., *sā-tšuk tšur ná a-mik ším lát-lún mā-nyin-ne* no rays of the sun are visible; *mik ším ťik* i. q. *iyeń ším ťik* s. a present given to mother after birth of child; *mik-ši-bo* adj. seeing J. 57. opp. to *mik-sap-bo* J.; *mik-šim-bo* adj. visible. also s. a spectator; *mik töl šim-bo* a shortsighted person; *mik mā-rüm šim-bo* far-sighted, *mik mā-šim-nüm-bo* adj. blind. *a-mik ņát ši* vb. to recover sight, *mik-sá hryát-tá ši hron* vb. to start up suddenly from sleep, *mik-krap-bo-sá hryát-tá ši hron* id.; — *a-mik šor-nón* having lost one eye. *a-mik ők* vb. to open eyes; *a-mik (a-) tim-bo ők* to open eyes wide (as with surprise).
Compounds: mik-kuk-rík s. the creeper Abrus precatorius, mik-kuk-pót s. the small red and black seed of A. p.; S. guņa; — mik-kyāön s. the corner of eye. — mik kyāor s. 1. the excretion of eye 2 butter Tbr. mör. — mik-krap 1. s. sleep, slumber. 2. vb. to sleep M. 135. J. 69. so-nap-ka mik-krap-sā mā-nyin-ne to have sleepless nights; mik-krap mā-kām-ne vb. not to be able to sleep; mik mā-krap-nā mā vb. not to sleep; mik-krap-ka fo kyōi to talk in one’s sleep, mik-krap-ka mōn myōn vb. to dream in sleep, mik-krap ēi vb. to be fast asleep mik-krap-ēi-bo s. a sound sleep, mik-krap tāi-nōn sleep to be cleared, not to be able to sleep after being awakened, mik-krap da vb. to be asleep; mik-krap-nōn sī vb. to awaken from sleep, mik-krap nōn vb. to go asleep or to sleep; mik-krap pur or mik-krap yum vb. to be a sleepy person, always under influence of sleep, mik-krap-ba-sā hryāt-tā sī hrōn vb. to start up suddenly from sleep; mik-krap bām-bo qui dormit M. 95; mik-krap-muī i. q. mik-krap-pum; mik-krap zōn sleep sleep; mik-krap yām-bo s. a sleepy person, a person given to sleep; mik-krap rūm s. the god of sleep or the sleeping influence; mik-krap rūm tūn-ā do you feel sleepy, has the god of sleep come upon you; mik-krap sōn sleep to cease as from having had a sufficiency of, mik-krap sōn-nōn to have sleep disturbed, to be awakened from sleep to have sleep dispersed; mik-krap sī zōn nōn vb. to feel sleepy; mik-krap sōk vb. to resist sleepiness, mik-krap sōk dyan vb. to shake off sleep: krah dyan Tbr.; mik-krap sōk plā vb. to become sleeping or m.-k. ē. lat or m.-k. yū-nōn i.d.; mik rāp krap vb. to sleep with eyes half open, to sleep with one eye open, to be vigilant; — mik-krap kuīn s. species of mulberry, i. q. *wo-su Morus indica M. Wtt. M. 756. mik-krap pōt s. the fruit of M. see nām-byōn; — mik góu-hu see a-mik-sā tōn-hōn; — mik-grūn s. a tear M. 134, mik-grūn glyōt vb. to shed tears. mik-grūn čet-nōn (or diā-nōn) plā vb. tears to gush out violently, mik-grūn tūp vb. to suppress tears. mik-grūn mā-fūp-ne not to be able to refrain from tears, mik-grūn dek dyān vb. tears to burst forth, mik-grūn nān vb. to suppress tears. mik-grūn pā-hryālā the trickling of tears, mik-grūn pāi vb. (tears) to cease, mik-grūn prō-lā plā vb. tears to gush simultaneously from both eyes. mik-grūn tōk vb. to resist tears, mik-grūn zōk vb. tears to fall on anything, mik-grūn zōk vb. tears to drop, m.-g. zū-zū zōk vb. to fall in showers, mik-grūn lat vb. tears to come to eyes, mik-grūn sat vb. to wipe away tears, mik-grūn sūr-vālā the marks of streaks of tears. mik-grūn sūr-vālā lōm bām vb. tears to run in streamlets, mik-grūn sa-yū re zōn hryōp vb. to shed a flood of tears, mik-grūn sōr vb. tears to run down to shed tears. mik-grūn al-bo s. one easily affected to tears. — mik čōm s. the eyelash M. 134, mik-cōm sā-dōk-lā very small and thin, like eyelash. mik-cōm a-dūm-bo s. an European Tbr.; — mik-jūm (also mik-sūm) s. aversion, antipathy, mik-jūm mat or mik-sūm mat vb. to have aversion, antipathy, to bear animosity towards; — a-mik nyāt-bo seeing by day and night; mik-tā vb. able to bear the sight, fit to be seen; s. an example, a pattern, mik-tā bo vb. to give an example, a-yū-nōn lā go-nōn a-yum mat-re zōn zuk-hān-ka go-nōn a-yum mik tā bo fat for I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you J.; mik-tā nyim-bo, mik-tā šim-bo, mik-tā bām-bo a good-natured, well behaved person, one who deserves to be made a pattern of. mik-tā ryu s. a good example, mik-tā jān s. a bad example, mik-ti a-ryum dot. vb. to set a good example, mik-ti mat hlap vb. to follow the example, mik-tā nāk-lūn mat vb. to follow the example, mik tā nāk-lūn pi vb. to write according to copy, mik-tā nāk-lūn hrap vb. to sew according to pattern. a-jān-bo-sūi-sū mik-tā nāk-lūn mat gān jān ān-ūn-āo if you follow the
example of the bad you will become bad.

— mik-tak adj. spotted as the seed of some of the heads of maize; — mik-tyū s. the eyelid, mik tyū hlat yō vb. to hang down as from weakness; — a-mik-sū tūn-hōū or mik gōū lu the socket of eye; — mik-či s. the pupil of eye, mik-či bu-lāū yom vb. to lose sight; — mik-čū s. a cataract in eye, also inflammation of eye.

mik-tūm s. a siesta or nap after food; — (a-)mik-lūk s. a cataract in eye; — mik-tun i. q. mik-tyū; — mik tyak-bo s. a concubine, mik tyak zōi s. an acquaintance of either sex, mik tyak mat i. q. bam-tyōl mat vb. to live together in carnal connexion not in wedlock; — mik-dek 1. s. the fortune of eye, mik-dek lō a reward for finding a thing; — a-mik dek 2. s. the muscles of eye, a-mik dek-yām-bo adj. quick-sighted; — a-mik dem s. an object of amusement; — mik-dū s. ophthalmalmy, mik-dū dāk vb. to have ditto; — a-mik dōr s. film or pellicle over eye, (a-)mik dōr bam vb. to have cast in eye or rather eye crooked; — a-mik-pin-bo adj. one-eyed; — mik-bu s. the white of eye; — *mik-mar T. mik-dmar the planet Mars, Tuesday; — mik myām (“without seeing”) by guess, random, mik myām-ka tīk or tī vb. to call or speak at random without knowing the name or fancying the person is present tho’ he be gone; mik myām-mīn li vb. to speak by guess or on hearsay only without having seen; mik myām-mīn ḍāp vb. to fire at random without looking; — mik-myōn s. the eye-brow M. 122; — a-mik za or ze adj. quick-sighted; — mik-rāp bru acc. W. “mik-dab-brū” s. an owl, “the short-eyed brū-caller,” Surnium newarensis R. 204. — mik-lūm fo s. the stripe-throated hill-tit Siva strigula M. Je 2, 252; mik-lūm fo fūn-fūn-li blue-winged hill-tit Siva cyanuroptera M. acc. Je 2, 253 m.-l.-fo a-dum id.; mik-lūm-fo a-hyō red-tailed hill-tit Minla igneitincta R. 213, Je. 2, 254; — mik-hrun rik s. a spec. of vitis, Vitis lanata M. Wtt. V. 210. — *mik-hryu T. mig- práu s. optical delusion; — mik yrū s. flashing eyes; — mik yrūl large open eyes, mik-yrľ tām-bīyōk s. a spec. of butterfly; — mik šit adj. not easily able to sleep, sleepless; — a-mik šūp-bam-bo adj. having small eyes, pressing eyes, small letters as in book; — mik-sēr s. spectacles; — mik eīn s. the pupil of eye. — mik see toii-mik.

*mik-da (fr. T. dāwgs and ‘daw-pu) s. a vision, a reverie, mik nōn s. id., mik-da-ka myer or mik-nōn sī vb. to see visionary subjects.

miń, a-miın a dry, solid, aged tree; the joints of bamboo i. q. mik, po miń; lūk miń bulrushes.

miń, a-miın T. miń (name, appellazione, word) a word, miń tam-bin i. q. tam-bin see under bi.

miń met fo s. blue rock-thrush Petrocossyphus cyanus. See miń-gri fo.

miń sa s. a person, who sends su q. v. or present to family of deceased.

mif, a-mif s. a female, a woman of superior beings, opp. a-mōt — cognated with med in T. bud-med?; is affixed to express the gender, rūm-mit, rūm-dar-mit a goddess; in P. for dākini, devata, devī; — sometimes emphatically added yū-mit, tā-āyū mit a female T. bud-med P. — forms the fem. form of -mo q. v. in sense of a (female) inhabitant of a place etc., pāt-mit T. bod-mo a Tibetan woman P.; rūn-mit 1. a Lepcha-woman. 2. mon-mo see Jäschke s. v. P. — i. q. T. -ma in T. proper names (fem.). nūm-tsūr mit T. ’od-č an-ma, see tsūr; — dān-mo mit acc. W. i. q. mūn-ki fo.

miń, a-miın, myın, a-myın (cfr. T. ma, mas) adv., adj. below or under, lower; inferior; overcome in argument; a-min-bam-bo s. one who lives below, i. e. not as one who lives in a valley or in lower situation of ground, but directly under as in a lower storey, a-min-bo s. an inferior person, a-min-re a-tōn līyāk vb. to turn upside down; miń kōn-nīn from beneath; miń tal-lā rāk vb. to look underneath anything. See myil, mil.
mín ša mo s. 1. cloth with broad embroidered, flowered stripes. 2. *(fr. T. míś bzáño?) s. a young girl, a virgin.
mín, a-mín, s. a widow, tà-dýú mím, mím tsöm vb. n. to be left a widow; mín ryót s. the children of w.
mír vb. n. to swarm, to flock, mír-rà or mír-rà rír-rà in swarms, flocks, swarming.

(mil) míu-mil adj. dark-skinned M.
mil, a-mil s. fair complexion, see myel, a-myel.
mü- prof. forms nouns (s., adj.), see mü tym i. q. núm-tyum.
mü (prob. i. q. mü “body”), c. object. múm the article “the” “a” “an” M. 119. nyát-mú-nún và i. q. nyát-re-nún và the two travelled about together; — múm object. of mü see under -m, mak-bo-sur-

nún há-yu-do mak-bo-sür-müm lap sàni lyót-tà let the dead bury their dead, in óy-

nún r.-müm sak-lyak bôn li and J.'s anger was kindled against R.; and he said G. — only kà-ta mú alone, only one ka-do kà-ta mú kúp nón gat-re we must depend alone on ourselves.
mü s. body, living body, see må-zú, må-zú, — må-sà tüń-dök-ka for the use of the body; må jun-là shivering as from cold; må püm-pram-bo s. a plump, chubby person; må må-yé-ne adj. senseless, må må-yé-ne pok-nón vb. to fall down senseless; må rúk adj. very corpulent; må rúin-
bök zòú s. a very corpulent person “like a large basket”; må lók-sùm-bo adj. hurtful to the body; må sát-yám-bo s. a cleanly person, må sát-mà yà-nùm-bo an uncleanly person; må óyim må-nùm-ne not to be pretty in person; må a-yùn lòm vb. to travel light without burden; må-ka lót čet nỳí to be reinvigorated. — må cát vb. to have sharp pain in b.; må cim vb. to be thin; må tò or tát vb. to wash body; må týu vb. to move the b.; må tät vb. to wash himself Ex.; må teń vb. to stretch one's self; må zòi vb. to be healthy; må rì jàk vb. to be pleased; må rì nỳ vb. to be dirty; må ryùm bom vb. to be nervously apprehensive; må luk vb. to be lustful; må kryát vb. to shake b. (as fowl, dog) må yék nyák vb. to wriggle about b.

Comp. må tuín s. compensation for life i. q. må-zù tòn-sà a-far må tuín čik vb. to pay c. for life; — må dyàn s. the form, the figure of b.; — må pùm-san s. accoutrements.; — må mi 1. large, huge belly, 2. a god, an idol, see có bùm-tòn; — mú myál s. the hair of body; — må lyu kat s. a member of the b. må lyu kat čen s. accoutrement; — må šì s. scurf of body.
mü vb. to seem or have the appearance of, dák må vb. to appear or look sick; — affixed -like M. 106. dák-mù sickly, mak-mù deathlike, zóm-mù palatable looking; — fit for dák-mù a thing fit to make one ill, grón-mù hopeful, -mùn- negative of må, grón må-mùn-ne; zóm-mù fit for food, zóm må-mùn-ne not fit for food, fan tyún-mà-sà iyok a thing fit to make one laugh.
mü-lyum i. q. núm-tyum: mü-tyum ró s. the cheek-bones or that part of the cheek.
mü-plyo zuń i. q. mü zuń.

*mü-men or mü-món T. mu-men s. a blue stone, lapis lazuli or i. q. yù.
mü-zú see må-zú.
mü-zuń (fr. mü body) vb. n. to be cowardly, chiefly cowardly of things at night as of evil spirits.
mü-yak (fr. mü body) adj. bashful.
mük vb. t. to creep into; to put into as into bushwood, earth, ashes etc. buk mük to put yam into ashes to bake, bù pà-zók-ka mük-nón the snake has crept into the jungle.
mük- prefix i. q. mü-, müń-, see mük-

ryak under ryak and núm etc.
mük-nyam s. (perhaps mak and *nyam T. nyam) the shade of the departed, departed spirit, mük-nyam kúp id.; mük-

nyam lyáu Hades T. d'myal-ba Skt. naraka, P.; mük-nyam (lyáu) pà-no Yama (Dhar-

maraja) P.; mük-nyam lyáu cik Yama's attendants; mük-nyam-sà hrim the punishment (tribunal) of hell; — 2. a spec. of
small bee; mūn-nyam tam-blyók s. a spec. of black butterfly. — mūn-nyam tük-tsüik s. a species of grass. — mūn-nyam mūn-khýo s. a shrub. — mā-rō a-zum mā-gó-ne mak-bo-sā mūn-nyam zōn prov. a very old man; mūn-nyam fo s. old worn-out stumps of teeth as of old men, mūn-nyam fo līn for such to grow (in the idea they are new small teeth.)

-mūn shd be -m-ūn e. c. lōm-mūn walking, see under -ūn.

mūn prefix 1. i. q. mā- 2. reduplication e. c. mūn mūn (cfr. T. mun-pa) adj. brownish, mūn men see mēn.

mūn-kak kūn s. a bush, mūn-kak rik s. a creeper M.

mūn-kam explet. to mūn-śīū q. cfr.

mūn-ki fo s. yellow-throated broad-bill Pearsomus Dalhousiae M. Je. 1. 236, also dān-mo mit, rēp-fyāl fo.

mūn-kūn (mūn-la) or mā-kūn (mā-la) s. the guardian spirit of life (of each person’s life, mā-kūn mā-la-ka tsam-bo ēn-bo re lōyt-tā-o seizer and dweller in the spirit of life (intruder come out, said by exorciser when casting out evil spirit;) mūn-kūn rūy s. a good guardian spirit; mūn-kūn jān s. a bad guardian spirit, mūn-kūn jān gān dāk mak-śo if the guardian spirit is bad, the person will fall ill and die; pā-no-sā mūn-kūn sā-hōr i. q. hāi-la q. v., tā-lhāi-nūn hāi-la glo gān pā-no mak-śo; mā-kūn mā-la a-lām a substitute for the spirit of life (a pro-pitiatory to mūn as fowl, pig etc.); mūn-kūn nāk vb. to inquire into fate; mūn-kūn bryāt or mūn-kūn rīt vb. to part with guardian spirit of life i. e. to die. See tūn-kūn tūn-la.

mūn-kōn 1. s. first sprouting down, small feathers of birds.

mūn-kōn 2. s. a musquito.

mūn-kyek s. forked lightening, mūn-kyek vyōn dī the forked lightening darts.

mūn-kyōk rik s. name of. a creeper, Delima sarmentosa M., Wtt. D. 248.

mūn-kyōn s. the stick-insect, gen. Phas- midae, see tūk-nyōm.

mūn-kyok fo—mūn-tyan 291

mūn-kyok fo s. a bird, Hindi bulbul, Pycnonotus pygaenus M., Je. 2.93., mūn-kyok kar (blo-sī) white-crested bulbul Otocopsa leucogenys M., Je. 2.90; acc. W. Molpastes leucogenys R. 213; mūn-kyok kar (daś-śā) black-crested yellow bulbul Rubigala flaviventris M.Je. 2.89

mūn-kyōk rik s. a creeper, a spec. Gallium.

mūn-kyōn fo s. black-naped green woodpecker Gecinus occipitalis M., Je. 2.248, acc. W. Chrysophlegma flavinucha R. 207. mūn-kyōn nyōk hīr yellow-naped woodpecker.

mūn-kyōt fo s. the brown-eared green-winged bulbul.

mūn-ga s. turmeric.

mūn-ga lep Thrb. for jēr gold.

mūn-gu s. a spec. of garlic, pā-ki mūn-gu.

mūn-gu tim-bār or mūn-gu t.-b. s. a tree M. mūn-gu tūk-tsōn or tūk-tsōn mūn ūyep s. a plant, Bidens wailchii.

mūn-gu šāk s. a spec. of fern.

mūn-gu fl s. a spec. of nūm-dāk q. v.

mūn-gōn (nök) 1. s. a spec. of grass 2. —.fo s. a bird, rufous-bellied Niltava, N. sundara M. Je. 1.473.

mūn-gör s. a spec. of sweet potatoe buk, a spec. of wild millet; a spec. of marigold.


mūn-čuk-fo s. a bird, large yellow-naped woodpecker Chrysophlegma flavinucha M. Je. 289. acc. W. “mōng-chok” Gecinus occipitalis R. 207 and “mung-chok” Ixops nepalensis, see mūn-kyōn-fo.

mūn-čēr s. n. of a spec. of flowering grass (grain or seed eaten by Lepcha’s) Panicus milliacum.

mūn-jīh 1. a spec. of frog 2 a spec. of Arum. A. campanulatum.

mūn-nyōn much, many, a crowd M.

mūn-ba expletive to mūn-lem.

mūn-tyan 1. overclouded, dark mūn-tyan tik to be overclouded; met. to be distressed, sad, to be gloomy; to be displeased. See tyāi.
mûn-ñaŋ s. “firmness” keeping countenance, mûn-ñaŋ fyet or mat vb. to keep grave, mûn-ñaŋ mat mûn-kên-ne not to be able to keep from laughing. See fën.

mûn-ťyun s. shadow, reflection in water.

mûn-dyer s. a spec. of grass, Andropogon, mûn-dyer tsîb s. an arrow made of mûn-dyer grass.


mûn-ñaŋ s. a spec. of grass, Arundo picta.

mûn-fi i. q. sâ-dyâr s. a thunderbolt.

mûn-lem mûn-ba s. a spec. of grass, a spec. of Digitaria grass, when it flowers, the rain will cease M.

mûn-mu s. a Lepcha tribe.

mûn-yun 1. s. the viscid vegetable-matter that adheres to the pulp of some fruits.

mûn-yun 2. s. a peacock Pavo cristatus M. R. 208. Wtt. P. 350 mûn-yun tûk-shim s. the tail of the peacock, mûn-yun tûk-shim rai vb. to erect tail, mûn-yun tûk-shim hyûp vb. to close ditto, mûn-yun tûk-shim tsîc bû-bam to wear peacock’s feather in cap (see Dalton, Ethnology of Bengal Tf. XXIV); — mûn-yun tam-bîyôk a spec. butterfly.

mûn-hrep kuŋ s. a creeper-tree M.

mûn-hryeŋ s. jungle-grass Eranthemum, mûn-hryeŋ nôk s. Justicia nodosa, mûn-hryeŋ dum s. Justicia ecbolium M.


mûn-hlo 1. hoar, frost, mûn-hlo glo or yû hoar (frost) to fall; 2. dew, used incorrectly for so-gi q. cfr. Ex. 16. 13. in a-lom ân-nûn nap-mo-ka rû-pî fo-piâń lâm krôo-lûn kur dyep-ka tûk un lûk-ûl mûn-hlo a-dôp-sâ var-rî var-rî yû da and it came to pass, that at even the quails came up and covered the camp: and in the morning the dew lay round about the host. mûn-hlo fo s. rufous-bellied fairy blue chat, Niltava sundara M.

mûn-hlyak s. noose used in catching fish, birds etc. mûn-hlyak sak fo vb. to set a noose; — mûn-hlyak rî i. q. sà-ki mûn-hlyak-rîk.

mûn-şîn s. a stench, stink, mûn-şîn mûn-kam s. the evil spirit of bad smells, mûn-şîn mûn-kam ri nöm vb. to have a bad smell as person who never changes his clothes etc.

mûn-še s. a species of pûn grass, three species dun, nôk, fônî; s. asp. of bird Notodela leucaura acc. W. “mangshia” R. 217.

mûn-šel s. a spec. of garlic mûn-šel mûn-gu; — mûn-šel fo s. white-tailed blue wood-chat Myiomele leucaura M., Je 2, 118, blue-throated redbreast Cyornis rubiculoides M., Je. 1. 466, blue wood-chat Larvivora cyana M., Je. 2, 145, white-breasted wood-chat (blue) Janthia cyanoura M., Je. 2, 146, golden bush-chat Tarsiger chryseus M., Je 2, 149., large fairy wood chat Niltava gracilis M.

mûn-’ayât fo s. a spec. bulbul? M.

mûn-’ayep s. the name of the seed of the jungle-grass; troublesome in adhering to clothes; spec. of Cynoglossum, G. 3. 18 thistle; mûn-’ayep tûjîl acc. Wtt. “ma-nîphytôl” Desmodium cephalotes Wtt. D. 332.

mûn-’ayîk (see ’ayôk) s. a cotton carding-bow, mûn-’ayîk-nûn ôp vb. to card with a.

mûn-îm s. discoloration from moisture, damp, mould.

mûn-u s. 1. shame, bashfulness? 2. Thr.: silk M.

mûn-un s. phosphorous or phosphoric emanations as from rotten wood, mûn-un ôm bâm the phosphoric emanations shine.

mûn-’ûn tam-bû s. a glow-worm.

mûn-ôp (see ôp) s. a spring-bow, mûn-ôp teû vb. to set a spring-bow.

mût 1. prefix i. q. mà- q. v. 2. re-duplication see nyôt etc.

mût 1. see pà-mût or pûr-mût (without joins).
mùt 2. i. q. màt to blow, sùn-mùt s. wind.
mùt 3. s. the god of fortune, mùt-ka fat byi vb. to offer offerings to mùt.
mùt 4, a-mùt s. 1. the bulb of potatoes, turnips etc. (not the stalk), pùr-mùt id., mùt tyàl s. the lower part of m., which is esteemed the best part; — 2. the lower part of a cup or vessel i. e. the cup under the cover in opp. to à-láp the saucer or stand, a-fyân the cover, if without cover it is not a-mùt.
mùt 5. vb. to be finished, as word, cause M.
mùt 6. i. q. mòt: a-re hàn mòt plâ this came out first G. 38.28.
mùt pà-àm s. sugarcane, mùt pà-àm fòp or fòp s. the dry bruised cane after juice is extracted, mùt pà-àm tser vb. to extract the juice. See mùt 1.
mùt rîp s. a white flower.
mùt-lì s. the name of a fabulous animal like a pig, which is said to support the earth, mùt-lì dî or tyû s. an earthquake.
mùn- prefix 1. i. q. màn- q. v. 2. reduplication, see mèi etc.
-mùn for -nùn when the preceding word ends in a m. e. c. mà-lóm-mùn or -nùn do not walk.
mùn see mû.
mùn s. 1. a note, a singing, tsoù mûn a base note, mûn yam-mà a soft note, mûn và a prolonged note, mûn vor vb. to sing in chorus, 2. a priest, a bard, mûn-bo, see yûk-mûn J., mûn jím s. the fee to the priest; mûn fàp or mûn fûn s. a vagrant singing priest, mûn-ûo s. an experienced m. mûn-ka s. exorcisers; mûn ònà s. a scholar of a m.
mûn-ju adj. coarse, met. awkward, clumsy, bungling, mûn-ju riù lì vb. to speak bunglingly, mûn-ju íîyok zûk vb. to do work bunglingly, riù mûn-ju coarse language, íîyok mûn-ju coarse bad work, zo mûn-ju coarse rice, zo mûn-ju mà-mat-tûn do not wash the rice, litîy, do not make bad.
mûn-nyo s. n. of an evil spirit.
mûn-fêl kûn s. n. of tree Ficus tuberculata; acc. Wtt. H. 339 Homonoia riparia.
*mûn-dôn acc. M. a sacred direction to remind one of one’s moral duties, fr. T. màn-ûag?
mûn-lít fo s. a spec. of bird.
*mûn-lóm T. swon-lam s. a prayer, a supplication, intercession; blessing, mûn-lóm nyûm-bo adj. happy J.; mûn-lóm byi to bless Lp. mûn-lóm tòp id.; mûn-lóm tep vb. to obtain answer to prayer; mûn-lóm ul vb. to pray, to ask a blessing. mûn-lóm ul-lyàn s. the object of one’s prayers; mûn-lóm a-jiûn s. a maladiction.
mûn see mû.
mûr- pref. i. q. mà- 2. i. q. mâ-.
(mûr), mà-mûr high as meat. applied also sometimes to fruit etc. when becoming rotten, mà-mûr tet sàr vb. to be rather gone or high as meat.
mûr-kàh Tbr.: sà-kà a barking deer.
mûr-gûk kûn s. a spec. Turpinea, T. pomifera or T. nepalensis. See mûr-
mûr-çâk bôn or mûr-çûk lâu s. n. pr. of a bird, scally breasted hill-wren Puaepyga sqammata Je. 488., M. acc. W. “mar-chong-long” R. 214.
mûr-çên see mar-çên rip.
mûn-nyo s. the waters above the earth, (tà-lyû the waters under the earth;) — mûr-nyo bû s. the snake that led the waters along, hence “running streams”.
mûr-ûo see Fûr-ûo mûr-ûo.
mûl- i. q. mûl- or mà- q. v.
mûl vb. n. to be thickened (as skin on sore), incrassated, to be buried or hid as thorn in body, jû múl-nôn; — vb. t. to wrap up, to roll up as in paper, cloth, or the cloth itself ìâm múl tek to wrap up and place by clothes; lôp-sà múl to wrap up in leaf; mà-rû múl fat to be dead “wrapped up in clothes or lying buried or hid” Tbr.; lâ-vo múl-nôn the moon is lid.
mūl-dīt kuṇ s. a tree, Garuga pinnata Wttr.
-mu i. q. -mo q. v.

*mu-tik T. mu-tig, Skt. mukta 1. s. a 
pearl M. 138., mu-tik cōm s. a small p.
mu-tik lyak s. a necklace of p.'s; mu-tik 
pōk s. a wreath of p.'s; mu-tik-sā-koū s. 
a p.-earring mu-tik-sā a-gūt s. the off-
spring of king; mu-tik lām vb. to string 
pearls 2. a spec. of butterfly.

muṅ-śīn s. yoke see mo-śīn.

muk adj. 1. T. rmugs(-pa) foggy, misty, 
overclouded so muk cloudy weather, muk 
zū s. thick fog, muk zu-nūn sāl vb. to be 
wetted by the fog; — muk muk s. dulness, 
darkness, muk muk lī vb. to become dull.

muk 2. s. bushwood, weeds, rubbish of 
any sort M. 137. W. 72. tam muk id.; 
muk jūk small plants, muk fōn greens; 
muk dār weeds to spring up, muk-nūn 
nan-fat to be overgrown with weeds: 
muk nōr vb. to clear away rubbish, muk 
mā mal mā dat mā ṭyān mā-rō do līn 
weeds are neither dibbled, sown nor 
planted, they sprout of themselves, muk 
piyōk vb. to clear away rubbish, li-ka muk 
a-gyap śok dā piyō-mo bū dī-lūn piyōk dā 
the house is very dirty, bring a broom 
and sweep it. muk tsan dyān vb. to take 
up rubbish and fling it away.

muṅ, muṅ-ma s. 1. an evil spirit, a demon, 
also i. q. wi-dō Skt. preta P. 2. *the evil 
principle, the devil T. bdud मार P. opp. 
Buddha, Padmasambhava, 3. the devil Chr. 
opp. rūm, muṅ-nūn māt-ba lā-yo iyōk zuk 
fat the evil action was committed thro' 
the influence of an evil spirit; muṅ-sā 
a-hūk worse than an evil spirit; rūm-ka 
čin-bo rūm-nūn dū-śo muṅ-kā čin-bo muṅ-
śūn dū-śo the person who has God in his 
heart, God will take unto himself, the p. 
who h. the devil etc.; muṅ-mik mā-śī-nūm-
bo s. said of a sick person unwell but 
cannot see the m.; muṅ-sā a-myōl-nūn 
māt-ba thro' skill in casting out evil spirits 
muṅ klō-to i. q. muṅ māt-to; muṅ plā-
śūn the evil spirit to depart out of person; 
muṅ māt to vb. to cause to be possessed 
by evil spirit caused by boŋ-ṭīn, muṅ and 
mūn-tap; muṅ mi vb. to be affected by 
evil spirit in sleep, to have the night-
mare, incubus, muṅ mi nan or tsam vb. 
to have the incubus, muṅ mi-lūn pā-cak 
muk-nūn-ne on having the nightmare he 
almost died; muṅ mi-lūn da-ba a-yu sū 
mat kā-sūm mā-śi-nūn-ā when I had the 
nightmare why did you not awaken me; 
mūn tsuk vb. to be bit or preyed on by 
evil spirit; muṅ tsōk vb. to ward off evil 
spirit, muṅ tsōk-sūm-bo s. an amulet for 
warding off evil spirit, muṅ ryak vb. to 
exorcise evil spirit, muṅ zuk ka lem vb. 
to be skillful in casting out evil spirit, 
muṅ ryak vb. to cast out evil spirit, muṅ-
nūn vyik vb. to be possessed of Māra P., 
muṅ vōn evil spirit to enter into person, 
mūn vōn-da-bō s. one possessed of evil 
spirit; muṅ sōt vb. to kill evil spirit which 
is done by enticing him into a vessel of 
blood and then shutting him in and bury-
ing him and by other means also; muṅ 
šūk vb. to be possessed of evil spirit or 
evil spirit to enter into person. — 4. evil, 
devilish, like a demon T. sdig-pa, bdul-
λā dbaṅ bdgyur-ba; muṅ nyūn s. a deadly 
poison, muṅ mik šim-bo like a m. said of 
tiger etc., muṅ-lā adv. devilish.

Comp. muṅ-dā acc. W. fr. muṅ a demon 
"muṅ-dū" n. pr. of a lake in Sikhim 
W. 61. — muṅ-dor s. a spec. boletus (not 
edible). — muṅ nōp s. a spec. of wood-
louse. — muṅ bōṅ s. power of evil spirit, 
muṅ bōṅ-ka tšūt-nēn to fall into the power 
of muṅ. — muṅ sūt s. the ceremony of 
washing a fowl round a sick man as an 
offering to evil spirit done in exorcising. 
muṅ a-so s. influence of evil spirit, muṅ-
nūn a-so pot vb. to be possessed by evil 
spirit. — muṅ-šāk s. a bug. — lűk-kyo 
muṅ see lūk-kyo. See iō muṅ.

muṅ 2 mun see muṅ 1? and muk vb. n. 
to be overclouded as sky, mind, to be 
overcast, see also under muk krap — so 

tūn-je mūn id. q. so mūn.

muṅ 3. (see mūn and T. smug-po) re-
duplicate. mūn-muṅ adj. brown.
muña tā-ryón kün tek name of tree, a spec. of figtree.

muña sūn-hlo rūp s. n. of a plant M.

mun vb. n. to become undone as string etc., to become unravelled, rumpled; unfixed as language etc.

mup vb. n. to swarm, to be in numbers, as man beasts, insects, mup zum vb. to assemble in crowds.

mum-pún-fyán s. a spec. of woodpecker? M.

mum-dor see tür-mum-dor.

mur-mi s. the tract of country, inhabited by the mur-mi-mo who are found in all parts of the Nepāl mountains from the Gandak river 20 miles W. of Kathmānḍū to the Mechi whence in smaller number they are to be met with as far east as the Tistā. The great bulk however is to be found between the valley of Nepāl and Doodkoosi. They settle on the mountain tops at elevations from 4 to 6000 feet and rear large flocks of sheep and goats at great elevations near the snow. — mur-mi-mo s. the inhabitants of mur-mi.

mul (see muk, mun) mul-lā mul-lā (krōi or di) (to rise or come) in thick clouds as fog, smoke. — mā-mul adj. brown, purple.

me 1. adv. (cfr. T. ma), me-ā, me-ba there below (distant), me-bi there below (less distant than me-ba), me-lom like that down there, me-lon in that direction, down there, me-lo-lā, me-loi-lā id., me-re that there below M. 72.

me 2. adv. here, used to show or call a person's attention to anything. — me, zīm me T. mul see zīm s. a mattress for sleeping on. See mal.

me-ca s. the Mechi inhabitants of the forest-portion of the Taraī, stretching along the base of mountains from the Konki-river to the Brahmaputra.

me-loh T. me-loi s. a mirror, a looking-glass, me-loi-ka nūk 1. vb. to look at oneself in looking-glass, 2. to divine.

meį adj. faint sound (as from a distance) — mei meį or miń meį adj. indistinct as sound, meį meį tyo vb. to hear indistinctly, meį meį li vb. to be heard speaking from a distance, meį-nā meį lik vb. to call indistinctly, meį-niĎ men li (for speech) to grow faint.

meį 1. s. dust see rū-met wī.

*meį 2. T. med (to be not; wanting, without etc.) *dok met T. bdāg-med without a master, *u-met see *u. — met mat vb. to erase, to expunge, to annihilate, to despise, to contem J. — in L. vb. t. to abate as price, goi met.

*men T. smīn (-pa) cfr. L. mān, myān to be ripe; boiled, so men boiled rice M. 131.

*men ču T. smān ču s. medicinal waters.

mel, a-mel see myel, a-myel.

-mo i. q. -bo the so-called article in tūk-mo, tā-mo, nap-mo, kat-mo i. q. kat etc. q. q. v. T. -pa, -po, -ba; — 2. by affixing-mo (for males, in opp. to mit for females) nouns may be formed denoting a person of any place, nation, tribe or caste, profession or a follower of. su-gōn-mo s. a domestic servant; tiūn mo s. an inhabitant of the plains; ren-juń-mo s. an inhabitant of Sikliim; pit-mo a Tibetan M. 102. T. -po (-mo); — 3. the ordinal number (of han only) han-mo the first; — 4. see mo, a-mo. 2.

mo, a-mo T. mo s. mother, opp. kūp, a-kūp; woman, female opp. bo, a-bo q. v. hon. yam T. yum — see also a-mōt; a-mit; — a-mo mak-bo mā-rō a person whose mother is dead. — ka-su-sā a-bo sā a-mo mak-nōn-bo nyū tūm-lyān tsāt-kōn-nā-o let me deceased parents go to Sukhavati a-mo a-kūp a female child. — mo lūn min' tsōn a mother to be left a widow; — mo gan s. the relationship of the wives of brothers, sisters by marriage; mo-gye s. a compensation to injured wife, paid by parents of the wife with whom the husband has had connexion, jō-gye paid by parents of husband to wife; — mo čūm i. q. mo-lo; — mo čē kūp s. an only daughter, opp. bo čē kūp s. an only son; — mo-nān s. a female who has reached
the highest point of youth and commencing to descend to the senile rate M. 26; 
mo nú s. mother and child; — mo-fyôn s. family on mothers side; — mo bo s. 
parents; mother and father; — mo-lo s. a step-mother litly. a mother by courtesy; 
a-zöm ūm-bo mo-lo-ka bin mú-tâ-ne no one likes to give the best morsel to a 
step-mother; — mo sün-mo s. a sister J., a female cousin, M. 26. — 2. the prin-
cipal of money (opp. to a-küp interest) capital, küp-mo capital and interest, 
crop, a-mo a-küp the usual crop, a-mo küp-zöön a great crop; — a great thing, 
great, the greatest, riün a-mo mat lôt plâ the dispute is renewed with increased 
ardour; —mo affixed gives signification of large li-mo s. a great house. — tyân-mo 
see tyai.- — riün nyit ui mo the great r. Rungeet opp. r. ny. ui küp the little R. — 
very, most ti-mo very large, the chief, mün-mo the ch. Mûn; — 4. a consonant 
opp. küp Gr. M. 1. 

Deriv. tam-mo s. anything very great, 
a king, an elephant, etc. Tbr.; tam-mo 
brut s. “the great irruption” the small 
pox vb. tam-nû brut Tbr. — See mû-
in comp.

*mo T. rno, rno(-ba) vb. to plough, 
*mo çe T. rno byed i. q. mo šiû; *mo ça 
T. rmo ça s. ploughshare; mo-tün çi (old 
T. rmod ma byed “that does not plough; 
mo šiû T. rno šiû s. a plough; — šiû mo 
vb. to plough *šiû mo pa ploughed land 
T. šiû rmûs-pa. 

mo see pûr-mo mould. 

(mo miit), daû mo mit acc. W. “dang 
mo mit.” Psarismus dalhousiae R. 206. 
mok 1. vb. t. to store up; see also mop. 
mok 2. vb. t. to ferment ci mok; — a- 
mok s. 1. a large quantity of spirit (ci) 
put to ferment. 2. any sauce put to ve-
etables or food when eating. 
mok-zû s. a spec. of necklace M. 

mûn, mon vb. n. to be quiet, to be 
silent, mûn tâ-ryûm-mû silent as a deserted 
desolated place; mon-lâ mûn vb. n. to be-
come silent, to cease from noise; mon-
lâ mat-tâ be quiet. See also mûn. 

mûn-jâp s. tweezers, nippers M. T. 
jab-tse. 

mon abbrev. from mo-nûn e. c. so-nap 
mon i. q. (so-)nap-mo-nûn. 

mon tûm (Yaktûn-ba w.) s. a story, a 
legend, a history. 
mop vb. t. to gather together, to place 
in a heap, pûr-dû mop to gather ashes 
together. 

mom mom the motion of jaws when 
eating, mom mom fûm ba. See mam. 

(mol) mal-lâ mol-lâ struggling in 
boxing, mal-lâ mol-lâ-lûn kyom. 

*mô 1. T. ma vb. n. to be low, mût-lâ 
mat vb. to abuse, to degrade, mûk-ka mú-
lâ zâk vb. to hit below the target; — 
mû-bam-bo adj. s. lying low, also low in 
rank i. q. a-mû, a-mû-bo re the one below. 

*mô 2. T. ma s. stock, capital. 

*mô 3. T. rne(-ba), rma s. mark, sign: 
a cut, a wound, a hurt, a sore zâr-sû mû 
the print of the nails J.; mû mû-nûn-nû 
mak vb. to die without a wound. 
mûk vb. n. to be exhausted, to be ex-
peded, to be worn out, to come to an 
end, to perish, tam gûn-nû mûk-nûn 
everything to be exhausted; a-lûû kâ-sû 
mû kûn gûn-nû mûk-nûn-ne-jam-o now 
all my gathered wealth goes to an end 
P.; cêt mûk strength to be exhausted, 
gûn (sak-lyak) mûk hope (anger) to be 
exhausted, mûk-sû mû-nûn-ne or mû-
mûk-nûn imperishable, eternal J. — vb. 
t. to expend, mûk-bo s. 1. one who ex-
hausts 2. an exhausted thing. 

mûn 1. s. millet, species of m.: mûn 
kûp, mûn tû-lep, mûn dúl, mûn pap; mûn 
fâyû, mûn-mû etc. — mûn klyot vb. to 
pound millet; mûn úo vb. to boil millet; 
mûn cûn vb. to wash m., mûn jâm to vb. 
to soak m.; mûn zo inkl vb. to be con-
fused in speach Tbr.; mûn mûk vb. to 
set m. to ferment; mûn lûk to vb. to lay 
by m. after it is dry; mûn lo vb. to lay 
out m. to dry. — mûn ci mûllet-beer: 
The millet when brought from the field,
is laid out for two or three days to dry, it is then thrashed and the grain (mōñ bʊyz) is soaked for a day in water (or with the ear). It is then taken out and pounded, to cleanse it of husk etc. and washed. It is then sometimes powdered to a meal and eaten in that state, or if intended for ēi (q. v.) is taken and boiled; it is then strained of its water, laid out to cool. After which a little yeast is added (made from rice and flavoured with a little cinnamon and spice) and left to ferment. At the end of about two days the saccharine fermentation ceases, it is then placed in baskets in a warm place by the fire or which is considered better, in the smoke over the fire, where the spirituous fermentation takes place; in two or three days it is ready for use.—mōñ for millet before it gets ripe; mōñ tor zo gān blya to-re zōñ plā if you eat unripe millet, it will (cause sores to) issue out as if (or as completely as if) smeared over with it; — mōñ dyap pounded millet, millet-meal tā-i; — mōñ bri early millet; — mōñ-mō the usual crop; — mōñ a-pyōñ s. an ear of millet; — mōñ-ka būt pot vb. to put yeast to mōñ, to make it ferment; mōñ lōp yāil bām vb. “to shake like a leaf” to be drunk Tbr.; — mōñ-sap-bo s. blood Tbr. — mōñ nyo muk s. a spec. of cāk-li bi q. v.; mōñ nōn rip s. a spec. of plant M.

mōñ 2. cfr. T. rmañ-łam s. a dream M. 135, hon. nāl-lōm q. v.; mōñ myōñ vb. to dream a dream (cfr. Conrady, indochinese Causativ-deponental Bildung Lpzg.1896 p.81*); mōñ bup-nōn the dream has proved false; mōñ ryu vb. to have a good dream; mōñ-ka mi-len gyōk vb. to be thoroughly bewildered; mōñ-ka lōm vb. to walk in sleep; mōñ-ka lōm-bo s. a somnambulist; mōñ-ka sī vb. to see in dream; mōñ kyōñ vb. to have a confused, inexplicable dream; mōñ tāi i. q. mōñ se; to have a clear distinct dream, which afterwards proves true; mōñ dyām nāk vb. to wait to see the result of dream; mōñ frōñ vb. to tell dream; mōñ nyār or myer vb. to see in dream, to have a vision in sleep; a-γyun-sā mōñ myār s. a supernatural dream, a vision; mōñ myār ši-re zōñ to appear as a dream; mōñ sē to have a clear distinct dream which afterwards proves true.—mōñ tōt s. the indications of dream, mōñ tōt mat vb. to note the indications of dream; mōñ tōt sā-lo nyi-wūn-gō what are the indications of the dream; mōñ tōt tīyak vb. to understand the indications; mōñ tōt ąyēr dūn vb. to interpret the indications.—mōñ lit s. a supernatural dream, mōñ lit myōn vb. to dream a supernatural dream; — mōñ ąyēr s. the interpretation of dream, mōñ ąyēr dūn vb. to interpret dream.

Denom. myōn vb. to dream.

*mōñ 3. T. mar(-po) adv. much, many, s. a number, a flock, a crowd; mi mōñ a multitude J.; mōñ-bo s. id.; J. -sā mōñ-ka a-lom dūn-nā speak ye unto all the congregation of J. Ex.; adv. used in s. of surplus, more e. c. kā-ţi fā-li mōñ ten and four more.

(mōñ 4) tīk-mōñ or tūn-mōñ s. a prop for burden, tīk-mōñ tōp s. id., tūk-mōñ tōp-nūn tōp vb. to support with t.; tūm-mōñ ak vb. to take away the prop; a Lepcha riddle: tīn-nūn pāt-lyān sān te a-γyān kā-ta-sā nōn-bo: sā go a traveller went from the plains (of India) to Tibet on one leg, how was it so?

mōt 1, a-mōt s. the female of animals opp. a-bā, (see a-mit) affixed like mit to express the gender. hīk-mōt s. a hen; mōn-mōt s. a sow M. 24; sometimes also to the terms for female human beings tā-ayu-mōt i. q. tā-ayu-mit, kā-sā tā-ayu mōt b.-mīm nāk-kā behold my maid B. G. — 2. the lower millstone, liūn-tūk mōt; — 3. the bottom of anything; — 4. a coin jer a-mōt a gold-coin: 20 Rs. — See also mōn nyūi sūr do s. v. mōn 2.

mōt 2. s. an insect that feeds on sūn-kri, sūn-kri mōt.

mōt 3. vb. to vomit, mōt nyōn id.; mōt-sā sī zōñ nyōn vb. to feel as if one would
sick; a-do riũ mó̤̃t-să zón nyṓn tåt-nón-ne your sickening language disgusts me. — a-mót s. vomit, a-mót-ka ny̆̃yul to wallow in vomit (a hell P.)

mó̤̃t-tó s. consultation, a meeting to consult on any matter, a council, mó̤̃t-tó mat vb. to consult, kat kat sà mó̤̃t-tó mat to consult together one with the other, mó̤̃t-tó mat Ŧi tet mā-ró ŭum (people) to assemble to consult.

mó̤̃n 1. s. a pig, nüm-nur-mo Tbr., T. þăg; the name of the 12.th cycle of year: mó̤̃n nam M. 141. — mó̤̃n-gu s. an old sow that has had youngs, a maturated sow; mó̤̃n gu šák s. a species of fern see mó̤̃n-gu, mó̤̃n gu šák mó̤̃n-byim s. a species of grass, mó̤̃n-gu šim-pú̦p tān-krók s. species of fern; — mó̤̃n-jut-bo s. a breeder of pigs; — mó̤̃n tǎá s. a bulky boar; — mó̤̃n ũ̆p tóm-bo s. a castrated boar; — mó̤̃n-bo s. a boar M. 27; — mó̤̃n-mí s. a young sow, a s. that has not had youngs M. 26.; mó̤̃n-mó̤̃t s. a sow, mó̤̃n-mó̤̃t 瑄ǔ̆ s. a barren sow; — mó̤̃n-tsǔ s. a boar M. 25. mó̤̃n bū vb. to commit sodomy, mó̤̃n tsǔ or mó̤̃n bū mat, mó̤̃n tsǔ mat; — mó̤̃n-yeŭ s. a virgin sow; — mó̤̃n nek s. the call to a pig; — mó̤̃n sō̆p vb. (pig) to snort.

Comp. mó̤̃n tā-dyũ̆n tük s. lard; — mó̤̃n tā-dyũ̆n tǔ s.; (litly. the evil effects of a piggish or dirty stomach,) small pimples in face Tbr. see nā̆-rām, nā̆-irām; — mó̤̃n (nā̆-)tār s. the snout of pig, mó̤̃n nā̆-tār-să nór s. to root out with snout; — mó̤̃n-mán s. pork; — mó̤̃n zo po-dŏ ū 1. s. a pig’s trough made from bamboo; 2. pudendum mulfibre Tbr.; — mó̤̃n šut s. the fat of the lard; — mó̤̃n tük-tsō̆n species of mó̤̃n ūyeq q. v.

*mó̤̃n 2. T. sman s. medicine, drugs, spices; mó̤̃n-nā̆n mó̤̃n-ki-ne not in the power of m., incurable; mó̤̃n a-tim-ka mó̤̃n a-γyap tāp mó̤̃n a-čüm-ka mó̤̃n a-čüm tāp “on a large wound place much medicine, on a small wound little” a proverb, implying to let every thing accord with each other; pā̆-ō̆ n tem-瑄ǔ̆ mó̤̃n s. a binding m.; so ōl plā-瑄ǔ̆ mó̤̃n s. a diaphoretic m.; mó̤̃n kō mó̤̃n-ny̆̃n-mú̆m-bo a worthless medicine; mó̤̃n pón-yām-bo s. a salutary m.; mó̤̃n zón-bo s. effective, potent m.; mó̤̃n še ũ̆p s. a cathartic, a drastic dose; mó̤̃n kā tóm-bo s. a decoction; mó̤̃n jū tóm-bo s. distilled m.; mó̤̃n ū̆ s. a liquid m.; mó̤̃n jōr vb. to mixmedicine, to prepare m.; mó̤̃n tāp vb. to apply m. externally; mó̤̃n tyam vb. to take m.; mó̤̃n zāk vb. to take effect (as medicine) or to be under the effect of m.; mó̤̃n zo vb. to take medicine not liquid, mó̤̃n tāĭ to take liquid m.; mó̤̃n šit vb. to apply externally as salve; — mó̤̃n ke-bo, or rather mó̤̃n cuk ke-bo s. one skilled in medicine; mó̤̃n yām-bo s. one acquainted with medicine; mó̤̃n yān s. doctor’s fee; mó̤̃n ūl-bo s. a drug-gist; mó̤̃n-jim s. the doctor’s fee; mó̤̃n ny̆̃ sŭĭ do s. a stone of which there are two descriptions a-bū which is red, a-mót which is white, it is powdered and used as an emetic; mó̤̃n tā-i s. a powder; mó̤̃n plyāk s. a pill, mó̤̃n plyāk yop hyul vb. to swallow pill; mó̤̃n pā-tek s. a medicine-bottle. — grain, seed, see under kā-čer.

Deriv. — a-mó̤̃n s. a grain of corn with husk on, in opp. to a-hyũ̆ q. cfr., a single thing one; a-tdō̆n mó̤̃n a single hair.

mó̤̃p vb. to stuff into mouth M. 143, to cram into mouth, zo mó̤̃p; zo ki-liū̆ mó̤̃p v. to stuff into mouth trying to take more than one’s share, a-boĭ-ka sū mā sū zo mó̤̃p vb, to cram into mouth as much as it will possibly hold.

mó̤̃m 1, a-mó̤̃m adj. coarse (as cloth), clumsy (as work), mó̤̃m advbly.: incomplete Lat. sub. W. 61, s. in eating that which falls to the ground, the crumbs e. c. zo a-mó̤̃m zo; what is left after eating or drinking e. c. či a-mó̤̃m tōn. (mó̤̃m 2.) túr-mó̤̃m s. the hazzy atmosphere in warm weather.

*mó̤̃r 1. T. mar s. butter Tbr. mik-kyor, met. soft, gentle, boĭ-nūn mó̤̃r zō̆ a-lū̆-sā-gō̆n-ka jū zō̆ soft words but a sarcastic heart; mā-rō̆ a-lū̆t mó̤̃r-re zō̆n-bo s. a gentle person; mó̤̃r šit-re zō̆n-sa riũ̆ soft, gentle
mór—myā

language; mór šit riū dot go-ruń a-krim riū dot go-ruń kí-ta to me (your) kind or bitter language is all the same; — tā-iyā nyen mór dák s. callosity of the breasts as from not being relieved of the milk; — *mór k'u T. mar k'u s. melted butter; mór k'u zóii like melted butter, said of good či; mór ká töm-bo or mór myān or mór jū s. melted butter, ghi, also mór jū töm-bo; mór ru s. stale butter, mór ru söm stale, stinking butter; mór āl fresh butter. — mór ti táp fo s. a bird, white-capped ("buttercapped") redstart Chimarrh-ornis leucocephalus R. 217. M. — mór tok s. a vessel for holding butter; mór mi s. a lamp supplied with butter. — mór kyó tam-blyōk s. a spec. of butterfly black with blue spots underneath; mór tam-blyōk s. another spec. white marked with black lines.

mór 2. a spec. of núm-dák.

mór 3. adj. facile, kā mór handicraft.

mól vb. n. to deteriorate, to fade as colour dim mól-lā nōn the colouring of the cloth has faded, to fade or die away as the words of a person who commences to speak distinctly and finishes off by muttering or mumbling, to fade away, to become gradually changed as language riū mól-lā li; to become dull as ban when tarnished and blunt; ban mól-lā lāt the ban cuts bluntly; — a-mól s. the spot effected by poison, as in the wood of poisoned arrow. — See sōl-lā mól-lā.

myā-ā, a-myā-ā (see also myām) pron. that below cfr. me etc.

myā 1. vb. to allow to die or to cause to die, hik myā to let a fowl die i. e. of a natural death, not to kill it, mā-vō mā-

myā-nūn do not let the man die, hō-nūn mi myā you have let the fire go out.

myā 2. vb. to asservate, to make solemn affirmation, ryak myā-lűn li vb. to swear, to take oath to anything, kā-sūm sa-rōn ryak myā bo-ō ūn hū-nūn hūm ryak myā byi-lűn hū-do núm-fran gyen a-y. ka ūl-biy-

fut swear to me this day; and he swore unto him and he sold his birthright unto J. G. myāt—myam

myāt 1. vb. to do anything persistently, to be pertinaceous, to be contumacious, āyok myāt-lā nat vb. to work persistently, to be inexorable, riū-ka myāt to brawl contumaciously.

myāt 2. vb. to have anything fly into or strike the eye to excite the most sensitive part.

myān see mān.

myāp vb. to squat, to cover down, to huddle one's self up, kū-ka myāp ūn ṣop vb. to fire squatting behind a tree.

myām pron. (see myā) that thing down there o-re myām.

myām, a-myām adj. picked, cleansed, cotton kī myām not carded ők q. v.

myām vb. t. to put mouth to, opp. ām to put to mouth, a-boi pā-čak ēt myām nōn the mouth almost touched the ground.

myām: mik mīyān by guess, without seeing M.

myār vb. n. to be obscure, so myār shades of evening.

myāl see myel.

mya, mya-m vb. t. to be versed in, to be diligent, čo mya to be versed in books, riū-ka mya to be versed in languages; — to be devoted, to be employed, lā-yō mya to be devoted to evil; — to have in room of, hō do-sā lám īu mya tā-yām-o what can we have that will compensate us for our loss? — myā-lā adv. diligently, devotedly, myā-lā mat or zūk to be diligent, to work diligently. — myam-bo or mya-

nyim-bo adj. a diligent person, a sage; mū-myam-bo idle, illiterate. — a-myam-

a-flīm adj. potent, mighty.

myak vb. n. to be silent, myak-kūn ūn vb. to remain silent, not to answer, myak-

nūn to be silent not to answer.

myān vb. to mew as cat or rather the mewing of cat, as a-lyā myān myān ūk tam the cat is mewing; īt myān s. a cat Tbr.

myān: kā-rā rīk s. a plant, Menispermum canadense?

myān see mān.

myam see mya.
myam vb. n. to be rotten M., a-myam adj. rotten.

myar: myar-lá nóú vb. to prowl about.

myal also myel vb. n. to be covered with; to be armed, hrōp myal to wear armour, — a-myal and a-myel s. the covering for the body, on wood, feathers, armour, a-myal dyon dyon long shaggy hair; a-myal kā-gnl-lá short hair; a-myal gók nóm to become mangy, a-myal lín to become fledged; mī mā-ných-nā gā́i a-myal lín-so without fire, man would become a savage, litly. hair would grow over body. kā-sū nūm E. mā-ró a-myal nyim-bo gūm ūn go hyel hyel-bo gūm E. my brother is a hairy man, and I am a smooth man G. nūm-fran-bo re pāk-kā a-myal a-hyir nyíl-lá a-myal ko zón plà the first came out red, all over like a hairy garment G.


myil vb. t. to wind, as string etc., mā-zū-ka dūm myil wind the cloth round my body.

myil (cfr. mún, a-mín) adv. down, below, myil-sā mā-ró a person of the low country; myil-sā lyaí the low country; — myil kīk vb. to bend down; myil ŋañ vb. to sit down; myil ŋañ vb. to press down, to oppress; myil noñi vb. to go down, to descend; myil mat vb. to lower; myil mó-lá mat vb. to debase; myil hrá vb. to pull down; — myil-lá i. q. myil; under, less than e. c. kā-ti-nín myil-lá less than ten. — myil-lá myil-lá far far down below. myil kón, myil van adv. downwards. See M. Gr. 72—3 and me; myî́


myük vb. n. to plunge under water, to dip, to be sunk J., kūl-dyā́k-ku tā́t-liún myük to dive head foremost; ŋū-ka myük vb. to plunge or dip a thing under water; met. to be concealed, ŋū myük concealed matter. — tūk-myük or tū́-myük s. a dive, a plunge, tūk-myük mat i. q. myük vb.

myū́m, mīm see pūr-myım.

myu, a-myu expletive to a-kóp.

myup vb. t. to heap up, to store up, to myup työk to lay up store for bad times. See mop.

myur, myur-lá adv. disappearing under, myur-lá kryak vb. to have foot sunk into (as mud), a-dyań fā́t nṓk-ka kryak-líń myur-lá nó́n having tred on a bog to disappear under, myur-lá myük vb. to disappear under water etc., as hand, body.

mye, mye-ba etc. see under me.

myet, 1. a-myet s. whatever is eaten with rice, 2. to eat with rice, as zo-sí myet-so 1 shall eat it with rice zo-myet, mān-sā myet, nō-sā myet, fo-sā myet.

myet s. thatching-lath, myet tap dàu vb. to lay and fasten down thatching-laths.

myen: šak myen s. lice, nits M.

myer see myär.

myer vb. to spy, to scout, to see, as in vision; myer-lá lóm vb. to steal along; myer-bo s. a spy.

myel or myál 1. vb. to be skilled in, a-myel or a-myel a-yón (a-yin) s. skill in casting out evil spirits, superhuman knowledge, virtue, power of the deity rūm-sā a-myel, T. ríg, dūn-mécog, see also a-yin a-so and mā-rūm mā-tōk P. — a-üt-sā a-myel delight of the heart. — 2. i. q. myel q. v.

myo 1., a-myo s. a layer of bricks, a course of work; a-myo-pan vb. to complete one layer or course, a-myo mat dék a long crack in earth, whatever is broken, the whole of its length. — lóm myo s. manner, lóm myo zā́k s. the effect of the manner, hō lóm myo a-re zón zuk-ä́ is this the way you do your work? is this your manner of proceeding?

myo 2. vb. n. to be left unfinished, to be defective as work M. See under dmim.

*myon T. myon(-ba) vb. n. to happen, to occur, go hī́m tsim mā-myon-ne I have never happened to meet him. go ŋüm mā-myon-ne I never saw (it). — vb. to be skilled in, to be experienced in, to be accustomed to, to be habituated to, to
know by experience, bū tsuk'myōn vb. to have the experience of being bitten by a snake. — myōn-bo one versed in —; myōn-lā adv. skillfully M. 75 bū būn myōn-bo re bū bū-wiūn-sā mā-zū mē-dāk-nū-ko the carrying a load will not hurt the body of a person accustomed to it; sā-tūi ñi'm myōn-bo tiūk-bło hryu sī-wiūn-sū sā-lyōn mat sā-ryen mat the person experienced in a tiger i.e. one who may have received an inspiration from a tiger) on seeing the dead leaf of a wild plantain starts and trembles thro' fear.

myōk s. a bridegroom J., a sou-in-law M. 26, myōk-ka klōi vb. to marry son or send him to marry, myōk-ka ban vb. to live with parents or relations of wife, myōk mat vb. to connect one's self in marriage with, myōk-sa mat id., myōk-nūm s. elder brother of son-in-law; myōk-nōm s. elder sister of son-in-law; myōk-īgen s. younger brother or sister of son-in-law.

myōn 1.: mik myōn s. the eye-brow.

myōn 2. vb. to revolve in mind, myōn tiūk vb. to reason in the mind, to weigh. — myōn dōi vb. to take revenge, a-bo myōn dōi to revenge father's death.

myōn kut-to s. a spec. of ground-thrush.

myōt vb. (see mo, myōm, nīm, myōn) to become rotten, decayed, worn out, mā-myōt-lā, māt-myōt-lā i. q. tā-dūr decayed; pains in body, tā-dūr mā-myōt-lā sūn or li.

myōn vb. to forget M. 133, kāsūm mā-myōn-nā mat-būn not forgetting me, mā-myōn-nā sak-cīn-ka to vb. to lay up in memory, hū-sū sak-cīn myōn-nōn to forget all about him; — myōn-yām-bo s. a forgetful person.

myōn caus. of mōn q. v.

mīrān, 1. mīrān-nā mīrān-nī swarming (men, insects etc.), 2. sā-mīrān thin.

mīrī vb. n. to become clotted as hair, to become shrunk together, to be contracted together.

mīrōn-lā i. q. mōu-lā quiet, mīrō-nā nōn to become quiet.

mīrōn, mīrān-nā mīrān-nā vague as sight or as thing that appears to the sight, flimey, thin as cloth, cloud, see mīrū.

mīrūn caus. of mīrān, a-mīrūn: nā-mōr-cī nāk a-mīrūn lām di-yān-ā (said to woman) will you come along (clandestinely).

mīrūl vb. to wallow in, to be bespattered with.

mīlam s. shoots, which sprout from stump of tree or stalk po mīlam, mīlam tsun vb. to cut shoots.

mīle see mīlem, mīle-ryūm-bo Tbr. for sā-hū q. v. M. 132.

mīlem, a-mīlem s. face hon. se-dōi J. zāl-gōi; a-do mīlem hōk-sī-bīn go gō-ban mak-śo having once more seen your face I shall die happy; a-mīlem a-do zap-tō fie uponyou; a-mīlemū nūn-nūm-bo a-shameless person; a-mīlem kru vb. to be ruddy; a-mīlem myōl-lā gap vb. to hang down the head; a-mīlem mā-gō-nūm-bo s. an unpleasant-looking countenance; a-mīlem gyam vb. to be bashful, a-mīlem gōp vb. to cover face with hands, a-mīlem gō vb. to be ashamed, to be put to shame, a-mīlem nāk vb. 1. to welcome 2. to look to, to trust in, to look up to, a-mīlem a-mīlem zōn nāk vb. to look at one another face to face, a-mīlem nāk-śo yū a-lūt a-jen cīn the face of him is comely, but the heart vile, a-mīlem nāk-lān tāk-śo s. a physiognomist; to-sā mīlem nāk-lūn bānte to whom shall I look to for support; a-mīlem cīt nī to have a rosy look; a-mīlem çō ban to be wrinkled; a-mīlem tā-nōn to put a bold face on a subject; a-mīlem tām-bo a brazen, impudent face; a-mīlem mā-tō-nūm-bo a modest face; a-mīlem tim-bo a large face; a-mīlem tāk vb. to cover the face with clothes; a-mīlem tān bāp nōm zān to have face like the stone tūn-bāp i.e. very white; a-mīlem tūr-rōk-lā face nearly broad as long; a-mīlem tār-śan vb. to sit vis-ā-vis; a-mīlem tūnt to have face marked (as from smallpox); a-mīlem tūnt-nūm-bo marked or having a mark by which one may be recognized; a-mīlem tāt-nōn to become pale; a-mīlem tā-tāt-lā a pale countenance; a-mīlem far a short, square face; a-mīlem
nök-nôn 1. to have a dirty face. 2. to become angry; a-mlem a-nök a dark complexion, a dirty face; a-mlem fi-far-bo a hollow, receding face; a-mlem flök vb. to scrape skin of face in falling; a-mlem fet vb. to wash the face; a-mlem pâ-błyô-lâ a long face; a-mlem büm-bo a small face; a-mlem mak ian nyi id. q. a-mlem mat; a-mlem mai-lâ iun a look of mild displeasure; a-mlem mat vb. to make a wry face, to look angry, to show bad temper, to be dejected, a-mlem kyap-lâ mat vb. to look downwards, a-mlem myâm nôn to be bloated; to be scorched in face, a-mlem tsôt to press eyelids together as with disgust, a-mlem zâr a happy look, bright; a-mlem zuk vb. 1. to pacify a person who is angry or excited 2. to confess one's self to be in the wrong; a-mlem zo tâi-bo a plump chubby face (litly. "like a ricebasket"); a-mlem yon vb. 1. to look ashamed or grieved 2. to be hungry; a-mlem lu vb. to be exalted; a-mlem luk nák vb. to vise upwards to look, a-mlem lyok to be alike in face, to resemble, a-mlem hîr to blush, a-mlem hru to colour from anger, a-mlem hryen a long face, a-mlem-ka sîk-oyer šit fo vb. to blacken one's character, a-mlem vaî vb. to lose colour, a-mlem van vb. to turn face towards, a-mlem vuî vb. to turn face away (as in anger), a-mlem să-lek hyep to be flashed (as from drink), a-mlem sâm-mâ sâm-mâ a displeased countenance; a-mlem sâm sâm an angry look, a-mlem sâm bâm the face to be covered with hair, a-mlem sön nôn to become pale and haggard, a-mlem a-jen ugly face, a-mlem a-dun a fair complexion, a clean face, a-mlem a-ryum a handsome face, a-mlem sài a-ryum said of an object dear to one (as a child), a-mlem-sà a-ryum the beauty of the face. — pl. mlem-sài's countenance, features, visage, physiognomy. — the page of a book cî mlem; — the side of a house or of anything cî mlem; tâ-lyân mlem s. the expanse of heaven, a-mlem-zâm-bo-sâ sà-gûr a perpendicular precipice.

Compounds: a-mlem če the features; a-mlem dán s. a souvenir; a-mlem fyum s. the complexion, physiognomy, a-mlem fyûm rût ghostly looking; a-mlem zap tó the physiognomy; a-mlem lâm the form of face.

mlem nyek n. pr. of a priest P.

mlo 1. s. a thing, an article M. 137 explet. blâ'n, mlo tek vb. to put things by; — mlo dot vb. to take out things; — mlo zuk vb. to arrange things in order; — mlo lôt tap vb. to put things back again; — Comp. mlo kâl s. a wooden block to place under things as to make even; — mlo kôi s. treasure, store, kî-sâ-sâ mlo kôi gnû-nâ mok-nôn-ne-yam-o all my gathered wealth has gone to an end T. bsags-puî nor 'dsad; P. — mlo blâ'n s. goods, mlo blâ'n öl vb. to clean house-hold articles, mlo blâ'n öl tyôl mat vb. to assist in doing ditto; mlo blâ'n öl tyôl mat-bo s. a scullion; — mlo blâ'n tsam-bo s. the house-keeper; — mlo nük (to make) propitiated offering to evil spirit; — mlo ran-bo s. a steward, bailiff; — mlo sût s. the news, mlo sût sâ-lom nyi what's the news. — affixed in s. of instrument, source etc. e. c. tân-mlo s. a gutter, see tân (to drink) pû-tiû. . . . pûn-re tâ-fûn sâ uû tân-mlo sâ-re-ka tam-câîn-pûn re tân-sâîn-ka fit-bo-pûn-ka tam-câîn-sàîn-kir-vûn-ka tsuk fo-sûn. . . . he set the rods before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs when the flocks came to drink G.

mlo 2. s. 1. the universe, the world, mlo tel s. the horizon; — mlo tân s. an earth-quake; — mlo ram i. q. so-ram; — mlo lôn s. the red rays reflected on clouds; — mlo su s. the roaring of the wind; — mlo sôk s. the horizon; — mlo ôm s. the diminishing rays of morning; — 2. country, place, mlo rûm a distant country; — mlo nyo a precipitous place, a ravine, mlo nyo-sâ âyok s. an uphill work.

mlo ôp vb. (mlo 1 or 2?) to have shooting pains as from rheumatism, lumbago etc.

mlyâ 1. vb. t. to smooth so as to efface an impression a-dyân pyôl mlyâ to efface
foot-mark, so tūn-lood mlyā to smooth the holes after dibbling.

(mlyā 2) mlyā-lā slightly inclined, lyaṁ mlyā-lā very slightly inclined ground; pā-mlyā-lā or sā-mlyā-lā sloping asground.

mlyā see mlyā 1, mā-mlyā-lā flat, level, a-mlem mā-mlyā-lā a flat face; lyaṁ mā-mlyā-lā level ground.

mlyuk, mlyü-ka mlyuk-kā adv. indistinctly, mlyü-ka mlyuk-kā tṣo vb. to hear indistinctly.

Ts

tsā the eighteenth letter of the so-called Lepcha-alphabet T. ʃ acc. M. “a palatal ts”.

*tsā T. btsod, gtsod, gtsö s. a spec. of deer in Tibet, said to have only one horn.

tsā, a-tsā a contraction of (a-)tsot q. v.

*tsā-bo T. rtsod-pa s. dispute, quarrel, disputation, tsā-bo luk vb. to rise a quarrel, dispute.

*tsāk 1. vb. t. T. rtsek(-pa) to erect, to stake, to fix in, to set up as stake, post, lūn-ta tsāk to set up flag; — hūk-pāt tsāk to kneel; — to establish, to organize, to institute, kūr-vōn tsāk or dīn tsāk vb. n. to resist, to stand against. — tsāk-bun s. the flowering head of the sā-hlo grass; tsāk-brāl s. a plaited silk or cotton-chain as attached to jāt (pin) or hair. — tūk-tsāk s. 1 a pole set up for leaping over a hurdle, tūk-tsāk gyān s. the game of ditto, tūk-tsāk (gyān) klyōt vb. to play at ditto emulating eachother in jumping, on gyān-sā tūk-tsāk gyān s. a hurdle-race. — 2. n. of a spec. of reed the same as sā-hlo; tūk-tsāk tsōn s. an arrow made of t. ts. see also pā-sor — 3. see dāk tsāk; bāk-ko, tsāk 2 see kā-tsāk s. a cubit.

tsāk vb. t. to look after, to inquire into, to inquire after, to visit, tam-pōt tsāk to go to see how fruit prosper; nūm-iyeñ tsāk to go to inquire after friends. — a-tsāk s. in a-tsāk a-vōn yā vb. to be sociable, to be attentive in visiting acquaintances.

tsāk 2. vb. t. to cover over, to plaster over, Tbr. copulare.

Tsāk-su adv. quickly, steadily, without stopping, tsāk-iu noñ vb. to go quickly, without stopping.

Tsān; Tsān-ka, Tsān-nā adv. here afterwards, hereafter, in future. See zā-tsān.

Tsāt vb. t. 1. to prick, to pierce, to stick into; til-sā tsāt vb. to pierce with a boring stick; jāt-sā tsāt vb. to prick with pin; a-lin tsāt to sting. — 2. suk-sān tsāt vb. to sigh.

Tsāt 1. vb. to advance, to proceed onwards; to increase; to attain, to reach, to go from one and arrive at or within another; to be infectious; to alight on (as birds etc.), to catch (as fire etc.), to be wormeaten i. q. hū v. e. c. rūm-ka tsāt to (go from earth and) arrive at heaven; to-sā-re plān-ka hō-nīn a-sōm-rem yū tsāt bām-mūn sīm-bo-re o-re do a-sōm a-tsōn-ka bap-ti-sā-ma byin-bo gum upon whom thou shalt see the spirit descending, the same is he which baptizeth with the holy Ghost J.: fo kuñ-ka tsāt the bird (from elsewhere) has settled on the tree; kā-sā nam tānu tsāt-nōn dār my age is increasing; but tsāt itch is contagious; mīk tā tsāt example is infectious; tsāt-bo s. infection, adj. infectious.

Tsāt 2. vb. t. to crowd upon, kat plān kat tsāt-lōn noñ vb. to go crowding one upon another.

Tsāt 3. vb. t.: tsāt duñ see under duñ. tsāt see tsāt.

Tsān T. btsun(-pa) s. a prisoner, tsān tsam vb. to take captive; tsān bā noñ vb. to carry away c.; tsān-doñ T. btsun-doñ
s. a prison, a jail Ex. J. tsán-doï-ka tāp vb. to cast into prison.

tsán-ryān s. (Yakt'umba-w.) a fine, tsín-ryān zāk vb. to be fined.

*tsám 1. T. btsem (~pa), tsöm (~pa) see šit tsám vb. to sew, tsém-bo s. a tailor.

tám 2., a-tsám s. a place where people congregate ti-lyān; lōn tsâm i. q. lōm gyap-mo a-cič k a crossway, fo tsīm i. q. fo tsāt lyān a tree where birds congregate, vyeñ tsám s. threshold; boĭ tsám i. q. a-boĭ-ka bū bām, yūk tsām i. q. yūk tyāk. See tsūm s. v. tūi.

tsār incorr. for tsūr q. v.

(tsār) pūr-tsār-lā adv. viewing earnestly, pūr-tsār-lā ūāk.

tsāl s. n. of a bush bearing flowers said to shoot out causing great irritation to skin, Tbr. rip a-gyit cfr. nō tsāl. — tsāl ōp vb. to shoot out (the former).

*tsa T. tšal(-ba) see under ṭyōk, ṭyōk tsa.

tsak vb. to put on fire, as pot, kettle, to set down tsak fo īd.

tsak ńa s. a spec. of butterfly.

tsak pūr-zān vb. to beat a drum keeping time with contortion of the body.

tsān vb. t. to stretch tight as bowstring, tsai-lā adv. tightly stretched; tsai-lā mut vb. to stretch tight; tsān-nā tsai-nā adv. 1. tightly stretched, vibrating as tightly stretched string 2. thoroughly, tsai-nā tsān-nā hlop vb. to learn thoroughly, tsai-nā tsān-nā zuk vb. to work thoroughly.

(tsan): tsān-nā čiin-nā onom. jingling tsān-nā čiin-nā grik s. a jingling sound. See rān reni.

tsān-ko, pūn-tsān-ko s. distant relations.

tsān-lyān s. exposure of adulteress M.

tsān zo i. q. tsōn-gro zo.

tsat vb. n. to be mixed with (as people), tsat-līn lōm to walk in company with others; tā-īyū tā-gri tsat-līn bām males and females live indiscriminately together; tān rōn tsat-līn bām Lepchas and Hindū's living together.

(tsat) tsat-tā tsat-tā brittle, ts.-tā ts.-tā li vb. to be brittle pā-tsat-lā or pūr-tsat-lā adv. partially, partly, about, pā-tsat-lā myān half ripe or cooked; pā-tsat-lā tyāk to know partially, pūr-tsat-lā tyār fill about, half, partially pā-tsat-lā tet id.

tsat-bo (see tsar) s. a sort of bailiff, a person who points out the people to collection of revenue.

tsan 1. i. q. tsen.

tsan 2. vb. t. to hold drawn (sword) when about to strike pā-yuk tsan, ban tsan.

tsan-ki on the alert, tsan kī nū ti to be on the alert.

*tsan-rīk (T. ? and sgrī) s. accoutrements, provision for journey.

*tsan-dan kuñ T. tsan-dan s. the cypress tree, Cypressus funebris Hooker 1, 316.

tsap 1. vb. t. to efface as trace etc., tsap bū nōi vb. to track, to trace? M. (tsap 2), tsap-pā tsap-pā onom. crisp or a crisping, tsap-pā tsap-pā grik s. a crackling, crisping sound.

tsam T. rtsom (~pa) vb. t. to begin, to commence, to undertake, ṭyōk tsam to commence work, a-liū-ren tsam-liū commencing from now; — to catch, to seize, to lay hold of, han-tā pā-go so kūr-tak kūr-būm gū-nā zam-liū tā-ze-lū i-a ka a-fōi-ka tsam-liū ṭyōk tsu kō kyp yam-o then the king and all his ministers prostrated themselves at the feet of Padmasambhava embracing his hands and feet and surrounding him P.; tsam bū īdi vb. to seize and bring; — to keep, to retain tsam fo īd, e. e. gi-cō tsam fo to keep property, a-kāp-siūn tsam fo to keep children in subjection; — to restrain, to govern as heart sēm tsam; — to assail, to attack, tsam nōi id., tsam nōn-bo s. an assailant; — to accuse, to charge with or to lay blame to, li-yō tsam zūk to charge or accuse another of sin, also to prove one's charge; — to have connexion with, rōm kūm-duā mā-tsam-nūn have nothing to say to other gods; hūm mā-tsam-nūn hold no connexion with him, have nothing to say to him; — to become
subject, rūm-sū tem-bo-ka tsam-lel-šo canst thou become subject to the rule of God; — to be attached to, to remain, *tsam-*iš id., *lyaš uš tsam-*iš gūš if I become attached to, i.e. become a resident of the earth: rule the earth; *lyaš uš tsam-ma-šū let them remain at home; — to know, to be acquainted, skilled in, e. c. *riš tsam*-bo s. a keeper, a steward, etc., *tsam-*set s. the handle, the purchase; *tsam-*lyan id.

(tsam,) tūk-tsam s. a mortar, tā-liš tūk-tsam pestle and mortar, tūk-tsam-ka *lyan or tūk-tsam-ka *tsū vb. to pound in mortar.

*tsam-gok or *tsam-kāk s. a bag for holding things M.

*tsam-bān fo or *tsam-bān fo (onom. fr. it’s cry) s. red-winged crested cuckoo, Coccytes comorandus M. acc. Je 1. 341 and W. R. 207 “tse-ben.”

*tsam-dō cfr. *sam-dō T. *vāgha-mdō s. an iron arrow.

tsar s. a short space of time, adj. new, fresh, *tsar-*lā or tsar tet adv. newly, shortly, *tsar-*šī s. to see for a moment; mā-rō *tsar-*šī s. a stranger: one who you have just seen for a moment, dūm al *tsar-*šī new-cloth; — just been seen from a short time, applied to any thing; yūk tsar pi-liš writing a brief letter. sū-tsūk tsar early morning (i. q. tsīr? q. v.)

tsr incorrr. for *tsar vb. to express.

*tsal s. (a point, as of pin)? *tsal-*lā adv. prickling, piercing. — *tsal-*dāk vb. to have prickling pain: sō-otsūk *tsal-*lā piercing heat. — *tsal-*lā ma-yā-ne do not know as much the point of a pin about it.

*tisr vb. cfr. tser T. *tsir-*ba, *tsir-*ba vb. to press, *tsir-*lūn kōk vb. to screen all round securely, blik *tsir-*lūn dam vb. to tie split bamboo firmly.

*tisū 1. a-tisū s. the male of goats, pigs, sheep, món a-tisū s. a boar; tūk a-tisū s. a ram, a-tisū tap vb. to put the male to female; a-tisū dön vb. to go into heat. — tūk-tisū affixed to tā-gri: tā-gri tūk-tisū s. a male, a man.

*tisū 2. *tsū-n vb. t. to pound, to bray (as in mortar) tūk-*tsam-kā *tsū.

**tsū 3. *tsū-m vb. to meet together, to be confluent as boundaries, rivers, mountains; *tsūm vb. c. c. object. or c. -sū, -ka, to meet, to have interview with, to come in contact with, to have intercourse with, go-nūn hūm lōm-ka *tsūm I met him on the road; sū-rūš pā-ño-ka *tsūm ma-hūm-ne cannot have interview with king to-day; tā-išū *tsūm to have sexual intercourse;

— See *nyōm *tsūm. — *tsūm (see *tsūm, a-tsūm) has also an active meaning as a-bān zōn *tsūm to bring principals together; *tsūm lat vb. to come to visit, *tsūm lat-bo s. a visitor; *tsūm-*lyan s. place of meeting; rendez-vous, *ts.-ly. kyōp to appoint a place of meeting, — *tsūm-re the meeting. — a-tsūm s. meeting as of two persons, on a road, intercourse, hū sā go a-tsūm ma-nyūn-ne I have no intercourse with him; — indirectly: sexual intercourse a-tsūm a-lōn.

*tsūm vb. to join, to meet together, to be confluent as rivers. — a-tsūm s. confluence of rivers.

*tisū 4. T. gtsō(-bo) a principal, head, chief, *tsū-*lā *mat vb. “to make a principal,” to show respect, to honour, mā *tsū mà tok nā li to speak disrespectfully.

*tisū 5. s. T. rtis(-ba) rtis 1. calculation M. 99. *tsū kyōp to count, to reckon, *tsū lyō to take account; — arithmetic, mathematics; account; science, information, go *tsū yo pān ya-pa nam tum a-išīt a-de sā-tsūk lā-vo sā-hör ruy mā ruy gūn-nā yū-lā hlap byi I know these calculations the auspicious signs and innocuous portents of the times of the sun, moon and stars, learn thou them all P. nōn-nū-sū yūk pi sā *tsū nyū-śo will write and give you the information of departure.

— 2. a magic mirror and such like, *tsū nūk vb. to divine, *tsū-sī yān-tān skill in or the science of calculation.

Compounds: kar-tis 1. T. dkar-rtis s. calendar 2. T. skar-rtis astronomy, k-,*tsū yām-bo an astronomer; nak-tis T. nag-rtis astrology, black arts, necromancy, n-,*tsū yām-bo an astrologer, a diviner.
necromancer; pok-tsú T. bak-rtsis divination of marriages; šān-tsú T. gšan-rtsis divination of deaths. — byōm tsú s. addition, by.-ts. kyō vb. to add; — man tsú s. subtraction m.-ts. kyō vb. to subtract; — to tsú s. algebra; — dom tsú reduction; — fū tsu s. division, fū tsú kyō vb. to divide. — 3. used in sense of “direction, side, part,” a-lum tsú the large side or part, a-man tsú the lesser, the smaller side or part; — tsú tsú every side or direction tsú tsú údák vb. to look in e. d., to be on the look-out as for any person. — tsū-bo s. i. q. kar-tsú yám-bo, tsū-bo-sān-nūn há-yu do né-pān ʃom-nūn ʃák plyā-ʃān mat the magicians did so with their enchantments to bring forth lice Ex. 

*tsú 6. T. rtsi s. essence, etc., see nūm-tsú.

*tsú 7. T. btsud(-pa), ’dsud(-pa) vb. t. to lead, to guide.

tsu nök s. a spec. of grass, póu tsu nök.

tsu-tsa violent, oppressive, tsū tsu tsu-ma-mat-tiin do not be violent, commit no violence; tsu tsu-nyin-bo a. v. person, tsu tsu mà-nyín-núm-bo s. a gentle mild p.

tsu 1., su-tsu (see also tsūr) s. the sun see (sā-)nyi; sā-tsuk sā-mik id. Tbr. tā-lyaimo sā-tsūk lā-vo 1. the king and queen 2. the state, government; sā-tsuk kūp s. Tbr. “a little sun”: a person of no importance, sā-tsūk tuñi-küin-nūn kul the sun encircled by halo, sā-tsūk dar sā-tān-nūn tsuk s. an eclipse; sā-tsūk tam-nūn bōi to be eclipsed Tbr.; — (sā-)tsūk kyār s. the setting of sun, the west; — tsuk čár s. the rising of the s., the east, used also for sunshine, in opp. to sūp; tsuk-cárka tsuk-kā lat grām in open places the sun-rays come quick; — sā-tsūk tan s. a short day as in winter; — (sā-)tsūk tāt sun to set; ts. tāt-kōn s. the west; sā-tsūk gāl tāt vb. to disappear, to set; tsūk-naǔ s. the meridian; ts. naǔ-ka at noon; — sā-tsūk bīk s. the wild cow; — sā-tsūk mīk s. the disc of the sun; — (sā-)tsūk tsar s. the reflected rays before sun-rise, immediately before sunrise; — (sā-)tsūk tsūr s. a ray of the s., a sunbeam; sā-tsūk rip s. the sun-flower; — (sā-)tsūk rū s. the reflected rays of s. after sunset; — tsūk-rōm id. before sunset (on clouds); sā-tsūk rūm a long day as in summer; (sā-)tsūk-lat the east, the rising of sun; ts.-lat ts.-kyār gün-nā ōp-pān re illuminating the whole world from east to west; ts.-l. ts.-kyā-kūn-sā gām-bo a convent whose authority extends fr. east to west; sā-tsūk gye li towards evening; (sun overcomes declining), sā-tsūk či li about 8 o’clock in morning, sā-tsūk zan li about 10 o’clock in forenoon, sā-tsūk yo li about two o’clock in after-noon, sā-tsūk-kor-rā-sor-rā li a little before sunset; — tsūk lōp s. 1. the west, 2. a shade from the sun also a plaited plaything made from sū-hlo; — tsūk ōp s. the spreading of sun’s rays, full day-light.

*tsūk 2. T. btsud-pa vb. to heap up, to put one thing above another, to raise, to pile, tsuk to to put one th. above another. — tsūk-po T. rtsig-pa s. a wall, ts.-po kyōp vb. to vb. to make a wall, to wall up, ḍo hlap-ba ts.-po kyōp-re zōn knowledge gained is like being strengthened with a wall.

tsu 3. for čuk a-čuk among, amongst a-yu mà-ró tsūk-nūn plā ṇo mat retiring from society of man practise religion.

tsu 4 vb. to crowd, to be in numbers, ts. da nyi lying in numbers. — a-tsūk s. many, a great number, má-ró a-tsūk a number of men.

tsu 5. redupl. of ček, tsūk-kā ček-ka violent, oppressive.

tsu 6. (from tsūk?) tsūk nāk (to look steadily at) see under mik.

*tsūk-pán T. rtsig-dpon s. a mason, an architect.

tsūn 1. vb. t. to hoard up, to store up, kōm tsūn vb to hoard up money.

tsūn 2. s. spite, grudge, resentment (secret), ts. bīn bām bearing spite.

tsūn kōn i. q. rā kōn s. a spec. of sorghum.

tṣūt 1. vb. to preserve, to protect, to shield, rūm-kā ts.-sān-ka mū vb. to pray
to God for preservation; — łôp tsūt vb. to shield.

**tsūt** 2. bent, as trees or old man.

**tsūt** 3. s. a plume, as (of feathers) tsū-bo ornamented with plumes, ts. tsāk vb. to plume, lōk tsūt a dance by performers in feathered plumes; — a-tsūt s. the stamen of flower rīp-tsūt.

**tsūt**- reduplic. e. c. tsūt-tā tsu̇t-tā brittle.

**tsūn** 1. Skt. चूँसः s. lime, tsūn fāt lime, ts. lāu 1-stone.

**tsūn** 2. vb. to be equal, to agree with, to correspond with.

**tsūn** 3., a-tsūn (see under tsū) adv. near to; — vyen-tsūn cfr. tsūn, a-tsūn.

**tsūn**, 4. a-tsūn s. good cotton.

*tsūn* 5. T. btsūn adj. honourable, reverend, tsūn-mo “an h. female” a priestess, a nun; tsūn-tsūn T. btsun-mtsu̇n adj. venerable.

**tsūn** 6. vb. to bray, to pound M. 7.

*tsūn-rik* T. mtsōn-rigs s. a weapon, arms ts.-r. kōn T. mtsōn-rigs kān s. an armory.

**tsūn** rū s. patience, tsūn rū mat vb. to be patient. M.

**tsūn** rū kūn i. q. sūn rū the Guava.

**tsūn** tām T. sa mtsam s. boundary, limit, frontier.

**tsūp** 1. vb. n. to be narrow, to be small, to become small, to shrink up, to contract, an tsūp-nōn the hole has become small; lōm tsūp-nōn the road has become narrow as when overgrown with jungle. — a-tsūp adj. having a small bore, small of capacity, pā-tek a-tsūp s. a vessel of small bore or capacity.

**(tsūp 2) tsūp-pā** i. q. sūp-pā old Lepcha language for “all” i. q. gūn-nā, tsūp-pā tsūp-pā all, tsūp-pā tsūp-pā zo to eat all.

**tsūm** see tsū.

**(tsūm) nūm-tsūm** s. exultation n.-ts. kyōp vb. to exult, to triumph over.

**tsūm**, a-tsūm, adj. beautiful, see tsūm a-tsūm mar mar beautifully spotted (as a tiger etc.)

**tsūr** (see tsūk) vb. n. to radiate, to emit rays; see cāp tsūr. — **tsūr**-bo s. a radiator. **nūm-tsūr** s. radiation, corruscation. — **nūm-tsūr** mit n pr. name of the wife of Padma from Siulinga (Sinhalese, Ceylon) P. T. 'Od'-cāu-mā. — a-tsūr s. 1. a ray of light, glory, a-tsūr-nūn a-mik dōk a dazzling ray of light; — 2. the dominions of a king or rather dwelling-place of a king (flattering language), a-tsūr a-ōm-sā gyeṣ to be born with glory.

**tsūr** vb. to fence with tūi-sūn q. v.

*tsū 1., tsu-m, tsu-t* to boil see *tsu; a-tsu-m sak-tsu, sak-tsū see *tsu and sak.

**tsū 2, tsu-m** 1. vb. t. to pierce. to stick in, as splinter into foot, to prick small (tsūt large q. v.) pā-tīn tsu, ryīm tsu, jū tsu; — to write (as on paper), to engrave, to cut out, to carve; tseum-bo an engraver; — tsūm see kiū tsūm, kiū-tsūm-kā nyi kū gā yo gān tā-a-yū-tūp-sān-nūn kā-sūm kiū-tsūm-nyim-bo gūm yūn li-so happy I am, for the daughters will call me blessed G. — 2. s. spikes set in hole to kill game, a wild-beast-trap, tsu prōn a cluster of many spikes in ditto, tsu prōn tsāk or tyān vb. to set up ditto. — pun-tsu s. a fence against evil spirit.

**tsū 3. tsu-t** vb. n. to spring up (well of water), yāi-lā uī go-nūn hūm byin-bo re hū sā-gōn-ka un-ram tsū mōk-sā mānyin-ūn tēt tsu-bam-bo nūn-so but the water, that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life J. — cī tsut plā grog-blossoms to exude.

**tsū 4. tūk-tsū** adv. first, in advance, before hand, before, tūk-tsū-ka bam-bo s. the former, the one in advance, tūk-tsū-ka top vb. to receive in advance, tūk-tsū-ka byī vb. to give before hand, tūk-tsū hrit nōn vb. to go in advance, to precede, tūk-tsū-ka cīn-lūn byī vb. to anticipate.

**tsuk 1.** vb. to bite M. 132, tsuk-āu mā-tsuk-ne does not bite (as serpent).

**tsuk 2.** s. a bait to catch birds, tsuk to to place ts.

**tsuk 3.** vb. bān-ṣu tsuk vb. to suffer from indigestion (i. q. 13). See muā.

**tsu̇n**: tsu̇n miu̇ family? M.
tsun: vóm tsun vóm lit delicious salt M.

tsun, a-tsun, nyen a- tsuní threshold of door, the entrance P.

tsut i. q. tsot see under tso.

tsun 1. vb. t. to take up, to lift, kis-su dyep-ka ku ta-bo-re-ni$m hú-do fou-tiün kis-su plün-ka tsun he that eateth bread with me has lifted up his heel against me J.; — to take from, to abstract M. 94., ts. bü vb. to take away J., ts. bü di vb. to take up and bring, to adopt as word fr. other l., ts. hryn vb. to lift up M.

tsun 2. T. tsort(-pa) vb. to begin with, to commence, to compose; - tsun-li$n commencing, commencement, a-li$n-ren ts.-li$n commencing from now, lót ts. vb. to resume, to recommence, sün fóni kat mat-tiün-sá kim-du$n tsun bü nóí on finishing one chapter commence another.

tsup and tsum 1. vb. n. to be chapped as lips. - tâ-tsüp or tâ-tsum s. 1. the anus, 2. vulva tremula. - 2. i. q. tsûp see òyit-tsûp.

tsum 2. see under tsu.

tsum, 3. a-tsum adj. 1. new, the first, primitive, the new, lyau a-tsum s. a new place (where men have not been before) núm-lyen a-tsum s. a virgin G., s. the best, the chief; — 2. s. beauty, adj. beautiful, embroidered, carved the pattern of cloth etc. (see tsu) tük-mar tsum zòi$ beautifully spotted as a leopard.

pà-tsum s. a piece of bamboo set up on stones as a sort of altar for placing propitiatory offering to evil spirit mu$n pà-tsum, pà-tsum vót fo vb. to ornament the pà-tsum by carving on it; pà-tsum pà-far or pà-tsum pa-ma$ñ s. a piece of bamboo or wood cut straight at top on which water is offered; pà-tsum pà-hlyum s. a bamboo similar to above but the top cut slanting on which či is offered; pà-tsum ló$p s. a leaf, on which rice etc. is placed and laid in front of the p. or offerings on the bamboo; - pà-tsum ló$p gyun fo n. of a bird, a spec. tit M.

tsul s. unnatural exaltation of spirits occasioned by mu$n; mak-ši-ba tsul to be in extravagant spirits before death; dâk-ši-bu tsul id. before sickness.

*tse 1. T. rtse s. the top of anything, the tip, a crossbeam of house.

tse 2. vb. n. to be skilled, versed in, to be acquainted with, cunning in, âyok-ka tse-bo skilled in work; - tse-bo s. a person skilled in —; on ful-ka tse-bo s. a skilful equestrian, mák ó$p-ka tse-bo s. a skilful archer.

tse-nû i. q. tsen-nû very large M.

*tse 1. 1. a-tsen adj. large as rock, high as country, spacious as water, lyau a-ten.

*tse 2. T. btsan see li$n-ji mu$n.

*tser T. btsir(-ba) vb. t. to express, to squeeze out, nyen tser vb. to milk, núm tser vb. to express oil; pà-no-nîn mì-så tser kîl a king to apply the screwing system to his subjects.

tso, a-tso s. the spawn iio tso.

*tso also tsu T. bts0(-ba) tso-t vb. to boil as water, tso-t vb. t. to ignite, to sting as nettle; a-tsom and a-tsum adj. boiling. See sak-tso etc.

*tso taf sec under tsóm, a-tsom.

tso mit s. a spec. of ant.

tso zo i. q. ko-grô. tsoî-grô q. v.

tso-a s. well, tso-a re a-nyû$ gi$m the well is deep J; uû čuk-bo-sau plám tu-sâ, nap mo-ka hu-nîn lîn-dân-pà$-ka li kyôi-sá pâ-û$-ka uû tso-a zût-ka da kîn lîn li he made his camels to kneel down without the city by a well of water at the time of the evening, even the time that women go out to draw water and said G.

*tsoń adj. base (note, see nú$n).

tsoń see tsöń.

*tsoń T. bts0ń see o-tsoń.

tsoń, a-tsoń s. crest of fowls etc., mane of horse etc., bristles of boar. a-tsoń šoî$n-û$n šoî$n-nû$n non (the mane) to wave while going.

*tsoń-grô zo s. i. q. tsoń zo s. a spec. of Panicum.
tsot, a-tsot 1. adj. red and white mixed, hence met. here and there, partially, a-tsot lo-lá lo-lá here and there.
2. s. i. q. a-fyu s. place where insects swarm.

(tsol) 3. tā-tsol s. piles; incorr. for rūn-du dák tā-tsol dák s. small-pox; tā-tsol dū dák incorr. for lūk-ma dysentery.

tsop 1. vb. n. to be burnt dry, as rice when cooked.
2. vb. t. to knead or tread with feet as earth for making bricks.

*tsō t. tok-tsō, tāk-tsō s. a wreath of jewels.

*tsō 2. s. place of meeting as of roads etc., confluence, tsō lyan. See tsdm.

*tsō 3. T. rtsa also a-tsō s. vein, pulse, blood-vessel vi tsō; tsō tśāt 1. vb. to feel the pulse. 2. s. the condition, state, temperament of body.

*tsō 4. T. rtsa (-ba) s. the root, foundation, origin, tsō cāt T. rtsa čod lit. cutting to the root, certainly, certain, vb. to know certainly, to comprehend, tsō mā-cāt-ne to comprehend not; tsō eyāt vb. to inquire strictly, to scrutinize, to investigate to the bottom.

tsōk 1. vb. n. 1. to be hard, to be tough, to be difficult, tsōk-lā mat vb. t. to harden, go-nūm f.-sā a-lūt-rem hū-nūm hā-yum ryak-sān-ka tsōk-lā mat-so I will harden Ph.'s heart, that he shall follow after them Ex. — a-tsōk adj. hard, tough; stiff, as bow; difficult riū a-tsōk a difficult word; a-tsōk-re the hard part in opp. to a-nūm-re the soft part. — 2. to be patient, to bear patiently, to take with patience; — tsōk kyōp vb. to mock, tsōk fū vb. to laugh at.

tsōk 2. vb. t. to stop; to guard against, to ward off, to defend against, to oppose e. c. lōm tsōk T. ṭcran sgu-pa P. See mān tsōk. — mik-gruūn tsōk vb. to resist tears. tsōk ian-bo s. a defendant. — 2. s. a stop, an obstacle; a colon as in book.

tsōk 3. vb. t. to entertain, as guest nuī tsōk, to give feast to, yūk-mūn tsōk to give entertainment to priest; — ōn tsōk blessing see under ōn.

tsōk 4. i. q. lyōt q. v.: re- e. c. riū tsōk-lūn li vb. to return answer, tān tsōk-lūn byi vb. to return anything.

*tsōk 5. T. 'tiag(-pa) vb. t. to filter, to strain, to decant, tsōk to i. q. trip to q. v., met. to filter, to sift a question.

tsōn 1. s. an arrow, tsāk the a. has hit; — ts. mā-z.-ne the a. has not hit; ts. gan-nā gan-nā z. or lāt or lyań to plant arrow as into animal; — ts.-ka nyīn šīt vb. to poison a. — ts. pōk nāk to take aim with a.; — ts. plyan to be carried away (as by wind); — ts. plyn to miss shot; — ts. šit vb. to fix a. to string; — tsōn ōp vb. to shoot with a. T. māl’ ’pog-pa P.; — ts. ōp myōn-bo an experienced archer; ts. ral-lā ōp vb. to fire right thro'; — ts. pal-lā ūgyot vb. to draw bow the whole length of a.; — ts. gyō kat an a.-shot-distance; ts. sīn-fār a small arrow for sā-li tyak; ts. tsam dū fr. T. ’lag-sma’ an iron a.; ts. kōp i. q. ts ro; ts. gyen the barbar of a.; ts. dyak head of a. of which there are the following kinds: ts. sīn-bān a barbed head-a.; sā-hlōt q. v., sā-gyen vó a barbed a. made without iron, siūm-fet: tambōk a flat-headed a.; ts. fōk s. a spring-bow and a.; ts.-gyens “a draw-bow”, a cross-bow; ts.-dem s. the notch of arrow; ts. fyuui the shaft of ditto; ts. ro (T. sgro)s. the feather of arrow. — tsōw-toń (“arrow” “resting-place”) n. pr. of a locality, Chongtong. W. 72.

tsōn 2. see tsōn.

tsōn 3. dūm tōn cloth strongly made.

tsōn 4. tūk-tsōn bū s. a spec. caterpillar. (hairy) tūk-tsōn mūn-ayep s. a spec. of Cynoglossum.

tsōn tsen kuń i. q. nūm nau kuń.

tsōt 1. vb. to press, to squeeze, to knead or work between fingers, a-mlem tsōt vb. to press eyelids together; — tsōt tā-ram: tsōt tā-ram klan-bo s. a fellow who sits idly doing no work. M.

tsōt 2. vb. to inundate, to flood, to deluge, s. inundation, un kyōn tsōt plā nōn the river has overflowed its banks.

tsōt 3. vb. t. to introduce a subject of speech, to raise an argument. riū tsōt vb.
to introduce, conversation; ri'ū āl tsōt vb. to raise a new subject of conversation.

**tsōn** 1. vb. to demand back (as debt).

**tsōn** 2, a-**tsōn** s. a distant relation. a-**tsōn** a-gum.

**tsōp** vb. n. to be united, to be close, să-dāyār mi gli (or toī) tsōp a double-barelled gun; tsōp kūp i. q. byār kūp twins.

**tsōm, a-**tsōm s. the hair of the head, the hair M. 122 2. the end, twist of h. — T. skra, dūn skra. — a-**tsōm** kā-kar-lā curled h. tsār net; a-**tsōm** kā-ūr-lā grey h. (as of old man); a-**tsōm** kā-ūr-lā tā-nōt white h.; tsōm kyāl vb. to twist and tie h. into knot as women on back of head. — a-**tsōm** krūm krūm h. level with shoulders. — tsōm čān vb. to twist h. into knot on top of head; s. a hair-knot; — a-**tsōm** āyei matted h.; — tsōm fyok vb. to plait h. on each side, bring it transversely on back of head and tie it over front of the parting kiū-veyi; — a-**tsōm** flōt vb. to braid the h.; — (a-)**tsōm** bēn a single h.; ts. bl. zān like a single h., very small; ts. bl. chit vb. to split h.; ts. bl. ć. yā vb. to know to the splitting of a h.; to know exactly; ts. bl. ć-liūn riū li vb. to speak with discrimination; ts. bl. ć-re zān riū šem to judge accurately. — a-**tsōm** mak sjō bū vb. to wear false h. — a-**tsōm** mōn s. a single h.; — a-**tsōm** tso tāp bū vb. (hair) to die. — a-**tsōm** zo-lā bū vb. to wear flowing locks. — a-**tsōm** hrit vb. to comb h. — a-**tsōm** hlat vb. (hair) to fall. — a-**tsōm** siū-ţōn-nā dishevelled h. — a-**tsōm** ak vb. to pluck out the h.

Comp. **tsōm** kiū-veyi s. the parting of

h. a-**ts.** k-v. flī vb. to part h. — (a-)**tsōm**-rik s. a hair-tie, a pigtail M. 122.

**tsōm** vb. to leave, to quit, őye-su kā-ta toṁ sā tā-onyū a-čū-k ka din-bo re toṁ-nōn Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst; — to despise, to neglect, riöm-sā riū tsam-ban riū yān-pūi mā-tsōm-nā knowing the language of the god, did not neglect the others. P. — vb. n. to be left to remain, toṁ-nōn left behind, left undone, mak tos-nōn left dead, myil tos-nōn left, low, destitute; ryót toṁ left an orphan; sū-re luk-kīl tet toṁ-bo ren mi-ka fān gat-šo that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire Ex.; — toṁ ban remaining; excepted; o-re tos-maban ēn bū-nūi to take away every thing with the exception of that; tos-ban-re the one excepted; mā-tsōm-ne not left, without exception; mā-tsōm-nā mat-lūn not excepting anything, without exception.

**tsōm** bān see tsam-bān.

*tsōm-bo T. rtsam-pa s. meal or flour of parched grain.

(tsōr), sā-tsōr-lā sourish as chi.

**tsōl** 1. vb. n. to be mixed, mingled together, united, tsōl-lā bu vb. to crack from one end to another; tsōl-lā yōl-lā adv. mixed, mingled together (as people); tsōl-lā mōl-lā adv. troubling, mak-pus-re tsōl-lā mōl-lā ūn the host were troubled Ex. — a-**tsōl** adj. mixed, a-**tsōl** lyo vb. to take part in goods (said in selling).

**tsōl** 2. tük-**tsōl** calling out aloud, vociferous, loud clamour, t. ts. mat to call aloud.

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**Tsā**

**tāh** the nineteenth letter of the L. alphabet, the aspirate of tsā T. (chan. The letter ť is found in words only of Tibetan origin. (Exceptions: tpār tsar, tšor, tsōr.)

*tāh* 1. T. tēs s. date of lunar month; lā-vo tāh kā-ti fū-li tāp tet until the fourteenth day of the month Ex.; tāh sā-tet nyi-wūn-gū what is the date. — *tāh* ēn T. tēs bēu s. the feast of ur-gyan (Padmasambhava) on the 10th day of the
month; tía ću mat vb. to perform the holy ceremony on ditto, T. tèsbêunčod-pa.

*táa 2. T. tèir(-ba), mtèir(-ba) (grief, sorrow, to be afraid) vb. t. to weary, to tire, tía-nőñ to be weary, tired of.

*táa 3. T. tèir(-ba) (to damage, to injure) tía-krók adj. urgent? M.

*táan T. tíaan(-ba) the whole, complete; tíaan ńik T. tíaan 'grig the whole is right, complete.

*táa-rúp T. tèir-grub giving life; tía-rúp mat vb. to perform ceremony to restore sick man to health.

*táa-ró for tía-ró q cfr.

*táa-lǔm T. tía-lüm(-pa), also sá-lüm s. an orange.

*táa for sá s. food for king, tía króñ vb. to set food before (king).

*táat T. tòod s. measure, proportion, rule, standard; weight, average; moderation, temperance; táat mat vb. to measure, to moderate as one’s appetite, voice, a-ká táat vb. to feel the pulse; táat má-nyín-ne adjly. unmeasurable, unmoderate, táat mä-nyín-ne ti vb. to become unmeasurably great; táat mà nyín-ne tā vb. to eat unmoderately; táat mà-nyín-ne táan vb. to drink intemperately; — táat used in s. of “guess” táat-tún yā vb. to know by guess; táat-tún li vb. to speak by guess, comparatively speaking; táat used in s. of “state,” “condition,” go a-do táat a-lűn fyak-pa I am now acquainted with your condition; — circumstances, state or temper; — used in sense of “alternative” táat má-nyín-ne for fyí mà-nyín-ne. — táat forming abstracta tā-lyān táat s. the weather. — cfr. *tēet.

*táan T. tón s. paint, colour, tán kyōp vb. to paint.

*táan-rīk T. mtson-rīgs i.q. tsün-rīk q. cfr.

*táan-rón T. s. offerings to king? M. Cfr. T. tsab and run? See also tía-ró.

*tám for sím T. sens s. the mind; tám hruk vb. T. sens-kruq to be troubled in mind; tám dük-bam vb. to be anxious, disturbed in mind; tám nát vb. id.; e. e. nyót mà-lel-nà tet tám nát to be troub-

led in mind till the field should be finished; li sà-lum lel kà-sàn-pu-re tám nát to be troubled in mind as to how the house should be finished.

*táa 1. T. tíva s. salt; L. vóm; tã-kïn T. tíva-kïn s. a salt-mine.

*táa 2. T. tía, tía(-ba) adj. s. hot, heat, (as spice, water) tía ću T. tía ću s. hot water; hán tía bám the ginger is hot. See pur.

*táa 3. for T. t'ál, t'á-lo e. c. pyòk tía T. pyòk t'á-bal vb; hù-ka pyòk-ta prostrate yourself before him P.; go ma tía-nã I shall not prostrate. See tsa.

*táa 4 T. t'ad, see *táa; tía-dán T. t'àd-dàn adv. moderately, temperate, t'àd-dàn té adv. moderately, tía-dán mat vb. to be moderate, temperate.

*táa T. tía-tía s. figures made of rice, ground and boiled, used at the rûm-fat q. cfr.; tía kón T. tía-kán s. the place where they are deposited, used incorrectly by the Lepchas for the figures themselves. tía-de s. a bamboo-dish.

*táa-ró s. a present (from superior to inferior) rûm-nûn kù-sím tía-ró a-rûm nóû fat God has endured me with a good dowry G. — tía-ró dûm s. a kind of cloth; tía-ró ul vb. to beg for present. See tía-n-rón.

*táa-le T. tía-le s. borax.

*ták see tòk.

*tâa i. q. tón q. cfr.

*tat T. t'àd cfr. t'àet.

*tâns.T. mbàn resp.: L. a-bryaì a name.

*tâp s. T. t'abs (fear, danger) tâp či adj. dangerous; tâp dàk da to be dangerously ill.

*tâm (T. mbàms s. intermediate space, interstice, etc.) tiam-tsù T. mbàms-rtsì more than convenient superabundance, tiam byí vb. to give superabundance.

*târ târ adv. sharply têar t-ar let vb. to cut sharply, mân ńut t-ar-têar glyòt zo vb. to let fat fall with gnashing sound (as when melted) and eat.

*tû 1. T. tìe s. life, a life-time. tûn kàt a life-time; tûn fok kàt a life-time, ge-
nation; tůn tan-bo a short life, tů hryán-bo a long ditto; a-do tů sá-tet nýi-wuň gó what it your age; it is used also for mā-rōm the allotted period of life, but I think incorrectly, as tů-ka mā-fyin-nā tet mak vb. to die before one's predestined time; tůn mūk-sā mā-nyn-nūn everlasting life.

*tů2 T. těëgs adj. troublesome, difficult, hard, rīn tů tů very difficult language.
*tů-bo T. sрин-po, sрин-mo s. a sylvan demon, tůn-mo a female demon.
*tůük T. tēg s. word; tůük čēt s. a contraction of word, syncope; tůük pōt or tůük krōk s. a sentence; tůük-prōl s. syllable; tůük-dū s. 1. a vocabulary 2. abbreviation (see čō); tůük (or mīn) zāt s. a dictionary; tůük krōk a-hryān mā-mat-tōn do not make long sentences; tůük zo tař vb. to give in a word, to add fuel to fire (in dispute) tůük-ka li so-nōn vb. to lodge a complaint; byi-sāu tůük mā-nyn-ne there was no promise to give; kā-sū tůük a-lom li my words were thus.

tůük-zo vb. to prompt. M.
*tůùt 1. T. tōud (-pa) vb. 1. to enter into, to be contained in a-lūt-ka tůùt to enter into the heart; fŷān-ka tůùt vb. to fall into the hands of enemy; dūk-ka tůùt vb. to be plunged in grief — also used in sense of “to be engaged or occupied in.” — 2. to condemn e. c. hryān tůùt vb. to condemn to punishment. 3. to please cfr. a-mūk-ka tůùt.

tůùt 2. vb. to be right, correct, tůùt-lā pi vb. to write correctly.
*tůùp 1. T. tōub(-ma) s. trouble, tempest tůùp čān adj. tempestuous, troublous; sā m-tůùp s. trouble of mind; tū-lvān tůùp adj. tempestuous; tůùp-lōk T. tōub-log s. spirits to be depressed of the passion or excitement, reaction.

tůùp 2. for sůp vb. to close up, to stop up as holes.
*tůet T. tōd(-ma) cfr. tůet s. 1. measure, distance, moderation, temperance, limitation; tůet kyōp vb. to measure, to rule, to mark out; 2. distance, tset-bam vb. to be moderate, to be temperate; to be middling; — 3. used also in sense of alternative tēt mā-nyn-ne: fyā mā-nyn-ne; — 4. used also in sense of power, also independence, authority; virtues, good qualities, tēt-nyn-bo s. an independent person, tēt mā-nyn-nīm-bo s. one under authority; mā-rō tēt-bo mā-nyn-ne there is no one possessing such virtues to be found.

tēt s. difficulty, trouble; kŏm tēt-nōn-ne without money he is in difficulty.

tēn see tēn; see j̩o tēn (pō 2).
*tēm T. tēms hon. s. tooth pā-no tēm the king’s tooth; pā-no-sū tēm-sū tēm-sūu the king’s tooth-picker.
*tēo 1. T. tōn, tōs s. colour; tōo bōn vb. to dye, to colour, tōo nyī id.; tōo set vb. (colour) to fade; tōo ya nōn id.; tōo siin-nōn the colour is fixed, provbly. it cannot now be helped, there is no remedy.
*tēo 2. T. tōys s. an assembly, a society, a band, a company, flock, herd; l-nūn tōo di nyī yaū li-lūū L. said: a troop cometh G ; — forms the T. plur. when affixed to substantives.
*tēo 3. T. mōd(-pa) s. an offering, a sacrifice; *tōo pā vb. to offer offering or sacrifice; — tōo-dyān an altar i. q. mōd-rten: čō-ten orig. a chaitnya; — tōo-sō s. a sacrifice, an offering of flesh T. mōd-ša; — tōo-pō for T. mōd-pa offering; — tōo-pōt s. fruit-offering. See under čō III.
*tēo-ge cfr. ye-še-tōo-ge.
*tēo-di perhaps T. bsod-bde s. fate, luck, fortune; tōo-di-nyn-bo s. a fortunate person, tōo-di-nūn dyin forsaken by fortune, tōo-di ki-n-tum pi-bo tōo it is the will of the writer of destiny.
*tēoñ also tsoñ T. tōoñ s. merchandise, traffic; tōoñ mat vb. to trade, to traffic; tōoñ-dū T. tōoñ-dus s. a fair, a market, tōoñ-dū tōoük vb. to establish a bazar, a market; tōoñ-bo s. a merchant, trader; tōoñ-pān s. a chief-merchant, tōoñ-li s. a
shop J. t'wö-löö s. traffic, trade. — 2. the Limbu-tribe acc. Hooker I, 137 fr. T. tsän prov. of Tsaa; acc. M. W. the “merchant-people;” t'sön-kyoo n. pr. of a village, the “Limbu-village” W. 71.

*tööm-tööm* T. tööm-tööm s. hesitation, wavering, tööm tööm mat vb. to hesitate, to waver.

tör-rä adj. jungly, overgrown with jungle, tör-rä tör-rä id.; tör-rä tör-rä dyän vb. to swing away; nyöt tör-rä tör-rä lin-nôn the field is overgrown with jungle. töö cfr. če-töö see če.

*töö* T. *tööd* vb. to have correct aim, to be a good shot- or markman; do kö töö vb. to aim well with stones; su-dyör mi tsö vb. to be a good shot with gun; tsöön töö vb. to be a good archer. — tööm-bo a good shot?

*töök* 1. T. tšeg, s. a stop, period in writing, a colon, used also by Lepcha's incorrectly for a line, töök kyöp vb. t. to fix a stop; the Lepcha stops are made thus );( 2. incorr. to rule ("Linien ziehen"). See tsök.

*töök* 2. T. *tšeg(-pa)* vb. 1. to filter, to percolate, to defecate; 2. to filter, to sift a question. See tsök.

*töön* (also tsön) T. *t'äi(-ba)* vb. n. 1. to be right, upright, correct, pure, holy, just, to be perfect, to be completed, perfected, 2. to agree, to accord with in what is right. — t'oön-lâ adv. holy, purely etc. — a-töön and a-tsöön adj. clean (as body), pure (as heart), virtuous, good, holy; — tük-töön and tüün-töön adj. pure, holy; lovely, beautiful.

*töüp* T. t'ab s. an equivalent, a representative, a deputy, *ku tööp-bo "he that is sent" T. sku and tšab-po intercessor, representative J.

*tööm* 1., a-tööm T. mt'iams s. 1. a boundary, limit, 2. intermediate, middle, tööm met adjly. boundless, unlimited; kun tööm s. boundary of vegetation, kun tsööm po tööm the boundary or line beyond which no tree or bamboo grow. See also tšám.

*tööm* 2. (i. q. 1. see Jäschke s. v. mt'iams) s. ascetism, *tööm-bo s. a hermit i. q. tsööm čet žan-bo; — *tööm goö s. a hermitage.

töör 1. onom. a smashing sound, as of tree falling töör-lâ grik; — töör-lâ gło vb. to fall with a smashing sound.

töör 2., a-töör s. kind, description, a-töör a-töör of different description.

**Z**

zä the twentieth letter of the L alphabet T. ʒ acc. M. as z in zenith, in Tibetan words i. q. ꞏd e s e. c. zök T. *dṣag (-pa)*, zö T. mdöös, zam-bu liü T. dsam-bu gliin etc.

zä 1. adv. afterwards, the future, zäjam-mö adv. ever; zä-jam-mä kā-sū tön-ka nyi-šo it will ever be my wish; zä-tsiöö-ka adv. afterwards P., zä-lön adv. afterwards, the future; zä-ba adv. when after, after a long while; zä-siöö-te adv. till when; ever, till eternity; zä-ik i. q. ik-zä q. cfr. afterwards; cfr. nap-zä. — a-zä adj. future, adv. afterwards, after, a-zä tsät-ka adv. afterwards, a-zä løn a-dek-ka in the end, a-zä-sä a-gek a future birth, a-zä a-vün kat-ka nök-ki-o look to the future consequences, a-zä a-vün kat-ka lā-jo zik-šo afterwards in the course of time you will suffer for it. See je 2.

zä 2., zä-zä adv. here and there, zä zä plä vb. to issue from different places, zä zä hra vb. to tear in different pieces.

zä 3. (cfr brä zä under brä, bräm) s. a wedge (for placing in eye of hatchet etc. etc. to render tight the handle or
for splitting wood), *ku"i zá s. a wooden wedge. *zá kyöp vb. to fix in ditto.

zá 4. T. *dso1(-bu) vb. to err, to mistake, to blunder, *ri'í zá vb. to make an error in speech; *lom zá vb. to miss the way.

*sa+k zá vb. to make one's ears or head ring with noise.

*zá-gat perhaps for T. *rdsas and L. gat s. a tax, or duty on merchandise, custom, tariff, *zá-gat gomy vb. to collect tariff.

zá-há zán-há see *zá and under nyor.

zák-ny-o-fó s. magic, robin, See zo-nyi-tó. *zá tuñ-mik incorr. for zo toñ-mik see toñ-mik.

zák vb. to rule, to draw line. See tsók.

zák vb. to discover, to detect, to hit upon, *ți'nák yan mú-zák-ne tho' I think and examine I cannot make it out. — vb. to hit, to strike, to take effect as anything, to be right, to be correct, to fall into difficulty etc., to suffer as punishment etc.; see *dú zák, *dúk zák, zák-bo adj. correct, mú-zák-ne adj. incorrect; — appears to be used in sense of "near" or "towards" as *lóm zák-bo vyen door next the road, street-door; — attached to; — a-zák adj. correct, right, *ąyok a-zák zuk vb. to perform work correctly, *ri'í a-zák li vb. to speak correctly. — Caus. *zák kón e. C. pú-yuk zük kón to fall upon with the sword.

zán 1. vb. t. to prick forward ears, *a-nyor zán or súñ-záu mat vb. to prick forward ears.

súñ-záu-lá prickling forward ears as dog, horse, súñ-záu-lá mat vb. to prick forward ears. — zá-ná zán-ná see under nyor.

zán 2., zón like, after the manner of, sú-re zón like what, a-re zón like this, *bik zón like a cow, *re zón after the manner of, so-zón re zón nyöñ to feel (after the manner of) cold; tam-chán zás like a beast; sú-re zón hó zuk-re zón in what manner art thou doing or a doer; ién-núñ-ka go-nún mi-zár lyañ om-ka ha-yu zón ma-shi-ne such as I never saw in all the land of Egypt for badness Ex.;

zón mat vb. to pretend, to make believe, *ma-lyo-ná zón mat to pretend not to have heard, kú-sùm pún-júm zái mat vb. to treat me as an enemy; — about kát-ti zón about ten, *naun fú-ró zón nón-ne about five years ago. — s. a certain (person etc.) tá-ayú mót zón-mo kat nyé there was a certain woman P.; — used also in sense of fellow, companion, one's own kind, sex, *lóm-zón s. fellow-traveller, nón zón s. the inmate, vik-zón s. comrade, lyén mat zón playmate, tá-do zón our own people; tam-chán zón s. fellow-creatures, man; tam-bik tam-chán sót bük li gón ár zón-ka gek-má-sowyever kills a tiryagonyisatva must be reborn as the same being P. — See *eýe-zón, a-kúp zón, núm zón.

zán, 3. zán, vb. to go out on business or work, *zá-nón to have gone out etc., nyót zán nón go out to work in the field.

zán 4. vb. n. to be striped (as cloth); — a-zán s. a stripe, adj. striped, düm a-zám a striped cloth; — suñ-zán-lá streaked, striped.

zán 5. see sak zán vb. n. to be disheartened.

*záñ-zán good, allright; fr. T. bzái-po. zát and zátt 1. T. mdsod s. a treasury, a store-room, repository, magazine, jér-kóm zátt s. a treasury; zo zátt s. a granary; múñ zátt s. a dictionary; zát-pán s. a treasurer.

zát 2. vb. n. to be fixed, to become settled, to become firm. zát-lá adv. firmly P.

zát 3. incorr. for zút q. v.

*zát-pú T. mdsod-spu Skt. *árñi s. a single hair in the middle of a Buddha's forehead, of wonderful effects.

zát-po gom T. bzo1-po dgam(-po) s. a monastery or place of retirement to practice patience, zát-po gom bam-bo s. an ascetic or hermit.

-zán or -zen an affix, which gives the sense of “possessing” or the English termination “-er,” perhaps for T. *ldan e. c. *gyó-zán s. T. *gyo-ldan (or *ljan?) a fornicator.

zán see zán 3.
*zān—za-gūn

*zān T. gzan (-gos) s. an upper garment, a cloak.

zāp-mo for zeł-mo s. a basket.

zām vb. n. to be very dry, to brittle from dryness, to be sensible from dryness, applied to the hair a-tsom zām dāk, also to the skin mā-zū zām dāk. — a-zām adj. brittle, šer a-zām.

zām: pā-tum boṅ zām the rice has springing up.

zār 1. (see also tsūr) vb. n. to be bright, to shine (as any thing), to be cheerful as countenance; zār-rā zār-rā adv. bright shining; zār-bo s. anything bright; a rupee Thbr.; zār-rā zār-rā showy, beautiful appearance, rip zār-ra zār-ra mat nān the flowers to lie beautifully. — nūm-zār adj. brilliant, sparkling. — a-zār adj. bright, a-öm a-zār a bright light.

*zār 2. a-zār (*zer T. gzer, zer) s. nail J.

zāl, zāl-lā zāl-lā cfr. zār-rā zār-rā.

zāl, fo zāl the incisors.

*za s. T. gzi s. a planet, after which the days of the week are called; za dān T. gzi dūn the seven p.'s: na-yi-mā T. gzi nyi-ma the sun, Sunday; za-da-wa T. gzi zla-ba the moon, Monday; za-mi-kmar T. gzi-dnin-dmar Mars, Tuesday; za-hlo-k-bo T. gzi-hag-pa Mercury, Wednesday; za-jur-bo T. gzi-jur-bo Jupiter, Thursday; za-pa-sa T. gzi-pa-sain Venus, Friday; za-pem-bo T. gzi-spen-pa Saturn, Saturday, the above are the Tibetan denominations. M. Gr. 140.

*za 2. T. gsal (-ba), mik za quick-(clear-) sighted; nyor za quick of hearing.

za 3, sā-za-lā of different colours as black and white, sā-za-lā myān partly ripe or cooked; mongrel.

za 4. T. rdsā-ma s. earthen ware, pottery, za-byō s. a kind of cup; za-diū T. rdsā-ten s. a jar used by the Lepcha's for a retort, see under blyān; za diū bām vb. or to have fat belly, to be pregnant Thbr. — za-ko fr. T. rdsas-

*kor s. a round coil used to put under vessels to keep them tight.

za-gūn s. an eagle? M.

*za-gyūp more correctly cá-gyūp fr. T. lēu-gyer s. an iron frame or stand for placing pot on fire.

*za-jōr and ze-jōr T. rdsau and shyor spices, drugs.

*za-li T. dsa-ti s. nutmeg.

za-dyā s. salutation, salam, za-dyā mat vb. to salute.

*za-rū T. gzar-bu s. a ladle.

zak vb. to be tight, to be close, zak-lā or zak-kā adv. tightly, closely, fully, brimful, zak-kā dam vb. to tie tightly; zak-lā nān to be closely, zak-kā blyān brimful.

zaṅ 1. vb. t. to stretch out, as string, anything, zaṅ blyān vb. to hang up stretched out as line.

(zaṅ 2) a-zaṅ expletive to a-lék q. v.

zat vb. to split, kūn zat to split wood; a-li zak to split tongue.

zan 1. said when the sun has reached about it's 1th quarter, when light is fully diffused, zaṅ li about 10 o'clock.

zan 2. vb. to bully, to oppress, to be harsh with, to abuse; — zan-nā adv. harshly, oppressively.

zan 3. vb. to mix, to mingle, as persons or things; — a-zan s. mixing, mingling, a-zan riṅ mixed language, zo a-zan m. rice (of different species).

zap 1. vb. to be or to place compactly, to cover over (as body with dress), dūm zap-lūn vb. to dress so as not expose one's body indecently, zap-pā zap-pā nā to be secured safely. — sā-zū sā-zap close together, sā-zū sā-zap nān vb. to sit close together.

zap 2. zap-pā zap-pā coarsely as work, zap-pā zap-pā zuk vb. to work badly or so as to injure.

*zap-tō (perhaps fr.) T. gzub-rtags "betokening magnificence" s. form, figure, shape, used generally in a bad sense as for wretched figure as a-do zap-tō re your fine figure?, a-do zap-tō ēyō expression of contempt.

zam 1. vb. n. to ache as from labour, zōn nūn bū-ba a-tyak zam the head aches from much-carrying.

zam 2. vb. t. to pair, to couple, to
collect. — a-zam s. a pair, a couple, a-zam mat vb. to pair.

zam 3. vb. to malleate lightly and regularly; hân zam vb. to repair hân by lightly malleating; zam zam bûk vb. to beat lightly all over (as to render meat tender etc.); zam zam hâl vb. to break into pieces by beating regularly all over; a-kâ zam to be clever.

zam 4 zam-mâ zam-mâ i. q. jum-mâ jum-mâ, zam-mâ zam-mâ tâyân vb. to smile. sûm-zam fair, pretty, good, applied only to face, sûm-zam têt rûy a pretty good face.

*zam-bu (shd. be rather jam-bu Skt. jambâ) the name of a fabulous tree in Asia, hence zam-buli the continent of Asia, (Skt. जामबुरी) zam-bu-liin-bo an Asiatic, an Indian.

zam-sûn tân dar mt a collection of goddesses P. (fr. zam 2?) or zum-liû t. d. m.

zar 1. vb. to bear seed of fruit-shape, as potatoe.

zar 2. vb. t. to correct, to punish, zar fujvb. to take revenge as injured husband either by killing adulterer or taking all his property. — tam-zar s. 1. correction, rectification, amendment 2. punishment chastisement, tam-zar to vb. to amend, to correct, to punish, zo t. z. to place out rice to dry Tbr. (lit. “to improve”).

zar 3. see zur.

zal vb. 1. to be diminutive, not to have arrived at maturity (plants, fruit), 2. to nibble, fo zal tsaûk vb. to nibble; zal-lâ zal-lâ adv. slightly, little, not to have reached maturity (as potatoes etc.) zal-lâ gau vb. to teaze a little; zal-lâ zal-lâ nôt vb. to cut a little, zal-lâ zal-lâ non: buk zal-lâ zal-lâ non potatoes to have run to seed.

zal 2. zûl-lâ zal-lâ snatched, zûl-lâ zal-lâ zâk to be snatched.

zî vb. to embellish, to adorn see zûk.

*zîm cfr. zîm, zîm jôk vb. to go to sleep.

zil-lâ zal-lâ i. q. zal-lâ zal-lâ q. v.

zû 1. see muk zû thick fog.

zû 2. vb. n. to be striped as cloth zû zû in showers (to fall, tears). — sû-zû s. stripes, adj. striped.

*zû 3. vb. t. T. gûga(-pa) hon. for L. šî to look upon, to look down upon, to see; to perceive, to know by seeing M. 133, pû-no zû (the king) to look; — zû-wiû s. appearance, pû-nyôm tâ-iôt-sû zû-wiû having the appearance of an old man P. — sû-zû s. pretence, sham, sû-zû mat vb. to sham, nûk-krap sû-zû mat to pretend to be asleep, dûk-kûn-sû sû-zû mat to sham sickness.

zû 4. see bûk zû s. a torch.

*zû 5. pum-zû T. gûi s. splendour, glory.

*zû 6. T. ze see jûk-zû.

zû tam-blyâk s. a species of butterfly.

zûk vb. to be pretty, to be handsome as man or thing, zûk-zûk mat vb. to be conceived, zûk-zûk mat-bo s. a fop, a beau. — a-zûk adj. very good, excellent, beautiful, lovely: a-gô a-zûk, charming, industrious, bik-gû a-zûk an excellent cow; hû a-zûk gûm he is industrious.

zûn 1. vb. to stir up, to turn over and over, as rice in pot.

*zûn 2. vb. T. 'dsin(-pa), bzuû (to be affected, captivated)? to be choke-full, to have no room to move.

zût 1. close, a-mük zût-tâ zût-tâ li eyes to feel heavy; a-zût adv. near, by the side of, a-zût-sû id., zût-ka or zût-ka P. J. G. id.; — a-zût-ûn-bo s. a neighbour, a-zût-bam-bo s. id., incorr. also zât.

zût 2. tûr-zût s. Thr. dawn, early dawn, tûr-zût lan dawn to appear.

zûn 1. see jûn-bo.

*zûn 2. T. rûsun see under den.

*zûn 3. T. 'dsun(-pa) vb. t. to overcome, to subdue, vb. n. to be overcome, to be condemned, to be pronounced guilty, nyôm zûm to confess fault.

*zûp T. 'jib(-pa) vb. t. to suck, draw up, absorb.

zûm 1. s. a patient, a sick person, an invalid; zûm lût vb. to relapse, zûm sâ dyet to be convalescent, zûm sû dyet-bo adj. convalescent.

*zûm 2. or zûm T. gûm(-pa) hon. to sleep L. nûk-krap, pû-no zûm; Comp. *zûm kur T. gûm gû s. a sleeping-tent;
— *źum kep T. gzim-lebs s. coverlet for king’s bed; — *źum čuń T. gzim čuń s. a bedchamber, sleeping-appartment; — *źum pän T. gzim ëpon s. a chamberlain; — *źum mal or *źum me T. gzim mal s. bedding, mattress; — *źum yol T. gzim yol s. curtains of bed; — *źum hri T. gzim hri s. a bedstead; — *źum ša-ta-mo s. T. gzim šal-ta-ma s. a chambermaid.

źur vb. n. to be abashed, to hang down head from shame.

1. s. a line, yūk zu s. a line of book.
2. T. gzugs s. body, net zu-bo a diseased body.

zu 3. zum vb. n. to live, to be alive, as person etc., tree, buk-mūn zu to live on yam; zo-nūn zu to live on rice; zum kón let him live; zu lōt or lōt zu to revive, to come to life again; zu hrū vb. to rise up to life as from sickness; zum mà-kín-ne to be unable to survive; zum tōk s. life-time, zum tōk-ka during lifetime; zum tyā s. resources. — a-zum or a-zum-bo adj. living, alive, quick J., raw, unripe; s. life, natural state, a-zum a-mak mà-tyak-ne not to care for life or death, a-zum kā-kar mak vb. to die suddenly; a-zum tyā mak id; mik mà-krap-nā a-zum da nį to lie wide awake.

(zu 4.) zu-t, zu-lā zu-lā lying scattered as fruit lam-pōt zu-lā zu-lā; zut-tā zut-tā id.

zuk 1. vb. t. to cook M. 143.

zuk 2. vb. t. imp. zuk-ka, pret. zuk fat, p. pret. zuk-ban to do, to make, to work ōyok zuv vb. to work, to-nūn zuk re who did it? zuk-lā mi-zuk-ne it is not my work, I have not done it; rūm zuk vb. to perform the services of God. zuk zuv vb. to work often; zuk-bo p. faciens, zuk lel-bo s. one who has finished work. — zuk tōm-bo see under kor jū.

*zuń 1. T. gzun(-ba) vb. to conceive, to take into mind, to know by heart, to comprehend.

*zuń 2. T. gzuus (s. a charm) it is used by the L.’s for an animal set apart for sacrifice or offering to deity, zuń čāk vb. to set apart ditto; zuń-pūn s. the sacrificial priest.

zuń 3., zun with mā-zū or mū gives a significance of fear for evil spirit má zuń to have dread of evil spirit; mū zuń-nūn-sā tā-iyū-nōt a devilish-looking woman.

zuń 4. kuń zuń large branches of trees.

zut 1. vb. to scour, to clean, to wash.
2. see zu 2.

zun see zuń 3.

zum see zu 3.

*zym T.’dsöm(-pa) vb. to meet together, to assemble, to come together P. 2. adv. together, zun bam to live together, zun zuk to do anything conjointly, tön zun mat to trade in partnership, tön zum-mat-sān partners in trade. — zun-bo s. a number, crowd, flock M. 118. — zum-lyān s. place of assembly. — a-zum s. joint partnership, adj. common, belonging to many, a-zum-sā nyōt a field, the property of a partnership, a-zum-sā mlo a-tīl mat to make a common property one’s own, a-zum-sā ōyok a partnership-work, a-zum-sā a-bryān a common name, gūn-nū-sā a-zum-ka li to speak on general topics. — zun-čō s. disputation, argument zun-čō kyōp vb. to argue, to dispute a case.

zur 1., zarā zurā adv. in different, various directions, zarā zur-ā li vb. (people) to speak from different places, zar-ā zur-ā bu vb. to split in different directions; zar-ā zur-ā lōm s. roads lying in various directions. — a-zur adj., a-zur a-zur bu vb. to crack in different places.

zur 2., no-zur s. a species of fish.

ze 1. i. q. za vb. to be quick of sight or hearing.

*ze 2. T. ridas see za-jör.

*zet T. gezd, *dzed vb. to hold, to clasp.

zen see -zūn. See also nó ŋ. zen.

*zep-mo T. gzeb-ma, gezd-ma used by Lephas for any basket, a cage.

*zer T. gzer s. a peg, a pin, zer dōp T. gzer ridels-pa to drive or knock in pin, dōp-to id. See zār.
zer-bo Tbr. i. q. kóm kat a rupee M. 132.

zo, zóm 1. T. za(-ba), bza(-ba) l. vb. to eat (applied simply to eating rice or vegetable; ta for meat etc.) it is also used like the Hindi khānā in sense of “receiving,” taking as gi zo to take bribe, pā-tīi zo-ka no go and receive punishment, ban zo-ka no go and get killed, it is also used in sense of “to live upon” as īyok zuk-lūũ zo to live upon the fruits of one’s labour, an-zo mat-lūũ zo to live upon the fruits of oppression. It is also used in sense of to attend, to take eagerly as riũ mā-zo-ne he does not attend to (or receive) words; zo lyo-nōn Tbr. to be dead. — zóm tōp or zóm ēkūt fit for eating zóm mā-tōp-ne not to fit to eat, zóm sak dī vb. to feel appetite to eat. — zóm-mā an eatable appearance. — zóm-bo eating; zóm-bo muţ s. the devouring evil. — zo-šūm-bo adj. edible.

Deriv. zóm, a-zóm s. food of every kind (not including flesh); dinner, a-zóm ke-nōn vb. to be abundant; a-zóm lūţ vb. to relish food; a-zóm mā-lūţ-ne not to r. f.; a-zóm lōt-di come to dinner; a-zóm a-tan meat and drink; a-zóm a-tan ētt-nōn to leave off food, a-zóm a-tan byi-bo table-attendants (as in sickness); a-zóm a-tan lyēt yām-bo a hospitable person; a-zóm zom lel-lūũ supper being ended J.; a-zóm-sā a-lūt s. a delicacy: zóm-lyaiũ s. an eating place, dining room. — źot s. T. zas food, źun vōn plā-lūũ zōt top- źo he shall go in and out and find pasture J.

II. s. 1. grain of any kind but chiefly used by itself to express “rice”; 2. fuel, see mi zo tap; zo ēu s. rice or food carried for journey; it is used also in the sense of destiny, as zo-ēu mōk-kūn-sā mak- źo when one’s destiny is completed he will die; zo ka one’s portion of food, food. zo pā-īyōr, zo lek and zo āyen various spec. of rice, zo pā-dam s. a rice-holder, zo tōũ-bo s. a rice-basket, zo nōp s. a spec. of weevil.

a-zo s. the taste of fruit, the flavour, the food of birds, a-zo tap byi vb. 1. to give food to birds, 2. to bait bird-trap.

zo 2. precipitous or semivertical W. 60. zo-lā hanging in clusters, showers of water, a-tsōm zo-lā by vb. to wear hair hanging in dislevelled locks, zo-lā nān vb. to hang in clusters as creepers, branches of trees etc. zo-lā a-tyak-ka lāk-ka-o pour it in showers over the head.

*zo 3. T. bzo(-ba) vb. to make, to form, to fabricate, to work, to make impression on, to have effect, e. c. kuũ-ka prit mā-zo-ne the axe makes no impression on the tree, mā-zū-ka mōn mā-zo-ne the medicine does not work, makes no impression, a-lūt-ka riũ mā-zo-ne the words have no effect on his heart. — zo-bo s. an artisan, a worker, maker, a mechanic e. c. kuũ zo-bo s. a carpenter, dūm zo-bo s. a tailor or maker of cloth, lāũ zo-bo s. a mason, a stone-cutter, li zo-bo s. a house-builder, zo-pān s. a master-workman, a chief-artisan; zo kor-bo s. a turner. Compounds: gi- zo see under gi; riũ-zo to address; — ryak-zo to violate oath; — sak-zo to think, to consider, sak-zo to to remind; — tūk-zo to prompt, tūk zo tap vb. to give complaisant words. — zo-nyen used in sense of pretence, sham, zo-nyen mat vb. to pretend, to sham i. q. sā-zū mat see źi; mūk-krap zo-nyen mat to pretend to be asleep.

*zo 4. T. gzo(-ba) vb. to acknowledge, to admit, to own, to remember, *krin zo vb. to be grateful, krin mā-zo-ne to be ungrateful; T. drin gzo.

zo-nylt-fo (see zu-nyo-fo) s. the magpie, robin, Copsychus saularis M. Je 2,115.

zo-nyo s. a species of fern.

zo-nyo-lāũ s. a crystal.

zo tūũ-dyu (see tūũ-dyu) s. a spec. of spider.

zo-nūn-fo s. a spec. blackbird Turdulus Wardii. M.

zo-tsūn-bo s. a species of beetle.

zo-ro see ban.

zo-šōp tūk-nyóm Tbr. for nūm-on tūk- nyóm Mantis religiosa.
*zon—zók

*zón 1. s. T. gzoñ s. a chisel, a gimlet.
2. rûm-zon pâ-no s. the god of waters, presented arms the ban, bow and arrows to men and taught them to shoot fish; his wife: nû-lû zûn-dû.

zop vb. to tread or knead with feet, also to press together with hand as mouth of basket etc; used also in sense of to oppress, to suffocate, mâ-ro nan-zop vb. to screw down a person, hûk tûk tûk zap to twist neck of fowl. — pû-zop s. a sort of basket larger at bottom than top io-pâ-zop. — zap-pâ zop-pû see zap, sûp-zop-lû drawing together; as mouth of bag, s.z-zû-lû mat vb. to draw together (as mouth of bag).

zor 1. a-zor s. a pair, a couple (as cock and hen), a-zor mâ-nyin-nûm-bo s. a widow Tbr.
2. sâ-zor-lû long pointed as ears a-nyor sâ-zor-lû.

*zô 1. T. mdos vb. n. to be elegant, to be magnificent, to have fine appearance, to be splendid, nûk-ba zô nû the appearance is beautiful, zô dot vb. to beautify.
2. vb. t. to hang up to dry, as meat, clothes.
3. fûy zô s. a Hindûstâni cooking-vessel: tûn-lû, probably from its more handsome (zô 1.) appearance than the Tibetan.

zô rôn-mo (tûn-bo) acc. M. Tbr.: the world.(?)

*zôk 1. T. 'dsag(-pa) vb. n. to drop, to fall in drops.
2. zôk fat s. earth L. Pr. — tam-zôk s. all jungle fruit, yams etc. in opp. to rice, which is the chief mâ-mûr the staple-food; — pû-zôk, pûn-zôk s. the forest, the jungle, uncultivated land, pâ-zôk-sâ adjly. of or belonging to jungle, wild, uncultivated; pû-zôk mi ryek cák vb. to burn the jungle; pû-zôk sât vb. to clear jungle; — pû-zôk kûp s an illegitimate child; pû-zôk-bam-bo adj. s. a dweller (dwelling) in the woods, a forester; a rustic; pû-zôk gyu-nyin-bo s. adj. (one) acquainted with the woods, a skilful forester; pû-zôk muû s. an evil spirit of jungle; pû-zôk tû-kryok s. jungle, bush-wood, wild, uncultivated place.

*zôu 1. see under zôn.
2. T. bzaû vb. n. to be good, zôn baw; mâ-zû zôn good health, hô mâ-zû zôn-i are you well? mâ-zû mâ-zôm-ne to be in bad health. — *zôn len T. bzaû lan s. a return for good, a good return, gratitude, remuneration, zôn len cûk or byû vb. to remunerate, to make a good return, zôû-nûû-ka jûn len cûk to return evil for good. — a-zôn adj. good, efficacious (as medicine).

zôn 3. a-zôn T. gcûn(-pu) s. 1. a younger brother-in-law, 2. husband of father’s sister.
4. T. ’dsan(-pa) vb. n. to be gone, to be expended, to be spent, used also by Lepcha’s incorrectly for “to be sold” as bik zôn noon the cow is sold.
5. zôn vb. to depart, ûy. hû-do lo-kruk-sûn-sâ kâ-ta-ka nû-var-ka mâ-vûn-ne yan-lû hû lo-kruk-sûn kâ-ta zôn noon J. went not with his disciples into the boat, but that his disciples were gone away alone J. zôn côm vb. to leave, a-bo-nûn kâ-sûm kâ-ta zôn mâ-ûm-ne the father hath not left me alone J. — zôn adj. alone, kat-zôn id., affix: only, merely, a-tet zôn only so much, kam zôn adv. a little M., only a little.
6. vb. to exceed, to abound, to be excessive, kôm zôn to have abundance of money; rin zôn gân a-fo rûl-ûn kà ri cûk-ûo if you talk so much I will dash your teeth out and weigh them in my hand; — to be excessive, more than sufficient nôr zôn noon steel to be over-tempered; — met. dûn zôn adj. brazen-faced, vb. to be audacious; sak zôn to be dismayed, deteriorated, blunted; — to be great, large, numerous, pun zôn s. a crowd, a herd, a flock, vit pun zôn s. a large army; mik krap zôn deep sleep. — to be wild, uncultivated, a-zôn (opp. a-tyan) adj. wild, uncultivated.

zôt vb. t. (see zo?) to graze, to pasturage — a-zôt s. pasture, food for cattle.
and beasts, (a-)zót hyaŋ s. pasturage, place for grazing; ůo a-zót mā-nyin-ne the fish have nothing to feed upon; bik gu zót-nôn the cows have gone to graze.
zót see zo; sak zót to be cheerful, riū zót-liū lī to speak purely.
zón s. creatures, men: zón kūp, zón nyin kūp; zón nyin s. offsprings, descendants. — a-zón s. grandchild, posterity.
zón see zón.
zóp (see zop) vb. t. to tie together, to bind together, to combine; — pūn-zóp adj. firmly bound together; ban pūn-zóp a knife made of hammered iron (from pieces).
zóm 1. see zo.
zóm 2. vb. t. to press down, to keep down as by weight, to compress together as teeth in rage, zóm-liū dam vb. to press down and tie, lī kap zóm to keep down thatch as by placing weights.
zóm, 3. pūn-zóm expletive to pūn-ūm fiend, enemy.
zór 1. (see zók, pū-zók) s. jungle, thicket.
zór 2. s. a cracking or irritation between toes.
zól 1. vb. n. to become old (as potatoes etc. a-zól adj. old; 2. to be careless or regardless as to one's words or actions, to be unobservant of decency, to be apathetic.
zól 2, zól zól or sā-zól s. a light laugh opp. sak-prok a boisterous laugh, sū-zól tyān vb. to laugh merrily, sū-zól-bo adj. merry.

yā the twenty-first letter of the L. alphabet T. yā = English y.
yā 1. verbal particle, perhaps M., nóo yā-bu p. to go; — yāl-lā i. q. pu, go nóo yāl-lā I may perhaps go, ūsu ka geyk yāl-lā whoever may be born, sū-tet nī yāl-lā how many may there be.
yā 2., yá, vb. yām; fut. yā-so, neg. mā-yān-ne to know, to comprehend, to understand, to be acquainted with, so-nap-nūn so-sōn mā-yā-ne not to distinguish night from daybreak; yā guā mā-yā-nūn zōn mat vb. to pretend not to know where one does know P.; hō yā-pa you know, you know best; a-līn-re o-lom yā bān when the lord knew J. mī mak mā-yā-ne to know no dying; yā-lā mā-yān-ne not to know at all, mā-yā-nā-bo adj. unknowingly, unexpectedly; hū-ka yā-sā mā-nyin-ne he has no consciousness, he is dead; yū-tet dūn vb. to tell as much as one knows; yū-lā mat vb. to do knowingly, to learn, to know, to esteem, to honour; yū-lā yū-lā mat advly. knowingly; — to have the property of, to possess; to resolve upon, to determine, ian-bi-nūn dūn mā-yā-ne when sitting to have no inclination to rise; — to be able, to can, a-lo nōo ē yīn mā-yā-ne I have got indescribable sensations. — yā-ūn s. knowledge, yā-ūn-re the k. — yām-bo one acquainted with, one skilled in, a sharp, intelligent person; yām-bo-nūn bon-kyān tyū-ren mī-kyān tyū-ren sī-wūn yā-so an intelligent person will understand by merely seeing the corner of the mouth move or the corner of the eye twinkle.
yā-śī T. ye-śes vb. to become apparent, yā-śī-lā mat to obtain knowledge of, to contrive, to find out, mā-yā mā-śī-nūn kyōl vb. to err thro' ignorance, yūm-śīm kōn-nū be ye wise. mā-yā mā-śī-ne to be ignorant of, not to perceive, yā-plū to become apparent.

Deriv. yām, a-yām s. knowledge, pleasure, a-yām bi vb. to instruct, a-yām zuk
act up to your knowledge, to a-yám zuk each does as he pleases; — yám grán-bo one sharp, quick of understanding, yám nyók-bo s. dull of comprehension. — yám-sín T. ye-sés s. wisdom.

kúm-yá s. 1. wit, sharpness, cleverness, facetiousness, jocularity, 2. romance, story, kúm-yá sól vb. to abound with wit, kúm-yá dót vb. to be facetious, to romance; kúm-yá kúm-sí i. q. kúm-yá 1, 2; kúm-yá kúm-ba s. id., kúm-yá kúm-sí yíi-lá mat-tá-o tell us a story, kúm-yám-bo or kúm-yá-nyin-bo or kúm-yá kúm-sí yám-bo s. 1. a facetious, ready talker 2. a romanticist.

*yá-go fr. T. nág-o-yik s. ornamental heading, dash, vignette.

yá-yür-bo i. q. ye-yür-bo see also ūr.

*yá-ló T. yol(-ba) s. a curtain, tapestry, yá-ló tik vb. to hang up curtain, yá-ló dú vb. to close curtain, yá-ló rañ vb. to draw out curtain.

yák 1. vb. to comfort, to console, j. yák-lún . . . tül-lá nón J. was comforted and went up to . . . G. 38. 12., to consolidate, to quiet, to pacify, to restore equanimity of mind, — yák-bo s. a comforter, a pacifier. J. — yák-ba nyán to show signs of comfort, to receive to equanimity lit. when comforted to give head to it. yák-ba má-nyán-ne to refuse to receive comfort. — a-yák s. consolation. riń a-yák consolatory language.

yák 2, yák-ká yák-ká advly. promptly, yák-ká yák-ká li vb. to speak promptly.

yák 1. a-yák s. 1. top, extremity, end, G.; kui yák top of tree, a-yák-kón towards the top, a-yák kík vb. to wave the tops as trees 2. expletive to łóp.

yák 2. s. certain pills, bestowed from heaven by which ya-ma divines fate of a person, yák dot or plá vb. to divine fate by shaking the said pills in the hand of the person whose fortune is to be told.

yák-to s. name of a bird.

yán part. see yún, yo 1. thus, yún má-go-ne it is not so, yún li-tet-ku on saying thus, ma-čen-ka zo hu di yún li or respectful ma-čen să jǐn yún kó tell (order) the cook to bring dinner; — affixed to verbs seems to form imperative or precative, also simply affixed or-pa, however it is very indefinite. — yán-re: güm-pa or pa, so yún-re it is raining. — therefore, because, on account of, in r-nún hú-do-nún şy-ka a-küp gyek má-byi-ne yán sī-lún hú-do nóm-ren sur-ná mat-ban şy-ka li and when R. saw that she bare I. no children, R. envied her sister; and said unto I. G. yá-no-ka a-küp nyí má yán ci tún so zo-lún lók tsút vám nún nyak-ká mat-má-o because a prince is born eating and drinking make merry with songs and dances. P. — 2. yáni or yóó T. yán (accentuated) again, moreover, after that (additional), yón-lá yón-lá T. yún-yán; yón-lá yón-lá mak vb. to die with difficulty, to have a lingering death, to die as it were again and again. yón kon-lá perhaps f. T. yán dan yún-du again and again.

Redupl. yán-yón “middling or better,” yán-yón li vb. to feel middling well or better.

yán T. yóó(-ba) (to arrive) vb. in L. to bear, to suffer, to be fit, lin mà-yán-ní hryáp not bear to be spoken to without crying, nyó byin mà-yán-ne not to be fit or proper to lend as to person impure from sickness etc., lik mà-yán-ná tan vb. to reply without hardly suffering a call, to anticipate one’s wish, sā-iyak són-nún-sá fit yón-so when the days of purification have arrived it will then be proper, zón-yán edible, zón yán hàu-á mà-yán-nún-á is it proper (fit) to eat or not.

yán vb. t. to wrap round, yán-lún prek vb. to wrap up, to make a parcel; — yán-lú s. a wrapper, a shawl; — or vb. to put on a shawl; yán-lú uyok vb. to shawl, to wrap round.

yán, a-yán or yóó, a-yóó s. 1. brains. marrow; a-yain mà-nyín-nún-bo a person without brains, a-blockhead, a-yain fyót
vb. to dash out brains, tysū-tyū s. brains of bird; tyūn-mō yān s. elephant’s brains; fo-tyūn-dāk s. tooth-ache. — 2. balls of soup Tbr.

yān (or yōn) kā-hut-fo s. rusty-checked babbler Pomatorhinus erythrogenys M., ace. W. “yong-kaum-ut” P. ruficollis R. 211.

*yān-kūk T. yuann-zugs s. a calling for blessings or good fortune, see yōn; yān-mat to perform ceremony of ditto.

*yān-tek T. yuān-dag(-pa) (clean, pure) s. correctness, yān-tek mā-nyin-ne to be without correctness, yān-tek mā-nyin-nūn-sā rīn s. incorrect language, nonsense.

*yān-fok T. ya-tog s. a terrace on flat roof of house.

yān-mīn or yōn-mīn s. a knot or excrescence on joint of bamboo, the shoot out of ditto.

yān-līt i. q. nūn-yaān nūn-līt.

yāt 1. see yā.

yāt 2. vb. to hunt game without dogs, to go in search of game; to stalk game. — a-yāt s. hunting, following game silently without dogs.

*yāt 3. T. yod, yod-pa to be, to exist.

-yāt postp. forms abstracta, e. c. gyu-yāt s. knowledge, wisdom, ōn-yāt s. violence, oppression.

yāt-nōn vb. to descend G. shld. be yāt nōn see yā.

yān vb. to be absent, to be astray, to be elsewhere when required (man or beast), yān-nōn to have gone astray, to be absent.

yān 1. vb. to be long, to be protracted; to be pendulous, dāk yān hryiān a long sickness, a chronic disease; rīn yān hryiān a long protracted speach. — a-yān s. a pendulous festoon, a sprout of nettles, also of several other herbs which are eaten; an icicle.

yān 2. a-yān s. a young pod or fruit.

*yān 3 T. yon s. a fee, a present, a gift, alms to priests etc. — *yān-tūn or yān-tūn T. yon-tan s. skill, art, science. good quality, yān-tūn-nyin-bo s. a scientific, a talented, skilful person, one possessed of good qualities, yān-tūn yun sōn-nūn-sā mā-rō a person possessing every good talent; yān-tūn a-gyap yā to know many arts.

yāp vb. to peck, yāp-lūn zo to peck at food as bird; — to quill etc. ki yāp quilled cotton, kā-čer yāp fine bran.

yān see yā.

yār s. a small insect that especially infests fowls.

yār 1. vb. t. to be very hot? M. — 2. adj very, much, great, kōk yār-mō pūn-dī s. the very great queen; — yār-hru i. q. yār 1. M.; — yār-dā kvb. to have heat in stomach. — a-yār s. the demon of fire.

yār; yār-rā yār-rā li vb. to have tickling sensation; to have a trembling s. or bodily shiver as thro’ dread.

*yār-rā i. q. yāl-lā.

yāl 1. apparently comp. of yā-lā or yā-lā see under yā, — uk-yāl adj. modest, knowing shame, uk-yāl-lūn li vb. to speak modestly; — ul-yāl adj. persuasive, ul-yāl rīn p. language, yāl-lūn a-tel top gainfully the end.

yāl 2. vb. t. to lengthen, yul pūn-jēn tok-lūn jāl to beat out iron to a greater length; buk yāl to dig carefully; — yāl, a-yāl see under ūal.

yāl 3. see ūo-yāl and yel.

yāl 4. 'a-yāl, tún-yāl pron. tún-udul q.v., perhaps derived from tún-yār, i. q. a-yār, yār q. v.

yāl 5., yāl-kūn, yāl-pōt s. name of a tree and fruit, the Indian butter-tree Bassia butyracea see Hooker I, 151. Witt. B. 212.

ya 1. as a verbal affix forms a pre-cative, na-ya let us go, do let us go, mā ma-ya do not please do not, form māmat-tūn.

ya 2. is sometimes used for yān as hī ma ne ya li he said no.

*ya 3. T. ya adv. high, upper, above, ya-bo s. one high in rank, ya-lūn T. ya laiūs lit. “I stand high” to be high, in grade or in goodness, ya-lūn-bo one high in grade or in goodness, ya-ju T. yuagr-gzugs i. q. ya-lūn.

ya-ki probably for ya-giof or belonging to
goodness, purity etc. upper, heavenly improvement, ya-ki mā-nyin-ne not to improve, to be stationary.

ya 4. vb. n. to be decayed, to perish, to fade, to die away, to have long since passed, to be extinct, myil-lā ya to decay away, ya-nōn to be faded, passed away. — ya-yām-bo adj. perishable J. — tā-ya s. decay, decadence, exhaustion, extinction, extermination.

ya-ba s. a sort of mún (male), ya-bama id. female, ya-ba lōk s. a ceremony at which they dance, ya-ba lōk-sā tūn-dar bān s. a drum etc. which is erected and round which they dance.

ya-li kuñ s. a tree Acer Campusii, M. Witt. A. 331, see dbm.

ya-lok: ya-lok tīk tīk s. a sort of cap. M.

yak vb. to tickle, to be ticklish, to be sensitive, mū yak is used in the sense of to be bashful, to feel shame, as girls before strangers; see a-mik yak; yak-kūn-sā vyok s. a ticklish work; — to shrink from, to tremble at, to be nervous, tāmo mat sū-ba yak to shrink from committing theft: mā-nūn-ne a-kā yak-lūn zuk to perform with trembling hands. — dāt-tā dāt-tā yak vb. to choke. — a-yak s. ticking, a-yak mā-tā-ne vb. not to be able, to be tickling.

*yañ 1. T. yañ though, although, but, still, albeit, a-yū a-gyap nyin yai a-kīp mā-nyin-ne tho he had many wives he had no children P. — yañ-ūn be it so still. — yañ-nā T. yañ-na or, either, whether, but, sā-re gat-tūn lāy yañ-nā a-re yañ-nā o-re take which you please either this or that. — yañ-lā but, however, whereas, nevertheless, howbeit, notwithstanding, go-nūn a-dom han bōn gat yañ-lā a-lān mā-bo-nā-sō I wished before to give it you, but will not do so now. hā-ya so-napp yāk-kā kat kat sā tōl bi mā-tī-nū sīn-ka ti dīn yin-byn θai-bo yañ-lā so-napp-ka om-bo gūm it was a cloud and darkness to them, but gave light by night to these; so that the one came not near the other all the night Ex.

*yañ 2. T. yañ adv. much, má-rō-nūn yañ má-gat-ne the person does not wish so much, yañ-nā altogether, entirely, completely, quite, always, ever.

yañ 3. vb. t. to put or stretch out hand (as in giving) or foot, a-kā yañ. a-dyañ yañ; yañ-lā hô-nūn a-do pū-tūn-rem lu sū a-dokā-rem-tyi-dā平原 ka yañ-lā a-re rem fū-sām-o but lift thou up thy rod, and stretch out thine hand over the sea and divide it Ex. — yañ-ka adv. straightway, yañ-ka tyān thereupon they s. returned I.

yañ 4 (i. q. 3) a-yañ adj. good, well; real, actual, authentic; true, veritable, s. attention, kūp a-yañ tak-sō the child will live throughout life well, to a good old age. a-yañ mat vb. to attend to, to give head to; a-yañ mā-nyin-nūm-bo unreal, not genuine, a-yañ sā-re a-boī sā-re which is good and which is bad.

yañ 5. a-yañ adj. some, many, yañ-nā yañ-nā solitary, alone.

yañ 6. s. the fevernut, Caesalpinia bonducella Witt. C. 6. yañ kūp.

yañ-yōn s. slight improvement.

yatā see yot-tā.

yap 1. vb. to feel along with hand, as for anything, to grope as in the dark; — yep-pā yap-pā very slowly, tardily.

yap-pā see yop-pā.


yam 1. vb. to wheedle, to be a parasite, yam zo or yam-lūn zo vb to eat parasite-like, to suck one, to sponge upon one, yam zo-sūm-bo or (fam) yam-zōm-bo s. a parasite, a sponge.

yam 2. yam-mā, yam-mā yam-mā soft, as velvet; tender, as babe; fine, as flour, soft, as note, a-kā yam-mā yam-mā mat vb. not to work heartily, as if afraid to make hands soft; mūn yam-mā a soft note.

yam 3. see yun, iyun-mā iyun-mā adv. slowly, oily, adhesive. a-kūn iyun-mā iyun-mā greasing as under burden.

*yam 4. T. yun hon. i. q. a-mo s. mother M. 135. yun id.
-yam-o or -yam-mā-o postp. of the vb. M. 51. hun li-yam-o he said.
yi acc. W. C. 1388 Clerodendrum serratum.

*yi-dó T. yi-duages i. q. *wu-du q. v.,
yi-dó nóñ to become a y., yi-tó-lyāñ the land of y. प्रेमिलक.

*yi-dóm or yi-dam 1. s. T. yi-dám a tutelary deity, 2. hon. i. q. tu-dóm T.

*yi-še tso-ge see ye-še tso-ge.
yń i. q. čít vb. to push, to slide, to shove M.

*yit-či i. q. yit-či.
yū 1. a-yū; 'ayū, tā-ayū s. a wife, a female, a woman; őyū, tā-őyū feminine in opp. to tā-grī masculine; tā-őyū tā-ňyī id T. bud-med, bṣum-mo; — yū, a-yū married wife in opp. to a-vo q. v., tā-še yū-ka byi given to tā-še for wife P.;

*a-yū lā a-yū ŭyûm-ba you are indeed a wife: a laudatory remark; tā-őyū zāñ adýjy. womanish, feminine; a-yū-sā kā-tā-ka da vb. to lie with wife, a-yū ka-tynam vb. to be unfaithful to wife a-yū mat or tā-őyū mat vb. to have sexual intercourse P. T. sbhor-ba byed-pa; s. s. intercourse M. 129); a-yū len-to vb. to commit adultery with another man's wife;

*a-yū lórñ vb. to have connexion with wife; a-yū lyō vb. to take a wife, to marry; tā-őyū lyót vb. to give way to carnal passions; tā-őyū sók vb. to abstain from sexual intercourse.

Compounds yū-kūp "born of woman" a child or person, yū-kūp týöl zón gûn-nâ all people. — tā-őyū kûp s. a female child. — a-yū-nyim-bo s. a married man;

— tā-őyū týöl menses; tā-őyū-týöl plã to have menses flow; — tā-őyū-dú s. the menses or childbirth-confinement,

— a-yū-dóñ s. a lecher; — tā-őyū núm-cóm s. a married woman; — tā-őyū mím s. a widow; — yū-mo the principal wife; — yū-môt a wife; — tā-őyū mít s., tā-őyū môt s. a female; — yū-yûk the inferior w.; — tā-őyū váñ s. a spinster.

yū 2 s. a bird, explet. for fo M. 137.
yū 3 s. a spec. ńo Clupea culttara.
yū 4 s. a spec. bean.
yū 5. see ńyū and mû-men.
yū 6. yū-t vb. to descend, to come down, mû-rób myîl-tâ yū (a person) to descend, so yū to rain, — to be derived J. ńyît-

niñ yû handed down from the beginning; yû-da to flow. — yūt-bo derived. — a-yût s. coming down, a-yût tu-tsû the season of fish coming down; yût caus. to cause to descend, to drag; to let down.

*yû-mûk T. yû(d)-mûgs s. mourning vb. to lament, to grieve, to be sorrowful, yû-mûk mû-mat-tân or yû mâ-mûk-kûn do not grieve.

*yûk 1. T. yûg, yi-ge s. a letter of the alphabet M. 100 any written character, an epistle, it is used by the Lepcha's in sense of "Tibetan" yûk yû to know the T. character, to be learned; čûn yûk s. a note T. čûn-yûg, lôm yûk s. a passport; — yûk týöl or yûk tén the contents of letter; yûk doñ a line; yûk-tsar the space between lines? yûk zu the line; yûk lóp accompagnements to letter as scarf etc. yûk-ka byût to convey by 1.; — y. put ńan i. q. yûk tsam bam to correspond;

— yûk pi to write a letter, yûk pi tük-nól a spec. of black slug; y. lön to answer to letter, y. sîl to dispatch 1., y. ţyep-
lûû òp to dispatch 1.'s in all directions.

— lû yûk s. reading.

*yûk T. yung II. تپب s. a whole piece of cloth.
yûn 1. vb. to stretch, to extend, incorr. for yan; 2. vb. to pounce, to dart upon as kite.
yûn reduplic. of yûn q. v.
yût see under yû.

*yût T. yud s. a moment, a very small space of time, y. tet for a m., momentarily M. 70; — y. tet-bo give it to me for a m.; a-re sok yût tet yûn gûm this life is but a moment.

*yût-sê, yît-sê T. ya-ntsân vb. to admire, to wonder, to be surprised, to be awed J. P., yût-mû-sê-ne not to be surprised at, to despise, contemn, scorn.
yun: yun-nû yun-nû li vb. to feel languid, indisposed.

eyûp, yûp ro see âiyûp ro.

yun 1. to melt, to be dissolved, as sugar, lead etc. yûm nôn melted Ex.; — to waste away as flesh.

yun 2. yûm yôt s. a very slender spec. of bamboo.

yun 3. i. q. âiyûm q. v., mû dyân yûm beauty of body.

yun 4. a-yûm s. 1. scum; 2. rice-water. See also nyen.

yun 5. a-yûm (see also âiyam) s. adhesiveness, a-yûm-nûm-bo adj. adhesive.

yûl vb. 1. to slope very much as roof, to be very slanting or steep, 2. to be glossy yûl là yûl-là glossy, y. là y. là jak to be glossy (as hair) a-tsûn.

yu 1., pû-yu light thinu ashes, mî yu. mî pà-yu white ashes.

yu 2 vb. to reach.

yu lik vb. to cry out loud, to scream.

yuk 1. see under yû 1.

yuk vb. to be high in grade or birth; to be noble; s. noble, a noble man yuk tiû yûk mûn a high priest a priest M. 132; y. m. pûr-dyot zûn gûm gûn-nû-sà ta zôm-bo gûm the priest are like unto white ants devourers of everything, y. m. tà-bàk tim-bo gûm a priest is a great glutton; yûk-sûn “lama” “three” n. pr. of a locality, the place of meeting of “the three lama’s” to choose a râjâ for the Lepcha’s W. 74. Hooker 1, 335.

yuû, vû yûn a plaited belt of split cane.

yut 1 vb. to be indolent, to be idle, to be slow to do anything; — a-yut or yut-bo a lazy, indolent person, adj. lazy, disobedient.

yut 2 see yot.

yun probly. to perform with united strength or by a body compact, un-nûn yûn to be carried away by water, yûn-lûn bû nôn to be carried away by more than one person, — to go along in a column as ants. — to go along in a column as ants. — li ôyûn a long house.

yûp vb. to suck, kû-jûk yûp to suck finger as baby.

*yûm see yam 1., a-mo.

yur vb. to complain, to grumble; to make excuse? M.

yul, sak yul to feel sick at stomach.

yul vb. t. to malleate into bars, as iron, to form into bars as i., wood, to draw out into wire.

ye 1. vb. to chew, bik pye ye-bam the cow is chewing the cud.

ye 2. vb. n. to become reconciled to one’s fate or to the state of affairs, to be reconciled to, to be resigned, to be reckless of, to be apathetic to, to be indifferent to, to be heedless of; hû-nûn sà-re-sà ti glo-nôn go-rua ye-bam he is reckless as to whatsoever misfortune may befall, tûyû mûn-nûn-nû-sà ye-nôn to submit to a thing where there is no alternative; hû-do sok fat-bo-re ye-nôn he recked not of the life he lost; a-làûn hû len cû-ka là mat mû-nat-ne hû yen lel-len ûm-ô there is now no necessity for fond regret, thou art become reconciled.

ye 3. vb. n. to be alienated M.

ye ye a negative expression no no! also stop! stop! hold hand! not so fast!


*ye-sê T. ye-sês s. eternal knowledge see yâm-sûm, ye-sê tso-ge or ye-sê tso-gye T. ye-sês mtsû rgyal name of one of Padmasambhava’s wives.

yek vb. n.to slip as cord, binding to move out of its place. to slip along as beads on a string, to move along in column as soldiers; vb. t. to place in columns (anything), yek-fo id.

yen T. yeเนย(-ba) vb. to be distracted in mind, to be inattentive, also to relax or divert mind, s. relaxation of mind, mû-yen-nû mat nyûn to listen attentively; sak-ën-nôn cû mû-yên-nû mat-tû let not your attention be diverted from the book.

yen-dûr vb. to give relaxation to mind as any theory or subject, diversion to be infused; — yen-dûr mûn s. the evil
spirit of idleness; — yeų-dōr lyai s. a place of amusement or diversion, a theatre etc.

yeų-ṇā yeų-ṇā leisurely. M. 74. yeų-ṇā yeų-ṇā nōu v. to go leisurely along; see under mik; zum-yeų lyai s. a plane of assembling.

yet 1. incorrect for őyāt q. v. to-yet see to-őyāt.

yet 2 vb. to descend, to go downwards see yāt, yūt s. v. yū.

yet 3. s. a contrivance for catching fish, yet-fo the upper part of it, yet-dam the pouched end of the snare. yet túk-bōi taš vb. to fix it with post; yet tūn-kuui s. the water-spirit of the yet-snare, yet tūn-kuui mat vb. to make propitiatory offerings to tūn-kuui mit (mān-łm rūn byi yē tūt mā); — yet-tūn kuui mit n. pr. a water-goddess M. 25.

yen, a-yen adj. wild (as domestic animal escaping to the woods).

eye see yap.

yem see ye.

eyel 1. see yāl.

yel 2. vb. n. to be beautiful, s. beauty, fā-dōn-fo yel. — a-yel s. beauty of plumage of cocks and game-birds, hūk-yel. — yel-lā yel-lā flat, smooth, polished, glittering, soft, sleek, silky.

yel 3. s. pollution, contamination, from bones of dead or from body corrupting a-hryit yuk-mān-sā yel or mā-sōn-ṇā tet yel plā-šō.

yel 4. T. yajel, yal(-ba) vb. to forget M. 133 see gāl.

yel 5. see sā-yāl i. q. yel őyū fo s. a spec. flycatcher M.

yel-ńo see ńo-yel.


yel-bik s. a species of butterfly.

yo 1. I. part. (see yai) thus, so, now, yo mā-yai-mā γai if it were not so, otherwise. Comp. a-yo thus, a-lo yo thus, in this manner, o-lo yo in that manner; yo-gaun 1. if so, if thus, in the case ma-ne yo gaun if it were not so, otherwise.

yo 2. emphatic: at all, by any means go-nū bo sō yo gaun mā-pōn-ne I will not benefit you by any means with my gifts; — yo-gaun-lā nevertheless M. 87.; — su go yaun for; — su go yo-gaun hryām yek-re n-o-se kā-nūn bo for the law was given by Moses. J.;

yo go-ruim tho' be it so, albeit, yo tyāt, yo tet thus much, in the mean time; — yo-ban thus being so, therefore, it being thus; — yo-ren since it is so, in that case M. 87.

yo-jūt to request, to ask thus i. q. yai; dyā yo-jūt to request it be laid down or laid down so in this manner.

II. i. q. yān 2. yo-lā again and again, repeatedly, go-nūn a-dom yo-lā lī I have told you repeatedly.

*yo 2., yôt T. byas and byed(-pa).

I. yo, yo-m with reference, which is called nōi-šūm mā-yo-nūn don't speak about going, don't think about going, let there be no reference to it, sā-nyi so-nāp mā-yo-nā diūn gaun lī mā-yo-nā however don't think about speaking night and day without intermission. — yo-re the said, the so called T. ēs bya-ba, pāt-lāun yo-re the so-called Tibet, tū-še pū-no yo-re the renowned king Tā-še; yo-pāun those said, those, such, mān-lāun yo-pāun-kān haunted and such like places; — *yo-ba T. bya-ba the called, which is called, with reference to: mā-rō re pū-no yo-ba the man who is called king; on yo-ba go a-lāun hūm mā-par-nā-šo with regard to the horse I will not now purchase it. yo-bo more corr. yom-bo the said, the referred to, the so-called; li-kypā kat sī-kār yom-bo-ka to a city called Sichar J., di-du-mo yom-bo ő xaloiqeovz di地形 J.

II. yôt T. byed(-pa) vb. to call hō ke-fa yāun a-re dul-tōm-bo pi-tār yāun yōt-šo thou shalt be called Cephas which is, being interpreted: πέτα; to say, to think, to imagine P. a-lom mā-yōt-tin do not say so.

yo 3., yōm vb. to be soft; to be ripe,
to be cooked, so bři yo crop about ripe yóm-mā yóm-mā myān to be ripe, to be well cooked.

yo 4. vb. to call dog, yo yo id.

yo 5. vb. to feel, sā-fyüm dāl-lā yo to feel the cool breeze.

yo 6, yom, yom-mā altogether, completely cf. T. yo-ba; see om-mā, mā yon-nōn the fire has burnt out, see also under māk; yom-mā dot vb. to extinct completely, yom-mā sār-nōn to be completely rotten, yom-mā sār-fūn to be completely burnt up.

*yo 7. T. yo-ba, yyo-ba vb. to be crooked, to be out of the perpendicular, to be bent, kūn yo bam the tree is crooked, pyār-lā yo vb. to be half drunk, to-nūn yo-nōn vb. to be bent down with load, to be bent down, to be oppressed, to be overpowered, sak-dāk-nūn yo-nōn to be weighed down with grief, lā-yō-nūn yo-nōn to be bent down with sin, an-zo-nūn yo-nōn to be bent down with oppression; to be vertical (sun) yo-li time about 2 o’clock in afternoon, sā-tsūk nāi-nā nāi-yo. — to be deceitful, to be crafty, cunning, treacherous, mā-yō mā-gi-ne to be upright, not to know deceit, mā-yō-ne to be straight, to be straight-forward, advly. incessantly, mā-yō-nā lī to speak incessantly, mā-yō-nā zūk to work incessantly.

yo 8. in comp. c. kūm — kūm-yo straight-forward, good, righteous, just, upright, virtuous; kūm-yo kūm-bā good and righteous, honest, kūm-yo kūm-bā iyōk a good work; k.-yo k.-ba bam he is a good, holy p. — s. justness ān o-re-nūn ti-wūn-sū sūk-dūm-ka lā-yō-sū kūm-yo-sū a-sēm kūn-nūn sūk-dūm-šō and when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. J. — kūm-yo-nyim-bo adj. just, righteous, e. c. e a-bo kūm-yo nyim-bo-va sūk-dūm-nūn a-dun mā-iyōk-ne o righteous father, the world has not known thee. J. opp. lā-yō lā-sōn q. v. — c. ānš and k’ā see bōŋ-yo, k’ā-yo.

yok vb. to swing body, to move one’s body to and fro, yok-wūn vb. to be restless, to move body to and fro, as from pain, also to move backwards and forwards any thing as when loosening stake. See also yōk.

yoñ 1. vb. to spring, to leap, on yōn the horse leaps.

yoñ 2. vb. to howl (as dog).

yoñ 3. see iyōo vb. to wither.

yot vb. n. to be carried along as many thing by current of stream etc. nyūn-nūn yōo to pour poison upon stream to allow it to be carried down, let loose or unlimited W. 61, nā-var-pān uñ gyan-nīn yot bi-nōn the boats were carried down by the stream; prā yot materials to be carried away by a train; to pull of, unthread as beads from necklace, pī-rū blam yot-lūn lōt lām to unstring or string coral-beads, lyak gat-lūn a-blam yot fat-nōn the necklace to break and the beads to come off and be lost; also used with the mind as sak-čīn yot to be undecided, to be fickle-minded, one’s ideas to be carried away. — yat-tā yot-tā rickety as house, anything: doubtful, fickle, unstable as mind.

yop 1. vb. to swallow whole without masticating, a-re a-plyāk yop hyul swallow this pill.

yop 2 yap-pā yop-pā staggering as drunken man, yap-pā yop-pā mat vb. to reel, to stagger.

*yo 3. T. yob s. the stirrup, on gō yop; yop-rā the stirrup-strap.

yor 1. vb. to crowd, to swarm, to be many together, yor da-bam to lie many together, yor-lūn iyōk zūk vb. to work many together; to lie or be put together in one direction, šān yor to place wood on fire all in one direction; — a-yor s. a crowd. — yor-rā yor-rā together in numbers, yor-rā yor-rā lōm vb. to travel in companies.

yor 2. yor-dū s. the marriage, mouth-disease of cattle, see also *k’a-tsū.

yol vb. to miscarry as childbirth, to
not to produce chickens (as eggs), to fail ripen as fruit, to be crushed in its birth, as enterprise, to be nipped in the bud, also to issue in or out of anything, a-do mik yol bam your eyes are starting out of your head; uu pâ-tek-nun yol (water) to leak out of holder; yo tü内的-yul yol (rice) to drop out of crevices of basket; tü-n-gryâp-sâ aîn-ka yol-lîn tük-mo mat vb. to pass thro' hole of wall and steal. — a-yol adj. light, bad, without body as fruit what falls from badness.

yô-mo s. cancer or eating-sore in nose, yô-mo-nûn ta nose to be eaten by eating-ulcer.

yôk 1. (see yôk) vb. to be restless, to move or roll on every side, as thro' pain or when dying, also expresses every direction; yôk-da vb. to lie rolling from side to side; yôk bû-nôû to go moving along in every direction, yôk-lûn klûû vb. to send in every direction, mi-cûm yôk sparks to fly about, sak-yôk to gasp for breath. See pe i. q. tü-n-gryôû yôk.

yôk 2 s. T. ryag s. a yak, Bos grunniens, yôk-sîm s. the tail of yak, yôk-sîm yôk-lûn klûû s. a chowrie of ditto, Skt. चाचरी: yôk-sîm te bun s. a spec. of grass.

yôk 3. see pâ-yôk.

yôk 4. (i. q. 2?) explet. to on q. v.

yôk 5. i. q. iyôk (spec. Ficus).

yôn see under yûn.

yôn 1. vb. n. to be hard, not cooked sufficiently, buk yôn the yam is hard, not well cooked; — yôn buk s. a spec. of yam.

*yôn 2. T. yân s. to be large, to be spacious, to be wide, to be broad; to be diffused, to be copious, large, spacious; — â yôn the middle large finger, tòâ yôn third toe. — a-yôn adj. broad, wide (as a gateway).

*yôn 3. vb. n. to obtain ease or be at ease, from T. yaû(-po) (light not heavy) a-dâik kam yôn to feel a little better, sâm yôn (mind) to be relieved, yôn-lûn nôn to go along at ease, yôn byi to relieve or release.

*yôn 4. T. yaaû s. fortune, blessings, good thing; vb. to be fortunate, to be lucky, yôn kük mat to perform ceremony to obtain good fortune, see yûn kük; yôn-cô to meet with good things, to be fortunate, to be lucky, yôn mûâ-yân to be unfortunate. — yôn-cên yno s. goddess of good gifts.

yôn 5. s. the spirit or ghost of a tiger or of perhaps any hurtful animal, sà-tân yôn the ghost of a tiger.


yôn lim môn s. a species of millet.

yôt 1. vb. to slip, to slide own, to incline, li-ka sà-nûn yôt (the snow) to slip down off house, a-dyaû a-kâ yôt to slide down on hands and feet.

yôt 2. vb. t. to spread out, to unfold, to amplify, to enlarge, to extend, to delate, to puff out; to give resistance; to eject, to discharge; to say, to speak, to breath forth, to express, to impart, communicate. M. See yôt 3.

yôt 3. see under yo.

yôn vb. n. to make trips to and fro, to go to and fro, to go backwards and forwards, to fling here and there, to scatter, yôn-lôm vb. to travel to and fro also t. a-li yôn to sow seed, mi cûm yin see yôk and iyôn. — a-yôn adj. frequented, a-yôn lôm a way much frequented by man or beast.

yôp 1. vb. to apply calorice as an anodyne either by heating hands and applying it to the place or with heated flannel or hot iron etc.; to fire (as horse), to apply moxa etc.

yôp 2 vb. to press, to squeeze, mûr yôp to press butter; — yôp-fat to have eaten, finished eaten Tbr.

yôm 1. vb. to intermit, to skip, to leave intervals.

yôm 2., yôm-bo see under yo.

yôr and 'ayôr vb. to be scattered, dispersed e. c. mûn yôr-nôn the pigs are scattered, pur-hûyû 'ayôr-nôn the clouds are dispersed; so ayôr-nôn the rain is d. i. e. the weather has become fine; — to
be melted or dissolved, chiefly from the effects of heat, applied either to the effects of heat or cold, to waste away as flesh from off bones, to putrify as meat, eggs, to become soft. yór-rá yú to melt and run down, to gutter as candle, yór-rá yóor-rá smooth as forehead.

yól vb. to be disgusted with anything, to be exhausted, to feel aversion or sinking of body from any cause.

rā the twenty-second letter of the so-called Lepcha-alphabet, T. z, like the English R. See also M. Gr. 10.

rā reduplic of ra, rōl etc.

rā 1. vb. n. to be wild, as animal, rā nóû to run wild; — a-rā adj. wild, as animal. See rūm 1.

rā 2. rā-m adjly. angular, not straight, one side longer than the other; — tā-rām s. a one-side-roofed shed li tā-rām, nyoā tā-rām s. a thatched hut of nyōn-grass.

rā 3. T. rā(-ba) (enclosure, fence) rā-ku s. 1. provisions laid up as for a time of want, a store, rā-kü rā-sō’ id., rā-ku rā-sōû to vb. to lay up a store of provisions 2. i. q. ku, a-ku q. v., rā-ku da vb to lie in earth as roots of some plants to resprout the following year or afterwards.

rā-kon, also ro-kōi s. a spec. of millet from which spirit is extracted, Sorghum vulgare M.

* rā-gan T. ra-gan s. brass M.

* rā-nye s. T. meon-gnyer the governor of the feast J.; provider, a-lān ok-lān rā-nye lān s. a byi-o draw out now, and bear unto the g. of the f.

rā-līyat fo s. n. of a bird M.


rā-tnon ūn n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 61.

rā-don s. acc. M. Thr: a knife.

rā-nol s. n. pr. of a palm, Plectocemia himalayana M.; Hooker 1, 143; Wtt. P. 956.

rā-pi fo acc. M. a bird, the common myna, see ru-pī fo.

rā-pyak lōp acc. M. a spec. reed.

rā-pyek 1. q. sā-pyek q. v.

rā-byi and rā-byim see under rip.

rā-mi, rā-met ūn n. pr. of a river in Sikhim.

*rā-mo, T. rol-mo s. music M.

rā-mōm ūn n. pr. of a river W. 61.

Palariya: ra-mam. See rā-mōm.

rā-lut s. a smooth pebble: lān hyel-lā hyel-lā.

rā-vet s a spec. of a bamboo, rā-vet doā s. the young shoots, eaten.

rā-sōn s. expletive to rā-ku.

rā-suk s a spec. of juniper M.

rāk 1. vb t. to receive into hand, met. to comprehend a-lūt-ka rāk-kū-o; to desire, to lust after.

*rāk 2 T. rag i. q. rā-gan, *rāk duā s. a trumpet made of brass.

rāk-sō see rak-śa.

*rān 1. T. raū self; used in imprecations apparently giving emphasis as zo rāu zo gān mak-mā-o if I eat may I die, zuk rāu zuk gān bū tsuk-o if I do it, may a snake bite me. — *rān-sām T. rāu-śens s. one’s own thought, mind. — *rān-sō T. rāu-sa one’s own place, in L. difference, different, elsewhere, rān-sō mā-rō s. a different person, rān-sō lān s. another place, a different country.

rān 2. cfr. T sruī(-ba), rūn vb. t. l. to watch, to guard, a-fāk-nūn zo lān-śūn 21*
śī yaun-lā tsōi ban bōn-bo-sāū-nūn rāu fāt-lāū top-liūn mā-zo-ne-yam-o some preta's see food and drink but they cannot eat because the victuals are defended by men with arrows and swords P. 1, go-nūn a-do tam-čān-pān lōt rāu nāk-so I will again feed and keep thy flock G; — 2. to wait, to stay J. kam rāu-nūā wait a little; rāu-lā rāu-lā adv. waiting, stopping. rāu-lā rāu-lā lōm vb. to go along stopping continually. — rāu-bo adj. watchful, s. a guard, a watchman; rāu-sāū or rāu-bo-sāū s. the elders M. Ex; — rāu-rīt s. an old man; — rāu-lū s. mode of watching.

rān 3. see roū.

rāt 1. vb. n. to subside, as storm, flood etc., to decline, vb. t. to take up as carpet or things spread on ground, to clear jungle, to gather as gum of tree, opium from poppy.

(rāt 2.) tā-rāt s. fear, apprehension, tā-rāt mā-mat-tūn be not alarmed. See roū and a-mām fyām rāt.

rān see rāu 2.

*rān 1. T. mgron (cfr. also rā-nye) s. feast, banquet, entertainment, rān byī vb. to entertain, rān lik vb. to invite to feast.

*rān 2. T. sgron(-pa) the mark — put over letters giving them a prolonged also a guttural sound M. Gr. 5.

rāp adjly. halfclosed (eyes) mīk rāp-sā nāk; mīk rāp krap vb. to sleep with eyes half-open.

rām see rā.

rām s. horizontal rafter or beam of house.

rāl vb. t. to push out with fingers as the seed of maize kūn-tsoū rāl.

rāl (see rū) vb. to roll eyes, a-mīk rāl.

rāl-mā rām-mā adjly. soft as yam, when well boiled.

ra 1., ra-m surging and tumultuous advance W.61 — ra-rā adv. adjly. wild, thoughtless, intractable, see also rā. — ram in comp.: so-ram s. the wild outburst of atmosphere, thunder J., pūn-ram or pūn-ram pū-bit s. id.

ra 2. curled; shaggy as mane of horses; — rā-ra-bo adj., rā-ra-lā adv. standing out on end, as hair, bristling up.

ra 3. vb. n. to be watery, waterlike, ci ra, ci ra, nyen ra, to flow out; vb. t. to diffuse lik ra hu vb. to call aloud, to diffuse the sound.

ra 4. ra-bo: ša ra-bo s. a hunter, nya ra-bo s. a fisherman.

ra 5. ra-nyōm s. the n. of second month M. 141.

ra 6. ra kuū s. a tree, Bauhinia variegata M., Wtt. B. 356, ra kuū pōt s. fruit, eaten when cooked.

*ra-cān T. sgro-grān s. Rāhu, eclipse M.

*ra-nye T. ra-nye s. carrot M.

ra-dī (Gorkha-w.) s. woolen cloth, a blanket M.

ra-zō sūn-kri s. a spec. of sūn-kri.

rak vb. t. to throw into disorder, to make a mass or confusion of things.

*rak-ša or rak-śo fr. Skt. ruhrāka (see under piye-ū-bo) s. a spec. of rosary, rak-ša pōt s. the bead of R., the seed of Elaeocarpus gani, see Waddell R. 286.

*rak-śo fr. Skt. rāksasa s. a demon.

raūn vb. t. to spread out, to open out as cloth, diūm sōi-ka raū vb. to spread out clothes to dry; du raū to open out umbrella; kūr raū to “open out tent,” to erect t., to encamp, i.-kūp-pāu-ka hī-ya-nūn van-liū b-sā l-sā tā-liū ā-dā byek p-sā naī fi kur raū-sāū diū-nū o-re-sā naī fi tā-liū ā-pun-ka a-yu-nūn kur raū-śīm-o speak unto the children of I., that they turn and encamp before P., between M. and the sea, over against B; before it shall ye encamp by the sea Ex. — to open the door; raū to i. q. raū. — ran-bo s.: vyein-ran-bo s. doorwaier. — tā-raū s. the upright beams that form a portion of the walls of a wooded house and support the roof, and against which the laths of the wall are fixed li tā-raū.

raūn reñ (cfr. tsān-nā čii-nā etc.) sā-raūn sū-reñ jingling, sā-raūn sū-reñ grik mat vb. to jingle.

raūn-go s. a vessel for serving out food.

ra-jiñ or raū-jeñ probly. fr. T. raū-
rat—ram

bčin (the nature, the essence of a thing, naturally) in L. adv. always, rað-jiū mok-sa mū-nyin-ne for ever. See *rān.

rat vb. to come undone; to undo, to pull to pieces, rat nōn or rat dī to come undone, also applied to mind sak-cīn or a-lūt rat nōn to be disturbed in mind, to be bewildered.

ran 1. vb. t. to bite i. q. tsuk.

ran 2. vb. n. to be flurried agitated M.

*ran di T. sgron(-ma) and? s. the wick of recumbent lamp.

*ran-rāk i. q. *kran-rāk q. v.

*ran-śo T. ´dra-śo adj. equal, like, resembling, hū-do-mūm rūm-sa ran-śo mat-ren making himself equal with God J.

(rap 1.) rap-pa' rap-pa' noisy, quarrelling.

rap 2. s. a collection, advly. unitedly, clasping, embracing, rap tsam vb. to seize, to clasp, hold with both hands; — rap den tsī n. pr. of a locality in Sikhim. This was the original seat of the L. pā-no before the influx of the Tibetan bar-fon-mo's W. 73. — rap-lā advly. one after another, continually to the end, to completeness, rap-lā nāk vb. to look up comprehensively.

*rap 3. T. rab s. the principal, the chief, the best, *rap cē T. rab ča s. the principal article, hence applied by the Lepcha's to the ban or any weapon of defence J. — *rap ne T. rap(-tu) gnas (-par): rap ne mat vb. to consecrate as ground for church. L. Pr. — *rap sa T. rab gsal s. balcony M.

*rap 4. T. rabs s. generation, race,

*rap cē T. rabs cād generation to be extinct also to be torn asunder as by quarrel.

*rap-nyān and *rap-nyan T. sgra snyan (an agreeable voice) s. a musical instrument of any kind, rap-nyān ṭop vb. to play on a musical i.; rap-nyān yām-bo s. a musician.

ram 1. see ra.

ram 2. vb. n. to be undermined; ram-mā ram-mā rumbling (sound) applied to a hole small and round at entrance or mouth and widening in the interior; — tyaṅ ram pitchdark; — a-ram s. 1. a fountain-head, a spring uñ ram, 2. the bridge of nose tūk-nōm ram. — tā-ram s. an abyss fū tā-ram, of fire ni tā-ram or water uñ tā-ram.

ral, a-ral 1. adj. direct, straight; open, not closed, public a-ral lōm a direct straight road, — ral-lā adv. directly passing thro', ral-lā sī vb. to see straight or right thro', ral-lā ōp vb. to shoot right thro', ral-lā lōm vb. to walk on a straight road; — tā-ral-lā i. q. ral-lā, tā-ral-lā nōn vb. to go the direct road without stopping; rīn tā-ral-lā tat vb. to bring a speach promptly to a conclusion, tā-ral-lā nyok mat vb. to work straightway right thro' to the end. — 2. vb. to sew wide apart as first stitching ral-lūn hrap. — a-ral s. the first or rough stitching. ral rūn see under kūn-tsoṅ.

rī 1. cfr. T. dri s. a smell, flavour, rī nōm (cfr. T. dri and mnâm-pa) vb. to smell; to stink J. a-fōn rī nōm a fresh smell as of new mown hay. — a-rī s. smell, a-ri a-ryum a good smell, a-ri a-vm a delicious smell; a-ri ḳak-lā nōm the smell gets worse, a-ri dal-lā nōm a sweet zephyr; a-nōm fit vb. n. to contract the smell of anything, to smell of. a-ri hun-nā hun-nā nōm a powerful smell (good or bad).

rī 2. a-ri s. a belt, a band, a stripe, rī-lūn bū vb. to carry with belt as band resting on head.

rī 3. the influence of evil spirit, used also for a burning or tingling pain, rī rī dāk to have burning sensation, mīk rī rī dop to have burning sensation in eye.

rī 4 rī-m vb. to dwell with, to dwell together, to abide with, a-kīp sā bo rī the child dwells with his father, eyet sā a-fiū rī the slave dwells with his master, rīm-ka rī-bo s. a dweller in God, a man of God. pūn-rim s. a dwelling, a place, a place.

*ri 5. T. re(-bo) vb. to hope; to be dependent on, to trust; also: to look out
for an expectation of, as a-zöm-ka vi-luù
bam to look out for meal.

*rî cî T. re(-ba) ives(-pa) (believing,
hope, trusting in) placing one's trust in,
trusting, hoping, rî cî mat vb. to hope,
to place one's trust in;

*rî-bo ti-bo T. re-ba gotd-ba s. the
placing one's trust in hope, a pedlar, a
wandering merchant.

*ri 6. T. rigs see *den-ri T. bden-rigs.
*ri 7. T. rî s. a mountain, a hill M.
*ri 8. s. a species nîo q. v.
*ri 9. T. 'bri see ča-ri, čak-ri.
*ri 10. T. ri(-ba) adj. worth, a-tet mā-
ri-ne it is not worth so much; in comp.
suitable, fitting, just, true.

*ri 11. T. 'dri see ċum-ri.

*ri 12. T. res s. turn, vicissitude, rî ko
s. id., nüm-šêm-nyo kyüt-tiù sā dük-küù
re rî ko güm man is by turns now at
ease and now in difficulty.

*ri 13. vb. t. to shake dice, see čo-loù.

*ri 14. T. rigs s. race, kind, genus;
custom; rules, discipline, rî tsāk vb. to
establish rules or discipline; ri-sā a-top ac-
cording to custom, rî lóù vb. to support
regulations; — *ri-hryüm or ri-hrim T.
rigs-kâms s. (custom, usage) in L. dis-
cipline, ri-hryüm-ka bam to live under
laws; ri-hryüm-ka da established rules;
ri-hryüm gät severe discipline.

*ri 15. T. rig(-pa) (knowing, understand-
ing, science), čo rî s. a scholar, one
versed in books.

*ri-po 1. q. rig-pa T.: čo-nîn ri-po mā-
nát-nî tea does not injure the mental fac-
culties. — ri-züm s. synagogue Chr. J.

*ri 16. see bun-ri.

*ri 17. acc. W. 61 rapid.

*ri-bur acc. W. a bird Siphia albicilla
R. 216.

*ri mok acc. M. many-coloured.

*ri-yôt uñ acc W. “rapid unlimited
water” n. pr. of a river in Sikhim (T. dük-ču W. 61).

*ri-nil uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim (fr
rîl q. v.) W. 61.

*ri-sî uñ see rü-či uñ.

rik 1. vb. to curse riktyok; — a-rik s. a curse
Ex., a-rik zaik the curse has taken effect.

rik 2. a-rik s. creeping plants, climbers, a
creeper yik šil applied to deeprooted buk; —
the twist of cotton ki rik; see also tsöm rik.

*rik 3. vb. T. sgrīg(-pa) to arrange, to ad-
just, to join, to compile, rik tōid.; — rik-lön
s. used ins. of peace, concord; — rik-lādv.
correctly, properly, correspondingly; — a-
rik adj. suitable, agreeing (said of age, size,
sentiment), a-rik zōù coequal, congenial.

*rik 4. rik-po T. rig-pa s. knowing,
understanding, science, knowledge, diliga-
ence see tu rik and ri 15; rik-po güm
vb. to do well, cautiously, with under-
standing; rik-po moî T. rig-pa and rmoù
to be dull of comprehension.

rîñ 1. a-rîñ s. T. skâd 1. voice, sound,
the note of animals, birds, the sound of
trumpet etc., a-riñ ti mo mat-luù lik to
cry with a loud voice; a-riñ nyān a soft
note (as of birds); 2. speach, words,
talking, subject, matter, thesis, a-riñ grik-
bo adj. eloquent; riñ-čō al a new thesis
M. 94; riñ-jōm easy language, riñ jōm
vb. to be fluent of speach; a-riñ-nyâm-bo
having power of l.; eloquent; riñ bōt s.
churlish 1.; impatience; riñ zo manner of
speaking, address, riñ zo a-jōm a bad
mode of sp., rin zo a-ryâm a good m. of
sp.; riñ zōt pure in speach; rin a-kyüù
s. the subject of a speach; riñ a-glen
pure simple language, unmixed with
anyother subject; riñ a-čōm s. a trifting
matter, a petty speach; riñ a-čôr sharp
bitter language; riñ a-jam to speak to
the purpose; riñ a-nōt undecided speach
hesitating whether to do anything or not;
riñ a-biù the beginning of a speach, riñ
a-biù-nîn lî to relate a matter from be-
ginning; a-riñ kōl-nōn to stammer; riñ
kyōù vb. to jabber; riñ kloù vb. to speak
unreservedly openly; riñ guù to be foolish
(“without a word to say”); riñ glyûù vb.
to speak accurately; riñ čōp adding to
what was said; riñ tyōp vb. to finish
talking; riñ pyäl-li mú-nîn-ne speach not
to produce effect; riñ pyöp-yâm-bo a great
talker riñ fyel vb. to finish speech, riñ fyel mä-yi-ne not to know how to stop speaking; riñ mół vb. to mutter off a speech; riñ tsök tam vb. to reply; riñ zōù vb. to bully, to speak high words; riñ li vb. to tell, to speak, riñ lín-yám-bo eloquent; a-riñ mä-li-ne not to be able to speak; riñ lín nái to go to tell; riñ tā-li-li to make much ado about nothing; a-riñ plā li to begin to speak (as a child); riñ ḫyóm-lān li vb. to clip one's words; a-riñ-sā pat mä-mat-nā li vb. to speak incisantly; riñ šāp li or riñ šīp li vb. to whisper; riñ a-chu a-chu li vb. to give the head or chief points of a subject; riñ lín li vb. to reprove, riñ lu vb. to raise a subject or question; riñ lyōt vb. to answer J., riñ-lên s answer J.; riñ šor to pass one's word; — account riñ suī dön vb. to relate, to converse; vōm riñ exaggeration; — word in grammar s riñ tā-lo s an explanation see grammar M. 22, riñ-šok s. conjunction see grammar M. 22, riñ-myām-bo s. a linguist M. 99. — decision, order, riñ sā-dōk-li mat vb. to do according to orders; riñ sōn vb. to be decided; riñ to vb. to give direction; riñ ḫyān undecided language — promise, riñ lük mat vb. to break one's word; a-riñ šor vb. to promise, to give one's word; a-riñ šor-nnü byi to give one's word, to promise to give; — cause, lawsuit i. q. tam-riñ, riñ nyī vb. to have business, riñ nyī-lān lōm vb. to travel on business, riñ a-braam a lost cause; — agreement, riñ-četan appointment, agreement, riñ-čēt dāk vb. to break promise; — language, go nüm-kım-nyo-sā a-riñ yā-pa-yam-o, wū-sā a-riñ yā-pa-yam-o, mū-sā a-riñ yā-pa-yam-o, mū-sā a-riñ yā-pa-yam-o. fo-sā a-riñ, sūn-mūt-sā a-riñ, sū-dũr-sā a-riñ, so-rām-sā a-riñ tam-čāi tam-bū güm-nā-sā riñ-pān yā-yam-o I understand the languages of all living beings, I understand the language of all human beings, the voice of water and fire, I understand the language of the demons, the language of birds, of wind and lightning and thunder P.; rōn riñ the Lepcha-1.; put riñ T. bod skad the T. language; riñ a-gyom mixed 1. a sort of patois; a-riñ-sū lo-pān s. a 1-master; riñ-jo s. idiom, dialect; ryeu bōn riñ infantile speach M. 138.

Deriv. tam-riñ s. 1. matter of dispute, prosecution in court, 2 law, damages, costs t.-r. tam-bōi i. q. 1. 2.; tam-riñ cīk vb. to pay damage or costs; tam-riñ dön vb. to prosecute. to investigate charge of damages; tam-riñ sām vb to take compensation awarded by law suit, to charge with damages, tam-riñ cīk vb. to be prosecuted, to have to pay damages awarded by lawsuit; tam-riñ ryak vb. to prosecute, t.-r. li or t.-r. mat id.; tam-riñ sī vb to become liable to prosecution, to mā-rō a-re nyūt-ka vūn gāu lam-riñ sī-śō whoever enters this field will be liable to prosecution.

riñ 2. a-riñ s. 1. a long string or long cane, a festoon; 2. a string as of pearls; 3. race, pedigree, line of ancestors.

*riñ 3. T. riñ 3 adj. quick.

*riñ 4. T. riñs adjly. far, riñ tuś far and near P. used by L.'s in s. of equality; riñ tuś mā-nyin-nā mat vb to make no distinction.

rīt vb. t. to divide, to separate, to distribute, rīt byi vb. to distribute. See under mūn-kūn.

rit adjly. sloping, rit da nyī to lie sloping; met rīt an old man.

ṛn 1. rīn-nā rīn-nā trembling, convulsively; sā-ṛn-lā id.

*ṛn-čēn T. Skt. mahāratna, mūk-nyam-sā pā-no-sā a-bhraǐ-kā ṛn-čēn čō-ge pā-no kū-yam-o the name of the king of the hell is Rin-čēn čōs-rgyal (Mahāratna-dharmarājā) P. ṛp s. a flower T. me-tog, ṛp-sā a-bhraǐ-gim (there are the following spec of ṛip): 1 mun-gor ṛip a-dum sā pā-iyōr-bo nyūt nyī-mī (two spec., white and yellow fl.), 2. hīk ti ṛip a-dum sā pā-iyōr-bo nyūt nyī-mī (id.), 3. ṛuk-nīyīl ṛip pā-iyōr-bo sā a-dum nyūt nyī-mī (id.), 4. ē-leyem ṛip pā-iyōr-bo sā a-dum nyūt nyī-mā (id.), 5. hla-gōn ṛip, 6. rā-byim ṛip, 7. ṛip dyōn
rip, 8. sā-nyim rip, 9. sā-tsuk rip, 10. sā-vo rip, 11. mōn-nōn rip, 12. mar-cen rip, a-dum-bo sā pū-uyr nyūt nyi, 13. kār-so rip, 14. a-tok rip (a-tok bor kuî kā-ta gīm A. bor is a tree) 15. fūt-ji rip, 16. rā-byi rip, 17. nūi-lyen no rip, 18. fūt-nok rip, 19. pōi-čōt rip, 21. pōi čōt rip, 22. kim-bal rip a-hyūr sā a-dum nyūt nyi (two spec. red and white flowers), 23. tūk-gro rip, 24. pōi rip, 25. sā-brak rip, 26. hik šut rip, 27. mar-shāu rip (mar-shāu kuû); lāk-nyū, vyūm rip, hvīk rip; 28. tūn-bōm rip; — in P. rip i. q. padma, udambara; — rip so yu vb. to have a sprinkling of rain, a sunny shower; mā-rov rip zāk to die by poison Tbr.

Comp. rip-chāu s. a bud; rip-cēn s. a nosegay; rip-jūk s. a small plant; rip-taũ i. q. r.-cēn; rip ti s. a flower worn on ear, rip ti zār-rā zūr-rā mat ċān decked with flowers; rip tór s. the petal of fl.; rip tam-byāk s. a spec. tortoise shell butterfly, Papilio urtica; rip dyō rip a small bush with scented wood, a spec. of rā-lyim; rip pōk s. a garland of flowers; rip bor and bar s. the blossom of flower; ōn rip bor s. a youth beautiful as a full-blown flower; rip brau s. a nom de guerre; rip sōm s. the farina or pollen of flower; rip a-būm s. a bud; rip a-yān s. a festoon of flowers.

2. vb. n. to be flowered as cloth; —

Deriv. a-rip s. stripes, flowers or prints on cloth, dūm mā-rip-nūm-bo plain cloth.

(rim), rūm-rim-lā adjly. reddish.

rūm s. a spec. of palm Calamus flagellum
Wtt. C. 79.

rūm see under rī.

rūl vb. to revolve, to turn round W. 61;
— a-rūl s. a roll ki rīl s. a roll of cotton, — *ryūl T. rūl vb. t. to form into ball, to make round, to roll round and round as person or cause, to turn round, ryūl nyōn vb. to make round and roll away, fōt ryūl to torn earth into a ball; zo ryūl the rice is coming to head (becoming round).

rū 1. rū-m to be far, to be distant as time or place lyāi-rū-wāi-ūi is the place far? also applied merely to “duration” nam sam rū-lān mak (he) died after three years duration; dāk rū ċān-bo s. a person long confined by sickness. — rūm-bo adj. s. the far one, buk rūm-bo the deepseated yam. — a-rūm adj. far, distant; — mā-rūm adv. far, mā-rūm mā-rūm far far away; — 2. to be wasting, chronic, — mūn-rū adj. wasting, exhausting (disease) nūi-rū dāk bām to have wasting disease (as consumption), also nā-rū.

rū 2. a-rū s. the glare of sun, sā-tsük rū.

rū 3. s. the cane Calamus montanus
Wtt. C. 98, specie: rū-nol, rūm, rūi, lat, brul; — rū kyār or rū gyān s. a hanging long cane, suspended from tree; rū gēt s. the tendrils of rū; rū dūm bōm s. a place covered with canes; rū doũ s. the tender shoots of rū which are eaten; rū-nol i. q. rū-nol; rū bi (rip) s. Calamus macracanthus, the root used for the eye Wtt. C.94; rū buk s. the inner part of cane; rū flyot s. a bad brittle spec. of cane; rū nīk s. the outer part of rū which is good; rū zat vb. to split cane; rū yuû s. a band of plaited cane; rū vyōn i. p. hul s. a coil of cane; rū kyit vb. to make cane thin.

rū- 1. pref. in mn. pr. of rivers, see also rūũ — 2. reduplic. see rūp.

rū-mōm uñ see rū-mōm uñ.

rū-yeñ n. pr. of a river in Sikkim.

rū-sī uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikkim rū-sī hōk n. pr. of a river in S.

rūk- 1. pref. forms nouns nomina pro-pria of rivers, plants etc. i. q. rūk 2? 2. incorr. for rak. 3. reduplic. of lōk.

rūk 1. vb. t. to cause to protrude, to cause to come into existence.

rūk 2. vb. n. to be large, applied to stomach, serotum etc.

rūk glū s. a plant with bulbous root, poisonous when raw, but when well boiled, eaten.

rūk-nyam s. prevarication, romance, deception J., rūk-nyam mat vb. to prevaricate; rūk-nyam-tsūk s. falsehood.
rūk-fyón for tūk-fyón see fyón.

rūk-duñ see rak-dun.

rūk-duñ tūk-krok s. a spec. of fern.


rūk-lū rik and rūk-lū buŋ s. poisonous bulb, eaten after boiling and saturating in water for two or three days, when the poison is extracted.

rūk-lōp s. 1. the castor oil-plant, Ricinus communis Wtt. R. 369, 2. a spec. of Calamus, three spec.: un r.-l., hik-bū-sū r. l., fat-nōk r.-l.

rūk-vyil s. a spec. of bamboo, eaten raw.

rūk-sōn s. steep descent M.

rūk-sēl s. 1. the stem between the a-pum and bulb. 2. a spec. of fern rūk-sēl tūk-krok i. q. lāk-sēp q. v.

rūn shil be r-rūn postp. see un e. c. par-rūn partic. pr. par to buy.

rūn- 1. pref. forms nouns M. Gr. 96 1. s. of “extension or length” prefix of the L. names of rivers W. 60 also in other words, see rūn-gan etc. See also rā- 2. reduplic. of hryon q. v.

rūn-kan or sūn-kan s. great smoke Tbr. rūn-kan bōūi tsik vb. to cause great smoke Tbr. See kan.

rūn-kyen s. n. pr. of a flower, rūn-kyen nyōk a spec. of Aphelia M.

rūn-gan s. a steep ascent, perpendicular upwards direction.

rūn-gi uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim, near rūn-ti.

rūn-gōk uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim (fr. gōk narrow) W. 60.

rūn-gō mūn s. a thar of the L. people “rangomung” H. H. Risley, Tribes 2, 88.

rūn-gōn kuñ s. n. pr. of a tree, the butter tree, Bassia longifolia, rūn-gōn ꞌpōt s. the fruit. rūn-gōn jū s. a thorny plant, r. g. rūk Berchemia floribunda, two spec. a-dum and nōk Wtt. B. 471. M.

rūn-glo uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60 (fr. glo to fall).

rūn-glyan explet. to rūn-çum.

rūn-čī-liṅ n. pr. of a plant Spondias mangifera Wtt. S. 2649.

rūn-çum s. the spring, the place whence flows the water of life nūm-kim-nyo sī rūn-çum rūn-glyan ꞌsap gān hu mak-śo if dried up the man must die.

rūn-jak s. a gorge, canon, precipice.

rūn-jī kuñ i. q. tuñ-ji kuñ.

rūn-jīl muñ or rūn-jīl rūn-zōk muñ (see jīl) n. pr. the evil spirit of madness; in P. see under u-bryan.

rūn-nyit uñ Bhotiya rūn-nyit ču Pahāriya rūn-nyit nādi n. pr. of a river, the Rungeet W. 59 acc. W. “the two extended waters” rūn-nyit uñ mo the greater R., rūn-nyit uñ kūp the lesser R.

rūn-nyo uñ Bhotiya tsai ču Parb tistō n. pr. of a river, a-do bryan rūn-nyo rūn-nyit su-re zōn mat-tō-o may your name be as celebrated as the rivers Rungnyo and Rungeet.

rūn tī uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim.

rūn-tōk s. a sort of basket J. un gymolūn kyo tā-i ku fā-ño-nun a-zōm hōk-bo a-pan-pān rūn-tōk kā-tī nyāt tāp blyān tō therefore they gathered them together and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley-loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten. J.

rūn-tōk or *rūn-tōk T. rūn-ĉag s. a mill.

rūn-dōp s. a precipitious place M. 96.

rūn-dōm s. a gradual or sloping ascent.

rūn-noñ uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rūn-po uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rūn-bāñ muñ s. an evil spirit, rūn bāñ muñ zāk vb. to be delirious.

rūn-bāñ uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim.

rūn-bāñ kuñ s. a tree, Caryota urens Wtt. C. 711.

rūn-bi n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rūn-bōk (see rūn-tōk) s. a large spec. of basket for holding corn etc.

rūn-fāp n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rūn-fun fo s. n. of a bird, the hoopoe, Upupa epops R. 207.

rūn-to uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim acc. to W. “the muddy-brown extended water” W. 60.
rûn-fok uñ  n. pr. of a river in Sikhim (see fok to be incised deeply) W. 60.

rûn-mû s. curse, also fulfillment of curse, rûn mû rûn ri s. id., rûn-mû kyôp vb. to execute, to revile o-re-rûn mat-lûn hû-yu-nûn hûm rûn-mû kyôp-lûn li then they reviled him, and said.

rûn-muk “extensive weeds” n. pr. of a place, a tea-garden in Sikhim W. 72.

rûn-mo 1. n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rûn-mo 2. s. a huge animal, an elephant M.

rûn-zo uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60 “the precipitous river.”

rûn-ri see rûn-mû.

rûn-roñ uñ n. pr. of a river in Sikhim “the splashing river.”

rûn-lâm see sûn-li rûn-lâm

rûn-li n. pr. of a river in Sikhim W. 60.

rûn-lôt Angl. “rangliot” n. pr. of a village, this is the limit from which the Rungeet floodwaters returned W. 72. See lôt.

rûn-vôl s a basket smaller than rûn-bôk.

rût 1. cfr. T. rûd vb. n. to slip, to slide down as gum from tree, as bank, vb. t. to flock, to overwhelm, to overflow, to overpower, tûr-môm rût over-spread with breeze, rût-tûn lûn vb. to be covered with earth which has fallen; — rût-tû rût-tû slipping, sliding down, as earth, damp soil etc.

-rûn i. q. -nûn when preceding words ending in r e. c. mâ-par-rûn do not buy, sâ-gûr-rûn i. q. sâ-gûr-nûn from the cliff.

rûp 1., reduplic. rûr-rûp bûn rûk a hurricane that blows down.

*rûp 2. T. sgrub(-pa) vb. to get, to obtain M. 146.


rûp-êlî bik s. a spec. of beetle.

rûp-êlî fo s the white-throated laughing thrush Garrulax albogularis, hûo rûp-êlî fo s. the red-billed hill-tit Leiothrix huteus, daû rûp-êlî fo silver-eared hill-tit Leiothrix argentauris Je. 2. 251 acc. W. Mesia argentauris R. 213.

rûp-êlî fo s. the rufous-necked laughing-thrush Dryonastes ruficollis. M. R 211.

rûp-nyôl fo s. a spec. of thrush.

rûp-ôyôk kûn n. pr. of a tree.

rûp-ôyôn see pûn-ôyôn.

rûp-dyoñ rûp see rûp dyôñ rûp sub rûp.


rûp-bû see rû-byû.

rûp-ûyl fo s. yellow-throated broadbill Pseudornis dalhousiae, mûû-kî fo.

rûm- reduplic. of rûm, rûm, rûm.

rûm 1. swift: sûn-mût rûm ban a great wind, a hurricane; rûm-bôt 1. springing up swiftly 2. a spec. of ant i. q. nûm bol.

rûm 2. reduplic. rûm-rûm-lû small in circumference, fût rûm-rûm-lû ground small in circumference as mound

rûm s. 1. a good spirit in opp. mûû, see rûm-dû; f. rûm mit a goddess; 2. T. hûa the buddhist deca or devatâ, bodhisattva etc. rûm-hûa; — rûm(-dar-)mit f. devâ, devatâ, iûkini; P.; 3. God Chr. Gen. 1, 1 etc.; rûm-nûn zo to be cursed by rûm (pû-no-nûn zo) a form of imprecation; bo mosû rûm s. the guardian spirit of parents (on the death of parents will assume authority over children); rûm cûk vb. to make offering to r.; rûm fût s. an offering to rûm; rûm mût vb. to make offering to r. to expel evil spirit from the place lyûû rûm mût; rûm-lû adv. spiritual.

Comp. rûm kûû-tùm s the god of fate; — rûm tek “god” “gone” n. pr. of a locality in Sikhim. Local tradition states that the name was given to the side last occupied by their (L.) chief on his deposition by the Bhotiyas to express their misfortune W. 74; — rûm-dû see under dar; — rûm dû s. a visitation of r. or
illness produced by r., the small-pox, rūm dā lyek to be secure against small-pox, see (tā-)not; — rūm zoū pā-no see zoū; — rūm lōm s. a godly way; — rūm lyaū s. the dwelling-place of r., the heaven; “the L.’s laugh at the idea of heaven being placed above our heads in space and wonder at the absurdity of such a conception. They look for this paradise in the warmer regions below.” Sri Kali Kumar Das, Buddh. Text Soc. 1896; the buddhistic devaloka or sukhavati P.

rūm 4, rūm-bo see rū.

rūm kyū s. excuse, evasion, rūm Kyū mat vb. to make excuse.

rūm-nyo fo s. a spec. of thrush.

rūm-pum s. the beading or edging as round basket, rūm-pum set vb. to work ditto.

rūl i.q. rōl vb. to roll, as tree, stone; — tā-rūl s. a slipping, a rolling over, tā-rūl-lā brōm nōn vb. to slip as on rolling stone and fall; tā-rūl tā-ral-lā nōn vb. to go straightway without stopping.

— rūl-lā rel adjly. round, as ball.

ru 1. vb. n. to be old, as plants, things, service, to be worn. — a-ru adj. old (things, service etc.), a-ru nām vb. to become old; a-ru čo an old book; a-ru kap-sī s. an old servant.

ru 2. T. rus see nyū-ru.

ru 3: ru ru smouldering, ru ru fan vb. to burn bad as damp wood, to smoulder.

ru-pī fo s. quail Ex. 16. 13.

ru-bo see under ke-bo.

ruk, a-ruk s. 1. a sprout from root of tree, a-ruk nyor-rā nyor-rā a strong shoot. a-ruk šam-mā šam-mā a weak shoot, applied also to children; — tam-ruk s. a young shoot; — pā-ruk or po-ruk s. bamboo-shoot or young bamboo; — ruk kār s. a pickle similar to să-krit, but more fermented and dried; — ruk-kyor old decayed pā-ruk.

-ruṇ postp. see go-ruṇ, šu go-ruṇ M. Gr. 53, 86.

ruṇ vb. to drop, to run by drops, as person, who has got cold. a running at nose.

ruṇ kuṇ s. a tree, three spece. a-hyir, a-nōk, a-dun.

*rup-čen T. grub-čen or *rup-top T. grub-tob s a saint, Siddha.

ruṃ vb. n. to move, ruṃ-mā ruṃ-mā moving, all in motion, ruṃ-mā ruṃ-mā tyū vb. to move about convulsively.

ruļ vb. to raddle, to place across.

re 1. instrum ren (f. re-nun); object. ren; adv. re-lā, rel., pron. d.m. cfr. T. re — 1. postp. a definite article M. 23 the pā-no re the king M. 23: — also used in abbrev of a-re this; — 2. used also in sense of “one” “a certain” as kut-pyuū re one (by name) kut-pyuū; — single, some, something; each. a-re-ka re-sā-lon a-kūp fām-bīn jōr-so to this (word) what diacritical mark will you affix?

nūm-šim-nyo hō re-sā-lā ya yān man thou knowest every thing. — correl. of sā-re q.v. — 3. forms also substantive as hō tī-re your arrival; mak-kuū-re the mortality M. 97. — 4. forms the past tense; also past participle; also sometimes used for-pa q.v. sā-lo gō hō mā-rō kop sōt-byafat-re what! have you killed the child. — re re T. re re this and that. separately, each M. 76.

-re ren used in sense of “thro” as za da-wa-ka dīk gān mā-rū-nun-sū a-zōm zo-ren nyī to mat-lāī dīk-pa if you are ill on monday it is a sign that eating bad food is the cause (or thro’ eating);

— ren i.q. ‑nun, čōi-pān-ren f-ku a-loyo li then stake the chiefbutler unto Ph. Ex. 42. 9. — kūr-fak-ren śi i.q. k-«. re-nūn śi the ministers saw. — since. from (the time) or since. in the sense of as hō kā-sōm gō-ren go a-dom gō-so since or as you love me I will love you; because; — sā-rōi-ren hō pā-no go-so from to-day thou art king: kū-sōm lyaū tī-ren sā-iyaik sam nōn-ne it is three days since he arrived; sā-iyaik ki-ti-ren go zo māzo-ne since ten days I have eaten no food:
-rem objective, hū pā-no-rem śu he petitioned the king M.23.
rel (re-lā) each, separate; rel-lā each, every, each respectively, tā-śe-nūn mū-ro rel-lā-sā a-mīk rel-lā tsōn rel-lā ēp sōt Padma firing each arrow into each eye of every man killed them P.; lā-co a-re tā kā-tī-ka ha-yu gīn-nūn hū-yu do bo-
sān-sā lī-pān śa-pā-lā śi-rel-lā kōr-ka lāk-
kūp rel-lā līg gat-śo in the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for a house Ex.; hū-nūn śū-ta dōm-tōm-bo goy tā-rāk sā m.-sā śēn-ta gūn-nā śa hū-yu plāi-ka ku-
bo dūi-pān rel-lā rel-lā lōi-nūn he took sixhundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of E. and captains over every one of them Ex.; līaū rel-lā ājīt rel-lā every place has its own customs;
re zōn in the manner or the manner or way, as hō so-zāu-re zōn nyōśi do you feel cold, are you feeling “in the manner of cold”.
re 2. vb. n. to be scarce, to be rare re re scarce, rare.
*re 3. T.'dre s. an evil spirit *re-lōu jān n. pr. of a hill, the hill of evil spirits T.'dre-gliū. *re śāk i. q. muś śāk T.'dre-śīg s. a bug.
re-liūn s. a spec. of plantain, Musacea.
re-śuk kuṇ s. a spec. of juniper.
re-in acc. W. 61 vb. to spread out, to be shallow, re-in uā n. pr. of a small rivulet in Sikhim, „ruining” of maps W. 61.
*rek 1. T. (skur-) rags (a girdle) vb. t. to bind round; — a-rek, a-ryek, tām-rek, nūm-rek, nyōm-rek, nam-rek s. a girdle.
*rek 2. T. reg(-pa) (to touch, to taste) vb. t. to cut a very little off to taste. M.
*rek 3. T. rags(-pa) adj. large, extensive, *mū rek „an extensive fire” used by Lepcha’s to represent the burning of jungle.
(re), rel-lā rel-lā adv. at intervals, ret-
tā ret-tā dāk vb. to be constantly ill.
-ren see under -re 1.
ren vb. n. to hasten, to be quick, ren-
lūu di quickly come, ren lōt lāt hasten back.
*ren-jōn'T.'bras-ljōouns n. pr. Sikhim M.142.
-ren see re 1.
rem T. rem(-pa) 1. strong; quick, swift, vb. to be able, 2. vb. to climb as tree kuń rem; — rem-cān explet. to tam-cān, tam-cān rem-cān animals; — rem-bān ex-
plet. to tam-bān, tam-bān rem-bān fruits of earth.
*rel, rel-lā see re 1.
rel 1. vb. to proceed continuously, rel nōu vb. to go onward without stopping.
-- a-rel s. an onward-motion, a-rel-lā nōu to go onward.
rel 2. vb. n. to shake as cornfield when blown by wind; vb. t. to rub, ban rel.
ro 1. very steep ground, precipitous ground.
*ro 2. a-ro T. sgro s. feather of arrow tsōn(-sā a-ro)
ro 3. ro-m vb. n. to fear, to be afraid; ro-wūn-sā adjly. dangerous; ro-lōu nōu vb. to go in fear, rom-bo adj. fearful, s. a hearer; rom-yām-bo adj. timid; rom-mū adj. terrific; rom čāk vb. to frighten; rom jāt vb. to be afraid; rom-lyūn a fearful place, also a cause of fear, rom-lyūn mū-
nyūn-ne there is no cause for fear. — a-rom s. fear, danger, adj. fearful, a-rom a-cām-sā lōm vb. to travel in fear or a dangerous road; a-rom līaū a dangerous country.
*ro 4. T. s. a corpse, ro gōū T. ro kāu s. burial-place. ro gōū dān or dyān lītly. to be flung into burial-place, to be dead Thr. zo ro see under ban.
*ro S. T. s. flavour, savour, taste.
ro-kōń see ni-kōń.
ro-kyāt s. deliverance of articles, to make over, ro mū-kyāt-ne not to deliver or make over person or thing.
ro-dōn mo s. a large spec. of butterfly, ro dōn kūp s. a smaller spec.
ro pīn s. exhaustion, as from business M.
*ro-ba s. T. rus-shal a tortoise, testudo, fit ro-ba s. a tortoise, uś ro-ba s. a turtle, ro-ba fok s. a tortoise-shell.
ro-ri T. ral-grí s (a sword) in L. a sword-belt.

ro-lo ući s. n.pr. of a river in Sikhim (fr. rol acc. W. 61).

ro-hu acc. Wt. C 1155 Cinnamum glan-duliferum

rok 1, 1. a-roľ., po-rok s. a broken, dry bamboo. 2. vb. to die up said of plants and from bad soil, rok-bo part.: a-pyoň rok-po-piň-nún a-pyoň lim byán-bo-piň hyol-fat the seven thin ears devoured the seven rank and full ears Ex. met. also applied to pains in the body from overwork; to tickle the nostrils of nose as by anything getting up.

rok 2, a-rok adj. young, má-zú a-rok a striping.

*rok 3. T. kloq(-pa) vb. to read; see hlök.

roň 1. acc. W 60 splashing.

*roň 2. T. roň s. a defile, a narrow pass;

*roň-mi T. an inhabitant of such a place.

roň 3. roň-ná roň-ná (see a-nyüm) deep (voice); in concert roň-ná roň-ná mat câm vb. to sing in concert, roň-ná roň-ná čo hlök vb. to read in concert.

ron, ron-ná ron-ná coarse and widely woven as cloth düm ron ron coarse cloth.

rop, rop rop grik s. the sound of fluttering of wings as of fowl when dying or as of insect with wings, ñy, etc. when having entered the ear etc.

rom 1. see ro.

rom 2. so rom, so zăi rom to be very cold.

*rom 3. T. syrom s. a box, a trunk.

rol 1. i. q. rol q. v. a-mik rol vb. to roll eyes.

*rol 2. T. s. a path as of animals

rol 3. (see prol) vb. to place across; a-rol s. the woof, the weft of cloth ki rol the transverse threads; the first skeleton-work in making basket. — tá-rol s. a bar or bark as for door, a clasp as for cloth, tá-rol tôk vb. to bar (door), düm tá-rol s. crossbars of loom, a stop in writing, a hyphen, tük pót dek dek-ka tük (or tók) tap at the end of sentences place stops; met. falling tears mik gurú čak tá-rol.

ró 1. vb. to ferment i. q. bo.

*ró 2 see *mik ró T. „mig-ła“ s. snow-spectacles.

*ró 3. T. 'dra adj. even, such, alike, ró tôk T. 'dra brtag examining, ró tôk-lá vyôt vb. to question fittingly.

rók 1. vb.n. to be sour, či rók-nón.

rók 2. vb. t. to sift, to sieve.

rók 3. vb.n. to be shaken off (as fruit by wind).

rók 4. s. hills, mountains, in opp. to tiin, rók lyaiu s. hilly country.

*rók 5. T. rogs (for grogs) s. a comrade, an associate, rók-bo s. id. rók nón vb. to accompany.

*rók 6 (see krók) T. drag(s) s. vigour, strength, rók-lá šák vb. to look firmly; rók kye T. drags skyes stoutly, resolutely, rók kye-lűn nón to proceed with resolu-tion.

rón see rău.

rón 1. a-rón s. a horn, a-rón čur-râ flu high-branching horns; a-rón nyim-bo adj. horned; a-rón ŕik vb. to rip up with horns; a-rón tset vb. to buff with horns; a-rón-sâ ok dyân vb. to toss up with horns. — tún-rón n. pr of a hill in Sikhim N.E. from nôm tsiw („Namchi“), known in Darjeling by the name of „Camels back“: the Lepcha's who have some legend of a universal flood, say the hill rose above the waters in shape of a horn (rón) and afterwards subsided to its present form M., Hooker I. 127. The tribal name of rón may perhaps be associated with this legend W. 61.


rón 3. s. a spec. of cane (thorny ju-njim-bo) Calamus schizopathus M. Wt. C. 111.
rōn 4. adj. ignorant, unlettered, rōn mūn an unlearned mūn: P. for yōj-ja a non-
buddhist, a brahmanist.

rōn 5. to be in doubt, to be in perplexity (as what to do), to be in sus-
pense. — rōn-iū rōn-iū exclam. of sorrow
M. 90; rōn-iū id. P. go rōn-iū woe is me, a-döm rōn-iū fie on you, woe to you.

rōn 6. (i. q. 1?) in comp. tyuk on rōn
s. the parietal-bones; nyi tyum rōn s. the
molar-bones.

*rōn 7. T. bran see yō-rōn.

rōt 1. a-rōt s. sudden death or violent
death, a-rōt muū the evil spirit that pro-
duces sudden death represented with long
hooked beak.

rōt 2. a-rōt s. Clerodendron dentatum;
Tbr.: applied to any bright red flower,
a-rōt rēp Tbr. a cock’s comb: sa-nỳüm
rōp; a-rōt-sa rēt fo s. large minivet
Pericercotus speciosus.

rōt 3. rōt-tā rōt-tā grating as voice or
sound, rōt-tā rōt-tā a-nỳüm a grating voice,
rōt-tā rōt-tā grik s. a grating sound as
of file.

rōn I. 1. vb. n. to be the time for, dek-
fak mak rōn-iūn fate being satisfied, the
time of death arrives; 2. the season, the
appropriate time for doing anything, time
for, pat rōn s. time for sowing, sa-tsūk
lat rōn s. sunrise, the hour for sunrise,
āyok rōn s. time for reaping, harvest,
āyok rōn time for work, ēyōn rōn time
for play, lān gyom rōn in lān dyān rōn
nyi there is a time for gathering stones
and a time for flinging them away; mak
rōn-ba ṣo sak-fak lōn-lā ṣu rōn te at the
time of death what stay have you except
your ardent longing or desire for virtue
and religion P.

*rōn 2. T. ran(-pu) adj. moderate,
middle-seized, rōn tet middling, rōn-lā
adv. moderately.

rōn 3. rōn-rōn-bo adj. reticulated as vail.

rōn 4. rōn rōn indistinct. rōn rōn li vb
to be dim-sighted

rōp vb. n. to stick, to adhere, pyin-ka
rōp to stick with glue, met. to be attached,
a-kūp-nūn mo-ka rōp the child clings to
its mother; a-jon-nūn nūn-lyiū rōp-bam
the youth is attached to (or loves) the
maiden. — rōp yām-bo anything sticky
or that adheres, as glue, creeper on
tree etc. — rōp caus. to apply, to affix
one thing to another, or thing to attach
itself to another, to adhere to, āt dūm-
ka ryōp-bam the earth is sticking to the
cloth; pi-ba nōk-tsō čo-gu-pān ryōp-so when
you write, the ink will adhere to the
paper.

rōm 1. s. the largest spec. of pipsa
(midge) sā-ōyūt rōm.

rōm 2. vb. t. to pull off as skin of
large fruit, to pull to pieces

rōm 3. s exaggeration, vb. t. to magnify,
see sā-tsūk rōm to exaggerate, rōm mat
id.; rōm-yām-bo s. an exaggerator; dū rōm
chronic disease. — a-rōm adj. large
(applied to insects), full-sized (as fruit),
thick (as bamboo) etc. — rōm-rōm-lā
adv. bulging out in centre, ventricose.

rōm kuñ s. a tree Garuga pinnata, rōm
dū kuñ id. see mùl-bit kuñ.

rōm či lin kuñ s a tree Spondias man-
gifera Wtt. S. 2649, rōm či lin ēk a
creeper, Tapiria hirsuta.

rōm-bo s. a spec. of garlic.

rōl 1. vb. n. to roll round, rōl nyān to
roll away rā-rōl-bo adj. rolling. See
under so.

rōl 2. s. edge of knife bān rōl.

rōl 3. s. a sort of net-trap. made of
caue for catching fish, rōl čiok vb. to set R.

ryāk: ryāk-kā sāk-kā successively ryāk-
kā sāk-kā ček vb. to cut down all success-
vously, as trees.

ryāl vb. to be liberal, to be generous,
ryāt-bo adj. (s.) (a)liberal (person); a-
ryāt id.

ryān i. q. ren under ve 1.

ryāl see rul, rol; ryāl-lā ryāl-lā round
as ball; rā-ryāl-lā 1. id 2. wretched,
derelative.

rya vb. n. to be strung in lines as
ornaments etc.; — a-rya s. a string as
of pearls.
ryak

1. (from ryak 2,2 to banish cf. T. dam?) s an oath, a test, sacred ordeal, ryak ka vb. to impose oath; ryak-ka nyen vb. to perform or institute ordeal; ryak-ka tap vb. to put to test; ryak-ka vön vb. to submit to test; ryak ēt vb. to take oath; ryak tat vb. to put to test; ryak nā vb. to break oath; ryak-nīn nóm vb. to be overtaken (by penalty) of oath; ryak ne vb. to keep oath; ryak bi vb. to take an oath; ryak byāt vb. to impose an oath; ryak myā vb. to asseverate, ryak myā byī id.; lyan să-re go-nīn ap-ra-ham-ka ryak myā byin-bo-ka in unto the land concerning which I did swear to give it to A. Ex.; ryak mat vb. to take oath; ryak mu vb. to put to ordeal as performed by boī-tūi; ryak tsōk vb. i. q. ryak mat; ryak zo vb. to violate oath, to perjure, ryak zōm-bo s. a perjuror; ryak lyōt vb. to recall oath; ryak vyāt vb. to ask on oath, ryak-sū pōn-lūi riū-li vb. to swear to renounce.

2. i. vb. to follow, to succeed, nam tūi ryak-lūi-ka in successive seasons; advly. nam-nīn ryak in the course of the year; — with redupl. ryū-ryak, tu-tat ryi-ryak in the course of time; — to follow, to hunt after, to search after, kā-sūm ryak follow me, hū li-ru-nī re fyō-līn uye-su-mī m ryak-nōn (they) heard him speak and thy followed J.; hā-nyūm ryak-dyāt-tūi śi-tūi li (he) saw them following and said J.; ryak dīk tōi to persecute; mán ryak vb. to hunt; — to follow up (a debt) num ryak; — 2. to cast out, to banish, to expel mán ryak vb. to cast out evil spirit; lyāi-ka ryak vb. to cast out of country, to banish, ryak byī vb. id.

Deriv. ryak-bo s. a follower; — a-ryak s. a matter of course, adj. following after; inclusive; a-ryak-ka di to be included, to come to a matter of course, gō a-ryak-ka di to get saddled with horse.

1. vb. to be in rows, ryān to vb. to lay in row. ryān-nā ryān-nā adv. in rows, in files, ryān-nā ryān-nā lōm vb. to marshal in file. — a-ryān s. a row, a file, a-ryān to vb. to place in rows, a-ryān diū vb. to stand in rows, a-ryān lōm-bam to march in files.

2. vyān vb. to crow as cock; vyān-bo crowing; — a-ryan s. the crow of cock M. 113, hik-bū ryan ruyu the cock’s crow is a fortunate auspice.

ryam vb. to be handsome, to be beautiful. ryam-bo or a-ryam adj. handsome, beautiful, a-ryam s. attractiveness, beauty. a-ryam nyim-bo a handsome person or thing. a-ryam zuk vb. to ornament.

ryit vb. n. to be rough, having juts, said of precipice, having juts, so that one can climb opp. to hyāl-lā hyāl-lā.

ryil see ril and ryil.

ryūn, ryūn ryūn tremulous motion as of jelly or thick soup. ryun ryan mat vb. to quiver as jelly.

ryūm 1. s. a needle. ryūm lām vb. to thread needle; ryūm ryūm pointed (like needle) applied to mountains or any thing sharp-pointed. ryūm boū s. the point of needle, ryūm uū s. the eye of needle, see yū; ryūm aū kī mik ral-lā lām to pass right thro’ eye of needle. to thread.

2. particles see zo ryūm s. v. ryūm; — tū-ryūm desolate, abandoned.

ryūm dū s. a bad fever, ryūm bām see under mū.

ryu, rya-m, rya-t vb. to be good. handsome, healthy M. 101. rya-pa it is good M. 52 hō ti-ri rya-pa it is well you are coming; hō lat-tūi-re rya-pa kam-kam tśim-lā bām ka-le now that you have arrived, it is good, let us have a little conversation. — rya-wūn p. good, rya-wūn-sā tān a good purpose or intention, rya-wūn-sā lōm-ka gō vb. delight in good. rya-sā nūi good. — mā-ryu-ne not good. bad, used in the sense of injured, as rūm-sū tem-bo mā-ryu-ne the spiritual authority is injured. ka-do-ka lā mā-ryu-ne lyanā fat là mā-ryu-ne proverb. if one is bad, the place also is bad in his eyes. nam mā-ryu-ne T. mī-ge a bad year, famine P. — rya-lā adv. well M. 66 rya-
lá  [bam-nyi-o or ryu-lá bam-o or ryu-lá nöü-ma-o or ryu-lá bam-ma-o] farewell. M. 146.

ryum, a-ryum adj. good, handsome, healthy M. 30. ryum-bo s a good person or thing; adj. good etc.; kuâ mi faint ryu-bo a tree good for burning; — ryum-čö superl. the best, thoroughly well, ryum len mā-ryu-nöü-re gyap pa than the good there are many more evil, mā-ryu-nim-bo adj. bad M. 107. — ryum-lát s. goodness.

ryut caus. of ryu e. c. so ryut fine weather, a-lát ryut or sak ryut (also written sak ryot) to be happy; sak-ryut s. joy, pleasure.

ryut see ryu.

ryun neg. fr. ryu, mā-ryun i. q. mā-ryu-ne.

ryek see rık.

ryen 1. ryen vb. n. to be nervous, to feel afraid, as when going over precipice; — sā-ryen-lá startling, shuddering sā-ryen-lá mat vb. to startle, to shudder, grik sā-lyon tyo-ba hù sā-ryen-lá mat on hearing the sudden sound he startled, bù sī-ba sā-ryen-lá mat seeing the snake he startled back.

ryeň 2. smoky see under mì.

ryen see ren under re 1.

ryep vb. n. to be bad, full of fibres said of buk yam.

ryem 1. vb. n. to exult over; — a-ryem adj. quick, active.

ryem 2, mìk ryem vb. to be afraid.

ryem see rem under re 1.

ryel see rel- under re 1.

ryot see ryut under ryu.

ryol (see ral, ril etc.) ryol-lá ryol-lá round.

ryók see ryák, ryók-lá one after another, successively, here and there, ryók-lá buk vb. to beat one after another indiscriminately; ryók-lá ṣop vb. to fire here and there, one after another;

ryó俩 vb. n. to be puffed out, to be blown out as stomach (see ryom), to project.

ryót 1. vb. t. to spread out flat as wings.

ryót 2. vb n. to be parentless, to be an orphan, ryót cét or ryót kúp 1. an orphan, 2. a spec. tün-rot; — a-ryót s. an orphan, said of men or beasts.

ryón 1 base as voice a-nyüm ryón-nà ryón-nà. See ron 3.

ryón 2. (see rín) — tā-ryón s. 1. a net-bag for holding things, a vail (q. 38.14. 2. a spec. of water-spider wū tā-ryón; tūr-ryón id.

ryóp caus. of rıp q. v.

ryóp vb. n. to grope along as in the dark.

ryóm 1. vb. n. to be forsaken, to be left desolate, said of place, lyæi ryóm a forsaken place, a deserted country, li ryóm s. a forsaken house. — a-ryóm s. the remains. what is over, remainder.

ryóm 2. s. indigo ryóm kuô, ryóm to the indigo colour, acc. M. Wtt. M. 302 Marsdenia tintoraria.

(ryól) ryil-lá ryil-lá round. large round, ryil-lá ryil-lá ṣük vb. to open one’s eyes wide as with surprise, but particularly used for to look on, as a superior on an inferior.
sam) Lýap vb. to write final consonant (k, m, ʔ). Litly. one dot, two, three dots.

lā- prefix forms 1. nouns (names of beasts and plants). — nouns in negat. s. see lā-zū in opp. to mā-zū, lā-yo lā-soū etc.

lā (cfr. T. -lā) postp. 1. by affixing -lā to the root of verbs and nouns adverbs are formed e. c. rya to be good, rya-lā well, tōm to be strong tōm-lā strongly; some adverbs thus formed may take a prefixed particle or syllable (re-duplication) e. c. gli to be distinct gli-lā and sā-gli-lā distinctly, bā to be full, bā-lā and pū-bā-lā full M. Gr. 21,66; so-nap s. night so-nap-lā by night; c. e. -mo, -sā, -ka adjly. e. c. ʔūl-lā below ʔūl-lā-mo adj. s. living below, an inhabitant of the valley. ő ev rū viŋp, a-čūn rel-lā-ka under every head (see under re) til-lā-sā mā-ga-ne game is not to be had for nothing (see under ti; in certain roots the l of lā is gminated) — 2. by affixing -lā to the pronominal-roots sā, sū and to (interrogative pronouns) indefinite pronouns and adverbs are formed e. c. sū which, what? su-lā or to-lā (or to ka-lā) whoever, any body etc. — 3. negation is emphatically expressed by -lā affixed to the verb (or sū-lā) and a repetition of the verb (the verb) in the negat. M. Gr. 109. go bām-lā mú-bām-ne I won’t stay, I shall certainly go; zo-lā mú-za-ne not to eat at all; lā-lā mú-lī-ne not to speak at all; nóí-lā mú-nón-ne will not go at all; go-nūn sū-lā bī-sā mā-nyin-nā bun because I could not give any money P. — 5. postp. of verbal roots in s. of “though, tho, notwithstanding” see under -sēn (-sān) and -sā e. c. hū-nūn ha-yun móni-ren dūn-sēn-lā iyer dūn-bo mú-nūn-še-ne he told them his dream, but there was none that could interpret them unto Ph. Ex. — 6. by affixing -lā to -ti-sā postp. of the fut. def. a fut. exact is formed “immediately or” M. 49. — See gā-ʔā. — 7. corrl. of gā-ʔ and sā-lā.

lā 1. particle 1. in s. of emphasis, intensity, rīp lā nyāk-kā nyī-nān-yam-o there was a plenty of (lotus-) flowers P.; kō mak lā mak-so thou shalt surely die (i.; in s. of “only” kuŋ lā nyāt only two trees; 2. “also” yō lā nōn-ko I will also go; ʔik-sān-nūn hū dūm-pān lā-yo-lān a-ka fā-li mat un ko-ren lā lye then the soldiers took his garments and made four parts and also his coat J.; on sā on tālbo nyāt lā tū-lyi-dā-ka gyam fat the horse and his rider has he drawn into the sea Ex.: — lā-lā (Chines lā lā) id., ṭūn hō lā israel lok-sā than-sū lā mā-zār-sū pā-no lā-yā-ka nóí-lāun ... and thou shalt come, thou and the elders of J. unto the king of Egypt Ex. — 2. i. q. lo, lā gān accordingly; therefore.

lā 2. tā-lā s. imitation, tā-lā múi s. echo; tā-lā múi līk to echo: tā-lā mat vb. to imitate.

lā 3. adv.: lā-lā abundantly, lā-lā top to get plenty.

lā 4. vb. to be able to bear, to support. to endure. to tolerate. to suffer, to put up with. to be equal to. bū mú-lā-ne or lā-lūn mú-bū-ne not to be able to bear the load; a-dyu-nūn mú-zū mā-lā-ne for the legs not to be able to bear the body; to afford. kōm a-tet byin mā-lā-ne I cannot afford to give so much. — lā-bo adj. (one) able to bear or to endure. — Deriv. lāt vb. t. to have influence over, to have power over. to effect, rūm mūn to-lā-nūn mú-lāt-ne no one has power over God; kūm sū-lā-nūn mā-lāt-ne nothing has power over him; to be useful, to be sharp as knife; also let.

lā 5. tūn-lā expletive of tuŋ-kuŋ.

lā-kōm bū s. a spec. of large white wood-grub spec. Trilobates.

lā-kyo fo s. the crested buzzard.

lā-gap s. a spec. of bird, Ciccinella M.

lā-guk “logook” s. wildleek Hooker 2,46.

lā-gek s. a spec. of cicada M.

lā-čā i. q. lī-čā see lī.

lā-ju s. a sort of distaff. M.

lā-fū s. a bell attached to neck of cows. M.
lā-de also la-de s. a plate un pūr-ṣīt taṇ lyō-bān vi lā-de-ka nyin-bo-ka jam-lūn eyēn fyak sū eyēn kiṅ nyit-ka vi lā-de-ka nyin-bo-rem sīt-tā ye shall take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood that is in the bason and strike the lintel and the two side-posts with the blood that is in the bason Ex.

*lā-zōn T. le-ṣān s. an alphabetical primer, a vocabulary.

lā-zū (see mā-zū) s. a corpse, dead; dead leaves of the plantain used for stopping watercourse, lā-zū tek vb. to perform funeral ceremonies.

lā-yo or lā-yo lā-sōi litly. "without virtue" s. sin, guilt, lā-yo lynā sū-.dūm a-re this world is the land of sin; lā-yo mā-nīn dōp-ṣō will suffer for sin in hell; lā-yo gyaq-bo a great sinner; lā-yo gyaṃ vb. to shun sin, lā-yo tōk vb. to be cleansed from sin; lā-yo dī-ṣō it will be sinful; lā-yo dyāṃ vb. to put away sin; lā-yo-nīn hryā to be under power of sin; lā-yo pur s. a great sinner; lā-yo pōi vb. to renounce sin, lā-yo-sā u-lām zāk-ṣō there will be retribution of sin; lā-yo bū tak-bo s. a great sinner, whose load of sin is full; lā-yo būn-bo adj. guilty, bearing sin; lā-yo mā-vo a sinful man; lā-yo zāk vb. to incur sin or meet with punishment of sin; lā-yo zōn vb. to put away sin; lā-yo lām lōt vb. to suffer or receive punishment for sin; lā-yo sat vb. to blot out sin; lā-yo sōk vb. to confess.

— in P. T. mtsāms-med-pa Skt. अन्‌न्तराय see Jāschke s. v. cfr. T. la-yogs.

lā-yon s. a spec. of cicada.

lā-vo T. zla-ba (see also da-va, nyōm) s. the moon; a month; met. the ministers of king, lā-vo lā-vo advly. monthly; lā-vo nyāt ẓam-sā a-byeṅ in the course of two or three months; lā-vo nyet s. intercalary month; lā-vo nyet to wane (moon); lā-vo ti-lā nōn to wax. lā-vo tōy Tbr. to have menses; lā-vo tāt-nōn to set (the moon); lā-vo dar sā-tān-nīn tsuk to be eclipsed; lā-vo naṅ full moon; lā-vo nam gōṅ s. last day of month; lā-vo nam tūn-nīn ryak myāṅ-lūṅ bān to be in season, in fruit; lā-vo-nīṅ fyeṭ to to have the menses Tbr.; lā-vo plā kroṅ (the moon) to rise; lā-vo pyon-lā nōṅ or plen to wane; lā-vo ṭūṅ-eyāṅ-lā a crescent moon; lā-vo bāṅ commencement of year, first month; lā-vo bāṅ or lā-vo cā (the moon) to wane; lā-vo blyāṅ i. q. naṅ; lā-vo mak-nōṅ the completion of month or of moon; lā-vo nīl nōṅ the appearing of moon before change; lā-vo tsū kyōp vb. to reckon the date; lā-vo tsūr s. the ray of moon, lā-vo tsūr mā-nyin-ne said when the moon is near its expiration; lā-vo lōṅ 1. moon-shine 2. s. a spec. of butterfly (white), lā-vo lōṅ so the first two or three days of the month; lā-vo bik s. a spec. of butterfly; lā-vo s. T. zla-ba solintercalary month; lā-vo al the new moon. — sā-tsuk lā-vo the king and queen, the state, the government, lā-vo tūn-bik the subjects of king.

lā-hak, lā-hak bū s. a grub, destructive to bak.

lā-hap s. a mountain-pass, a gap, a clift, cavern.

lā-hu s. the rind at the bottom of the leaf of the wild plantain, the patiole, lā-hu lynā vb. to put it to stop watercourse or to change watercourse, lā-hu ok vb. to pull off the r.

lā-ho kun s. a tree, Butea frondosa Wtt. B. 944.

lā-hok broken, fyū lā-hok a broken cooking-vessel.

lā-hok, lā-hok-bo s. a tribe of Lepcha's.

lā-vōn dum s. a cutaneous complaint, lā-vōn dum nōk s. ringworm.

lā-sōn see lā-vo.

lā-ṣam s. a spec. wood-maggot, lā-ṣam bū.

lā-āyūm s. the slimy vegetation in stagnant water, lā-āyūm bī n. of plant. See yūm, āyūm.

lā-o-mo s. a carrot M.

lā-oṅ (cfr. T. 'ōi-gu) s. the lamp.

lā-ōṅ rik s. n. of creeper M.

lāk vb. t. to pour, as water, rice and etc., to imbure; to make paper. blyāṅ-lā
lān, lān: s. a vessel for holding ēi.

lān, lān 1. lān vb. n. to be conceited, affected; lān-bo adj. s. an affected person;
- a-lān s. conceit, vanity, a-lān dar-rā dar-rā mat vb. to be very conceited; a-
lān mat-bo or mā-rō a-lān yām-bo i. q. lān-bo.

lān 2. (see 3.) vb. n. to become hard M.
lān 3. in comp. lān- q. v. (cfr. Miri ār-
loī, Ao-Nagā lūi etc.) explet. kuā ēāi
a stone, a rock; expletive to kuā wood
M. 137; the name of second cycle of
year; lān sā-āyāk s. Tuesday M. 140,
- mi do lān s. a flint, mi do lān pyet-ba mi
lat or plā when the flint is struck fire
comes; lān nōk vb. to grind stone, lān
cōp vb. to bore rock; lān tyān vb. to lay
foundation-stone; lān dyān vb. to throw
stones, lān dyān kat a stone's throw;
lān-sā tyān vb. to pelt with stones; lān
sā-nōn rock to be shivered; lān ēm-nōn
r. to be in small pieces; - hard, in-
durated, ēren lān an indurated sore or
swelling see under a-kā pg. 2 B. - lān
kā-lūt s. a bare rock, also a smooth
pebble (see lut); - lān kum s. a hollow
under rock; - lān krik s. a pebble or
splinter of rock; lān klyōk s. a rock level
on the top; - lān gūm s. a raised rock
with hollow underneath, not so large as
kūm; - lān jān s. a large rock, lān-ka
ryāk vyāt vb. to take oath on stone;
- lān-ji s. grit, gravel, lān-ji dāk s. the
gravel, urinary calculi; - lān tūr-ri s. a
small stone for grinding spices; - lān
tūk-tsām s. a stone-mortar; lān tōr-gōn
s. a subterraneous passage in rock;
- lān tūr-či dor s. a spec. of mushroom,
used as an astringent for sores and taken
externally as a medicine; - lān dyer s.
layers of stones; - lān pā-brut rough
stone; - lān būt soft stone; - lān byek
or byer s. a fissure or gap in rock;
- lān mi pyet s. a flint; - lān tsāk i. q.
lān tyān; - lān zān-bo intrepid, a fear-
less person; - lān zōr s. grit, gravel;
- lān rit s. a mass of rocks; - lān lā-
yum s. the scum on stones from moisture;
- lān lā-hāp i. q. lān kām but larger;
- lān-lāy-bo Gabbara J. - lān lū a hard
stone; - lūh hūk-ka hūk-ka a sharp
cragged rock; - lān hyel-lū hyel-lū a
whet-stone; - lūh vyēn s. a defile, a
pass; - lān-sā a-lāt s. iron; - lān suī-
cri s. a spec. suī-cri; - lān soī "a
stone" "resounding" n. pr. of a locality
in Sikhim W. 72 Longsong; - lān ap
s. a piece of stone, a fragment, a corn.
- pūn-lān explet. to pūn-jei.

lān-kōm s. the price given on a bridal
contract see lān-myen, a-šēk.

lān-so s. a habit, generally applied to
a bad one, vice, vicious propensity, hō-
a-tyāk hat lān-so mat-nōn you have got
a bad habit of scratching your head; lān-
so-ka klōn vb. to teach bad habit; lān-so
dyān pōi to vb. to wean one's self from
bad habit; lān-so dyān or lyōt vb. to east
off a bad habit; lān-so šī or mat vb. to
acquire a bad habit, to be evil-disposed.

-lāt postp., by affixing -lāt to a root
(vb. or noun) abstract nouns are formed
M. Gr. 95 e. c. nōk vb. to be black: nōk-
lāt s. blackness; see also kryān-lāt, nyān-
lāt, tan-lāt, sīm-lāt, zūk-lāt, būn-lāt: it
denotes the manner or property of the
preceding word, i. q. -lāt q. v. e. c. čīn-
lāt dyup-lān li vb. to compare in a little
manner, tim-lāt dyup-lān li vb. to make
comparison on a large scala.

* lāt vb. T. lōl(-pa) to become worse,
said of body or mind, mi-lā mi-lā lāt to
become gradually worse; zūm lāt-lā naḥ
sickness to become worse, tanu-čān-len
lāt to become worse than a beast.

lāt see lā.

lān see lān.

lān 1. vb. t. to send a message, to send
to inquire. - *lān čen T. blōn čen s.
some officer under king.

lān 2. vb. n. to consent, to comply with.
- tā-lān s. modus coeundi.

lān sam vb. n. to be unlucky, to be
illomened, lān-sam-bo adj. unlucky,
illomened; lān sam da-bo li or lyān or
lak do s.: ki lak do a bunch; — lak nóoí s. booty taken from enemy, lak nóoí-len mat lel to be habituated in war and strife; — lak yöyet L. a-ká tsúm (to engage enemy hand to hand; — lak-zo s. handicraft, lak-zo a-ryum good workmanship; lak-zo jim to be badly executed; — lak len s. a written acknowledgement of receipt of present.

lak-ká reduplic. of lok-ká q. v.
lak ka adj. white-footed (animal).
lak-kom bù i. q. lá-kóm-bù.
lan-na reduplic. of liū-nù q. v.
(lań) tà-lań s. an internal hernia.

lat 1. vb. to come, to arrive; to come to hand, to come to ear, to come to mind a-kúp-sáā-sú sak-čín lat-lúň the thought of the children occurring; to have origin, to descend a-jít-re o-ta-ren lat this custom descended from that time; to come to an end, to shoot out (plants) so pyøi lat (rice) to come out into ear; — to come to pass, to happen a-re záň ká-sú-ka lat-túň re that it should have happened to me; hú lót mā-lat-ne he has not returned;
— lat dyát to come, to arrive i. q. lat.

lat 2. s. a spec. of calamus, Calamus leptospadix of which chairs etc. are made Wtt. C. 91.

lan vb. t. 1. to smooth or plaster over as with earth M. 2. met. to be plunged in thought: sak-čín-nùn lan.

lap 1. vb. to bury fiun lap; — a-lap s. burying, a-lap gyt s. the tribe of Lepcha's who bury their dead.

lap 2. s. a well W. 72, wî lap a small hollowed receptacle for water.

lap 3. vb. t. to clear woods for cultivation, núñ-ghi lap to clear a field for cultivation, which has been allowed to run to jungle.

lap 4. li lap vb. to lisp.

lap 5. T. lab, lap den šu vb. to address king.

(lap 6.) tà-lap s. a sort of bamboo-vessel, small bowl or saucer, generally used as a cover for bowl.

lap-re i. q. la-re, i. q. pün-dôp see dôp.

lap-tso s. stones set up as sign-posts to direct the way; the L.'s and Bhutiya's place leaves on these stones under some superstitious idea, that they doing so will prevent them getting tired.

lap-sí bón fo s. a spec. rock-thrush i. q. ton-tik fo.

lam 1. s. a threshing-floor.

lam 2, a-lam s. the thigh of man or beast, the hind-leg of animal, a-lam a-pák s. the leg and shoulder, the hind- and fore-leg of animal. See mâm lam.

(lam 3.) tà-lam s. the scrotum, testicles, tà-lam sá tà-blyóni s. the scrotum, tà-lam pót the testicles.

lam 4. reduplic. bi-n-mâ lam-mî señor completely, l.-mâ l.-mâ klik vb to cut right thro' with one stroke, l.-mâ l.-mâ mûk vb. to die outright.

*lam-po če T. s. the road to heaven. M. lam-sa s. a spec. of fish.

fal not straight in handle, as blade of knife, lat-nóoí to become so; li-lal-li i. q. li-lol-lâ turned outwards, bent outwards. See lel.

If 1., li-n vb. to speak, to tell, imper. 2 d. p. li-o, li-à, li-ù-o; li-ka let us speak, lin kón let him speak; li-unù p. pres.; li-tuù imperfect subjunct.; lin det about speaking; lin-bo speaking, a speaker, lin-bo-re what is spoken or the speaker, han-tà put-lyài-sù pà-no a-lo-yo li-yam-o then the king of Tibet said the following words P.; tân li vb. to speak seriously; dim-mà li vb. to speak gently; lyák-lùn li vb. to speak indirectly; lyón li vb. to speak jestingly; a-tóm li vb. to speak decidedly; a-naù li vb. to speak straightforwardly; lin êù vb. to be able to tell: li tet mâ-tóm-ne not to act up to one's words; hû do sak-čín-nùn li vb. to say to one's self; go-nùn li-unù-ka nyin-mî-ù listen to what I have to say; li-sù mâ-nyn-ne it is not to be expressed: — li-lû speaking, saying; speaking constantly — li-mâ li: li mâ li má-nyn-ne it is of no importance; go nòì-ân li mâ li má-nyn-ne I shall go whatever you may
1) person, good

inbreath, I

say. P.; li fo vb. to promise, to engage; li byi, or li bo to tell; lin-myám-bo or lin-yám-bo eloquent; — lin-lū s. voice, speach, a-tárn-nyiu-bo gún-nüm kā-sū lín-lū-ka nyiin every one that is of the truth heareth my voice; — lin-śet s. the means of speaking, the tongue.

Ili, (2. sec li 1.) a-li s. the tongue, a-li-ka čyak vb. to have a fine taste, a-li-ka ṣā vb. to have a fine taste (as an epicure,) a-li-ka iṁ yā vb. to have a good knowledge in taste, a-li kōl vb. to make a noise with tongue (as a dumb person does), a-li gleu vb. to be skilled in speach. — li ṣā s. the uvula. — a-li tyum vb. to chatter, to talk, a-li ŋk vb. to stammer, a-li di vb. to be fluent in speach, a-li bān s. 1. the roots of the tongue 2. n. pr. of a tongue-like spur of land below Dorjiling Angl. Lebong W. 71. a-li bāa vb. to lick lips, a-li-yāk s. the tip of the tongue; a-li lap vb. to lisp; a-li lyik-yām-bo s. a good talker; a-li iṁ vb. to roll the tongue in mouth; a-li-sā iyēn zōn s. a false friend; li so lat vb. to leak.

If. 3. s. a house M. 8, 27. li pū id., T. kyin; li-mo a great h. M. 102, han tāka tit-bo li the first house you come to; lo a-tek-ka tit-bo li the last house you come to; li-ka mā-tūn-no to have every thing near, as wood, water etc.; li klin-nā klin-nā a firmly built house; li gok s. a deserted house; li tōm s. a strong house; li tel the last house, as of street; li óryolā an open house without partition; li ṣyōk vb. to sweep house; li bryok an old ruined house; li yon a long house or shed; li hray-pā hray-pā a rickety house; li vor ṣan houses to be clustered; li zuk vb. to build h.; li ēpar-tūn zuk vb. to enlarge h.; li hlat vb. to fall in (house); li a-tā a solitary h.; li a-blyōt a long h.; li a-sōn a dry h.; li a-śil a damp h.

li-bi or li-ka in or to the house; li-ka cyōn or rāp or lyo vb. to receive into h.; li łyep-ka ṣan or bán vb. to live in the same h. together; — li-sā domestic, of or belonging to h.; — li kā-ṭa-sū mā-rō s. a house-fellow.

Comp. li kūn s. the ridge of house; li kov s. “vicus” J. 10; li kyo nib s. a village or town. M. 81.; li kryān or li kūn-kryān s. a small watch-house over fields; li gul s. the side of house; li gor kā-ju s. a watch-dog; li gya bi s. roof on ends of house (see gya pg. 60); li čap 1. s. the roof of house, 2. vb. to thatch house; li tā-rān s. one-sided shed as against house; li tā-ruū s. side-spar of wall; li tā-lyōū s. a verandah; li tiū s. beams of floor; li tāk-prol s. the sleepers over which the joists (tā-lyōū) are placed; li tān-krūm s. the flooring; li tūn-gryāp s. wall of house, li t.-gr.-ka kāt šīt fo vb. to plaster wall; li tyaam s. series of houses? li tōk s. story of h.; li daūn s. length of h.; li dīm-pu s. post of h.; li de yōū s. a sitting-room; li dōk-bo s. a house-owner M. 99.; li pā-lik s. the compound, the yard-enclosure round house; li pā-hōū s. the ceiling; li pā-žōk s. partition in house. li pāk i. q. li bo s. a private appartiment; li pūn-hap or li tūn-hap s. the underpart of raised house; li pūn-tōp s. props in a house; li pūn-hrōp s. a shelf over fire for drying things; li pūn-rūn s. side-spars of roofing; li pūn-do s. the projecting part of roof, the caves i. q. šom; li bān s. the foundation of house, li bān jeū to commence to make foundation; li bār a capacious house; li bo a private appartiment of house; li byek lōm s. a street; li brom, li broū or li kyo nib s. a village, a town; li met s. batons of house. li mlem s. face or side of house, li mlem čā-li the four sides of house; li lēp s. carpets; li lōt s. the centre of house; li lūnu the fashion or description of house; li ēyēn s. a street-door; li hraym s. the commencement of building house; li sā-gōū or li tūn-gōū s. the interior of house; li-sā pōn nōn vb. to desert one’s home; li sā-lyān s. the space at the end or sides of sloping roof; li-sā a-bo s. the head of family or house;
lik 1. vb. imp. lik-kā, lik-kā-o (2nd p.) 1. to call, hū-yum lik kon let them all call; lik-kūn-sā-lā immediately on calling; lik det just about calling; lik-pu may perhaps be calling, lik-nōn 1. vocatus 2. protector, ut vocaret; lik tyār vb. to call aloud, lik tyo tet-ka within hearing of call; — to meow, to bark, used for the voice of most animals; 2. to invite, to summon. — a-lik s. a calling out, an invitation.

lik 2. pā-lik s. a cleared spot of ground, lik pā-lik the cleared ground outside of house, also in s. of outside of house, pā-lik sát or zuk vb. t. to clear a spot of ground, in threats: as go a-dom pā-lik-ka tsūm-so nāk-ki-o I shall meet you outside, look to it, I shall give you a thrashing, pā-lik-ka so-rīn an kōn warm yourself outside in the sunshine, you should not come near the fire.

lik 3. a spec. of trap, lik sak vb. to catch birds with noose, lik vyaṅ s. a running-noose, a slip-knot, lik vyaṅ-ka nōn to be caught in ditto; lik vyaṅ flyōt (noose) to slip (so as to tighten); lik vyaṅ flyōt-luṅ ēt nōn to slip and come undone.

lik 4. a certain plant lik pōt M.

liṅ 1. vb. n. to be abundant, to be superfluous, adv. and liṅ-lā adv. altogether, completely, entirely; superabundantly, liṅ-lā dāk vb. to be completely ill; liṅ-lā byā vb. to give all at one time. — liṅ lyāṅ myōn said when one lives in a place eating and drinking and forgets his own house M. — liṅ-nā liṅ-nā open, uncovered (ground); sūṁ-liṅ firmly.

liṅ 2. 1. s. slope, hillside, liṅ tam "a mixture of slope and level" n. pr. of a locality in Sikhim W. 72; — vb. to be out of the perpendicular, to incline, to have leaning towards; — 2. met. to be inclined lā-ya-ka liṅ to be inclined to sin; — 3. to be partial, unfair, to favour, sēm-ba to kōn mā-liṅ-nōm when judging favour neither side, pum-liṅ lyāṅ sēm-ba liṅ sān mā-nyōn-ne where God judges, there will be no partiality; — liṅ-lā adv. sloppingly, inclined; partially, unfairly, favouringly; — laṅ-nā liṅ-nā shaking or moving side to side as anything rickety.
an-tō lai-iuā lii-iuā mat the boards move as from being unevenly placed. — liii-
lāt s. inclination, bias. — liii-liā-liā old and worn out, expletive to kū-gūl-bo.

lii 3. a-lii: tūk-lii or tūn-lii “connection with head” s. neck, cervical vertebra.

(lii 4.) tā-lii s. 1. a pestle, tā-lii tūk-

- tā-lii-sā tsū vb. to pound with pestle. 2. a spec. of nūm-dak. 3. see tā-dān s. ān.

lii čī kyāt or čī lii čī kyāt acc. M. a superior sort of čī.

lii pā-no n. pr. of an ancient king sent by rūm to subdue the evil spirits M.

lii-mo lō-mo dā n. pr. two lakes near kū-i-e, “brother and sister-lakes”.

lit 1. a-kā lit s. the fourth finger, the fourth toe.

lit 2. vb. n. to be hard; — a-lii adj. hard.

lit 3. vb. t. to peel, to sift, to separate as grain, — a-lii s. sifting as of corn.

lit 4. vb. n. to overflow, vb. t. to spit out, to spue out, to come out of mouth, a-boi-nūn lit dyān nyāa to cast out of mouth; a-boi fōm lit-lūn byi to feed another with the food from one’s own mouth (done by great friends); — to be super-

abundant. — 2. to be red or inflamed as eyes. méā lit supernatural dream.

lit 5. a-lii s. the beginning to do bad actions, the commencement of sin, the commencement of anything.

lit 6. a-lii s. sprout of leaf, of flowers, the heart of fruits, rip lit s. the stamen of flower.

lit see nūn-yāīn.

lin see li. 1.

lin 1. vb. n. to grow as trees, plants (not animals), to spring up; to sprout (as hair, horn), lin hrōū id.

lin 2. s. retaliation, riā lin čik vb. to retort, sōt lin čik vb. to kill in return or revenge.

lip vb. t. to slice, to cut in slices, as meat, cucumber.

lip vb. n. to be superficial, to be bad, lip-lā zūk vb. to do work badly. — lip-
lāt s. the surface.

liim see li.

liim for lyim, lyim.

liim 1. a-liim also sā-liim and sūn-liim s. the spleen, liim nyīm-bo having diseased spleen, liim nyōm s. a leaf applied as a cure for the spleen, liim bāt the spleen enlarges, liim rīk s. a creeper, said to be good for spleen; liim liū-nōu (the spleen) to become indurated; liim luk s. cholic; liim sūp s. swelling of spleen.

liim 2. vb. n. to flame up, as fire mi liim diū or mī liim hrōā; — fāt liim earth dug up and left lying. — a-liim adj. red, s. flame, fire; — tā-liim or tā-lyim s. 1. the confined glowing air as above fire, mi tā-liim or mī uū tā-lyim s. the fumes that rise from water-mirage, fāt tā-lyim s. the vapour rising from earth; — reflec-
tion of fire; — 2. an ulceration, tā-
lyim byum di vb. to fester; the measles; — pā-liim, pā-lyim i. q. tā-liim, tā-lyim nūm-bi pā-lyim i. q. nūm-bi tā-lyim a spec. of Conops. See ki-lim.

a-liim s. the sting of any insect as wasp etc.) a-liim dek yāt the sting is left in the wound, a-liim tsōm ēan the sting is not extracted, said when the sting cannot be extracted; a-liim-sā tset vb. to sting, a-liim ak dyān vb. to extract sting.

(liim 3.) a-liim what is rather unintelligible, or inindescribable.


-liū postp. affixed expresses the manner or mode of preceding word, da-lū s. mode of lying, nan-lū mode of sitting, mat-lū s. mode of making, habit, custom, lin-
lū mode of speaking; go hū-sū liik-lū tiyak I recognised his voice, M. Gr. 96.

lūk- 1. reduplication of lok, lyop, 2. prefix forming nouns, see lēr-, liūn.

*Fürk 1. T. hrug s. a sheep; the name of 8th cycle of year lūk-nam; lūk māt vb. to die a sheep’s death i. e. patiently, l. m. m. mā-līn-ne I cannot d. a sh. d.; lūk kīp vb. to shear sheep.

Comp lūk kūp s. a lamb; ḫyi lūk the “dogtailed” sheep, the sh. of the plains;
lük—lük-blo

lük gu s. an old ewe; lük nüak-bo i. q. l. bro-bo s.; lük dök s. a sheep-owner; lük dör s. a flock of sheep; lük piap tóm-bo s. a wether; lük byö s. a fold; lük brab bo s. a shepherd, lük män s. mutton; lük myel s. wool; lük mót s. an ewe; lük tsu s. a ram; lük lye s. a young sheep, which has not had young.

lük 2. vb. to play false, to deceive; ka do nàu ka-do mü-lük-kün-o do not deceive your own friends or companions; riña ch mat-ba kat-tüm kat-ka lük to deceive another in an engagement or appointment; to entice, to seduce, zo-su lük lük vb. to entice a fowl with grain. tsaam lük vb. to coax.

a-lük s. deceit, a-lük riin li vb. to speak deceitful words; a-lük öyök mat vb. to act deceitfully; lük hüp s. deceit, l. h. zo to live on d., l. h.-sà pün-dör s. unreal treasure.

(lük), pà-lük, nyen pà-lük i. q. yüm s. the clot adhering to vessels in which milk has been kept.

lük: lük-sà mi s. n. pr. of evil spirit of dysentery. See lük-ma.

lük: so lük bam vb. to cause to rain, to pour.

*lük T. lag see on gö lük.

lük-köm i. q. lük-köm q. v.

lük-kyö fo or lük-kyö muën s. a spec. of owl, Ketupa flavipes M. acc. W. “the kyo” calling devil” R. 205.

lük-chet i. q. tük-chet s. n. pr. of a spec. of Arum.

lük-nyü, wu lük-nyü s. a water-rat M. lük-nyü muk s. a plant, l. ny. nök (hyvir) a black (red) dye.

lük-tük s. Arum macularum.

lük-dü s. a good-for-nothing sort of fellow, a lazy drone, who only thinks of eating and sleeping lük-dü mà-rá.

lük-nön and lün-nön or lük-sön bön s. a spec. of eagle, Neophas malayensis M. Je 65 and Nisaetus fasciatus R. 204.

lük-pák tük s. the edible frog, Rana liebigii R. 199.

lük-blo i. q. tük-blo s. wild plantain M. Hooker 1. 143; — lük-blo tük-lük s. a spec. of frogs.

lük-ma s. dysentery, lük-ma muën s. i. q. lük-sà mi; lük-ma dör or lük dú phö or lük-ma muën zik vb. to have dysentery.

lük-mię or lün-mię s. 1. bulrushes, rod.

Ex. — 2. expletive to sük-düm, tün-där M. Gr. 136 f.

lük-myen s. the price paid for a wife, lük-myen ék vb. to pay price for wife, see a-šek.

lük-tzök s. a spec. of frog.

lük-zök explet. of tük-blo.

lük-liik fo s. rufous capped hill-warbler.

Horeites brunnnefrons M. Je. 2. 163.

lük-söm s. a thar of the Lepcha-people see under čok, H. H. Risley, Tribes 2. 88.

lük-sip s. a spec. of fern i. q. rük-zıp Adiantum capilluss veneris.

lük-‘ayeň 1. adj. fetid, 2. a spec. of frog, also a spec. bear sà-na lük ayeň.

lün- 1. reduplic. of leyé, liu, lhyan 2.

prefix. i. q. lük- q. v. 3. i. q. lün in comp. lün-čak s. a sill; lün-čak fo s. name of bird; lün-čak fo or ba stone for grinding on sill, a muller; lün-jek s. a whetstone; lün-sum or tök s. a mill. lün-s. (t.) bu the upper mill-stone; lün-s. (t.) mút the lower m.-st.; lün-s. (t.) nök vb. to grind; lün-s. (t.) ryü the pivot on which the upper stone turns; lün-sum (or tök) tsam set the handle of handmill; lün-s. (t.) caín to turn mill.

-lün postp. forms the conjunctive participle e. c. hú-nün riin löt-lün li he answering said; b.-nün a-küp có-lün iý-ka tà-čari kúp kat gyek byi B. conceived and bare J. a son G.; ar-ren nóon-lün pät-lyan sam-ya yum-bo-ka ti-nön-ne-yam-o then Padmasambhava going further arrived at a locality in Tibet called Sam-ye. nüm-sim-nyo zöu söt-lün a-män na ta mà-čok-ne what is the use of killing a man, you cannot eat his flesh.

lün vb. to spill, to pour as water; rice, lün nön to be spilt, lün da-bo that which lies spilt. lün nyön or lün dyiín nyön to pour and throw out, as water, rice; füt-
first cleared of SOWII ~ nonltey. cloth.

ällt-sam, bitte pā-līt s. a flute.

līn-lēk s. the commencement, līn-tek-
ka in the beginning. See tek 6.

līn-tōn, sā-hū līn-tōn s. a spec.
of monkey.

līn-dūn s. a Lepcha-tribe, see under čök.

līn-nōn (līt) s. a morass, black earth.

līn-bū (see klom-bū) s. 1. the commence-
ment, the opening out; an epoch. 2. a
cock Tbr. — līn-bū nyōt s. a field when
first cleared of jungle, before it has been
sown upon.

līn-bōn s. n. of large spec. of bear, sā-
na līn-bōn.

līn-yūk s writing and reading M.

līn-yōn, līn-yān, lūn-ayōn explet. for pūn-
dōr (jewels, treasures).

līn-līt s. soap M.

līn-hlet, lūn-hlyet see hlet.

līt 1. vb. t. to liberate, to save, to ran-
som, līt-to vb. to redeem, kūm-dui-rem
tā-do sak-sā līt-to to redeem another
with one's own life; a-bo sok līt-ka a-kūp-
nūn sok byi the child gave his life in
ransom for his father's. 2. s. an image
of dough made by mūi ryak-bo, līt zak-
lūn mūi-rem ryak having made the līt
to drive out evil spirit; — 3. vb. t. to
aid or take the part of another.

līt 2. s. manure, līt tap vb. to manure,
mā-rō līt a vile person, see jyōk 2.

līt 3., a-līt s. 1. the heart, physically
T. snyin-po, a-līt tok tok wāt työ bom
(the heart) to palpitate violently. — the
middle, the centre; the product, the best,
nyen-sā a-līt ghee or butter. — mā-sā
a-līt salt. — kī līt cotton in seed. —

nyōt-sā a-līt the produce of cultivation.
— nor-sā a-līt a rarity. — the state of
atmosphere tā-lyau līt. — 2. the heart
intellectually, the mind, understanding,
knowledge, a-līt sū-gōn-ka bi there is
deceit in you; — a-līt-ka kōt vb. to be
satisfied, to have had sufficient. — a-līt-
ka gor vb. to receive into the heart (as
truth). — a-līt-ka tap tet mā-njyn-ne
not to be well acquainted with. — a-līt-
ka myel bam-bo a person matured in
knowledge; a-līt-ka mō-u tāk bom to repeat
from memory; a-līt-ka mā-di-ne to be
dissatisfied; a-līt-ka zuñ bom to know
by heart; a-līt-ka rīk-po mā-njyn-ne not
to have good understanding; a-līt-ka lāt
vb. to come to mind, a-līt-ka mā-lūt-ne
to escape the memory; a-līt-ka so-ri lūt
to be enlightened; a-līt-ka lūo vb. to
comprehend, a-līt-ka lūo let to receive
into the heart; a-līt-ka vôñ to enter the
heart, a-līt-ka eyön to receive into the
heart; a-līt-ka a-lyic to be well informed
or instructed; a-līt kū-lā ciu vb. to have
but few ideas; a-līt-tān yā vb. to know
by intuition; a-līt du nāk vb. to examine
a person, to judge of his capacity; a-līt
lyık vb. to know the character of a
person; a-līt-nūn mā-tuk-ne inconceivable;

a-līt lyık yā to be quick, ingenuous, lūt
lyık-njyn-bo a contriving person; a-līt
lyık-yām-bo a genius; a-līt lyık-mā-yi-
bam-bo a plodding person; a-līt a-gum
without understanding; a-līt a-hir ót-bo
one who gives good advice; a-līt ǒn nōu-
ne to become stupid or slow of under-
standing; a-līt ǒn bom to be dumb thro'
fear. — calculation, wish, thought, a-
līt-ka čin mā-tā-ne not able to bear the
thought; a-līt-ka diū bu bom to suppress
one's feelings; a-lūt-tān bōn to expect
with confidence, to calculate upon; a-lūt-
tān nan to expect with confidence, to
calculate upon, a-lūt-tān nan yāi mā-li-
ne though he confidently expected to
arrive, he did not; a-lūt-tān yjik vb. to
be harassed by heart; a-lūt-tān ǒn vb.
to be carried away by evil passions; a-
lūt Tây vb. to sound a person; a-lūt-tūn mā-fop-ne not to obtain one's desires; a-lūt dok-bo unanimous, of one mind, a-lūt mā-dok-nūm-bo of a different mind, differing in opinion; a-lūt bi mā-cūi-ne a contented h. — a-lūt lyop-nōn to wonder, to admire. — a-lūt-sā gat-tān yān the desires of the heart; a-lūt-sā tūt re a-mlen-nūn dūn or -nūn plā the countenance reflects the state of the heart; a-lūt sā-re njī-nūn-nā li vb. to speak out one's mind; a-lūt-sā sak-cūn a-tāxr-sā a-li gūm the thoughts of the heart are the springs of glory; — consideration. contemplation, reflection; care, a-lūt-ka gom bam vb. to be in contemplation; a-lūt-ka nan-len-lā mat vb. to be careful; a-lūt-ka nōn to be impressed with any subject; a-lūt-ka nyōn vb. to take a matter into consideration, to reflect over a matter; a-lūt-ka rū vb. to reflect; a-lūt-ka mā-riū-ne not to reflect; a-lūt-ka vor-rū var cūn vb. to resolve a matter in one's mind, a-lūt-tīn sak-cūn vb. to consider with all the heart; a-lūt kor vb. to revolve in the mind; a-lūt klāt mat vb. to consider. — courage, steadfastness of mind, bold character, energy a-lūt-ka nyer tk mat vb. to be persevering; a-lūt-ka mā-fon-ne mat li vb. to speak without reserve; a-lūt-ka yī-mūk to be broken-hearted; a-lūt-ka a-gō kā-cē-nā ān šu-nūn gō gān gō to be self-conceited; a-lūt kam yōn-nōn-ne to be comforted; a-lūt gāt-bo adj. impetuous; a-lūt tām-bo adj. venturesome, intrepid; a-lūt ti-nōn vb. to take courage: to have heart expanded (with joy etc.), a-lūt a-tām-bo adj. magnanimous, brave; a-lūt tūn-bo a heart firm or enduring; a-lūt-tīn tān vb. to be confident of, to expect with confidence; a-lūt-tīn sī tān- lūn li vb. to speak resolutely, a-lūt tām bam vb. to be steadfast; a-lūt tām-bo a brave heart; a-lūt tōk bam that on which dependence is placed; a-lūt diū-yūm-bo giving one's self airs; a-lūt diū ti-bo s. a grave person: a person having strength of character; a-lūt dot-lūn li vb. to speak without reserve; a-lūt lūn zān intrepid, fearless, a-lūt sup nān-re zān li vb. to feel the heart swell (as from honest pride); a-lūt a-niā to be ambitious; a-lūt a-cūm-bo cowardly, pusillanimous; a-lūt-ka a-hrāt njī-lā mat vb. to become persevering; a-lūt-ka a-hrāt tk vb. to be persevering; a-lūt-ka a-hrāt-nūm-bo s. a persevering person; a-lūt-ka a-hryun nyīm-bo to be jealous at heart; a-lūt ūt- tiūn li vb. to speak without reserve; appetite, a-lūt va va li vb. to be very hungry; — pain, grief, restlessness etc., a-lūt-ka kan vb. to be flourried; a-lūt-ka cēt-re zān to have heart-burning; a-lūt-ka tūk-bam-bo lūt vb. to give great pain; a-lūt-ka mi dup-lā zān nyōn vb. to be greatly afflicted; a-lūt-ka zūk vb. to be grieved; a-lūt-ka hrōn sūt vb. to have the heart ready to break; a-lūt-ka su kī-re zān nyōn vb. to feel a burning bitter pain from bile and acidity; a-lūt-ka so sōn vb. to be relieved from anxiety; a-lūt-ka sōl-lā mūl-lā li vb. to be in a state of mental nervousness; a-lūt-ka a-gun gūm vb. to feel the heart empty, to be disconsolate; a-lūt kyān vb. to be much grieved, litly.: to have heart frozen. a-lūt kūn-kyān fū-wāl-li to be very sorrowful; a-lūt kūt-lā zān dāk s. a pain in the heart; a-lūt gyap-bo adj. fickle, changeable; a-lūt nyūt mat vb. to be undecided, wavering; a-lūt tyūn bam s. the palpitation of heart; a-lūt dek vb. to break the heart, a-lūt dek-re zōn nyōn to feel as if the heart would break; a-lūt fī vb. to become alienated; a-lūt bu vb. to have heart burst from grief, a-lūt bu sī zān nyōn; a-lūt bu-lūn mak said of a person who falls down in a precipice and dies; a-lūt mak-nōn to be very sorrowful. to lose courage thro' the influence of evil spirit; a-lūt mujū-nūn eyik vb. to be tempted by evil spirits; a-lūt rat nōn to be disturbed in mind, distressed; a-lūt lýūn a shallow mind, a mind weak or apt to be startled, timid; a-lūt hral-lā
hrol nān vb. to become unsettled; a-lūt hrāū nōn to be deeply affected; a-lūt sān to be put out of spirits and temper; — a-lūt-ka sak-dāk to be unhappy, a-lūt sak-dāk sōp-lā nōn grief subsides; a-lūt sam fā-li-lā ciū vb. to be fickle, a-lūt sol-lā mol-bo a fickle person; a-lūt uñ zōn deeply affected; — remembrance, conscience, malice, a-lūt-ka nīñ zōn bū bām vb. to bear malice; a-lūt-ka bi a-jen nīñ to have a bad conscience; a-lūt-ka bi a-ryum nīñ to have a good conscience; a-lūt-ka mà-būn-ne 1. not to remember, 2. not to resent; a-lūt-ka yīk pi bū vb. to be engraved on the heart, a-lūt-ka mī mīn-sā pi bū bām it is engraved on the heart in letters of fire; a-lūt gōn bū bām to bear malice; confidence a-lūt to tat vb. to have c. in; — a good (bad) heart, pity, patience; love, a-lūt-ka gō nōn to be delighted; a-lūt-ka nyen s. a tender, gentle h. a-lūt-ka nīñ (the heart) to be touched; a-lūt-ka dī vb. to be pleased, satisfied; a-lūt-ka mà-san-ne to be impatient; a-lūt-ka tsāt-re zīn lī vb. to touch or prick the h. a-lūt-ka tīt vb. to please; a-lūt-ka vōn vb. to be pleased with; a-lūt kēp vb. to be stingy, close; a-lūt glo nōn vb. to side with, to participate; a-lūt nyet vb. to show the h., a-lūt tā-lyān dok vb. to be nobleminded, magnanimous; a-lūt tin-līik to be malicious, a-lūt-tīn a-gō kīī a-bō-nīn a-ryum lī a bad heart but fair speak; a-lūt tīk-nōn to become attached to; a-lūt dot bo vb. to give anxious consideration, love etc.; a-lūt dōn vb. to search the h.; a-lūt nūm-bo a mild, gentle h.; a-lūt mà-nīn-nīn mó-bo being of mean abilities. a-lūt mà-rīk-nā mà-go-ne it is not that I do not like you; a-lūt zet-lā lī vb. to be tranquil; a-lūt rū vb. to become cold towards, to be alienated from; a-lūt hyēn vb. to be in love with: fā-lyēn-nōn nūm-lyēn-ka a-lūt hyēn; a-lūt-sā liyēt mā-nīn-ne very dear; a-lūt-sā a-lyēn zōn a real friend; a-lūt sak-čēn gye māt ciū vb. to reflect quietly; a-lūt al a tender heart, a-lūt a-jen a bad h. a-lūt a-dum a good h., a-lūt a-dām māt to become good; a-lūt a-nōk a bad h., a-lūt a-nān an upright h., a-lūt-ka a-sīr bān-bo a depraved h., — good conduct, modesty, a-lūt a-chīm māt to speak modestly of one's own attainments, one's self, a-lūt a-chīm bo to humble one's self; a-lūt tyrī vb. to keep the heart in discipline; a-lūt tōn vb. to abandon one's self to evil passions: a-lūt tōn de līyēt; a-lūt nan vb. to conquer one's self, hī-do lūt-ka li-lā tīyān (she) laughed within herself saying G.

-lūn see -ūn and -nīn e. c. mā-gal-lūn i. q. mā-gal-nīn do not break.

*lūn T. klan vb. to reprove, to reproach, to reprimand, lūm čōk fit to be reprimand-ed. — a-lūn adj. reproachful, a-lūn riū li vb. to reproach, to reprimand, a-lūn to vb. to cease reproaching, a-lūn zāk vb. to be reproached, a-lūn zāk līyēt an object worthy of reproach.

-lūp- reduplication of līyēt, lyap q. q. v. (lūp) tūk-lūp s. posteriors Tbr., pāk-lūp i. q. pāk q. v.


lūm-nyāk or lūm-nyek expletive to lūm-dān.

lūm-nyēn muk s. a shrub.

lūm to i. q. tō-āi.

lūm toān see lūm toān. lūm-toān lūm-va expletives to sā-nōm.

lūm tān (for lī tān) s. the master or head of house or family.

lūm-dān (Chinese) s. 1. camel G. 2. n. of an evil spirit (gigantic) līm-dān mūn; līm dān hāk s. turkey; — līm dān pūn-fyōn s. an adjutant; — lūm dān on s. a camel; — līm dān pā-tyēn s. a spec. of Bombycidae, Bombyx major.

lūm pāk s. a spec. of large frog.

lūm-ba explet.: sā-nōm sā-i lūm-toān lūm-ba the milky-way.

lūm-bo s. a spec. of ant.

lūm-bū i. q. lūm-sōn s. a cock Thr. hīk bū.

*lūm-bur T. mūm 'bur s. arrogance,
lüm són—luk

haughtiness, lüm bur-nün in L. thro’ one’s own intellect, lüm bur-nün yá vb. to find out for one’s self.

lüm són s. a cock Tbr. See sói.

*luk 1. T. klu Skt. nágà s. serpent-demon, demigod of Bon-and Buddhistic mythology, see sap dök, T. sa-bdag, Skt. विफायति, an evil spirit, lu lyáin s. the place of lu under the earth, Skt. nágālōka in opp. to rîm-lyáin and nûn-śim-nyo lyáin. — lu bûm s. an altar raised to lu. — lu byó s. a (white) fowl, dedicated to lu, which is not killed, but fed and allowed to live its natural life; — lu zîk vb. to suffer under the evil influence of lu (the body breaks out into sores); — lu zûk vb. to propitiate lu. — lu kui s. the spec. Cactaceae, T. kluśin “the Naga-tree”. — lu rip s. a spec. of reed, Equisetaceae, pá-no lu rip s. Equisetum fluviatile.

lu 2, lu-n vb. n. and t. (see luk) to rise; to cause to rise, lu hryôn vb. to raise up (as person), gîru vb. to raise an edifice, ci lu vb. ci to rise to ferment, sâm-yû lu vb. to raise rafter, lu yen to vb. to set up as on pedestal, a-bryān lu vb. to exalt name or title; taň-kó mă-lu-ne I have no appetite; a-bâin-nûn lu-lûn proceeding from the commencement; riû lu li vb. to raise a question; a-jôk lu vb. to raise a dispute; — lun-śûm-bo see pîn-dáû. — ká-yu mân lu s. a hunting-dog, a setter.

lun vb. n. to break out, to rise, brut lun eruption to break out, rise. —

lum vb. t. to raise up, lumtyôl mat vb. to assist, to raise, vb. n. to be more, to be the majority, to be in excess; a-pin a-bôn mă-lun-ne 1. not to exceed on either side 2. to be impartial. — a-lun most. more, excess, majority M. 77. especially, probable, a-lun pu most especially, most probable, a-lum ūm ya it is especially nice.

luk 1. morning, sunrise; to-morrow; luk-kà early to-morrow, go luk-kà nił luk-so I will rise from bed early to-morrow morning; luk-kà nyim piït to-morrow noon; luk-kà da to-morrow morning; luk-kèi nap-mo-nûn to-morrow evening; luk-kài to-morrow morning; also the morning, as ća luk-kài this morning, kat tînà luk kài the morning after to-morrow, iyo tòi luk-kói the morning before yesterday, tu-sà luk-kài yesterday morning; luk-kài nap early in the morning before day-break; luk-kài zôm s. the morning-meal. breakfast; luk kat-fyïn sometimes, erelong; luk nap day and night; continually. — s. a portion, a share, zo luk rit vb. to portion out rice.

luk 2. (mî) luk-re s. a register of the people, a census and division of the people in their respective districts, luk-re kyôp vb. to take the luk-re; see also lok. — a-luk s. a family, li-sí a-luk.

luk 3. (i. q. 1?) vb. to rise, to rise up. to get up, see also hu; no luk fish to rise: lu luk bread to rise; dà luk fever to rise; a-far goïn luk the price to rise; mu luk to be lustful; — luk iûn vb. to rise. as snake etc., — lôt luk vb. t. to renew, riû lôt luk vb. to renew dispute; zûm luk-lâ mat vb. sick man to rise from sickness, to recover; — to be superior, go-len hó mă-luk-ne you are not superior to me, I am equal with you; — to be held as a market go-ló luk vb. to hold a fair, go-ló luk-lyäi the place of holding it, go-ló luk tu-tsäit s. the time of holding it. — vb. t. to take out, to exhumate, to disenter. buk luk vb. to take potatoes from pit; a-fûn luk vb. to disenter body: — luk kön vb. caus. to awake, to rouse.

lûn 1. s. a handle see tàk-tsu; — a-lûn s. 1. the eye of hoe or axe etc. into which the handle is put, in machinery the space within which any other iron rests; 2. credit (of money), a loan (not of money).

*lûn 2 T. rûui s. wind, luû for s. wind-mill; *lùi-ta T. rûui-rta s. a flag “the airy horse” (not corr., should be klûi-rta J. Buddh. Text Soc. II, 1, 17.) *lùi-ta kuû s. a flagstaff; lùi-ta dûm s. the flag cloth:
*luñ—*le

byus s. a good action, kindness, benefit; *le-gyó mat vb. to do a good action, to serve another; *le-so T. legs-so it is good, yes.

*le 4. T. las Skt. कृदन s. an action; *le nien T. las ṅan s. fault in the s. of consequence, pain, grief, sorrow, a-do le nien it is your own fault, you have brought it on yourself. — *le té T. las tian s. the gentry, the nobility.

*le kor (T.) s. a circle M.

le niñ muk s. a plant, Polygonum raninatum.

le tók-bo adj. good and pure, a plain man G. le má-tók-ñiñ-bo not good or pure, le má-tók-ná a-gyek-ka gyek-ñiñ born impure.

le lóm s. coaxing, le lóm ryak klón vb. to coax evil spirit to leave.

*le só T. slob and biood(-pa) "to attempt to learn" s. imitation, aspiration, *le só mat vb. to attempt, to imitate, to aspire to, hú kóm-duñ má-ro-sá mat-pán soppán le só mat he apes the ways of others.

lek 1. expletive to fāt, see pā-lek s. a parcel of ground.

(nek 2.) só-lek kyep see under a-mlen.


let, a-let s. a substitute, a change as of clothes, a-let a-dyām s. a change of clothes.

let vb. n. to be sharp, má-let-ne blunt.

let explet. to fāt.

-len 1. postp. the sign of the comparative degree, as o-re-len a-re rya this is better than that.

len 2. near, e. c. hú-siñ len-ñiñ da vb. to lie near him; li len-ka near the house; nap-wo-len near the evening.

len 3. vb. t. to mould up (as over the bulbs of potatoes, turnips and when increasing in size). — u-len s. germ, seed, a young shoot, see brop. — trún-len s. any sprout from earth, a plant, a sprout; a ghost.

len 4. len-ña len-ña wavering, trembling, as from nervousness, cold etc.
len 5. s. retaliation, len vik vb. to retaliate, to retort, len luk s. retort, retaliation.

*len 6. T. len to take, see po len; mâ-len-ne used prohibiting; lyok mâ-len-ne do not change, yû len vb. to bring back; — to seize on, to appropriate to one’s self, len dat kyôn vb. to sympathize with; — lak len s. a written acknowledgment of receipt of present.

len 7. vb. to commit fornication, kup len s. bastard.

len 8. explet. to fan q. v., mi len gyôk vb. to see as it were fire from the eyes, to be bewildered or delirious.

len jù for là-jù q. v.

lep 1. s. the entrance to the lower regions, làn-dek-sà lep eyeñ.

lep 2. vb. t. to press down, to flatten; — adj. flat, âo-gu lep a sheet of paper. — a-lep adj. flat (as plate or board), the leaf of a book, ku a-lep kat a chupatee, cake of bread. — pun-lep, pun-lyyà por pun-lyep 1. adj. flat, 2. an oblong kind of bell. — tâ-lep s. a thin plate of anything, a flat piece of, kuî tâ-lep s. a flat plate of wood; liû tâ-lep s. a flat plate of stone; pun-juu tâ-lep s. a plate of iron; tâ-lep tôm-bo laminated; â-re liû tâ-lep-ka ñya nóm bâm this stone is separating in plates.

lep, lyep see lyàp.

lem vb. to place one above or before (as men) another, to pile, lem diù or lôm vb. n. to stand or march one before another (as soldiers); lem to vb.t. to place one above another, to pile, lem nan vb. n. to sit one before the other; vb. t. to fold up as clothes dùm lem. — advly. towards, in the direction of, fung lem nóm vb. to march in the direction of or against an enemy, pù-no lem dyû vb. to fight against king, a-do lem towards thee; — sà-lep advly. in what way, whither, in what direction, -lem (c. c. sà-lep) affix attached to the end of verb in s. of “whitherssoever,” sà-lep há nóm lem go là nòî-so whithersoever you go I will go. a-lep s.: kyuù a-lep rows of houses, one behind the another: iò a-lep leaf of book.

lem vb. to be fidgety, restless, to be skilful, said of bôn tûn, mun zûk-ka lem bâm.

lem-bre s. increase, lem-bre zûk vb. to increase M.

lel and lyel. vb. t. to finish, to complete, to end, a-fyu lel vb. to take root; — affixed to verbs gives a past or final time e. c. gyek lel created, see fat. 2. pag. 239.

lel see tal, lol; kà-lel adj. slightly bent out, small, ban kà-lel a small knife.

lo 1. affixed to bo, mo etc. forms “step”father, “step”mother etc., kup-lo a stepson or -daughter; mo-lo also: a mother-in-law, bo-lo also: a father-in-law M.

lo 2 “called” see ýot I. advly. “thus” lo li lo mat he has a right to speak thus, he serves you right; — lo gôn i. q. a-lo gaîn if it be so, then; — lo go it is well, very well, used in assent i. q. lo géyan.

See under a, o; — lem see a-lemp; — lol-lâ towards, in the direction of, in respect of, kà-sû lol-là li speak to me, sak-rîn lâ-yo lol-là nóî to incline to evil, pun-jîm lol-là dyü to fight for the enemy in opp. to pà-no lol-là: — II. certainly, go lo mat-îo I will certainly do it; hû lo maku-ko he will certainly die. — lo aîyin very well. — tî-lo for a-lo this, thus, tî-lo go it is so; kà-yu tî-lo maku-ko we also would die.

lo 3. vb. to fly at (as hen when it has chickens).

lo 4. vb. to lay out, or spread out. to dry as corn, cotton.

lo 5. iô lo s. a fish.

*lo 6. s. T. lo a year, L. nam q. v.

*lo kor s. a cycle of twelve years, the name and order of which are as follows kà-lôk; lôn; sà-tûn; kiim-fyôin; sà-dyûc; bù; on; liîk; sà-hû; hûk; kà-jû; mûn: — lo kor (the cycle) kluk to come round. lo tó zak the end of the old and commencement of the new cycle of years; if clothes etc. are being made and are not ready before the commencement of the new cycle, it is considered unfortunate
and the clothes are not worn. — lo zo dot an intercalary year; lo sho zik an unlucky year.

(lo 7.) a-lo s. a Lepcha title below yuk.

*lo 8. T. blo s. the mind, will, pleasure, taste or liking; lo nyi there is a will, to have an inclination to do anything; a-do lo-ka su gat-tiu'n go what is your will; lo kyok vb. to have equilibrium of mind destroyed (as by grief, anger, in its bad sense, not by pleasure or joy), lo kyok nai-lä ínn to become restored; lo kyok sòô to be again at peace, tranquil; — lo cho s. pleasure, lo cho-ku for pleasure, lo cho mat to enjoy one’s self; — lo fok çot nín to be decided; — lo däk s. a pain of your own will, it is your own fault, lo däk mak he has died by his own fault. lo rik correctly, by heart, lo rik nyim-bo a person ready of comprehending or of reticative memory. — lo zo s. permission, will. — lo-ka nyi to know by heart; — lo tat ka or lo tyat ka to place confidence in; — lo-nín kät vb. to know by heart; lo-nin dot vb. to repeat by heart; — lo dî to come to one’s liking, to be pleased with.

a-lo affixed to a-tyak q. cfr.

*lo 9. T. slob (to learn, to teach). Compounds: *lo kruk T. slob-prug s. a scholar, a disciple; the apostles Chr., lo kruk-ka tap vb. to place under tutorship; lo kruk-ka von vb. to become disciple; — *lo-pän s. 1. a teacher, T. slob-dyon, Skt. ब्राह्मण; 2. the chief of beads in rosary, lo-pän tyân vb. to wait upon teacher; lo-pän woon-nîn-sä lo-kruk ke ínn when the teacher is learned, the disciples become proficient.

*lo gyu (fr. T. lo rgyus?) s. circumstances M.

*lo jon T. fr. lo (year) and gjon i. q. L. nam a-man a young man.

*lo dam T. glo and L. dam s. a girth as of saddle.

*lo-tsö-bo T. lo-tsu-ba s. an interpreter.

lok 1. s. people (G. 17, 13. Ex. 14. 5 etc., see luk or fr. लोक.

lok 2. lâk-kä lok-kä or luk-kä lok-kä unsteady, unsettled, fickle, foolish, vain; luk-kä lok-kä mat vb. to be unsteady; fickle, to keep doing and undoing lak-kä lok-lâ li vb. to be fickle, changeable in speech; lak-kä lok-kä riün foolish talk.

lok 3. it may be, perhaps, a-lom lok it may be so. — a-lok adj. of the same kind, same description. — Caus. lyok (and lyâk) vb. to be like, to resemble, a-küp ve a-mo lyok the child is like the mother; mâ-lyok-nûn-bo adj. unlike; — adv. likely, probably, mak-sââ lyok likely to die, nyi-sââ lyok it may be likely so. — a-lyok adj. of the same kind, similar, a-lyok mat-lîn li vb. to compare one thing with another.

*lok 4 T. log (reverse, contrary, opposition) vb. to return, to give in return, to give back, t-soi lok mat vb. to give back what you have purchased.

loñ 1. see luñ 1. s. the eye of hoe, loñ suiñ s. an instrument of making eye of hoe.

*loñ 2 T. loñ s. leisure, time, go loñ mû-nyin-ne I am not at leisure; sak-čûn loñ mû-nyin-ne-ba there was no time to think.

loñ 3. vb. t. 1. to dig up (as plant with earth), to dig; tam-len loñ fat vb. to uproot a plant 2. to educe, elicít?

lot s. a rupture, a swelling, tâ-tsuy lot vb. to have r. from anus, hernia; a-mîk lot to have eye ruptured or distended. — pû-lot-lâ convex, swelling outwards.

lon 1. a-lon 1. behind, after, gan lon hereafter, lon tsâm to be left behind, to be inferior, to be short of; lon ryak vb. to follow; — lon-ka afterwards; in the absence of: lon-nûn after, afterwards, ha-yu lon-nûn after them Ex.; lon-nûn mûk-sû mû-nyin-ne there is no end as of people or words etc.; o-re sî lon-nûn hû nûm-sûn-nûn hû-sû rîn li after that his brethren talked with him (G. lon(nûn) ryak vb. to follow after; lon-nûn lon-nûn by degrees; — lon-ren at last: — lon-ba at length, after sometime, afterwards. —
lon—lók

lon-bam-bo s. the last, the one behind; lon-bam-bo-siú the survivors; — lon lon-nún or lon lon-ren after a long while; — lon sú-ka or lon tó pu or lon kýú pu or lon pót pu what may be or follow, the consequences; lon pót pu mā-dyām-ne not to consider the consequences; — lon a-työk-ka at last, among the last. — 2. in this direction.

lon 2 (fr. 1.), fo-lon s. the wisdom-teeth.

lop vb. to crawl so as to make one feel, as lounge on body.

lon vb. to go off, to be sold as goods.

lom i. q. a-lom in this manner. see lo 2.

lom dát see lum dát.

lol, lol-lá see lo 2.

lol-lá tiyl-lá i. q. ti-gryom see gryo.

*tó 1. T. glá s. wages, pay for work, rent as for house. go-nún kí-do-sú tā-iyā vyet-rem kū-sū vo-ka byi-ren rūm-nūn kū-sū lō bo fat God has given me my hire, because I haven given my maiden to my husband G.; — ló-bo a day-labourer; — lō mat zo to live on the wages of work; lō mat lyo vb. to hire; — lō zóm-bo s. a hireling, lō zóm-bo nū lō zóm-bo go-ren tyet-lān lūk-pān-ka sak mā-ciú-ne the hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling, and cares not for the sheep J. — lō sók vb. to be neglected (as work), lō sók sók tyūl-nōū to be fruitless as work M.

(łó 2.) a-ló a-sū s. a trace (of any one).

łó 3. in books for łót.

łó 4 s. a screen or curtain W. 65.

łók 1.: łuk-lók-lá red, written also rik-lók-lá.

*tólk T. ldg-(pa)2. vb. to lick with tongue.

łók 3. vb. to dance, to frisk, łók bam zo dyap-lā či ka to dance on corn in order to thrash it.

łók 4. to be wasted, to be spoilt, to be injured; łók-nún-bo damaged, łók sūm-bo that which may spoil or injured, as any fragile article; zo łók s. a waste of rice or food; kóm łók-yām-bo s. a spendthrift; mi łók-kūn injurious.

łók 5. fr. T. laq (hand): mi-lók s. a person who works for his food.

łók 6. a-lók s. exercises, vik-lók military exercises.

lók-fo see ĺo fo; a-lók fo s. crow: the species in general — ĺo fo-lók fo Indian corby or crow, Corvus culminatus M., Je. 2. 295.

*lók-ći T. klag-ći s. noise, clamour, łók că a-tęt mā-mat-tān do not kick up such a row.

*lók 1. T. glái s. a bull, būk lóin; lōi čūā a young bull. — lōo nam the ox-year M. 141.

łók 2, a-lók s. reflective light, a-ńyım a-lóū; lā-you lōin moon-light; undo lōin reflected light on clouds.

łók 3. to become dry, said of yams, leaves etc.

*lók 4. łóin T. slai(-ba), slōū(-ba) vb. t. to lead, to induce, to conduct, to steer, to bring, to bear upon, to direct; to manage, to administer, to control, to influence, to win over, go a-do ik 'a lōin mā-lel-ne I have not yet finished teaching you. — lūi kýā vb. to lead, to bring, go-nūn lyān sā-re go-nūn a-sū i. sā ĺyā-ka ryak nyā byin-bo-ka lōi kýā-lūn a-yūm o-re rem a-fop mat-bo-so go nyē-bo-va ĺyīm-bo I will bring you in unto the land concerning the which I did swear to give it to A., to I. and to J.; and I will give it you for an heritage: I am the lord Ex.; łōin hrāi id.. on lyāi o-re-nūn plyāi-lūn lyāi a-ryum a-tīm .. . -ka łōin hrāi kōür-ka yū and I am come down to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large .. . Ex. — vb. n. to be induced, pu-no-nūn lōin-nōn-bań the king being induced to continue to maintain; — vb. t. to bring up, to rear. kīp mat łōin to adopt and bring up a child; ju łōin to bring up as child; — val łōin to keep up the delusion. — łōin leading, leading water in bamboo frames; łōin-bo running water. — (a-)łōin-bo s. a chief-tain, a leader, (a-)łōin-bo mat-tō-o he a leader; tem-bo łōin-bo-pāi hā-do sū-yūn-ku mā-rīk-nū gāin tem-bo łōk-so if the rulers of the state agree not among themselves
the state will perish; pi'-no-nûn lôn-paû all from the king downwards, all following after king.

lôn 5. T. blôa, lôn(-pa), len(-pa) vb. t. to take, gi'-cô lôn to deprive; — lôn-lâ except, see rôn; to have with one, to carry, as kû-sû-sâ ban lôn mâ-bam-ne I have not my knife with me; lôn nôn di 1. to carry away with 2. to lead away; lôn ti to take away, mû-zâr-ka cûk mû

nyûn-nû ren hû-nûn ka-yum a-ba lyûu
muk-sûn-ka lôn ti-wûû-nû because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness? Ex. lôn dî to bring with; — also used in the sense of depriving or taking away, as sak lôn to take away life; — to preserve as truth, wisdom, justice, word, virtue, also to take care of (as servant a horse, animal or thing) to guard, to keep guard, tiû nyo sûû lôn bam to preserve the history of lords and ladies. — lôn i. q. là in the sense of continuing as hryôp-lî nôn or hryôp lôn nôn to go on weeping; — lôn s. desire, will, a-do lôn gûm it is your own desire, will; — vb. copulare, see mi

mûû; a-vo len lôn vb. to commit adultery, a-vo len lôn-bo s. an adulteress. —

a-lôn s. sexual intercourse, a-lôn mat vb. to have sexual intercourse, explet. to a-mat and a-tsûm sexual intercourse, q. q. v.

lôt 1. vb. to return, to come back; lôt is used in the s. of the English prefix re- or again, e. c. lôt bal repeatedly, again and again, lôt kor vb. to circulate and recirculate, as blood etc., lôt gân hrûû vb. 1. to rise upwards as seasons 2. to renew, as dispute; lôt gyêk vb. to be reborn, lôt ûûû vb. to review, to look back upon, lôt nân vb. 1. to resist, 2. to roost as birds, lôt cûû vb. to reflect, sak-cûû lôt yim-bo adj. one susceptible of great feelings, tender-hearted, lôt nyôt cûû vb. to reconsider, lôt tap vb. to put again, a-do kà-rem kur-sûk-ka lôt tap-pûû put thine hand into thy bosom again Ex. lôt top vb. to recover, lôt tyak vb. to recognize, lôt dî vb. to return, lôt dot vb. to take out again e. c. hû-nûn a-kà-rem kûr-sûk-ka tap-lûû lôt dot-tiûû-sûû hû kà re sà-nôû
dûm zôû dom dûû he put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow Ex. lôt dûû vb. to repel; lôt nak vb. to correct; lôt phû vb. to come out again; lôt nôû vb. to go back again, to return, lôt byû vb. to give back, to return a thing, lôt tsûn vb. to resume, lôt zu vb. to revive, to come to life again, lôt zûk vb. to remake, lôt lat vb. to return, lôt li vb. to revise all he has said; riû lôt luk i. q. riû gân hrûû vb. to renew dispute; lôt lyc vb. to receive again, to recover; lôt vaiû vb. to reverse, lôt sà vb. to recover as from sickness, lôt sî vb. to see again; lal-lî lôt vb. to return, lôt lu vb. to restore. — a-lôt s. returning.

lyôt caus. to cause to return, to set free, to set at liberty, as a captive, to put or turn away as from sin etc., to cease, to abjure, lû-vo lyôt to abjure one's sins; nyen lyôt to cease giving milk; kà-sûn lyôt kûû-nû send me away G.; a-

tsûm lyôt to vb. to let hair hang dish-evelled; go a-do tôm-li lyôt I won't let you off, I'll do for you; a-kà-nûn lyôt vb. to be out of practise; a-do lôn-ka lyôt to you are left to your pleasure; lyôt nyûn vb. to release, to turn back, or cause to turn back; sà-ba-nûn di-ba o-bo lyôt nyûn or kûû vb. to cause him to return from whence he came; a-lôt-tûûn lyôt to put away from the heart (as sin etc.); nyi

wûû-sûû tu-tûût sak-çûû mû-lyôt-tûû-o in the time of plenty do not be extravagant or thoughtless; lyôt glyôt making faints as in fight P.; mû-lyôt-nà mat-lûûi iûûk zûk vb. to continue work until finished — i. s. of the English prefix re —, vin lyôt li vb. to answer; lyôt tap vb. to replace; lyôt top vb. to recover; lyôt ju fat vb. to restore to life; lyôt ju lûk vb. to rise again to life; lyôt blyûû vb. to refill; lyôt byû vb. to restore, to give back; lyôt zûk vb. to repair; — vyet tsûn lyôt to release prisoner, a-dom mû-ta-nûû-sûû mû-lyôt-ne
I will not release you until I have eaten
you; wū lyōt to release water; — to ex-
piate, to forgive lā-yō lā-sōn lyōt-tūn
mak-nōn dead as an expiration for their
sins.

2. lōt s. retribution, lā-yō lōt-tūn-sā
sū>sūk-jam-lā jel-lā mā-jel-ne the relation of
the retribution of their sins is im-
possible adequately to relate P.

lōt 2. vb. n. to proceed, to go in any
direction to the point, dū lōt fever to
come; lōt lat or lōt da to lie carnally
with; — vb. t. to put out, to eject, sā-
dyār lōt thunderbolt to fall; lyaū lōt to
cast out, to eject i. q. dot; a-tū lōt to
put out tongue; to leave off, to cease, as a-
kūp kū-ti gyek o-re-nūn a-lēm lōt she bare
ten children, then left off child-bearing;
to cease nature ēgít lōt, jīt lōt; — vb.
n. to deteriorate, to degenerate, to retrograde,
lōt lōn vb. t. to debauch; a tō lōt the
colour has faded; bān nūr lōt knife-steel
to be destroyed; to be smaller than, sā-
kū-nūn myīl-lā lōt-lūn all below or smaller
than sā-kā.

lōt 3. explet. to ōn (children in generals.).

lōt 4. a-lōt s. rice laid out to dry zo-lōt.

lōn 1. vb. n. to agree, to come to one
opinion.

lōn 2., a-lōn adj. middle-seized as fowls,
cows etc.

lōn 3. kā lōn s. a hand-instrument.

*lōn-bo T. blōn-po s. officer, minister.

lōp 1. s. 1. a large leaf of tree, a-fik-
nūn tūn-sān sak-bol-lā rūu-rūu-ka nōn
dyet-šen-lā kuń nyōm kuń lōp-nūn ban
tsūn nūn-ban not-lūn mak-īo-yam-o another
satva’s going to a beautiful bower must
die from wounds caused by the spiked
leaves of trees which resemble arrows and
swords P.; lōp kāp vb. to cover over
with leaves (as roof of hut etc.); lōp fūn-
s. a cup made of a leaf; lōp lōn-nūn leaf
to be withered; lōp kōk 1. dry leaves;
2. a species of creeper, lōp kōk mak-bo
s. a snake Tbr. lōp sōp vb. to line basket
with leaves; — 2. s. a shield, lōp bū vb.
to carry sh.; lōp mat vb. to shield; lōp
tset vb. to make a wicker- or bamboo-sh.;
lōp tsīt vb. to shield; lōp zūk vb. to make
shield. — nūm-lōp-no s. 1. a female, a
young woman, a gay woman, Tbr. 2. a
wining basket Tbr. — pā- (or tā-)
lōp kūn s. name of tree, also lōp muk;
pā-lōp bī s. name of plant.

lōp 2., tsūk lōp s. the west.

lōm T. lām i. s. road, way M. 82
journey; distance, lōm-sā mat vb. to make
preparations for the road M. 129; lōm
dūk-kyōn-re the difficulties of r.; ban-fo
ban-kī s lōm a narrow path with precipice
at each side; lōm-ka on the road, kā-sū
dynā lōm-ka since my coming G. nōn-mūn
(lat-tuī or lōt-tuī)-sā lōm-ka on (your)
way, as (you) go (come) (return); lōm-
čūk s. the middle of r.; lōm-cūk s. meeting
of roads; lōm tan a short journey; lōm
tōi a broad r.; lōm tōi-de a spacious r.
; lōm fōl a short journey; lōm pīyōn a strait
or pass; lōm bar-ku by the way Ex.;
lōm byem a winding r., lōm būk a path
of large or small animals thro’ jungle;
lōm tsū s. an avenue, a defile; lōm tsū-
bo s. a patrol; lōm tset moderate-sized r.
or a m. trace; lōm (a-) hul a circular r.;
lōm rū a long journey or distance, sā-
rōn nōn-kā lōm rū it is very far to
go to-day; lōm-rūm a long (far distant)
journey; lōm-vyein a narrow and difficult
pass thro’ mountain; lōm kryān a long
distance, lōm-kryān-ka kūlū Tbr. to kill;
lōm-hryān-ka nōi Tbr. to be killed; lōm
kām a narrow path; lōm iōn a much
frequented way; lōm a-ma a secret road;
lōm a-ral an open road; lōm a-vāk a
circuitous or round-about way; lōm a-sa
s. a path of small animals thro’ jungle;
lōm kā-ta s. a. p. of large animals thro’
jungle.

lōm kōk fo vb. to shut up road; lōm
kyōk road to wind, lōm ki-kyōk a winding
road; lōm gryam road to be obstructed;
lōm čet-nōn the road is stopped; lōm jūm
road to be obstructed, almost impassable;
lōm tok-nōn road to be narrow as thro’
jungle striking on each side, also road to be obstructed; lóm pyi nóin vb. to miss each other by going different roads; lóm fyet vb. to cut a way thro' jungle; lóm fróm vb. to shew or point out the way, lóm frón-bo s. a guide (spiritual or otherwise); lóm bram vb. to lose way; lóm tsam vb. to take the road, with -sa proceeding, denotes to enter or commence upon any new work or to adopt a work, čo pi-wūn-sā lóm tsam to commence to write a new book; lóm zák vb. to be near road (as house); lóm zuk vb. to make a road; lóm ryak vb. to proceed straight along road; lóm ryel-lā nóu to come the straight road; lóm lōu vb. to guide along the road as blind man, child etc., lóm lōn-bo s. a guide; lóm lyót vb. to leave or turn aside from the road; lóm hā-nōn-bo s. a pioneer, a guide; lóm sát vb. to clear a road; lóm so vb. 1. to accompany part of the way 2. see lā-vo; lóm so-bo one who accompanies you on the way; lā-yo-sū lóm lyót to turn aside from the path of evil; lā-vo lóm s. the motion of moon; lóm toū s. the galaxy, the milky-way; bed (as of river), ban lómaknife-cut; 2. lóm or a-lóm s. path, track. — 3. lóm or a-lóm manner, way of doing anything, conduct, hū-do lóm mā-nai-ne or hū-do mat-lóm mā-nai-ne his conduct is not upright; i-yok-sā a-lóm the manner or rule of work; riin-sā a-lóm the rules of language; lyōn lóm-mūn in a playful way; gū-wūn-sā lóm in the way of pleasure; ryu-lā lóm in a goodly manner; affixed i. q. -lū or -lät, mat-lóm i. q. mat-lā or mat-lät s. the manner or mode of doing; forms substantives, as i-yēz zōi a friend, i. z.-lóm friendship; pūn-jūm an enemy, p.-j. lóm s. enmity; i-yok to have intercourse, hyōk-lóm intercourse. —

5. possibility, rūm-lyāŋ mā-lōm-nā tet sā-ṭa-lā kyēt-sā lóm mā-nyin-ne until you reach God, there is no chance of peace P. lóm fór it is possible; lóm mā-tōr-ne impossible;

6. so much road to be done; portion, lóm ka vb. to assign ditto, lóm tōk kyōp to divide road into portions to be done by different sets of men; a-lóm a-dān s. bustle, toil, a-lóm a-dān mā-top-ne not to be able to escape (as punishment, trouble etc.). a-lóm a-śū s. a trace, a track.

II. vb. to walk, to travel. dyū-sī lóm to travel on foot, on plān-ka lóm to travel on horseback, in opp. kuū on or a-būn plān-ka nóin; lóm-bo s. a walker M. 1:38., lóm-lā lóm-lā riń li to walk and talk; lóm kūn-bo s. a good walker; 2. to employ, engage, myāl ul myāl dyu lóm (they) were engaged in seeing and investigating science. cfr. I, 6.

lōl 1. vb. to be bent outwards, lōl da to lie with stomach or breast bent outwards, kūt-lāni lōl to be so stuffed with food as not to be able to stoop belly puffed out; mā-zū lā-lōl-lā an ban i. q. mī(ka) tīk-brōl rāin an see mī 285.

lōl 2. (i. q. lōl 1.?) lā-lōl-lā (affected) with neuralgia or gout in stomach.

lyā i. q. lyō.

lyā: mā lyējī-se accoutrements, for lyu če.

lyāk 1; 1. a-kūp lyāk s. a cradle, baby's clothes. 2. an apron that covers the back of women, also a cloth used to absorb the issue of menses.

lyāk 1. 2. tā-lyāk s. small patches nyōt tā-lyāk; tā-lyāk da vb. to lie in patches (as fields), to be dotted with.

lyāk 3. i. q. lyok see lok.

lyāk 4. vb. to be different, to be contrary, lyāk-lā adv. reversely, contrary to M. 75, lyāk-lū on the contrary; to mistake (as word); mōn lyāk to dream various (in bad sense) dreams, (dreams) to change (in bad sense), to become fade; lyāk maṅ s. a ghost, a phantom; — vb. to calumniate kā-śū lyāk-kūṅ i-yūm-
lyán—lyán

ba he is calumniating me. lyák vaú vb. to deceive, to cajole, a-du a-tó lyák vaú to deceive in various ways; t-soi-ka lyák vaú to cheat in trade; riin lyák to live by deceit; sak-cin lyák-van-yám-bo s. a sharp experienced person. — a-lyák u-váu s. a misstatement, inaccuracy, a misrepresentation, a-lyák a-váu riin s. a misstatement. — vb. 1. to turn, to turn over, 2. to change as garment, to exchange, to make an exchange one thing for another; to translate, lum-riü-nün-pát-riin-ka lyák byi to translate from the Hindustani into the Tibetan language. — a-lyák s. turning over anything (as the pages of book or the book itself), turning upside down.

lyán 1. vb. n. not to be firm in standing (as sick man or a vessel with small bottom; lyán lóm vb. to walk unsteadily. See nyán.

lyán vb. n. to be shallow (as water, or as mind, counsel, dá lyán shallow water; la-de lyán a shallow plate; krut lyán shallow advice; riin lyán shallow speech; a-lút lyán a shallow mind, silly, foolish.

lyán: a-lút-sä a-lyán a real friend. M.

lyát vb. n. to get loose, líc ēyain lyát; lyát-tá suddenly, hastily, lyín lyát-to plá lat taí lóm, mái-nýín-ne the foie came so suddenly, there was no time for preparation.

lyát vb. t. to set (as trap, snare), sün-hi lyát to set snare for bird; lyát fo vb. to set (as trap); lyát tóm-bo p. p. set; vb. n. to be prepared ready or fit to eat (as food); mí lyát-á is the fire lighted; vb. t. to replace, esply. a-bú lyát to replace a male in a herd or flock, when the previous male has died or been taken away, a-bú lyát a-kóp s. a son in the place of his father; — to change (as dress).

lyát: lyát lyát up to the brim, za-din-piin u1 blyán-lú lák-ka u1 há-yu-nín lyát lyát lák fill the waterjots with water; and they filled them up to the brim J.

lyán vb. n. to become tame or familiar (as animal), to become accustomed to (as to place, food etc.) — a-lyán adj. tame (as an animal), opposed to a-rā.

lyán s. fashionable person M.

lyán, a-lyán s. the young blade of corn etc. zo-lyán, the germ of anything; the side or edge of anything.

(lyán)lyán-nä lyán-nä weak, faint, nervous, dák-lën (kritz-ton, ro-lën,) sak-cin l.-nä l.-nä nun to become weak or faint thro' sickness (thro' hunger, thro' fear).

lyáp vb. n. to be bespattered, to be besmeared, covered with. lyáp hrón vb. to adhere to, as dust, dirt to cloth, when laid upon it.

lyám 1. caus. of lám`q. v.

lyám 2. vb. t. to put right, to repair lyám zuk. See hlyím.

lyám, lyám ēel vb. 1. to play, to frolic; 2. to be idle, playing instead of working; lyám blän a gay; a-lyím s. adj. play, playful, lyím yám-bo a playful person, oyei bón a-lyím playful children. a-lyím mat vb. to play.

lyám lyá shaking, lyám lyá mat vb. to shake.

lya vb. to scratch out and deposit as rat the earth when making hole: ká-lók pur fát fo.

lyak 1. s. a necklace for women, lyak fyul vb. to take off n.; lyak bù to wear n.; lyak ēya vb. to put on, see sà-tap lyak, po lyá etc.

lyak 2. to be turned against c. c. a-lút and sak q. v. f.-sä hù noin-zen-sän-sä a-lút-re lók-sä a-pláu-ka lyák-iän the heart of Ph. and his servants was turned against the people Ex. sak lyak vb. to be angry.

lyań 1. vb. t. to apportion, to distribute, said of či or of any drink-libation; či lyǎń-lùn tān to serve out či and drink, un gor-bin či ok lyáń byi having poured round the water and taken out the či to serve it out. — lyan-bo s. a cupbearer.

lyań 2. s. the earth, see fat; lyāń tel s. the horizon; lyāń uñ 1. the world, riinya l. u. zuk-bo god, maker of earth and
water, lyañ uñ ñyít-nā-ba han-nīn before the creation of the world P. 2. the whole, great, lyañ uñ hṛyañ-bo s. a great distance, ār-ka ti-baik-re lyañ uñ-sā dok mā-o the preta has a body of enormous size P. lyañ zuk uñ zuk vb. to reconcile.

— earth, ground, land for cultivation, used emphat. with fat to imply the good strata of earth under the surface (unexhausted soil), lyañ kīñn-hin-lā a deep glen; lyañ kruū hollow dry places; lyañ tōn a good even spot; lyañ dūm mūn-nōn-ne the place has become covered with bushwood; lyañ nā-lā a level country; l. mā-nā-ne uneven c.; lyañ pūr-tam i. q. l. tōn.; lyañ bōr elevated ground; lyañ sur abounding in ravines; lyañ zo vb. to live by cultivation; — land in opp. to li house, lyañ-ka out, outside: a site without any existing village, lyañ-ka lōm nōn to go out for a walk; lyañ-ka glo to fall outwards; lyañ-ka plā to come out as bone when fractured; lyañ-kōn outside. — land, country, lyañ a-sām 1. a healthy c. 2. a different c.; l. a-sōn a dry c.; l. a-śām a damp c.; l. bañ da vb. to lie low. — in P. T. gnas Skt. loka; rūm lyañ T. tha-yi-gnas Skt. देवलोक (or सुखलोक) nūm-sīm-nyo lyañ T. mū i gnas Skt. मुख्यन्तार; muñ lyañ T. yi-devas-kiñ gnas Skt. भ्रेतलोक; tam-cāñ lyañ T. dud-grośi gnas Skt. नियंतानिर्बल; mūk-nyan lyañ T. dmyul-ba'i gnas Skt. नरयं, नरं; lyañ a-nōk hell, l. a-nōk-ka kloń to send to hell, to hell Tbr., — land in geographical (political) s., pāt-sā pu-po lyañ šer sā hlo-re the mountains which form the boundary of Tibet and Nepāl; fyak-kīñn-sā lyañ kat lā mā-nīn-ne not to know one spot of ground; lyañ kor-lūn round the country; lyañ tin s. the plains. — lyañ tān kōn the low country, the plains. in opp. lyañ ram kōn the upper c.; — lyañ tyil one's own c.; lyañ fyak-bo one acquainted with c.; lyañ de s. an extensive district, undivided by rivers etc. lyañ uñ-nīn blu-nīn mā-śer-ne; lyañ de kā-ta id.; lyañ bar country between —; lyañ-mo s. a large place or country, also the whole country. as lyañ mo šol the whole c. is disturbed; lyañ tāt s. the state of country; lyañ rāñ-sō a different country, l. r. s. nān-bo s. a foreign or person of another place; lyañ riñ the language of a country or the news of a c.; lyañ lom-bo s. provincial officer; lyañ cāl an isolated country; lyañ-sā to s. the history of a c.; lyañ-sā tōm s. the frontier of c.; lyañ sūñ s. a legend, l. s. dūm-bo s. a legendary; lyañ šēr s. boundary of c., lyañ a-kjāt nyim-bo a quiet country; lyañ a-rrīm a distant c.; lyañ krip zāk for a country to become polluted as by the itchastity of its inhabitants.; lyañ tīn byi vb. to divide the c.; lyañ tōp fi vb. to win c. as in war; lyañ-nīn ryak nyōn to banish the c.; lyañ sa nōn to travel in countries; lyañ šor vb. to lose c. (as in war); lyañ pū-sōr hān-lā li to be deserted or become desolate; — place, spot, abode gek-l. pl. of birth da-l. pl. of repose, dō-l. an unhealthy pl., feverish pl., nōn-l. a pl. of destination, bām-l. pl. of abode, mū-l. an abode of evil spirits, rom-l. a fearful pl., cause for fear, lat-l. pl. from which person has come, klup-l. school-room, akjāt-l. an eating room, lyañ gin ḍop-nōn a place to become public, lyañ šār mān li a death-like stillness i. q. a-jōk a-li kā-yyo-ne; lyañ gā-ram s. the evil spirit of a pl.; lyañ tin s. the evil spirit of the place, a respectful term by way of depreciation T. sa-bulag. Skt. यतिपति. lyañ-dōk id. — lyañ dem-bo s. a neighbour, also a fellow, country-man; lyañ zūt s. the neighbourhood; lyañ ōl i. q. l. a-tsum; lyañ a-tsum s. a new place where men have not before or when a house is going to be built, where it is all jungle and no house has been before; — lyañ-ka in room of, in place of; — lyañ-kat-ka nyi it is somewhere, l. k-ka mā-nīn-ne lyañ-kat-ka nyi it is somewhere or other; lyañ kat-bo-ka adv. first, in the first place M. 118. lyañ sā bōn-nīn gō in which direction, -sā lyañ
lyā 3. a-lyān s. honey-comb with honey
kū lyān, a loaf of bread.

lyāt perhaps causal of lat, used in books
for iun to become

lyāp vb t. to brandish as sword, to turn
about, to turn here and there, as face,
body, thing; — Reduplic. lūp-pā lyāp-pā
hurry, lūp-pā lyāp-pā-bo s. a person who
does everything in a hurry and conse-
quently badly; — tā-lyāp s. a hurrying,
negligence, slovenliness, tā-lyāp nyīm-bo
a person who does everything in a hurry.

lyāp see lyūp.

lyam 1. vb t. to warm up food.

lyam 2. vb n. to be wild, insubordinate,
inconsiderate

(ljūn), or (līn), tūn-lijūn, tūn-lihn applied to
an earthen cooking-pot having round
bottom (unbalanced), tūn-lijn fyū an
earthen cooking-pot with r. bottom.

lyit vb. to overflow, to remove, to be
superabundant.

lyū 1. s. the first fixture of a wasp-nest;
tā-lyū lyū niān the wasp has fixed a nest.

(lyū, 2.) pā-lyū s. arrangement, adjustment,
neatness, see pā-lyūm; pā-lyū pā-tām id.

lyū 3. i. q. lū, lyū the body. lyū-nō lyo
to recognize the illegitimate child of
another as one's own.

lyū 4. nō lyū a spec. of fish.

lyūk cause of lūk q. v.

lyūn, lyūn-nā lyūn-nā shaking as carriage,
tree.

lyūp 1. vb t. to beat, to strike, sū-lōn
lyūp to beat pavement.

lyūp 2. vb n. to appear and disappear;
— lyūp-pā lyūp-pā a coming and going,
lyūp-pā lyūp-pā sī to appear and disappear
(as a light at a distance at night). l. l.
lyū to move backwards, to palpitate (as
heart), l. l. lyū-bam to come and go, to
appear as if life would remain and now
go (as sick man). — pā-lyūp: sū-nōm pā-
lyūp s. (snatches of good fortune) forni-
cation, adulatory.

lyūm 1. tā-lyūm see lim 1.

*līyūm 2. see sak-lyūm, see T. hlen (the
pit of stomach?)

lyūm 3. s. the god of hunting, malignant
to mankind; kā-ju mā-lyūm-ne we do
not hunt; lyūm mat vb. to hunt, see under
mān; kā-ju mān lyūm s. a hound, a
sporting-dog.

lyūm 4. vb t. to dry a little over the
fire (said of leaves), lop lyūm to dry leaf
over the fire as when wishing to make
basket etc.; vb n. to dry up (said of
spittle, see dyūk.

lyu 1. vb. to be inflamed, as sore.

lyu 2. lā-lyu-lā tepid, lukewarm, lā-lyu-
lā i vb. to warm to lukewarmness.

lyu 3. s. kind, mode, description, rel
rel-sā lyu different fashions; zo lyu quali-
ity of rice; riū lyu kat a mode of speach;
vō lyu form of worship; mi lyu-ka in the
form of man; lyu čē s. accoutrements;
lyu teń hanging.

lyu 4. s. the members of body, mā-zū
lyu kat a member of the body.

(lyūn) tā-lyūn s. a flat wiuowing basket,
used also as a fan, a fan for the fire or person; tâ-lyeûñ ḫyep vb. 1. to fan also to winnow corn; 2. to fan as fire; tâ-lyeûñ-sà kròp vb. to winnow corn.

lyep 1. vb. t. to beat to strike, see ḫyep; i. -kûp-sàû-sû gen bûn-bo sâ-re f-sâ kû-bo kûp-bo-sàû-nûn hû-yû plàû-ka ku-tûm-bo-sàû-kà lyep-liûn eyit the officers of the children of J., which Ph.'s taskmasters had set over them, were beaten and demanded Ex.

lyup 2. see lyu, reduplic. lyap-pà lyupp-pa adj. tepid, lukewarm.

lyek see lyûk, lyak.

lyek 1. vb. t. to take, said of inoculation, vaccination, hence to prove against small-pox.

lyek 2. i. q. fû vb. n. to be in vigour, to be able; mû-lyek-ne not to be in vigour, not to be able to work, bûî mû-lyek-ne to be helpless. ço-re jon-ba nam ten dallà mat-tà-o ran ñun-ban mat-sô yo guî là mû-zû-nûn lyek ne make yourself well acquainted with learning while young, when old, even if you would, you will not be able; mû-fêî mû-lyek-nà ban 1. not to be in sufficient health to work; 2. to be in the family way; din (lôm) mû-lyek-ne not sufficiently well to stand (to walk).

lyen 1. vb n. to be sloping li çap lyên.

lyen 2. reduplic. liû-nû lyeû-nû jolting M. — tûû-lyeûñ truncated (a field or land) M.

lyeûñ 3. ("young") a-lyeûñ s. a full-grown female beast or fowl, which has not yet had young; — núm-lyeûñ s. a girl, a young female, núm-lyeûñ kò-lùm s. a virgin, núm-lyeûñ tak vb. to arrive at maturity or pubity; — núm-lyeûñ tun-blyûk s. a spec. of butterfly; núm-lyeûñ núm-hîlôt s. an incontinent girl, a harlot; núm-lyeûñ a-voûn a beautiful girl; núm-lyeûñ a-tsoû a claque girl, a virgin, núm-lyeûñ a-voûn an unmarried girl; — fû-lyeûñ s. a youth, a young man, fû-lyeûñ tak to arrive to the age of pubity (male), fû-lyeûñ tok s. the period of youth, fû-lyeûñ núm-lyeûñ youth of both sexes, fû-lei ôû s. a boy, fû-lyeûñ ôû yr-ban-bo adolescent youth.

*lyeûñ šì: lyeûñ sû-là tûk-mo mû-mat-ne he does not steal much. M. See len šì.

lyet i. q. lyêt vb. t. to change dress G. 35, 3.

lyel see let.

lyo (and lyû) lyo-m vb. to take, to receive, to obtain; lyeô lûn to take and keep; lyeô ka klûin to send to receive or to get; lyeô-sû tûû-wûû-sû mû pût-kûm a-là kam za-jor-pûû nú-rôk hû kû-ûm-pûû sà ba-dûn-pûû lyeûñ nú-rôk re-ka sû lyieûñ mat cûl-là so no-o take the best fruits in the land in your vessels and carry down the man a present, a little balm, and a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts and almonds G. — lyeô-bo s. receiver. — lyô di vb. to come to fetch; lyeô nûn vb to go to fetch; kit lyeô vb. to take away, to-nun lû o-rem kû-sû lyeûñ-nûn kit mû-lyo-ne no man taketh it from me J. — to comprehend, inn lyeûñ-bûn o-re-rem núm mû-lyo-ne and the darkness comprehended it not J. — lyon-bo p. pres. caus. lyon kûn; — a-lyo s. expletive to a-tyak, a-tyag a-lyo s. acquaintance

lyok see lok.

lyon, 1. lyon-nû lyon-nû waving, not firm (as flesh), agitated as water, flabby motion, nû lyeûñ-nû lyon-nû da. See lyûn.

lyon 2. sâ-lyon (nû) suddenly or sût-lyon-nû see ryen; unexpected, unawares, startling, sût mû-nûin-nû-da sût-lyon nû ti guî sî-kar-rà nûn li-so when there is no sound, if it comes unawares, you will be startled; sû-lyoû mat vb. to be startled, to fear.

lyop vb. t to turn over (as cake when baking), to turn upside down, to turn up eyes, as when dying, a-lût lyop to surprise, wonder; lyop vûn vb to deceive, to cheat M.

lyom see lyô.

lyôk 1.: kû lyôk s palm of hand, toû lyôk, or dyûn lyôk s. sole of foot.

lyôk 2., bryûn lyôk s. a nick-name.

lyôn, lûû-lyôn jutting out, large as mat etc., kû-rû lyeûn breadth of chest; ridged, tik-lyôû the prepuce. — tâ-lyôn
or tū-lyōn s. a terrace round or in front of house, a balcony, a verandah. tū-lyōn mā-nyu-ne tūm-rot rīk-sā dam to the balcony is shaky, strengthen it with vine-creepers (said of a person when he is unsteady as from drinking) Tbr.

lyōt 1. vb. copulare.

lyōt 2. caus. of lōt.

lyōt 3; a-lyōt s. an affix to a-fat q. v.

lyōn 1. s. play, sport, game, amusement, entertainment, diversion, pastime, recreation, relaxation, lyōn mat vb. to play, to sport, a-mak a-zūm-sā lyōn to play with or be regardless of one's life. See lyōm.

lyōn 2. a-lyōn young (birds before they can fly) fo lyōn.

lyōp 1. vb. t. to cut slantingly as in felling trees, kui kēp hat dān hū tē lyōp bū nōn as long as you can make splinters by cutting slantingly; lyōp-pā plyōk-kā cutting slantingly, slicing.

lyōp 2 vb. n. to glitter, to flash, to glisten, mik lyōp to glance, to flash eyes, mik mā-lyōp-ne to be dim-eyed; so lyōp a sheet-lightening; to move said of shadow, lyōp lyōp agitated (water); — to play, lyōp gūm-bō adj. playful, sportful, lyōp riū s. a joke, a jest, lyōp lī vb. to joke, to jest; lyōp lōm-mān in a playful or good tempered manner.

lyōp 3 a-lyōp adj. s. flat, a flat piece of anything, ban lyōp the flat side of knife; lūk- (or lūp-) lyōp flat as a plank, see klyōp, lēp.

lyōm 1 vb. to turn eyes about a-mik lyōm, to look in every direction, — to shake as water when carried.

lyōm 2, a-lyōm: a-nyōl mark as of footstep, tōū lyōm.

lyōm 3. lyōm-mā lyōm-mā flaunting as robes, flying, suspended in the air as (sheet of) paper or cloth. l-mā l-mā nōn to flaunt as robes. to fly suspended in the air.

lyōm 4 (i. q. i?) lā-lyōm-lā bell-shaped, dīm bī-lyōm-lā dyōm bān to wear dress puffed out like bell.

lyōl vb. n. to be wide, said of mouth, to widen at mouth, said of any thing wide above and small below. — lā-lyōl-lā large-mouthed, as jar opp. to sū-k-jāk-lā.

H

hā the twenty-fourth letter of the so-called Leapa-alphabet T. 5 English h.

hā exclam. an expression of assent, or acknowledgment of having heard. See ha.

hā 1. with postpos. i. q. hā e. c. hā-nyi i. q. hū-nyi, hā-nyūm i. q. hā-nyūm, hā-do i. q. hū-do, hā-yu, hā-yūm i. q. hū-yu, hū-yūm.

hā 2. vb. n. to pant.

hā 3. hā-m vb. n. to be pure, unaltered, cleared; bo mo hā the parents together, especially themselves; — empty, hā-bo adj. hā-lā or hā-ca-lā or hā-lā ca-lā adv. id. a-lān-ka hā-lā li now it is a little open, cleared as where there was before much jungle or many people. — a-hām (incorr a-hūm) adj. pure, unmixed, whole in itself, entire ban hām the blade without handle. zo a-hām zo plain rice; s. freedom from all extraneous matter.

(hā) tā-hā s. 1. a species of grain, 2. internal empyrema.

hā-yo-wā exclam. an expression of grief, pain etc. alas!

hā-rum-mo acc. Hooker 2, 15 “harrum-mo” n. pr. of a wild tribe, the Chepang (?).

hák s. flatus, the force of the breath. hák dak vb. to hickup, hák dot vb. to pant, to sob. — tā-hák or tūk-hák s. a
long breath as after exertion, tā-hāk mat vb. to take a long breath.

hāk vb. to pour or take out of any vessel or thing.

hāk-kā acc. M. altogether, completely.

hān 1. vb. to be impatient; — hān hān vb. to be impatient, to prepare to do anything or desire to do a-bo̩n hān hān mat to prepare to speak, zo-sā̩n hān hān mat to prepare to eat.

hān 2., kūn-hān-lā unattractive, chiefly applied to neck when long and unadorned, tū̩̩k tok kūn-hīn-lā a long unadorned neck. — pū̩̩ hān also pū̩̩ hān 1 conical, pū̩̩ hān pū̩̩ hīn conical-shaped; 2. i. q. pū̩̩ hūn worn, injured, damaged.

hān hān-lā desert see hūn.

hāt vb. t. to drive a cattle, hāt nyō̩n vb. t. to drive away, bro-bo-sā̩̩-nīn ti-lā̩̩ nīn hāt nyō̩n the shepherds came and drove them away Ex.

hāt (cfr. T. had had) vb. n. to be hasty, sak hāt vb. to prosecute; — hāt-tā or hāt-lā gasping, wū̩̩ kā lko-ba a-sōm hāt-lā dot he fell into the water and gasped for breath; — hasty applied to temper or work, hāt-tā zuk vb. to do anything in a hasty manner, hāt-tā sak-cīn s. a hasty excitable temper, hāt sak-lyak s. an irascible disposition; — hāt-tā hāt-lā or hāt-tā hāt-tā sharp, harshly, passionately. — a-hāt an exclamation of regret on leaving house to go on a journey.

hān vb. to move up and down, as birds tail, or twig with bird upon it, also copulare. See also hān.

hān, a-hān, a-hān-nūn adv. seldom? M.

hāp vb. to suck, hāp-pā hāp-pā sucking, hāp-pā hāp-pā tā̩̩n vb. to suck in as ē̩̩.

hāp, hāp see hūp; hyāp caus. to cause to lap over.

hām 1. vb. to undermine as river its banks, see rām.

hām 2., see a-hām under hā 3.

hār vb. to be greedy after, to long for; — a-hār s. greediness, a-hār mat vb. to be greedy; — hār-vā hār-vā nyō̩n vb. to long for food, see tā-bāk.

hār or hār advly. together, in union; hār-lā diū to rise together: kryō̩m; — hār-vā hār-vā absolute altogether.

(hāl) hāl-lā see bal-lā hāl-lā diligently.

ha 1. exclam. an expression made in reply to call, a respond; — ha ha ha an expression of pleasure or jocularity, said on meeting acquaintance etc. also of recollection on having forgotten anything.

ha 2. vb. t. to scrape together towards one’s self as grain, fire, to paw up the earth as horse, dog etc.; see a-to̩̩-sā̩ ha. to row wū hā, tā̩̩li ha vb. to row.

*ha 3. s T. spra̩̩-(t-il) bee’s wax.

ha 4. (fr. 2.?) s. an exerciser, mūn ājāt ha ājāt customs of exorcising.

ha klyō̩p s. a species of butterfly, Bu- prestis bicolor.

ha-yu for a-yu.

ha-le or ha-o adv. quickly, ha-le or ha-o nūn-kā-o let us quickly go. ha-o . . . hā- yu-len tam-ju mat-kā come on, let us deal wisely with them Ex.

hāk 1. vb. t. to carve as wood, 2. see bu hāk vb. to puff, to blow, to pant.

hān 1. vb. n. to be gutted sā̩̩-gō̩ hā̩ q. v.

hān 2. s. a Limboo word signifying “king,” hā̩ mat vb. to be proud. — hā̩ la s. a meteor that explodes with a loud noise, tā̩̩-lyō̩-nīn hā̩ la glo gū̩ pū̩̩ no mak-šō when a h. falls from heaven the king will die: the Lepehā’s believe that the mūn-kū̩ or the presiding genius of the king’s life, when he is about to die by this explosion announces his approaching dissolution.

han 1. num. adj. first, the first, gū̩n-sā̩ han s. the first of all, han-sā̩ mī-ru̩ the first man; — han abbrev. of nā han before, said of place or time, han kryō̩n-bo li fat to speak out what comes first: han tsū̩m-lū̩n li vb. to anticipate the present, han mūt first; han ryin before hand, some time ago; han a-kā̩ tap-bo re one who
begins a dispute; — han then, and, therefore, moreover T. de-nas P., han är-nin, han tā, hari-mā id. P. han tā-se-nin sū-lo go te yān vyāt then T. asked how is it so P.; han tā pā-no-re nōn-ne-yam-o then the king went away P. — han-mo s. the first, before, in book 1. seems to mean further; — han-zan i. q. han-ze; — hanzo s. the first rice, an early rice that comes first into season.

han 2. see tek han vb. to serve; — a-tek a-han see tek.

hap 1. vb. n. to be closed as door, box, to be shut up, as animals; hap to vb. to shut, vyēn hap to-lūn when the doors were shut J. — Caus. kyōp q. v.

hap 2. vb. n. to be indented, applied to skull, i. q. fōk q. v. — hap-pā hap-pā up and down, uneven, as country. —

tūn-hap or pūn-hap s. the space under raised house, a plane below house, ground-floor, cockpit, tūn-hap-ka há-lā núm-nōn the tūn-hap is empty or cleared. — See ham 3.

ham 1. s. a fishing-rod, also rod, used in catching birds; ham sā sūn-hi rod and line.

ham 2. adv. by little and little; ham-mā ham-mā id., e. c. h. mik-krap lat, h. h. sī-sān nōn dyāt, so h. h. yū sī zān nyōn, lyān h. h. sī tō-tā-ka.

ham 3. i. q. hap 2. kūm-ham-bo adj., kūm-ham-lā or hūm-ham-lā adv. concave, overhanging, applied chiefly to the face as of a person with projecting forehead a-men kūm-ham-bo.

ham 4, ham-bo s. covetousness, grasping, oppression, adj. greedy, ham-bo-nīn tūt mà-nūn-ne e. knows no bounds, ham-bo kyōp vb. to be covetous, ham-bo kyōp-bo s. a covetous person. — sū-ham s. greediness.

har 1. see hal, hol, kā-har-rā i. q. kā-hol-lā.

har 2. vb. to turn with a noise, as fire see under mi. — har-rā har-rā: rip bor har-rā har-rā full-blown flower, āyeū hōu har-rā har-rā (a child) to cry very loud.

hal vb. n. to be broken as stick; hal nyōn to break as stick; — Caus. hyōt to cause to be broken.

(hal 2.), hal-lā hal-lā hurry, skurry, hal-lā hal-lā zük vb. to do anything in a hurry, skurry manner.

(hal 3.), kā-hal-lā or kā-hol-lā low as ground, country.

hi: kī-kī s. thread, sūn-hi s. thin string, line.

hi hi excl. giggling laughter hi hi tōyān.

hi gāt s. contempt, hi gāt kyōp vb. to treat with contempt, to despise.

hi fo s. a spec. of stone-chat M.

hik s. a fowl, T. bya; Tbr. sā-ryōk nor; — the name of 10th cycle of year hik-nam M. 141. hik du zūm mā-nyōn-ne the fowls are (scattered about) without order or control; hik ka (hen) to chuck when desirous of laying or after having laid egg; hik (dōn-ka) von to roast; hik hōm (hen) to sit; hik tāk (hen) to chuck as when calling chickens; hik ryōk to tread hen. hik vyēn-ka dū-āre zān prov. to be in a crisis, when life is in danger.

Comp. hik-kīp s. a chicken; hik kūr-tīv s. the barb or wattle of fowl; hik-gryam s. a hen-coop; hik-nyak s. a cock's comb; hik-tī a hen's egg; hik-tī zān gyā vb. to be careful of it as if it was an egg, hik-tī a-sūr mā-nyōn-nūn-ka a-sūr ayer to seek a quarrel; hik-tī dor s. a spec. of fungus (edible); hik-tī bi acc. Wtt. S. 1029 Securinega obovata (Flueggin m., Phyllanthus virosus) hik-tī rip s. a spec. of marigold; hik-tūm-nōk i. q. h. tūm-hryōm; hik tūm-hyor s. white fowl; hik tūm-hryūm s. white and black speckled f.; hik-kyōu a Lepcha riddle: tūn-dek lōl-lā kā for kyōp-bo; sa go in the direction of the lower regions a hand keeps waving what is it?; hik nūm-jit s. white and red speckled fowl; hik nūm-būt whitish-red fowl; hik nūm-lōn yellowish-r. fowl; hik pāl-lā hen without tail; hik pi acc. Wtt. J. 141. Indigofera pulchella; — hik-bo s. a cock M. 24., hik-bū-sā a-gōn the spur of e., hik-bū sōn
tāl-bo the cock is the accuser of daylight, hik-bū tā-lam muk s. a plant Nicandra physaloides M., hik-bū rūk-lōp s. a plant, the castoroil Ricinus communis, hik-bū ryan s. the crow of cock, hik-bū ryan tāt-ka about the time of cock's crow, tam pūn ṭaṭt diū re zān hik-bū ryan tīo tyāt ian to sit till you hear cock crow; — hik-bom s. a matured hen M. 27. hik-byen 1. s. the crest and comb of cock; 2. see buk. hik-(a-)mōt s. a hen; hik-ryan i. q. h.-bū. ryan; hik layā s. a good-sized pullet, a young hen; hik-ve s. hen's nest.

hīn 1. (T. acc. Jāśchke Asa foetida) s. ginger M., hū a-ju green fresh ginger, hū sōn dry ginger, hū gryōu s. a root of ginger.

hīn 2., a-hīn adj. very deep, profound, tāk-hōn hīn a-hīn a hole fearfully deep; — hīn-ū hīn-ū deep as precipice, water.

(hīn 3.) pā-hīn-bo adj. conical or tapering-shaped.

hīn vb. to blow nose, to spit the mucus from nose, nyo ṭūg hīn, tāk-nōm hīn; — a-hīn s. blowing or clearing the nose.

hip or hyip vb. t. to shave, to scrape, hū-nūn hipip hū do dām-pūn leyt-līn ... he shaved himself and changed his raiment Ex.; — hip-bo s. a barber, tam-cān myal-hip-bo a sheep-shearer G.; — hip ban s. a razor or a knife for scraping.

hīm (see fi, fim) vb. n. to be foul, as sores, to be putrid, as body, hīm ri-nōm a putrid smell, nyo hīm a foul sore. — a-hīm s. the foetid smell that rises from foul sores.

hir see hyir.

hil or hyil vb. n. to be intimate with, to be entwined together as branches of trees hil pam or hyil pam; — a-hil adj. entangled.

hū 1. pron. 3. pers. he, she or it, T. kō; hū a-yum bo-so he will give you (two) M.; in s. of gen. (without -sā freq.) rīm-nūn r-mūn sak nōn-lōn hū riū sen-būn hū kūp for-ka ōk sān ... God remembered R. and God hearkened to her, and opened her womb; — hūm object. hūm rū-lā dāk nurse him well M. kū-yu-nūn hūm li we said unto him G.; hūm nōn-nūn-sā tā-gum after he was gone; hū-nūn hūm ko kat zūk sūk byē he made him a coat of many colours G.; — hū-sā of him, his, hū-sā on til nōn his horse has fallen M.; — hū-kā; hū-kā žū iūn-nūn-go what is the matter with him. M. 144; — hū-nūn instr. from him, hū-nūn hūn nyāl-lū nyāl-lū tāt-sān hū-nūn tyō he urged him and he took (it) G.; — hū-do himself, herself, itself also hū-do M. Gr. 41. hū-do bōt-tūn or hū-do ṭūk-kīn or hū-do tyāk-nūn of his, her or its own accord; hū-dom or hū-do-mūm object.; hū-do-sā gen. (adj.) his, its own; hū-do-lēm; ṭū. ṭū-dō-lēm dit dyet si-wūn-sā (he) sees J. coming unto him J.; — hū-nūi dual. those two persons or things also hā-nūi M. Gr. 41: hū-nūi, hū-nūi object., hū-nūi-sā gen. (adj.) their two; — hū-yu pl. they also hā-yu M. Gr. 41.; hū-yu object.; hū-yu-sā gen. (adj.) their.

hū 2. vb. to beat in as rain, when blown by the wind hū-dī id. so hū-dī.

hū 3. vb. to covet, a-māk hū to c. a thing.

hū 4. vb. 1. to blossom and fade as bamboo etc.; a-hū s. the seed of the b. etc. po a-hū; hū-čér a-hū. 2. to be worm-eaten see under tsīt.

hū 5. s. a bee (small kind), hū pōt ian (bee) to swarm and settle; hū fīl dot to take a bee's byke. —

Comp. hū nyā-kūi s. the queen-bee; hū tī-kūi s. the king-bee; hū tū s. honey; hū pūr s. the entrance into nest; hū fū s. a cell; hū sūr s. a bee's nest, byke; hū hryok an empty comb; hū layū a comb with or without honey in.

hū 6. hū-mā hū-mā nervous timidity, hū-mā lī vb. to feel nervous t.

hūk, a-hūk s. spirit (chi; ēi) when become sour ēi a-hūk.

hūn redupl. of hūn q. v. e. c. hūn-hāu-lā bare as neck, without ornaments, unadorned.

hūt vb. to shout, as for joy.

hūn vb. t. feminam subigere; — a-hūn
hūp—huk

s. copulation, a-hūn mat vb. to copulate.
— hūn-lā quickly? M.

hūp vb. to be sufficient i. q. tak.

hūp s. a sip, a gulp, hūp kut. See hāp.

hūp (hūp, hāp) vb. to jump; sā-gōr-nīn
hup i. q. sā-gōr-nīn tāt; a-sōm-nīn hūp
i. q. a-lat-tūn nān. — a-hūp s. the jumping
downwards, a-hūp a-hūp nān the jumping
downwards, a descent by jumping. — tā-
hūp or tān-hūp or tāk-hūp or tāk-hūp
or tān-hūp s. jumping, tāk-hūp tāt vb. to
jump with feet together.

hmū 1. see hām, a-hām (pure) under hā.
hmū 2. vb. to slip, as earth.
hmūm 3. object. from hū q. v.
hmūm redupl. of hām q. v.

hūmā see hū-mā (hū 6).

hūr, hūr-rā hūr-rā agitated, suā-māt
hūr-rā hūr-rā de wind to blow in gusts;
hūr-rā hūr-rā a-sut lgo to be currently
reported; sak hūr mind in state of
agitation; — hūr-lā i. q. hūr-rā hūr-rā;
mī hūr-lā dyak to flame up at once; hūr-
lā plā to come in swarms.

hu 1., hu hu mat vb. to call to another
in jungle as when lost.

hu 2. hu-m vb. to diffuse forcibly. —
a-hum adj. in great quantities so as to
become a nuisance; in abundance, much
(used in a bad sense), pā-hu a-hum dī
disease is very prevalent. — pā-hu adj.
“prevalent” “epidemic” as disease; name
of evil spirit: pā-hu mūi, he spreads
disease about him: pā-hu pā-ni yā id.;
pā-hu pā-no id. “king” p.; mak pā-hu a
mortal epidemic; — pā-hu bū s. name of
spec. of snake.

hu 3. vb. to hang up, hu to id., tāk-
tok hu to hang over neck, tāk-pūn-ka hu
bū vb. to hang over shoulder i. q. bol,
dim hu to vb. to hang up clothes.

hu 4., a-hu s. grain when light and bad
so a-hu hām.

huya exclamation of pain or fatigue.

huk vb. n. to be caught, entangled, aō
huk-nīn the fish is caught on hook; muk-
kīn huk to get entangled or caught by
bushwood; — huk-śēt s. a hook for hanging

things on. — a-huk s. 1. a rake (garden)
a-huk mat vb. to rake. 2. breaking open
or cracking as a nut or pod of peas.—

huk ju s. a thorny plant.

huñ 1., a-huñ s. 1. young bamboo that
is brought for food, when by being kept
it rots is called po-vuk a-huñ; 2. a basket
or box etc., the bottom of which is rotten
and broken tuñ-gryōu a-huñ, rom a-huñ.
See hoñ.

huñ 2. s. the noise of the barking-deer
sō-kā huñ.

hut vb. t. to scratch as body or earth;
— a-hut s. 1. scratching 2. a rake. See
hak.

huñ 1. vb. n. to trip, hun-tūn tyāl vb. to
trip and fall.

huñ 2., hun-nā hun-nā or hun-lā powerful
as smell, in clouds as smoke; a-ri hun-
nā hun-nā nōn nōm a very powerful smell
coming in whiffs; a-ri hun-lā nōm a very
powerful smell coming at once or per-
manent.

hup vb. to sip, to suck in with noise;
— a-hup s. sipping, a-hup tūn vb. to
sip, tūk-tāk a-hup tūn. See hūp.

hum 1. vb. to beg pardon, to be
penitent, to excuse, hum mat vb. to make
excuse.

hum 2. see hu 2.

hum 3. vb. to follow after, hun-tūn lōm
dāk-bo-rem hun to follow after sick
man to help him; — hum-bo who follows,
after or in a company, who comes last.

hum-mā hum-mā i. q. hū-mā see hū 6.
hur s. a spec. of knife, used by women,
ban hur or hur ban s. a sickle, see nā-tī.

* hur-do and wur-do T. wur-do s. a sling,
hur-do vuñ vb. to swing sling, hur-do
dyān to let fly with sling, i q. hur-do
vuñ-lūn tyok.

hul 1. vb. to curve, to form circle hul
nyōn; to curl, hul da nyō to lie curled
up; adjly. circular as a hoop, hul nān
to hang down in festoons, lōm hul a
circular road, un hul n. pr. of a river;
— Redupl. hal-lā hal-lā in windings, un
hal-lā hul-lā nōn. — a-hul s. a round
link, a coil. — nūm-hul-mo or tāk-śim hul-bo a dog Tbr. (from curled tail). See hul.

hul 2. vb. t. to head, to drive as sheep. (ho), a-ho s. a description of earthen cooking-vessel a-ho ḥyu. ho ho excl. excellent! well! capital! hurrah!

hok vb. t. to shell, to husk, to scoop out, to take out with ladle; to make a net; — a-hok s. the commencement in making a net sūn-lī (a-)lok. — pā-hok s. a kind of loose dress, a shirt, pā-hok dim.

hōn see hōn vb. n. to be hollow, as eye, as voice, to fall in, as earth, bridge, flour, to be broken as bottle, mik hōn 1. eyesocket; 2. Tbr. for hūm (the people of India); Reduplic. kūn-hōn-lā hollow as eyes when person is emaciated; nyūm hōn voice to fade. — vb. t. hōn and hon said of the clearing of bush or jungle by women nyōt hōn, to root out as weeds, tā-prē kuī ček-bu tā-nyū mug hōn while the males fell the trees, the females clear the bushwood. — a-hōn s. the clearing of the bush-jungle by women (for a cultivation) after the trees have been cut down nyōt a-hōn. See hom.

hop vb. to be broken as head, hūk ti hop nōn the egg is broken, a-tyak hop nōn his head is broken.

hop, a-hop s. a hollow depression, a slight declivity, kūm-hyār hop sec kūm-hyār 1. and hom 2.

pā-hop s. a shovel, nī pā-hop a fire-shovel.

hom 1. i.q. hōn q.v. hom-bo and reduplic. kūn-hom-bo adj. sunk as eyes, fallen in (as earth).

hom 2. the nape of neck: kūm-hyār hom.

hor 1. vb. to wrap, encircle one’s self in clothes, mā-hor-ne not to encircle one, to be insufficient for it.

hor 2. hollow, as ground, reduplic. kā-hor or kā-hor-bo adj. hollowed out, excavated, scooped out, kā-hor la-de a deep plate.

hor 3. vb. t. to fetch back as man or animal; to recall; to clasp; to enclose between arms or hands; — a-hor s. the turning any animal etc. in a different direction to which it is going; uā dā hār see under uā; — hor-lāt s.: a-lāt-sā hor-lāt s. reformation.

*hor, hor sok T. hor and sog-po s. l. in sense of brigands and robbers, lom-hor sok mā-ti-ne where no brigands and robbers will enter.

hol 1. vb. t. to cuddle young, to lie with young close about one, applicable to human or animals; 2. to be abundant as crops.

hol 2. kū-hol-lā i. q. kū-hal-lā low (country).

hō 1. pron. 2. pers. thou T. kyel, kyel see a; hō bam-ngi-wūn-ā are you at home, hō šu go go šu go mat vb. to get to high words; — hō-nūn instrum. hō-nūn kā-yu iyèn-rem kā-yu dyep-ka kloń guī kā-yu-nūn ēil-lā nō-nūn a-do kor-ka a-zōm pur-śo if thou wilt send our brother with us, we will go down and buy thee food 6. hō-nūn go a-dom go yā yā thou knowest that I love thee J. — hō-nūn object; hō-kā dat. a-do sā-ar lūk a-do bāk-pīn sī hō-kā sā-re ngi-wūn-pīn gūn-nū thy flocks and thy herds, and all that thou hast 6. — hō-sā gen. adjly, thine, your; — hō-do thou, thyself, is usually used when it is required to give particular emphasis to the person, hō do gūm it is thou thyself, thou art the very person M. 41 see a-do, hō-ngi dual. and hō-yu pl. rarely and elegantly for nyi and a-yu.

hō 2. dull, melancholy, fā-ci kūn-kyān-lā hō nōn, sak hō.

(hōk) a-hōk s. the shaking anything out (as from a bottle).

hōn 2. vb. t. to scrape out as with stick, to scoop out; — a-hōn s. the scraping a thing from out of the fire or hot ashes, after it is cooked buk a-hōn.

hōn 2. vb. n. to be spacious, not to be filled with, to be void, empty, hollow, ḥyu tim-bo-ka a-zōm ēū kūp nān-ba hōn
a large cooking-vessel is too spacious for a little food; krit dák-láu tā-bik hónbam to be very hungry; — reduplic. hūn-hón-lā concave, also open as doorway, box without lid; — kūn-hón-lā open so as able to be seen into, as room with door open, box with lid open etc. hollow, void; — tuñ-hón s. 1. a hole, 2. a pit; — pū-hón or pūm-hón or pūn-hón s. a crevice, a pit, hūm sōt-lūn pū-hón kat-ka dyān-bān ... (let us) slay him and cast him into some pit G.; pū-hón len s. the side or edge of a hole; pū-hón blyān vb. to fill up a hole; pū-hón blyān-lā lan vb. to fill and smooth up hole; pū-hón du vb. to dig a hole; jū pū-hón a subterranean cell fenced with thorns T. sa-la dou brus ter-māi stan gos spras P.

hón 3. hūn hón vb. to be undecided? M. (hón 4.) pā-hón i. q. kā-šām hón s. Rubus sikimensis. (red raspberry).

(hón), nūm-hón s. a wave, gyam-tso-sū n. h. the waves of the sea.

hóm vb. to gape, to yaw; — a-hóm s. yawning.

hór 1. 1. s. phlegm. — 2. vb. t. to hinder, to impede as a person who is busy, a-kūp-pūn a-mo-rem hór i. q. āyok zuk mā-kōn-ne. — a-hór adj. troublesome, ōn a-hór a troublesome child.

hór 2. see pā-hór, kā-hór.

hól 1. vb. t. to push, to push away, hól nyōn or hól dyān vb. t. to roll away as tree; — a-hól s. the waving away anything with the back of hand, the pushing away anything with the back of hand.

hól 2. hūl-lā in steams, vapours, hūl-lā pā to pour out as steam from food, breath from mouth in cold weather, to issue in steams and vapours.

hyāk, hyāk-kā hyāk-kā pointed, sharp-pointed, as pin etc.; pā-hyāk-lā id. i.q. la-tom-bo.

hyān vb. n. [T. kyâgs-pa] to be cold, adj. cold M. 30; wū hyān cold water; go hyān nōn I am cold; — adv. coolly, hyān-lā āyok zuk to take work coolly; — quiet, at rest, hyān mat ēn vb. to sit quiet, hyān mat ēn-nō-o remain quiet or wait; bik hyān mat to let the cow remain at peace without killing it; lī-ka hyān mat bam to remain quietly at home; — See under a-lūt. — a-hyān adj. cold, a-hyān-re-ka in the cold.

hyāt and hyāt 1. vb. t. to make long and thin, see under ūn and ma-ru; to fine, to finish off a thing; — hyāt-tā hyāt-tā; tā-bāk hyāt-tā li vb. to be very hungry; — pū-hyāt long and narrow a-mlem pū-hyāt a long thin face.

hyāt 2. vb. t. to hurt a sore by touch etc.; vb. n. to have sore or boil burst or bruised, fryen hyāt to have a boil burst by striking it against anything; — met. sak hyāt vb. to provoke one's desires.

hyān or hyān vb. t. to hang up, to suspend, hyān to vb. t. to hang up, to suspend as round neck, hyān sōt vb. to hang a person āk hyān sōt; hyān sōt s. a hook to hang things on; — met. to defer, to put off, to shilly shally, to suspend as judgment; — a-hyān adj. hanging, suspended, a-hyān hyān a place for hanging. Cfr. T. 'pyān-ba.

hyāp caus. of hāp q. v.

hyām, 1. (cfr. T. kram-pa), hyām hyām slowly and noiselessly, hyām hyām bōn id āyok hyām hyām zuk vb. to do work quietly without noise; hyām hyām uan vb. to sit quietly.

hyām 2. see hyām.

hyār see hyer.

hyāl caus. of hal q. v.

hyāk vb. to join by links, hyāk tōm-bo linked together. — a-hyāk adj. hooked together or joined together by rings (as a chain). a-hyāk tōm-bo id.

hyam 1. vb. to fast, hyam-tūn krit-tūn mak-nōn-ne to die of hunger from long fasting. — a-hyam s. fasting, a-hyam mat vb. to go without food, to fast.

hyam 2. vb. to sheathe; — a-hyam s. 1. a sheath J.; 2. the place where fish lie as under stone, a-hyam-ka tāp vb. to put into a sheath; a-hyam-nūn dot vb. to unsheathe; ēn hyam s. a fish-hole.
hyar 1. onomat. noise made by și-ryık.

hyar 2. a-hyar adj. young; tender, said of babies so young that they cannot walk or turn; (potatoes or yams) very young but mealy.

hyal i. q. hyol q.v.

hyit s. the change after death of the shade of man to an immortal spirit M.; hyit zuk de zuk the offerings and offerings performed by män or by boți-tiśi for the effectual transformation of a-pil into hyit.

hyit see hyit.

hyin see hin.

hyip 1. see hip.

hyip vb. n. 1. to be one-eyed; 2. to be a little cracked or broken as egg.

hyim s. a large hoe.

hyir vb. n. to become red, to be red; a-hyir adj. red; - tam-hyir “a red thing”, a lama Thr.

hyu vb. to join together as metal, two pieces of iron so as to leave no mark. - a-hyũ adj. pure (as silver), s. the simple article without its adjunct e. e. ryim a-hyũ the simple needle without its thread, sa-koũ a-hyũ the earring without its coral, kà-kyũp a-hyũ the simple ring without the stone, also the thing itself as kõm a-hyũ the money itself, cash, so a-hyũ rice. - a-hyũt joined together; pure as silver.

hyųp (caus. of hap q. v.) vb. t. to shut all round, to close, a-boũ hyųp bũ vb. to keep mouth shut, see under mũn-yuũ 2.; - vb. n. to be connected on, together on every side, to be healed, mó hyųp the wound is healed (closed); to finish; li hyųp the house is finished.

hyũm, hyũm-ũa hyũm-mã glowing heat, as coals, applied also to the body; mĩ hyũm-mã hyũm-mã zu da to glow with heat as coals; mă-zũ-ka hyũm-mã hyũm-mã li vb. to glow with heat, as body from exercise or fear or fever.

hyu vb. to become imbecile, childish, as old man; - hyu hyu s. feebleness, incapacity; - hyu lăt s. dotage; - sũ-hyu adly. bad, superficial, as work; stunted sũ-hyu inũ to be stunted in growth.

hyur: nĩ hyur to form a cup of anything as leaves and drink; - pũ-hyur or pũn-hyur s. a cup formed from a leaf or leaves etc., an improvised cup. See fyrur.

hyul vb. t. to swallow; hyul nyin vb. t. to swallow down; mā-făm-nũ mat hyul vb. to swallow without masticating; kyul-tà kyol-tà hyul to swallow down whole; - vb. n. to be eclipsed, to be hidden kat kat lăt-kă bũ hyul bũ büm pu tă-lük hyul büm pu mā-tyak-ne what is hidden in another man’s heart no one knows.

hyek vb. to husk, to shell, as peas, to husk as birds do grain; - a-hyek s. the breaking anything with the fingers.

hyen vb. n. to come off as handle of knife etc., see prit; - vb. t. to pull, to tear off.

hyen see hin.

hyep vb. t. 1. to fan, mĩ hyep to fan the fire with bellow; met. a-mlem sũ-lek hyep to be flashed from drink; - hyep-sũm-bo s. a fan. - 2. to smash, see under mik.

hyem, a-hyem s. a hollow or low-bridged nose.

hyer 1. vb. to cling to, see hyar; a-kăp-păn a-mo hyer i. q. mă-lyót-ne.

hyer 2. all, every?, hyer mă-nyin-ne there is none at all M.

hyer 3. vb. n. to be hungry, tă-bük hyer hyer tĩ.

hyel vb. n. to pour from one vessel to another as ĕi; - to slip, as loop or noose; - to be smooth, see ri-tat: hyel-ta hyel-ta advly. smooth; hyel hyel-bo a smooth man in opp. to mygal q. v.; - to be open, as ground, to be soft hyel-ta hyel-ta liū-nà liū-nā lóm vb. to walk softly.

hyo 1., a-hyo s. 1. the flesh between joints of fingers a-kă jôm hyo; - 2. slime of snail; - 3. the resinous sap that ex-ceeds from trees, gum. - a-kyôt hyo mat to live at ease.

hyo 2., hyo hyo adv. hesitating, shilly
shallying; hyo hyo mat vb. to hesitate, shilly shally; — sâ-hyo i. q. hyo hyo.

hyôn, hyôn-nâ the cracking of earth, wall, skin etc., hyôn-nâ dék vb. to crack as earth, wall etc.

hyon, hyon hyon vibrating, shaking.

hyop along with, on side of, pî-vo-râ hyop-lâ序 dîy vb. to fight on side of king, má-vo-sâ hyop-lâ序 kâ-sâ len lî vb. to take the part of another against me; pân hyop master and servant (accompaniment); — a-hyop s. a companion; — two words of the same meaning, a synonyme; — a joining (as of metals together).

hyor 1.) tîm-hyor adj. white (fowl).

hyor 2., hyor-râ hyor-râ a bubbling, rumbling, úû hyor-râ hyor-râ tsu water to bubble up when boiling; tâ-kî hyor-râ hyor lî to have croaking of the bowels.

hyol 1. vb. to mix together, to have intercourse; to be entangled, as net, string; — a-hyol s. the collection of different animals together, a drove of different animals; a mongrel or mixed breed (of men not of animals).

hyol 2. i. q. hyul Ex. 42, 7.

hyol 3, hyol-lâ hyol-lâ the breaking or cracking of skin, as from dryness, hyil-lâ hyol-lâ dék to have skin break. See hyôn.

hyôk vb. to cross over as mountain, river, to pass by, m. tsôn-bo-sâ hyôk-ba there passed by M. merchantmen G.; hyôk âyût to have crossed or passed any place; hyôk dî nôn to have crossed or made progress, as in distance, also as in book; — to transgress, as law, kô hyôk-kiû contrary to orders; — to have passed (as new moon); — to have intercourse with, hyôk lôm vb. to intercourse, má-vo hyôk vb. to have intercourse with anyone; — to intermarr, rôn-sâ tsôn hyôk the Limbus intermarr with the Lepchas; bri hyôk vb. to intermarr. — a-hyôk s. 1. the intermarriage of different races, a-hyôk mat vb. to contract affinity with different nations; a-hyôk a-hil lôm s. the intercourse of connexions; 2. the passover Ex. 12. 11; a-hyôk tâm-bo easterday J. 9, 2. — hyôk lôm s. intercourse.

hyôn, 1. a-hyôn adj. undecided, unsettled in purpose, mî-rô a-hyôn an unsettled person.

hyôn, 2. hyôn hyôn applied to stiffness or pains in the loins; a-caîn hyôn hyôn dîk to have pain in the loins; kôn a-tim tsun-ba a-caîn hyôn hyôn dôk by lifting heavy trees to have pain in the loins. (hyôn 3.), hân hyôn: hân hyôn-nâ dék vb. n. to be broken in various places.

(hyôn 4.), pâ-hyôn-bo pointed, tapering, more abruptly tapering than pâ-hyák-lâ.

hyôn 1. vb. to see, to perceive M.

hyôn 2., hyôn-nâ hyôn-nâ said of water when rough as with waves; uî hyôn-nâ hyôn-nâ dî to be rough with waves.

hyôm 1. vb. n. to sink in. as earth, belly, when empty etc., hyôm nôn to sink downwards as flour in milk etc.; hyôn-mâ kâp vb. to get gradually lower as water when drying up; tâ-bîk hyôn-mâ nôn the belly to sink in; hyôm-mâ môk to be gradually used as rice or anything in box which gradually sinks as it is expended.

hyôm 2. vb. to gasp as fish out of water or dying person.

hyôl vb. to be lazy, hyôl-lâ hyôl lôm vb. to walk lazily. — a-hyôl adj. slow, tardy, inactive.

*hrâ nôk T. hrâ nôk sâm ùl some ceremony in the driving away evil spirits M.

hrâk vb. to shake as cloth, garment, see rôk.

hrâk see kâ hrâk (elevating in hands).

hrân (deeply affected see a-hût), pâ-hrân-lâ wretched, miserable (as person), destroyed, dilapidated (as thing), dreary (as country).

hrât 1. vb. n. to be salubrious, wholesome, healthy, good for (place etc.); to agree with as food.

hrât 2. vb t. to gnaw as head of Indian corn, bone etc.

hrât (also hrât see hrit), a-hrât s. a
bone; the skeleton of venison or beast; a-hrūt Ļyān-ka plā the bone is out of joint; a-hrūt gal-nōn the bone is broken; — met. family hū kā-yu āyēn kā-yu ēi kū hūt a-yīn-ba he is our brother and our flesh G.; a-hrūt a-gūit, or a-hrūt zōū s. the male branch of a family; — perseverance e. c. proverbially: a-lūt-ka a-hrūt ēk gāū sā-gō sā-nū lā rōm fat perseverance will effect anything; a-lūt-ka a-hrūt mā-tīk-nā gāū hīk kūp lā sōt mā-ḵīm-ne without perseverance nothing can be done ("you cannot kill a chicken") a-hrūt ēk-lā āyōk mat vb. to work hard and perseveringly. hrām see vyāu hrām (vb. to putrify). hra vb. t. to tear as cloth, paper, hū-nūn hūa-do ām-pūn hra-lūū he rent his clothes G.; myūl-lā hra to pull down. Cfr. T. hral-bal.

*hra mik T. dra mīg s 1. a lattice, a grate, hra mik-sā vyein s. a latticed window. — 2. a part of the stomach of ruminating animals.

(hra) 1. pā-hra-kō bo adj. interlaced with holes, ku ni pā-hrō-bo lattice-work.

(hra) 2. 1. hra-kā hra-kā rattling-sound, hra-kā hra-kā gīrī rattling sound, hrā-kā hra-kā ēyān vb. to rattle. 2. See hrok.

(hrañ 1.) pā-hrañ-lā cellular, full of holes, reticulated See hrañ 1.

(hrañ 2.) tūn-hrañ (incorr.): tūn-hrañ hri s. a chair see tūn-hrañ under kri. hrañ hri i. q. tūn-hrañ.

hri 1. (bone) i. q. hri J.

hri 2. vb. to be watery, insipid (food) M.

hrap vb. t. to sew, ko-ve mē-hrap-mūn a-tōn-nūn ēk-kā fōk tōn-bo ēyān the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. J. — a-hrap s. a stitch, a sewing.

hram vb. t. to dance a baby, also to weigh any thing in hand.

hral see hrol.

*hri 1. T. kri s. a bed, a couch, a chair, a-do hri tsaun-liūn tōm-mū take up thy bed, and walk J.; pī-nō hri s. hon. the throne, ju hri id.

*hri 2. T. kri num. ten thousand M.

*hri 3. T. kri s. peace, amity, hri-sū ka-tūk a condition of peace; hri-sū riū li to speak words of peace; hri-sū lōm nyān to grant peace; hri grem nōn the peace is broken hri mā-rūk-ne; hri cóm to be at peace; hri mat vb. to make peace, a-byēk-ka hri mat to make peace between disputants; hri zuk i. q. hri mat; hri zuk-yām-bo s. a peace-maker; hri ul vb. to wish for peace.

*hri-bo 1. T. dril-bū s. a bell.

*hri-bo 2. T. hri-po (round)? tā-būk hri-bo nī M.

*hrig 1. vb. t. to tear, to rend, a-re-ka mā-hri-kā nā ka let us not rend it. J.; — hri bū yī vb. to break forth, hō ku hri bī-yū-wūn-gō how hast thou broken forth? G.

*hrik 2. T. srig(-pa) (to put in order. to arrange): hrik hrik or hrik-lā adv. accurately, exactly, precisely, fixedly; lā-vo sem hrik hrik exactly three months; hrik-lā mat vb t. to do or make accurately; hrik hrik mā-bam-ne not to remain in one piece; hū rī-ūn-ka hrik hrik mā-nyīn-ne there is no certainty in what he says. — hrik-kā hrik-kā adv. promptly, readily; hrik-kā hrik-kā li vb. to speak promptly not prosily. — hrik-pūn s. seems to mean a reformer. M.

hri 1. vb. to hire, to rent. M.

*hri 2. T. kri vb. to go before, to precede, to lead, to conduct, lūk a-tyāl-pūn-ka plyā-bān hā-yū ni-han hri ni bām when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goes before them J. — hri-bal-bo s. a predecessor.

hri 3. cfr. krdt vb. t. to comb; see under tsōm; s. a comb M. 144. — (hri) 4. a-hri s. the bone of the hand a-kā a-hri. See hri, hrat.

hri ḫrip tet for a moment? M.

*hri, also hryim, hryum T. kris s. law, rule, regulation, legislation, justice, custom, fashion, usual mode, ḫym hryum the laws of a country; hrim ēyōk mā-yū-ne not to know the mode of doing any particular thing; hrim-ka da ov hrim-ka ụn vb. to
be subject to regulation, also to be under condemnation, also to be suffering punishment; hrim-ka myän vb. to be accustomed to magistral duties; hrim-ka tšüt vb. n. to be submissive to laws, hrim-ka mā-tšüt-ne to be lawless; hrim-sā tāk-po hloč vb. to transgress law; hrim kyōp vb. to punish; — hrim ēt or šem vb. to judge, to try; hrim mā-tā-ne not to submit to punishment, discipline; hrim mā-šē-nā mat šam-brān zuk vb. to set at defiance the law; hrim mat i. q. hr. kyōp; hrim tsāk vb. to institute or establish laws; hrim tsam vb. to maintain or uphold laws, hrim zāk vb. to condemn or be condemned. — Comp. hrim dūm or hrim só s. a court of justice; — hrim pān s. a judge i. q. hrim-šūm-bo; — hrim yūk s. criminal code.

hril vb. t. to rip up, to embowel, tā-klī hril to embowel; uñ hril nōn the water has cut its way; hril-bam-bo adj. rapid as water, unfordable, opposed to hryōt q. v. — a-hril s. a cut channel for water, kyoū hril s. a water-channel. — met. high-sounding language, bombast.

hruñ—reduplication of kroyō p. v.

hruñ vb. to snatch, to pull with a jerk.
(hruñ) pā-hruñ s. a purse, money-bag; — pā-hruñ rip s. a yellow flower. M.

hrup vb. to pick up, to gather, as fuel etc., or as fowls grain.

hrūm, a-hrūm adj. speedily, hastily, quickly, a-hrūm āyok mat to do anything with speed.

hru vb. to be hot, mūk-nyam a-flik-sā ḵuy-sa hrū-šēn because it is hot in a place of another hell P. — a-hrun s. heat, hrun dāk s. a violent or burning pain, uñ hrun hot water, mī hrun heat of fire. — a-hrum adj. hot, a-hrum ve s. the heat, a-hrum mat vb. to make hot.

*hru 2. for T. kru(-ba) s. a washing, cleansing; hru bum s. a font, a sacred vessel.

hruk 1. vb. t. 1. to turn wood; hruk-pān s. a turner; fāt hruk lāu s. a potter’s wheel, hruk zo s. a lathe; 2. to poke stick into hole.

*hruk 2. T. kruvb. to dispute, to get into disorder; a-ngor-ka hruk to be tired of hearing; see under nōu 4., tām.

*hruñ T. kruñ(-ba) vb. n. to be reborn with remembrance of former life; pā-no hruñ s. rebirth of king.

(hruñ), kā-hruñ s. a crooked iron for rooting up weeds.

hruñ see hru 1.

hrum see hru 1.

hrul, hral-lā hru-lā see hrok 2., hral-lā hru-lā āyok mat i. q. hruk-ka hrok-ā āyok mat.

*hre 1. T. bres see on-hre.

*hre 2. T. kro(-bo) see goû-hre.

*hro 1. id. q. *hre 2. s. wrath, anger, a-do hro plyā-liūn . . . thou sentest forth thy wrath Ex.

*hro 2. T. 'pro(-ba) come here, come up here. M.

hrok 1. spec. of nyūm, Vitis repanda.

hrok, 2. onom. cfr. T. krog(-pa) hrak-ā hrok-ā with a rumbling sound, tā-klī hrak-ā hrok-ā lī the bowels to yearn; also said of work: badly performed hrak-ā hrok-ā āyok mat.

hroñ, hruñ-hroñ-lā or hruñ-hroñ-lā adv. slackly, loosely, hruñ-hroñ-lā dam vb. to bind slackly. See hroyō.

hrop, a-hrop s. the nasal-bone, tük-nōm hrop id., see nā hrop (190 B. s. v. na).

*hrom s. T. krom s. a bazaar, a city.

hrol, hral-lā hrol unsettled, hral-lā hrol mat vb. to be wavering, unsettled.

*hrō 1. T. kro s. a hawk. M.

*hrō 2. T. 'piral? s. intermediate, diaphragm. M.

hrō 3 vb. n. to be sour: čī hrō nōn i. q. rōk nōn q. v.

*hrō 4. T. 'pira adjly. valuable, jewelled, sa-koñ hrō.

hrō 5. s. a net, spread to catch birds, hrō tsōk vb. to catch birds by hrō, to spread out h., also to stop or catch enemy or thief by ambush or trap.

(hrók 1.) pā-hrók-lā i. q. pā-brōt-lā thin,
skinny (as person), bare (as tree), barren as place.

*hrók 2. num. T. krág: hrók hrík kat T. krág kríg one hundred thousand million M.

*hrók 3. T. írag see dán-hrók.

*hrók 4. fr. T. ítrag(-pa)? vb. to recover, M. Gr. 144.

*hrók 5. T. krág L. vi q. v. *hrók to T. krág 'don(-pa) to bleed a person.

hrón 1. hrón vb. to come up, to rise up, mía-ró gin-nú ná hú dyep-ka hrón they went up with him G. affixed expresses upwards as fyót hrón to fly upwards as bird, hryán hrón to lengthen upwards, plá hrón to go upwards, tak-nyóm-pán mía-zür lyań one-ka plá hrón-líáu . . . . the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt; — a-lít-ka hrón sut see under a-lít. —

Caus. hryón to give upwards, as to give anything to a person in a higher position, to cause to rise, hún klóh hryón send him up here, pá-hóú-nún tul-lá hrya hryón-líáu (they) drew and lifted up (J.) out of the pit G.; hryón tsan to sprout up suddenly, said of youth, nín-liyén hryón tsan dyát a young girl to sprout up suddenly.

(hrón 2.), pá-hrónlíá i. q. pá-hrán-líá cellular, full of holes.

(hrólt), pún-hrólt s. a fork, forked wood etc., centre of top of post to admit of another post resting in it, thus [\(\text{\square}\)].

hróp 1. s. 1 a float-net in fishing; 2. a frame suspended over fire upon which things are laid to smoke or dry; also pún-hróp; 3. the stretchers of umbrella.

*hróp 2. T. kráb s. armour, hróp myal s. id.

hról 1. s. a mountain-stream, or torrent, wú hról.

(hról 2.), hrál-lá hról-lá large, hrál-lá hról-lá pí vb to write a large hand.

(hryá), a-hryá s. a mistake, error, blunder; a forgetfulness.

hryá or hryók vb. t. to burn, to set on fire, see mí mo; to singe (as hair); — a-hryók or a-hryók s. a burning, nyót a-hryá s. a burning of cultivation.

hryá nań or hryók-nań s. midnight M.

hryán vb. t. to place cross-ways, said only of thin things pâ-tíñ hryán.

hryán, a-hryáň s. said of a young man (or animal) when growing out mâ-ró a-hryáň tsán See hryón sub hrón.

hryát vb. t. to shake or dash off as anything adhering to hand; a-fyak hryát to shake the head; — hryát-tá or sâ-hryát-tá or sâ-hryát dashing away, throwing off, sâ-hryát sì vb. to throw off sleep, to awake suddenly; see under mìk.

hryán s. length, distance, kuń hryóm hrón a tree to sprout upwards; hryán byi vb. to lengthen; hryán mo very long, lóm hryán mo a long way; — a-hryán adj. tall, long.

hryáp s. the length of anything, hryáp-lát or -lú or -tét s. ditto.

hryáp see hryap.

hryám vb. n. to move gently, silently, hryám-lá lóm to walk silently.

hryám vb. to stand on tip of toe, to rise.

hryál vb. t. to break the joining or partition of anything. — a-hryáľ s. the breaking of the interior division of a bamboo to make a water-vessel etc pâ-dam a-hryál.

hryá vb. to pull, to drag, kâ-sôm klón-bo a-bo-ren mài-hryá-nú gáu to lá kâ-sú lyań-ku lat mài-kíjn-ne no man can come to me, except the father which has sent me draw him J.; úo-pán gyap ren a-re-rém hrya mái-kíjn-ne they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes J. — a-hryá s. a pulling or tightening, sâ-yik a-hrya.

hryak 1. said of honey-comb, when both the young bees and honey are in it; to be abundant? M.

hryak 2.: tâ-hryak s. an eye of belt, a ring, the ringed handle of anything, són fyú tâ-hryak-nyim-bo a copper-cooking-vessel with a ringed handle; — tâ-hryak bû s. a spec. of Myriapoda; — kâ-hryak s. a chain.
hryak—hryûn

hryak 3., hrâk-kâ hryak more correctly tâ-kâ hryak promptly, hrâk-kâ hryak bo vb. to give promptly, hrâk-kâ zuk vb. to do work promptly.

hryak kûn-hrû s. a name of plant M. kik 8ùt rip (a-gyit).

hryat see hryât.

hryat, a-hryat s. the collar-bone, bone a-hryat a-môt ti pa of noble race. See hârât.

hryap 1 vb. to be wormeaten; hryap bû s. wood-louse.

hryap 2. see hryop.

hryam vb. t. to lift, to raise, to begin to do anything, commence work. ûyên bûn hryam vb. to dandle baby; riû li-kâû hryam vb. to begin to speak; li zuk-kûn hryam vb. to commence to build a house; ûyok hryam mat vb. to commence work.

a-hryam s. the commencement, as in making a basket; commencing, a-hryam zâk gân a-fyûl zâk if you begin well, the end will be well.

hryîk see hrik.

hryîm see hrim.

hryîl or hrîl see tâ-hrîl, tuûn-hrîl-kuii.

*hryû 1. T. 'îrul s. “the death and rebirth of a deity” M.

hryû 2. i. q. 1.? consecrated as wine or water, wû hryû M.

hryû 3. vb. n. to be exhausted, or constitution broken, as from disease, to be beside one’s self.

hryû 4. vb. t. to turn out, to expel? M.

hryûk, tâ-hryûk s. whistling, tâ-hryûk mat vb. to whistle, tâ-hryûk mat gat nî gûn a-sût rîk-lâ mat if you must whistle, whistle in tune. — tâ-hryûk muk s. name of plant (sensitive plant).

hryûn vb. 1. to pull down; 2. to be incomplete? M. — a-hryûn s. a hut or house without the roof, the bare walls. li tâ-ram a-hryûn.

hryût, a-hryût s. tearing with the teeth as when eating Indian corn kûn-tsoû a-hryût.

hryûn vb. n. to be smudged, blurred, to be obscured, dimmed.

hryûp, a-hryûp adj. blunt (as a knife), ban fo a-hryûp zuk-bo.

(hryûm) tüm-hryûm adj. white and black speckled (fowl).

hryûm i. q. hrim q. v.

hryu 1. T. ’îrul see hryû 1., mik hryu s. optical delusion.

hryu 2. see hryû 2.

hryu 3. vb. n. to be zealous, s. zealousy, hryu yâ vb. to be zealous; — a-hryûm s. zealousy, a-lot-ka a-hryûm nyî.

hryu 4. vb. t. to forget, to make a mistake, to blunder, to err, to commit a fault in doing or saying anything.

hryu 5. vb. n. to be dry. dead as leaf, see under tûk-blo and (a-)hryôt.

hryû 6. pâ-hryû-lâ trickling down as tears, blood, vi p.-h.-lâ lyîp to wade in blood.

(hryuk) pâ-hryuk-bû s. the Cobra decapello.

hryup 1. vb. t. to draw in (breath) with a suckling noise, tûk-tûk hryup vb. to suck in gruel with noise.

hryup 2. vb. n. to be old, worn out; a-hryûp adj. old, worn out, rotten (as a house, basket etc.), li a-hryûp an old rotten house, tuûn-gryûn a-hryûp a worn-out rotten basket: — hryap-pâ hryûp-pâ rickety. loosely tied or wrapped up, li hryap-pâ hryûp-pâ a rickety house; hryap-pâ hryûp-pâ prôk tôm-bo loosely wrapped up. Also hryop.

hryum see hryû 3.

hrye i. q. hrya.

hrye, a-hryye adj. chipped (as a plate), tûk-ûm a-hrye a chipped cup.

hryen s. a sort of contrivance for catching fish, formed by fixing a piece of wood at end of line, when fish swallows it, it sticks in throat. See under si-li.

hryet vb. to make incision as notch in arrow.

hryen i. q. hryên q. v.

hryep, a-hryep s. the part of feet from knee to ankle and of hand from elbow to wrist; dyàn hryep tibia; the nasal cartilage see tûk-nûm hryep, nà hryep (1:90 s. v. na).
hryem vb. to splice; to fix as splints, hryem k'yop.

hryok, a-hryok s. the honey-comb after the honey has been extracted, anything after its virtue has gone e. c. hik-ti hryok.

hryon vb. n. to be slack, not tied tight or not to have a good grasp of; — h'ru'n-hryon-là adv. loosely M. 74.; — rú'n-hryon-là slack, loose.

hryop, hryap-pà hryop-pà loose, rickety M. 19. See hryup.

hryol i. q. tik-bról hryol straddling.

hryol vb. n. to be loose as ring on finger, cap etc., piston in barrel etc — a-hryol adj. s. loose, a thing not firm in its holder, as a sword in its sheath.

hryó, a-hryó s. a weight corresponding to two seers.

hryók i. q. hryák q. v.

hryók nañ i. q. hryák nañ.

hryók, hryók-ká hryók-ká loose as blade of knife, post in ground, broken as voice a-nyúm hryók-ká hryók-ká; hrák-ká hryók not firm as post. See hryón, hryol.

hryót vb. n. to spread out thinly as rice and to cool (or to dry); hryót ñan-bo shallow or fordable (river) in opp. to hril-bam-bo; — a-hryót s. the laying or spreading out grain or corn etc. to dry zo a-hryót. See hryu 5.

hryón 1. caus. of hroni q. v.

hryón 2. a-hryón s. the warp in weaving or of a cloth, a-hryón šeñi s. the woof, a-rol.

hryóp vb. to cry, to weep, i. q. prám (Old L.) hryóp-bo hryóp má-hryóp-nitmbo má-hryóp-ne those, who are used to weep, weep, those, who are not, do not; uñ ñyosep grám grám mat-lúñ hryóp lyúñ dóñ su gó yo giin hú-do ñyey-ka sak má-ryu-ne uñ li bo-ku -vón-lúñ hryóp and Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother; and he sought where to weep; and he entered into his chamber, and wept there. G. ra-ma-ka hryóp šót yú-múk-su a-sut a-tím tyõ in Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great mourning;

hryóp pañ vb. to cease weeping. — a-hryóp s. a weeping, a-hryóp a-úñak id.

hryóm s. a stand for placing things on or sitting or lying on, scaffold, a platform, a rack, hryóm to vb. to erect scaffolding.

hlä 1. vb. to be before or in advance, lóm hlä-bo a guide, lóm hlä-ñan-bo one who lives beside a road; a-hlä adj. going in advance (as advanced guard).

hlä 2. hlám vb. to move a little or change position of body slightly when lying, hlä-nóí; to glide down, head along, hlä šál to glide down with feet foremost, hlä kryók bam vb. to toss about as a sick man; — hlä-m sloping, slantingly; — pā-hlä-lá slantingly, aslant, sidewise, pā-hlä-lá not vb. to cut slantingly, pā-hlä-lá úñak to glance sideways; — pā-hläm, pūn-hläm and pā-hläm s. any rude or temporary structure, that acts as a bridge, as a tree thrown over stream or precipice pā-hläm top or sel vb. to lay p.; the stick that separates the warp-threads in weaving.

hlak vb. to flame.

hlät, hlät-tä hlät-tä weak, languid.

hlät s. deliberation, rectification, amendment, hlät mat with deliberation i. q. sá-dú mat; hlät mat li vb. to speak with deliberation ñyok hlät mat bam.

hlän vb. to slip as land on hill M.

hlám i. q. hlám.

hlám see hlä 2.

*hla T. lha s. a god L. rüm q. v.; *hla-göö T. lha-köön s. a temple; *hla-ten T. lha-rten s. an idol; *hla-só T. lha-sa s. the capital of Tibet; — sire, lord, master. la la so T. lha laags-so yes, sir.

hla-ri (fr. T. lha and ri-mo) s painting, hla-ri-bo s. a painter, hla-ri pi-wuî-sä yân-tän s. the art of painting.

hlak 1. vb. to tear off as branch etc., hlak dyán vb. to tear off.

hlak 2. onom. hlak-ká hlak-ká sound of boiling water, hlak-ká hlak-ká li to speak trippingly, to babble.

*hlak-bo s. T. lhag-pa Mercury M. 140.
hlán 1. vb. n. to become hard, said of *buk*; — a-hlán adj. tough, hard (as a yam when too old), *buk a-hlán*.

hlá, hlán vb. to mingle, *uš hlá*.

hlán-kó s. a shelf M. 81.

hlát vb. n. to fall, as leaves from tree, hair from head; — a-hlat s. dead leaves that have fallen from trees.

hlán vb. to climb; — kuú hlán-fó s. a spec. bird, nuthatch, *Sitta himalayensis*, S. cinnamomeoventris, S. frontalís R. 214.; — to spring up as dog; — to nurse; a-hlan s. the nursing and dangling of a baby *āyen-ná a-hlan*.

hlán 2.: dom sá-hlan (see dom) pseudo-leprosy.

*hlap* 1. T. *slob* (-pa) vb t. to learn M.; *má-hlap-ne yá* vb. to know without learning, *hlap-byí* vb. to teach, *hlap-byí-Bo* s. a teacher, *hlap-byín-ló* s. doctrine; *hlap jóú mat* vb. to study; *hlap-bo* s. a learner; *hlap lyáñ* s. a school.

hlap 2., a-hlap adj. new, fresh (as a new servant, a new language etc.)

hlap 3., *hlap-pá* *hlap-pá* smooth and thin as *pá-li* or paper etc., *hlap-pá hlap-pá mat* vb. to flap as wings, *pán-ku hlap-pá hlap-pá mat* vb. to flap wings.

hlám 1. vb. t. to stretch out, to extend, as hand, *a-ká hlám*; *du hlám* vb. to dig deep, to investigate; to strive perseveringly *see buč wúm* (259). — a-hlam expletive to a-fék s. a defeat.

(hlám 2.) a-hlam s. good strong cloth *dúm a-hlam*.

(hlam 3.) tá-hlam s. a plank-bridge or strong flat bridge of stone etc. (not of cane); *t-h-ka cá́m* vb. to cross over on bridge.

(hlám 4.) tá-hlam s. an anvil, *tá-hlam-ka fok* vb. to beat on anvil.

hlú vb. n. to have shot up and become thin and weak (as corn); to protrude, to issue out, to eject, *āgit hlú* to have involuntary stool; to be loose, as earth which gives way, when treading on it; — to be tender, as new-born animal; — to be weary and sleepy *hlú da*. — *hlú-lá*

adv. weakly, feebly. — a-hlú adj. idle, indolent, *má-rá a-hlú* an indolent man. —

Deriv.: *hlú-ná* hlú-ná lazy, slothful; *hlá-ná hlú-ná li* vb. to become lazy as from heat. — *hlún* vb. to slip as foot when coming down hill.

hlúm vb. to be bulky, large, to be excessively large, *dúm hlúm* clothes to be too large; *ká-cé hlúm-bo* the large lemon, *see hlem, hlóm, hlúm*.

hlún vb. t. to eject out of mouth, to vomit; — to eject evil spirit M.

hlum see *hlám* under hlá.

hlén see hlyeí.

hlet or hlyet (see glot, *glo*) 1 vb. to slip, to be slippery; — a-hlet s. a slipping, slippery. — redupl. *fá-hlet* adj. said of sá-hlét pót being very slippery. — *nún-hlet* adj. slippery, *nún-hlet-nó* to slip. — *ká-hlet-no* s. a spec. fish. — *tá-hlet dor* or *túr-hlet dor* a spec. of boletus (edible).

hlet 2. (fr. 1.) hlet-bú s. the water-leech; spec. of house-leech.

*Hlet* T. *lhad* 3. s dross, alloy, sediment, hlet nyim-bo adj. adulterated; *lún hlet* s. dross, alloy.

hlep 1. a-hlep adj near; lower in grade, rank, years; the next, the second. *Éxgeq*; *kún-ka hlep dúu* vb. to stand behind a tree; *lóm hlep-lún dúi* vb. to follow behind; — *ká-hlep-bo* s. an assistant, a servant; — a-hlep-bo or *núm-hlep-bo* s. the one following, as after the first or second; *āyen hlep-bo* s. a younger brother *núm-hlep-bo*; nóm hlep-bo a y. sister. Cfr. dyep.

hlep 2., hlep-pá hlep drawn in or back as stomach, *tá-báik hlep-pá hlep*; *nyen hlep-pá hlep-pá* said when an animal stops giving milk.

hlem i. q. *hlóm, hlyim* q. v.

*Hlo* 1. s. T *lho* 1. the south. L. *lum*; hlo kón southern quarter; 2. *Bhotiya* i. e. Sikhim-Bhotiya, *hlo-bo* s. half-Lepcha half-Bhotiya.

hlo 2. s. a high mountain, upon which snow falls, Hooker 2, 81; *uí-nún súk-dúm lyaú pláín-ka nyák-ka cét nyí-lá ti-lún* hlo sá-re tá-lyaú sá-gram-ka nyim-bo
a-tu gûn-nâ-pâi nûp fat the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered G.; hlo kûp s. a mountain upon which very little snow falls; hlo gyôp s. a valley; hlo bûn s. the base of mountain; hlo bû s. the ridge; hlo blyôû s. the side of mountain; hlo muî s. the devil spirit of the mountains, one of the names applied to mi gât muî i. q. çû muû bi muû; hlo yâk s. the peak of mountain; hlo zûi pûn da gûn if it be heaped as high as mountains; hlo kû-ti kû-kû tapagreat distance; hlokyouû mountains and valleys; hlo yûkû vb. to cross mountains.

hlo 3. vb. to proceed or issue with power, force, bôn hlo vb. to rule with power, hô hû bûn hlo-so thou shalt rule over him G.; mû-zû hlo a great person.

hlo 4. vb. n. to have warning in sleep as of death of any one, a-bo mak-sûm-bo a-kûp-ka hlo nôn when the father died, the son received warning.

hlok 1; 1. vb. t. to square timber; 2. vb. n. to rebound, to rise up after pressure, to be elastic.

hlok 2. s. a disease in cows.

hlon any article presented to a superior with a view of present in return; hlon kyôp vb. to present ditto.

hiot vb. to sift? M.

hlon vb. t. to place between, as cloth between burdens, dûm hlon bû vb. to put cloth between back and burden.

hlop, hlop-pâ hlop-pâ loose as soil.

hlo, hlo-t vb. n. to be thin, watery, flowing together e. c. tûk-tûk hlo-nôn the gruel is thin; çî hlo nôn the chî is weak, watery; met. to be licentious, wanton. — Deriv. nûm-hlot s. lewdness, lustfulness, applied chiefly to females, prostitution; adj. loose, licentious, wanton, nûm-hlot nyâm-bo or nûm-hlot mat-bo a lewd person (especially female), an adulteress, a prostitute, nûm-hlot mû-sî-nûm-bo a chaste female. — tô-hlo s. frivolous playing, tôhlo mat vb. to play frivolously, tô-hlo mat-bo s. an idler. — sô-hlot idle, indolent.

hût-tâ hlyôt-tâ hodge-podge, rice and vegetables mixed, hût-tâ hlyôt-tâ nô-lân zo vb. having prepared ditto to eat. —

*hloîk 1. T. kloq(-pa) vb. to read.

*hloîk 2. T. lhag vb. n. to be over, to be superfluous, to exceed; — hloîk-bo adj. superfluous, resting e. c. un gyom-lûn kyo ta-i ëu fû-êo-nûn a-zôm hloîk-bo a-par-pûi rûn-tok kû-ti nyât-tap blyûan fo they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley-leaves which remained over and above unto them that had eaten J. — a-hloîk a-par id. e. c. a-hloîk a-par-pûi gyom-mà gather up the fragments that remain J.; a-hloîk gûn-nà et cetera; a-hloîk mat especially; — s. abundance e. c. go nà hû-yu tû-nû-àk a-hloîk nyi-sûn-ka ti I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly; hloîk-lâ hloîk-là adv. redundantly; — to be past as time, tu-tât hloîk nôn-nee the time is past, — in L. vb. t. to transgress, to commit a fault, go hloîk-kûi mà-nyin-ne I have committed no fault; hloîk êêt-lûn transgressions and omissions; a-li hloîk lapsus linguæ; hloîk-lât s. an offence, transgression; — to debauch hû dyep-ka da-lûn hûm hloîk fat he lay with her, and defiled her. G.

(hlon), pâ-hlon s. the ceiling of room, li pû-hlon the inner roof or ceiling of house.

hlon-kô see hlaû-kô.

hlo-t see hlo.

hlon, hlon-nâ hlon-nà badly executed, as work, hlon-nà hlon-nà iûk mat vb. to do work badly, slovenly.

hlop, hlop-pâ hlop-pâ i. q. hlep behind? M.

*hlôm 1. T. lhâm s. a shoe, hloûm çô s. a pair of shoes, hloûm tûg T. lhâm-mûlh s. the sole of shoe, hloûm-dam T. lhâm-gram s. a latchet J., hloûm do s. foreshoe, hloûm yu the upper leather of shoe, hloûm a-kan s. an odd shoe, hloûm hrap vb. to make shoes, hloûm hrap-bo s. a shoemaker, hloûm šuk vb. to put on shoes, hloûm ak or ōt vb. to pull off shoes.
hlóm 2. vb. t. to dry, as anything damp before the fire, ze hlóm vb. to dry powder.

hlyá vb. to turn outwards or hang down as rim of bason, pendulous lips, see a-dal hlyá.

hlyák s. a dish of meat and rice Tbr. see gul.

hlyáť vb. to hurry, to urge on, to drive away, to expel, as evil spirits; hlyáť nyón vb. to drive away; hlyáť-túň nőň or hlyáť nóň to take with one by force; hlyáť-li li vb. to urge on. hlyáť-tá hlyáť-tí away with him.

hlyáľ i. q. hlyop.

hlyán, hlyón vb. to run as water i. q. lón; úi zók tár-p-bó bá-bá lóp hlyán bi to put a leaf between basket and back to keep off the water which oozes out M.; met. copular Tbr.

hlyám vb. to repair, i. q. lyám.

hlya vb. to be oily, to be unctuous to the touch; M. 31. — a-hlya adj. new born (a baby), oýen-ná a-hlya; — also applied to beast, but not fowls, bik-kíp a-hlya very young calf, soft and flabby (as baby’s flesh), tender, applied to the flesh of very young animals that are eaten mán a-hlya; unctuous.

hlyak vb. t. to pull down and break off, as Indian cane when gathering branches of trees etc.

a-kvík hlyak tyán to laugh, from the low jaw falling down as when pulling down maize etc. M. See hlyán

hlyán 1. vb. n. to be torn off, as branch etc., fúň hlyán s. a tree with only one branch on the top. See hlyak.

hlyán 2. lúň-hlyán advly. quickly, l. hlyán klek or mat vb. to hurry, to urge on.

hlyap, a-hlyap s. pods as of peas that are without their grain, either from insect having eaten them or from bad growth; tük-byít a-hlyap.

hlyam 1. vb. to muster troops, fýen hlyam.

hlyam 2. hlyam tyú vb. to shake very much as in earthquake i. q. hlyóm?

hlyam 3. see dyán hlyam.

hlyat see hlyát.

hlyú, pá-hlyú, món pá-hlyú mat the maize has begun to spring up. See hlyút.

(hlyút) pá-hlyút-bo adj. conical, tapering, sloping, tác ták pá-hlyút-bo a conical hat. See hlyú.

(hlyúm) a-hlyúm or a-hlyóm much, (obsol.) see čo, čok.

hlyu vb. to spoil a child with too much tenderness, hlyu lón bam vb. to spoil, to bring up a child too indulgently.

hlyum vb. n. to be slanting; — pá-hlyum cut slanted, as bamboo. pá-dam, lesser than pá-hlu-lá q. v. pá-hlyum is opposed to pá-far; pá-dam pá-hlyum a bamboo water-holder with mouth slantly cut.

hlyck vb. to put new bottom to a basket, túnn-gar a-hlyek a basket with a new bottom.

hlyén vb. to cough, hlyén kík vb. to have a bad cough; hlyén pát vb. to have a fit for coughing; hlyén tyúň vb. to cough. — a-hlyén s. a cough or coughing, a-hlyén a-kák.

hlyet i. q. hlyit or hlet.

hlyep i. q. hlep behind; a-hlyep s. a grade, a-hlyep a-hlyep nón.

hlyo hlyo dangling, loose.

hlyot 1. hlyot hryón vb. to turn inside out M

(hlyot 2.), sá-hlyot all at once, suddenly, sá-hlyot-tá di vb. to come all at once, sá-hlyot-tá sár nón vb. to become suddenly rotten.

hlyop vb. n. to be empty, túnn-gíp hlyop an empty bag, zo pyóň hlyop an empty ear of corn, hlyop hlyop li vb. to feel empty as stomach, hlyop hlyop nán vb. to lie empty.

hlyom vb. to be blistered, scalded, scorified, see mi.

(hlyók), pá-hlyók astride, p. h. fal vb. to ride astride.

hlyóň collecting one’s power, hlyóň kat tsúň vb. to lift up with collected strength of one or more persons, hlyóň kat pí vb. to write with all one’s power. — a-hlyóň s. a set of merry companions M.

hlyót 1. see hlo.
hlyót 2. vb. to twist together, as thread, string, hlyót-lùn kyöm.

hlyón i. q. hlyán; — a-hlyón s. a course of work, a division, or chapter in book, a-hlyón a-pról.

hlyóp 1., 1. said of cloth when thready and not close; — 2. vb. to end a course of work and begin another; — hlyóp-pá hlyóp-pá ending and recommencing; — a-hlyóp s. 1. the finishing a course of work and commencing another, 2. said in cutting wood, when having cut deep and narrow, the external orifice has to be widened to enable the cut to be made deeper kuñ-hlyóp.

hlyóp 2. onom. hlyóp-pá hlyóp-pá flapping as of wings, i. p. hlyóp-pá hlyóp-pá; hlyóp-pá hlyóp-pá lâm vb. to fly flapping wings.

hlyóm 1. vb. to pass over, to omit, to skip over as book, work etc., to make way as thro' jungle, dôp hlyóm or muk hlyóm i. q. pá-hlyóm; — pà-hlyóm or pûn-hlyóm s. 1. a large stick, as lever, a heavy club, pà-hlyóm-sù nól or hlyóm vb. to clear way thro' jungle with pà-hlyóm; — 2. any mechanism that will provide the means of moving or working of success, pûn-dôp pà-hlyóm a locomotive. See hlem.

hlyóm 2. see hlyûm.

V

và the twenty-fifth letter of the so-called Lepcha-alphabet T. ૈ Skt. व acc. M. as the English v. See bà.

và 2., vâ-m vb. to protract a sound, to give a long note, to chant out; mûn vâ vb. to prolong note; s a long note. — vâm s. a song, a tune; music, gó-vuùn-sâ vâm s. a song of love, fyin-nûn-sâ vâm a comic song, yû-mûk-sâ vám a mournful song, a lamentation; tem-bre-sâ vâm a ceremonial song; rûn-sâ vâm: Lâpcâgîta (sanggraha); — vâm mat vb. to sing, vâm mat-bo s. a songster, a musician; vâm kryóm-là mat vb. to sing in concert; vâm gyen mat vb. to vie in singing; vâm a-tyen a-tyen mat vb. to sing consecutively; vâm mat sù mat vb. to sing and do one thing on another; vâm-dùm mat vb. to sing; vâm tyeî vb. to prolong note i. q. mûn và. — vâm-rîn-sâ lî or vâm tap-lùn lî i. q. vâm prya vb. to celebrate in song, to sing of; vâm-mûn s. a note in singing; vâm lo-pân s. a musicmaster, a professor of music; vâm-sâ a-pryôm s the harmony of song, vâm-sâ a-pryôm-ka lâm vb. to introduce into song, for the sake of sound; vûm-sâ a-sût s. the tune of song.

vâ 2. vb. to mix by stirring, to stir as tea.

và 3. vá-t — vâ vb. 1. n. to go round, to wander round; — vât vb. t. to span round (as with hand), to grasp, to meet round (as girdle, band etc.), to circumvent, to encompass, to envelop, to embrace (corporally or mentally), to accomplish M. 78. a-kû-nûn vát vb. to span round with the hand; kóm-nûn vát vb. to surround with money, also to accomplish with money; čet-tûn vát vb. to empower; gin-nûn vát vb. to engird; tûl-pôl vát vb. to enrol; tsûk-po-nûn vát vb. to circumvallate; t-om vát vb. to circumscribe; sak-chûn-nûn vát vb. to grasp with mind; a-rûn-nûn vát vb. to entangle one in argument, to heap words upon another; a-sûm-nûn vát vb. to compress into a breath one's own ability, to state with decision one's own ability to do anything.

Der. ad. 1. sâ-vâ-là, sûr-vâ-là adv. 1. in strips of cloth, paper, streaks of rain, só sûr-vâ-là yû rain to pour down in
streaks; dūm sā-vā-lā a strip of cloth; 2. tattered, ragged P.

vāk vb. to avoid, mū-ro ūk mā-gat-nā gān vāk-kā if you do not wish, to see a person, avoid him; vāk-lūn fa to eat what is good avoiding the parts that are bad; tyōl jān-bo-sān vāk-lūn cōm oyaṭ shun and avoid bad society. — a-vāk adj. circuitous, round about, a-vāk lām a round-about way. See vān.

vān vb. to be quick, vān nōn vb. to speed, to haste, to go quickly, vān-lūn zuk vb. to do quickly.

vān p. vān (see vāk) vb. to put aside, to eliminate, to segregate, to put aside the bad, to exclude, a-ryum-bo-nūn a-jānbo vān to separate good from bad, vān dyān vb. to separate and fling away the bad, vān-lūn zo vb. to eat circumspectly, putting aside, what is bad; tūk-mo matbo-sān vān bām kōm cause the thieves to live apart, exclude them. — vyaun caus. of vān to put apart, to cause to put apart.

— p. vān to be free, to be disengaged, unfettered by any tie, to be inoccupied, to be at leisure; tā-iyū vān an unmarried female, a spinster, tā-gri vān an unmarried male, (bachelor, widower) a-kā mā-vān-ne to have one's hands employed or fettered by work or exercise; li mā-vān-ne to have no leisure to talk.

Deriv. a-vān adj. unmarried, single, a-vān mat bām-mā remain a widow G.; childless; alone (as without arms etc.); odd, single, incomplete (said of things); a-vān zān one who has no connexion with wife, a-vān zān bām-nyī to live so. fūn-vān adj. isolated, free, unfettered, fūn-vān-lā ụn vb. to be isolated as tree.


vāl see vā.

vān see vān.

vāp, tūr-vāp-lā see vek, tūr-vek-lā.

vām see vā 1.

vār, vār-vā see under var.

vāl vb. to pass over, to omit, to leave out, to intermit, to skip, hō-nūn tōk kat vāl you have omitted a word; kā-nūn mā-vāl-nūn do not pass over me. — vāl-lā vāl-lā adv. intermittent, at intervals, dū vāl-lā vāl-lā lōt the fever is intermittent.

a-vāl adj. isolated, lyāu vāl an isolated place, pū-żōk a-vāl a wood surrounded by cultivation.

va 1. s. a blister, as from burn or pinch, va dī, va plā (blister) to rise.

va 2. vb. n. 1. to ebb and flow, to flow backwards and forwards; — hā-va void, free, open. — 2. tr. (vat) to swing to and fro, to vibrate, to oscillate, tūk-šit va to swing a swing, pūr-jīn va to swing arm; sōm va the braces of canoebridge.

— 1. va va vibrating, a-lūt va va li to feel heartpalpitating: to be hungry Tbr. — 2. vat-tā vat-tā swinging (as arms), a-kū vat-tā vat-tā lām to walk along swinging arms.

vāk (see vuk) vb. t. to hollow out, to scoop out, vāk-lūn zuk to scoop out, tāfūn vāk to scoop out trough, mūn vāk-lūn zuk to cut out flesh (as part bitten by mad dog), see tek-vāk.

vān 1. vb. to turn upside down, to reverse in an upright, not flatwise way, to change (as weather from fair to foul), to turn pale (as complexion) also in Tbr. to be worse, to turn sour as chi; to degenerate, to change for the worse, to be prostrated, to succumb to, vān tūn-lā nōn to turn head over heels; hū mālyāk mā-vān-nūn kat nyī he is always the same, does not alter; — pūr-vān-bo adj. altering, changing; riū vān vb. to break one's word or alter one's language for the worse; a-lūt vān vb. to have heart change for the worse; vān tūn-lā ụyok zuk vb. to do work effectually; — vān in sense of to die, kūr-dōn kūr-sōn nyī gān là dū-nūn vān-mū-o even the hale and roddly must succumb to the diseases. P.

vān 2., vān-hā vān-hā largo (as hole) in circumference. — fūn-vān-bo adj. wide, open-mouthed (as hole). See vak.

vat 1. 1. s. help. 2. vb. to obtain loan.

vat mat vb. to help, to assist, cūt ul vb.
to ask assistance, kóm nyó vat to obtain loan of money, düm nyó vat to obtain loan of clothes.

vat, 2. fá-vat-lá adv. bent inwards (back), concave-backed.

vat 3. see va.

van 1. see vaí 1.; so-van the roaring of storm.

van 2. vb. to turn towards, s. the direction of, towards; myil van vb. to turn downwards; tal van vb. to turn upwards, hù-nún van-lun kùm li she turned herself and saith unto him J.; ōy.-nún van-bön há-yum ryak dyít-tiün sì-lún J. turned and saw them following J.; — advly. in comp.-wards: pyil-van thither, yonder; töl-van upwards; tal-van aloft, upwards, on high; tal-lá van id.; myil-van i. q. myil-kón downwards. — vyin caus. to turn towards, sì-lon nóí sì kón a-boi vyin hrya turn the head (or mouth) in the direction you would go.

(van 3.) tá-van s. court of king, presence of king or great man, public court as of justice; tâ-van-ka riün li to speak in court of justice; tâ-van-bam-bo s. a courtier; tâ-van-uák-bo s. an inspector of courts, tâ-van pün-san s. court-dress; tâ-van pün-dan s. a court, a hall of justice; t.-c. p.-d.-ka diün to stand in court; tâ-van nör-ka nóün vb. to make a journey on public service.

vap, fá-vap adj. shrunk, shrivelled, contracted, rivelled, fá-vap-lá iün nóün to become shrunk.

var (see also vor) vb. to make circuit, var-lüü du vb. to dig round, var-lüü lóm vb. to make circuit as to avoid hill etc.; met. var-lüü li vb. to equivocate, to diverge from a subject; var var going round, suspicious, var var mat bám to look about suspiciously; — var-rá var-rá round about, mi-zer-mo-saün-nün wù-kuyoi-sá var-rá var-rá du bám the Egyptians digged round about the river G.; var-rá cuün-bí i. q. cuün-lá var-rá — var-rá completely, altogether, without reserve, entirely, wholly, absolutely, apparently in emphatic s., (also vár), wù-var työk to fling right across river, tâ-gri bì zóö var zuk to do work like a man, manfully, a-re len o-re vär-rá ryu that is better altogether than this, ták-ták vär-lá klyôt to leap over without touching.

val 1. s. periphery, val iöt vb. to cut round; 2. vb. to prevaricate, to equivocate; to deny, hó kà-süm sam-fyin mä-val-ni tet hik-bü má-ryak-nâ-śö the cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied me thrice J.; — to speak indirectly, to speak metaphorically, to make excuse, evasion. val-bam vb. to deny falsely, to equivocate. val-lün li to speak indirectly, to prevaricate; kâ-yy su-ryök hik-ka val-lüü li we speak of a tiger-cat metaphorically as a fowl; val-lüü tün-bör mat-lüü li to speak evasively; val lyáü má-nyin-ne no means of evading or val týa má-nyin-ne, kà-süm má-val-mâ-nyin-nâ dün bo tell me plainly, without prevarication; val-lüü-sî riün indirect language, prevarication, evasion. — a-val s. equivocation, a-val riün li vb. to equivocate.

vi 1. a-vi s. one handful, kà-vi the full of one hand or rather bason-shaped hand.

vi 2, a-ví s. blood M. 134., vi nyö id. M. 136. hon. ku-tal, T. krág. Thr. món-sap-bo; vi kor (blood) to circulate, vi kóm (blood) to coagulate, a-ví a-cök-kün bo fat, a-ví a-cök-kün plám-bo, a-ví a-cök-sá a-küp, a-ví a-cök nýin-bo expressions of endearment; a-ví a-cök tik-bün lo dák sickness is the portion of humanity; a-ví jök vb. to pour out blood (as upon an altar); vi tôm dì (blood) to come violently and in great quantities; vi dà iün (blood) to stagnate, not to circulate; vi dái (blood) to flow, to be shed; vi dáp to staunch blood; vi plá blood to issue; vi gan-ná gan-ná plá to dribble out; vi böm-lá plá to gush out; vi plá hryu-lá to pour down; vi pýa to cause to bleed, to beat a person; vi fyöt to sprinkle blood; vi lat (blood) to come, to flow, a-fyök vi lat tet pýök tsa to bow the head till blood comes; vi-lýáp to welter in blood vi sur-
vi—vim

vi-lä yù (blood) to run down in streaks;
— vi ša vb. to lose blood.

Comp. vi-gyōn s. a black puddling or sausage; — vi-tān-bo a blood-drinker, a vampire; — vi dop the ventricle of heart;
— vi-ra watery bl., vi-ra dāk s. dysentery;
— vi lōm s. a blood-vessel.

Deriv. tā-vi s. menses, tā-vi dān vb. to have menstrual discharge; tā-vi tāop vb. to have oppression of m.

vi 3. fā-vi exhausted as body, sound, sad, melancholy, gloomy, depressed, fā-vi kūn-kyan-lā ī to be much grieved, as at the death or departure of friend; mārō lik fā-vi lā tyo to hear the call of a man indistinctly.

vik vb. n. to pullulate, to germinate with flower, to sprout forth (with force), to shoot forth, a-li vik (seed) to spear, a-kūp vik to be with young; lā-vo vik the new (horned) moon, a-fo vik the eye-tooth, tusk, fang. — a-vik s. the eye-tooth, tusk of elephant, of boar, the fang of snake, the spear of seed, a-vik kil vb. to spear (as seed).

vik s. 1. a soldier, vik kūk vb. to summon; vik jōn vb. n. to be disciplined, vik-jōn-bo s. a disciplined soldier; vik zōn adj. martial, soldier-like, soldierly; vik-lōk s. military exercises, also to exercise, vik-lōk mat to perform military exercise; vik-lōm adj. military, martial; vik-hryūm s. military law; vik-rī hryūm tsōk vb. to establish martial law; vik-rī hryūm tap vb. to place under m. law.

vik 2. a workman. — 3. a spec. fish nō vik.

vīn, a-vīn (see nō-vi) s. the blubber.

vīn, vīn-uñ s. the river called by Nepalese the Kahel, the western boundary of Darjiling territory.

(vīn) pūr-vīn adj. elegant, beautifully coloured, handsomely marked or striped.

vīm 1. s. the left, vīm-gyōm left and right, vīm kā left hand, vīm-gleā left-handed, vīm-ka to the left M. 73., uñ-pān gyōm-kōn sā vīm-kōn tīn-gryōp zōn ēm the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left Ex.

(vīm 2.) tūk-vīm s. a crook, tūk-vīm brōk-bo s. a double crook, a double-hooked crook, tūk-vīm-sā hūk vb. to catch with crook, tūk nāk-bo-sā tūk-vīm a shepherd's crook.

vīl vb. to fetter, to chain, vīl to id., vīl-liūn dam vb. to chain, tūk-vīl vil vb. to fetter with chains.

Deriv. tūk-vīl s. chains, fetters, fastening, tūk-vīl-nūn lyōt vb. to release from chains, tūk-vīl-nūn for vb. to escape from chains, tūk-vīl kyōp vb. to chain, tūk-vīl tap vb. to put into chains i. q. vil to, tūk-vīl tūt vb. to be confined with chains, tūk-vīl tūk-dō-nūn nōt vb. to file thro' chains.

vū 1. vb. to wind (as cotton, string); — to fly round, to buzz round one (as flies, bees). — a-vū s. skein of cotton.

vū 2. reduplic. of vo q. v. fā-vū fā-vo-lā the same as fā-vo-lā; fā-vū fā-vo-lā tyō to hear indistinctly.

vū 3. i. q. vā, sūr-vū-lā i. q. sūr-vā-lā etc.

vūr vb. to bore (as gun-barrel).

vūl redupl. of vyūl q. v.

vuk 1. (see vak) vb. n. to be hollow or basin-shaped, as ground, lyain-vuk a hollow b.-sh. place, dā-vuk s. a small basin of water, collected in hollow ground. — tūk-vuk s. a puddle, a pool, uū tūk-vuk a pool of water.

vuk vb. t. to mix, to mingle (as solids, liquids, ideas), vb. n. met. to be confused, see under món 1., yen uū vuk to mingle water with milk, zo kā-čer vuk to mix wheat with rice, vuk-lān pi vb. to write confusingly. See vōk.

vuñ, vun vb. to turn round, to spin round, to circulate, a-vun vuñ. mi kūn vuñ-li nōn see mi; used in sense of "delay" to put off, to defer, to procrastinate, hō šu mat vuñ bam-mūn-gō why are you delaying, vuñ var bam to defer, to put off, mã-rō nam ryak tī-ba vuñ var bam when a person comes to dun, to put him off. used in sense of "to strive, to endeavour by every means" iyok vuñ-liūn zuk to endeavour by every means to perform; o-re-nūn pyūl-lā p.-nūn hūm lyōt-
šin vuñ from thenceforth P. sought to release him J. — vuñ-glyôt to overreach, to overcome another by round-about means; — to calumniate, to backbite, hû yo vuñ bam he backbites, vuñ-liû tin-bo a backbiter. — vuñ lûk vb. to be deceived, a-yum gûn vuñ lûk-kûn-a are ye also deceived J. —

vuñ-bo any one or that goes round, a wheel, a whirling, vuñ-lyaû s. a pivot, centre of orbit.

a-vûn s. a turning-round, a revolving, a cycle, course of time, past or future, a-vûn kat-ka nûk-sû-o a threat employing "your turn will come!" a-vûn kat nyût one or two revolutions; a-vûn kat-sû lâ-yo mat vb. to sin in a former birth; — a-vûn explet. to (a-)zâ q. v. — pûr-vûn s.

1. a spinning-wheel, a spindle; 2. a revolving car, as at fairs, a legendary fly-wheel; a-uûn explet. to. — to anticipate, to get before game required. —

vûnt vb. to anticipate, to get before game.

vo 1., a-vo s. a nest of tame fowls.

vo 2., a-nyor vo bam to fancy, to have heard one call; — reduplic. fâ-vo, fû-vo-lû rounded, circular, i. q. tûr-vûp-lû.

vo 3., a-vo s. a husband, vo yû husband and wife. a-co-ka tûm vb. to be unfaithful to husband; a-vo nyim-bo s. a married woman; a-vo mat vb. to marry a wife; a-vo len to to commit adultery with another woman's husband; a-vo lûn to have connexion with husband; vo len lûn to turn from husband to play the harlot. (vo 4.) pûr-vo great numbers, innumerable, see sûn-vo, also immensity of space, pûr-vo dûp a vast troop or herd.

vok concentrated W. 72 acc. M. i. q. vak, vûk q. v., tûr-vo k s. adj. breadth, amplitude, wide tûr-vok-lû expansive, a-mlem t.v.-lû broad-faced, lûaû t.-v.-lû expansive country.

vûn (to retire?): lyaû-vûn a small thicket as where game or beasts lie. M. vop vb. to pucker, to corrugate as cloth, hrap-pûn-sû mà-cop-ne when sewing do not pucker the cloth.

vor 1. vb. to surround, to bind round, to lie clustered round, around, a-yu tai-pûn-nûn kâ-sû tai-rem vor-lûn fîyûk tea your sheaves stood round about and made obeisance to my sheaf G. — a-vo s. a round cluster; fû-vor s. a great assembly fû-vor tûn-tûn a noisy assembly; fû-vo-lû zum vb. to assemble in crowds. See var, vûk.

vor 2. s. a class of mûn, mûn-vor.

vô adj. mouldy, see ci vû-ûn-nûn.

vû see sû-gyeû-vû (a kind of arrow).

vûk 1. vb. t. to hoop, to encircle with hoop, to encircle round land with paling to shew people that it is private; nyût vûk to make a circular clearance round cultivation to guard it against beasts. — a-vûk s. a hoop, a-vûk tap vb. to hoop, tûn-gar-sû a-vûk vûk to encircle tûn-gar with hoop; nyût pun vûk tyût vb. to cut a jungle round a field.

vûk 2. (See vûk) vb. to stir up, to mix, to stir together, zo-sû buk vûk-lûn zo to mix rice and yam together and eat; tû-û-sû vûk to stir up with spoon; — pûr-vûk s. mingling, a mixture, combination. pûr-vûk mat vb. to make a mixture.

vûk 3. sûr-vûk-lû monkey-faced, mà-vû monkey-faced, a-mlem sûr-vûk-lû a monkey-faced person.

vûn 1. probably for vûn, (cûn-lû gyen to exert in lying, knavery); vûn-lû mat vb. to lie, vûn-lû zûn lying, knavish; vûn-lû yûm-bo a liar, a lying, knave.
vón 2. vb. to be in crowds, to be numerous, to be in plenty, to be in abundance. — a-vón s. abundance, plenty, (said of persons, beasts or things).

vón 3. s. bushwood, underwood, bush, sú-ryo vón s. a forest with underwood, uù kíù vón s. bushwood growing or lying on banks of river.

(vón 4.) pùn-vón s. new settlers in a place, new comers, pùn-vón sùin-greyu s. an immigrant, p.-v. lat new settlers to come.

vón tam-blyák s. a species of butterfly.

vón tük-nól s. a slug.

vót 1. s. a bee, larger spec. than hù q. v. vót tù honey of ditto, vót-ha wax of ditto.

vót 2. vb. to cut back of bamboo in a transverse way, see pà-tsùm, pà-tsùm vót-to to carve round; pà-far-ka mài-vót-ne the pà-far is not cut in that way.

vón 1. vb. to roost (as bird), to retire to rest, appl. to any beast. — a-vón s. the place where fowls roost; a-vón lyaì.

vón 2. vb. to enter into, to pass into, to initiate, to enter into the spirit of a thing, to look well after one's own affairs or after anything, li-ka vón vb. to enter into house; nyót vón nón gone to look after one's fields; tek-han-ka vón to enter into service; a-re-pùn hà-yu tú-bàk-ka vón gài là hà-yu tú-bàk-ka vón yài mà-yi-ne when they had eaten them up, it could not be known that they had eaten them Ex.; — (sex. interc.): hù lyai-ka vón-nù go into her G.; — a-lùt-ka vón to enter into heart, to be pleased; hò ṭù vón-bam-mùù gò what are you prying at. — vón lyaì s. entrance, inlet. — a-vón s. 1. id. a-vón lyaì the place of entrance, 2. explet. to a-tsák. — eyón caus. eyón lyó to receive J.

vóm 1. s. salt, vóm-klyam the flavour of salt, salt is good; vóm klyom nón to have lost its flavour; a-yu fát a-re-sà vóm re gùm yai vóm-re klyom nón gài sù-lom mat-ba klyam te ye are the salt of the earth but if the salt have lost its savour where shall it be salted; hù yù-re tâ-gum kón nák-lùn vóm dùm-pù iùn nón his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt G.; vóm-zóù like salt, good, nór vóm-zóù-sà viù mellifluous language; vóm-sà to-nín dîk (lit. to suffer from salt etc.) to be ungrateful, hù kà-sù vóm-sà to-nín dîk he has been ungrateful to me; vóm-sà to-nín dîk-lo (or yâm-bo) s. an ungrateful person, or unfaithful to one; vóm-sà tyap ta to dip into the salt and eat, to eat with salt, vóm kri vb. to be too salt, to be bitter from salt; vóm tap vb. to salt; vóm iat nì the salt has strong flavour; — vóm-là nearly ripe, tam-pót vóm-là bám the fruit is nearly ripe.

(vóm 2.) núm-vóm s. a couple, a pair. united for sexual intercourse (man or animal); fo núm-vóm a pair of birds. adj. married, coupled, tà-gri (tà-úù) núm-vóm a married man (male); núm-vóm byôk or mat vb. to be united in wedlock, said of man or beast; núm-vóm-re mat-bàn dîk kyôn-sì a-bàn go-pa marriage is the source of all trouble.

vóm 3., a-vóm s. damp, half wet and half dry, ḫaì a-vóm wood green within and dry without.

vór 1. vb. to clasp, to take a grasp of (as of hair, clothes), ki vór vb. to wind cotton; to grub up (as pig earth). — tük-vór s. tük-vór kat a shoulder- and armful (load).

vór 2. s. a fish-hook, vör-ku tà-ryek bù lám vb. to bait hook with worm, vór hum sùn-hì s. a hook, rod and line, vör-ŷù s. the barb of hook. —

tük-vór see pg. 131 (from tük-po and vór).

(vór 3.) tük-vór s. a drain, ditch, gutter i. q. tük-ći-vó Tbr. M. See under so (rain).

vól vb. t. to carry. the shoulder pressed against the upper side of chest, sà-dyîr mi vól to carry gun that way, ḫō vól to carry book, ḫiën bóni vól to carry or support child in ditto position. — tük-vól s. a bundle as of sticks, not cloth. tük-vól tak adj. as much as a bundle.
vyañ see vān.
vyāt vb. t. to ask, to inquire, c. c. -ka, vyāt-tā-yam-o (he) asked; vyāk vyāt see vyak and under lān 3.; vyāt lat or nōi vb. to come to ask, vyāt lān q. source of information, sām-gye lōm vyāt lyan yuk-mān the source of information (or inquiring place for-) on religious (buddhistic) affairs is the priest, vyāt-sām-bo or sām-bo an inquirer, vyāt-bo-re s. the questioner. — a-vyāt s. inquiring, asking, a-vyāt vin s. inquiry. — tam-vyāt s. 1. a question, inquiry after, 2. salutation, tam-vyāt mat vb. to question, to salute, to send compliments, tam-vyāt tap vb. to pass the question (marriage).
vyān vb. t. to set up, to plant, to fix, i. q. tyan? mā-rō vyān to carry sick man Tbr. M.
vyān caus. of van 2. q. v.
vār: vyār-rā vyār-rā thoroughly ripe, zo vyār-rā vyār-rā ḫun (rice) to be thoroughly ripe.
vār 1. s. a snare for birds; see vyer.
vār 2. adj. quick, kyoṅ vyār-lā ḫān vb. to run quickly.
(vār 3.) a-vyār explet. of a-nyor (ear).
vār-jū, vyār-kīk s. name of a climbing shrub: a spec. Acacia.
vyāl vb. t. to shake, to wag, to toss, to flutter, to wave, see under kā-ju, a-tyak; vyāl nyōn vb. to sell Tbr.
vyāl vb. t. to darn, to stitch up a hole in a cloth, dūm vyāl to stitch up hole (not to patch) in cloth (simply to stitch without adding cloth) — vyāl-lā adv. throughout, nam vyāl-lā buk hām zo ām to eat plain yam throughout the year.
vyā vb. t. to hang round (as shoulder-belt, necklace), lyak vyā to put on necklace, see tik-zōṅ eva; fā-eva-lā or fīm-eyam-lā open-mouthed, as basket with a short folding front tūn-dān fā-eva-lā; lower jaw projecting a-krik fā-eva-lā; see fā-eva-lā under vyōr.
vyāk vb. to shake (as water in vessel) uī bū nōū-ba vyāk; vyāk-lūṇ dyān vb. to shake and fling away water; — vyak-kā vyak-kā the sound of shaking of water, when there is but very little in vessel, hence "very little water in vessel", uī vyak-kā vyak-kā mā-nūn-ne there is very little in. See vyēk.
vyān 1. vb. to talk much, also to curse or swear, a-krik vyān to jaw, ṭu mat vyān bām-mūn-gō what are you jawing about or why are you swearing or cursing.
vyān 2. vb. to bread maggots, also (maggots) to putrify, vyān-bū s. a maggot, vyān nōi to become maggoty, vyān bā rum-mā rum-mā ḫu to be creeping with maggots, to be alive with maggots i. q. vyān rum-mā rum-mā ḫu; vyān hrām vb. to putrify; vyān-bū and vyān-ōt s. two spec. of ferns, infusion of both ferns used as an application to kill vyān.
vyān 3., a-vyān s. a noose, a lasso, handle of scissors, anything in shape of ring; reduplic. fūn-vyān-lā crescent moon see lā-vo.
vām-lā (fūm-vyam-lā) i. q. fā-vya-lā see vya.
vya vb. t. to flash (as lightening or anything bright), niṅ vya flashling eyes.
vyaal, a-vyaal, also vyel s. a side, a part, a-vyaal zuk vb. to divide into parts, hu kor-ka o-re gūn-nā-pāṅ lyo-būn plōṅ plōṅ-ṇā ēn-lūṅ a-vyel kāt kā-sā a-nūn-ka ḫik to he took unto him all these, and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against another G.
vijik see vik.
vik vb. to handle, to meddle with, to fidget, to disturb, to create contrition, mī mā-vyik-nūn do not meddle with fire, mā-rō āyok-ka mā-vyik-nūn do not disturb the men at work; fūn-mūn-lā vyik the country is disturbed by the enemy; fit uṁ-ka vyik to cause universal disturbance, mūn-nūn vyik to be deranged in mind, possessed by a demon, a-lūt-ka mūn-sā vyik T. būd-la ḫān bāgyn-ba P.; suk vyik to have mind disturbed; vik-ō s. a mischief-maker.
výil see vyōl.
vyaum s. a creeper, from which a red
dye is extracted, Rubia (cordifolia) M. Wtt. R. 564.; vyōm-tō the colour from R. — hrok-vyōm applied to a species of Vitis: V. repanda.

vyōm-to s. a bird Hemipus picatus M., Je 412., W. in R. 215. ("viagum").

vyul-lā vyul-lā: a-mik vyul-lā vyul-lā nāk vb to look anxiously for.

vyek vb. t. to sharpen knife (by rubbing one against another or in any manner of sharpening; — to put in hand into any hole basket or hollow vessel, to insert; vyek-līṅ dot vb. to put hand in and take out, vyek-līṅ ēl vb. to put hand in and cleanse, vyek-līṅ tsam vb. to put hand in and catch hold of. See vyik.

vyen s. a door, an entrance; a window, vyen grotū id. M. 137. — čer vyen s. a glass-door or glass-window; hra mik vyen a latticed w.; vyen brōṅ nōn door to be choked up; vyen brōł vb. to barricade d.; vyen bryet to vb. to close d. closely; vyen hap vb. to shut d., vyen te-tsū kyōp vb to seal up d., vyen sūp or dāp vb. to close up doorway; vyen aīn ēnan vb. (d.) to be ajar; vyen ōk or ōk-to vb. to open d.; vyen ōk mā-to-nūn do not leave the door open; vyen ōk-nān-bo an open d.; vyen sā-gār-lā ōk to vb. to open a little; — open place e. c. a-mik vyen, a-mik vyen sā-re t-sā lōm-ka nyim-bo-re-kū in an open place, which is by the way to T. G.; — the parting of hair kuī vyen see under tsōm.

Comp. vyen kuī s. side-posts of d., a-vi lyo-līn li sā-ba hā-yu-nūn zo-sūm-bo-pūn-sā vyen kuī nyāt sā vyen tyak plān-ka šit gat-śo they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side-posts and on the upper door-post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it. Ex.; — vyen kun s. the door-frame; — vyen gā-cō s. a lock of d., vyen gā-cō kyōp vb. to lock; — vyen gōk s. an impediment to door; vyen gōk-bo a porter; — vyen tā-rol s. a bolt of door, vyen tā-rol fōk vb. to bolt door; — vyen tem-pōi flights of steps to a door, also a threshold; — vyen tok s a narrow door; — vyen to a high d.; — vyen tyak s. the upper door-post; — vyen mō s. a low d.; — vyen de mik s. a door-key, vyen de mik anī s. the key-hole, vyen de mik kyōp vb. to lock d.; — vyen-bōn s. a door-way; — vyen-tsūn before doorway, threshold P.; — vyen ran-bo s. a door-waiter J.; — vyen lōm s. a passage; — vyen aīn s. a door-way.

Deriv. a-vyen s. a pass, a way through mountains, a road with high hills on each side. — tūn-vyen i. q. vyen s. a door.

vyet 1. s. a slave, vyet ōū id., vyet zūn servile, slave-like, bad, ugly, vyet ul vb. to sell a slave, vyet mat-lūn ul, vb. to sell into slavery, vyet-sā tō lyōt vb. to enfranchise slave; vyet mat vb. to bury Tbr. (performed by slaves). — vyet kūp "humble servant," tā-īnū vyet s. a maid, ik r.-sā tā-īnū vyet b.-nūn a-kūp čō-lūn ēy-ka tā-gri kūp nyāt gyeik byi and B. R.'s maid conceived again and bare J. a second son G. — kā vyet, kā vyet s. the little finger; vyet tō s. bondage Ex. vyet tō a-tōm-nūn mat-lūn for cruel bondage.

vyet 2. see vyāt.

vyen vb. to shake, to tremble (as body from cold, fear, pain or any passion) lok gūn-nā kur-pān-ka nan-bo-re vyen tet so that all the people that was in the camp trembled Ex. — a-vyen s. trembling from fear, trepidation, a-vyen a-fyār id.; a-vyen a-fyār-sā bām to be in trepidation. — nūm-vyen s. trembling, shaking. n.-v. nūm-fyār shaking. trembling. shivering n.-v. n.-f. lat a fit of shivering to come on.

vyer 1. vb. to neigh, ōn vyer the horse neighs.

vyer 2. s. a sort of trap for birds. vyer ōk vb. to hang ditto, see vyir.

vyer 3. see sūk-vyer.

vyet, a-vyet see cyal.

vyo 1. s. bone of leg a-foi vyo; radius of arm kā-vyo.

vyo 2. a-vyo adj. unfinished; middle, intermediate, inconclusive (as speech), ṣvyok a-vyo ūn the work is left unfinished,
sā-iyak a-yo s. interval between the sā-iyak a-tek i. e. between the 1st and 4th and 4th and 8th days after death of male or between the 1st and 3rd and 3rd and 6th of female; — a-yo riū li vb. to speak inconclusively.

vyōk vb. 1. to be shaken, to be agitated (as water), to undulate see vyōn; 2. to be cut out as piece (of flesh), to be cut off.

vyōn 1. vb. n. to coil (as rope) tūk-po vyōn-ū; mūn-kyekvyōn to dart (lightening); a-tyōn s. a coil of rope.

vyōn (2. id. q. 1.? ) explet. to uū q. v. See vyōk.

vyōl 1. vb. to put round, to wind round, bū-nūn tūk-tok-ka vyōt snake (to) wind round neck, šān-rik-kūn vyōt to be bitten by snake Tbr. See vyōt under vī 3.

vyōt 2., sak vyōt see byōt, bo 2.

vyōn caus. of vōn (to cause to enter).

vyōr s. the capacity of hand or mouth, a handful, a mouthful; also large mouth, boī vyōr kat nyāt man mā-nyin-ne there is only one or two mouthful; boī vyōr a-tim a large mouthful, a-kū vyōr lyo take a handful. — fā-vyōr-lā projecting (upper jaw), contrary to fā-aya-lā q.v.; a-boī fā-vyōr-lā having a large mouth; a-min a-cūm a-tōn boī a-tim having the lower jaw small and upper large, as an elephant. — a-vyōr 1. s. a handful, 2. adj very wide as mouth.

vyōl 1. caus. of vōl.

vyōl 2. vb. to go and return at one time, vyōl-lōt vb. to go and return at one time, to make one trip of.

vyōl 3. vb. to be too long (as clothes), see under dōr, to be large: mūk-vyōl 1. large round eyes, 2. name of butterfly. — vyil-lā vyōl-lā large (as interstices, spots) or wide; also at intervals, tuŋ-gryōn mīk vyil-lā vyōl-lā a basket with large interstices, vyil-lā vyōl-lā lat vb. to come at intervals; vyil-lā vyōl-lā pi vb. to write large; — vūl-lā vyōl-lā id. See vyōr.

S

sā the twenty-sixth letter of the so-called Lepcha-alphabet T. sī like the English s. — In T. words for T. ts, tī e. c. *te-som i. q. te-tsom, da-sā i. q. zla-tā.

sā- by prefixing sā- are formed: 1. nouns signifying: atmospheric phenomena: weather, wind, rain, snow; sun, stars; distribution of time, seasons; e. c. sā-māt (from māt, mūt), sā-nōū, sā-fyōm, sā-iyak, sā-nyī, sā-tāč, sā-hōr etc. see under so. — 2. abstract nouns for fortune, misfortune, virtues, vices, e. c. sā-zū, sā-τsū, sā-hom etc. — 3. names of animals and plants, (trees and creepers) e. c. sā-ar, sā-kā; sā-bryō jū etc. — 4. other nomina e. c. sā-po, sā-gōr and adverbia e. c. sā-gōn, sā-rōn etc. — 5. e. c. -lā (postp.) adverbia from verbal roots, e. c. sā-gli-lā distinctly fr. gli; sā-gli-lā ši (fyo) to see (to hear) distinctly; sā-nup-lā (dāk) pains in body as from fatigue, see nup; — see under the following roots: kar, kyam, gāl (gāl), čū, čen, jā, jī (II), jū, jīt, fak, fūam (fūm), dū (5), dok (1), no (not), pya, plān, plen, flū (flin), byōt (2), brū, mlyū, zā, xor, tsōr, ṛyen (rīn), hyu, vā etc. — without -lā see kūl (reduplicated) rān reū etc. etc. See also sūk-, sīn-, sūr-.

-sā postpos. I. 1. forms the genitive c. M. 29; as mā-vō-sā a-yū another’s wife, the wife of a man. — 2. a possessive c. as hū-sā a-gyap ṛyī he has plenty, also kā-sū-sā mā-nyin-ne (or go mā-nyin-ne) I have not; see also -ka; — 3. in objective sense: zo zo-sā mā-nyin-ne there is no rice to eat P; — 4. forms adjectives
M. 100—101 as a-rom-sā lōm or ro-wūn-sā lōm a dangerous (fearful) road; yān-sā i. q. yon-bo called, sūn-gi yān-sā tum-cān a beast called सी घुप P., kuṅ-sā wooden, fāt-sā earthen, a-kūp byōn oyit-sā embryonic, tā-gā-nūn tāl-lā-sū rūn foolish language, pūn-jen-sā li ti-mo ngy yai-lā vyeū mā-nyn-ne-yaam-o there stands a great iron palace without windows P. — 5. in its possessive sense expresses “worth” as kōm fā-ūo-sā lūk a sheep worth five rupees; śu-sā par-śo with what shall I buy it? — 6. forms an instrumental case e. c. a-kā-sū bāk to beat with the hand, bān-sā bō vb. to carry by means of poles; mā-rō kōm-sā tōp vb. to help a man with money. — 7. forms genitive of verbal roots see under 3, 4; li-sā mā-nyn-ne there is no use speaking. — 8. -sā(-o) forms a polite mode of speaking (precative) as kā-sūm bo-sā-o give (it) me if you please, kā-sū plān-ka tā-bo ngy-sā-o glory over me Ex. but it often is just used for -mā-o or-pa q. v. See under tā- 1. — 9. genet. absolut. (cfr. सं in Newāri.) belonging to, regarding, respecting, relating to, with regard to, relative; in case, when e. c. hū ti-wūn-sā in case he arrives; āy. hū-do nūm-sāū lyon ti-wūn-sā when J. was come unto his brethren G.; mak-kūn-sā when he was dying or at death; — with particles: yai-lā-sī it was thus.

-sā-la an emph. particle: certainly lat-sā-lā mā-nyn-ne he certainly has not come; mī-ka taq-sān-sā-lā fān-śo if you put it into the fire, it will certainly burn; as soon as or immediately hū ti-sā-lā go nūn-śo as soon as or immediately he arrives, I will go. —

-sā lyam-kā upon, upon occasion of, thereupon etc., a-re-sā lyam-kā thereupon, kā-yu-sā nōn yān li-sā lyam-kā hū sak-lyāk nōn-śe on telling him to go with us, he became angry.

II sā and, in opp. to ūn q. v. (ūn combines sentences, sā single words) e. c. go sā hū I and he; — rūm sā muṇ sā pā-no the good spirit and evil spirit and king; — with, in connection with a-do sā mā-bam-nā-śo (I) will not live with you; hū sā a-čōm a-tūn-sā rūn lin mā-kūn-ne (they) could not speak peaceably unto him G.; lyāu-sā a-tīū mā-rō re-nūn kā-yu-sā rūn a-tōk li-liūn the man, who is the lord of the land spoke roughly to us G. — -sā mat compared with e. c. kā-ju-sā sā-kā mat-ba the chamois compared with the dog; yai-lā rūm-ka hū-do bo til mat-sā hū-do-mūn rūm-śa ran-rō mat but (said also) that God was his father making himself equal with God. — forms distributive numerals by reduplication the cardinals with sā intervening e. c. kat sā kat one by one M. 118.

sā- correl. of a, o q. q. v. sā-re which, who rel. interr.

Compounds: sā-tat i. q. sā-tet (sā-tyāt, sā-tyet); — sā-tet how many, how much, how far etc. M. 44; sā-tet ḫū tet as much as possible; sā-tet ngy-wūn-gō how much is there; sā-tet grām gān ryu-śo the quicker the better; sā-tet gat tet as much as you please; sā-tet ngy tet as much as there is; sā-tet ḫū nōn-kān-gō-i when will you go; sā-tet bām-sān-gō-a how long will you remain; sā-tet zōn gān-lā however good; sā-tet rū-lā nōn-kān-gō how far will you go; sā-tet rū-wūn-gō how far is it; sā-tet tōl-lūn-gō how near is it; sā-tet hryān-nūn-gō how long is it; sā-tet ūl tet as far as you see, all you see; sā-tet ūl tet man-pō mā-nyn-ne except what you see, there is nothing; sā-tet-ki nōn-kān-gō when will you go; sā-tet-ka par-rūn-gō what did you pay for it; sā-tet-ka ul-kān-gō for how much will you sell it. — sā-tet-lā much, sā-tet-lā mā-pyel-ne not very tired, sā-tet-lā mā-nyn-ne not very much. — sā-tet gān-lā or sā-tet go-rūn how much soever M. 44; —

sā-la (see ta, o-la) when; sā-la go-rūn whenever; sā-la nūn or sā-la-ven since when; sā-la-lā always; sā-la-lā mā-nyn-ne never.

sā-ba interr. where, whither? M. 77.
sā-ba tet how far, also as far as; sā-ba-nūn whence, how; M. 71 go sā-ba-nūn yā how do I know? it is also used in the sense of how, without the -nūn: go sā-ba yā; sā-ba go-ruṅ whithersoever, whereever; sā-ba-re ba tyo-nūn-ne it is everywhere reported; sā-ba-lā everywhere, sā-ba-lā mā-nyin-ne nowhere M. 108 lyaṅ sā-ba-lā thro’out the country; sā-ba-lā pu where can it be; sā-ba-lā-nūn whence also: how; sā-ba-sā mā-rō of what place is the man, from whence is the man.

sā-bi nearer and more def. than sā-ba where, whither M. 71 ān go nā sā-bi nōn-śāṅ-gō and I, whither shall I go? G.; sā-bi bām bi mā-rō tum dīn mā-lūp-ne it is not proper to repeat what you hear at another’s house.

sā-bōn (Old L.) where, whether, on what side M 72; sā-bōn kōn in what direction.

sā-re pron. rel. interr. which, who, what M. 42, sā-re gō which is it? sā-gat-bo re lyō take which you please; sā-re-sā of which, whose; sā-re go-ruṅ whichever, whoever; sā-re-pān (pl.) id. pā-tiṅ sā-re hū-nūn plyōk-bo-pān re the rods which he had pilled G.; sā-re-ba where; sā-re zōṅ like which, how; sā-re zōṅ-gō in what way? M. 77; sā-re zāṅ-sā mā-rō, sā-re re every thing, all, sā-re rū-re id. P.; sā-re — re i. q. sā-re zōṅ; sā-re sak-čīṅ-re zōṅ li āpa a carpet like what he had thought of; sā-re-lā every thing, whatever, whichever, whoever etc.; sā-re-lā li gāṅ liyet mā-nyin-nā whatever you say is indifferent.

sā-lem adv. whither, in what direction M. 77; sā-lem nōn-śāṅ-gō whither shall we go; sā-lem hō nōn lem whithersoever you go; sā-lem lī-gō to whom are you speaking.

sā-lo adv. how, in what manner M. 141, sā-lo gō how is it M. 77; sā-lo go-te how may it be; sā-lo dok-kīṅ-gō what-like is it; sā-lo gāṅ-lā any way, whatsoever M. 74; sā-lo go-ruṅ id.; sā-lo yāṅ how, also why; ik sā-lo yāṅ kā-pu how do you call it again? — sā-lo-lā how, also: such, so great, sā-lo-lā mā-nyōn-ne to feel nothing of any consequence; ik sā-lo-lā mā-dok-ne it is still too large, I want a smaller; sā-lo-lā mā-nyin-ne it is nothing; sā-lo mat-lā ān pā-no kūp śi-te how shall we manage to get a prince; — sā-lo (instr. of sā-lo?) whither M. 77.; sā-lo kōn in what direction; — sā-lo object. of sā-lo how, in what manner; sā-lo mat how; sā-lo mat-ba ryu-śa what is best to be done; sā-lo mat-śāṅ-gō what shall we do; sā-lo mat-lāṅ how; sā-lo ri lom one way; sā-lo ri lom mat ān mū-pā-nā whatever you do, it will not profit; sā-lo pu zōṅ or sā-lo kā śu zōṅ in what way, indescribable; sā-lo pu zōṅ or sā-lo kā śu zōṅ li vb. to feel indescribable sensation; sā-lo-ba how, by what means, also: why. — sā-lo-mo adj. what sort. — sā-lo-lā any way, every way, any manner M. 73.

sā, sā 1. vb. n. (cfr. Burmese sa to be clear) to be well, to be pure, to be cleared out, adv.: sā-lā i. q. ryu-śa or sak-bo-lā, sā-lā mat to make whole J.; with redup. sā-sā-lā 1. plainly, clear as sky, countenance etc. sā-sā-lā śi to see plainly, sā-sā-lā sāt to be quite cleared as jungle, sā-sā-lā mā-nyin-nā to be cleared out, to have nothing left — 2. empty, void i. q. sā-sā śi-vā q. v. — to be healed, to be cured mū-sā-nā kūp bu vb. to be pregnant;

Deriv. a-sā s. recovery from sickness, vb. n. to heal, a-sā grām to heal or recover quickly; a-sā nyōk to heal or r. slowly. — tā-sā adj. well, cured, tā-sā sā le it is well, cured, tā-sā nōn or tā-sā iun nōn is he come well, is he cured. — Caus. sāt 1. vb. t. to clear see toū-sā; to clean, to cleanse, to absolve, as road jungle, home, person, to liberate, to deliver, to redeem, to ransom. — 2. vb. n. to be clear as sky. — a-sāt adj. clear (as sky, country), clean (as body). — sūm vb. t. to trim, to put in order, to clear away; to decorate; to brush up, as garden, furniture, body, hair; to keep price-worthy, vb. n.
to be innocent, — a-sám adj. pure, innocent, healthy, happy J.; s. liberty, freedom, a-sám nun vb. to become free, a-sám plä-nôn to be acquitted, a-sâm bi vb. to give freedom, a-sám zuk vb. to absolve L. Pr. 23.; sám kyät-lâ mat-tâ mâ-ro-mûn peace be to you, fear not G. — See tu-sám s. v. tu.

sá 2. vb. n. to befall, to happen, to occur, čam sá see under čam.

*sá 3. T. gsol(-ba) vb. t. to celebrate, to hold, nam sá-yâm-o (he) celebrated the festivities of the new year; tâ-kryôn sá vb. to praise.

*sá 4. T. zas s. food of king or great person, pâ-no sá; sá čô s. tea; sá tôp s. kitchen; — sá je acc. M. T. zal-zas or zas bîz(-pa) vb. to eat food; see je 4.

sä-kâ or sâ-kâ s. the barking-deer, Moschus moschiferus M. acc. Wtt. D. 219 the ribfaced deer, barking-deer, Cervulus aureus; sâ-kâ pyôl s. 1, the foot-print of M., 2. pudendum muliebre Tbr.; sâ-kâ huâ vb. to bark; sâ-kâ tyak čîl s. a plant, said to cause a pain in head of sâ-kâ and to cause him to utter its cry, sâ-kâ tyak čîl pôt s. berries eaten by Lepchas. — sâ-kâ mûa-hlyak rîk s. a creeper; — sâ-kâ yûk-lîm rîk or sâ-kâ lim rîk s. a creeper M.

sä-kân dâk s. returns to the mouth (as from indigestion) M.

sä-kar or sün-kar capsicum, cayenne-pepper, sâ-ri or tâ-ri Tbr.; sün-kar kâni tyûk s. a pestle Tbr.; sün-kar nôk-tôm-bo s. cayenne or red pepper; — sün-kar pyûn rîk s. a species of creeper.

sä-kûn or sün-kûn kûn s. a tree, spec. Ficus, from which they extract i-yôk the bird lime (white) acc. Wtt. F. 223 Ficus mysoresensis. — sün-kûn kûr-tyûk spec. moth.

sä-ku s. 1. a species of marten Martes flavigula (the blackcapped marten), 2. a spec. of large ant; — sä-ku tâ-byen s. a spec. of butterfly.

sä-kôn i. q. sa-kôn s. an earring.

sä-kôn s. whitewash, lime, sâ-kôn šît vb. to whitewash.

sä-kyâm s. rheumatic pains sä-kyâm dâk.

sä-kyâr mun s. an evil spirit that calls at night, troubles people at night by flinging earth over them; — sâ-kyâr fo s. a spec. of owl (same as above).

sä-kyû s. the god of corn, also of produce in general, sâ-kyû čô (he being propitious) a good crop, sâ-kyû nyîm-bo adj. profitable, one full of good things.

sä-krît s. a pickle made from the young shoots of bamboo: sä-krît bi s. the young shoots of bamboo cut and pressed and made into a mass and eaten. — sâ-krît fo s. black-headed shrike. Lanius tricolor also the grey-backed shrike L. nepalensis M. acc. W. R. 215. Lanius nigriceps. Je. 404; L. tephronotus Je. 403.

sä-kro s. the flower at head of stalk of maize M.

sä-kryûm s. the soap-wort.

sä-kyûm fo s. the gold-fronted green bulbul Phylloscopus aurifrons, the blue-winged g. bulbul Phylloscopus Hardwickii. M. Je. 2, 99/100.

sä-kye s. they yukmun's portion of produce, tithe.

sä-gân i. q. sa-dû slow, sâ-gân mat vb. to be slow, to be deliberate, sâ-gân-lâ slowly, gently.

sä-gân Tbr. sâ-gân pum tsât nok s. a-mak pum tsât nok M.

sä-gan for rûn-gan q. v.

sä-gi a name of God, the representation of power, sâ-gi fat s. the offering the annual festival of s., sâ-gi lyôt vb. to offer ditto.

sä-guk s. a small species of fig; there are five species the largest of which is the 1. kûn-dûn; (2. kûn-tek 3. kûn-dûn 4. sä-guk 5. sûn-jê q. q. cfr.)


sä-gôn within, interval, among. sâ-gôñ-
ka within, among, ár-sá sá-gón-ka ŋān gat-sō-yam-o in the inner room of this (hell) you must remain P.; sá-gón kón s. the inside; sá-gón krut secret council; sá-gón dāk an internal pain; sá-gón mā-ró or sá-gón-mo s. a domestic servant; sá-gón rīn s. a secret; sá-gón a-tsōn internal purity; sá-gón haṅ vb. to be gutted, as dead animal having its entrails taken out, also appl. to female giving birth to dead child; sak-dāk sá-gón-ka in sorrow.

sá-gór s. a cliff, a precipice, expletive: ūk-nu, sá-gór sūk-nu s. a steep precipice; adj. difficult, sá-gór tēn very precipitous, sá-gór tsen a very high cliff or precipice, sá-gór mak nōn said when bees, which have had their nest on a precipice, have left it; a-lūt-sá gōr zōn fearless; sá-gór a-mik a-buk dīn ŋān a narrow steep precipice; sá-gór yāk s. the top of precipice, sá-gör bān s. the base of p., sá-gör ryei s. a defile, a pass or the entrance of ditto.

sá-gyeñ s. the goral (deer) Nemorhoedus goral M. acc. Wtt. S. 1247 Antilope goral, Cemas goral; — sá-gyeñ vô s. a kind of arrow, see tsōn.

sá-gram adv. below, under, inferior to, li sá-gram the house below; sá-gram ŋān-bo the one beneath, a dependant, sá-gram ŋān vb. to be subdued; sá-gram-ka underneath; sá-gram-ka tap vb. to place below, to subordinate; sá-gram-bo s. adj. the one beneath, an inferior. See under sak.

sá-gri kuñ s. a tree, Populus ciliata M., Wtt. P. 1148.

sá-grút s. loose watery stool, újīt sá-grút.

sá-grūp s. the warp in weaving.

sá-grek s. the gullet, sá-grek kūl-țu-ka ti vb. to fall into a strait, into difficulty, to reach the point of death, sá-grek dāk vb. to have sore throat; sá-grek tsōp vb. to have gullet stopped up; sá-grek-ka nyōn vb. to stick in throat as fish-bone.

sá-gryōn s. the collar-bone, clavicle, sá-gryōn kri the hollow above c., sá-gryōn ēt vb. to dislocate c.; to refuse to eat food with another Tbr.

sá-gryōm s. land cut for cultivation nyōt sá-gryōm.

sā-nān vb. n. to stop suddenly, to halt, to wait, sā-nān diū id., sā-nān mat id. to start as from fear.

sā-ńun s. a lizard M. sā-ńun prō i. q. nā-nōr zo Tbr.

sā-nōk s. the tree-frog, acc. Hooker "simook" a tree-frog I, 165.

sā-nöm rik s. a white flower.

*sā-čāk s. Felis jubata, sā-čāk nōr s. a dog Tbr. sā-čāk lik acc. M. Tbr. for cō sū q. v. acc. Wtt. T. 432 "satchuk" the clouded leopard Felis nebula, "sejjiak" or "syiak" the leopard or panther Felis pardus ibd. 434. fr. T. gwi-lēugs.

sā-či s. a spec. of deer (serow) Nemoroedus bubalina M. Wtt. S. 1264., sā-či fik the serow spits.

*sā-čōn T. zas-čañ s. (meat and drink, spirits) applied by the Lepchas to the drink of king or great person, spirits of ditto. M.

sā-nyañ or sūn-nyañ nyañ s. a spec. of Lobellia; also a spec. of white grub spec. of lō kōm.

sā-nyī 1. see under nyī. 2. a spec. of tree-frog sā-nyī sā-ńok.

*sā-nyīm T. boed-snyōms s. almus, charity P. sō-nyīm kyōp vb to beg P. sō-nyīm kyōp-bo or s-ny. gyūk-bo s. a beggar; sō-nyīm byi vb. to give alms.

sā-nyim (see nyīm) s. 1. n. of a flower, the coxcomb, Celosia cristata; 2. a red colour; 3. a spec. of sūn-kri q. v.; 4. the black-fleshed fowl hik sā-nyim see nīm-nyim under nyim; — sā-nyim płêk fo s. striated green bulbul, Criniger flavoeolus R. 213, Alcurus striatus Je. 2, 81 see čōn-ćōp-fo.

sā-nyo s. parched rice.

sā-nyōl; sā-nyōl kuñ see under nyōl, nyōl-lāun; nyōl kuñ.

sā-tā rā-tā contrivance, artifice, scheme, design, plan, craft, sā-tā rā-tā mat vb. to project, to devise, to scheme, to contrive, sā-tā rā-tā mat-bo s. a contriver; sā-tā rā-tā mat-lāun top vb. to get by
contrivance, kó sà-chên mà-bo-nà gān go sà-tā rá-tā mat-lān top-šō if you do not give it to me of your own accord, I will get it one way or another.

*sà-tān* fr. *set-tān* adv. forcibly, violently, sà-tān lik vb. to call out loud; sà-tān āyok zuk vb. to do work with violence.

sà-tak advly. a little, a few, sà-tak zōu li vb. to speak only a little, sà-tak tyišt nōn-šō I will just go for a minute. See tak 1.

sà-tak pa s. a flower, the flag, Iris. M.

sà-tap (see so-tap under so 2.) s. hail, o-lom mat-lān sà-tap un sà-tap-sā dyepka sà-NCYAR nyak-ka a-jūn sà-re zōn-bo mi-zār lyan-ki o-ba mī-nō ban-ren sà-ta-lā mā-nyin-nūm-bo nyī so there was hail, and fire mingled with the hail, very grievous, such as there was none like it in all the land of E., since it became a nation Ex. — sà-tap lyak s. a necklace of white stones; sà-tap muk or sà-tap mōn muk s. a plant.

sà-tar splitting as handle of ban, when used, ban fūt sà-tar ūn-nōn the handle of my b. is split. — sà-tar-lā adv. id.

sà-lī pro or sūn-tī pro s. an excrescent, a parasite (tree-p.), an epiphyte; s-tī pro fo s. n. of a bird, firebreasted flower-peeker Myzanthe ignipectus Je. 377.

sà-lo s. the lard, the fat of animals, which is eaten.

sà-tun, tā-bīk sà-tun-lā cāt vb. to have a sharp pain in stomach.

sà-tum s. 1. the wild dog M.; wolf J. see ču-gu, ču-ku; sà-tum-ūn hok vb. to be gutted by wild dog (as deer etc.) 2. a spec. of sūn-kri q. v.

sà-tet see tet and sā-

sā-tō s. sort of bronze, sā-tō gyer s. a bronze-bracelet.

sā-tyō s. the hog-deer, Cervus porcinus.

sà-tān obsc. Thr.: sā-tān dyūn copulare.

sā-tān and sā-tōn s the tiger, Felis tigris Wtt. T. 437., T. stag; sā-tōn nam the tiger-year M. 141.; sā-tān āyur (tiger) to growl; — sā-tān ḫūp s. a tiger-cub; sā-tān cān a caught and confined tiger; sā-tān tūk-brīk s. the claw of tiger; sā-tān dor s. a spec. of fungus; sā-tān fūk ju s. a creeper; sā-tān bik s. a game similar to mīk mōn q. cfr. sā-tān bik kū vb. to play at ditto, see W. in R. 355n.; sā-tān riū rough language, abuse, as din-ka tām-ba a-lyūn riū mat tū-gum van-lān-sā sā-tān riū dot when in your presence he speaks civilly, but behind your back abuses; sā-tān lā “tiger-hill”, n. pr. of a hill, near Kursiong “Sitong” W. 64.; sā-tān sāk nāk-bo s. a bird (hill-tit, white-eared, green) M.

sā-ta see under sā-

sā-tān ave?, sā-tān mat vb. to be awe-struck M.

sā-tān vb. to wait, kum sā-tan-nā wait a little M.

sā-tī (fr. tī ?) s. a calamity, a misfortune, sā-tī glo nōn vb. to fall into misfortune. — sā-tīm mūn s. an evil spirit acc. M. cholera? See under dek.

sā-tīm s. a porcupine, Hystrix longicauda Wtt. P. 1172, sā-tīm cá s. a porcupine’s quill, sā-tīm cá ṭō p. shoots its quills, sā-tīm cá fid (id.) to shed quills.

sā-tō 1. (see tō) s. enfranchisement, forgiveness, absolution, sā-tō lyōt vb. to enfranchise, to forgive; yēt sā-tō lyōt to enfranchise a slave; tseñ-bo sā-tō lyōt to set free a prisoner, tam-čān a-čān sā-tō lyōt to set at liberty a confined animal (as tiger), lā-yō sā-tō lyōt vb. to forgive sins.

sā-tō 2. s. a composite metal, hard lead. Cfr. sā-tō.

sā-tōn explet. to pūn-baño see under byōn 1.

*sā-tōp* T. gsol-tab: pū-no sī-tīp hon. s. a kitchen of king or rather fireplace.


sā-daño kuń s. a tree. Boehmeria rugosa “sedeng” Wtt. B. 615.

sā-daño tet i. q. sī-līyūp tet.

sā-dat s. a jerking motion, sā-dat-lā tyāl vb. to throw a thing down with a jerking
dash, sá-dat-lá dek vb. to break with a jerk.
sá-dí n. pr. of a lake, sá-di sá-mo nyo.
sá-dú s. spec. of yam.
sá-dú bí s. a species of creeper, a prickly vegetable.
sá-dyáät s. aching pain, sá-dyáät dí vb. to have a p.

sá-dyār and sá-dyer s. a thunderbolt, T. rdö-rje; the name of 5th cycle of years sá-dyār nam M. 140. — sá-dyār mūn-fān s. thunderbolts, sá-dyār mūn-fān rīn or sá-dyār rīn loud thundering language; sá-dyār so-ram s. thunderbolt and thunder; sá-dyār cīt kón vb. to cause a person to be struck by sá-dyār; sá-dyār plā i. q. sá-dyār lōt, sá-dyār šūt-lā plā to go off with a puff (as gunpowder); sá-dyār plā lōt vb. i. q. sá-dyār plā or to crash forth; sá-dyār zāk vb. to be struck by thunderbolt; sá-dyār lōt thunderbolt to fall.

Compounds: sá-dyār kuũ s. spec. Opuntia. — sá-dyār cī bk s. spec. of beetle. — sá-dyār mūn-prek s. acc. M. a spec. of woodpecker, acc. W. i. q. sá-dyār prāk or prek black woodpecker, Picus majoroides M. Je. 271. — sá-dyār pūk-fō s. species of woodpecker. — sá-dyār fo s. the tree creeper Certhia discolor M. Je. 381. — sá-dyār mi s. a gun, a fowling-piece, sá-dyār mi mo s. a cannon, sá-dyār mi-ka jón-bam-bo s. one experienced in arms, sá-dyār mi ka-zol s. the part of flint-gun against which flint strikes; sá-dyār mi kal s. the hammer of gun, sá-dyār mi kal kāt hrya vb. to half-cock (to pull once), sá-dyār mi kal nyāt hrya vb. to pull twice, sá-dyār mi kal flyōt vb. to cause hammer to descend as by pulling trigger, sá-dyār mi kil s. the lock of gun, sá-dyār mi kuũ s. the stock of gun; sá-dyār mi ka-sūr s. the priming-pan or touch-hole; sá-dyār mi ka-sūr dyak yān mā-tāp-ne it but flashed in the pan; sá-dyār mi gun-da s. the butt-end of gun; sá-dyār mi gli-kaũ s. a single-barrelled gun; sá-dyār mi a-gli barrel, s.-d. mi a-gli tsōp or s.-d. mi toũ tsōp or s.-d. mi toũ nyi

bryōk a double-barrelled gun; sá-dyār mi nyor s. the priming-pan; sá-dyār mi da gyyōn s. a gun-shot distance; sá-dyār mi bām tōk s. a match for firing gun; sá-dyār mi boũ s. the mouth of barrel; sá-dyār mi bryōk-bo s. a double-barrelled gun M. 118.; sá-dyār mi za-tsōn s. a ram-rod; sá-dyār mi tsap s. the trigger, sá-dyār mi tsap di'yep vb. to press ditto, s.-d. mi ta' yōp vb. to carry arms; sá-dyār mi láu s. the flint; sá-dyār mi láu pūjīt vb. to fix in flint; sá-dyār mi la sā-gri s. a matchlock; sā-dýār mi a-rōṅ-nyīn-bo a sort of fowling-piece with prop; sā-dyār mi ka dyu tap vb. to load with ball; sā-dyār mi-ka ze līk vb. to charge with powder; sā-dyār mi tán vb. to go off, sā-dyār mi tán tōn s. a shooting-gallery or place, sā-dyār mi mā-tān-ne to flash fire; sā-dyār mi dyāt vb. to kick in going off; sā-dyār mi dyuũ vb. to exercise arms; sā-dyār mi pōk nāk vb. to take aim; sā-dyār mi pījī vb. to scour gun; sā-dyār mi vūr bām vb. to bore gun; sā-dyār mi bu nó่น vb. barrel to burst; sā-dyār mi ze ti vb. to ram down powder; sā-dyār mi lyōt hrya vb. to put down trigger; sā-dyār mi hūyān vb. to shoulder; sā-dyār mi vōl vb. to slope arms; sā-dyār mi sāt vb. to clean gun; sā-dyār mi óp vb. to fire off gun; sā-dyār mi toũ-iyūk óp vb. to fire blank cartridge.

sá-dyān or sūn-dyān explet. of sā-lyōp q. v., sā-lyōp sā-dyān tūk-māl the flashing of sheet-lightening; acc. M. also i. q. nūm-zān nyāt pā-yuk dot lyāp (two friends brandishing their swords).

sā-dyān ḍa n. pr. name of a place beyond tūk-la. See sūn-dyān.

sā-dyin s. choking, gasping, sā-dyin ma vb. to choke, to gasp.

sā-na s. a bear, tūn-gop mo Tbr.; sā-na ka-kōn a spec. of fern; sā-na da n. pr. “the bear’s hair” a L. village W. 71. anglice Sonadah; sā-na li-lūm s. a spec. of nettle; sā-na lūk-ūyeũ s. a small spec. of bear; sā-na lūk diũ to stand (bear); sā-na liū-bōũ s. name of large spec. of
bear; sā-na šel kuñ i. q. sā-na ka-šel n. of a tree; sā-na sā-gryōn a large species of black spider.

sā-nūm s. the cat-bear, Ailurus fulgens.

sā-nūm kuñ i. q. sū-nūm kuñ s. a tree. M.


sā-nō s. a bugle, a clarion Ex., sā-nō māt vb. to blow ditto.

sā-nōn s. snow, sā-nōn yā vb. to snow; sā-nōn ro vb. to be frost-bitten; sā-nōn ap-lūn tyok vb. to pelt with snow-balls; sā-nōn jī s. small flakes of snow; sā-nōn dip (for dyūp) s. an avalanche.

sā-nōn kuñ s. name of tree, Bischofia javanica Wtt. B. 520. Pahāriya: kāñ-jal.

*sā-nōm T. breed-nams s. 1. fortune, luck etc., 2. the forehead of king; *sā-nōm čō felicitous, fortunate; — sā-nōm pā-lyūp s. a fornicator Tbr.

sā-nōm sā-dū lūm-ton lūm-ba s. the milky-way.

sā-nōl muk s. a Procris- or nettle-spec., Urticacea (not stinging), sā-nōl muk ḩū s. a spec. of leech (not biting).

sā-pā s. the pangolin, Manis penta-ba-dactylus.

sā-pat s. an interval of space or time, disjunction, adji. asunder, also abstracted, disconnected, absent in mind; kam sā-pat tet nōn-ne gone for a little while; sā-pat mat vb. to separate; a-lūt sā-pat-lā mat bān to be absent in mind; sā-pat mā-mat-nā iyok zuk vb. to stick close to work; rīn sā-pat mā-mat-nū lī to speak without pausing; — sā-pat-lā adv. apart, etc., sā-pat-lā glo vb. to fall off, to come apart and fall; sā-pat-lā zāk vb. to be divided, to be sundered.

sā-pūt kuñ s. a tree, Litsaea polyantha (Tetranthera monopetala) Wtt. L. 474, sā-pūt nyōk Litsaea sebifolia Wtt. L. 483.

sā-pūm buk i. q. pūm buk.

sā- pā s. a drawbridge? M.

sā-pō s. a raft, sā-pō kū vb. to guide raft; sā-pō plān-ka tsūt vb. to go up on raft; sā-pō glyāt s. a rail thrown across the water by catching hold and pressing against which the raft is propelled forwards; — sā-pō pā-sōn see under pā-sōn and čen.

sā-pōk čen vb. to support one's self at arm's-length (as acrobates) or hand over hand M.

sā-pūk s. the wild goat, the ibex.

sā-pyek s. spec. of tree (aspen-tree), Mussaenda, sā-pyek nyōm zōn vyōl vb. to shake like an aspen leaf, also rā-pyek.

sā-pyel fo s. a bird, a spec. fly-catcher, Stoparola melanops M. W. R. 216.


sā-far s. the pointed bamboo forming the sā-far fyit a kind of fish-trap, see fyit, fit.

sā-fi s. a tree acc. Wtt. P. 1444 Pyro-

laria edulis (Sphaerocarya edulis); sā-fi jū or sā-fi rīk s. a climbing shrub, Todd-

dalia aculeata (Zanthoxylum nitidum). M.

sā-fuk kuñ s. a tree with large broad leaves, Talaurna hodgsoni M. Wtt. T. 24., a-nyor sā-fuk nyōm zōn having large thick ears like the leaf of sā-fuk.

sā-fok jū s. Rubus rugosus M. acc. Wtt.

R. 605: R. moluccanus, a spec. raspberry; sā-fok jū zōn met. like that plant i.e. quarrelsome, contentious.

sā-fyāt and sūk-fyāt s. a flea, sā-fyāt tyūk flea to jump, sā-fyāt tsūk fleas to swarm; sā-fyāt zōn-bo one like a flea.

sā-fyū s. name of a spec. of garlic mūi-gū.

sā-fyū kuñ s. the name of tree bearing a very oily fruit, the oil when expressed being good for pipsa-bites etc.

*sā-fyōn T. gza'-j'goi s. the large Indian civet, Viverra Zibetha M. Wtt. T. 441.

sā-bāk s. a kind of matting.

sā-bār sā-bār adv. panting for breath, a-sōm sā-bār sā-bār.

sā-ba and

sā-bāl etc. see under sā-

sā-būr sā-būr see būr and sā-būr sā-bār and kūr-gū.

sā-būr s. a musk-deer, sā-būr sā-yāl
rüm, sā-būr tiū or sā-būr tā-fut s. the musk-gland, sā-būr kam ("musk-deer" — "rock") n. pr. Anglice Subarkum, a mountain W. 64.

sā-bón see under sā-


sā-bryo jū s. a shrub, Mimosa rubicaluis.

sā-māk adj. embroidered, worked, sā-māk tūk-tūk an embroidered cap.

sā-māl kuñ s. the toon tree M. Cedrela toona, see Hooker 1, 312. Wtt. C. 838.

sā-mar see sā-myār.

sā-mīk (from a-mīk) explet. of sā-tsūk, sā-tsūk sā-mīk the sun.

*sā-mo fo (T. se-mo (Sikhim) s. the bloodpheasant, Ithagenes cruentus i. q. sā-mōn fo.

sā-mo bi or sūm-mo bi s. a plant, Edgaria dorgelingensis.

sā-mōn muk s. a bush, spec. Viburnum.

sā-mōn s. name of palm, Caryota urens M., Wtt. C. 711, Hooker 1,143 n., sā-mōn doñ s. the shoots of which are eaten; — sā-mōn tūk-po s. rope of yak-tail (or fibres of Caryota); sā-mōn tūk-po-nūn muñ buñ-ñō bind evil spirits well; — sā-mōn tāñ-kräk s. a species fern.

sā-mōn bāñ s. name of place on road to tūñ-glu.

sā-mōn fo Rong for *sā-mo fo Je 3. 522, R. 288.

sā-mōm shd. be sāu mōm.

sā-myār s. a species of wasp, sā-myār pāñ s. the narrow-waisted wasp, Eumenes melanops.

sā-myāl fo s. a bird, the Indian fly-catcher.

sā-myūm s. the spotted tiger-civet Prionodon pardicolor.

sā-myen lyāñ s. a necklace of very small beads.

sā-myōn kuñ s. a species of Ficus, F. Roxburghii?

sā-myōn s. a marmot, Arctomys marmota, pāt sā-myōn Tibetan marmot, Arctomys bobac.

sā-tsū s. kindness, a respectful mode of speech, as iyok a-re sā-tsū mat-biū zu-kā-o please or have the kindness to do this work; sā-tsū mat have the kindness.

sā-tsūk see under tsūk.

sā-tshōn ye-tsōn when M. see tsūn?

sā-zoñ s. food offered to the spirit of dead P. sā-zoñ zo, sā-zoñ buñ, sā-zoñ mān rice, yam, meat so offered.

-sā-yāñ see under -sā, tā-

sā-yāl s. 1. a species of deer, Ovis nesaur of Nepal; 2. see sā-būr sā-yāl.

sā-yet kuñ s. species of Ficus, Ficus obtusifolia M. See šit kuñ.

sā-rā muñ n. pr. an evil spirit, sā-rā zāk vb. to be affected by sā-rā, applied to bowel-complaints etc.

sā-ra adj. watery (as food), thin i. q. ra ra.

sā-rak čak(?) acc. W. "sarrak chak" s. a bird, Oreicola ferrea R. 216. See sākret čūk.

sā-ri s. the oak Quercus glauca, Q. lanceifolia Wtt. Q. 352.; a capiscum Tbr. sā-ri kuñ s. an oaktree, sā-ri pōt s. an acorn; kho sā-ri Quercus pachyphylla; acc. Wtt. "sirikish" Castanopsis rucescens Wtt. C. 815; — sā-ri tā-dam muk s. Stella rivularis; sā-ri dam s. name of bush or tree.

sā-ri tik tik(?) acc. W. "sīri-tik-tik" a bird, Ruticilla frontalis, R. 217, or Siphipha strophiata R. 216.

sā-rił kuñ s. a bush M.

sā-ri etc. see under sā-

sā-ro 1. s. the long-haired goat of Tibet.

sā-ro 2. s. a sort of box, made from the bark of bamboo.

sā-rōn adv. to-day, sā-rōn to tsū the present season; sā-rōn fo-sū a-gyek the present life; sā-rōn fok now-a-days; sā-rōn so-nap to-night.

sā-rōt for a-rōt muñ.

sā-ryo s. a high forest, sā-ryo tūñ-sāñ or sā-ryo wōn s. a forest without underwood.
sä-ryók s. a tiger-cat, sä-ryók nóra a fowl Tbr.


sä-ryóm s. an otter, T. sram.

sä-la see -sä.

sä-la duk rik s. name of creeper, sä-la duk pót s. fruit of ditto, M. acc. Wtt. S.947 “tuk-siel-rik” Schizandra grandiflora.

sä-lan i.q. tā-fāl: dom sä-lan s. a virulent type of leprosy.

sä-lf s. a bow T. gţu, sä-lf tsóu sä-lu the bow, arrow and quiver; sä-lf gri vb. to string b; sä-lf dān bow to be much bowed; sä-lf dyār vb. to be slack (bow); sä-lf flyōt vb. to unstring bow: sä-lf bū vb. to carry bow; sä-lf tsōk the bow is stiff; sä-lf āyōt vb. to bend bow; sä-lf hyān bū vb. to wear bow suspended from shoulder; sä-lf hrya vb. to draw bow.

Comp. sä-li krik s. the notch of b. for string, Tbr.: the root of glans penis; — sä-li grīm s. the b-string, applied to a short cut (road) sä-li grīm-sä lōm, sä-li grīm-ka tsōn šīt vb. to apply arrow to string; sä-li grīm frau-nian gān tā-grī gyək-šo, pūr-vai de ē-nān gān tā-iyū gyek-šo if the bowstring of itself begins to twang, a male child will be born, if the spindle begins to move, a female; — sä-li jēu s. the staff of bow, the bow without string; — sä-li tā-bāk the space between string and bow when strong; — sä-li tōt s. the part beyond notch which comes in contact with ground; — sä-li tyyik a small bow used for killing rats or as a child’s plaything; — sä-li tōn the length of bow, sä-li tōn fat ti nōn it has only gone one bow-length; — sä-li hryēn place for putting pellet (in pellet-bow).

sä-li see buck.

sä-lim s. the spleen, lim or suō-lim.

sä-lim kuń or sä-lyǒm kuń s. a tree, Terminalia chebula M. Wtt. T. 325., sä-lim pót s. the fruit of ditto, myrobalan; — n.pr. of a locality in Sikhim W. 73. ang. Selim.

sä-lim kuń s. an orange-tree, sä-lim pót s. an orange.

sä-lu s. a quiver, sä-lu vyā vb. to carry quiver.

sä-lum suń-kri s. a spec. of suń-kri.

sä-lek see sä-lyek.

sä-lem see under sä.


sā-lo, sā-lo-lā see under sū-.

sā-lo ‘ayur see under nūm-duk.

sā-lō for sa-lō q. v.

sā-lōk s. 1. rhinoceros, Rh. indicus, sā-lōk lōn a male rh. — 2. i q. suń-lōk kuń q. v.

sā-lōn s. a spec. of caterpillar; — sā-lōn suń-fōn s. a spec. Siliquella M. (?)

sā-lyān 1. s. a species of vetch. two spec. a-nōk, a-dum, M. lentils. ku sä-lyān bi-sū-a-zōm bread and a pottage of lentils G. 25. 34.

sā-lyān 2. privately Tbr., sā-lyān tyań vb. to be hid away, to have run away, to have disappeared, to be dead Tbr.; sā-lyān mat or sā-lyān nōn vb. to go along to flee Tbr.

sā-lyān fo s. a swallow. sā-lyān kā-lū bik s. a swallow; sā-lyān kār-viń s. a swallow-wing-shaped roof open at each end; sā-lyəń ci s. the ashy swallow-shrike Artamus fuscus M. Je. 441; sā-lyān tūn f (tim-bo) other species (swallow) Acanthylis caudacuta M.; sā-lyān bik s. 1. a swallow 2. a species of coleopterous insect. spec. Cetonia.

sā-lyūp s. a glance, sā-lyūp zī vb. to get a glance of, sā-lyūp yo-ba in a glance. in an instant, sā-lyūp mii-yēi-mā ba very quick, before you can get a glance.

sā-lyūm see sī-lim.

sā-lyek món s. a spec. of gingerwort, Zingiber squammosum, used as a tonic, also the juice of the root, rubbed over body as a prophylactic against evil spirits: — sā-lyek hyep ruddy, as check.

sā-lyōp (for so-lyōp) s. sheet-lightening explet. of sū-dyań.

sā-hā s. the diaphragm, see pur-čet
sā-hār muñ — sā-hār

(cet); — mū-rō sā-hā is applied to a miserable useless person.

sā-hār muñ s. the evil spirit of dysentery.

sā-hak s. a puff of bad smell, sā-hak-ka nām.

sā-han, sā-han sā-han the motion of the gills of fish, when breathing, sā-han sā-han mat vb. to breath as fishes.

sā-ham s. greediness, sā-ham mat vb. to be greedy, sā-ham yām-bo s. a glutton.

sā-hū s. a monkey sā-hū pā-lāp; Tbr.: mlem-ryum-bo, a spec. i. q. kā-grām-bo Inuus macacus; — the 9th cycle of year: sā-hū nam; — spec.: sā-hū kū-bōk s. i. q. kā-gryēn (red) baboon; — sā-hū tān and sā-hū lūn-tōū s. Macacus tibetanus. sā-hū kīyōu (monkey) to chatter; go sā-hū hō pīn-jēu ēm (i. q. net tōr) you have had the (infectious) disease, I have not your medicine Tbr.; sā-hū kūp zōū mischievous as child, also thin, as monkey; sā-hū tāk-šīn spec. of nūm-dak; — sā-hū tūn-groō rīk s. name of creeper; — sā-hū tīp tīyak n. pr. of plant; — sā-hū mlem zōū-bo a monkey-faced, villain; — sā-hū vōm Tbr. i. q. tūk some efflorescence from rock said to be eaten by monkeys etc.

sā-hu s. a sort of band round body used in fastening cloth.

sā-hem-fō s. n. pr. the longtailed drongo, Dicurus longicaudatus M. Je 430.

sā-hop s. the young shoots of bamboo, cut and eaten.

sā-hor s. n. pr. of a plant, the fruit of which is used as an aperient, a spec. of Solanum; acc. Wtt. S. 2341 “sīvō” S. verbascifolium.


sā-hōm kuñ s. a spec. of Rhus M.

sā-hōr T. skar s. a star, sā-hōr kūr-dō s. a star, bright star; — sā-hōr kūr-nāp s. the evening-st.; — sā-hōr kūr-sōū s. the morning-st.; — sā-hōr jīn-nā jīn-nā the twinkling stars; — sā-hōr əyt s. a falling st.; — sā-hōr jīt-ūnn stars to be spangled; sā-hōr rūn-lā rūm-lā jīt-ūnn

sā-hyō s. a sort of large spangled stars: pā-no zuk lāt-re Tbr.; sā-hōr nūm-jīt kūk-bo s. the pleiades.

sā-hōr kūp s. an albino; — sā-hōr mi-kān s. a comet; — sā-hōr mup s. a constellation; — sā-hōr mō s. a planet; — sā-hōr mōn s. a spec. of millet; — sā-hōr sōū i. q. sā-hōr ōm s. star-light, sā-hōr ōm-ka lōm vb. to walk by starlight; — sā-hōr frūn-bo s. an astronomer, an astrologer.

sā-hyō s. the shoots from root of yam.


sā-hran s. a spec. of nettle.

sā-hret ūk-fo s. various birds: green-backed tit Parus monticolus M. Je 2, 277, dark grey bush-chat Pratincola ferrea M. Je 2, 127, black and white ditto Rhodophila melanoleuca.

sā-hroō kuñ or sūn-hroō kuñ s. a tree from which red dye is extracted s.-h. hyēr; — sūn-hroō fo s. blue-necked bee-eater Nyctornis Athertoni Je 211, M. R. 205.

sā-hroōn s. a spec. of nettle Laportea crenulata Wtt. L. 79.; any stinging plant M. e. c. on nyor a spec. of tree with long thorny leaf. — s. woman’s breast Tbr.

sā-hryēk s. a spec. of large squirrel (black) see kā-li.

sā-hryēk fo i. q. dun sā-hryēk fo (177a).

sā-hryēt s. a cucumber.

sā-hryo i. q. kū-hryo.

sā-hryēp muk s. a plant Polygonum runcinatum.

sā-hlo s. a species of reed, used for playing-arrows, see tsūk.

sā-hloōt s. name of tree Prunus padus or Melia composita? M., acc. Wtt. P. 1316 “hlotkung” Prunus padus.

sā-hloōt tsōn s. a sort of arrow made of pā-yāū with backbarbed head.

sā-hlyō s. ferret-badger Helictis Nepalesis.

sā-viñ s. a stag, Corvus generally. the
“shon” C. affinis is the chief-spec. in Sikhim; sā-viūn mōt s. a dame, sā-viūn pap fang the stag bleats, sā-viūn kūp s. a fawn, sā-viūn kūp zuk-lūn lōk kōn s. a ceremony performed sometimes when casting out evil spirit from sick man, when a figure of a deer being made, dancing is performed; sā-viūn la lō s. a young dame; sā-viūn lōn s. a stag.

sā-vok name of a precipitous place i. q. su-vok q. v.

sā-vyāk or

sūk-vyāk kuṅ Engelhardtia spicata, M. Wtt. E. 210, s.-v. k. nyōk.

sā-vyet kuṅ i. q. sūk-vyet kuṅ s. a tree sā-vyet kuṅ tik-cim a spec. Holmskioldia M., H. spicata.

sā-vyet or sūk-vyet s. acc. M. the red honey-sucker Aethopyga miles, see also Je. 362; sā-vyet nōk acc. M. the black-breasted honey-sucker; acc. W. “sageyet” Aethopyga nepalensis, “dang s.” Aethopyga saturata; Aethopyga scheriae, hlo s. Aethopyga ignicanda R. 220.

sā-vyōk i. q. sē-vyāk.

sā-sā see sak sā-sū (clear memory or mind).

sā-sūn tār s. the arrow for sā-li tyāk.

sā-śar see under sak.

sā-śām Tbr. i. q. kuṅ.

sā-śayak see iyāk.

sā-ar s. a goat: T. ra-ma; boi guap-bo Tbr. sū-ar tār s. a male goat; sā-ar tār muk species Solanum (pudescens); sā-ar mōt s. a female goat; sā-ar pāp-fām-bo a castrated goat; sā-ar gu an old she-goat; sā-ar lye s. a young female goat; sā-ar kōp s. a kid; sā-ar tyāk s. (“a goat’s head”) a species of sūn-kri q. v.; sā-ar boi zōn-bo a babbling person, one who cannot keep a secret.

sā-ik bōk nō spec. of fish.

sā-im s. a species of bee, see i: sā-im tā s. a sort of bee’s honey; sā-im muk s. a plant, sā-im kuṅ s. a tree, sā-im pyō s. tinder made from ditto see sā-iyām.

sā-un-rīk a spec. of buk; also sā-oū.
-sā-o postp. see under -sā.

sā-o s. any lost article, that is found, sā-o ārī vb. to find a lost article, sā-o hrup vb. to gather lost articles, as spoils of enemy etc.

sā-of, kā-lōk sā-ot s. 1. the common field-rat. 2. a spec. of spider M. Tbr.

sā-ōl i. q. so-ōl.

sā-ōm kuṅ i. q. pū-ōm s. 1. name of tree, Phyllanthus emblica W. 74, Wtt. P. 632. 2. n. pr. of a locality in Sikhim, anglice Soom W. 74. — sā-ōm pōt spec. of myrobalan.

sā-ayāt s. a pipsa, a midge, a gnat. sā-iyāt tā-jī s. the smallest spec. of pipsa; sā-iyāt nōk i. q. sī-iyāt tā-brum a species pipsa (muddling species); sī-iyāt boī s. a pipsa-bite; sā-iyāt rōm s. a large spec. of pipsa.

sā-ayān i. q. tā-āyān adv. last year. See āyān.

sā-aya adv. formerly, anciently. See āya.

sā-ayām kuṅ or

sā-ayem kuṅ see sā-im.

sā-ayo adv. before, a short time ago. See āyo.

sā-ayōn buk i. q. sā-oū or sā-un s. a spec. of yam. a-med sā-iyōn buk lōp zōn a short and broad face.

(sāk) 1. a-sāk adj. strange, peculiar. s. peculiarity, mā-rō a-sāk s. a strange, peculiar man, an oddity: rīū a-sāk a curious language, iyo k a-sāk something out of the way, not right. — tūk-sāk s. beauty spots, as on chin of Limbu-women etc., tūk-sāk tam vb. to prick in such spots, to tattoo, tūk-sāk tam-fōm-bo adj. tattooed.

sāk vb. t. to tear off, applied to plantain, maize, sugarcane etc.

sān 1. aloud applied to voice, sān-nā lik vb. to call aloud, rīū sān-nā li vb. to speak aloud, tā-līən sān-nā līk vb. to call vociferously, to make the heavens reecho.

(sān) 2) tūn-sān adj. 1; free from underwood, as forest. sā-ypo tūn-sān a forest clear of underwood; 2. i. q. nūn-sān applied to roots of small shrubs, nūn-sān
fyu so the roots of plants to spread; — nín-sán kā-yāt s. a spec. of small red ant.

sān see sōu.

-sān (in Mspts-sōi) postp. affixed forms plurals of human beings in opp. to -pān q. v. M. Gr. 27 f. e. c. mā-rō-sāṅa men; rūm-sāṅa the deva's P., a-re-sāṅa these; used also in s. of companions, as sā-kon-sāṅ Sakun and his companions, pūn-di kūp-sāṅ the king's daughter and her maiden T. lha-lcām dau yyog-mo gnyis P. pā-no-sāṅ the king and his ministers (T. 'kor bēs Skt. saparicāra) P.; used also in s. of plurals majestations e. c. pā-no-sāṅ-re the king P.; — also for go-rū q. v. (see under -pān) sā-rūn sāṅ bal-kiṅ sāṅ nōn-śo (I) will go either to-day or to-morrow. — sāṅ-te up to, thus far, yet, directly, straightly, direct the whole way, sāṅ-te tāo vb. to hear directly, go-nūn sāṅ-te dī I came direct, hū sāṅ-te mā-tī-ne he has not arrived yet or thus far.

*sāṅ T. bāi(-ba) the whole, entire, *sāṅ-kō T. tāi skor e. c. *mi-sāṅ kō T. mi-ser tāi skor all the surrounding subjects.

*sāṅ T. gson(-bu) *sāṅ-cūt T. gson-spyod: *sāṅ-cūt li s. a privy.

*sāṅ-gye see *sōn-gyö; *sāṅ-gye T. sāṅ-rgyas Buddha.

*sāṅ-du T. tōi-dus s. a bazar, a market.

sān-nūm kuṅ s. the rose-apple tree M. Eugenia Kurzii Witt. E. 442.

sān-mān adj. superficial, rough as work, sān-mān-lā zuk vb. to work so.

sān-sīṅ i. q. tūk-nyel M.

*sāt vb. *no sāt T. ńes good see under *ńa.

sāt and sāt see set. sāt, a-sāt see sā 1.

*sān for tān s. colour, paint, dying, material; see kōm sān.

sāp vb. 1. to be shallow, 2. to be near the surface (as hole), superficial; — a-sāp s. the inner skin, the cutis, the hole immediately below the surface of any thing, the surface, tā-lyain sāp, ūt sāp; — tā-lyain sāp-ka lam nōn in s. of T. māk-yro-mu Skt. jākini P.

sām 1., a-sām different, other lyai a-sām a different country. — pūr-sām an egg laid by a hen without connection of a cock, hik ti pūr-sām.

sām 2. s. name of the 7th month, hīvo sām, sām nyom.

*sām 3. T. sams s. the mind, thought, sām ti magnanimous, ambitious; sām a-dum i. q. a-ryam a good reflection or thought, happiness; sām a-nāk i. q. a-jān a bad r.; evil disposition; sām nāi-bo an upright person; sām met inanimate; sām kōt vb. to be satisfied; *sām kyu ban T. sems l hyogs(-pa) to be troubled in mind: sām gō vb. to be happy, s. pleasure, joy; sām tsam vb. to restrain the thoughts, to be dry; sām rōn vb. to be in doubt, s. a doubtful hesitating, sām zār ńun vb. to be filled with fear; sām ōt vb. to relieve the mind; sām kyet s. peace of mind, tranquility, serenity; *sām-cū i. q. sām-cuṇ; *sām-cūn T. sams-cuṇ s. adj. pusillanimity, weakminded, sām-cuṇ mat vb. to be pusillanimous; sām dūk s. distress of mind, anxiety; sām net a distracted mind; sām sok distraction of mind i. q. net.

*sām: sām-mā sām-mā see a-nle m displeased countenance.

sām num. three, sām-bo-re the third, sām-tyin thrice. See sām.

sām-bīyū see sām-bīyū.

sār 1. s. a hole small at entrance but large within as bee's-nest? M.

sār 2., sār and ser vb. n. to be rotten, putrid, see ma-nir (mīr); riṅ sār vb. to abuse, to give vile (rotten) language; hā-yam gyom-lin pūn to-sām lyai-re sār ri-nūm bīyūn they gathered them together upon leaps; and the land stank Ex.; — to have lost appetite, hū sār ham he has lost his appetite, — to be good for nothing, useless; — to be sulky, to be unwilling, to be shy. — a-sār; a-ser adj. corrupt, putrid, depraved.

sār 3. for sūr q. v.

(sār 4.) pūn-sār s. a brush for cleansing the scum or remains of ēt, that adheres
to vessel after boiling (made from head of râ-kîn).

sâr 5. see nôk sâr a hobgoblin.

sâl 1. vb. t. to insert into, to stick into; to push into, to put into, çâp-ka sâl vb. to stick into roof, ban hyam-ka sâl vb. to put ban into sheath, a-nyor-ka nyo-gû sâl vb. to stick pen behind ear.

sâl 2. vb. t. to send as letter, to insinuate the thought, yûk sâl vb. to send letter. See sel.

sà 1. vb. n. to fly in trail, as hen, to go in regular paths, as tiger; to follow in path; fo sà s. a bird’s path, flight of birds. — a-sà s. a hole (of rat etc.), the path of small animals, the roots of bamboo.

sà 2. vb. to offer offerings to favour the consummation of hût: hût-sà; — sà present to relations of deceased, see se.

sà 3. T. gsâl(-ba) vb. to be clear as sky; — sà-là clearly, distinctly, sa-là ši, sa-là tyo vb. to see, to hear clearly; — vb. t. to clear out T. sel(-ba), çit-lùn sa i. q. gli-là sa vb. to spit completely; miÌk sa vb. to make operation on eye. See se.

sà 4. vb. to split, bôk sà to crush bamboo for bôk.


sà 6. T. sà s. earth, ground, soil. *sà-çen T. sa-çen the whole earth, the globe, *sà-hró T. sà-hro s. a map.

sà-kôñ s. an earring worn by men; sa-kôñ ti or bû vb. to wear earring, sa-kôñ vyañ s. the ring of e.; sa-kôñ hró s. the drop of e.

*sà-krôk for tia-rak T. tía-rag quickly, sa-krôk mat vb. to be quick, to make haste; sa-krôk-sà iyok an urgent business.

sà-gan s. the relationship introduced between husbands thro’ marriage of sisters, brother and sisters in law.

sà-nya s. a sentinel, sa-nya diñ vb. to stand sentry, sa-nya tsôk vb. to stand sentinel, as over roads, to stop people; sa-nya tsôk-bo s. a guard over roads.

sà-tsú s. a post, mail, sa-tsú-nun kloñ vb. to send by post; sà-tsú kû vb. to forward post; sa-tsú sôl vb. to carry mail or post; sa-tsú to sel-bo s. a carrier of post, a courier.

sà-lô s. a mortar, pavement or flooring; a stucco M.

sà-hu (Gôorkha w.) s. borrowed money and a loan, sa-hu dot to obtain borrowed money; sa-hu hít vb. to repay ditto.

sà-wô or sûr-wô folding hands in prayer, paying reverence, sa-wô tóp vb. to pray, to pay reverence LâS; in P. i. q. ‘yiny’ tâl.

*sàk 1. T. zâg s. calamity, misfortune. mû-tuûn sak vb. to have the mû, to become liable to pay mû-tuûn; sak-là nôl vb. to become distracted, senseless as from grief, fear etc. — sak-kû gal-lû becoming disgusted with anything, to become tired of anything, to lose all patience with anything. — sak-kû gûd-lû feeling annoyance, disgust. sak-kû gûd-lû li vb. to feel disgust.

sàk 2. in compos. the disposition or state of mind M. 101 sak-ûn vb. to be sad; — sak iot mû-ta-k-ne vb. not to have thirst satisfied; — sak iin vb. to be dumdounded; — sak-çis. affection L. Pr. 25.; — sak-çin p. sak-çin, T. snyam-pa, gzigs-pa etc. vb. to think, to consider, to reflect, to cogitate, to fancy, to desire, to wish, (kà-sû)yu-ka sak-çin ciin to desire her for a (my) wife; rùm-ka sak-çin to reflect on God; sak-çin s. mind, thought, consideration; sak-çin kà-ta ciin to meditate, to give one’s whole thoughts to; sak-çin tal-lat tal ciin vb. to be aspiring; sak-çin-ka let 1. to come to mind; 2. to be pleased; sak-çin klo-lûn ciin vb. to be decided, to be obstinate; sak-çin kyôl vb. to mistake; sak-çin nyut ciin vb. to have second thoughts; sak-çin nyut ciin-lûn on second thoughts; sak-çin tat kà vb. to place confidence in; sak-çin tûk vb. to be stupid; sak-çin tûk sà vb. to be minded towards; sak-çin dam vb. to be stupid; sak-çin dik vb. to be harrassed or distressed in mind; sak-çin dûk vb.
to be of one mind, unanimous; sak-cin nak vb. to rectify one’s thought; sak-cin-nun kor vb. to revolve in mind; sak-cin-nun mâ-tak-ne to be inconceivable; sak-cin nôn or sak-cin nôn lat to come to mind; sak-cin po-lûü čiû to change one’s thoughts; sak-cin mat vb. to do one’s own pleasure; sak-cin muû nôn to have mind overclouded; sak-cin tsam-yâm-bo s. one who can govern himself; sak-cin ya nôn to have no longer mind to a thing; sak-cin yûi to have happy (good) ideas; sak-cin rat nôn vb. to be bewildered, to lose presence of mind; sak-cin rôn vb. to be doubtful; sak-cin ryak vb. to pursue an idea; sak-cin ryum-bo adj. s. good, happy, a good person; sak-cin lôt vb. to change one’s mind, also to come to one’s self (as from anger); sak-cin lyûk vb. to change one’s mind; sak-cin lyûk-bo fickle-minded; sak-cin a-dum a good thought; sak-cin a-jân s. an evil thought, a bad thought; sak-cin a-naï an upright mind; sak-cin a-hryaî-bo s. a dilatory thinker, a procrastinator; sak-cin oti i. q. sâm oti vb. to relieve the mind from anxiety, to give or tell one what he longs for. — sak cî vb. to be vigorous; — sak jem vb. to be relieved in mind or satisfied, mûn gryân-bo mûn top-pûn-sâ sak jem-lâ nôn when one has a longing to eat meat, on obtaining it, the mind is relieved; — sak jôm vb. to be weary of anything, to become sick of a thing; — sak nyûi adjly. distressed lamenting as when something is lost, mourning for; — sak-nyen-bo meek, gentle; — sak tâ lo-lâ 1. suddenly, 2. by chance, fo sak tâ lô-lô tâm nôn the bird flew away before I was aware; sak tâ lo-lâ mat vb. to be absent in mind; — sak tôp s. encouragement, support to the mind, refreshment; cî sak tôp gûm beer is cheering to the spirits, sak tôp-ka li vb. to speak words of encouragement, sak tôp rîn encouraging language; — sak tàk vb. to have a longings-desire, sak mâ-fâk-ne to have no desire; — sak tàk vb. to be satisfied, contented; — sak tôk vb. to set one’s affections on, also to know; — sak dâk vb. to be sorry, to be grieved, to be vexed; — sak dî vb. to be pleased, to be disposed, to desire, to approve of, go tyo-wûi-sî sak dî mû I am happy to hear it M. a-yu là po nôn sak dî-wûn-û will ye also go away J.; to-nun hû tu sâm mat sak dî gân if any man will do his will J. e-yu bo-sâ dyet-pûn zuk sak dî bâm the lusts of your father ye will do J.; sak-dî-lâ well, heartily, sak a-dim s. a willing mind, heart’s content, sak a-dim mat vb. to do anything to one’s own or to the satisfaction of another, sak a-dim zo vb. to eat to one’s heart-content; sak mâ-di-ne to be indisposed, to be unhappy; — sak nôn vb. to remember, to come to one’s mind, c. c. object. e. c. vîm-nôn r.-müm sak nôn-làû God remembered R., sak mâ-vôn-ne to be insensible to have forgotten; — sak par vb. to be pleased, to gratify; — sak pût-cû s. trouble, annoyance, vexation; — sak pur-cûk vb. teasing, troubling, annoyance, vexation, sak pur-cûk mat vb. to tease, to trouble, to annoy, sak pur-cûk-lâ li vb to be teased, to be annoyed, sak pur-ji pur-cûk nervousness unable to bear noise, worry, annoyance sak pur-ji pur-cûk-lâ li vb. to be nervous, to be unable to bear noise, to be in trouble; — sak pok nôn to be disturbed in mind; — sak prok loud laughter or to laugh loudly, sak prok bâm or sak prok-lân tyân to burst out into horse-laughter, sak prok mû-wûn-sâ mû-zû s. an amusing person, one who occasions much laughter; — sak bo vb. to give pleasure, to pleasure, sak bo-lâ or sak bol-lâ good, well, thoroughly, heartily, sak bo-lâ zuk vb. to perform heartily, sak-bo-lâ-wûn-(sâ) adjly. charming, magnificent, splendid, lýân sak-bo-lâ-wûn-sâ a-cûk-ka li-re sak-bo-lâ-wûn kû-kû nyî-yam-o in the midst of a charming place are eight splendid houses P.; sak-bo-lâ-wûn kuû i. q. T. dpal bsam shû a tree, that grants every thing ace. Jâschke i. q. tsan-dân sbûrul-gyi snyûi-po P.
sak bo-wūn-sūi with heartiness; sak-byō-lā i. q. sak-tsu; — sak ma vb. to be silent, also to be startled; — sak zā vb. to be stunned, as it were with loud noise, to have one's ears ring with noise, to be distracted with noise; — sak zūt vb. to fix in mind; — sak zūn vb. to become disheartened for one's heart, to fail within them; — sak zūr-lā cheerful, happy; — sak zo vb. to think, to consider, sak zo to vb. to remind; — sak-zōt cheerful; — sak-tsu ("ebullition of mind") vb. to be joyful, to be hearty, sak-tsu-lā sak vb. to work heartily, sak mū-tsūn-ne to be lustless, to have no energy or life; sak-tsūm s. joy, heartiness, animation, avidity, sak-tsūm sak-par-sūi bam vb. to be joyful; — sak yūl vb. to feel inclined to vomit; — sak yōn vb. to be depressed in spirit; — sak yōk vb. to be convulsive, to gasp for breath. — sak ryū vb. to be of good temperment of mind, to be happy; sak ryut (or ryot) to be merry, to be happy; s. joy, o-re-nūn mat-lūn kā-do-sū sak-ryut o-re tak-nūn-ne this my joy therefore is fulfilled J.; sak-ryut-nūn tyūk vb. to jump through joy; sak mū-ryu-ne to be indisposed in mind, to be sorrowful, sak mō-ryu-nūn lāyū nūn-ne 1. gone to the land of sorrow i. e. to be very sorrowful; 2. to be dead Tbr. — sak lyak 1. vb. to be angry, tān mū-nūn-ne sak lyak to be angry without a cause; sak lyak dyān vb. to put away anger; sak-lyak hlyak vb. to burst out into a., sak lyak ya vb. anger to pass away; 2. s. i. q. tīk-gūn Tbr.; sak lyak yām-bo s. a passionate p.; — sak lyīm unsatiated, insufficient to satisfy appetite or desire; sak lyīm tyāt mū-top-ne have 'nt get half sufficient; — sak hūt vb. to be passionate; — sak hō vb. to be melancholy; sak vyīk vb. to have nausea as from indigestion; — sak vyōt vb. to be joyful; — sak sū-gram s. sorrow, grief sak sū-gram yā vb. to know sorrow, to be sorrowful (obsolete); — sak sū-ghi-lā clear memory or mind, sak sū-ghi-lā li vb. to have mind refreshed, to return to consciousness; — sak sū-sū i. q. sak-sū-ghi-lā; sak sū-sū-lā li i. q. sak nūn hrūn; — sak sū-šar s. sorrow, grief (not much in use), sak sū-šar yā vb. to be sorrowful; — sak sok 1. vb. to be distracted in mind; 2. retaliation?; — sak sol-lā i. q. sak-sol-lā; — sak-sūn s. a sigh; sak-hūn tsūt vb. to sigh; vyet-tū-nūn mat-lūn sak hūn tsūt-lūn hryōp līk (they) sighed by the reason of the bondage, and they cried Ex. — sak šī vb. to know, to become attached to; — sak šūr vb. to loathe, to be disgusted with; — sak šīt vb. to be quiet; — sak šō-lā refreshing, sak sol-lā li vb. to be refreshed, nūt-nūn lōt ti-bān mo bo šī-wūn-sū sak-sol-lā li on returning from a journey, when you see your parents, the spirits are refreshed; a-hrum nyi gūn lāyū a-hūn ti-wūn-sū sak sol-lā li if when hot you arrive at a cool place, it is refreshing; — sak à vb. to be at ease, to be tranquil, to be glad, go o-ba mā-bam-nū ren sak à bam I am glad that I was not there J. sak à-lā securely, with pleasure; sak à-lā zo vb. to eat at ease; sak àm adj. secure, calm, peaceful, sak àm mā-nūn-ne it is not secure, safe, as country, sak àm riū calm. peaceful language; — sak àn vb. to be suspicious.

sak 3. vb. to set a snare, ēyōk sak vb. to set bird-lime; tik eyaŋ sak vb. to set running-noose; ma-lō sak vb. to set horsehair-noose; sūn-hi sak vb. to set sin-hi snare.

sak-kā ma vb. to be quiet, i. q. myak-kā; sak-kā ma riū s. a secret.

sak či s. the ranunculus M.

*sān 1. T. sroin-(ba) vb. to make straight, tik-po sān lengthen out the string, make it straight, lōm sān vb. to make a straight road; sān-nā sān-nā adv. lengthened out (as string). long and straight.

sān 2. vb. to send to and fro, yūk sān to send letter to and fro; mā-rō sān to send man to and fro.
*san-gye T. sains-rgyas Buddha, see sain-gye, sön-gyö.

*san-čot or sain-čot s. T. gsan and spyod: sain-čot li or lyañ s. a privy.

sain-miñ s. a reddish colour. M.

sat i. q. set vb. to efface, mik grun sat vb. to wipe away tears, m. hi töi hu do tsöm-niñ sat-bo re giin M. whipped his feet with her hair J. sat-nön Tbr. i. q. lüm, kiin-zän, pür-dü kit-bo.

san 1. s. the whiskers san gyin.

(san 2;) pün-san s. accoutrements, ornaments on person pün-san pün-dan or pün-san rün-dan id. p-s. p-d.-tük-bo a lady’s maid; pün-san bün-yam-bo rel-lär rel-lär mat män-nyin-ne every one does not know, how to put on ornaments well.

*san 3. T. sran(-pa) vb. to be patient, to submit to, to be resigned to, to restrain one’s self, däk-ba san to be patient under pain; ka-jok-ka san vb. to be patient under abuse, hryöp-sän san vb. to restrain one’s tears; sak-lyak san vb. to restrain one’s passions; fyän san vb. to restrain laughter; — seems to mean to do anything against one’s own pleasure, to conquer one’s self, as san-liül zo to eat against will, to force one’s self to eat, as when sick or when food is bad, san-niin mök nön to have one’s patience exhausted. — san-lät s. patience.

san-tan (Yakt’umba-w.) s. cenotaph, monument, raised up for the memory of any person or occurrence.

*san-tö T. sa-rtags s. a sign or mark or any thing, placed up as an aid for memory, as when anything hidden in the ground to make a mark over it, to remember the spot, san-tö mat or kyöp vb. to make such a mark.

*san-tsöm T. sa-mtiams s. the boundary of land or country, the confines, k-sä sän-töm-ka män-ti-nä tet until they came unto the borders of K. Ex.; mi-zär-sä san-töm güm-nä sa-göö-ka in all the coasts of Egypt. Ex.

san-re muñ s. the destroyer of life, the demon of death M.

sap 1. vb. n. to be thin, as cloth, to be shallow as water; to be stingly, to be miserly; sap-lär stingly; sap-lär byi vb. to give stingly; sap-bo s. a miser; — a-sap adj. thin (as cloth, thatch etc); thin (as face); shallow (as water; mind) adv. miserly, niggardly.

sap 2. (i. q. 1?) vb. n. to be blind, mik sap; nák-sän-sä a-mik ni go-ka män-nyin-ne (T. mig ni nā-la med) sap-nön-ne-yam-o I am deprived of sight, I am blind P. a-mik nyät-lär sap-nön-ne-yam-o T. spyan gnyis löi blind of both eyes P. mik-sap-bo adj. blind J. Ex.

sap 3. vb. to stroke, to rub lightly with hand M.

(sap 4;) tük-sap s. impalpable dust, dor-bi tük-sap the dust of fungi, also the puffball-mushroom vulg. devil’s snuff-box, tük-sap dor; tük-sap kuñ s. a tree Xanthochymus pictorius; tük-sap nyök X. ovalifolius.

sap 5., a-sap s. a plant of corn M.

*sap 6. T. tšabs s. fear, danger; *sap-čen T. tšabs-čan adj. dangerous, difficult; s.-č. däk a dangerous disease; s.-č. iyok difficult work; the L.’s use it incorrect for “much, many, great”.

*sap-dök T. sa-bdag [Skt. kṣītipati, bhūmiṇipati] s. lord of the earth hu s.-č. nün nüt Lu the demon-lord. [Nāgarāja].

sam 1. vb. n. to be sullen, to sulk, to turn away face and remain silent, sam nön vb. to become so.

sam 2. num. T. gsun three M. 115.

sam-gön s. a district of Ilam, sam-göömo a tribe of Lepchas from thence.

*sam-ten or sam-lyän T. sens-rten s. a present made by lovers, sam-tyin mat vb. to make ditto.

*sam-dö T. lčags-mdä’ s. an iron arrow.

sam-nat or sam-net vb. to be polite or modest in manner (as not to like to ask for a thing), to be retiring in manner, to be diffident, sam-net-si riin modest language; sam-net ši vb. to feel embarrassed or bashful.
sam-liṅ s. a district in Ilam, sam-liṅ-mo a tribe of Lepecha's from thence.

sam-mā sam-mā see som.

sār 1. vb. n. to be lusty, lōṅ sar a lusty bull; to be lecherous, mā-rō sar a l. man; — to be a good hunter kā-ju sar a good-hunting dog; a-lyā sar a good mouser (cat). — 2. to excel.

sār 2. vb. n. to be sharp-edged, kūṅ sar a tree with sharp buttress, tūk-nōm sar a thin nose tūk-nōm sū-sar-lā id. — sār-rā sar-rā sharp-edged, narrow.

sār see ser.

sār-śī s. a Tanner.

sāl vb. to spring up (as dog), to mount up (tree), as monkey, squirrel), kūṅ sāl vb. to climb (as cat, squirrel).

sāl deṅ kun s. a tree (wood black) M.

sāl dem s. cheese.

sāl-doṅ or sūl-doṅ s. 1. a small coloured box, as is given to children to play with; — 2. spec. of flower; spec. of flag (Iris).

sāl-lā until, so long? M.

*sī-lō T. sī-la Skt. sīlaka s. a kind of incense. M. Boswellia thurifera.

sīt s. a green, grassy spot? M.

sīr-to i. q. sīr-to s. tribute, sīr-to čik vb. to pay t.

*sū postp. forms gen. (oblique base) and possessive of go (I), kā-do (I myself) possessive of a-do (thou, thyself) and hū-do (he himself) M. Gr. e. c. go-nūn kā-do-sū tū-iūyū vyet rem kā-sū vo-ka byi-ren rūm-nūn kā-sū lō bo fut God has given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband G. go yū mūk-lā kā-do-sū tū-gri kwp lyai-ka mak yun-ka nōn-śo I will go into the grave unto my son mourning G.

sū 1. vb. t. to bake as bread, lū sū; sū-sūm-bo an oven. — tam-sū s. an oven litly. “a baking thing”.

sū 2. T. gośl(-ba) hon. vb. t. to wash. pā-mo sū.

sū 3. neg. (mā-) sūn(-ne) vb. n. to go in (as hole), to be contained in, to be able to pass thro’ (as door), to be entertained (as servant), to get interview with (as into king’s presence), to be allowed, permitted, rom-ka mā sūm will not go to box, cannot be contained, a-lūt-ka mā-sūn cannot be e. in heart; o-ba làṅ za-dīṅ tu-rāk rel-lā-kā pi-tek nyīt sam zōn sū-wūn-sū ÿyo-dā-sīn-nī tōk-lā sā-pō-li nyān to-wūn nyī there were set there six waterpots of stone after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece J.; yāi-lā kā-sū rzī a-ya sū-gōu-ka mā-sū-nā ren a-ya kā-sūm sōt-sīn mat-bam but ye seek to kill me, because my word has no place in you J. o-re-pūi rel-lā rel-lā pi gūn go-nūn čo pi-tōm-bo-pūi sūk-dîm-ka mā-sū-nā pu sak-čūi . . . . . the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written J. — sū mā sū as much as it will possibly hold.

*sū 4. T. sell(-ba): sū mat vb. to cleanse body of pollution. See sū 2.

sū 5: cām-sū s. a time unpropitious for sowing.

sū 6: tūn-dūṁ sū to have the t.-d. disease.

*sū 7: T. bos (to go out to receive or meet stranger), the L.’s seem to use it in sense of “to accept of hospitality” as hō sū-sān āi will you accept of my h.? go mā-sū-ne I will (or can) not do so.

*sū 8. T. sul s. a trench, hollow: sū nōn ceremony of making an oblation to evil spirits by burying the body of animal in hole.

sū kun hlo s a species of Buddleia.

sū čen acc. M. to be litigious.

*sū-mo muṅ s. a female devil, an ogress, witch sū-mo ba-mo; see sūn-mo.

*sū-tšō T. ze-tcu s. salt peter, nitre.

sū-lūṅ yū: s.-1. y. mā-grou āng nyo n. pr. the goddess of conception.

sūk- 1. see sū, forms nouns and adverbs e. c. sūk-jum-lā adequately fr. jum III.: — 2. i. q. so see sūk-nāp i. q. so-nāp; — 3. reduplication see under čak, čak, jūk, jūk. — See also tūk-, sūn-, sūr- etc.
sük 1. vb. to snuff; to snuff at, tük-nöm sük to snuff at a thing; — to sob, to sniff; — sük-kä sobbing as in anger or when weeping etc., sük-kä sük-kä sobbing, whimpering; — sük sük snif f
ing sük nyöm vb. to sniff; sük sük hryép vb. to weep snifflingly; — a-dač sük the symptoms of disease.

*sük 2. T. gzigs see s. v. pe 3. and su 3.

*sük 3. T. tsigs s. the joint of any limb, mán sük a joint of meat.

*sük 4. T. tsig s. a word; sük pót s. a sentence.

sük-kyon see tük-nyöm.

sük-kyö old, decayed.

sük-gri i. q. sā-grī kui.

sük-gru muk s. Callicarpa rubella Wtt. C. 135.

sük-grup s. chest.

sük jo for sük jo q. v.

sük-nyi i. q. sā-nyi see nyi.

sük-nyon i. q. sēn-nyon.

sük-nyöm s. a leaf, sük-nyöm pā-gyā an

oval l., sük-nyöm sā-ji-bo fine-edged l.;

sük-nyöm pā-krut-bo jagged, edged l.;

sük-nyöm pār-vān-bo a round leaf.

sük-dāk s. fever, see dāk.

sük-dak for tük-dam above M.

sük-dūm s. the world, the universe,

M. 24, 136 sük-dūm lāk-miů or sük-dūm

lān-miů tam the world. — sük-dūm laiā-

sā mā-rū gūn-nā all the world, every-

body P.

sük-nap i. q. so-nap s. the night.

sük-pyit s. pincers, pliers; see sūm-pyit

and pit.

sük-pūm s. a description of yam, s.-p.

būk bū a spec. yam of red colour, not

very good; s.-p. būk mōt a spec. of pale

colour.

sük-plān s. a spindle?

sük-fat adj. pointed, tapering to a point.

sük-myīl s. a reel.

sük-zo shld. be tūsū-zo s. prompture,

sūk-zo īap vb. to prompt.

sük-hrup s. the stick that lays the warp

in weaving.

sük-hryān shld. be tūsū-hryān to be proxix.

sük-lim see lim, sā-lim.

sük-vŏt or sūn-vŏt kui n. u. pr. of a
tree M. Casearia glomerata Wtt. C. 720.

sük-vŏr kui s a tree, (from the wood
pestles (tā-lī) are made).

sük-vyār see sük-vyēr.

sük-vyit s. the flesh on loin, sē-fyāt

čān-ka sük-vyit dot (as much a fleă would

bite out of the loin), a small piece; sē-

fyāt čān-ka sük-vyit dot tet byī vb. to
give a small piece; — sük-vyit dāk s. the

lumbago.

sük-vyet kui see sā-vyāt kui.

sük-vyet fo or sūk-vyēt fo i. q. a-rōt-sā

vyēt fo M., acc. W. Pericrocotus speciosus

R. 215; sūk-vyet fo mi dam acc. M. the

tire-tailed flower-peeker Myzornis pyri-

ura i. q. klo sük-vyet see W. R. 213 acc.

W. "sag-vyēt mi-dong" Pericrocotus bre-

virostris R. 215.

sük-vyēr or sūk-vyār s. mud, s.-v. yūm

adhesive, claggy mud; s.-v.-ka lyāp vb. to

be besspattered with mud; s.-v.-ka mryūl

to wallow in mud; — morter, sük-vyēr

sā āyūn-kā sā āyūk dāk-nūm with hard

bondage in morter and in brick.

sük sā-lom what, sük sā-lom dok-kūn gō

what is the matter with you. M.

sūn- 1. i. q. sār, sük- q. v. See dek, tū,
tou, tyań, mút. — 2. reduplication of jūn,
jań, jeń, zūn, sam, sei, sōu etc.

*sūn 1. T. gswi s. a relation, a story;

sūn viń s. relation, history; sūn tōn or

s. prōl s. a division, chapter, sūn guv vb.
to relate a story; see sūn.

*sūn 2. T. gswi-(ba)? s. a cause, a

matter, sūn-nūn hryūm mat to punish

according circumstances: dāk-sō sūn re

mat-lūn mā-ngīn-ne it is not possible by

any means.

*sūn 3. T. sūn-(ba) (to purify, to cleanse

up) vb. t. to cast away as cleanse one’s-

self from, to avoid (as sin) bī-yo sūn.

sūn 4. i. q. lān? sūn āyūn-yūm-bo i. q.

lān āyūn-yūm-bo?
sūn 5. expletive to pōl q. v.
sūn-kā-nyil fo s. goldheaded tailor-bird, Orthotomus coronatus M. Je 2, 168.
sūn-kān s. a kind of hoe, sūn-kān kū- 
na, kōi-ka-na.
sūn-kaṅ s. pyrois, sūn-kan byum vb. to 
eject water-brash.
sūn-kar see sā-kar.
sūn-ku mūn s. name of an evil spirit 
that calls out at night, being the sūn-ku 
fo the greenbilled maloca, Zanclosto 
tritis M. Je. 345. See sūn-grōṅ.
sūn-kuṅ see sā-kuṅ.
sūn-kō see sūn-kāṅ M.
sūn-kō zo s. a spec. zo.
sūn-kōyā s. a meteor.
sūn-kyan pā-laṅ s. a bird (kingfisher) 
Haleyon calipyga M. acc. Je. 227 H. 
coromandelicus.
sūn-kyūm i. q. sā-kryūm kuṅ.
sūn-kyeṅ s. a species of shrew; — sūn- 
kyeqeṅ sūm-bri s. a weasel (mustela) M.
sūn-kyo s. small parts of butter, used 
onnaturally at offerings; sūn-kyo taṅ 
tu-tiṅt the time for offerings, harvest-time 
Tbr.

sūn-kyō (see kyō) s. a spoon i. q. tā-li.
sūn-kyōṅ see tāk-nyōm.
sūn-krī s. arum, M. 143, Arisaema 
Hooker 2, 49, sūn-krī-sā a-dyut s. the 
shoots of arum; sūn-krī tyāṅ nōn to be 
de ad Tbr. — Spec. of arum: nγen tsōṅ 
sūn-krī, pāṅ-dū sūn-krī, tsōṅ sūn-krī, ra-za 
sūn-krī, sā-nyīm sūn-krī; sūn-krī dyut or 
sūn-krī gyut a small spec. arum. — sūn- 
krī mōt s. a coleopterous insect. See mōt 2.
sūn-krōm s. the roots of bulbous plants.
sūn-klyāṅ kuṅ or sūn-klyōm kuṅ s. Buck- 
landia populnea M. Wtt. B. 926., s.-kt. 
pōt the fruit; see under tam-i.
* sūn-ga-lōṅ u. pr. T. sīnga-gloṅ Skt.

सिंहन्दीय Ceylon. P.
sūn-gaṅ s. penis Tbr.
sūn-gan-mo s. a wild boar Tbr.
sūn-gi 1. a species of pulse.
sūn-gi 2. tyāṅ-mo sūn-gi s. the proboscis 
of elephant, T. glaṅ sna.
* sūn-gi 3. T. sēṅ-ge Skt. सिंह s. a lion, 
called tam-čāṅ-sā pā-no the king of beasts, 
rum sūn-gi heaven-born lion M., sūn-gi 
yan-sā tam-čāṅ kat-ka ful-ban riding on 
an animal called sūn-gi (lion P.).
sūn-gi mūn u. pr. of an evil spirit, sūn- 
gi mūṅ ṭāṅk the venereal disease.
sūn-gin kunu n. pr. of a tree M.
sūn-gu for mūṅ-gu s. garlic.
sūn-guṅ rik n. of a tree, Bauhinia 
Wallichii Wtt. B. 342.
sūn-gṓm kuṅ n. of tree Dillenia Indica M.
sūn-gōṅ see buk.
sūn-gyāt s. sides of thrashing-floor.
sūn-gyen s. n. of tree and fruit, 
the latter used as medicine, the Cassia fistula.
sūn-gyōr i. q. gyōr s. a live coal; ḍā-γu- 
nuṅ ni sūn-gyōr ḍū-ruṅ-sā a-plāi-ka no 
sā-ku ka fo-wuṅ ści they saw a fire of 
coals there, and fish laid thereon, and 
bread J.
sūn-grāṅ fya s. a spec. of yam? M.
sūn-gru for sūn-rū q. v.
sūn-grém fo s. name of a grey bird, 
blackthroated wren-babbler. Stachyris 
nigriceps M. "sangryem" Stachyridopsis 
nigriceps R. 212, "sing-gri'em" Pellor- 
neum mandelli R. 212. See sīṅ-gryam.
sūn-grōṅ expulte to sūn-ku mūṅ q. v.
sūn-grōṅ mūṅ s. name of evil spirit, 
being a stealer of little children, the e. 
sp. of lost children; s.-q. m. dyuk in shape 
of a girl with long hair; — sūn-grōṅ mūṅ 
ki tyōm-bū i q. da bryō bu (168); — sūn- 
grōṅ mūṅ ċiṅ tyak s. name of plant (acid); 
— sūn-grōṅ mūṅ pā-sōm kyāt fa to pluck 
and eat the seed of pā-soṅ Tbr.; — sūn- 
grōṅ mūṅ nūm-dak s. species of grass; — 
sūn-grōṅ lāṅ s. a spec. of quartz.
sūn-gryam (adjly. grey): a-γyak sīṅ- 
gryam mat head to be getting grey. See 
sūn-grem fo.
sūn-gyēṅ adjly exhausted, as ċī, tobacco; 
destituted M.; — expletive to pūn-ćōṅ 
(see vōṅ) new settlers in a place.
sūn-gryōṅ s. a spider, sū-na sūn-gryōṅ 
a tarantula; — sūn-gryōṅ mōṅ ċi tyam a 
spinner of cotton Tbr.; — sūn-gryōṅ sūn- 
a spider's web; sūn-gryōṅ sūṅ tīk bām to
sûn-gli—sûn-na

uffix web; — sûn-gryón kuñ s. species of Mimosa; — sûn-gryón mun s. spec. Hypericum; also Euphorbia hirta and pulcherrima M.; — sûn-gryón kà-tyâp s. a spec. Lamia.

sûn-gli see tûn-gli under glî, sûn-gli sûn-nañ paradise.

sûn-glu for tûn-glu kuñ.

sûn-côm s. a kind of sword, made of wood, sûn-côm pû-yûk hyin a person with a formidable look Tbr.

sûn-côr s. name of plant, Begonia.

*sûn-côt lî or sûn-cát lî a privy, See sâm-cát.

sûn-ji-kuñ see tûn-ji-kuñ, tûk-ji-kuñ, tâ-ji kuñ pg. 118 A, the smallest species of fig Ficus conferiflora M. acc. Wtt. F. 156 Ficus Cunja; — sûn-ji mî fiä (L. Legend) s. original fire which sprang from the bowels of the earth.

sûn-nyon adj. deeply rooted, as yams.

sûn-let fo see sîm-tit fo.

sûn-toñ: a-nyor sûn-toñ adj. deaf sûn-toñ tek bam to be deaf Tbr.

sûn-toñ kuñ s. a tree Brassaiopsis palmata M. acc. Wtt. B. 796 Brassaiopsis mitis. — s. t. cûk s. cork? M.

sûn-fän s. name of a very large species of creeper; — s.-t. kuñ name of tree; s. t. bû s. a spec. of woodmaggot (very small), spec. Isopoda; — s.-t. fya s. the root of sûn-fän; a yam Tbr. sûn-fän fyt vb. to cut the root of sûn-fän, Tbr: a play, where a person is to refrain from laughter, when excited to do so by another.

sûn-dâk s. marrow of bone.

sûn-dak or sûn-dak kâ-sì s. the civet-cat (Prionodon)? M.

sûn-dûn: sûn-dûn byì vb. to still one’s cause M.

sûn-do, ngin s.-do see môn 2. (298 B).

sûn-don s. a species of butterfly.

sûn-dyâñ, “sîng-dyâng” a thar of the L. people H. H. Risley Tribes 2, 88. See sî-dyâñ.

sûn-dyân sûn-kri s. a spec. sûn-kri M.

sûn-na s. a tree M. Premna longifolia Wtt. P. 1240.

sûn-nañ expletive to sûn-gli q. v.

sûn-nu explet. to sà-gór (a cliff) q. v.

sûn-pân (see tîk) s. a spec. of horuet.

*sûn-pu i. q. sûn-bo q. cfr.

sûn-pôñ kuñ s. a species of oak, s.-p. dau-sà Quercus lamellosa, s.-p. hlo-sà another spec.; sûn-pôñ póñ s. the acorn of ditto, larger than sà-ri and which grow in large clusters.

sûn-fân s. the flower of maize i. q. sà-kro.

sûn-fær s. a small arrow sà-li tyâk.

sûn-fôn s. moss.

sûn-flûn adj. coarsely chopped or powdered (as meat, meal).

sûn-flyûn muk s. a species of bell-flower.

sûn-bam see ban.

sûn-bam s. funeral rites performed in the day.

*sûn-bo T. sruñ-ba s. an amulet, a charm, sûn-bo bû gâñ mun mî-kâ-sî-ne if you wear an amulet, the evil spirit will not see you; sûn-bo tîk vb. to give amulet.

sûn-brâñ kuñ s. a tree, spec. of Medinilla.

sûn-brôn kuñ s. a tree Schima Wallichii, acc. Hooker I, 157 “sîng-brang kun” Gordonia Wallichii, see also sâm-brûn kuñ.

sûn-mî “sang-mî” a thar of the L. people H. H. Risley, Tribes 2, 88.

sûn-mût see under mût, mât.

*sûn-mo, mo sûn-mo T. sâm-mo see sâm-mo.

sûn-zam bi s. celery; — sûn-zam kuñ see also prûn zam kuñ M.

sûn-yà s. a spec. dock sûn-yà muk M.

sûn-yûn kuñ and sûn-yôn kuñ s. two spec. of trees M.

sûn-rík or sâm-rík (a creeper).

sûn-rû kuñ s. a tree, Xanthoxylum alatum M., Wtt. Z. 9.

sûn-rok see sûn-hrok and sâm-hrok pg. 402 B.

sûn-li s. a net kà-côr Tbr. M. 132 J., sûn-li tûk or sûn-li týer vb. to cast nest; sûn-li dû vb. to draw in net; sûn-li tset vb. to net; sûn-ti tûk-po s. the line of net; sûn-ti dûm s. the body of the net; sûn-ti pà-tun a stick for releasing net, when caught as under stone: sûn-li pîm s. the bag of net; sûn-li póñ s. the weights of net; sûn-li tâ-kli the string for
fastening the pôt, sūn-li pôt tyań to affix ditto; sūn-li plyun șim-bo the floats; sūn-li rūn-lām s. the string on which the weights are strung.

sūn-li kuń s. a tree, a species Betula; B. cylindrostachys M. Wtt. B. 514; hlo sūn-li Betula acuminata Wtt. B. 496; — sūn-li hlo n. pr. of a steep mountain on the Nepāl frontier W. 64. M. XXn Anglice Singelah.


sūn-lyer s. a tree, Calophyllum polyanthum Wtt. C. 152.

sūn-lyōn s. funeral rites, exequies (by night, see sūn-bam); — l. mat vb. to perform ditto.

sūn-lyṓp i. q. so lyóp.

sūn-hi s. 1. a sort of noose, snare, also a line for fishing-rod etc. sūn-hi sak vb. to set ditto; 2. twine, thread, thin string.

sūn-hip expletive to sūn-mū́t (wind) see mū́t.

sūn-hrok fo see sū-hrok fo.

sūn-hrok kuń see sū-hrok kuń.

sūn-hōk kuń s. a tree M.

sūn-hlyo s. a spear, a lance, M. 20. s. h. fit or kuń s. the staff of sp. — s. h. sūń tyer vb. to throw spear; s. h. sūń pok vb. to thrust with spear; s. h. bān-bo s. a lancer, sūn-hlyo a-tyak sam nyin-bo a three-headed spear, a trident T. Ka-tveń rće gzm Skt. वीप्पुन this attribute of Padmasambhava P. — sūn-hlyo rıp s. a shrub.

sūn va 1. vb. to carry away and sell as slave Thb.; 2. s. throwing away sūn-va mat fat.

sūn-vāń expletive to nā-ōń (1893B).

sūn-vi incorr. shld. be sūn-hi q.v.

sūn-vo 1. s. a buffalo sūn-vo lōń s. a male b. M. 25, sūn-vo ĝa a matured female buffalo; sūn-vo yen a tame b. that has run wild, sūn-vo zūn mat vb. to stare upwards as buffalo. — See un sūn-vo.

sūn-vo 2. vast, ū-hyā sūn-vo the vast, the immensity of ū-hyā dá, the ocean.

sūn-vyań i. q. ḥik-vyań s. a running nose.

sūn-vyūm sūn-kri s. a spec. sūn-kri M.


sūn-sop kuń s. a spec. of Ficus M.

sūn-sōt kuń s. spec. of Ficus F. hispida M. also tūk-sōt, tūn-sōt Wtt. F. 168, 202.

sūn-sōr kuń s. the cinnamome-tree? Cinnamomum see nīp-sōr 195B. sūn-sōr nyṓk kuń see under bṓń 3.

sūn-sō to s. a crane M.

sūt vb. to exorcise evil spirit by the ceremony of waving (muń-sōt) or offering propitiatory offering (as fowl, 294B, pig): — a-sōt s. a tune, a-sū́t a-ryum s. a good tune; a-sū́t a-jen s. a bad tune; (a-)nīt tson vb. to sing, to play a tune, (a-)nīt rīk vb. to be in tune.

sūt lyό́n vb. to start as from sudden appearance etc. — l. nū́ suddenly, startlingly; 3. l. nū́ ti vb. to arrive suddenly.

sūń 1. see sū 3.

* sūń 2. T. zīn(-pa) pret. of 'jīn(-pa) (to seize, to take, to catch hold of) vb. to be infected (as by disease); to take as vaccine), to take as colour, to be fixed see tō; — hon. vb. to be pleased, fū sūń id.; sūn-bo, fū sūn-bo s. the pleasers of king, domestics, flatterers.

sūń 3. sūń bām to have whiskers, to be covered with hair (face).

* sūń 4. sūń toi (T. svoi gtoi-ba to give an equivalent?) s. compensation; ransom: pledge.

sūn-krö kuń s. a tree, spec. Morus, mulberry, (fruit small).

* sūn-čūń T. bsrvań-čūń (a little hardship) s. an annoyance, li sūn-čūń the botherment of the house.


sūn-dāk s. the spinal marrow.


sūn-plak s. a spool M.
sūn-ram kuñ s. the guava-tree Psydium piriferum, sūn-ram pōt the fruit of ditto.

sūn-vók adj. mixed, smeared with dirt.

*sūn śān T. brsan sran-pa (to endure hardship) vb. to suffer as from illness; sūn śān-bo s. a sufferer, sūn śān-lā suffering.

sūp- reduplication of jōp, zop, śip, śup e. c. sūp-jōp-lā i. q. sūk-jōp-lā pressed together, pressed flat, narrow, a-tyak s-j-lā a narrow head as if pressed together.

sūp 1. vb. t. to close, aśūp vb. to close up hole, vyēu sūp to close door; lōm sūp-nōn road to be closed up as by jungle overgrowing it, rendering it very narrow; vb. n. to swell; to suppurate mān dū sūp glandular swelling, mō sūp-nōn suppurating wound; — vb. t. to cook dry (rice) zo uo-lān sūp. — a-sūp s. pucker in cloth; a ravine lyāi sūp. — tūk-sūp and tūn-sūp 1. s. bellows, tūk-sūp-sā hyēp vb. to blow with bellows; — 2. s. the matter in boil, tūk-sūp ‘ayēp vb. to press matter out of boil, tūk-sūp fa vyb. to issue out (matter).

*sūp 2. T. svīb s. darkness, lyāi sūp a dark place, where sunshine does not penetrate.

sūp nañ s. a dragon-fly, see uī sūn-vo. *sūp-mō T. brsb-ma s. a churning-rod.

sūp-yū i. q. sūm-yū.

sūp-lok shld. be tsūp-lok q. v.

sūm- 1. i. q. sā- e. c. sūm-nāyā-lā slightly sloping, as ground; — 2. reduplication of zam q. v., jān II etc. e. c. sūm-jām all, the whole, sūm-jām-lā all, wholly, altogether. M. 77.

-sūm postp. object. of sū see kā-sūm s. v. go and kā II.

sūm vb. to be damp, sūm-mā sūm-mā damp, sūm-sūm-lā id., s.s-s. sōn vb. to be a little damp. Met. angry a-mlem sūm sūm-lā. — a-sūm s. 1. air, steam, vapour, a-sūm bloī-lā hrōn to steam (as horse etc); 2. the spirit, the strength of liquors.

sūm-čēn fo (see under uī) s. a bird. Henicurus maculatus M.

sūm-čeň fo (see under uī), acc. W. hlo sūm-čeň (“hlo sam-chin”) the “mountain”—“Sam-chin” Henicurus maculatus; dañ s. č. Henicurus immaulatus; uī s. č. Henicurus guttatus, uī s. č.-fo kīp Microchla scouleri R. 217.


sūm-to s. name of evil spirit.

sūm-fet s. a spec. of arrow.

sūm-dat s. the crossbeam of house.

sūm-dal s. sprouts that rise up from roots of corn after being cut M. sūm-dal lik s. a running noose at end of stick for catching fowls or pigs, s.-d-lik tik vb. to set ditto.

sūm-dor s. a district in Ilan, sūm-dor-mo a tribe of L.'s of thence.


sūm-pūt kuñ see sā-pūt.

sūm-pūm 1. i. q. a-pūm s. a globe, a bulb, sūm-pūm-lā globular. See pūm. 2. incorr. for sā-pūm buk (yam).

sūm-pun fo s. pintaed green pigeon, Sphenecerbus apiacaudus M., Je 3,454. R. 208.

sūm-pyār for sūm-pyār s. 1. the tail of fish M. 20 see sūm and pyār; 2. the rippling curls in running streams. uī sūm-pyār; — see under nā-var.

sūm-pyit s. the beam used to clasp, hence the warp in weaving, see sūm-pyit and pit, pyit.

sūm-prek fo i. q. nūm-prek fo also sūm-pryēk fo and nūm-pryēk fo q. v. hō sūm-prek fo the gold-headed black bull-finch Pyrrhrolpectes epauletta Je. 2. 392.

sūm-plyān fam byāk s. a species of large brown butterfly.

*sūm-puñ (fr. T. zīn-puñ?) an unlucky day M.

sūm-bu sūm-bōn i. q. kīm-bu kīm-bōn (21 A) q. v.

sūm-bōn ōn i. q. nūm-bōn ōn the para-
sūr 3. sūr sūr damp, wet as jungle, place for which it is generally used muk, sūr sūr damp grass.

sūr-ki, sūr-ki tyāp s. a particular way of laying clothes over shoulder.

*sūr kyem T. gser skyema s. any offering offered to rūm; litly. "gold (corn) and drink", corn and wine being formerly the offerings; s.-k. dyān vb. to offer ditto by flinging; s.-k. dyān-bo s. a sweeper, a nightman Tbr.

sūr-ho s. the valley above daňi, the latter being to the height, where rice grows well, sūr-no being the height, where it does not flourish, between daň and hlo; sūr-no daňi s. the middle country.

sūr-nyor s. the priming pan of gun see nyor i. q. ka sūr.

sūr-du hur s. (Yakt'oonba-w.) s. a sickle. See sūr-vi hur ban.

*sūr-nó T. ser-sma s. (envy, avarice) used also to mean "hatred"; sūr-nó mat vb. to envy, hū núm-sūr-nó him sūr-nó mat his brethren envied him G.

sūr-yū, a-mik sūr-yū heavy eye- lids.

sūr-vi hur ban s. a sickle. See sūr-du hur.

sūr-vīn 1. s. the sharp edges of pā-li, also swallow-shape-winged.

sūr-vīn 2. s. second sight, clairvoyance; sūr-vīn sūm-bo s. a seer, sūr-vīn tyōn vb. the clairvoyance to be obscured.

sūr-vo 1. see sa-vo.

sūr-vo 2. s. charcoal; sūr-vo rip s. a spec. of air-plant.

sūl-reduplic. of sōl.

sūl-dōn i. q. sal-dōn s. a toy-box. sūl-dōn rip s. a spec. of flag.

su, su-m 1. vb. n. to be hot, pungent, as pepper, to be fiery, as spirit or as person, mā-zū su vb. to be well in body; 2. to roar, as wind or as water, to rattle, as rain, to roar, as sound in subterraneous passage; mlo su the roaring of the wind; see sut; sūr-lōm vb. to walk conceitedly.

sūr 2. a-sūr s. a plait, a wrinkle, plicature, pucker, dūm sūr a frill, lyañ sūr ravined ground, a ravine.
su 2. vb. to place on apart; — a-sut s. wide spreading (as a tree).

*su 3. T. gzigs(?) a-mik su %uk vb. to glance to; — tnię-su s. litly. a door to take a glance out; tnię-su rye'u s. a small window.

(su 4.) púr-su adj. equal in size and appearance, applied to groups of trees, crops etc.

*su 5. T. bšos (meat, food) s. a feast, su zo vb. to feast.

*su 6. T. srub(-pa) vb. t. to agitate, to churn, used only by L.'s for the churning of tea, cö su to churn tea.

su 7. or sur s. edge, su sam three edges, triangular.

su tük fyak rik Tbr. i q. suño-kar pyún rik.

suk 1. vb. to be reduced, to be indifferent, to be callous; see under dön 6.

suk 2. vb. 1. to repound rice in order to cleanse it of husk zo suk. 2. to erase or correct error in writing or speaking.

*suk 3. T. gzug vb. n. to be in pain.

suk-jo s. king's crown.

suń 1. T. gswi(-ba) vb. (to command, to order) used by L.'s for king or great man "to speak," T. gswi, a-iyit-ka suń yün-re nghi in the beginning was the word J.; suń ten s. commandments.

suń 2. vb. n. to be close, suń ĕän or diń vb. to sit or stand close.

*suń 3. T. srwii(-ba) (to guard, to defend) vb. t. used in sense of "to beware" as jök-bam-muń-są ljan-ka suń-lyön len-gyek är-pań suń-ńą in places of brawls of funeral rites, of bastard-births and such like beware; — to watch, to keep, to observe; — suń kör-bo (T. srwii "kor") s. a domestic chaplain of king. — tnię-suń and tük-suń s. a stockade.

suń 4. lón suń s. instrument for making eye of hoe.

sut, a-sut s. a sound; a report, news, echo; see su 1, 2. a-sut a-grin id.; a-sut su-ba-re-ba tyo nón the report spread everywhere; nṳ-bam-muń-są a-sut an authentic report; mți-n꺼n-muń-są a-sut an unfounded report; a-sut tek the echo;

(a-)sut blyán (nón) the report is current; a-sut tyo vb. to hear a report; sut sù-lo gô what is the news; sut dön vb. to tell news, hâ-yu sut a-jân hů-do bo lyån-ka so dön byâ (J.) brought unto his father their evil report G.; sut dön-yûm-bo s. a news-monger; sut vyt vb. to ask the news; sut vyt-ûm-bo an inquisitive person; tsûk-lat tsûk-kyâr gûn-nâ su tyo vb. to hear the news from east to west P.

(sun,) pă-sun adj. cut slanting towards the small end (as bamboo holder) pă-dam pă-tyût; a bamboo holder cut towards the small end instead of the large end towards the roots pă-tek pă-sun.

sun-dor see tür-sun-dor.

sup vb. n. to swell, as body or any part, met. also as heart a-lüt sup ñan-re zón li vb. to feel one's heart swell as from indignation; — sîp-dák s. dropsy. sîp-dák gyit a dropsical family. See sûp.

sum 1., a-sum see su 1.

sum 2. vb. n. to run intermittent, sum dön id.; wi sum s. a stream of rain; — tük-sum adj. s. intermittent, a stream as of rain-water, that flows or dries up, according as it is fed by rain or its source, wi tük-sum; see wi blot intermittent spring.

sum 3. vb. n. to be merry, to be sportive, fine, beautiful, lyân sum a pleasant place; sum so ryut fine, cheerful weather.

sum 4. s. a ghost, shade of the dead, sum kîp id. bu sum dön the spirit to be departing Tbr. M.

*sum 5. T. srwii s. flesh, sum jak to itch all over body.

sum 6. vb. n. to be begotten (beasts), sum tu-tat rel-lâ whensoever (the cattle) did conceive; tìn-čán-să tün-šuń-ka tî-ba sum-nón (that) they should conceive, when they came to drink G. 30. 38.

sum 7. s. the joists of floor, underflooring of house li sum

*sum 8. T. gswiL. sam num. three, lön sum (lön and sum three stones?) s. a mill.

sur 1. secret, sur-ka advblv. in secret. clandestinely, sur-ka to vb. to keep secret.
blot out, to obliterate, to hide in jungle; weapons?, appearance) that the owner of house to put make straight, to put in order, to repair. *sur 2. s. a check, sur nûk a sort of pôl suîn, sur vuîn s. a sign set up to show, that the owner of house does not wish to receive visits; a-dyan sur see under gyû. *sur 3. T. zur 1. an angle, an edge, sur sam-bo triangle; sur a-nai a right angle, sur ji-bo a quadrangle; 2. a ravine.

sur 4 a-sur s. a track, a trace; see mân. sul vb. to go into (as animals when driven along the road, to go into jungle) to put into (as any thing into hole), to conceal in, to insert, pà-zók-ka sul to place in jungle; pà-zók-ka ma-lûn sul to hide in jungle; go-nûn a-do boîn-ka mi-nan-sâ sul-sô I will place this firebrand in your mouth. Cfr. T. sel-ba and sâl. sul i. q. sol q. v. se 1. (see sa 2) s. a present sent to relations of deceased; se so vb. to carry condoling-present, a-mak se-ka nôîi to go to condole with one. *se 2. T. gsak(-ba) vb. to clear, to clean up, mûnî se vb. to have a clear distinct dream which afterwards proves true; — T. sel(-ba) vb. t. to correct, to make straight, to put in order, to repair. *se 3. i. q. set 2. vb. n. to be finished, ended, kôm se-non money to be expended. *se 4. T. sôl(-ba) vb. t. to aggregate, to compile, riûn se to collect all the substance of a speech. *se 5. T. sras hon. for L. a-kûp M. 135 s. the son or daughter of great man, a prince, a princess, pâ-no se the king’s son; pâ-no se-mo the king’s daughter. *se 6. T. êa, êas see êa III: *se-bo s. weapons?, *se-go T. êas-gos (dress, appearance)s. rations, victuals, sustenance, expenses for food; mú lyê se s. accoutrements.

*set T. gosd(-pa) 1. vb. t. to efface, to blot out, to obliterate, expunge, annul, to furbish clean, 2. vb. n. to fade (as colour) also sat.

*set 2 (T. zad, ‘dsud(-pa) vb. n. to be expended, exhausted, tîi set-lâ (T. ‘tâ zad) mak to die by exhaustion; exhausted as money, rice kôm set, zo set.

*set-sîn T. gsal-sîn s. an impaling-stake P., set-sîn làm vb. to impale. sen 1., pûn-sen see pûn-san sub v. san. *sen 2. T. geaun(-ba) hon. vb. to hear, L. tyo, to vouchsafe, to be gracious, to grant, pà-no mû-sen-ne the king will not hear, will not grant, rûm-nûn l. riûn sen-kân God hearkened unto L. G. sen 3. (neg.) see se q. cfr. ser see sûr (to be rotten), múk ser to have drooping eyelids. sel 1. see sâl.

*sel T. sel(-ba) vb. to stick into, to insert M. 85. See under hlâ 2.

so 1., a-so s. the veins, the fibres of wood kûî-sât a-so; the muscles, a-so tan vb. n. to be cramped, s. the cramp; a-so tiûm-nyûm-bo adj. muscular; a-so tyû vb. n. to be strained; a-so bral s. the muscles; so tsuân vb. to stretch; — the privy parts of man or woman; — the influence of evil spirits, a-so pot the evil influence is within him, to be bewitched; — explet. to (a-)gyûn q. v. so 2, 1. rain; — 2. in compos. the weather, the state of weather or atmosphere, see also sôî 1. so-sa mi-nûn dop so-myâi ui-nûn bû-wûn-sû riûn to ryak kû-kân goî if burnt in fire-like weather or drowned in waters of rain, who is there, that can prosecute: a proverb implying that no one can call the great to account.

ad 1. rain, so gyûn-nà gyûn-nà or gyân-nà etc. very heavy continual rain; so gann-nà gan zôk to leak in streams; so tûk-jek dripping as from roof, so tûk-jek vûr a channel for ditto; — so chûp (rain) to pour incessantly, so chûp duûn nân it is working for rain; so ûet the rain has stopped; so tûk-jam-no nôîi to rain Tbr.; so dáu (to rain): so rôl dáu to rain heavy,
large drops; so lón dàu large drops of rain to fall (as in sunny shower); so prôl (rain) to cease; so sük-frôt or túk-frôt falling in large drops with breaks of sunshine; so yù to rain M. 92.; so (a-) bo (dòi) (a-)mo (dòi) yù to rain at first lightly and afterwards to pour in torrents

"the mother and father come in search of their children", the children being the light rain Tbr.; rip so yù a sunny shower; so ti-kñô nyo-kuñ yù i. q. so bo mo yù; so científico vín-má or bün-ná bün-ná or dün-ná dün-ná yù drizzling rain; so kôr-rá kôr-rá yù to pour in torrents; so brôyk-ká brôyk-ká yù id.; so blyyk yù id.; so dap yù to rain very heavy; so túk-dùn yù to drizzle very gently; so lyâu mál-lá yù to rain universally, so lyân jêu-lá yù to rain partially; so yùt i. q. so yùt; so yût tyûr to rain much; so lat to leak; so jîn-ná jîn-ná lat to leak very much; so pun-broyn-lá lat or pîn-broyin-lá lat to leak in numerous places; so hû rain to beat in; — so fyôk to shelter from r.; so tsôk 1. to catch rain, 2. to stand rain, 3. to keep off rain as done by incantation of lama; — so-nùn krip to be washed off by rain (as dirt); so-nùn klyot to be drenched with r.; so-nùn fôp da nyî to be drenched by rain (as corn).

Comp. so-gî s. hanging drops of water, rain etc.; dew; so-gî háit vb. to knock off the dew (as with stick before walking out), so-gî hut-nón he has gone on a journey, so-gî pôt nàn dew to hang (as on a leaf); — so túk-ci-vo a gutter or ditch for rain; — so túk-vôr s. id.; — so túk-lân i. q. so túk-jek; — so tük glo dropping as from tree; — so dár or so-blyyk torrents of r.; — so-mûyaî s. the wet or rainy season M. 142. so-mûyaî tu-téñ T. čar-dus, so-mûyaî dîn-ka so-mûyaî čûk-ka at the height of the rains; — so vun-lyâu direction or place where r. shifts.

ad 2. (weather, atmosphere, day and night) so-tap s. hail, also sû-tap; —

so-nap (see sû-âyak and nap M. 71, 140) s. night, so-nap tyaü a dark night, so-

nap-sâ ăyak zôû mat vb. to do the deeds of darkness; so mà-nap-ná-ba when not yet night; ça so-nap or só-rón so-nap last night; a-nye so-nap to-night; so-nap so-nap nightly; so-nap-ka by night. —

so-nûn s. snow, so-nûn yû to snow, so-nûn yùm to melt, see sá-nûn M. 91; — so-fî s. dust; — so fiû-nû fôî-nû indistinct light of dawn; — so-fiûm s. a gentle breeze, so-fiûm dál-lá di a gentle breeze to come fauning; — so-mát, so-mût old-L. i. q. sûn-mût; — so mûk; so mûâ to be overclouded; — so-mik the sun Tbr.; — so-myer or so-myâr s. evening, twilight, crepuscle M. 101, so myer-rá myer-rá twilight; — so mlek-ká mlyak-ká deep dusk; — so-zân cold, so-zân tu-tíît or so-zân fî c. season, winter, so-zân-re zôn nyôi to feel c. litly.

"in the way of c.", so-zân ro vb. to be chilled to the bones, to have ague, so zân ro dû lôt vb. to have attack of ague; so-zân-sí da vb. to lie uncomfortably cold, so-nap yo-pûn a-gun hâm so zân-sä da pa in those nights without any clothing one lies uncomfortably cold, so-zân óyût dyût it is beginning to get cold; — so-râm, so-ra, so-ram s. thunder, so-ram bam it thunders, so-ram bruîn-ná bruîn-ná deep drum-thunder, so-ram rit-tá rit-tá cracking thunder; — so-riû s. sunshine, so-riû dàk vb. to have sunstroke, coup de soleil, so-riû zûk vb. to suffer from the heat, as person, plants or anything, so-riû tôk when it begins to be warm, in the morning, so-riû-ka to giû mór-re zôn yùn so-ôyum-ka to giû kek expression denoting that a thing is very good M.; so-riû kàr-rá kàr-rá hru vb. to be excessively hot; so-riû týer-rá týer-rá bam to be quite clear, free of clouds; so týer-rá týer-rá rîn a cloudless, hot sky; so-riû krûk a shade from the sun; — so ru to be frost-bitten so rom (so zân rom) to be very cold, to feel very cold, to be frost-bitten, chilled to the bones; — so-ryû fine weather or it is f. w., so-ryût id.; — so rûp-pâ ryôp-pâ vague, undistinct light of early morning;
— so-lyôp also sâun-lyôp s. sheet-lightening
M. 101; sâ-un-tâk-mâl so-lyôp dî to lighten (sheet-lightening), so-lyôp vyür-râ mat sheet-lightening to keep flashing; — so van s. roaring of storm, so vân s. storm, so vân a lightening-storm; — so-sa or so-sâ weather to be fine, fine weather, so-sâ tu-tâd the fin season; — so-sôn s. day-break, dawn M. 140, so mà-sôn-nî-îba nôñ to go before day-break, so-sôn-ka at dawn M. 71, so gli-lâ söñ the slightest indication of dawn, so gli-lâ mà-sôn-ne not the slightest indication of dawn; so âyöm-lâ söñ indistinct dawn; — so-iyûm s. the shade, so-iyûm tuô vb. to be overshadowed, so-iyûm fyoû vb. to take shelter in shade; so-iyûm-mâ âyôm söñ dusky dawn; so-iyûm-mà âyôm yû close-drizzling rain; — so-tà hot weather or the w. is very warm; so-ûm tu-tûd the hot w., so dop-pà dop-pà à the w. to be very warm, — met. so âi li à to be sulky; — so-ûm s. the light, dawn M. 145, so-ûm frrâ-nî sî to be transparent; so-ûm tôk vb. to screen the light, so-ûm mà-tyûn-nûn do not stand in the light; so-ûm-lôm s. window, n.-ûn so-ûm-lôm sà-re hû-nûn kru-ka zuô-tôm-bo rem òk-lûn .... N. opened the window of the ark which he had made G.; — so-ôl s. perspiration, litly. percolation from the weather, so-ôl plà to perspire, so-ôl flat-tà flat li to perspire profusely tûn-dôn plà, so-ôl jin-là mat to perspire gently zû zû plà, so-ôl nûn-dôn toiling in perspiration, so-ôl nûn-dôn plà tet duk mat to work till the perspiration pour thro' sheer exertion.

(s0 3.), pûn-so s. relations M.
so 4. vb. to spread (as roots), nûn-sànî fyà so fr. so 1?

*s0 5. vb. T. gëô(-ba) 1. to serve up (food) 2. to convey, so-bo s. a conveyer, fûn so-bo-sàun those who bear the corpse (to the grave) P., so-byi vb. to bring, so bû nôñ vb. to convey, him so lôn no-o take him home; — so-pàn s. a head-servant; — so-lût s. a vehicle. — See lóm and lû-vo lóm. — nûm-so-mô Tbr. s. a babbler, a garrulous person, (generally females).

*s0 6. T. (iial) gëô(-ba) vb. to rest, kam so âiû ka let us sit and take a little rest. used in sense of "to bear with, to have patience" si-iyûk kam te二者 o wait. have patience for a few days.

*s0 nyet (for T. goô and nyûd) s. remedy, cure, advantage, repair, so nyet mà-nyin-ne.

so-di see tô-di (312 B).
so mip so mip s. the draught? M.
*s0-la fr. T. sroô-la (in the dusk of evening) s. dusk, evening.

*sok 1. T. sroô s. the vital principle; life; sok âû vb. to have little vital principle; not to be tenacious of life; sok cê vb. to be careful of life, to fear for l.; sok iêt vb. to kill; sok-nyûm-bû s. one that has life, an animal. sok-nyûm-bô tet while there is life. sok mà-nyin-nyûm-bo inanimate; sok nûn (to be) dead; sok mà-tà-ne vb. to fear to die; sok mà-ro-ne vb. not to fear death; sok da mà-pûn-ne not to grudge even one's life; sok-ka tô vb. to die Tbr.; sok klû vb. to sacrifice; sok nyûm vb. to kill, kâ-yû sok-rem mà-nyûm-nyûm-ka yân li-bân he said: let us not kill him G.; sok ti or cê vb. to have much vital principle, to be tenacious of life; sok ën agony?; sok dot vb. to save the life of another; sok dyûn vb. to fling away one's life; sok fûr vb. to save life, go-nûn mat-ba hû sok fûr thro' my means he escaped with his life; sok fat vb. to lose one's life. tà-dö tûl-là{l} liôn-sà ôyôk-ka sok fat for one to lose his life in the service of his country; sok tsoûm vb. to be tenacious of life; sok lût vb. to ransom life; sok lýôt vb. to spare life; sok ôyûk vb. to hazard life.

*sok 2. T. sog(-pa) vb. t. to gather together, to collect; vik sok vb. to muster soldiers; kôm sok vb. to hoard up money.

*sok 3. vb. n. to be distracted in mind, sak-sok.

*sok 4. s. a spindle.
sok-po i. q. kūn-hlyón sok-po or kā-hlyón-(sok) bi id.

*sok-li T. sog-le s. a saw; sok-li fo s. tooth of saw; sok-li-sà ńak vb. to saw crossways i. q. tiū; sok-li-sà zat vb. to saw lengthways.

(sōn,) tūn-son or tük-son adj. closely railed, tūn-son lì a house with walls of closely placed posts, tūk-pól tūn-son a fence made of closely placed posts, tūn-son tyan vb. to fence trees.

sōn resounding W. 72, sōn-nà sōn-nà 1. a reverberating noise or echo as in chapel or hollow place; sōn-nà sōn-nà su a sound; 2. the returns of spirit, when eructating, passing thro’ the nostrils, sōn-nà sōn-nà lì nyón to feel ditto.

sot vb. t. to stop up as mouth of cave, to close.

son vb. to lisp, as child or as person with too long a tongue.

(sōn,) tük-son s. a descent, decline, tük-son nōn vb. to descend as road, tük-son sak-bo-lā a rapid descent, tük-son-sā rūn-gan descent and ascent.

sop 1. vb. n. to be puffy, to have no solid substance, kuń sop soft and rotten wood; sop-sop-bo adj.: mā-rō s.-s.-bo a bread-and-butter person. — a-sop s. the skin of birds and snakes; the slough; the skin of animals without the material part, lūk sop, sā-tān sop; bū sop, fo sop; the furfur on some plants; the pith of wood; see tūn-sop-kuń.

sop 2. s. cumin. M.

som 1. sam-mā som-mā having the gripes, the colic, sam-mā som-mā lì vb. to have the gripes; met. to feel irritated or angry: to feel anxious.

som 2: sūm som thick, bushy hair a-myal sūm som.

*sor T. sor s. a borer, an auger, a broad-awl, sor ēp vb. to bore with ditto; met. sor sor nāk vb. to stare.

sol 1. vb. n. to grow outwards, to project as teeth, or to be irregular, also as the plaiting of baskets or work in cloth, a-fo sol irregular teeth; min-śa-mo dūm hrap sol to work m.-ś.-mo cloth irregularly; tā-lu tyär-ba sol vb. to work mat irregularly. — a-sol adj. irregular, not exact, not even in all the parts, a-sol a-k’yōm ēnū irregular said of teeth, when one grows behind the other or of cloth, when all the patterns or prints on it are not exact, or of irregular framework. — pā-sol or pāk-sol adj. projecting, s. a projection, hence the arm, pā-sol kat an arm’s length.

sol 2., sol-lā i. q. sol-lā.

sol 3., sol-lā mo-lā or sol-lā māl-lā fickle, changeable, as heart, also applied to a person who is indifferent as to what he eats whether it be clear or dirty, hot or cold.

*sol-dep T. gsol’debs, gsol(-ba)”debs(-pa) s. a praying, an entreat.

-sō postpos. which expresses the same as -sā or-sō, giving a sort of definite future e. c. go nōi-sō or go nōi-sā I shall go. tā-še tin-nūn li-ba: ċi far-re so-nap pūn-sā bo-sō yam-o Padmasambhava replied: I shall pay the price of the maruā in the evening P.

sō 1. adv. 1 a short time ago, see āya, āyo; sō sō lately, sō āyo before, ago, lately; sō āyo ren a few days ago or since, a few days; sō āyo tyan tōm-bo lately planted. — 2. yesterday, sō lon nōi-ba when I went last a short time ago (or yesterday).

Deriv. tā-sō adv. yesterday, tā-sō āyo a few days ago, tā-sō āyo tsōn the other day, tā-sō āyo tsōn-nūn heretofore Ex.; tā-sō fu-lā or tā-sō lon-nūn or tā-sō dön-jō-ka (or jōk-ka) a short time ago; — pā-sō adv. id. q. tā-sō.

*sō 2. T. bzo(-ba) s. making, preparing means, sō mat vb. to prepare.

sō-ya kat T. sa-ya num. a million, sō-ya-ya kat a billion M. 117.

sōk 1. vb. to abstain from, či sōk, nyen sōk, zo sōk; tā-īyō lān sōk to abstain from carnal communion. — llam-sōks s. abstinence from anything. t-s. matvb. to abstain from.

sōk 2. vb. to divest or cut off the outer bark of bamboo; to make it thin (as
patch). — pā-sōk skinned, peeled (as bark), po pā-sōk a bamboo without its bark.

-sōn (in Msepts.) i. q. -sān postp. of the plural.

sōn 1. vb. t. to forsake, to leave off, lå-yo sōn to forsake sin, mik-krap sōn sleep to cease.

sōn 2. (cfr. T. sa̱i̱-ba) vb. n. 1. to be endowed with, to be perfect, a-yu Gaut- să̱n-pān tà kā-sū kūp-ka sōn-pa all that you would desire, my son is endowed with, sōn-nūn-sā endowed with; gūn-nā sōn-nūn-sā endowed with all, perfect, yān-tān gūn-nā sōn-nūn-sā one endowed with or perfect in every science; sūk-dām a-re-ka gaut-pān gūn-nā sōn-nūn-sā ḥyān this world contains all necessary things or is perfect in all necessary things; — sōn-bo adj. endowed with; — sōn-lā adv. perfectly, completely; — sūi-sōn-lā adv. id.; — 2. to be cleared up, as doubt etc. as weather, to be passed away as grief, anger etc., to be purified from, sōn tōi vb. to confer purity as from sin by burning incense i. q. sōn 1?. — 3. (to be bright, beautiful, lovely).

Comp. (fr. 3) kūr-sōn bright, lovely, fine-looking, kūr-sōn tūk-siin s. a comet. pā-sōn or pā-sōn or pūk-sōn or pur-sōn adj. bright, beautiful, lovely; pā-sōn kā-ba s. a kind of fine cloth (silk). — tūn-sōn see tūn-tōi s. v. *tōi i. q. sōn.

sōn 3. T. sa̱i̱ (to-morrow) used by the Lepcha’s in s. of “day” (cfr. sōn 2, 3) nap sōn-ka lóm vb. to travel by night and day; — so sōn s. morning-dawn, so sōn tu-tśiit-ka in the morning-watch Ex — sōn tāl i tāl-bo s. a cock Tbr. — sōn fum s. morning-twilight. — lóm-sōn s. a cock Tbr.

sōn 4. adj. fine, thin as thread; — a-sōn s. a spider’s web; membrane. — sōn tūn s. a spec. of spider.

*sōn 5. T. zai̱s s. copper, sōn i̱yō s. verdigris, a-zōm sōn i̱yō zāk-nōn the food is impregnated with copper. — sōn ku acc. W. “the coppery or arrow-flight (see tsōn) ku-cleaner”, a bird Rhopodytes tristis R. 207. — sōn la-ni (Hindi kān) s. “coppermine” n. pr. of a L. village W. 72. — sōn hryok “the copper-coloured” n. pr. of a bird, Merops viridis R. 205. — sōn-fyū T. zai̱s-mo s. kettle, sōn-fyū-kā nó (T. zai̱s-su kōl-ba) vb. to boil in a kettle P.

*sōn 6. T. sa̱i̱ s. a balance, scales, also the weights: sōn-ka tīk vb. to weigh in scales, sōn mū-tak-ne it does not reach the weight, it is deficient in weight.

sōn 7. i. q. tōi s. time, jo sōn a convenient time; see jo 1.

sōn 8. s. a tree, used as incense sōn śūn; pā sōn fan vb. to burn incense.

*sōn 9. T. qa-r̥i̱-(ba) see sa̱i̱, sōn do s. the privy parts Thr.

sōn 10. sōn sōn blunt as knife; — sōn mōm adj. rough, coarse as work, not well finished, i̱yok sōn mōm zuk vb. to have work coarsely finished, sōn mōm hyl vb. to swallow without properly masticating.

sōn-gyō i. q. sa̱i̱-gye T. sai̱s-gy̱as यू, sōn-gyō i̱yok holy works. sacred rites which consist chiefly in the following: the feast of u-rgyān, the f. of spyan-ras-gām, the f. of bā-gām āl.

sōn nūm ku̱n s. a rose-apple tree, Eugenia operculata M , sōn nūm pōt s. a rose-apple.

sōt 1. T. gso̱d̮(-pa) vb. to kill, to slay, a-fik-nūn tsōn ban-sū sōt-so-gam-o another satva’s are killed with knives and arrows P. to put out as fire, to put a stop to, to strike out as word from writing, to strike off as name from list, to season (as wood), to dry (as earth for building) e. c. ku̱n sōt to season wood; — sōt-bo s. a killer, a slayer. — a-sōt s. killing, slaying, a-sōt sōn vb. to abstain from killing. — sōt-lāt s. killing, murder; — sōt-lām mat vb. to avenge death, murder.

(sōt 2), tūk-sōt s. 1. a waterfall, a cascade, u̱u tūk-sōt. — 2. name of tree, tūk-sōt-ku̱n Ficus hispida, Ficus foveolata see su̱n-sōt.

(sōt 3) pūr-sōt adj. rough, rugged (as cloth).
son (cfr. 猬) vb. 1. to dry, son nōn to be dry,  >/m la mat vb. t. to dry. — a-son adj. dry, plain (food), dry, water-tight (as a house), dry, as a climate or any thing, s. dry land, ḥō-nīn uū-kjōn-ūn uū ljo-ūn a-son-ka lāk-ūn thou shalt take water of the river, and pour it upon the dry land Ex; a-son zuk vb. t. to dry; a-son gyen or hīlōk nōn to be excessively dry. — 2. to be pale, sallow from sickness; a-nlem son.

sōp 1. vb. to snort, as hog.

sōp 2. a-sōp, mān sōp s. the muscular integument, sinew.

*son 3. T. brarab(-pa) vb. t. to curb, to keep under as passions, (on-)son T. svrab s. a bridle.

son 1. vb. n. to be boiled from damp.

son 2. vb. to have limb-ache or become stiff, as from remaining long in one position or from work.

son 3., a-son s. breath, spirit, a-son a-bāmn id. son būm-ka tī-son you will die Tbr. — a-son a-tsōn the Holy Ghost Chr. J. 1. 33. etc.; — a-son mā-ño-nā-pa-ka in less than a breath; son kōn-ka in respect to one’s spirit; a-son mā-nīn-nōm bo s. an inanimate spiritless person; a-son kām mā-nīn-nā zān nōn to feel without energy; a-son kī da vb. to be gasping for breath (as dying man); a-son čet nōn to be shortwinded; a-son tek nōn to die; a-son tyeī vb. to inhale; a-son dōp vb. to be nearly smothered; a-son dot vb. to draw the breath; a-son nīk da i. q. a-s. ki da q. cfr.; a-son piū vb. to hold the breath; a-son pāt vb. to faint, to swoon; a-son plā vb. to be refreshed, a-son plā mat kōn vb. to refresh by giving refreshment; a-son fāt vb. to be broken-winded; a-son byī vb. to give the life of animals to propitiate a demon; a-son lyo vb. to receive the spirit of animals (as the demon to whom it is offered); a-son hā vb. to puff, to pant; son sū-bār sū-bār (or sū-bār sū-bār) mat vb. to gasp for breath as when dying; a-son ʻi vb. to struggle for breath as in the last moment; son pōl nōn ʻi zōī nyōī to feel as if one would die M. a-son zō vb. to exhale. — the pollen or farina of flowers, rip son. —

Comp. a-son ʻan-lyai s. the lungs; — a-son tīk-bo an animal; a-son lōm s. the trachea, the windpipe.

*son 4. T. zam(-pa) s. a bridge, son čām vb. to cross over bridge, son tīk vb. to fix or make bridge; son lyām tīk vb. to repair cane-bridge; son gyan the rails of bridge or pā-šim; son tū-hlam a stone-bridge; son tū-hlam groō s. the arch of stone-bridge; son tū-hlam pūn-tōp s. the buttresses of stone-bridge; son nō s. the thick cane slung across of cane-bridge, pulled by pā-son; son pā-hlam s. an under-bridge, a tree thrown across, son pā-son s. the thin cane first slung across stream wherewith to drag nō; son pā-son prat-lā tyok vb. to cast pā-son across stream; son pān s. the owner or founder of bridge; son bām s. the foundation of bridge; son bryōk double bridge; son zwi the tree or posts at each side to which bridge is suspended; son rū s. a cane-bridge; son va s. the braces of cane-bridge.

son-pū son-yea ʻuk vb. to marry Tbr. M.

sōr 1., a-sōr s. 1. the grain of wood, a-sōr pak-lā not to saw against the grain, a-sōr ryak-lā not to saw in line with grain. — 2. the plaiting of baskets etc. a-sōr fyār vb. to plait mats, baskets etc. — 3. the junction of the warp, pressed down by shuttle. — 4. species, kind, variety. — 5. note in music.

sōr 2. vb. (i. q. sōr 17) to smart from being rubbed or pressed against, mak sōr vb. to smart from being rubbed against jungle, uū-nīn sōr vb. to suffer pain as from wet clothes rubbing against skin.

— pā-li sōr s. the sharp edges of pā-li see sōr-va. — pūn-sōr s. the sharp edges as of split bamboo, pūn-sōr kyāl smooth the edges.

sōr 3. vb. n. to be very salty, to be bitter with salt, to have the taste of
ash, alkaline taste pūr-du-nūn sūr. - a-sōr s. an alkaline taste, kōn-šāk uī a-sōr this water has alkaline flavour.

sōr mun: tā-gro tūk-pū plyān n. pr. the evil spirit of sensuality or lasciviousness.

sōl 1. vb. t. to pull down, to carry away, to pull off, tūn-gūn sōl to skin shin-bone; kūm-tun sōl vb. to skin; bik pōn sōl the cow grazes; būn-nūn sōl to cast from mouth; uī sōl a rushing torrent; āyok uī sōl zāi-bo a person, who destroys every thing, when working, (as a rushing torrent destroys); kūp sōl flooding after childbirth; see eī sōl, āyeī sōl. — See tūk-sōl-bū.

sōl-lā: sōl-lā lut vb. to strip off; — mu jāu lōl-lā krōn to shrink or tremble from head to foot; — sōl-lā mōl-lā adv. flurried, excited, āyok s.-lā m.-lā zūk vb. to work in a flurried way, a-līt s.-lā m.-lā zūk vb. to be flurried, excited. See also sōl, sōl

sōl 2. sōl-lā sōl-lā straight (as tree), sūl-lā sōl-lā long (as tree-shades), sūl-lā sōl-lā lōm vb. to walk with long strides; — pā-sōl or pūn-sōl adj. straight, long pā-sōl dyōū long, slender and straight as any tree; large and shorthaired as dog kā-ju pūn-sōl.

*sōl 3. sel(-ba) vb. to cleanse, to make clear, nyōt sōl-lūn bāk vb. to weed field a second time, to weed it clearly.

S

śa the twenty-seventh letter of the L.-alphabet, T. ܩ, English sh (“s aspirated” M.). In words of Tibetan origin also for (sl) and ʕ (z) and for combinations, which are spoken like chh e. c. *śāk T. šīg, *śīn, T. šīn, *śī T. čas, T. bži, T. ūyis.

*S i. q. -śo q. v. e. c. go nōn-śē i. q. go nōn-śo I’ll go. M. Gr. 128.

śā vb. n. to be deficient, to be deficient in weight sōi śā; to be emaciated mā-zū śā-nōn; — to rave, to be delirious, to be scattered in mind, a-bōn śā vb. to be delirious, a-bōn śā-nūn-nūn-sānak-ū when a man becomes delirious, he dies.

śā see śān: sā-sā tūn-dan (tūn-dān) i. q. sūn-kān tūn-dōn quickly, hastily; in crowds — pūr-śā id.

śā-mā i. q. ʃ-ʃār q. v.

śāk vb. t. to patch up, as cloth dūm śāk.

*Sāk (T. šug come) vb. t. to exhort, to counsel, to instructed, to admonish. — śāk dyāk id. — a-śāk s. exhortation, advise, counsel, a-śāk a-ryum good advise; a-śāk li bam vb. to exhort, to counsel.

*Sāk T. šīg s. a louse, šāk ti s. a nit; šāk ti rīk s. a species of creeper; šāk ti kyāt vb. to draw nits off hair; šāk myen a young louse; śāk rum-mā rum-mā alive with lice; śāk sōl-lā sōl-lā covered with lice; śāk tsāt vb. to get infected with lice; śāk āyek dot vb. to pick lice out of head; śāk āyep vb. to crack 1.; śāk nūm-sīm-nya sā ām-čān mū-zu-ka nyī it became lice in man and in beast Ex. — pā-sāk i. q. pā-śāk (a spec. of wood-louse) q. cfr.

(śān): lūn-śān s. a contrivance for catching birds by spring-noose; t. śā vb. to set ditto.

-śān postp. of the vb. a gerundial particle in sense of a fut. participle, possessive participle; it is sometimes also used as the simple fut., hō sā-bī nōn-śān gō where are or may you be going; hō sū bū-śān gō what will you carry: go zo par-śān lat I am come to buy or that I may buy rice; lik-śān about calling, calling. — combined with the particle of contingency lik-śān pu shall perhaps call.
*šān-je—šām

make haste; — sūn-šān tūn-dōn adv. quick, hastily in crowds, sūn-šān tūn-dōn-mī tī vb. to arrive quickly in crowds; — sūn-šōn-lā shaggy as hair, bushy as bushwood. See sōn: sūn-sōn-lā.

*šān-je T. jīyag-rdās s. hou. an offering to king or great man, *šān-je pū T. pi-rdās ’yul vb. to present ditto.

*šān-nyāk (for sūn-nyāk? see nyāk) s. shaking. M.

*šān-zūn T. sa-2-dsin s. a flesh-hook, a fork turned at end to take up flesh with. See šan-zūn etc.

šān-hi i. q. sūn-hi (hi) see under ham 1. (line).

sāt 1. i. q. sot q. cfr. (to be full).

sāt 2., sāt, sūt: sāt-tā sāt-tā or sāt-tā sāt-tā or sūt-tā sūt-tā singly, one by one, sāt-tā sāt-tā nōn to go out one by one; sāt-tā, sāt-tā so-vān dek zōn one by one like the last of a thundershower; sāt-tā sāt-tā lat vb. to come out half into ear (rice etc.).

šān i. q. -šen J. G. Ex. e. c. a-lak fo-rem lyōt-šān uñi-pān suk-dūm tyan-nīn mū-sap-nā tet plā lōt-lād bām (he) sent forth a raven, which went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth G. 8. 7.

šān vb. t. to thin out, as cornfield etc., when plantation too close; šān-lūn ak vb. to thin out; a-tsōm šān-lūn ak to thin hair.

*ašap 1. T. šib(-pa) vb. to whisper, riū šāp to murmur, mī-mōn-re hū mā-zū-ka o-lom riū šāp li bām the people murmured such things concerning him J. See šūp 3.

*ašap 2., a-šāp s. an empty ear, kā-čer a-šāp; — šāp-pā šāp-pā adjly. light (not heavy).

šām 1. vb. n. to be filthy, to be disgusting, to be abominable, to be loathsome, impure, šām-mūn s. pollution, filth; šām-mūn-nā mū-rō an unclean person, polluted; šām nōn vb. to be filthy, to be polluted; šām-mū adj. polluted, a-nyi-nūn kā-yum fūr-o dūn-ka šām-mū-lā ūn kōn
ye have made our survival to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh Ex. — a-sám adj. abominable, filthy, s. pollution lóm-sám.
— tük-sám s. witchcraft, sorcery, tük-sám mat or kloń vb. to bewitch, to enchant, to cause to be possessed by evil spirits; tük-sám kloń-bo s. a witch, a person who causes others to be possessed, a magician; tük-sám lyót vb. to exorcise, tük-sám lyót-bo s. an exorciser; tük-sám yâm-bo s. one skilled in witchcraft or demonology, a sorcerer.

šám 2. vb. n. to be narrow, šám šám adjly. narrow, slender.

sár 1. or šár 1. vb. to hem, to clear the throat, a-nyum šár vb. to clear voice; 2. to sneeze tük-nóm-nún šár.

*šár 2. T. gor s. measure mán šár. — See under lyas and mán šár-ra.

šál, šél T. ţeær (wet, moisture) vb. to be wet W. 64. — a-šál adj. wet, dôm a-šál wet cloth; a-šál-ka ţyok mat vb. to work in w. ground. See muk.

šál or šál vb. 1. to slide along, to glide; 2. to slip off, to slip down (as thing), šál mük-nóv vb. to slip, to creep away (as animal); ban a-hyam-nún šál-nón the ban has slipped from its sheath; tu-tvát šál time to pass away; ţá-tu šál a long mat; — šál-bo s. a train, series, concatenation. — núm-šál-mo (i. q. pün-šál-mo) s. stolen goods Tbr.; pün-šál or pün-šál-mo “slipped away” hidden or stolen goods; fish Tbr.

ša 1. vb. t. and n. to disunite, to scatter, ša-nón rock to be shivered; to disperse; to flee or cause to flee; to wander, fyan ša vb. t. to put to flight the enemy; ţá-bák ša vb. n. bowls to be loose; a-ri mây-ša-nún shed no blood G.; sak-cín ša-nón-bam his mind is wandering; — ša-dyán vb. t. to scatter, to shed as blood; há-yum tâ-lyâ-dá čk-kâ ša dyán he overthrew them in the midst of the sea Ex.; ša lóm vb. n. to wander about; ša nák vb. to take a cursory view. — šâ-ša-lâ adv. by degrees, gradually. šâ-ša sâ-šu id. See ša-sa.

ša 2. (i. q. 1?) pûr-ša-lâ in s. of the feeling of relief as of any troublesome duty, calmness; pûr-ša-lâ li vb. to feel relieved, refreshed.

*ša 3. T. ša s. 1. flesh, 2. game, ša-nô a leg of meat; ša yûp dried flesh (eaten raw); ša ra-bo 1. s. a hunts-man, 2. (tûk-fil) a spec. of small ant. Ad 1 see šan-zûn.

*ša 4. T. ša s. a cap, *ša-mo s. a large cap, *ša-bo or šam-bo s. a cap.

*ša-ka for ša-šar T. gša-dkar s. white metal, tin.

ša-kap s. a mantle M. (fr. T. za-šiebs? a cap).

*ša-kôn (fr. T. tía tiá; tía-kâni place for keeping them) s. figures made from rice, prepared for the rûm fat.

*ša-kya de-wô T. ša-kya de-ba name of one of Tâ-še’s (Padmasambhava’s) daughters, daughter of the king of Nepal P.

ša-kyû i. q. ká-šûm kuš ša-kûyû (a spec. Rubus).

*ša-gó T. bâz-gad s. joke, jest, ša-gó li vb. to joke.

*ša-nâ s. (fr. T. zašé) courtiers, the vassals at court of king M.

*ša-nye T. ša-nye, ša-ne, ra-nye s. lead, ša-nye-sâ leaden M. 121.

*ša-ta-mo see under šê 2.

ša-ma-i s. a love-token given at separation, ša-ma-i byi vb. to give a love-token.

ša-têo vb. to be anxious. M.

ša-sâ T. ša s. a portion, a part, portions, ša byi to give in portions; — series, succession, ša ša lat vb. to come in s. See šâ 1.

šak 1. vb. t. to shake (wings or head), to flutter (wings).

*šak 2. see čak T. čag (-a); šak-kâ i. q. čak-kâ, šak-kâ dek vb. to break in two; sük-šak-kâ, id.

*šak-du fr. T. zâg and dus s. a certain day or time, šak-du kyâp vb. to appoint a certain day or time.
**šaň** 1. s. dry wood as for fire-wood *mi* šaň *nán* burnt wood *M.*; adjly. of wood; belonging to wood, šaň *fák* vb. to dry wood before fire; šaň *vóm* and šaň šaň damp wood; šaň *šôň* vb. to dry wood; šaň *hrúp* vb. to gather wood, šaň *hrúp-bo* s. a wood-gatherer; šaň *tóm* lyâñ a place for putting wood; — a shoot of bamboo, pâ-*am* šaň sweetshoot of bamboo; — Comp. šaň *gri* s. a dry twig; šaň *nyóm* s. a leaf; šaň *tan* s. a block for cutting meat on; šaň *tiù* s. a twig, a stick, šaň *tól* s. a log of wood; šaň *pak* s. a cudgel; šaň *bak* s. a log of wood; šaň *bón* go *lep* spec. of fish (large head, red), šaň *bón* tük-klo s. id. (black); šaň *bón* tép *fo* s. the yellow-breasted fan-tail. — incorr. for *sùn* q. v. šaň-rik (for *sùn-rik*) s. a creeper, Tbr. a snake, see *vyót*; a spec. of * núm-dák* q. v. šaň-rik tím the creeper clings to tree; šaň-rik-zo-ló *nán* the creeper hangs down; šaň-rik kuñ-rik creepers. — šaň-hí i. q. *sùn-hí* s. a snare.

**šaň** 2. vb. n. to be sterile (as earth), barren (as woman) tük-lyù šaň; bik šaň a barren cow; šaň-nón to become barren; — adjly. plain, unornamented, unadorned, düm šaň plain, uncoloured cloth. — a-šaň adj. barren (as female), plain (as cloth). — núm-šaň *muñ* name of evil spirit, the evil spirit of barrenness, núm-šaň núm-pañ *muñ* id.


*šaň-zún* i. q. čo-zún q. v. fr. T. ša’dsìn see ša.

**šap** 1. s. a date-tree, spec. Phoenix, Hooker 1, 143 note, Phoenix rupicola; šap *kûp* Phoenix acaulia; šap dôn-*mo* Phoenix rupicola Wtt. P. 551, 586.

**šap** 2. vb. to make nest, as bird, pig, rat etc., fo šap s. a bird’s nest; món šap s. a pig’s bed. — a-šap s. the nest of bird, the bed of small animals (as rats, dogs), fošapyyu šap sól vb. to take bird’s nest.

**šap** 3. vb. n. to be dried up (as water), uú do śap-nón the pond is dried up. See śop; śâp.

**śap** 4. vb. to flash as lightning sá-*lyóp* śap; to whirl.

*śap* s. and śóp T. žabs s. the basis, the foundation, hon. the foot of great man; pâ-*no* śap-ći attending on king, retinue T. žabs-ýyi; pâ-*no* śap-ći nóng vb. to go along with king. — pâ-*no* śap-tiù T. žabs-rtiù s. the heel of great man, pâ-*no* śap-tiù nós vb. to follow after k, pâ-*no* ś.-t. nós-bo s. a follower, a servant of k.; — *śap-te* T. žabs-stegs a footstool; — *śap-ten* T. žabs-ten id.; pâ-*no* ś.-ten k.’s footstool; — *śap-tok* T. žabs-tog (s. service) used by L.’s in sense of offering, present, śap-tok jiù vb. to give present to great man; — pâ-*no* śap-ći T. žabs-nil the sole of k.’s foot; — śap-ro T. žabs-bors. a dancing-festivity, a ball; — pâ-*no* śap-sen T. žabs-sen s. the toe-nails of king; — pâ-*no* śap-sor T. žabs-sor s. the toes of king.

**śap-kuñ** s. a tree, Elaeocarpus lanceafolius Wtt. E. 59.

*śap-tâa* T. žíg gso(-bo) s. repairing, śap-tâa kyóp vb. to repair.

*śam* 1. T. śam (the lower part of anything) s. the private parts of men or women, the stumps of anything as of hair; — śam-mûn(-sù) adjly. obscene, śam-mûn-sà boù mà-li-nûn do not speak obscenely; śam-bryùn s. a disgraceful or obscene action, also śam-bren, s.-b. mat vb. to act obscenely; reproach, rûm-nûn kà-sù śam-bren dyàn God has taken away my reproach G. — acc. M. also in s. of time: early.

śam 2. s. a species of hornet M.

śam-pí s. a housewife for keeping needles and thread etc., lady’s work-box.

*śam-bû* or śam-bo see ša 4.

śam-bul hón s. the large red raspberry i. q. kà-šûm hón.

śam-bó: sù-nûn śam-bó the bristly crest of lizard.

śam-byán s. name of a plant.

śam-bryán see under śam 1.

śam-bryán kuñ s. a tree Heracleum nepalense.

śam-ší s. a species of Cicada; śam-šî
Bi nlag~ie garrulity, nydt awake from ldt of thee, s'Cln' to see, invisible; to doh-la' that the king may obtain a prince P.; of a house; 2. vb. n. to appear, to be visible, go-nzin a-donz landscape, witness; ŝim lyan "the place of seeing", landscape, ŝim lyan mā-nyin-ne to have no place or no one to look for support to, to have no means of seeing; to see in sense of "to get" ka sā-lo mat-gān pā-no a-kūp-ka ŝi-te what can we do, that the king may obtain a prince P.; — 2. vb. n. to appear, to be visible, ŝi sā-dok-lā ŝi it appeared to be about the size of a house; ŝi tet within sight, used also in sense of "for" or "in order" as un mū ŝi tet bū dī bring water for washing (acc. M. probl. a corruption of T. ĉi ĉed to what end or purpose?). — ŝim tak within sight, visible, ŝim mā-tak-ne not to see, invisible; — ŝi-lā seeing, sight, surely Ex. 3, 7. ŝi-lā mat vb. to give s., ŝi-lā ŝi vb. to appear, kā-sū mik ŝi-lā ŝi (he) appeared to me Ex. hō a-do nūm e-sā dūn-nūn tyet-ba a-do mik ŝi-lā tīt-bo rūm kor-ka čō ŝo-ba zuk-kā make there an altar unto God that appeared unto thee, when thou flethest from the face of E. thy brother G. ŝi-ĉe-nā certainly, lōt lat ŝi-ĉe-nā he will certainly return; vb. n. to be awake, to awaken (applied to body or mind) mik-krap-nūn ŝi to awake from sleep, sak-ĉīn ŝi vb. to arouse one's self; ŝi, ŝi-lā mat, ŝi nyōn vb. t. to awaken, kā-sūm ŝi or ŝi nyōn awaken me. a-Ŝim awake (of one's self) in opp. to a-ŝi awakened. — See ĉu-ŝi, sak-ŝi, ka-nyat ŝi.

Șif 2. kūm-ŝi, see kūm-yā (sub yā); garrulity, kūm-ŝi-yām-bo s. a great talker; kūm-ŝi bon-fo s. the babbling bird; black magpie Dendrocitta frontalis.

Șif 3. 1. vb. to be M. 21. see bam; — mak ŝi-ba when he was about to die M.; — șim a being, — șim postp. see șum-bo; neg. mā-și-nūm-bo e. c. nūm-hōt mā-și-nūm-bo a chaste person. — șim-nyo abbr. of nūm-șim-nyo. —

nūm-șim-nyo and nūm-șim nūm-bam-nyo s. a human being, mankind, nūm-șim-nyo lyān this world, nūm-șim-nyo kīp s. a mortal, child of Adam, nūm-șim-nyo zōn fellow-man. —

2. s. family, progeny; și sam fā-li nyi vb. to have two or three children; și tak det vb. to to have family growing up; și tak-bo a family-man, a father of numerous children. — 3. abundant și și, sā-și, sā-și-lā abundantly, see under bā and won și.

Șif 4. vb. to be scurfy, to be scaled; — a-și s. the scales of fish; the part of yams and potatoes which are used for seed; the shell of tortoise and Manis sā-pā a-și or sā-pā și; the scurf of body; the outer part of things.

Deriv. tā-și s. a rough inner coat of large stomach of ruminating animals.

Șif 5. ŝim s. tail, ŝi pyār s. a fish-tail, ŝi mar (or mār) s. a twisted tail; a butterfly. — ŝim, a-șim s. tail, tyani-mo re a-șim byāl-lā (or byēl-lā) the elephant shaking its tail P.; șim pūm s. the stump from which sprout the feathers of tail; șim pyit s. the two long feathers in tail of pheasant and some other birds lit. "a pincer-like tail"; șim hul-bo s. a dog Tbr. șim hul muiri an evil spirit (caries of bones) șim hul zāk vb. to suffer under caries. —

Deriv. tūk-șim s. a tail; tūk-șim kā-karlā a curved tail; tūk-șim kā-klo-lā dān vb. to run with tail straight out as cow when frightened; tūk-șim kā-klyal-lā a long thin tail; tūk-șim kāp-lā mat vb. to slink tail between legs; tūk-șim nyak-kā nyak-kā mat vb. to wag tail; tūk-șim don-don a bushy tail; tūk-șim byāl (or byēl) i. q. tūk-șim nyak-kā nyak-kā mat.

tūk-șim pāk s. stump of tail, adj. docktailed, tūk-șim mar s. a species of butterfly.
**ši** 6. probl. T. čas see ča III, če s. household, property, ši-nyer-bo see nyer; o[y.-nān hi- do ši sā hi- do dye-ka bāmb-o grind-ko li J. said unto his household and to all that were with him G; furniture, *ši* ton heirless property; ši-sā šu-sā nōn to travel away with every thing; ši lat vb. to arrive at a place with one's property; ši din nōn or ši nōn vb. to remove one's property, to flit, ši tsūk vb. to set up housekeeping. See also ši 3. — ši in comp. hyān-shi s. a hook to hang things on.

**ši** 7. i. q. či, ti T. če to be great; see bāk-ši; — ši-krokh vb. to be severe, hrim ši-krokh vb. to inflict severe punishment, ši mat with great pains, see under mak.

**ši**, **šim** 8. T. gči(-ba), gčād, gčin(-pa), ši mat vb. to make water. — šim-pim or jīt šim-pūm s. the urinary bladder.

**ši** 9. T. pēyt (behind, afterwards) ši tān-bo a new comer.

**ši** 10. T. bži L. fā-li; *ši-kak* T. bži-kag s. a 4 anna-piece.

**ši** 11. T. gøege(-pa) (to go, to come, to walk) to be, to become, to rise, ši-tin-bo who comes from a short distance, see še. M.

**ši** 12. T. *či(-ba) to die L. mak, ši zum mā-go-ne nān zum tōk-ka li to a proverb signifying that is was not done after the death of parties, but during their lifetime; rūm-sān-re mā-zū-sā māšin-nā lām nōn-yam-o the gods (vidyā-dhari's) flew (to heaven) with immortal body P. — ši lok s. resurrection.

**ši** 13. T. mči(-ba) vb. to flit; *ši-bo or ši-nōn-bo s. a wanderer M.

**ši** 14. T. gšol s. a plough, *ši* mo T. gšol rmd(-pa) vb. to plough; see *mo*.

**ši** 15. T. čags 1. to be begotten, to become; mū ši to get a child; — 2. (to love; love, passion). *ši-pa* T. čags-pa s. regret as for the loss of any one or valued thing e. c. mā-ši mā-pa-nūn do not indulge in fond regret len čo māmat-tūn. — *ši* sōt T. čags čod(-pa) "to have affection torn asunder" to grow weary of, to tire of, also in tr. s. to make bitter u. c. ha-yu tsū-ka ši sōt they made their lives bitter Ex.

**ši** 16. T. mtśan: yūt-ši T. ya-mtśan (324 B.)

**ši** 17., ši ši, kā ši ši adv. a little; tsā ši ši more.

**ši-mār** n. of a butterfly M. See ši 5.

**ši-ma** tuî-gon(?) acc. W. shima-tang-gong n. of a bird, Niltava sundara, shima than-gong Hemixos flavala.

ši myań s. a cat Tbr, ši myań kūp s. a kitten. See myań.

ši-ról see sō-ról kuín.

ši lān kūn s. a spec. of oak.

**ši-luk** T. žu-lugs s. a complaint, ši-lug kyōp vb. to lodge a complaint.

ši-sā see še-sā.

ši-sot see sōt and ši 15.

*šik* 1. T. gʒɪg vb. to try, to prove, to examine, to judge, šik-nōn p. p. tried, proved.

*šik* 2. T. šiŋ i. q. sāk q. v., šik ti rik s. a species of creeper.

**šik**, 3. **šik** šik onom. hissing noise, šik šik mat vb. to hiss, sak-lyak šik šik mat to hiss with rage.

*šik* 4. vb. n. to be tightly tied, šik-lā dam vb. to tie tightly; — tūk-tok šik to be strangled i. q. sā-grek šik. — šik-lā adv. in s. of "thoroughly," šik-lā šap-nōn to become dried up (as pond etc.); zo nōtel-lān-sā u źi šik-lā tsōk-kā when the rice is boiled, strain of the water well; so šik-lā rvy nōn the rain has dried up, the weather is fair.

*šik* 5., a-*šik* affixed signifies "genuine" rōn šik a genuine, a true Lepcha; probly. from the Tibet. indef. article šiŋ a, an M.

*šik-dā* T. lags-bdar s. a file, riō ri-ši šik-dō-sā nōk-re zōn when speaking, do so like the acting of a file, speak to the purpose, speak impressively.

**šin** 1. T. žiū L. nyōt s. a field, a cultivation, a garden J. rīp-šiū s. a flower-garden; bi-šiū s. a vegetable-garden; zo-šiū s. a corn-field; — šiū-kā nōn or šiū-
ka ordova for T. șin(-la) șișeg(-pu) vb. to be in the ground, hence to be dead. — șin-tam "garden" "level spot" n. pr. of a L. village. W. 72; șin-ram-bo s. a gardener.

șin 2. vb. n. to be splintered (as wood), in pieces, kuș șin a splinter. — a-șin s. a splinter (of wood).

șin 3. vb. to whine, kâ-ju șin-bam.

șin 4. in sense of exhalation, see măun-șin (fr. măun șin.)

șin 5. vb. to be drunk, to intoxicated from spirits, tobacco etc. i. q. buș; șin-hă-yu șin-ko-ba and when men have well drunk J.

*șin 6. T. șin s. wood, a tree, see șai, kuș; a wooden instrument e. c. far-șin s. a harrow; — *șin-ki T. șin-ki șin s. a funeral pile, șin-ții tsăk vb. to set up a f. pile; — *șin-ta T. șin-cta see kuș-on; — *șin-te T. șin-stege s. a table or block of wood, used as ditto, a wooden support. —

kîr-șin s. a notched stick, for remembering date or regulating time of agreement, kîr-șin șak vb. to notch, kîr-șin șak-tom-bo lott mà-čik-nà if you do not return the money according to agreement; kîr-șin șak-tom-bo lott mà-di-nà șan vən mă-tup-nà-șo if you do not return according to the notched stick, you will not be permitted to enter. —

Comp. șin— pref. forms nomina propria of trees etc., e. c. șin gan s. a species of lilac of which there are five kinds from which string is made; hlo-sä and duă-sä trees used for dying; — șin-gyen, șin-gen s. a tree M. acc. Wtt. S. 2865, 2876 Stereospermum cheloneoides, Bignonia ch., Heterophragma ch.; — șin nök kuș s. a tree M. i. q. mar-găk; acc. Wtt. W. 38. Wendlandia tinctoria (Rodeletia); șin nök șin gan see șin gan; — șin-na s. a tree, acc. Wtt. A. 1620 Aucuba himalaica; șin-na muk "singna muk" Dichroa febrifuga; — șin mîn-ra T. șin mîn ră s. licorice. — șin-sä s. a holly, șin-sä kuș Ilex insignis; — șin sîr s. a tree, Berberis concinna M., șin sîr pît s. the fruit of Berberis concinna.

șin kuș s. a tree, a spec. of Macaranga the bark is bruised and used for poisoning fish. M.

șin Rûn s. Asa foetida. M.

șin-pat see șum-pat.

șit 1. vb. t. "to apply to"; 1. to smear, to anoint, to rub over, ki-șu mîk-ka sit-lûn (ho) anointed my eyes J.; a-țî-ka tam-șit sit-lûn hî toî hu-do tsîm-nûn sat-bo-re gîm (M.) anointed the Lord with ointment and wiped his feet with her hair J.; — tam-șit s. ointment; —

2. to shave, to slide along, șit tsăm vb. t. to sew; —

pur-șit s. a sponge, hă-yu-nûn pur-șit tam-cîr blyân-lûn they filled a sponge with vinegar J., a broom, a brush made from splitting a piece of wood very thinly, pur-șit-nûn jîyôk vb. to brush with p.-ț. —

tûn-șit or nûn-șit s. a sieve, tûn-șit hrîk vb. to sift (as corn), to sieve: — tûk-șit s. a swing, tûk-șit va vb. to swing. tûk-șit gîyân inan vb. to sit grasping a swing; — tûn-șit rik, tûn-șit muk, tûn-șit bi a species of Valeriana? M. —

3. vb. t. to stick in, so as not easily to be got out, măn ta-ba a-fo byer-ka șit when eating meat to have a piece stick in between teeth; —

4. vb. t. to apply arrow to string or to catch anything as between fingers etc.; see a-kâ șit hrûn s. v. kâ. (2 B) —

5. vb. n. to be close, șit-tâ nôn vb. to go closely.

șit 2. vb. to be restless. applied to eyes, mîk șit to be unable to obtain sleep M.

șit 3. vb. n. to be still. quiet. șit-tâ șit nôn to go along quietly, șit sak-ka ma be quiet, hold your tongue.

șit kuș s. a spec. of Ficus. șit nyôk Ficus retusa Wtt. F. 253, S. 1939.

șit-lâ klyam s. a bird M., acc. Je. 455: Chelidorynx hypoxantha.

șit-tâ söl-kuș s. a tree M.

șit-tsâm kuș s. name of tree, Murraya exotica, M. Wtt. M. 797; șit-tsâm rip s.
the flowers (sweet-scented), šit-tsám dain-sú M. Königii M.

šin 1. a-nyor-ka šin see žen 2.
šin 2. vb. to dry up (as tree, also as face; -- a-šin adj. dry (as wood).
šin 3. vb. n. to become soft under heat (iron), pún-jeu šin tsu; -- šin-tóu s. iron joined together, vb. to join ditto.
šin 4. cloud- and mist-enveloped; -- šin-sél hlo “the damp misty hill” n. pr. of a mountain in Sikhim W. 64. “Senhul.”

šin-jé muk bi (fr. T gšin-je Religion?) s.n. of plant.
šip 1. s. a spec. of fern, tük-šip id.
*šip 2. T. žib(-pa accurate, precisely) vb. to examine, to try, to prove, to judge, *šip šip s. investigation, strict inquiry; *šip čet vb. to investigate minutely.
*šip sá i. q. šap tšá T. žig gso(-ba); šip-sá kyöp vb. to repair.
šim from ší 1. e. c. *yám-šin T. ye-šes s. knowledge, wisdom; -- from ší 3, 5, 8.

(šim) pā-šim anything to hang on or hold on, as railing of bridge etc., of stairs etc., a hand-rail.
šim kā-lók s. a water-rat. M.
šim-dón tam-blyák s. a butterfly M.
šim-pat i. q. šiň-pat, šiım-pat q. v.
šim-pi: šiım-pi tük-býit s. french beans M.
šim-pyt 1. s. an earwig, 2. see tük-býit.
šim-bo and -šum-bo postp. see ší 3. and šüm-bo.

šim-býat for šım-býat q. v.
šim-býán s. a bush bearing large flowers and aromatic seeds (edible as spices) M.

šir 1.; a-šir s. 1. the water that oozes out of damp wood while burning a-šir tsu oozing of water from burning wood; see šil 4. -- 2. very small splinters of wood, smaller than a-šin; kuń-šir tsu a splinter has penetrated.
šir 2. šir-rá ší for šil-lá šil-lá q. v.

šir 3. vb. to persevere, to act with perseverance, to persist in, to endeavour rüm-ka šir-lóu ma to persevere in prayer; šir-lá adv. persevering.
šir 4. see sak šir (vb. to be disgusted with).

šir-to s. the carrying tribute from a little to a superior king M.
šil 1. vb. n. to be blunt (as knife), to be sluggish; -- šil-lá šil-lá carelessly, superficial (as work badly done, that would soon fall down), languid, sluggishly, blunt (as ban), ban šil-lá šil-lá ūak vb. to hack as with blunt knife.
šil 2. vb. t. to tear off, applied only to flesh, mán šil to vb. to tear meat and eat, pún-ci šil vb. to tear off the flesh at base of nail; pā-šil broken skin (as sometimes forms under nails etc.) torn (flesh; see šit (corr.) — a-šil s. the stem-root of trees and plants, membrand virile with praepetium behind glans.
šil 3. s. trap for wild animals made by placing a heavy log over thin path, which, as they go, they knock down the support and the log falls on them; šil tóp-nóń to be killed by the falling of šil.
šil 4, šil-lá šil-lá to hiss as damp wood when burning.
šil-lá šöl-lá see under šól.

-sú postp. a verbal particle of indefinite meaning used for -šo or -šan q. q. v.
šú 1. vb. t. to strip clothes, düm šú da to be naked.
šú 2. vb. t. to stop up, to cork, to bring up (as bottle, cask), šú fo id. — šüm vb. to cork, to plug i. q. šú; šüm to i. q. šú fo to cork, to plug. — a-šum s. a stopper, plug, cork.
šú 3. vb. t. to do the work or perform, or to serve king or great man; kā-šú handiwork (5 A), a-bo a-mo-sú kā-šú the work of their fathers.
šú 4., a-šú s. mark of anything, signs, trace, a-ló a-ša; remains, remnants; a-šú-lá no more, nothing left; a-šú-lá má-nyin-ne there is nothing left, no more;
a-šū-lā mā-līn-ne speak no more, speak nothing more.

*šū 5. see šū 2.

*šū 6. T. bžu(-bn) vb. to melt, to dissolve.

*šū 7. T. žal(-čem) s. a testament, last will, also the property left by ditto, šū-nyîm-bo s. an heir; šū rit vb. to divide property by will.

*šùk 1. (probly. T. žig to be ruined, to be destroyed) vb. n. to be malevolent, to curse, a-kūp mo bo-ka šūk the son cursed his parents or bore malevolence towards them, muñ-nūn šūk to be harassed by evil spirit, to be possessed by evil spirit; to grumble, to be annoyed.

šūk 2. vb. tr. to put on, as coat, shoes, ring etc., to dress ta-go šūk vb. to put on jacket; šūk dyām bi vb. to put upon, a-yu-do tá-grt kūp-pān-ka šūk dyām bi-li'n (ye) shall put them upon your sons Ex.; — kā-šūk s. gloves, see under kā, kā; tōn-šūk s. stockings; a-hyir šūk s. purple-cloth J.

šūk 3., a-šūk s. the gleaning of corn.

šūk 4., šūk-to vb. n. kōm šūk-to to coin money, see kōm.

šūk 5. šūk-kā šūk-kā adv. noiselessly, silently, šūk-kā šūk-kā úyok mat vb. to work silently. See šūp 2.

šūn-tān see šīn-tōn under šīn 3.

šūp 1., šūp-lā Old Lepcha i. q. gūn-nā (all) M.

šūp 2. (see šūk) quietly, noiselessly, lōm šūp-lā nóñ walk quietly, noiselessly.

*šūp 3. T. šib(-pa) or šūb(-pa) vb. to whisper, used with rīn prefixed. See šēp.

*šūp 4. T. žib (see šīp) s. fine flour, šūp tā-i used respectfully for jīse flour; — T. žib(-pa) (minutely, finely) a minute article, a small particle, mīn šūp small letters, as in book; — Redup. šūp-šūp adv. small, minute, a-mik šūp-šūp small eyes; — šūp-šūp-lā dūn vb. to describe minutely; šūp-šūp-lā dō-čet mat vb. to investigate minutely.

šūp 5. for jīse close, adjoining, mik šūp-nón to have eyes nearly closed.

šūm see šū 2.

-sūm, -sūm-o (fr. -so-yam-o) postpos. which gives a future tense i. q. -so q. v., bām-sūm má-yo-nūn don't think of remaining; — sūm-bo or (see under šū 2.) postpos. forming nomina actoris, a future participle, “one that will,” as mak-sūm-bo a mortal, or one that will die; nóu-sūm-bo (1) will be going, about to go, or one that will go, it is sometimes also used awkwardly in the sense “ought to be” as má-būk-na-sūm-bo-ka būk to beat a person that ought not to be beaten.

šūm vb. n. to be jagged, as edge of knife, met kūn-jīm šūm the smoothness of front to be jagged, to frown; mik šūm not to be able to bear the sight, to hate.

šūm-pat (also šū-pat) s. a spec. of large leech, šūm-pat bū.

šūr vb. to be crowded together, to be superabundant, šūr-lūn ñì.

*šūr-bū T. bīer-ba vb. to confront.

šūl vb. to slip along the ground as anything flat, cfr. šāl to slip, as man.

šūl-lā sūl-lā i. q. šīl-lā šōl-lā see sīl.

šu 1. pron. interr. cfr. T. su what? which? who? M. 42. see also to; šu kā-ā what is it, what may it be; šu mat-tuñ go what are you doing, sometimes corrupted šu mañ-gō M. 43; šu gat-šān-ū what do you want M. 43; šu li-weŋ go what are you saying; šu tām what thing, what sort of; šu šu what, what thing; šu-ka for what purpose M. 80; šu-nūn how; šu kōn-nūn or šu tūn-dōk-nūn for what reason M. 77; — šu-sō of what, what sort of, šu-sā mā-rō what sort or man, tā-gīp-sō šu-sō bag and all what not, ōn-sā šu-sā byōm-lūn reckoning children and all; — šu-lā every, all, whatever M. 124., šu-lā mā-nyin-ne nothing, there is nothing M. 108; šu-lā yā to know everything, to be omniscient; šu-lā mā-yā-ne to know nothing; šu-lā nyō-sā mā-nyin-ne to be of no effect, to be imperceptible, to be impalpable, šu kō-lā mā-nyin-ne it is of no use; — šu gūn-nā all, every, šu gān what if, šu
there is so much smoke. I am suffocating; mî šuin vb. t. to suffocate fire as by placing cloth over it; — a-šuin adj. not quite dry (said of wood).

šun 2.: kîp šun an only child. M.

*šun-dân see póni-š.-d.

šun-fo s. the turtledove M.

šut 1. vb. to puff (out as smoke), šut-tâ šut-tâ di to come in puff (as smoke, clouds etc.); šut-lâ plâ nóû to go off with a puff as powder.

šut 2. see šu 3. (to be fat).

šun 1. vb. to take part of, to allow, to have own way (as child); to spoil.

(šun 2.), tûk-sun or tûn-sun s. 1. straw of rice (alone) zo t.-š.; 2. thin shavings of bamboo, wood, bo-lyen jôr-bo-sû tûk-sun the shavings of wood from planing.

šun-ri (Yakthoomba) s. a distiller. M.

šum 1. s. the gutter above and below, li šum s. eaves of house; fringe; a-šum s. a fringe; the beard or awn of maize.

šum 2. see šu 3.

šum 3. T. šum(-pa) hon. i. q. hryôp q. v. M. 134.

še 1., a-še s. the fringe of cloth, dûm-še s. the edging of cloth which when cut becomes the tûn-jôn fringe.

*še 2. T. źal hon. the face, *še-gyun T. žal-rgyan s. the mustaches, beard, litly. “the embellishment of the face”; *še-pa T. žal-lpaqs s. the lips: *še-chu T. žal-ču s. saliva; *še-doû T. żal-gdoû s. the face; pû-no *še-ta-mo (T. žal-ta-ma) a king’s maid-servant. Ex.

*še 3. T. ze (s. inclination); *še-hre T. že-krel used in sense of indignation, rûm-sû še-hre the indignation or shame of God at fault; še-hre bâm vb. to hate; — *še-lok T. že-log s. hatred, aversion, še-lok mat vb to hate, to abhor. J.; — *še-so T. že-su s. respect, civility, še-so li vb. to speak respectfully.

*še 4. T. ĝsegs vb. to go, to come, see *ši, *sô; mûk-nyam-nûn še-pa the shade has entered.

*še-gât T. bûd-gûd s. hon. laughter, še-gât nóû vb. to laugh.
*še ṣap—*ṣen

*še ṣap* see under món 2.

*še-rap* T. ṣes-rab s. wit, understanding, knowledge, wisdom, ṣe-rap top vb. to get understanding.

*še-sā* and ṣi-sū s. the water in blister or sore, ichor. J.

ṣek 1. a-ṣek s. a marriage-gift made before marriage to parents of bride, as price or value of the girl varying in demand according to the circumstances, of bridegroom. See liū-kōm.

ṣek 2. bēt ṣek-bo s. the meter of time i.e. God. M.

ḍeṅ 1. ḗen vb. t to stretch out thread, as preparatory to weaving cloth, from post to post, to prepare warp. — a-ṣeṇ s. the warp of cloth. — dūm ḗen-bo s. weaver.

(ḍeṅ 2.) tūn-ṣeṇ s. the inner or hind-part of knee, of men, the hock of horses or similar part of hind-leg of other animals.

(ḍeṅ 3), ḗen-nā ḗen-nā adv. completely, ḗen-nā ḗen-nā sūn completely dry.

*ṣet* 1. vb. T. ḡeṣad(-pa) to relate (as story), to tell, to explain.

*ṣet* 2. T. ṣed s. strength, power, force, see also ṭet II, ʿet-tān with violence, incorr. f. ʿet-tān; — ʿet-ṇīm-bo adj. strong M. — postpos. in s of “deserving of, fit for” M. 97 (cfr. T. ṣed?) e. c. ḡuryām zāk-ṣet deserving of punishment; ṣā ṭin-ṣet drinking-water or vessel, ěn-ṣet a seat, ḡyin-ṣet, bōn-ṣet, piu-ṣet a befitting offering, tsaṃ-ṣet s. the handle.

*ṣet* 3. T. ḡud: rīn-ṣet i. q. rūn-čet vb. to promise; s. promise P.

ṣen 1. vb. n. to be wretched, to be dilapidated, ṭo ḗen tea-leaves after having been used; ṭīk ḗen under weight; — sūn-ṣen-lā dishovelled, dilapidated, — tūn-ṣen s. the refuse of grain (rice) etc. after sifting or winnowing.

ṣen 2. vb. t. to stick in, as ban into sheath, ban ḗen bū to wear knife sticking on waist, rīp a-tsōm-ka ḗen to stick flower into hair.

ṣen see ḗen.

-ṣen i. q. -ṣān postp. of the vb. M. Gr.

49. “having” or “when”, lat-ṣen when he came, bā-ṣen when he spoke or having said, it expresses the same as ñūn or -ba q. v. as lyōn mat-ṣen i. q. lyōn matba; —  ṭen-lā or ḗen go-ruñ “still, however, yet, furthermore, after that” acc. M. Gr. 87; -ṭen-lā postp. of the verb in s. of “withstanding”, “though” see under -lā.

*ṣen-ṭsū* T. ḍedu-ṛtis s. a calculation of the transformations after death.

ṣep 1. vb. n. to wither as plant from being insect-eaten; ṣep-bū s. a spec. of weevil zo ṣep-bū; — ūr-ṣep dor a spec. of boletus (edible).

ṣep 2. anything eaten with ḗi, ḗi ṣep a relish with ḗi.

ṣem vb. t. to judge, to reflect, to consider, to act on reflection, to ponder, to select; imp. ṣem-mā-o (i.; nyom ṣem vb. to administer equity; ṭūm-nūn ṣem-lūn ṭi-sū ṭi niōn-ṇūn God has judged me, and hath also heard my voice. G. — a-ṣem s. judgment J.

ṣer 1. s. interstice, intermediate space; adv. between, being in the centre, ṣer to vb. to place between, ṣer lān ban vb. to lead between (as a man guarded by two soldiers), used also in the sense of going between or protecting (as treasure etc. or slipping between combatants to protect one from blow); — a-ṣer s. a partition, as in house li a-ṣer G., a layer (as of earth or of any thing), a-ṣer nyāt dūm two layers of cloth i.e. double cloth, a-ṣer a-ṣer in layers, a-ṣer a-ṣer lut hrūn to come off in layers or flakes; a boundary, fat a-ṣer the b. of land, ṣer ki vb. to dispute about b.

ṣer 2. vb. to warble, to rustle, hık ṣer cock to rustle its wings against ground, as before treading hen, making evolutions; to make gyrations, evolutions, ṣer lōk vb. to dance flourishing body or ban making evolutions. — pūn-ṣer s. a whip made of split bamboo or cane for beating up cream, eggs etc.

*ṣer* 3. T. ṣel s. glass, ṣer-sū of or be-
longing to glass, glassy, *šer-bum T. šel-bum s. a glass-bottle or -vessel, *šer-mik T. šel mig also mig-šer s. spectacles; *šer-mi T. šel-me s. a burning-glass; šer-eyeš s. a window or glass-door.

šer 4 for šir q. v.
šel 1. see šil, šal.
šel 2. vb. t. to carry, to convey.

-šo postp. forms future or optative M. 45—46., go šu yu-šo how should I know; li-šo (he) shall speak; kam-šu tük-ba šam gīn kóm šor-šo when litigating, if you lose your case, you will have to pay (“let slip”) the expenses; — -šo-ba postp. in s. of future perfect tense, e. c. ha-yu šiū-šo-ba o-ta ōyo len mā-r-ru-nīm-bo when men have well drunk, then that which is worse J.

šo 1. vb. n. 1. to exhale as breath, see sóm; 2. to be slightly sour, acidulous, as či, či šo-liū dyak nón.
*šo 2. (T.) s. a die, or dice, šo-loū or šo-lo see also co-lo; — šo ri: lyām šo ri mān ta play and eat meat M.; šo dyān vb. to dice J.
*šo 4. old Lepcha I. now *co q. v. book; religion, šo-pu i. q. co-bo; šo mat vb. to exercise religion.
*šo 5. T. šol see *lo, *lā-vo.
šo 6. šo šo the call to cows.
šo nā-lān dor s. a spec. boletus (edible).
šo-lā mīt fo s. a spec. of tit M.
šok (or šuk) vb. t. to join ends together, as anything divided or separate; mā-šok-ne not counted, not included, exclusively, in s. of “in addition to, over and above, besides” kóm mā-šok-ne so bo besides or in addition to money give food; to continue, to prosecute i. q. tīt q. v.; — to take into family, a-ūp šok vb. to marry the widow of deceased elder brother (the elder may not marry the widow of younger, it would be tam nyôt); mo to šok lōn to take one’s mother-in-law into his family; — vb. n. to be united, mā-šok-ne unconnected with; — šok-ná, šok-nā-lā adv. always, ever, continually J.; šok-nā-lā mā-nyin-ne never J.; — Deriv. a-šok s. the joining of anything; — tūr-šok s. junction, joining.

šok 2. s. the end, the limits, lyān šok the end of land; sūk-dūm tā-lyān šok the end of the world; mlo šok horizon; nam šok klak see under nam. — lōp šok dry leaves.

*šok 3. see čok T. čog to be fit or proper for anything.
šōn (eфр. sōn) vb. n. to dry (as cloth before fire or before sun); šōn-lyān s. a drying-place.

šot vb. n. to be too full, to be unable to be contained in (as vessel, too full of water, would boil over, house too full etc.) to be rank, to be excessive, a-mīk šot to be wearied; see śi 15.

*šon T. žon(-pa) vb. to mount, to ride L. ūl.

šop (see šōp) vb. n. to subside as swelling, to sink down or fall lightly down, as tree or anything, to shrink up as cow’s udder when empty, a-sup šop (swelling) to subside; mūt pū-ām šop sugarcane to be exhausted of its juice; met. sak-dāk šop (grief) to subside; — šop-lā adv.: šop-lā glo vb. to fall lightly, nyen šop-lā tsoř vb. to milk to the last drop; — tū-šop, tūk-šop, tiū-šop s. worthless refuse, as grain without any kernel, adj. empty, as ear of corn. — a-šop adj. empty, as ear of corn kū-čer a-šop.

šom 1. vb. n. to have strength or flavour exhausted, či šom-nān: či to have lost its flavour.

šom 2. vb. n. to extend, to spread out as grass muk šom.

*šor T. šor(-ba), čor(-bu) vb. n. to escape, to slip, to steal away, to be deprived of, tūk-mo šor to lose a thing by theft; jīt šor to pass urine involuntarily; mīk gūn šor to shed tears; a-kūp šor-nān to give birth to a still-born child; — to run over, of a full vessel, as milk, chi etc.; — to strain: — to be given away
dombo mā-sor-ne to have had no connection with women, to be pure; rūn sōr to pledge one's word; — to fail, to miss a- 
lī a-boiš sōr lapsus linguæ; — to pass; sōr-rā sōr-rā declining sā-tāuk sōr-rā sōr-
vā yū (the sun) to be declining, as in 
afternoon. — tūk-sōr, tūk-sōr s. 1. a chi-
strainer ē tūk-sōr 2. a large net used to 
catch fish; tūk-sōr šāk vb. to set t.-k. to 
catch fish; tūk-sōr f o s. the teeth or prongs of the t.-k.-net.

sōl see sak sōl-lū under sak.

sōl see čol and sōl.

sō 1. T. gīeys(-pa): sīn sō hon. to go 
to a field.

sō 2. see also rō III (taunt).

*sōk 1. T. gīeys(-pa) vb. t. 1. to dissect, to 
cut, as meat; to cleave, to divide; to 
pierce through, bāk sōk see under bāk; 
mīk-krap sōk to resist sleepiness; sōk dyān 
vb. id.; — 2. to confess, to own, to 
acknowledge, to confess to priest, also to 
receive remission, or forgiveness of sin 
thereby, dīk-pō sōk: lū-yo sōk vb. to 
receive remission of sin by confession. —
*sōk-pu T. bēags-pa s. a remission of sin, 
sōk-pu mat vb. to make confession and 
receive remission of sins.

*sōk 2. T. žag s. grease, fat, a-boiš-ka 
sōk dī to have rich flavour in mouth when 

eating fat meat.

sōk 3. vb. to take exercise, sōk lōm vb. 
to walk for exercise as sick man; sūn-
mūt sōk Hind. ṭhava ṭhāna to walk about 
illy.

sōk 4. explet. f. muk M. 137.

sōk 5. vb. n. 1. to be exhausted, as 
chi, to be neglected see lō; 2. to exhaust 
drunken effects as by exercise; (see 
sōk 3?).

šōnsec sūn, sūn-žōn-lā dishevelled (hair).

šōl vb. n. to be overwhelmed with grief 
sak-dīk sōt; with rage sak-lyak sōt, with 
shame nūlūn sōt; sak-lyak sōt-ba a-so bu-
linū mak being in uncontrolled rage, 
bursting a blood vessel, he died; a-fīk 
ti-do sōl-lūn mak-mā-o many unable to 
restrain their passions die P.; sōt lyak 
overwhelming sorrow or passion; — to 
weep violently, sōt bām vb. to weep 
bitterly.

šōn for sōn vb. n. to dry. See šon.

šōp 1. vb. t. to guard against friction, 
bū-ba tūk-puṅ sōp when carrying load on 
shoulder, to place anything between load 
and shoulder; lōp sōp vb. to line a basket 
with leaves.

šōp 2. vb. to spin cotton ki sōp.

šōp 3. vb. to pour rice or chi from 
basket (tūn-グゆん into pā-lyut.

šōp 4. s. a sort of stack made of straw, 
(frame-work etc.) and filled in the 
interior with rice, a-sōp; — vb. to stack; 
lī-ku sōp to vb. to house up harvest; zo 
mā-do-nā sōp (never to have had a similar 
) to have a most plentiful harvest.

*sōp 5. see šap T. žab, mat-pān sōp-
pān actions i.e. mat-lū sōp-lū see mat II.: — 
sōp wok beneath feet. a servant.

šōp 6. šōp-pā šōp-pā unpleasant in 
flavour; see šōm.

šōm 1. vb. to be subject to any con-
stant disease or to sustain any injury from 
the effects of which you constantly suffer, 
šōm dāk to have chronic complaints.

šōm 2. vb. to be stale, stinking as 
butter.

šōm 3.: designedly, šōm-lūn mat vb. to 
do a thing designedly, nōn mā-sōm-nā he 
went by chance.

*sōm 4. for čōm see under čō II.

šōm muṇ i.q. (a)rūt s. the demon of 
violent or sudden death. šōm muṇ-ka nōn 
vb. to go to k., to lose life by violent 
means or suddenly.

*sōr 1. acc. M. fr. T. šar(-ba), *čar(-ba) 
(to rise, to appear) vb. to break up an 
assembly, more correctly applied to the 
rising and breaking up of a seated 
assembly; — to dry up or to depart to the 
other stream (said if there are two or 
more streams of which one dries up) uā 
kuš šōr the branch has dried up or de-
parted to the other; — acc. M. flavour-
less (chi) či šōr.

*sōr 2. šōr-bo T. čar(-ba) adj. having
lost the use of any limb, being not in full possession of one’s members. a-nik sör T. mār ēgar one-eyed, blind; a-kā sör T. lag ūgar having only one hand, being lame in one or both hands; a-dyañ sör T. rkañ ūgar lame, o-re-pūn-ka mā-kūn-nim-bo māk sap-bo a-dyañ sör-bo mā-zū-cim-bo in these (lay a great multitude) of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered . . . J.

sör 3. sōr-rā sōr-rā in torrents, so sōr-rā sōr-rā yū to rain in torrents.

sōl 1. vb. n. 1. to abound, to be exuberant, to be in crowds; sōl nōn vb. to go in crowds; kūm-yā sōl vb. to abound in wit; — 2. to burst forth, mlo blāi-lā

sōl-nōn the heavens were rent asunder see sōl 2. — sōl-lā sōl-lā (1.) i. q. rum-mā rum-mā see under ūak.

*sōl 2. see *col T. "col(-ba), "col(-pa) vb. n. to be thrown together, to be confounded; to be destroyed, ravaged as country by enemy, — vb. t. to destroy hla-gōʊ a-re-ka sōl-lā destroy this temple J.; — to be of inferior quality; — a-sōl adj. of inferior cloth. — sōl-lā sōl-lā mixed, as bran with flour. — sīl-lā sōl-lā or sōl-lā lyōm-lā or sāl-lā mōl-lā disorderly, scattered, in confusion, sōl-lā mōl-lā zuk vb. to work disorderly; sīl-lā sōl-lā or sōl-lā lyōm-lā lom vb. to walk carelessly as tramping on everything.

wā the 28th letter of the L. alphabet T. ṣ, in T. words it represents also initial ṣā (wē, wō).

*wā, wā T. 'os(-pa) vb. to be fit, to be meet, to be convenient; to be worth also used by Lepcha’s for: to be worthy; o-tet mā-wā-ne it is not worth as much; wā met tsā met mat vb. to treat with disrespect; hu sā-tet wā-wīn-gō how much is it worth.

*wā-pa-met T. ‘od-dpag med n. pr. Amitābha P.

*wāl T. ‘od s. light, bright, lustre. wāt-tūn ūk mā-tā-ne to be able to behold the brightness; wāt top vb. to glorify J. ku-sū bo-ka kā-sū wāt mā-sūr-ka nyim-bo rem sū tam sū-re a-yu-nūn sī-wīn-re gum nyāt dīn-nū o ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt, and of all that ye have seen (; hū wāt-nūj-lān gye-lā gye-nūn he has triumphed gloriously Ex. — wā-kor T. ‘od-kor a radiant circle, a halo; — wāt-cēn T. ‘od-cēn adj. full of light; — wāt-nūj-mō bo i. q. jer q. v.; — wāt-met T. ‘od-med adj. destitute of light, worthless.

wañ vb. to snarl, kū-ju wañ-lā tsuk the dog snarls and bites.

wam see an, mam; wam mat vb. to eat, applied to little child, when it first commences to eat by itself; — wam-bo ūnum vb. to become like little child, just able to feed itself; to become dumb.

wi vb. to be mournful in tone, to make lamentation, wi-lūn lī vb. to speak mournfully, despondingly, wi-wīn-sū mūn a mournful note.

*wi-dō (see yi-dō) T. yi-dags Skt. वि the fifth class of satva’s of Buddhistic mythology, ar-sū-sū a-brjān wi-dō mūn guru gūm-o they are called preta’s P.

wiñ (wūn) vb. to hitch, to move slightly or with difficulty (as impotent person), da-lūn wiñ to move slightly; yok-wiñ to move back and forwards, to hitch (a person; a stake when desired to be loosened); wiñ-nōn to go hitching along.

-wūn, -wūn postp. see -ūn.

*wu-dō i. q. *wi-dō q. v.

*wuk-po T. ‘ug-pa s. an owl, wuk-po mīk owl-eyed.

*wur T. ‘ur(-ba) (noise, humming noise)
vb. n. to be hurried, to be flurried, to rush, to be simultaneously excited; wur-ro or wur-rùù hurry skurry, simultaneous excitement or motion, wur-ro or wur-rùù dì vb. to come in a rush; wur-ro or wur-rùù lüm vb. to fly simultaneously. — wur-tók adj. extending like wind, surpassing the wind, quickly, hastily; — wur-do T. 'ur-ndo s. a sling, wur-do wùi-lùù tyók vb. to whirl and let fly with sling. Also hur-do.

wek vb.: tâ-klí wek bowels to yearn, to rumble.

*wo-mó s. a spindle, a spinning-wheel. *wo-mó s. T. 'o-ma milk, wo faù wome 'o T. 'o-taù 'o-maì tar, s. the milky meadow, ancient name of the plain, where now Lha-sa is built upon.

*wo-sù T. 'o-se s. a mulberry L. mik-krap pòt.

*wok T. 'og beneath, under, used by Lepeha’s also for the subjects or jurisdiction or anything under king, kóp wok “beneath the feet” servant, slave.

**woh 1. T. 'ùn(-ba) vb. to be skilled or to be perfect in, to be acquainted with, to be able, tam-čù ùn-nù-ká mya mâ-woi-ne cannot devote myself to the welfare of mankind; — wo-bó one skilled in or having perfect knowledge of, 'ó wo-bó a scholar.

woh 2. vb. n. to be abundant, to suffice, woì-sâ to obtain abundance, fov woì-sâ (harvest) to be very abundant; — woì-pa it is enough, it is sufficient: woì woì adv. enough M. 76.

-wó: w-ó postp. see -ó.

*wó 1. T. wa s. a large, long trough, wo-sùu: kyòn wo-sùu s. a high waterfall.

*wó 2. T. wa s. a long note, as on trumpet, sì-nó-ka bák-ko tsùk-liù wó tap breathing thro’ the nostrils gave a long sounding note with the horn; sound made by dumb person, long sound: wó-bo s. a dumb person; — *wó-taù T. wa-spyáu s. a jackal; — *wó-mó T. wa-ma s. a fox.

wók vb. to refrain. M.

The Vowels.

á the 29th letter of the L. alphabet, T. Q or ۹, the basis of vowels: á, ã, a, i, ì, ú, u, e, o, ò. It is also combined with kyá (suffixed y) e. c. òyá, òjá, òya etc. In T. words the latter represents gí (initial) e. c. òyá T. gíu q v.

-á postpos. 1. affixed to a word makes it interrogative M. 142, há kà-yu pà-no mat-sàù-á shalt thou indeed reign over us? G. — 2. by adding -á or -ã-o the imperative 2nd p. is formed; should the vb. end in a consonant, reduplication of the final consonant is required M. 46 see -a 1. e. c. ràì-ná or ràì-ná-o wait (thou or you); zuk-ká or zúk-ká-o work; móì si-re go-nùn myòn-bo a-re ñùn-ò myùn-ò-o hear this dream which I have dreamed G.

— 3. verbal increment in emphatic s. (reduplication of fin c.) suk-àm gùn-ná fry-nú-sí tui mat-tà myûn-pá this was the dream: the blowing of the trumpet-shell was heard by all the world P; nák-ká móì-sùn-sí a-tiù a-leù dit ñyù-tùn-á behold this dreamer cometh G.; in songs cfr. M.Gr. 139.— 4. by adding -á, reduplication of the final consonant an adv. is formed see fryû-ná, tûlû, tûmû, fry-pà, pyùlû, tryûnû etc., with reduplicated root see âû-ná âû-ná; etc.

á 1. partic. the article itself as a-re á that thing; é á that there below: ki-nyì mün-lóm á-nûn mat-sùn sà-rùn kà-nyì
tsüm-mā-o through the force of that prayer (in former births) we two have come here together P.

ā 2, ā vb. to be warm, warm M. 111; see also i; — so ā warm weather;

Deriv. a-ā, a-ā or a-ām s. adj. warmth, warm; a-ām nō in go to a warm place;
dām a-ām warm clothes; in conjunction with sak to be pleased, sak a-ā exhila-
rating, vivifying the mind, see sak ā under sak; sak ā nōn vb. to rejoice J. — see nūn-ā-rik, nūm-ām-zo. — pā-ām i. q. a-ām warm; nice, leisurous, pā-ām pā-su nice, pleasant, beautiful, pā-mōt pā-ām sugar-
cane, see also pā-ām. — ān vb. to warm one's self, to charm, to be grateful to; — adj. pleasing, attractive, fascinating, in-
ticing, viū ān inticing words.

ā 3. adj. broken, as hik-tī ā-nōn the egg is broken, is hatched. —

Deriv. ān·vb. to break; ān-nōn to be broken; ān-nōn fat broken in pieces;
ān-lūū ān vb. to break into pieces; ān-lūū tā-i mat vb. to reduce to powder;
a-do kā-nūn fyān-pāv-ren ān fat thy right hand hath dashed in pieces the enemy Ex. — to let rice etc. fall through the air in order to free it from husk or to cool it. — s. small pieces of anything, ān zuk vb. to break into pieces; — āyā vb. to be broken; to be changed as money into smaller coin; — āyān s. flour, fine powder, āyān-nā āyān-nā fine powder, āyān-nā āyān-nā dek vb. to break to pieces.

ā 4., ā ā exclam. yes, ā tam vb. to answer in the affirmative, to concede P.

āk exclam. yes, yes indeed, āk āyām-
bo it is indeed; āk cē-nā yes, certainly; āk-kā cē-nā it certainly is so; āk mā yes, yea.

āk, āk vb. to take out.

āk-ek adjly. sinuous as a path, to and fro, oscillating, palpitating. See ōk, ōk-
āyek.

ān vb. u to be glorious; — s. dazzle, splendour, glory; — ān-ān or ān-ān ān-
ān a bright, dazzling, sparkling, a-dum ān-

ān-ān a bright white colour; — see also oū. — ān-fā acc. Je. 338 and W. R. 207: "ang-pha" s. a spec. bird, Chryso-
coccyx hodgsoni.

ān vb. to swell, as stomach or corpse; tā-ān, tā-ān muū, tā-ān tā-liū s. name of evil spirit, the evil sp. of dropisy, dropisy; tā-ān zāk to be afflicted by dropisy; tā-ān i. q. sā-ziū s. the food offered to the spirit of dead; tā-ān sū-zoī zo-o may you eat the food prepared for spirit of dead, may you die: an imprecation.

āt vb. t. to generate, to copulate; — āyāt affixed seems to give only a tran-
sitive or causative meaning as tōm āyāt to entrust; čōm āyāt to forsake; to āyāt to abandon, to place down M. 114. see also it, āyāt, yet.

āt: āt-āt an exclamation of fright, āt-tā dyōl an excl. of being startled.

āt, tā-āt tā see under at.

ān vb. to long for, to beg for, to yearn for (love), zo ān-ka T. bsod-snyoms sloi-
ba-la P.

ān see ā 2, ā 3.

āp vb. to wrench, to squeeze out; caus. āyep q. v.

ām vb. q. v. to carry (solids) to mouth of another, in opp. tyān q. v., see also myām to put mouth to.

ām see sak-ām, ā, ā 2.

ām-mā i. q. om-mā all.

ār pron. a contraction for a-re this, see a 1; — ār šu go-te how may this be; ār-
zān such a one; ār-zān mā-ši-ne (1) have not seen such a one; ār-kōn-ka adv. for this reason, on this account M. 87. ār-
plūn-ka on this, thereupon; ār-tsōn advly.
now, at this time; ār-lyun-ka on this, consequently; ār mat-ka hence, then M. 87; ār-nun therefore M. 41., ār-nun pyil-
lā henceforth, henceforward M. 69. ār-
nun mat-ba or m.-ban hence, then M. 87, ār-nun mat-lūū on this account, hence, then; therefore, ār-ren i. q. a-re-nūn from this, since; ār-len rather; ār-sā dok-lā accordingly; ār-sā nūn-ka moreover, be-
sides; — ār-sā him bū-lūū bearing its
punishment or reward; ār-pāi and so like, len-gyek ār-pāi bastard-births and so like. See ār.

ār 1. expanding, increasing, growing; passably nice, passably good; savouring as food, tam ār anything about ripe, on the point of being ready, about being born; — ār ār adj. strong, stout, said of plants or animals; ār-rā ār-rā ti vb. to grow quickly.

Der. a-ār adj. passably good. — āyār vb. 1. to burst open as shell, fruit when ripe; 2. to peel, to skin as fruit. — s. interpretation, signification; āyār ti vb. to analyze a thing or language, sentence etc.

2. see ār, āyār etc.

āl vb. to be fresh, to be new; — adj. new, fresh; soft as a thing or as the heart, impressionless, āl lōt zuk vb. to renew a thing; — āl gyek new-born; — āl ti lately arrived; āl fit-bo a new arrival. — a-āl adj. new, li a-āl a new house, a-āl mat vb. to invent, to institute; soft, tender as meat: mān a-āl; fat a-āl soft earth. — āl-lāt s. newness.

a- 1. prefixed to verbal-roots forms substantives and adjectives, cfr. Brandrath, JAS. N. S. 10. 16 (11) e. c. ēor to be sour a-ēor sour; ūan to sit a-ūan dwelling; ti to come a-ti-t arrival; gūt to be ardent a-gūt zeal, ardour; ryu to be good a-ryu-m good; ti to be great a-ti-m large; kut to rule a line a-kut stroke; hru to be hot; a-hru-m hot; a-hru-n heat; see under -t, -m, -n; a-nyū-t fr. nyū expletive of a-tyūn (see tyūn); a-dum fr. du etc. e. c. a-kut a-dum-pāi kut to (he) piled white strakes (in them) G. 30. 37. — 2. prefixed to substantives forms nomina (substantives) in s. of diminutive comparison or specification etc. e. c. vi water a-vi water in which meat has been boiled; vi blood a-vi menses; eyen door a-eyen pass; mān medicine, grain a-mān grain; kui tree a-kui bush; tree of umbrella; rip flower a-rip flower of cloth; — cfr. a- in Burmese; ad 1. a-či hunger fr. či to be hungry, ad 2. a-im (a-im) a sheath fr. im (či) a house.

-a 1. affixed to the imperat. forms optative M. 92. hō mak-kā may he die, hō grām lāt-ti-a may you soon retire. — 2. affixed to nouns forms the vocative e, if the fin. letter of the word be a vowel: -a or -wa; if the word ends with a cons. the fin. is reduplicated, e a-nūm-ma o brother, e pi-no-wa o king.

a 1. pron. here in comp. this a nom kūp this year only; a-re this, in opp. to o q. v.; see ār. — a-ēa adv. in this direction, down there M. 72; a-ēa ā-tu down there and up there. — a-tet, a-tyāt (see tet, tyāt, si-tyāt etc.) adv. thus much, thus many, thus far M. 44., used in sense of great, greatest, whole e. c. sūk-ūm a-tet-ka jān-bo tak-mo jān in the whole world there is nothing so bad as theft; a-tet-sū pa-ka in this interval, thus long. — a-tān adv. above, up here M. 72. — ā-tu adv. up here (near), on side of here. — a-fi adv. here (near), in this direction; a-ba adv. here, a-ba-ka hither; a-ba pi-ba here and there; a-ba tet thus far, a-ba-nīn hence, a-ba-nīn diū nōn they are departed hence G. — a-bi adv. here (close), just here M. 71. — a-bōn adv. on this side, this party, a-bōn a-bōn-ka superficially. — a-yo part. thus, see yo, a-yo, tet while yet. — a-re pr. dem. this, contr. ār q. v.; the following, 'ay-sū a-gīyt-pāi a-re gum these are the generations of J. G.; a-re-nūn hence, on this account; a-re-nīn mat-ba on this account; a-re-nīn kön mat-ba on this account; a-re-nīn pil-lāi heuеforward; a-re-sī mat-gān rather; a-re-do this same; a-re-ba here; a-re-bi just here; a-re-zān of this sort, like this M. 105.; a-re-zān ēyok nāk- kā what a business this is; a-re-zān-bo re the one like this; a-re-zān-sī ēyok-ā ti-wīni-re ē jin zān to get into such, how foolish; a-re-re gān exactly here. — a-čīn adv. now, immediately, the present, M. 94; a-čīn tet-kā for a little while; a-čīn do even. now, this moment; a-čīn ren tsam-līn or tsun-līn beginning from the present; a-čīn-sī mā-rō a man of the day.
or of the present time; a-lâin-sâ pu-ka in this short time; a-lâin-sâ riî the news of the day; a-lâin-sâ a-yi'ek the present life; a-lâin a-ryu ciin a-lâin a-jän at one moment to think good, at the next evil. — a-lo adv. hither, in this direction M. 72; a-lo van turn towards to me; a-lo ryu-lâ nyân-nâ-ô attend well to me; a-lo li speak (here) to me; a-lo-sâ mâ-râ one of this party. — a-lo adv. thus, this; a-lo da adv. certainly so M. 82; a-lo do this M. 127; a-lo-dok tet as large as this; a-lo-ba now, at present, M. 69; a-lo mâ-go-ne this won't do; a-lo-lâ or a-lo-lâ hither, in this direction; a-lo tok-ka now-a-days; a-lo-yo thus; in the following manner, as follows; a-lo yo-ba at the present time; a-lop (fr. a-lo-nil) adv. loc. 1. in this direction, opposed to a-lon-ka (the near side); 2. after, behind, a-lon-ka ânan to sit behind; temp. 3. afterwards M. 61. 81. iyôk-re a-lon zuk-sö I will do the work afterwards; — a-lom (object of a-lo) adv. in this way, after this manner; a-fik a-lom a-fik o-lom some in this way, some in that; a-lom-bo adj. of this description, a-lom-ka in this manner, like this, resembling this, a-lom iyôk phi-sö this will be the consequence. — a-su adv. down below here (not very far), a-su yii come down here, a-su não he has gone down here. a 2. pers. pron. 2nd. person sing. (with do), dual and plur. see hâ; a-do pron. thou, thyself; you, yourself a-do-sâ gen.; adj., poss. pron. thy own M. 40; a-do a-mân mâ-zo-nân-sí mâ-lo-ne I will not leave you till I have eaten you. a-dobam-mâ lam mâ-nyin-nâm-o a threat meaning "you shall not escape me, I will kill you;" a-do tyu'-ka bo-soi-o "I will break your head;" a-do-me c. object. (dat.) of a-do, yo a-dom bo I give to you; a-dom mâ-tjân-ne I do not laugh at you; in há só a-do li sî sâ-re hâ-ka nyi-wuû-pain a-jin a-kyon mâ-nân-nâ šân-ka go-nîn o- ba a-dom ju-so and there will I nourish thee; lest thou, and thy household and all that thou hast, come to poverty G. — a-nyî (dualis) you two, c. oblq. a-nyû or a-nyûn; gen. a-nyî-sâ M. 34. a-nyî-ô you two yourselves. — a-yu (plur.) you, c. oblq. a-yam, gen. adj: a- yu-sâ your M. 36; a-yu-do you, yourselves. a 3. excl. an answer to a call i. q. ha q. v. a 4. vb. 1. to give anything, kru' a to give advice; it is used in giving anything, as a take, and expresses also desire as nóô a wishing to go; 2. to wind cotton on the hand. a-kodâ s. a lake, now dried up, which used to be at the place now named "kusan" (from a Mechi-name for prepared tobacco). a-çak-kû exclam. an expression of contempt. a-çu exclam. an expression uttered on sudden or great cold. a-çik-kû exclam. of disgust. a-çu-le exclam. an expression of joy: bravo! used also for praise, as viim-ka açu-le mat to give praises to God. a-nyî, a-nyûm under a 2. a-tok "c-tok" ace. Wtt. R. 253 "Rhododendron arboenum," "c-tok a-mak" "Rh. grande" ibid. 276, "a-tok dung" "Michelia cathcarti" Wtt. M. 515 see pg. 140 A. a-pa-pa, a-pa-a exclam. an expression of wonder. a-ze i an exclam. of fright. a-lsâ an exclam. of pain. — a-tsâ lo-lâ lo-lâ here and there. a-lsa an exclam. of pain, grief etc. a-tsâ a-yo, a-tsa a-ya id. a-lse, a-lse-a, a-lse-i excl. of surprise. a-lso an exclam. of pain. a-yâ an exclam. of pain or grief a-yî mat vb. to grieve. a-ya-ya or a-yo a-ya an expression of pain, wonder: a-ya-ko an expression of sadness alas! a-yu see a 2. a-yo exclamations of fright etc., dik-ha a-tsâ a-yo li; a-yo sak-ciin to think alas, to lament.
a-rat s. the Tibetan settlers in Pru ('Brug-pa), a Bhōtiya; Hooker 1, 305. a-rat lyaṅ the country of the B.'s.
a-rep i. q. a-re-pāṅ see a 1.
a-rōk s. spirits, a-rōk dot or tsōk vb. to distil spirits.
a-lāṅ see a 1.
a-lo, a-lon, a-lom see a 1.
a-lōk fo see lōk fo.
a-lūyā s. a cat, a-lūyā nyīr ban to purr, as a cat when irritated, a-lūyā ŋik to spit (cat); a-lūyā-nūn kā-lōk grop the cat has caught a rat; a-lūyā bōṅ not to be a good mouser; a-lūyā myāṅ-bo an expression used to children when peeves crying "you are a cat" (to put them to shame); a-lūyā myāṅ-bo di-o the cat is coming (to frighten them); a-lūyā ŋik to mew myāṅ-myāṅ; a-lūyā vōṅ a swarm of cats; a-lūyā sōp to spit (as a cat).
a-sār T. a-tsa-rya Skt. गार्ज न. s. of foreign, foreigner.
ak (see ōk) vb. to pluck up, to set in motion, to take off (as shoes or cap), to extract as a thorn, hā-yu sūr-tu for-lo-pāṅ ak-laṅ he took off their chariot-wheels Ex.
ān s. a hole in wood, roof, cloth etc.
ān nūṅ to become full of holes: a-lūt aṅ dīṅ to be perverse; mīk-ruṅ aṅ mat (tears) to stand in eyes; see sak ān.
Deriv. a-āṅ adj having a hole. -- ti-āṅ or tān-āṅ s. anything having a hole. Tbr. pudendum muliebre, tī-āṅ-ka pūn-jen-sā uṅ-rem yin fo-lo-liṅ tā-āṅ-ka lōk bī-so-yam-o molten iron must be poured into the yoni of the adulteress (in hell) P. āyor vb. t. to make a hole. ēp-līṅ āyor.
ān-gā s. the child of a great man, a young gentleman or lady.
aṅ-gī s. [T. aṅ-gī, aṅ-ki Skt. नक] figures, numerals, aṅ-gī kyōp vb. to count. aṅ-gī-sū ēn-tān the science of number, arithmetic.
aṅ dīṅ adj. abusive, wrangling; see under dīṅ 3.
at i. q. āt.
at, tā-at-lā, tā-at-lā or tā-at tet in great numbers, quantities, so as to dazzle eyes, a-mīk nyo tī-at tet or tī-at-li byī vb. the eyes to be dazzled by great numbers P. See under a-mīk.
an-tō s. a plank, a board: an-tō pā-brut-lā a rough board; an-tō ōk vb. to make planks; an-tō blyūn crooked board; an-tō rōk vb. to board, to place boards; an-tō lāp vb. to board; an-tō lai-nū a-līn-nū mat vb. to start, being badly laid down; an-tō hyel-lā hyel a smooth board.
- an-tō muk a spec. Nicotiana M.
an-dī explet. f. an-zo q.v.
an-zo s. oppression, an-zo an-dī id., an-zo an-dī mat-bo a priest, a doctor, a spec. of mūn; an-zo an-dī min ascetics; an-zo mat vb. to oppress; an-zo sak-cīṅ to meditate oppression or deceit.
an-līsū s. a block on which meat is cut.
ap s. a lump or piece of; — vb. to form into a ball, s. wringing out as water from a cloth. i. q. kā-kyūr-lā q. cfr. — a-ap adj. formed into a ball.
am s. food for a child or helpless person, am bi vb. to feed a child or helpless person; am-bi s. is applied incorrectly for a mango being the Hindi word चाँग Mangifera indica, see ki-for kūṅ. — am mat vb. to swallow.
am-kyōp s. mailing; fixing anything into the wall.
āl new see āt.
al-bo: mīk al-bo easily affected to tears.
I 1. s. the smallest spec. of bee, that makes its cells in trees; see ayī.
I 2. f-m (caus. jīt q. v.) a-im s. fine dust, which adheres to grains of mūṅ. — tī-i s. powder of anything, meal, flour. zo tī-i s. rice-flour, ki-čer tī-i s. wheaten flour, kyo tī-i s. barley-flour or meal, kūṇ tī-i s. wood-dust, tī-i zuk vb. to powder. to pulverize, to grind.
I 3. vb. (caus. of ā, ā q. v.) to warm (as water) not to boiling point, uṅ hrum i vb. to warm water; uṅ lai-lyu i vb. to make the water tepid; zo i vb. to warm rice; — to toast, īṅ i vb. to toast bread.
I 4. for āyīt, i līt i. q. āyīt līt.
iX: col~trivnilce ripe; bik biblio~ of iIe Iiillclloly, up; still
Gn more, it-days, if it ctc. Ex. *ti-XYJ~I.

peevjs11. ryq)

Ik in-bri~

I-iIiil

In-kra

In

for ayen, vb. to cry, to whine, to be peevish.

fn-kra see a~yin-kra.

ip contract. fr. ipsep q. v., ip nák see ayep ȗák; tún-ip explet. to tún-bór.

im vb. n. to be stale and musty, ȗi ùo-

ba móû im bam gán ȗi kri-so in making
chi, if the millet be musty, the chi will
be bitter.

im-bi i. q. ayüm-bi see under um.

fl (see ȗyûl) i. q. sôn vb. t. to toast,
to roast M. 143; mi-ka il-ȗn roast with
fire Ex. See also û.

û 1. vb. to take out as thorn, ját-nin jù ù; 2. ȗ, a-ȗ s.: ryüm-ȗ s. eye of
needle etc.

-ȗn postp. forms the pres. p., if the vb.
ends in a consonant, the final cons. is
reduplicated, if the vb. ends in a vowel
-w- is inserted: mat-tûi, zak-kûi, ȗi-wù
etc. kû-sû vo-rem lyo-wùi-re viû a-ȗn-
û it is a small matter that thou hast
taken away my husband? G.

út vb. to be dissatisfied, to turn up one's
nose at (at a thing which one considers
to be too insignificant for him to accept)
or to be disproportionate to his services;
kôm fà-li lyo-ba-re mû-ȗt-ne-sáîn kôm tâ-
râk tóp-ba út if he had received only four
rupees, he would have been content, when
he got six, he was dissatisfied; šap-ûi kôm
fà-li út-tûûn lût nûn the servant turning
up his nose at four rupees wages went
away.

ûn conj. and, then, what then, what
else, still more, yet, "and" combines
sentences as opp. to sà q. v. în ȗy. hú
do bo-sá nöt-ka bam-bo lyùi k. lyùi-ka
ûan and J. dwelt in the land wherein his
father was a stranger in C. G.; go sû-
rûi a-dû a-dûp jam-mùi-ka o-ba-nûn ȗuk-
pùi sû-nûn-ka tam-cùi pùr-tak-bo sû a-
dôû sû tam-cùi nûk-bo rel-bù in sû-ar-pùi
 sû-nûn-ka tam-cùi a-dûû sû pùr-tak-bo
rel-bù raû-so mat-sûn-ka plûn-bù nûn-so
I will pass through all thy flock to-day
removing from whence all the speckled
and spotted cattle, and all the brown
cattle among the sheep, and the spotted
and speckled among the goats G.;

-im-gán and then, after that, sû-rùi kat
luk kat so yû-so un gûi so sa nûn-so to-
day and to-morrow it will rain, after
that it will be fair; mô-rû-re a-mo tò-
ūm—ūl

būk-ka ćevi no kā-tā būk sā-gōn-ka baṁ
in gān gīcy-čān mā-rō mā-zū phā man
lives for ten months in the womb of his
mother, after that he issues forth in
person; ēn-go-ruā still however, a-bo-nūn
li-stōn sā-kūn u-kūp mā-nūn mā gān a-
kūp jān-ūn ēn go-ruā a-bo-nūn kyān-dyā
a-tiṁ sak-čūn baṁ if the son does not
attend to the admonitions of his father,
he will grow bad, still however the father
feels the greatest compassion.

ūm 1. vb. to be nice, to be savoury,
to be delicious, to be agreeable to taste
or feelings; ūm-pā it is nice M. 52; ūm-
nān-ka sā-ta-lā nēk-sā mā-nūn mūn-sā
wāl the pleasantness of which is
ever diminished or exhausted; a-nyor-
ka sā-re li baṁ ūm-bo re o-re zāk which-
er is agreeable to the ear, that is
correct.

a-ūm adj. delicious, delightful; s. flavour,
taste.

ūm-ūm adj. delicious.

āyūm, ūm 1. vb. to soften kūyēk āyūm;
2. to lay fruits, to ripen; 3. to be shady
so āyūm; 4. to be glorious, to be
splendid; — āyūm bi s. the green scum
that collects on water, eaten by Lepcha’s
wū āyūm.

a-āyūm a-nōi s. splendour; a-āyūm a-
noī tap vb. to glorify.

ūm 2. vb. to receive into mouth with-
out swallowing, a-bōn-ka ūm; a-boī ūm
to hold the hand before the mouth to
restrain laughter. ūm-lūn tūyān vb. to laugh
inwardly. — ūm ūm speaking to a baby:
drink;

ūr 1. adj. brown; yellowish brown J.,
to ūr brown colour; a-tsūm ūr brown
hair; zo ūr rice when ripening, turned
brown.

kā-ūr-lā grey or red and white said
of hair, also of rice when half ripe.

ūr 2. c. obliq. from ār, see ār e. c.
ūr-rem 1. q. ār-rem

ūl vb. to sell P. hō ūl-sān-ā will you
sell it; sā-rem-ka ūl-sān-ā for how much
will you sell it; ūl-sān-bo adj. for sale;
ūl-sūn-bo ā is it for sale. — ūl-bo s. a
trader J.

ū 1. vb. t. to parch (grain), to fry
(meat); — un vb. to be parched, un-kīn
vb to cause to be parched; kūn-tsoū un-
nā have the maize parched; — a-un;
ū-teń-bo parched.

ū 2. s. a spec. palm Wallichia densi-
flora M., Wtt. W. 6. Wallichia oblongi-
folia Hooker I, 143 n.

*ū 3. in comp. also u-m s. T. dōu hon.
i. q. a-tūk the head; pā-no u the king’s
head; *u-krō T. dōo-skra hair of the h.;
*u-nē T. dōo-ruas pillow; *u-reu T. dōo-
čān i q. a-tūk nyūm-bo; *u-čān T. dōo-
lēu a hair-tail of h.; u-jo i q. *u-sō; *u-
tōn T. dōo-fod turban; *u-met T. dōo-
met i q. a-tūk mā-nūn-nūn-bo; u-čō T. dōo-
zwa headress, cap; *u-m-zūd T. dōo-ndsad
a headchief, a master.

*ū-dū, wu-dū T. yi-degas s. hunger, starva-
tion; the demon of poverty, wretched-
ness, u-dū nūn vb. to be exhausted, to be
worn out, u-dū zāk vb. to be forelorn.
See i-dō, yi-dō, wu-dō.

*ū-tsū T. *ud-? s. lighttalk, bombast,
oppression, u-tōi mat vb. to bully, to
oppress, u-tsū nyūm-bo adj. bully, oppres-
sive.

*u-sū T. *u-su s. coriander-seed.

ū-śi an exclamation of weariness.

u-śōp or u-śōp tūk-pum s. a spec. of owl
Himalayan wood-owl, Surniun nīvicolum
acc. W. kāski-op tūk-pum R. 205.; u-śōp-
ka tūk to be transformed into ditto.

u-a an expression of disgust.

uk vb. to feel shame, to be ashamed,
ūn nūm-sūm-kō sī hū yī re nyūm tā-gryūk
bān-lā mū-uk-ne and they were both
naked, the man and his wife and were
not ashamed G.; uk-kūi or uk-sū mū-
tūk-ke to have no shame; uk-kān-sū yīk
a shameful action; uk-bo adj. shameful,
shamefaced; uk-yūm-bo adj. one who feels
shame. — uk-tap vb. to make ashamed,
to cause to blush. — a-uk adj. shame-
ful, disgraceful, a-uk ńi a disgraceful
language.
**uk-taň kók** s. a spec. of wild cat? M. acc. Graham Saulberg T. "wák-don ka" (Cog-sdon ka) Tibetan raceoon or ret cat-bear, Ailurus ochraceus.

**uň** s. 1. water uň ejóţ id. M. 136, hon. čop T. čab, Tbr.: tör-jam-no M. 131; see also dâ; — uň sú-iyak s. Monday M. 140; — uň-sá a-lit salt (old Lepcha language.); — uň-ka bum-bo s. a liver in the water; uň-ka jút-ka bum-bo s. an amphibious animal.

uň ko thick, muddy water, uň ko da to be thick with mud; — uň kri s. salt-water, sea-water; — uň-hó s. stale water; — uň jam-má jam-má shallow water; — uň pú-blyot-lá insipid water, as water after being boiled; — uň fu red ferruginous water, mineral water; — uň bop muddy, not clear water; — uň brak shallow water; — uň bryn a ford or fordable water; — uň mak water just below where it has been led off; — uň zum water above where it has been led off, also a spot where it comes again; — uň hiň-mi hiň-mi deep water; — uň hyán cold water; — uň hryót shallow water, fordable; — uň sop shallow water; — uň ayen (or ayüm) smooth water; — uň ál s. fresh water, not salt.

uň nom.: uň nyú (water) to be deep; uň nóň to stink, to have smell; uň bol bol water to bubble up; uň tso (water) to boil, uň tsum boiling water; uň kar kar hru to be boiling hot, uň hrum or hrum hot water.

uň accus.: uň no vb. to be thirsty J., uň-hó gûm I am thirsty, uň-not s. thirst, uň-not sak-jem-lá li vb. to quench thirst, uň sak-góp sak-góp úo to have unquenchable thirst; — uň čik ník vb. to fathom water; uň čín vb. to pour out water, as from bottle into glass; uň čuk vb. to draw or fetch water as from well, uň-čuk-bo s. a water-carrier; uň čol vb. to pour water over the body, mi-sí phink-ka uň čol take a shower-bath; uň jam vb. to dip under water, to plunge under as clothes; uň nyú vb. (sediment) to settle; uň fíň vb. to drink water, uň fíň-níň-sá iyok tî vb. to be reduced to drink water alone, fíň-níň-sá uň drinking-water; uň iyuk a-zóm iyuk vb. to change, to alter diet; uň tâp vb. to sip water, uň tâp tó vb. to flow very lightly; uň dâl vb. to pour water; uň nû vb. to suck up water, as thro' reed, to absorb water as cloth; uň fôt vb. to sprinkle water; uň bryn caû vb. to ford, to wade thro' water; uň myîr vb. to dip, to plunge into water; uň tser vb. to press out water; uň hru-súň-ka tsak vb. to place water on fire to heat; uň lík vb. to pour water; uň lit vb. to overflow as pot; uň lók vb. to lap water as dog, uň lók-lúň tân to lap, to drink by lapping; uň lón bû nón vb. to lead w.; uň so vb. to fetch, to carry w., uň so-bo s. a water-carrier; uň sél vb. to be wet with w.

uň locat.: uň-ka gło vb. to fall into w., uň-ka kyôl-lá kyôl-lá gło vb. to fall, to plump into w.. uň-ka plyák-lá gło vb. to fall plump, to souse into w.; uň-ka plyân vb. to float on water; uň-ka fá vb. to swim on w.; uň-ka dûn dûn li vb. water to taste unpleasant.

uň agens: uň-níň týjük hróň vb. to leap as fish; uň-nûň ol vb. to wash as plate, to rinse.

2. water i. e. running water, river T. ču W. 50. uň-mó the greater r., uň-köp the lesser r. see under rîn-nyet uň etc.; uň-mó gân-sá a-tšun the ocean Tbr.: uň ká-ti nyit tap-sá a-tšun: uň ti vb. to rise, to swell, to increase, as river; uň lyóp lyóp da nut vb. to be agitated; uň nóň: uň cét-lâu nóň vb. (water) to flow with violence, uň nák-lóň nóň vb. to flow impetuously, uň brû-sâ-li nóň vb. streams running in many directions, uň myî(r)-vî myî(r)-vî nóň vb. to flow gently, uň hâl-lá hul-lâ nóň vb. water to go curling along; uň plâ: uň pur-lâ plâ vb. to ooze out, uň bol plâ vb. to spring up (as fountain); uň yû; uň tyôl-lá tyôl-lá yû vb. to come rushing down, uň tyôl-lá mîl yû vb. to flow in torrents, uň nîr-râ
nūr-rā gū vb. to flow gently; ūn liūn vb. water to be split; ūn hrū vb. (water) to flow with rapidity and violence, to be unfordable; ūn šāp vb. to dry up, as river etc.; ūn cīr-rā cīr ōn vb. to shine brightly; ūn cēt vb. 1. to stop the course of water, 2. (water) to cease to flow; ūn pōν vb. to dam up w.; ūn āyāl vb. to lead away w.; ūn-nūn bū nōn to be carried away by w.; ūn kyaǔ-nōn (water) to be frozen; — 3. fluid, juice, pūn-jeū-sū ūn yūm molten iron.

4. sperma genitale viri ant mulieris, kāp-cōt-uī see kāp.

Compounds: ūn kū-jū s. the large crested black and white kingfisher, “water-dog”, Cerylle guttata M., R. 206., Je. 234. — ūn kūn s. the sides of river. — ūn kīp s. small branches of river. — ūn kyōn s. a stream, a river, ūn kyōn kūp s. a rivulet, ūn kyōn-sū a-ram or a-bāū the source of river, ūn-kyyōn-sū a-tōsūn s. confluence of rivers, ūn-kyyōn kruś s. the bed of river, ūn-kyyōn kruś s. a river running between two high banks. — ūn kruś s. the bed of river. — ūn klīp s. the banks above water. — ūn gṣūn s. the stream, ūn gṣūn lol-lā nōn to follow the stream. — ūn gṣūl s. a pool, a puddle. — ūn cīm fo s. a spec. of king-fisher, the “water-Sasīa”, Alcedo bengalensis M., R. 206., Je. 230. — ūn cīm s. a water-channel, also perhaps the surface, ūn-cīm-ku nōn to flow on or near the surface. — ūn cīn rūm s. a species dragon-fly. — ūn ják or jōk s. the remains of water. — ūn jīp s. a marsh, swamp, bog. — ūn jōm adj. damp, marshy. — ūn faū s. a bent of river. — ūn bōt s. a small intermittent (flowing from rain) spring. — ūn tā-bypūr or tā-byūm s. a water-bubble. — ūn tān s. (see tān) in opp. to ūn ram q. v. the upper country, the springs, ūn tān lol-lā nōn to follow the stream or rather to go in direction, whither stream flows. — ūn tāk-cōp s. a whirlpool. — ūn tūk-pōl s. a moat. — ūn tūk-vūk s. a pool, a puddle. — ūn tūk-rōr s. a drain, a ditch. — ūn tūk-sōt s. a waterfall, a cascade. — ūn tūk-gyūn s. a bamboo drinking-cup. — ūn tūn-brik (or tūn-brik q. v.) s. a water-fowl, acc. W. “ung tu-brik” the “brick” calling water-eater” Cerylle radis R. 206. — ūn tuīn-bret-fu i. q. ūn sīn-b-b. fo. — ūn dā s. a lake, a sea M. 81. n. pr. of a lake: the kālī-pokhari of the Nepāli’s W. 61, ūn dā-sū bu-gōk s. the foam of sea; ūn dā-sū tī-rām s. the abyss of the sea, ūn dā-sū dīn s. the depth, the profundity of the sea, ūn dā-sū nūm-hōn s. the waves of sea, ūn dā-sū tsūk-ka the sea in tempest, ūn dā-sū a-krī s. the seashore, ūn dā-sū a-jum s. the spray, ūn-dā-sū a-jum šā the spray flies, ūn dā-sū a-hor s. the surge, ūn dā-sū son-ūn sūn-ūn s. the roaring of the sea. — ūn nūm-bōi kār-yūk fo s. the brown water-ouzel, Hydrobata asiatica M., Je. 506. — ūn pā-tā fo s. species of water-stone-chat. — ūn pā-tek s. a “water-holder”, applied to the Asaphus genus (amphibious crustaceans). — ūn pā-dam s. a bamboo for holding water. — ūn pum s. place where streams branch off. — ūn mār s. a perpetual spring, not intermittent. — ūn mūr tī-tāp fo white-capped redstart Chimarrhornis leucocephalus. — ūn tsūn s. confluence of rivers. — ūn nyūm, ūn lā-nīyūm s. glitter of water. — ūn ram s. a spring, ūn ram lūn-pīn čū zōn a-dām, ūn tūn-pīn sī-ryo tān nōk, nōn lūn bar-pīn sū-gōr sūk-nū the country of springs is white like unto the snowy mountains, the low country is a dense dark forest, the middle country is composed of steep precipices. — ūn lāp s. 1. a well, 2. n. pr. of a L. village W. 72. ūn lūk-nyū a water-rat see kā-lōk; — ūn lūn-nyū w. -shrew; — ūn lūn-mīā s. a rush, a reed, more specially mare’s tail Hippuris vulgaris; — ūn lōm w. -course. — ūn hor surge, swell-tide, ūn-hor-nūn ram (bank) to be undermined by s. — ūn hrōl s. a mountain-torrent. — ūn suū-kūn pū-laī fo s. ruddy kingfisher. — ūn suū-ro s. a dragon-fly, see sup-nāu; — ūn
sūm s. steam, vapour; — uū sūm-cīt-fo s. black-backed forktail, Hernicurus maculatus, uū sūm-ičū-fo s. a spotted species of Hernicurus, uū sūm-bret-fo s. short-tailed forktail, Hernicurus scouleri. — uū sum s. a stream of rain. — uū sōl a s. rushing torrent, an intermittent spring.

Deriv. a-uā s. the water in which meat has been boiled. — See mūn-tān.

ut vb. to castrate món ut to c. pig.

un see u 1.

up suñ s. tape-worm. See bū.

um adj. small applied to mat, tā-lu um a small, a short m.

um: tur-un-mo Thbr. rice.

um i. q. hum vb. to coax.

*um-zāt see under n.

*ul T. ḍbul (-ba), ḍbul(-ba) vb. to ask for anything, to request, to demand, to solicit, to beg; — ul-bo s. a beggar J. — ul-yāl adj. persuasive, ul-yāl-bo a persuasive person; ul-yāl viō p. language; ul-yāl-ka gjhōt to overcome by persuasion; ul-yāl mat vb. persuade.

e 1. excl. ah!, e šu sā a-dāk kā pu oh! what sickness can it be, e hō ah you! a rough way of addressing a person, also expression of anger, e. c. e a-re zān-sā āgōk-ka ti-wūn-re how could any one behave so. — 2. affixed forms a preative e. c. na-e let us go, do let us go, li-e speak, din-e do tell; — 3. e. tā-i q. -pu, kā-sū tā-gri kūp-sā ko-re niū- go-tā-e it is my son’s coat G. 37. 33. — 4. prefixed with a affixed to a noun forms the vocative case as e a-bo a o father, e a-kūp-pa o son.

e for ājit (infantile language), e mat vb. i. q. ājit lōt.

ek vb. to crop, to move hands or feet up and down, a-kā ek vb to gesticulate; w. reduplic. āk-ek q. cfr. — āyek vb. to reap, to wriggle as body, to modulate voice; to pinch i. q. čak. — a āyek s. the cutting of grain. a āyek tu-tsāt s. the harvest-time.

en see āyēn.

em s. green corn? M.

-o 1. postp. particle, affixed to verbs M. Gr. 51 cfr. T. ³o, see also -yam-o, -yam-mā-o, -mā-o, -sā-o; emphat. in s. of -pa. — 2. postp. affixed forms 2nd person sing. or plural imperative as nyān to attend to, nyān-o or nyān-mā-o attend thou or ye; viū bū lāt di-o bring me word again G.; it is also sometimes used as preiative or polite form of speech, also as optative. — 3. c. e. -tā: negat. -tā-o q. cfr.

o 1. exclamat. as in throwing anything; there take (see o 2.); yes, o ēōu ēōu yes allright.

o 2. pron. there, o-re that (remote) opp. a q. v., o nam that year, o nyā-lūn under those circumstances —

-o-va adv. there below, down there M. 72. — o-tat adv. i. q. o-tet. — o-tet (o-tēit) adv. thus much, many, long, far; o-tet-ku in the mean time, in that way, as much as, thereupon etc. M. 44. 144; o-tet-ka bam nyā in the same way as before, neither better nor worse; o-tet fi-ka at that period, o-tet-sā pa-ka in the mean time, during that time, o-tet lōk o-tet lat to come in as first as it goes out; o-tet sā-nte still, yet; adhuc J. — o-ta adv. then, at that time, āya o-ta in those former times; o-ta o-byēk-ka during that interval. — o-taō adv. there above, (a short way) M. 72. — o-ta above, up above, there M. 72. — o-fi just there, in that direction, thither M. 72. o-fi čōu-lā ɪən-nā šu gö yo gāu hō o-fi mā-čōn-nē tē go šu lā zuk mā-čūn-ne haste thee, escape thither; for I cannot do anything till thou be come thither G. o-bo adv. there M. 71; o-ba-nūn from thence, then, after that; o-ba-ka thither. — o-bi adv. there (more definite than o-ba), in that place; o-bi da mak nōu to die on the spot, o-bi-nūn mat-ba i. q. o-re-nūn mat-ba, o-bi mā-čūn-ne to make no distinction in a place, o-bi-rēn therefore. — o-bon adv. on that side M. 72, on the other side. — o-re pron. that, o-re-nūn from that, then, after; o-re-nūn gān after that, afterwards;
o-re-nūn tal-lā more than that; o-re-nūn nam sam nūn-i-nūn-sī three years after that; o-re-nūn myīl-lā less than that or below that; o-re-nūn mat-ba or o-re-nūn mat-lūn after that, there, thereupon, therefore; o-re-nūn-ren i. q. o-re-ren; o-re-nūn ret-lān from thence, henceforward; o-re-nūn a-len from thence, henceforth, o-re-ren since that, from thence; o-re-ren nūn-ba when he went from thence; o-re-len than that; o-re-len a-lām or o-re-len har-rū rather than that; o-re-sī lyaū-kā thereupon; o-re guā if it is that, if so; in that case; o-re-ba there, that there; o-re do that very; be it so; let it be so; o-re don-nūn on that very account; o-re zōū like that; o-re hū that same, that person. — o-len adv. in that way, in that direction M. 72. — o-lo adv. that manner, that way, so M. 73; o-lo mū-gōt-tiūn-o say not so; o-lo mat do thus, to that effect; o-lo mat li to speak to that effect; o-lo guā if it be so, if that be the case; pāk-ū o-lo guā a-yū a-re mat-tā if it must be so now, do this G., o-lo da, o-lo do in that very way, even so; o-lo-ba at that time; o-lo-bo thus, in that way; o-lo yān-sā lyaū-kā thus upon; o-lo-yo thus in that manner; o-lo-lā or o-lo-lī in that direction; — o-lon adv. that side or direction; — o-lom adv. in that manner; o-lom nūn-nā under those circumstances; o-lom nūn-dyāt-sān when he was just about to become so; o-lom bām-bān (affairs) being in that manner; — o-lol-lā i. q. o-lo-lā; — o-lōn i. q. o-lōn; — o-su adv. there below (not far); o-su lem in the direction there below.

o 3. with nyor adj. a-nyor o slow of hearing.

o 4. a-o adj. half-ripe (as fruit), green (as corn).

o tā-dyōl see under tā-dyōl.

o nyū-lōp or o nyū-lōp s. a shrub.

o nyo šī vb. to be phlegmatic, o nyo šī-sī mā-rō s. a phlegmatic person.

o nūyō s. 1. impotency, pressing solicitation; 2. aspiration, desire, tā-še-sī riū o nyō ngū-i-nūn-o to Padunusambhava’s instruction have great regard, desire ardently P.

* o tson T. btson s. onion.

o re see o 2.

o lāk-fo or o lōk-fo s. a crow, see o-fo lōk-fo etc. under lōk-fo.

o lo, o-lon, o-lom see o 2.

o hak exclam. of joy as on receiving anything.

o šē o šē exclam a deprecatory expression: do not, do not; forbear, forbear.

ok vb. t. to row, to move as by oars, mū-var-sā tā-li-nūn ok-lūn kū; — to draw (as water, wine) J., to take up as with spoon, to ladle; — to abrade as skin hāl-lūn a-fun ok to fall and abrade the skin; a-dom ok lat to sponge on you Tbr.

ok tso s. bellowing as bull, ok tso kyōp vb. to bellow.

o n see ūn, sak-ōn i. q sak(-sīn), a-dum q cfr. — tyak-ōn the white skull of head: — tūn-ōn s. a spec. of drone. — wīn-ū oūn-ū a. q. wūn-ū aūn-ūn. See also on 2.

ot vb. to fall off, said of hair, kū-pr jok-nūn mat-ba myal ob-tōn the dogs hair fell off thro’ mange.

on 1. s. a horse M. 24. explet. yōk, mūn-gu a-bōn grūm-bō an old pig’s mouth bound Tbr., T. rta. — the name of a cycle of years on nam M. 141. — on a-gūt s. a vicious h.; on cōn s. a swift h.; on sūn-mat len cōn swifter than the winds; on yen s. a gentle h.; on zōn a good spirited h.; on rū s. a wild h.; on yēk vb. to gallop; on dūn bām vb. to trot; on yēr the horse neighs; on tym vb. to train or break in a horse, on tyā-bo s. a horse-breaker M. 99.; on tul vb. to ride on horse, on tul-bām-bō s. a rider, one riding on horseback; on sūt vb. to clean h.; on nūn mīt vb. to fall from h.; on nūn yet vb. to alight from h.; on pāun-ba lōm vb. to travel on horseback; on ūk-bo a groom i. q. *ta-pān q cfr.; on bōn-bō i. q. on ūk-bo.

Comp. on-kūp s. a foal, a pony; on-kvē s. a mule; on-γō s. a saddle.
on-gó kyóp vb. to saddle horse, on-gó fyól vb. to unsaddle, on-gó krp s. a saddlecloth put over saddle, on gó yop s. a stirrup, on gó yop tük s. the stirrup-strap, on gó lók s. a saddle-tree, on gó lo dam s. a saddle-girth; on nyq s. horse-ear, on nyq lóp s. a species of tree with large thorny leaf i. q. sá-hrám q. v. nyám on nyq a horse’s ear, nyám on nyq lóp a species of nettle, the devil’s leaf Urtica (Uaporteá) cremulata; — on nyq lóp for on nyq lóp; — on tá-ram ló s. a shed for horse; — on ta-ka s. a horse’s shoe; — on tit s. a horse’s hoof, on tit plyók vb. to pare hoof; — on tür-jí i. q. on tür-bum; — on tür-bum i. q. on lié-fú; — on-tuq T. -tueu a colt; — on pe-úó s. a manger; — on-bo s. a stallion M. 27.: — on-bú s. 1. a stallion also 2. a horse-load, on bút-sú kóm a horse-load of money, much money; — on-mót s. a mare; — on-tsít s. a plume affixed to head; — on-tsiu s. the mane; — on-zít s. pasture for h.; on lié-fú s. a bell attached to horse’s neck; on-li s. a stable; — on-hre s. a manger.

on (see also under où) s. the skull fyak on, fyak on-róú, fyak on-šok see under fyak.

on nóp s. a spec. of weevil.

op vb. to be false, to impose upon, to defraud, to lie; — s. falsehood, error, deception.

om 1. vb. to suppurate, to inflame as sore.

om 2. all, every, hú lók on-ka a-lom li (he) charged all his people saying; om-má adv. wholly, entirely, completely, bodily, en masse, om-má bi vb. give all. See óm-má úm-má.

or 1. vb. to furnish, to smooth, to polish, to rub over, to smear.

or 2. vb. to be overfermented: či or-nón. — núm-or-mó s. Tbr. boiled rice.

or-fó lók-fo s. (old L.) the crow (á-)lók-fo.

ol 1. vb. to sprain (as ancle), hú dóm ol bam his thumb is sprained, said of husband whose wife is with child Tbr.

ol 2: ol kúr-dóu s. a spec. of plantain.

-ó postp. (if preceded by a consonant the cons. is re-duplicated, if by a vowel -w- is inserted) with or without e before the word forms the voc. c. e. c. e a-kúp-pó o son; tál-iýýo-wó o woman; e a-bo ó or e a-bo-wó o father. See -a 2.

ó, ó-m T. *ód cfr. *waca, *wát; — óm-bo s. a shining thing, a light, adj. illuminating; — a-óm s. light as of sun (a-tsr a-óm) or candle; adj. bright as silver or gold. — ón óm úik vb. to stare at.

ók 1. vb. t. to open as door, mouth or anything, hú kúp tor-ka ók-sán (God) opened her womb (i.; to open the eyes to make seeing, a-do mik sú-lom mat ók-kúú gó how were thine eyes opened J.; ók bi vb. to open the door, a-re-ka eyenran-bo-nil ók bi to him the porter openeth J.; in hú-nyí mik ók-sán and the eyes of them both were opened (i. ók dwi vb. to come open. — a-ók s. an opener or something to open with a-ók mło.

ók 2. — iyók see under nyím.

ók 3. i. q. iyék q. v., ók-kú úk-kú zigzag, as road; see also ak.

óń 1. s. 1. a child M. 86; óń-kúp id. M. 100, 2. explet. to yeyet a boy, slave, tál-ri mi menservants G. 30. 43; — ón sá šu-so byóm bam reckoning children and all; óń tál-ri (m.) and óń tál-iýýú (f.) a child from 3 to about 10 years old; óń fú-yeu (m.) and óń núm-yeú (f.) a young person from about ten years old to maturity; óń zój s. a companion, comrade, fellow-workman óń-zój-súi companions. — óń fok s. childhood. — óń lót children in general sense.

*óń 2. (fr. T. dbaú s. might, power, potency see bóó 1.), vb. n. to be in the power of, to be under the influence of, to fall under the influence of, also to be dumbfounded, či a-gyap tóó goi óń-so if you drink much či, you will fall under its influence, núm-iýúm óń to be under the influence of m. —

2. óń or óń-bo T. dbai̯, dbai̯-po, Skt. दबि s. the members of the body mu-żó-sú óń; óń-bo tón-bo s. all the members.
of body complete; — ón-či i. q. bón-či T. dñâi-čé; ón-či mat vb. to commit violence, to extort, ón-či mat-tâú-sâ oppressive M. 100. — ón di s. accumulation of power; ón-đú t’si T. dñâi-đú rtse, *óñ-đú t’si li� n. pr. name of place at Darjeeling; ón-đú liñ n. pr. name of place at Darjeeling. — ón-yát s. violence, oppression. —

2. s. a blessing (fr. T. dñâi skywr), ón'ka vb. to bless, ón tsôk bû nôi vb. to carry away a blessing; ón tsôñ-bo adj. blessed; — s. a rule, regulations i. q. tem-po.

óñ lâ or ón-nâ ón-nâ dilemma, perplexity, difficulty, ón-nâ ón-nâ tsôm nôn to be undecided how to act, to be awkward from not knowing how to act, to be left in a strait, o-tet-ka nyât mi-lâ ón-nâ tsôm-nôn-ne-yam-o the two were possessed by these thoughts, they were undecided P.

óñ yû s. the crested serpent-eagle, Circaetus nepalensis.

óñ ri s. a stone found in head etc. of animals, bezoarstone.

ót vb. t. to unloose, as string, knot, to unlace, to undress, dûm ót fo to unclothe, hû-yû-nûn ćy-sa dûm ko . . . rem ót kit-lûû they stript J. out of his coat G.; hû klôm dam go ót mà-chôk-ne whose shoe’s latchet I am not worthy to unloose J; to pluck as fruit, to open, as heart or as hand, to be liberal, generous; to agree, to come to terms.

óñ vb. t. to cleanse cotton by tearing it in pieces kî ón.

óp 1. vb. t. to discharge, c. c. to shoot as with gun, bow, to fire off, óp nyôn id.; go hû kôn óp if fired towards him M., tsân óp T. m’di ćy-go-pa; óp nôn to be divulged, to be spread as news, report, smell, rays of light, a-tsîr a-ôm-nûn tsîk-lat tsîk-kyûr gûn-nûn óp-pûi-re the rays of light are spread over the whole world P. riû óp vb. to spread news, to declare; to give an edict P.

Caus. ćyûp vb. t. to despatch in all directions. — nûm-ćyûp-mô so nôn to go to ease nature. — See mûn-ćp.

óp 2. vb. t. to card cotton, see ćyûk.

óm see ó.

ór vb. t. to divide, to separate, as persons or things, which are close together. ór-lûû nôn vb. to go making one’s way thro’ a crowd or a hedge.

ór-fo for o lâk-fo; òr-ña lôk-fo a bird mentioned in P., the crow, see lôk-fo.

ôl vb. t. to spread out, to disclose, ôl-lûû da vb. to lie spread out, as eagle, man, carpet, at full length pà-blyô-là; — bum ôl vb. to eructate; to exsude, to evolve so-ôl; to wash, to cleanse, as plate, mouth, dish etc.; — to sift, to try, riû ôl-lûû ćyût vb. to put a sifting question; — to elucidate, make clear, expound, to elicit, unfold, unravel, unriddle, resolve, manifest; do ôl-lûû dùn vb. to solve a riddle; mû ôl-lûû dùn vb. to interpret a dream.

a-ôl s. cleaning, cleansing (as teeth, vessels with water); trying, examining, a-ôl riû a sifting question.

Caus. ćyûl vb. t. to clear down trees, to make a clearance, lûû ćyûl to cut down the trees and jungle, to make a clearance.

ôl-fo see tâ-ôl-fo.

’ayû see under à 3. (Caus. of à 3.) ’ayûk 1. see ćyûk 1.

’ayûk 2. ’ayûk-kà ’ayûk-kà onom. imitative sound, hû kûp ćyûk-kà ćyûk-kà lûk (to cackle).

’ayûk vb. t. to cross, as the hands at the back, a-kû ćyûk dam to tie the hands behind the back, mar ćyûk vb. to twist the hands behind the back; hûk pà-ku ćyûk dam vb. to bind the wings of a fowl together. See under *gyap.

’ayûn vb. t., n. to strew; to lie in numbers. tûn-mo-nûn kûr-doû ćyûn fo elephants strew the plantains, mâró dûk ćyûn da the sick men lie in numbers.

’ayût see àt.

’ayûn s. flour, fine powder. See à 3. ’ayûn adv. formerly; see ’iû, ’îgo; —
"ayân-mâ-nyîn-nûn-sâ new, that which was never before; — "ayân-mâ "ayân-na formerly, "ayân(-nû) ba or "ayân-nû "ayân-nîb in days of yore, P.

Deriv. pâ-"ayân, sâ-"ayân and tâ-"ayân advly. last year, tâ-"ayân-sâ mat gân nam ryûm-pa this year is fine, if compared with last year; tâ-"ayân kat or kat pâ-"ayân two years ago.

"ayân-nâ see under 3.

"ayân-ram-po-li or "ayîn-ro-bu-ti n. pr. name of a king of Hindûstân, mentioned in P. Skt. Indrabhûtî T. bZa-po mchog.

"ayâr, "ayîr-râ "ayîr-rî strutting, haughty, pa-töö "ayîr-rî "ayîr-râ mat vb. to strut and swagger from pride.

"ayâr see i.f. and yîr.

"ayâr-so s. the rainy season, "ayîr-so gûn-so-ka in the rainy and fine (cold) s.; "ayîr-so gûn-so mat vb. to be changeable; to-ka lî "ayîr-so gûn-so mînîn-nî mat gûn-mû-kû a-ryûm klo-là mat a-jân klo-là mat to no one is partiality shown, every one obtains according to his desires, good according to his good, bad for bad. P.

"ayâl vb. t. to lead away, to lead away water uñ "ayâl; to break off Indian corn from stalk; to entice, to allure; "ayâl kôm byî vb. to entice away or corrupt by money; pû-no-mûm "ayîl to entice to corrupt a great man by bribes; "ayâl bo nôn 1. to entice away 2. to lead away water; — i. q. dyôr to be successful; — "ayîl-bo i. q. myûö-bo (experienced).

tû-"ayâl or nûm-"ayâl, tûn-"ayâl-mo fire Tbr. t.-û. t.-bân-mo îd. See "ayîl?

"aya adv. formerly, a long time ago, anciently, M. 69.; see "ayîn, "ayî, só. — "aya mâ-nyîn-nûn-sâ that was not formerly; "aya zân mat vb. to do as formerly; "aya myûö-bo adj. experienced, dyût "aya myûö-bo one experienced in war; "aya han mû-lat-mûn-re sä-röö lat returned to-day for the first time; "aya byök-kûû-sa mâ-rö an old connexion; "aya a-gyek s. a former life or birth; "aya-sâ a-gyit an ancient family; "aya-sâ riñ s. tradition; "aya-bo adv. in ancient days; "iya a-yît-ha in the beginning.

sâ-"iya or tâ-"iya adv. formerly, long ago.

"ayak 1. vb. n. to be choked, as from water, smoke, or as in eating flour etc., suffocated.

"ayak 2. sâ-"ayak s. a day of 24 hours, consisting of sâ-nyî and sâ-nap (so-nap) T. ùag, "iyak kat-tîn "iyak kat jîn-lû nôî to get worse from day to day; "iyak rel-lû nûn-lû mak-kûû-ka nûn-mû-o to be dying day by day P.; — days of the week, in L. are as follows mi sà-"iyak, un sà-"iyak, liû sà-"iyak, nyan sà-"iyak, sàû-mûët sà-"iyak, jât sà-"iyak, pûn-fyeët sà-"iyak, but they are becoming almost obsolete. sà-"iyak a-yô the days observed for mourning after death of relative, see (a-)yô; sà-"iyak sà-"iyak adv. daily, diurnally M. 71.

"ayañ caus. of aû q. v.

"ayañ s. harsh flavour, neither sweet nor sour.

"ayap vb. t. to cut a notch on the side you wish the tree to fall, kuû cêk-bo "ayap as opp. to nyôp 2. —

a-"iyap s. a cut in the opposite side of the principal cut to enable the tree to be more easily cut through, the principal cut, said in opposition to a-bûk q. cfr.

"ayam 1. s. a pit-fall; — pûr "ayam s. a mole, see under pûr. — 2. advly: "ayam-lû covering ground, "ayam-lû da or "ayam-lû da or "ayam mat ka or "ayam-lû da vb. to grow thick as mûk "ixam-lû tîn jungle to grow thick so as to cover ground.

"ayam 2. see yam, yûm (adhesive, oily).

"yar s. difference; partiality "iyar mâ-nîn-nî 1. there is no difference, 2. impartiality.

"ayî s. name of spec. of small bee, see i 1.

"ayîl, fl (see jit, ji, jîyî, e), s. the dung of man or animal, excrement, feces, "ayît kren vb. to strain at stool. — "ayîl Çîp vb. to restrain the call of nature. — "iyit jit pû-öî-ka so mâ-lel-ne not to be
able to ease nature. — ʻiyit tiin fiit bu non to be interrupted in stool. — ʻiyit lót or kim blik i. q. ū mat vb. Tbr.; ʻiyit a-tyak lót vb. to have scanty stool; ʻiyit dů-čen lót vb. to pass stool with pain and shrinking as in dysentery; a-tyak-ka ʻiyit lót vb. litly. to make dirt on the head: a very contemptuous expression; ʻiyit tsep lót vb. to have rupture or perhaps blind piles; ʻiyit a-kök lót vb. to have hard stool; ʻiyit ūa vb. to be purged, ʻiyit ūor vb. to pass dung involuntarily.

ʻiyit krú watery stool, ʻiyit a-pai hard dung; ʻiyit tam-blyák spec. of butterfly dark with yellow spots and stripes; — ʻiyit tsep s. the anus; — ʻiyit ūn tam-blyák i. q. rip tám-blyák.

ʻayit T. bgyid(-pa) vb. t. to create, to found, to establish, to begin, to commence; forms verba inchoativa; — so zài ʻiyit dyet it begins to get cold; ʻiyit rok hlap vb. to commence to learn to read; nûm-sim-nyo-ka mă ʻiyit-nûn-re man-pó ʻiyit gûn-nâ yâ we know nothing about what was before man since his creation; hû-nûn ʻiyit-lûn plâ or bût it originated with him; lyânu wû mă-ʻiyit-nâ-ba before the creation P.; ʻiyit-bo s. the creator i. q. de-bo; ʻiyit-bo ti-kwu s. the founder of race ʻiyit do-bo adj. original, of long standing. — 2. in sense of thing, affair, matter, idea, creation, thing created, mă-tak-nûn-sâ ʻiyit mă-nyn-ne it is not an impossible feat; a-mak a-dâk ʻiyin-nû-re ʻiyit fâ-tûn gûm sickness and death has been from the creation; lyânu ʻiyit the created world, lyânu ʻiyit-sâ a-mân tûn-dek-ka in the lower regions of the created world. — 3. in sense of state, nature, existence, entity, mû-râ do ʻiyit it is his nature; mak gûn-nâ-sâ ʻiyit gûm it is the fate (the nature of all) to die. — 4. to be the custom, the custom, ʻiyit nyî-tî-o it is not the custom P. ʻiyit mă-nyn-ne it is not the c.; ʻiyit âl mat vb. to acquire a new c.; ʻiyit âl pûyî to originate a c.; ʻiyit-ka ʻiyi to be according to custom; ʻiyit-ka mă-nyn-nûn-bo adj. extraordinary, unusual; mû-re ʻiyit-ka du-wûn-re mat or mû-re ʻiyit-ka nûy-wûn-re mat vb. to act according to c.; ʻiyit-nûn yû nôn it has come down by custom; ʻiyu ʻiyit-ba-ka kô ancient tradition. ʻiyit de s. 1. creation etc., 2. usual customs. ʻiyit de-bo dok-bo having the same origin. — ʻiyit adj. primitive, ancient, original, s. beginning, a-ʻiyit-ka in the beginning; a-ʻiyit ūyok mat vb. to do as in primitive times; a-ʻiyit rin li vb. to speak the primitive language; a-ʻiyit-sâ du nôt ancient diseases; — a-ʻiyit a-de s. 1. a custom, a-ʻiyit a-de lôt plâ lat he returned to the usual customs and ways P. 2. creation. — 5. s. name of the first month, lâ-vo ʻiyit, ʻiyit nyûm.

ʻayin 1. s. f. T. snyan see *nyin the ear of a great man.

ʻayin 2. T. yin(-pa) vb. to be. ʻayin-rûn adv. yet, notwithstanding; — nûm-ʻayin maî n. of evil spirit, pertinacity, chronic diseases.

ʻayin-kra, ʻayin-ta, in-kra s. brick, ʻayin-kra tsi the tale of the brick Ex.

ʻayîp vb. to peep, an ʻiyîp nák to peep thro' hole, also ip, ip nák J.

ʻayîp ūn s. a Yakthoomba-grave for burying the bones after the body is burnt.

ʻayû 1. tâ-ʻayû see under yi.

ʻayû 2. T. ʻyu s. 1. the turquos P.; lapis lazuli; ūyû-len fû bluer than the turquos, 2. a spec. of large dark and blue butterfly.

ʻayû-no see pâ-iyu-no.

ʻayû sîn-klel n. pr. evil spirits with tails, they are said to devour one another, on marriage they devour the parents of eachother M.

ʻayûk 1. see tûr-ʻayûk-dor.

ʻayûk 2. T. dbyug(-pa) vb. t. to cast, to fling. da ʻayûk lân ʻiyûk.

ʻayûn s. paste, ʻayûn-si jîr vb. to paste. ʻayûp vb. to limp, to press on foot.

ʻayûp-ro i. q. t-brû.

ʻayûm see ūm, ūyûm-ba 1. to be nák-ka mûn ʻayûm-ba behoid it was a dream Ex. 42. 7. — 2. it is so. certainly, without doubt
M. 77 a-re duk šān ʾayūm-ba there will certainly be difficulty attending this; tam-čān gūn-má mā-lyān-nun šān ʾayūm-ba signifies that he shall certainly become the object of worship to all creatures; — 3. vb. to be glorious; 4. shadow see so ʾayūm and ʾān.

ʾayūr, ʾayūr-rā, ʾayūr-rā or ʾayūr-lā the sound made by the rushing of many feet or the flight of many birds also the boiling of rice ʾayūr-lā lām, mā-rō ʾayūr-rā ʾayūr-rā grik; zo tus-ba ʾayūr-rā ʾayūr-rā grik.

ʾayūl, fl vb. t. to dry, to heat, to parch, to roast, to toast ʾayūl šōn id.

ʾayuk vb. t. to pass each other, to change, to change money, to alter as anything, place, to exchange, to make or give an equivalent, kóm ʾayuk vb. to change money, kóm ʾayuk-bo banker J.; lyān ʾayuk tam to change one’s place; mlo ʾayuk vb. to make an exchange of anything; yī ʾayuk mat vb. to change wives or when two men have one wife between them, for one to take his turn of her from the other; tā-gum ʾayuk vb. to pass each other, said of sun and moon, of two people meeting; lā-vo sā-tsāk ʾayuk the changes of sun and moon; sōk-sā ʾayuk-tōm-bo an equivalent for life.

ʾayuṅ, ʾayuṅ-nā ʾayuṅ-nā moving to and fro, ʾayuṅ-nā ʾayuṅ-nā tyū vb. to shake as tree or house from wind, ʾayuṅ-nā ʾayuṅ-nā lōm vb. to move about the walking, as an elephant, camel, from side to side.

ʾayur vb. t. to bake in ashes M. 143, mi-ka ʾayur.

ʾayul, ʾayul-lā said of heartburn, attended with sickness or inclination to be sick, ʾayul-lā dák; a-lūt ʾayul-lā dák; a-lūt ʾayul-lā li.

ʾaye exclam. an expression of disapprobation; seems to mean grudge, resentment, spite, menace, threat, nyiṇ dāk; riĉ-ka ʾaye nyi; a-lūt-ka ʾaye nyi; ʾaye mat vb. to threaten.

ʾaye bro see i-brū.

ʾayek see ʾek.

ʾayen ʾ. ʾen (sometimes also ʾān) s. 1. younger brother, younger sister or cousin. ʾayen tā-ʾayu a younger sister; ʾayen tā-grī s. a younger brother; ʾayen kāp s. a child of brother, sister or cousin; ʾayen tek-bo s. youngest brother, sister, cousin; ʾayen zān s. a friend; J. ʾayen zān a-ya-n a real one; ʾayen zān a-bōn a false friend see bōk(-bo), ʾayen zān ʾaiyen nūm s. or ʾayen zān lōm s. friendship ā.-z. lōm fāt vb. to discontinue terms of friendship; ʾaiyen zān tik or ʾaiyen zān byōk vb. to form friendship; — 2. child, babe. ʾaiyen sīm-tik byī vb. to give present at birth of child (to mother); ʾaiyen bōn s. a child, an infant, ʾaiyen bōn šī a child is born; ʾaiyen bōn hryēk tu-tātā about nine o’clock, ʾaiyen bōn hōrp tu-tātābt 11 o’clock at night; ʾaiyen bōn har-rā har hryēp to cry very loud i. q. rīk-kā kik-kā hryēp; ʾaiyen bōn mo bo hryēm-ka nyī to be well ordered; ʾaiyen bōn hryēm mā-nyn-nūm bo an unmanageable child; ʾaiyen bōn de vb. to amuse a child, to keep it from crying, to soothe; ʾaiyen bōn tsam vb. to keep children in discipline. — 3. the pupil of eye ʾi-kīyen, ʾi-kēn.

Comp. ʾaiyen kynī s. a cradle or bed for child; — ʾaiyen-gā s. a babe, ʾaiyen-nā s. id.; — ʾaiyen-vōt i. q. ʾaiyen-tyōl, see tā-vōt; — ʾaiyen-jī or in-jī s. crying, whining of child, in-jī mat vb. to keep crying and whining; — ʾaiyen-tūt (or in-tūt) pā-am s. a plant Costus speciosus, the juice given to children to drink as an alternative or as the name applies to wash the child; — ʾaiyen tyōl s. placenta, secundines; — ʾaiyen dem s. a child’s plaything; — ʾaiyen-no s. a bed for child as a basket etc.; ʾaiyen-zo s. navelstring; — ʾaiyen-sōl s. the liquor annii; — ʾaiyen šap tyēk-bo s. midwife Ex. — ʾaiyen tsūm s. a taunt, inventive, satire, jeer, hoot, derision, sneer, mock, exultation, hō kā-sām mā-bo-ne, a-lān hō fat nōn, go ʾaiyen tsūm mat you would not give it to me, now you have lost it, scandal over you; hō ša mat kā-
süm ñye' tsüm kyöp-bam-å why are you crowing over me.

Deriv. núm-ñye' i. q. núm-nu s. friends, relatives.

II. vb. to soothe.

'ayen III. ūk-ñye', ūk-ñye' see under ūk-ñyil.

'ayen vb. to whine and coax mother; a-bo a-mo ᵙi₉ khu-ka ñye' bam, see in; — a-ñye' riin whining language.

'ayep 1. vb. n. to be needy, destitute.

'ayep 2. vb. t. to press as with hand, to pinch, to compress, see under sá-dyår; šák ŋep vb. to crack loose; — to find fault with, to scold, to cavil, to gibe; — a-ñye' riin s. a vilifying, scandalous language.

'ayep šín s. terrace or raised ornamented place for sitting, a dais.

'ayem 1. adj. green, zo 'ayem, ku-čer 'ayem.

'ayem 2. i. q. ŋayım see ŋım, ŋay'm-lá adv. smooth, still, as water; ŋay'm-lá du vb. to be smooth; ŋay'm-lá då smooth water. — ŋay'm-ba i. q. ŋayım-ba.

'ayer 1.: pā-ayer two years ago? M.

'ayer 2.: pā-ayer i. q. pā-ayır see ŋyor.

'ayer 3. i. q. ŋyor see ār.

'ayel see ŋyıl.

'ayo adv. before (time), hitherto, formerly, see ñya, ñyém, sá; — some time before M. 69; ñyo-len id. J.; ñyo čam three days before, ñyo čat (or če) four days ago M. 71; ñyo t'-ôn the day before yesterday M. 71; ñyo nā-han already Ex; ñyo han some time ago; ñyo nú vb. n. to be recently passed, ñyo nú-bo adj. previous, preceding; ñyo mā-top-ne not received before; ñyo zān as before; ñyo pe zān ān to become the same as before; ñyo do the same as before, ñyo do bam-ka bam nyi (he) lives where (he) did before; ñyo-re the former; ñyo lá-və last month; ñyo-sə the former, the preceding; ñyo-sə riin a previous matter; Deriv. tā-ïyo adv. before, ago, hım tā-ïyo mā-si-ne I have not seen him before, ár-sa tā-ïyo formerly. — sā-ïyo or pā-ïyo i. q. tā-ïyo.

'ayok 1. vb. t. to wrap round cloth i. q. pa q. v.

'ayok 2. s. 1. work, action, ñyok mat-puň actions; ñyok a-jn a bad action, or bad work, ñyok a-ryəm a good action or good work; ñyok tā-łuyi zān a great work or undertaking; ñyok a-yyap nyi to be much engaged; ñyok hu kat nor or ñyok hu ku kloâ vb. to commit a fault; — 2. advantage, use, ñyok-si mło a useful thing; — 3. effects, consequences. — ñu ñyok-ka for what purpose or business.

'ayok ka vb. to assign work; ñyok ku-bo s. the superintendent of a work; ñyok ñok kät kyöp vb. to superintend work; — ñyok ñok bǜ vb. to be engaged to do w.; — ñyok ñyə vb. to lay aside w. temporarily; — ñyok mat vb. to do work, ñyok mat-bo s. a workman; klün-nā klün-nā ñyok mat vb. to work sluggishly; ñyok mya vb. to be diligent in business; — ñyok zuk vb. to work, tā-do mā-zā ñi mat-liń ñyok zuk vb. to work as if it were for one's self; süm net mat ñyok zuk vb. to do work unconscientiously; glet-łi ñyok zuk to do w. thoroughly; a-lüt-nūn bū-lūn ñyok zuk vb. to do w. with heart; ño sāt mat ñyok zuk to pretend to work, to do eyeservice; ño to bū-lūn ñyok zuk to do w. modestly; ñyok tūt zuk to do work for another i. e. to be his substitute, ñyok tūt-zuk-bo a substitute workman; ñyok zap-pa zop-pa zuk to do work superficially; ñyok-ka kū or ñyok-ka klōn sent for use; — ñyok-ka kō nyo nōn to have become accustomed to work; — ñyok-ka tap vb. to use; — ñyok-ka myän vb. to be well acquainted with work.

Comp. ñyok ke-či s. great work; — ñyok gen s. importance, ñyok gen bu vb. to be charged with a commission or work; — ñyok čer-bo s. one who shrinks from w. — ñyok-lō s. wages.

Deriv. pūn-âyoks. a workman, negotiator.

'ayon, yon pf. 'ayon vb. to fade; to be stale; to be stupid; yon, vb. 1. to wither, to fade, to dry up, as leaf. 2. (countenance) to fall, applied especially to fall from
hunger, a-mlem you, a-lūt you to be disheartened, to be disconsolate, heartbroken. — àyōn to be stale and sour, as rice or boiled food, zo no re àyōn nōn the rice has turned sour.

'ayōn adj. l. rotten, kuĩ' àyōn a rotten tree; dūm 'ayon a r. cloth; li 'ayon a r. dilapidated house.

'ayōn-nā 'ayōn-nā: 'ayōn-nā 'ayōn-nā-bo s. a dolt, a blockhead.

Deriv. tūn-'ayōn, tūn-yōn, pūn-'ayōn, pūn-yōn s. an awkward, an idiot, a simpleton.

'ayot 1. s. corpulence, heaviness; pro-tuberance, excessiveness; goitre, mā-zū 'ayot s. fatness; lassitude, kuĩ 'ayot i. q. kuĩ pī thick bark.

tā-'ayot s. 1. goitre, tā-'ayot bū-bam-bo or t.-ā-bān-bo one, who has the goitre, 2. i. q. 'yol gnarl on tree kuĩ tā-'ayot.

'ayot 2. (to make noise?), 'ayot-tā 'ayot-tā grumbling, complaining, 'ayot-tā 'ayot-tā jōk to grumble, complain.

'ayon see 'ayōn.

'ayop 1.: 'ayop 'ayop adj. clownish, foolish.

'ayop 2. vb. t. to fell wood by noting.

'ayor: māk 'ayor 'ūn vb. to look askant.

'ayo s. 1. verdigris, rust, 2. express of contempt, a-lān sū a-lān 'yō nōn-so or plā-so or ian presently it will rust, 'yō ta-nōn or 'yō zāk-nōn to be rust-eaten.

'ayōk 1. vb. t. to place transverse, li tōp 'ayōk to prop up house by transverse posts; to throw out hand or feet, to kick, 'yōn gōr 'ayōk to kick backwards; tōk-ī 'ayōk to kick aside; — to make (cotton) fine, ki mūn-'ayōk-sū 'ayōk to make cotton fine with bow; — mūn-'ayōk or tūn-'ayōk s. a bow for carding cotton.

'ayōk 2. s. 1. Ficus elastica Wtt. F. 165; the Indian rubber-tree; 2. bird-lime, extracted from the Ficus elastica, met. slime fāt 'ayōk Ex. 2, 3; used also as a cement; 'ayōk kok ollt and stale bird-lime which has acquired a bad smell, 'ayōk kok vi-nōn to stink like 'ayōk kok applied to dirty people, 'ayōk cēm kuĩ species of F., Ficus obtusifolia M. "yok choun rīk" Chonemorpha macrophylla Wtt. C. 1038; — 'ayōk duū' kuĩ s. Ficus lacciferra M. acc. Wtt. F. altissima Wtt. F. 118; — 'ayōk pā-tōk s. a vessel holding 'ayōk; — 'ayōk pūn-ryūm kuĩ a stick covered with 'ayōk; 'ayōk-ri kuĩ a tree from which black bird-lime is extracted, the Indian rubber-tree F. elastica W. 71, as opp. to sā-kūĩ or sūn-kūĩ kuĩ (F. mysorensis) q. v. — 'ayōk-ri bān; "yo-kri boũ" n. pr. of a village, founded among the stumps (bāũ) of felled or simply among "rubber" trees W. 71.

'ayōn 1. s. the evil spirit of wild animals e. c. sā-na 'ayōn. See yōn 5.

* 'ayōn 2., yōn T. yān 1. luck, fortune, 2. much, a great money, 'ayōn-nyim-bo one having much, wealthy; — 'ayōn kūk s. some incantations of lamas for obtaining money M. 'ayōn čen; 'ayōn-čen-nyo s. goddess of fortune. See 328 A, B.

'ayōb vb. t. to bend as bow, to strike with uplifted arm or rather to lift up arm, as when striking with club, or axe. sā-li 'ayōb vb. to bend a bow; 'ayōt-lān būk vb. to strike with uplifted arm.

'ayonadj. scattered, dispersed, sprinkled, 'yōn dyān vb. to scatter.

'ayōp see ṣp.

'ayōb vb. to skim along with hand, to strike off with hand, 'ayōm dyān vb. to strike a thing off by skimming along the hand (as fly); — so 'ayōm-lā sōn see under so.

'ayōr 1.: fyū 'ayōr-ru 'ayōr-ru ūyī vb. to vb. rub clean the cooking-vessel.

'ayōr 2. see ūr; — pā-'ayōr, pā-'ayōr-bo adj. yellow, pā-'ayōr-lā adv.; pā-'ayōr nū vb. to dye yellow; pā-'ayōr du nuũ s. the evil spirit of jaundice.

'ayōl 1. see ōl.

'ayōl 2., 'ayōl-lā 'ayōl-lā waddling, 'ayōl-lā 'ayōl-lā lōm vb. to go waddling along as a duck or fat person.
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ENGLISH-LEPCHA.
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SERVING AS A REVERSED DICTIONARY.
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A
A, An, article kat, mū; kā-ta; kā-ta mū.
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Abashed to be zir.
Abate *met; abatingly man-lā.
Abbot *je-tso-n-bo; *nyen-jo-wo.
Abbreviation *dū-yūk; dom.
Abdomen tā-fūk; pūp.
Abies dumosa nyit kuī; A. webbiana
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Abortion a-kūp šor-nūn (434 b).
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Above adv. ta, tal, tiul; *tei; to; čop-łī
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Abridge dom; nyet; baṅ.
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Accurate to be glei grown

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hōr kuin.

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Address riū zo; vb. lap den šu.

Adequate to be pō.

Adhere krap; kyōp; li; pye; rōp.

Adhesive krap-pā krap-pā; kyōn kyōn;
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Adiantum pā-mōl pā-sōu; A. capillus
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After adv. je; a-zá [zá]; a-lon [a]; postp.
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Agaricus dor, see dor bi pop; tüń-dám;
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Aggravate čin.
Aggregato *se.
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Agile kyem-bo [*kyen].
Agitated fyul; kan-núi-sú; húr-ná húr-
rá; lyon-ná lyon-ná; lyóp-lyóp.
Agitation fyul fyul; tún-fón.
Ago ñyó: tü-ñyó; ñyó; nóo-ne (see under
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ago ñyín-ná ñyín-ná.
Agree kuń; *čam; čá, čóm lón; jít; *tün;
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Alpecurus  pratensis  kū-ju  tūk-sīm.  
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Alphabet  kū-kō(-re).  
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Apprehension tâte-rât (330 a.).
Approach, to cause to a. Kor.
Appropriate a-tîl mat; čò.
Approximate to be tel.
Apricot lam-bu pót.
Apron *pâu-kep; see tyik.
Aptitude to have núm.
Aquila nepalensis ūn-yû see Circaetus.
Aquiline kûn-kòî-lá (27 a.)
Arachnothera dun-sà hryuk-fô.

Aralia Arundinaria

Aralia pseuoginseng gya-bûn.
Arbalist hyo.
Arboricola kâ-hom-fo.
Arched kûm.
Architecture li-sà net.
Arctomys sà-myôi. *či-wa.
Ardent a-gât, gât-bo.
Ardisia de-nyok.
Areca graciíis kûr-kuû.
Argue *zum-čo kyôp; čo tiát duû (176 b).
řiû pyet; nóû duû mat.
Argument *zum-čo; *kyûm; *nôû duû.
Arid túk-dup-lá [dup].
Aristocracy bâr-fóin.
Arithmetic aû-gi-sà yán-tan.
Ark *kru.
Arm pû-(pûk)-sol (420 b): pû-(pûr)-jim
see kâ-pek; kû (ká); pûk-cóm: armpit
pû-(pûn)-kip.
Armour *hrôp; a-mél; *ráp-če.
Arms *mak-če.
Army *mak-pûù; fyûn-pûù.
Arouse one's self sak-čûn ši.
Arrange tyam; jâp; jip.
Arrangement pû-tyam pû-lyù; *kro.
Arrest vb. nûk; tsôk.
Arrive fi; lat; new arrivers ši tûn-sàû.
Arrogance *če tóp; pa-tûn; *îm-bur.
Arrogate *gyán.
Arrow *da; tsôn; *sam-dá; shaft of a.
a-fyuû; notch of a. dem; feather of a.
ra; see sà-gyeû vô; sùn-fûr; sùn-ban
fûn; sùm-fêt: mûn-dyer tsôn; tük-tsûk
tsôn; to apply a to string šit; to fix
a. já.
Art *yân-tàn; bör-ket.
Artamus fuscus sa-lyûn či.
Artemisia tûk-nyûl.
Artery vi núm-nyâm-si a-so.
Article mlo; gramm.: blân jak.
Artifice *pû-gyu.
Artisan *zo-bo.
Artocarpus integrifolia mà-(mûr-) sàûn
tûn.
Arum sùn-ki see sùm-bla; lûk-čêt; tük-
čêt; lûk-tûk; tûn-glu buk; mûn-jûn; hik
byen buk.
Arundinaria prûn; pû-mûm.
Arundo mān-fān.
As zāni, zō; as much as sū-tet — tet; as it were see zān mat; as soon as -sā; -sā-lā.
Asa foetida šiū kūn.
Ascaris lumbricoides yen nut bū; tūk-sōl bū.
Ascend hrōn; see kan.
Ascertain a-ji-month; a-jam tak-šik mat.
Ascetic an-zo an-di mūn; *sāt-po gor bam-bo; *gōn cēn; *tōm-bo.
Asceticism *fā-śō; *tōm.
Ascidium tān-ik kik-bū rīp.
Ashamed to be a-mlem glō; a-mlem gyam nōn; uk.
Ashes yu: pā-yu; mī pūr-dū; pru; pā-gruk; pru-guk.
Aside a-pun; tūk-ger (101 a.).
Ask nyāt; *jāt; to ask for ul.
Asleep mik-krap-bam-bo; foot to be a.
(dyān, toń) gyūp or bit nōn.
Asparagus racemosus nō tsāl tsōm flōt.
Aspect pe-hlōk; see sīm lyān (śi 1).
Aspen-tree sā-pyek, rā-pyek.
Aspiration a-nū; *le-sāt.
Aspire tal-lā nāk; aspiring to be sak-cīn tal-lā tal cīn.
Asplenum esculentum tā-kāl tūn-krōk; A. nidus kūm-fyōn ṣap tūn-krōk.
Ass *pūn-bo; wild ass *kyōn.
Assail tsam nōn; gā; gōr, in numbers from.
Assemble vb. t. kūk; gyom (58 a.); bōm; vb. n. zum; tfyā; pūn.
Assembly a-fyā; fē-zōn; *dūt-mō; mī mōn; kūr-mōm; fā-vor [vor].
Assent tā; *tūp; *tūp.
Asseverate myā; myā byī.
Assiduity für-lāt.
Assign ka, frā.
Assimilate with nyōt.
Assist cōt byī; tōp; tān-dōk mat.
Assistance a-dōt a-cōt; pūn-tōp (142 b.) pūn-jī; a-pōn.
Assistant tyōl-bo; bīn-bo; kā-hleb-bo (381 b.).
Astill be rivularis bren-go-wā.
Astonished to be *jīt-śi; *yūt-śi; pok nōn.

Astonishment a-mik a-nyō vuī.
Astride pū-hyōk [hīyōk].
Astringent tōl-lā; tā-tā tāt-tā [tāt]; a-krap.
Astronomer *kār-tśu myōn-bo; *kār-tśu yām-bo; *nak-tśu-bo; sā-hōr frōn-bo.
Astur badius tūn-ki.
Asunder *par-cōk; gōn-lā; (sūk-)sāk-ki.
Asyle tō-lyān; a-fyōk; fyōk-bo; fyōk-lyān; *kōk-lyān.
At -ka; tūk-ger-ka; a-pun-ka (pun).
Athlete dyun-bo.
Athwart fyōk-ki.
Atlas (butterfly) *ku-tōn.
Atmosphere tū-lyān, *par-(pūr-) mōm-tōm.
Atrophy nū-rū.
Attach kyōp; bye; to be attached bin (byīn); tik-nōn; a. to sūn-tyān [tyān]; zāk.
Attack vb. gā; gōr; a-fyāk-ka lat; tsam.
Attain tsāt; tōk; len; lyō.
Attempt pyet; dūl; nāk.
Attend nāk; *nyōn; a. to a-yaī mat; a. upon *cā-gō mat; tek-han mat.
Attendance *cā-gō; a-tek a-han; attendant tek-han (mat)-bo; *sap ī; *sap čī.
Attention a-nyān; a-yaī; nāk; *nōn-tō.
Attenuated to be čīn.
Attractive an.
Aucuba himalaica šiū-na.
Audacious to be tā; *nū.
Audience *cōk-bo (*čāk).
Augment vb. t. kāl; kām; kye pōl mat; nō; rōm mat; vb. n. būn.
Aunt a-nyā (108 b.); aunt-in-law a-ňōp (73 b.)
Auspicious kiṅ-tsām-nyim-bo; *tem-bre a-ryum; dyāk-bam-bo.
Austere to be gar.
Authentic a-yaī; *io tok; iā tok.
Authority *tēt; *bōn; *bōn čī.
Auxiliary tī-bōn tsāk-bo [bōn].
Avail pōn.
Avalanche sū-nōn dyōp.
Avaricious kūm pān-bo (232 a.)
Averse to be gyāt; gyot; iōt.
Babbling nyot-tā nyot-tā; boū gyap-bo; kūm-šī-yām-bo.
Baboon kā-bōk.
Baby ayeñ-ūā.
Baccaurea sapida sūm-blīi.
Bachelor tā-grī vān.
Back s. tā-(tūn-)gum; *gyap; (wrong side) buk; upper back kūm-šīn; kūm-šūn; backbone glyaū; b. of knife kiū — vb. *gyōp.
Backbite vūū; fūn.
Backside tūk-cēk (83 a.)
Backwards gān-liūn; kūm-tūl; lying b. tūk-tyōł; to roll b. nāl.
Bad jān, a-jān, jān-bo; jen-bo; a-flōāt; mā-ryu-nūm-bo; a-nōk; a-gāt; *ūen; a-tyāp badly hlōn-nā hlōn-nā.
Badamtam n. pr. pā-dam tam.
Badger see Helictis monticola.
Bag gīp, tū-(tūn-)gīp; *kām; *kūk, tsam-kūk; *kyal-bo, *kya-bo; kīm-bāl; tsam-gōk; money-bag pā-hrūn [hrūn]; net-b. tā-ryōn [ryōn].
Baggage bū, *to; *lōm-če.
Banhangi blīi.
Bail mū-sū tō-mo (personal security).
Bailiff tsat-bo; mō-vān-bo.
Bait vōr-ka (tī-ryek bū) lām.
Bake āyur; sū; byup.
Balance kyū; *sōi.
Balcony *rap-su.

Bald kā-gloć-lā [glōć].
Ball a-pōt [pōt]: tan-plyāk, a-plāk [plāk]: a-tyām; of rice zo hyōn; of gun dyu: formed into a b. a-ap [ap].
Ballon pūr-vuū [vūn].
Balustrade pō.
Bamboosa balcoa blīi. B. nutans mat-lo. Band *a-rek, tan-rek [rek]: pa: dam across the head a-tyak ku.
Bandage a-dan [dan]: tū-klep [klep]: nyip-pūī.
Bandit fyen muń: tūk-mo fyen: *čōk-po.
Baneful jūm.
Banish lyān-nūn dot, lyān-nūn nōk: ryak.
Bank of earth pū: dōm, rūn-dōm.
Banker (kōm) āyuk-bo.
Banquet *tām-bo: rān.
Baptism a-jam, bap-tā-sū-ma.
Bar tū-rol [rol]: tā-faū, a-faū [faū]: vb. brōl: to form into bars yul.
Bar-wing see Ixops.
Barb hīk kūr-tyu.
Barber hip-bo.
Barbet kä-fák-fó: see Megaloma.
Bard bòu tiú; nüm-fyán; müm-bo.
Bare tá-gryuk: ká-gryuk-lá [gryuk]; ká-glok-lá [glok]; kün-krán-lá [krán]; ká-lut [lut]; pà-hrök-lá [hrök]; fük-flük-lá; bare-footed a-toó a-gun.
Bark s. a-pi, of bamboo a-kok.
Bark vb. lik: pu; a tree sók: ploym.
Barking of dog a-pum; b.-deer sù-ká, *lù-sù; Tbr: nüm-kan-mo, mür-kaun see hùi.
Barley kyo, ká-kyo.
Barrel a-gli.
Barren pà-hrök-lá [hrök]; a-saun: ko-lum, kveù; to become b. tón: barrenness nüm-saun mün.
Barricade tók; gryom [gryo]; bról.
Barometer tà-lyan nyút-bo.
Base nyók (coin); dor: ryoù-nù ryoù-nù (sound).
Basely (dishonestly) gi-lá.
Basella tún-kuû vik.
Bashful mù-yak-luû; a-boû yak bam; a-mlem gyan: mû-nû-nûm-bo: bashfulness pók yak.
Basil gya bi.
Basin vuk.

Bassia longifolia rûn-gôu kuûi: B. butyracea yïk-kuûi.
Basonshaped a-pruk.
Bastard *ba-tsó; *ta-kò: kîp len: a-kîp bón.
Bat (animal) bryan.
Bathe mû tût: mû čón.

Battle—a-dyút; fyûn-dyút; dyû- nu [dyû].
Bauhinia čik kuûi; B. variegata ru kuûi; B. Vahlii pà-gun rik; B. Wallchii sün-guû rik. See under dóni 2.
Bazar *sàun-dù: *krom; *tsoû-dù; to establish a b. tsoû tsât.
Be go, gó, gá, giûm: kà; nyì, áyín; *yát: nûn: bäm; ści; it is -pu; it is so *la, *la so; be-it-so yàin-ùn.
Bead nár: kuûi ná.
Beak boû, a-boû: beaked kùn-krom-bo [krom].
Beam of floor tiû, transverse b.'s of house tük-prol [prol]; rám.
Bean tük-byit; see żím-pi tük-byit.
Bear s. sài-na; lük ọyín; lùn-bóû; Tbr: tún-gop-mo.
Bear vb. bì (to carry); tìk, tìk bì (to bring forth); tà: lâ; tsok; *yàin (to suffer).
Beard *šé-ụyín: kà-ụyát, b. of corn a-čà.
Beast tam-čàn; tam-bik-tam-čàn. See âyón.
Beat buk: klyot: tyok; bit: ñyû́p; to beat brown and blue nyain-là tyok: to b. the drum jàp, see tsak pûr-zàn; to b. in (rain) hù; blowing pü-tiû [tiû], kù-kîòp [klîp], to be beaten down nal nón.
Beau zúk zúk mat-bo.
Because sù gô yo giû: yùn, yóû: -ren see under lyàùi.
Beckon pa.
Bed *hri; b. of river lóm.
Bedding *zûm-mal.
Bedstead *zûm hri.
Bee hùù: i: ñyì: sù-ûm; vót: see mïk-nyam; tük-bûm: bîk dyûl: bee's nest pû, a-pû.
Beeeater sùn-hrok-fo, see Merops, Nyctiornis.
Beer či: *čón.
Beforehand han ryn.

Beg ul, *st: to beg for án.

Beget *żyu-mo čö; gyek.

Beggar ul-bo; *sä-nýim ul-bo; *jüm-bo ul-bo; *sä-nýim kyöp (gyük)-bo; *pyön-loi-bo.

Begin ţyj; *tsam; jeň: kyöp [köp]; hryam; tsun; byöm [bóm].

Beginning a-Ńyjt; a-bäü; a-töi; a-hryam; tsun-lün; büm (258a.) *kuń; evil b. a-lit.

Begonia sün-čör.

Behead a-fyak rot or tyät (162 b.); tüèt-tok tüä (140 a.); Tbr: ki mik tä.

Behind tä-gum-ka; a-lon; a-lon-ka; klep-lün.

Behold nük.

Being šim; human being nüm-šim nüm-bam (büm)-nyo.

Believe *den ri: fäi-nä sak-čöń, a-fäi čiń.

Bell là-fü; *kri-bo *kri-bo; tär (tıır), tär (tıır)-bum; tär (tıır)-ji; pun-lep [леп]; bellflower sün-flyän; muk; bellshaped là-lyöm-lä [lyöm].

Bellis perennis *jam-byön rip.

Bellow bu; när kyöp; ok tsö mat.

Bellowss too (tıır)-süp [süp].

Bellü båk, tå-båk; *ku-to.

Belonging to säń.

Beloved *če-veń-säń: nön če mat-nýim-bo.

Below čö, čö ču etc.; min (myin): me, me-ä etc.; myil; ču, čul; ču, šu, sä-gram, *wok.

Belt a-ka [ka], dör-ka; a-ri [ril], dör-ri; rü yuń: gin; *ku-ro: *ko-čöp [čöp].

Bench *še.

Bend vb. t. *gyk; dür; *kük: öyöt; to b. fingers krök.

Beneath *wok.

Benediction *čin-lop; *ʃon-yän.

Benefit *če; pön; *yän.

Benevolence *kriń: gö-wuń.

Benevolent a-dun löm zuk-bo; gö-bo.

Bent s. a-fäń: to be bent down go; nal:

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böl: čöp; tsüt: byu; bent down (crooked) kä-groy-bo, küm-groyo-bo [gyo]; kum-kom-lä (kom); kün-küń-bo [kän]; blyön, gar, bent outwards löl, li-lal-lä. là-lal-lä; b. backwards glyön.

Berberis nepalensis kyär-bo kuń: B. concinna šü sûr.

Borchenia floribunda ruń-gön kuń.


Bemsear šit.

Bespattered to be lyüp: mryul.

Best ryum čö, *rap: *tök.

Bestow klön: *tön; *tön: li (byi): bo.

Beta vulgaris bü bi.

Betimes *nö, niń.

Better, to feel b. yän yön li.

Betula sün-li kuń.

Between a-byek-ka: a-byer-ka: šer. to place b. klöm.

Beware i i: tüń i i; *swi-nä.

Bewildered to be sak-cüm or a-liät rat nön (331 a.): muń šük.

Bewitch *jak.

Beyond a-pin; a-pin-ka [pi 1].

Begoar öi ri.

Bhringa remifer nüm-bön pä-no öö fo.

Bhutan *prü, a-rat yän, Bh.-dialect a-rat jo (102 a.) Bhutiya. Botiyä hło, a-rat, *prü-mo, see kän nyön: Tbr: sä-hyer-mo.

Bias tüń-lät.

Bideus wallichii múń-gu tük-tsön. tük-tsön múń-ayep.

Big *če etc., bigbellied pü-bryu-li [bryu]: püä-bryön-lä [bryön], za-dän bäm.

Bind *dam; to b. round ryek; kum; to b. together nyip; tän; binding go-mi; to bind round gryäm.


Birth a-gyet, gyek-lät: to give b. plyuk byi, gyek.

Bischoffia javanica sän-nön kuń.
Bitch kā-ju mōt.
Bite tsuk; ran; see under boi.
Bitter a-krim: krim-bo; tam-kri [kri].
Blab djym.
Black a-nōk: tā-nōk; a-tayan; nak; nūk-nōk; nūk-nek; kūn-nā kūn-nā; black and
white a-bōk; a-dōi; blackish a-pyōn a-nōk.
Blackberry kā-ju ōyit sūm pōt.
Blackbird zo-mīn fo.
Bladder jīt šim-pūm.
Blade: young blades tū-lyōu.
Blame vb. *kyōn; *lūm.
Blanket ra-dī; *gya-ču-na-mo.
BlaspHEME nyōm-lā mat.
Blaze a-ayak: la la dyak.
Bleat pap.
Bleed *hroń to; see ūnop.
Blemish *kyon; krip.
Blend (vary) pat.
Bless ōn byi; čin-lōp byi; blessed ōn tō-u-bo; *či-nyūm-bo.
Blessing ōn; *yōi; *nā; *kra-šī; *mūn-lōm: *či; *čin-lōp.
Blind mik sap-bo.
Blister va; to rise in blisters pyom,
plyom; blistered to be plyut; hlyom.
Blowed pā-bu-lā [bu].
Blockade see from.
Block kum, kal; an-tsū; tōl block up
vb. gryom [gryo].
Blockhead *poń-bo.
Blood vi, a-vi; vi nyo; *ku tsal; *hroń:
Tbr.: mōu sap-bo; smell of blood fől
vi nōm.
Bloodpheasant, Ithagenes cruentes sā-
mōu fo, *sā-mo fo.
Bloomong kūr-dāu; bor-lā.
Blossom bor.
Blow vb. mōt, mūt; bāk-ko tsāk; bu hak;
blowing the nose kīn.
Blow s. bāk; pā-tu, sound of heavy blows
kā-kōk-lā [kōk].
Blubber no vii; fyōr.
Blue fūn, fūn-fūn-bo; dark (purple-) blue
(mūm-) nōm.
Blumia pūn-bo.
Blunder kla-ńū kla-ńū mat (kloń):
kyōl: zā: boń ēt: s. a-ḥryā.
Blunt fūk-flūk-lā [flūk]; pā-plap-lā [plap];
pūl-top-lā [top]; sōn sōn; tom; xīl: pok;
bluntly klāk-lā; kloń-lā.
Blush a-mlem kīr.
Blythipicus pyrrhotis fiū-fo.
Boa constrictor pā-no bū
Boar mōn-bo, mōn-tsū; a young b. a-bōk:
Tbr.: sūi-gan-mo.
Board a-klyōp, an-tō.
Boast *ka če kyōp; go gūm yāu mat; tā-
do-ka tim mat li; nōm, nōm.
Boat nā-var.
Bodily om-mū.
Body *zu; mā-zū; mū; mū-zū; *ku; *lu;
*lyū; *lyū; *puu; — *kōu; without b. tā-
byān [byū].
Boehmeria kā-mūyūm kuī. B. nivea kā-yēu
ki muk.
Boil vb. t. čut; kā; ūo (ūōt); *tsu, *tsō;
boiled men; sōm; — s. fren.
Bold to be myāt; see *bōi.
Boletus see under tūr- 134 b.—135 a.:
tā-klīyet dor [klīyet]; tā-klīyūm dor; šō
nā-lān dor (189 a).
Bombast a-hrīl; *u-tsū.
Bombax tūn-glū; sūi-glū.
Bombyx major lūm-dān pā-tyū.
Bond bō; yūk-čēt.
Bondage eyt-tsū.
Bone a-hrāt, b. of a snake a-čōń, tam-čōń.
Book *čō; *pu-tī.
Booty lak nōn.
Borax *tsa-le.
Border a-kiū, *nō; nyo; bun-rī; bi.
Bordered tūn-kuī dīm rip.
Bordering pya-lā.
Bore čūp; viu; having a large b. a-bār.
Borer *sor.
Born g(y)ek; *ki, *kya; klīyak (Tbr.):
*tōm nōn.
Borrow nyō lyā; num lyō.
Bosom kūr-gū; kūr-sūk.
Boswellia thurifera *si-lō.
Botany kuī rip-net.
Both nyī; nyāt.
Bother gyōn.
Bottom a-hūn; a-dek; a-mōt; tūn-čēk; of
box tā-klāu.
Boundary *tšőm; *tsün-tšőm; *san-tšóm šer, a-šer.

Boundless *tšőm met.

Bow vb. kūk, gāp, to b. the head a-tyak kūk or gāp see *piyok tsa.

Bow s. să-li; pellet-bow da-bryó să-li; string of b. a-grim; b. without string a-jen; extremity of b. a-krik; the part where the hand clasps pyān (pyōn)-šiān; to test strength of b. frai. See tük-bya, tyak-ko.

Bowels tü-kli; bowel-complaintssā-rā zāk.

Bowl *ka-yā; tek; tük (tüün)-bram [bram]; po-tüün; tā-lap (lap).

Box *rom; de-mo; de-bo; sūl-don; pūr-vak; pū-cak; a-pūm; pā-tek; tüün-bo; sū-ro.

Boy fī-liyēn ōn.

Bracelet gyār, b. for protecting the arm against bowstring tük-bya.

Braid (hair) flōt.

Brain a-tyak yōn; a-yān.

Brain-fever-bird būm-pā-yul.

Branch a-kōn; a-nūn; seeunderčur; gryōn.

Branch off a-kūp lōn.

Brandish (as sword) lyap.

Brass *rā-gan; *rāk.

Brassica rupa kā-nyān.

Brassapiopsis palmata sūn-toñ knū.

Brave a-löt a-tim-bo, a-löt tām-bo.

Bravo! a-ču-le.

Brawl čok; *ka rok ʃor.

Bray vb. tyōk; tsū.

Bread chu.

Breathd pyōn; tūr-vok [vok]; b. of cloth dūm-pik; a-pik.

Break vb. t. gyāl [gal, gal]; hyāl [hal]; dek; kryāl; hyek; prak; vb. n. gal; hal; fāt; ēn (ā 3.); gram; to b. one’s promise rūn-čet dek; to b. in čūn; to b. wind čut; to b. in two (suk-) šak-kā dek; tek; piya; to b. by twisting por; pāv; to b. off dat; fān; pān; hlyak; (maize) oyāl; habits sók fāt; to b. up brōk; bryat; *sōr.

Breakfast luk-kāl sōm.

Breast kūr-gū; kūr-sāk; woman’s b. nyen pūm; nyen pōt; with b. thrown out glut glut.

Breath sōm būm; a-sōm a-būm; see kāk; to hold in b. pān; to breathe as fishes sā-han sā-han mat.

Breed a-gyit [gyit].

Breeze sā-fyūm, pūr-fyūm. so-fyūm [fyūm]; nōp kūp; see fār.

Bribe gi.

Brick vyōn-kra; fāt dōn.

Bridal contract see under lūk-nyen; a-šek; lūn-kōm; nyen čōn tyāt.

Bride nyōm, nyōm al.

Bridgroom myōk.

Bridge tā-hlam [hlam]; *sōm. See pū.

Bridle tam-tā [ti] Thr.; (on-) *sōp.

Briedelia tomonto mān-tet; B. retusa peň-ji.

Briefly tan-lā.

Brigandshorsok; fyān; tūk-nofyān(fyen).

Bright kūr-sōn kūr-du [sōn]; ān-ā ān-ā; nūm-jit [jit]; *wāt-nyūm-bo; tūn-lā [lā]; tūn-la [la]; a-zār [zār]; gyō-bo.

Brightness *weat; *nam; tūr-nyōn.

Brighten (weather) ryu de.

Brilliant pā-jūt-lā [jīt]; nūm-zār [zār] see Bright.

Bring bū ē; bū tī; lōn ēyā; lōn; bōn bū; bū bōn [bo]; to bring forth g(y)ek byī; g(y)ek fo; plyā lōn; to bring together *gōu; to b. up lōn; bū hrōni; ju; lōn hrōni; sū fo; to b. down bū yī.

Briskly bū-pā byēp-pā [byēp]; tük-kā tāk-kā [tāk].

Bristles tsoi, a-tsoi, bristling up rā-ra-lā.

British India *gya pi-lii.

Brittle kreek-kā krek-kā; a-zām; a-gāt; gal-sūm-bo; grōm-yām-bo; tsat-tā tāt-tā; ʃōl ʃōl; fral-lūn; arap-pā arap-pā.

Broad a-yōn [yōn]; klōp-lā; tūm-tōm-lā.

Broadbill see Psarisomus. Serilophus.

Broadfaced tā-far-bo [far]; pūm-plōm-bo [plōm].

Broken ā; kūm-gram-lā, gram-bo [gram]; pak-kā pok-kā (pok); to be b. iyā ā; hān hyōn [hyōn]; kāp; hōn; hal; nā; krōt; dek; broken (voice) kryōk-kā kryōk-kā; hōn.

Broom pūr-śīt [śīt]; *piyō-mo.

Brother see under nū 1. (193 b.); eldest
C

Cabbage bi-bãm.
Caesalpinia bonduc cella yaï kïp.
Cage *zep-mo: grem.
Calendula.* la-ri; hik; la-ri.
Calendar.
Calculated frô, to c. upon a-lit-tiïn nan or bôn (352 b.).
Calculation a-frô; tsû, tu-tsû.
Calendar *kar-tsû.
Calendula hik ti rip; mûn-gor.
Calf bik kïp; *pu kïp; bik pu; (of leg) (a) tõi iô bãk; tõi-čo.
Call vb. t lik; mâ; (to give a name) a-brayn tik; a-bryan din-liïn) lik (272 b.);
yot [*yö]: to be called (a-)bryan bû; so-called yon-bo; yo-re; yo-bo [*yö], lo.
Callicarpa rubella sük-gru muk.
Callous to be tu; tyol; iôk.
CalM sâ-kâm, to be c. kyam; calmly sâ-kyam-lâ, jam-lâ [*jîm].
Calophyllum polyanthum sûn-lyer.
Calosanthus pâ-gu.
Calumnitâ a-bryan gyât bo (272 b.): wûi; lyâk; eîr.
Calumny fân-lât.
Calyx a-bom [bom].

Camel lûm-dûn.
Camp (of soldiers) *gar.
Can *kû; jo; *wûn. 
Canarium bengalense nâ-rûk pû.
Cancer (disease) po rôp; yô-mo; (crab) tâ-hi.
Candle mi-glôt.
Cane see Calamus.
Canna coccinea kâ-fyûr.
Cannon sâ-dyûr mi mo.
Canopy din-dam [din]; ian-dam (170 b.): pûn-dûi; la-re; lap-re.
Cap tûk-tûk; lyak-tûk; tûn-tek; tûn-tek [tek]; *sa.
Capable kûm-bo; bûr; *je.
Capability kî-kô (16 b.).
Capacious bûr.
Capital (stock in trade) a-mo; kôm bûn.
Capitalist byûm-nyûm-bo.
Capitation a-fyak-frôn kôn.
Capparis pûn-re kuû.
Capra see Ibex.
Caprimulcus indicus tâ-mûr fo; C. albonotatus diû-pit.
Capsicum sà-kar; màr-jî.
Captain a-fyak-bo.
Captive *tsûn.
Carcinome po-rûp.
Card (cotton) opû.
Carduus kûm-zom.
Care *ce-wûn: *nûn-tô; *for-de; nûk-lûn.
Careful to be gyû, gyûm; nûn-tô mat: a-lît-ka nan-fên-là mat.
Careless fûn-nà fûn-nà; bra-sà; to be c. zûl.
Caress dyûn; tôp.
Careya arborea bûk-tûk.

Buttermilk—By
Buttermilk ka-ču; tô.
Buttocks tûk-ček [ček]; to move along on b.'s no bû nôn.
Button s. go dam; on spindle kûr; vb. go dam cêt.

Cabbage—Careya

Buy par.
Buzzard (crested) bi-kyo fo, see Buteo.
By -nûn v. sub. kû, kà-nûn by means of; mat-ba, mat-bûn; by and by nye. a-nye: close by tyôl; tôl-ba; tôk-jer-ka.
Cargo

Carp
Caries
Carpenter
Carpet
Carpophaga
Carriage
Carried
Carrot
Carry
Case
Case (incident)
Casting
Castor-oil-plant
Causality
Castrate
Cataract
Cat
Catarrh
Catch
Catapult
Catechu
Category
Caterpillar
Car
Carry
Carpot
Carve
Case
Case a
Cast
Casting
Cast an
Castor-oil-plant
Causality
Castrate
Cataract
Cat
Catarrh
Catch
Catapult
Catechu
Category
Caterpillar
Cargo--Category
Caryopseris
Caryota
Cascade
Case (incident)
Casearia
Cassia
Cast
Cascaidae
Case
Cassaria
Cassia fistula
Cast (in eye)
Cast
Cast
Cast
Cast
Cast
Cast
Cast
Cast
Casting
Castle
Castle
Cataract in eye
Cataract
Catarh
Catch
Catechu
Category
Caterpillar
Cereals
Cerchio
Ceris
Certs
Cervus
Cervulus
Cereals
Cereals
Cereals
Cereals
Cereals
Cervus
Cervulus
Ceryle
Cetonia
Chaff
Christians kri-s(ā)tan-sūn.

Chronic adj nun-rū [rū]; see ji, ji-vār, jīr.

Chronic disease pū-hu pū-nyi [hu]; nīm-iyin mūn.

Chrysococcyx hodgsoni ān-fā

Chrysolaptes sultaneus tā-ši wōm-bo-fo.

Chrysomitoris tibetana tūk-nyil nyōn.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha mūn-cūk-fo; mūn-klyōn-fo.

Chuck kyāp; see under hīk; chucking krāk krāk.

Churlish to be brōt.

Churn *su; yen kyok; churning -rod *sūp-mo.

Cicada see śam-śī; lā-gek; lā-yōu; tūn-jèr vī; tā-ūkak; tā-rel; būk-dyōl; ko-wīn.

Cinders mī tūk-fyōl.

Cinnamomum glanduliferum ro-hu; C. obtusifolium nīp-sōr; see sūn-sōr.

Circaetus nepalensis ōn yū.

Circle tūr-klak tūr-um [klak]; tūk-cāp [cāp]; kyīn-kor; *kor.

Circuit *kor, a-kor. See var-rā var-rā.

Circuittous a-vāk; go-vā.

Circular kor-lā; vāu-nā vāu-nā; kul.

Circulate vūn; lōt kor.

Circumcision see under tei.

Circumference tūr-klak [klak].

Circumlocution vūn-lā var-rā vīn; vīn kūn-ki kūn-kyōk.

Circumpection gyūm-lāt; če-wūn.

Circumstances *lo gyu; tam-pat-pān [pat].

Circumvent kor-lūn di; klak; *tum; vāt [vā]; čem.

Cissa sinensis čap-liū-fo.

City *hrom.

Civet, tiger-civet see Prionodon and sūn-dak (412 a.).

Claim s. pōn.

Clair to be sōu.

Clairvoyance sūr-vīn.

Clamour tūk-tsōl [tsōl]; *lok-čor.

Clandestinely a-meryon [mron]; pū-zām; sur-ka.

Clap bryāk, bryek [brāk]; tuk tak mat.

Claron kā-hōl, sā-nō.

Clasp *kil; kyōp; *zet; hor; vōr.

Clasp s. tā-rol [rol].

Class a-fyak; dyep; *kre.

Classify dyep ka.

Clavicle sā-gryōn.

Clausena Wildenovii tā (tūn)-hrīlkow-kāp.

Claw pūn-cī; (of tiger, leopard) tūk-brōk [brōk].

Clay *dam-zōk; fāt-yīm

Clean dūm-bo [du]; a-sāt [sā]; tūn-dyōn [dyōn].

Cleanse zut, sāt, sām [sā]; *sōl; klīt; čōu; *tōk; piś; ől cleansing *hrū; a-ōl.

Clear adj. a-sāt, a-sām; jāl-lā jāl-lā fūi; kā-glyo-lā [glao]; sū-sā-lā; a-tōk; vb. *se; *sōl; ăyōl; (the way) fōu; (field) lap; hlem nōl (see kui); vīt; (cotton) ūn.

Cleared to be hā.

Clearly sā-glī-lā [gli]; pū-glet-lā [glet].

Cleave klāi; *čēk.

Cleft tek-bo; pūn-tān.

Clematis smilacifolia krau-rik.

Clerodendron verticillatum kā-ūn kuāi; Cl. infortunatum kūm-bal kuāi; Cl. serratum yī; Cl. dentatum (a-rōt).

Clever kīm-yām-bo [yāi]; yām-yīm-bo; a-kā nyīm bo (kā III) to be clever a-kā zam, *čōu.

Cliff sā-gōr.

Climb klun; *tūm; prep: rem; klun.

Clinch (hands) a-ka pyūp.

Cling *kil; gyān [gān]; hyer; *tūm.

Clipping a-pyōl.

Cloak *zān.

Clock ču-tsāt.

Close vb. sot; sūp; hyūp; bryet; tsūp; *tōk.

Close adj. tūk-dup sūp-šāp [dāp]; a-jūp; a-jań; zūt-tā; šūp nōn; a-fyei, too close pūr-lōn; close together sū-zūsā-zap [zap].

Close to be klyān; jūp; suā; zak; pīt; tyōl [tōl]; ūnā; nyāk.

Closed to be hap.

Closely bryet-lā; kłai-lā; klap-lā; pūn-bin-lā [bin]; tūn-soś [soś]; close-lying in numbers bran.

Closing a-tōk [tōk].

Clot s. a-fyam; clotted blood vi fyaṃ. vb. kūm, mrīl.
Cloth—Cogitate

Cloth dūm dān; tam-dūm; *yūk; see *kā-je; *kir-je; kā-bu; ka-den; *bap-li; *nam-zō; kā-dam; — a-fyūr; double cloth pra; a strong cl. a-hlan, dūm hlan; short cl. tōl tōl; cloth worn on privities tā-hī fōn; pū-zul; a piece of cl. klop; to put on cl. dān ūk: dūm dyām; to take off dān ŏt; a particular way of laying clothes over shoulder sūr-ki tyāp.
Clothe vb. dyām; dūm ūk.
Cloud pūn (kūm or pūn)-byōn sū-tōn; cl. of dust, smoke tūr-joā [joń].
Cloudy tā-dyūr [dyūr]; muān.
Cloves *lī-śī.
Club pū (pūn)-hlyōm [hlyōm].
Cluck with tongue tā-klok mat (or tak).
Clump a-fyam.
Clumsy klōp-pā klōp-pā [klōp]; mūn-ju; a-mōm.
Clupea yū; ūo yū.
Cluster gōm, a-gōm; a-čom; tyum; tyul; a-vor; nyūn; in clusters zo-li; clustered to be tyul; kryul; čam; čān [ćān].
Coagulate kōm; kōk.
Coal (living) sūn-gyōr; ni gyōr [gyōr]; (dead) tūk-fyōl.
Coalition čīn.
Coarse mūn-ju; a-mōm; a-krōń; a-flōń; flūn-flōn-nā; bi; ron ron; to be c. toā.
Coast *san-tōm.
Coat *ko.
Coax byōn; tsam lūk (lūk); um; coaxing le lōm.
Cobra de capello pā-hryuk bū.
Coccinella lā-gāp fo.
Coccus lacca *gya (tō) bik.
Cocceystes comorandus tsam-bān fo.
Cochoa purpurea hlo kā-hryok fo.
Cock hik-bū: Thr.: lūm-sōn [sōn]; lūm-bū; sōn tāl i tal-bo.
Cockpit tūn-hap [hap].
Cock’s comb (flower) kī-nyem; sā-nyim rip; avōt rip [vōt].
Cocoanut tā-gān pōt.
Code, criminal code *hrim yik.
Coffin kūn poń-bo.
Cogitate sak-čīn.

Cohabit—Come

Cohabit mat; lyōt; lōń; čōm [ō]; fyul; kūt; tā-tyu tsun; ban-tyōl mat; tōk; bāl blā mat; tam tek bū [tek]; Tbr.: sā-tā dyān, tā-a-yu tōk; tsāk; hlyān; hān.
Cohabitation a-mat a-lōn; see tā-lān [lān]; núm-vōm; [vōm]; — a-kyōm; a-fāk; a-tsām [tsu].
Coil vb. vyōń.
Coil s. a-tyōń; a-hul; a-bom; *za-ko; to lie in coils kor da.
Coin kōm see jer a-bū (a-mōt) *gya-kram.
Coining a-tōk [tōk].
Coix lacryma kūn-dāp; tūn-līn.
Cold adj. (a-)hīān. See so zāń rom.
Cold s. a-fyup; nyī dysop; nyī śūp rūn.
Coleopterus insect see pā-tyān; sū-tyān bik; sūn-kri mōt; tām-bik (bik).
Colic jōk duń dāk; lim lūk; tā-kli toń dāk; see under som.
Collapse bań, to be collapsed klip.
Collar kōn; c-bone (a-)hryat; sā-gryōń.
Collect gyom [gom]; *goń: jam: *dū: bōm; *se; *sok.
Collectively bōm-mā jam-mā.
Collection *gyu.
Collide fyōl [fōl]; fyōl-lūń diń.
Colocynthes kū-hryo pīm.
Colon (in writing) *tōk: (gut) jōk duń.
Colour s. *tō; *tāń.
Colour vb. tō bóń; tō nūę.
Coloured nyū-bo; nyū-fōm-bo; see under duń 4.
Colt on tyū.
Columba *jū-ran.
Column a-fyuń; *ka-wo fyuń.
Comb s. hrit; ian-do: (of bec) a-čōm; (of cock) a-byen.
Comb vb. hrit; krat.
Combat a-dyūt; dyūt-mut [dyū].
Combination *nōń tūk-po: pūr-vōc [vōc]; bye-lū; byōk-lōm.
Combine *nōń tūk-po mat; byōk; zōp; nyīr; čīn mat.
Combretum sūn-lōk va rīk; C decandrum pin rīk.
Come dī; lat; fī: *se; come on! ha o; ha lā; to come back lōt; *lōk; to come down yū; to come forth plā: to come
Comely—Complexion

off pāl; hyeū; to come through fūk-lā pāl; to come together *zum; see tśi; to come up hrūn; — coming and going māl-lā māl-lā; tūk-māl; — to come to mind nōn lat.

Comely kyōk-nyim-bo.
Comet kūr-sōṅ tūk-śim; sū-hōr mi kan.
Comfort vb. yāk.
Command vb. kū; bōī hlo s. *ka; *kō.
Commelinā tūk-jor rīp.
Commence ăyīt; tśam; tśun; jeū to; *tek.
Commencement a-ăyīt: tśun-lūn; a-jeū; lūn-tek; līū-bū; dlom-bū.
Commend kryōn.
Commendation a (tà)-kryōn.
Commerce *nyo-tśoūi.
Commissary *nye-po.
Commit (a fault) hlōk.
Common a-zum(sā)[zum]; *iāl-pō; a-der.
Commutation fyul fyul.
Compact tūn-bo; tōm-bo: a-jaū (jaū).
Companion zōū (zāī); tūjōl-mat-bo; tūjōl-bo; *to-tśōū; ōū zōū; companions nūm-nū tūjōl-nū (nū); nōn zōū; *jye-ro; a-hyop.
Company, inc. *jye-ro; hyop-lūn; dyep-ka.
Compare dyup; a-lyok mat (358 b.); compared (with) (sā) mat-bā.
Comparison dyup-lāt; tam-dyup.
Compassion kyōn-dyāk; *tu-je.
Compassionate dāk-yām-bo; kyōn-dyāk-yām-bo; kyōn-d(y)āt-yām-bo.
Compensate lām mya (299 b.); len čik; *tok rin byī.
Compensation *tok rin; pa-krak; *toū; kōū lāt rik.
Complain āyōt-tū āyōt-tū jōk; fyūl; yur.
Complaint bi; *śli-luk.
Complete adj. a-yyām; a-klen a-lyok; tyaū; *tem-bo; *tśōū; completely kryōp-pā; glet-lā; jam-lā; pyāl-lā; jāk-kā; fāk-kā; pā-blyōt-lā [blyōt]; mat-lā; liū-lā; lūm-mā mām-mā; sōū-lā; ūn-mā ūn-mā; om-mā; ka-taū kā-jak.
Complete vb. faṭ; lel; pan; *tem; to be completed tik; *čōū.
Completion a-tīk; a-tak.
Complexion a-nlēm fyūm (302 b.).

Complicated—Confide

Complicated nyūn-bo, a-nyūn.
Compliment *tāt; a-tāt mat; *ka-ri mat (45 b.); see sū-tśi.
Comply with lān.
Compose tshū.
Compound pat.
Comprehend a-lāt-ka lye (lyū); ūy: a-lāt-ka rāk; *cāk; frū; *zuū; *tso cāt; tyo; *kō.
Compress pyit (pīt); zōm, compressed pūn-fyet [fyet].
Comprise dī-lūn to; kryōm-lū fyū; tyul.
Compulsion gār-lāt.
Comrade vik-zōū; ūn-zōū; *vōk-bo.
Conceive kām; nyek: fū-far; fūk-fōk-lā [fōk]; pā-byer-lā [byer]; kūm-hām-lā [hām]; liūn-hōn-lā [hōū] concave-backed fā-vat-lā [vat].
Conceal ma fo; myūk: gyāl-lū (kyāl-lū) tap.
Concealment bom-dōū.
Conceit a-lān: tiū-blūt; tūk-blūt [blū]; nam-jot; nam-yār; *kūp dar (45 a.).
Conceited to be lān: a-lān mat.
Conceive a-kūp čō; a-kūp byōm āyīt; (beasts) sum: i. q. comprehend *zuū; *čāk etc.
Conception, goddess of c. sūn-lūn ū nā-gryōūh nyo.
Concerning a-plān-ka; -ka.
Conch *tuū.
Conciliator tūn-yām-bo.
Concord s. rīk-lōm; *nūi-fun; *tūn; to be in c. ōm; kōp.
Concordantly kryōm kryōm.
Concubine bām-tyūl; mat-zūn; Tbr: mik tūk-bo.
Condemn hrīm (hrīym) tūt; hrīm zāk.
Condemned to be hrīm-ka ūan: hrīm-ka da; zūn.
Condense nyet.
Condition (estate) lyan; *tāt; *gyū.
Conduct lōm; mat lōm.
Condyle ka-lū.
Confess *sōk; sōk-pu mat; kōn-sō mat; to e. fault nyōm ūn.
Confide vb. t. kā-ka byī; vb. n. a-lū tūn; confidence tik lān.
Confine—Consort

Confine grip; confined tük (töp)-dup-là [dup].
Confines *san- tôm; a-tel [tel].
Confiscate do to; *jiök. See *ju ü je.
Confluence a-tsün; u(tsün [tsü].
Conformable to be pó.
Confront *šiîr-bû.
Confused to be fûm; see gôk; confusedly čák-kà bo-kâ; sól-là mól-là; čol-là; kül-là kül-là; frák-kà frák-kà; see móu zo vuk.
Confusing tû-at-tà [at].
Confusion bre-je; pyok-lát [pok]; gom jok má-nyüu-nüü.
Congenial a-rık zóu (rik).
Conglomerate *goû; tyâm; bôm.
Congregate *kûk; congregated to be brûû; brom [brom].
Conical pà-hlyüt-bo [hlyüt]; pà-hâu pà-hâu [hân]; jàk nûn.
Conjecture vb. kyâm-hyât vyât.
Conjoin čó tó; *jör; byôk.
Conjunction byók-lêm; núm-vôm [vôm].
Connect *jör; kyôp.
Connection a-tük, to be in c. with bûn; byûn.
Conops núm-bi.
Conostoma oedium lho rûm-nyo fo.
Conquer *gyê; conquered a-jâm.
Consecrate *kra-šî; mat (or kyôp); čák; *rap-ne mat; n'yin fo; *čîn-lôp byî.
Consecrated hryû.
Consecration *kra-šî; *čîn-lôp.
Consecutively a-tîl; til-lâ fyl-là; po-len po-len; rap-là.
Consequence jôm, a-jôm; *net; póêt;— see nyôû; consequences *kâm-dok; lon šu ka; lon kyà pu (359 a.), it is of no c. má-ci-ne.
Consider čîn mat [čû]; sak-čîn; sak-lo; dyâm; *jîk; šen; *no; a-lût hût mat.
Consideration dyâm-lôt; sak-čîn; a-lût; on the c. of čêt-čûn.
Consistency proper a-fytot.
Console yâk.
Consonant a-mô.
Consort nóûn zen Tbr. see vo yû; núm-vôm [vôm].

Conspire see čîn mat.
Constant to be fôm.
Constantly jîk-là; sói-jîu-là [jiû]; mà-čêt-ne; tûn-dan-là [dû].
Constellation sói-hûr mûp.
Constitute *tsûk; kyôp; constituted to be kât [kâ].
Consult (a-tûy êü-n-lûn) krut mat.
Consultation môt-tô.
Consume (fire) fôr; dôp.
Consumption nà-rû [rû]; mi mûi zâk; mi mûi ëgû.
Contagious to be tsût.
Contain, to be contained só: *tüût.
Contamination yel; òâm-nûû; see ji III.
Contemn met mat; hi gát kyôp; dyuk tyûk.
Contemplation *gôm.
Contempt hi gût; see ëûr.
Contemptible dyûk gyû'û cil-bo.
Contend for ki; *kyû *gyûû; with gû.
Contented to be kût.
Contention gû-lût.
Continually mà-dek-ne; mû-yô-ne; dem mà-čêt-ne; pà-bal-là (bal); nà(êk-ya)-là; nôm-mà nôm-mà; ëôk-nà-là.
Continuation a-klek.
Continue ñûn; bâm; ëôk; *tût.
Contortion nhûk-ki nhûk-ki [nyak].
Contracted a-nût; fû-vap [vap]; to become c. fû-vap-là ñûn; nôû; mûûl.
Contract bô; *kû-čêt; *čêt; riñ-čêt.
Contradiction a-plûm; *l'ap plûm [plî].
Contrary lyûk-là; go-lok; contrary to order kô hyûk-kûû.
Contrivance fam-ju; bo-ði; *tôp.
Contrive fam-ju mat; fôp mat; sî-tà râ-tà mat; contriving lût lyûk-nyûm-bo.
Convalescence see kûû-kryûû-là [kryûû]; convalescent zûm sà dyet-bo.
Convenience jo lêm; a-jûr.
Convenient jo. jo dî; *tûp.
Converse riû sûû din.
Convert tyû.
Convex pà-lot-là [lot].
Convey bû; so; so bû nûû.
Convocate lik dûr; pûû kûû.
Convolution tûk-çûp [çûp].
Convulsive motion a-sum [su]; to have
Cough—Couch

Cough hlyên.
Council kûr-mûm; krat.
Counsel krat; *ko; a-zâk [sâk].
Count frûn; *tsû kyôp; *aû-gi kyôp.
Countenance mlem, a-mlem; *no.
Country lyân; mlo.
Couple nûm-côm [vôm]; a-zâm; a-zor; see bye.
Courageous nû-nyim-bo; see myât.
Courier *pûn-chên; sa-tsû to sêl-bo.
Course a-kor; tà-kûl [klak]; c. of work a-hyôn; a-myo; dyót; c. of time a-glyân; c. of mountain krul; c. of river a-glyân, krul, wî tân.
Court of justice den-rî lyân; *hâm; tâ-van [van].
Courtiers *sâ-úâ; see kûr-tak.
Covenant *cêt; bô.
Cover vb. kyôn; to c. over kap: tûk; nop; pûp; plup; tsûk; zap; to c. with hands grop; to be covered bom; myal.
Cover, Covering a-tûk; a-tûm; a-fyan; a-myal.
Coverlet *zûm kep; *bá.
Covet rûk; hû.
Covetous ham-bo.
Cow bik, Tbr.: sà-tiûn nor; tà-lôm-no; the call to cows so so; a disease in cows hlok.
Cowardly mû-zuû.
Cowitch tà-kryûp rik; tà-kryûl rik; tôn-dyen.
Cowry tam-pû; tûn-pû.
Crab tû-hî.
Crack vb. n. bu; hyû-ûa dek; gram; vb t. grom; to crack fingers plak; crack-ed fûk-là; prok-là; cracking noise pley-tâ pleyt-tà or tsap-pû tsap pû grik; cracked to be pàu; hyûp; cracking of joints bût; cracking (irritation) between toes zòr. — crack s. grom grom.
Cradle no; kyûn; (kyûn or no) nuk; (a-kûp) lyûk.
Crafty to be *yo.
Cramp a-so tam [so].
Crane sûn-so fo; *ôi-sû nyi.
Crashing pûm-pôm-là [pom].

Coping vb.
Copsychus saularis zo-nyit-fo; zû-nyo-fo.
Copy vb. kok; fan; see mik tà (288 b).
Copy *pe.
Coracias affinis tàk-rel.
Cord tàk-po; corded cotton ki byep.
Coriander-seed *u-sû.
Cork šû.
Corn see a-môn [môn]; zo; young blade of c. lyân; a plant of c. a-sap (468 b).
Corner a-kûâ; tàu-kyân (kyân); kîu.
Coronet (worn by women) *pa-krov; rip pök.
Corpse fûn, a-fûn; *pûn-bo; ro; lâ-zû; *pur; Tbr.: *nyôl kûn, *nyôl kûn klen-bo.
Corpulence âyôt.
Corpulent mû rûk; mû rûn-bök zûû; pûn-bryôn-là [brôn]; a-brôm [bro].
Correct zák-bo, a-zák; to be c. tût; *tûnî; naû; to have c. aim *tîo; to pronounce correctly jâl.
Correct vb. zar; tam-zar to; tyû; nak; *se.
Correction fam-zar.
Correcteness *naû-tô; *yûn-tek.
Correspond tyûr; dyu; tsûn; cî.
Corrugate vop.
Corrupt adj. a-sâr, a-ser (sôr) vb. âyûl kóm byî.
Corvus culminatus or-bo lôk-fo; òr fû-ûk lôk fo; (a-)lôk fo.
Costive to be kak; çên; tem.
Costs fam-rûn (383 b).
Costus speciosa âyên tût pà-am.
Cotton ki; good c. tsûn; cotton-tree kà-chûk ki kûn; kà-nûk kûn; pod of c. pûn-dûû; cleansed cotton ki myûn; c.-cleaning bow mûn-ûyôk sà-li [ûyôk, ôk].
Couch *hri; *gûy-hûri.
Crataeva—Crowd

Crataeva religiosa pür-boń;
Crawl lop; to cr. along klám-bă nōń.
Cream (a)n-mak.
Creased to be čor.
Create ājīt; ājīt de; nyā-lā mat.
Creature zón (nyin) kūp; tam-cūn tāmbik [tān].
Credit a-luā [luā].
Creditor num dōk-bo (198 a).
Creep as babies mā-ryōn; to creep into
(-ka) mūk; creeping sā-not-lā [no].
Creep er a-rīk; kuū-rīk.
Crepuscule so-myér.
Crest (of fowls) (a)n-tsoī; (a)n-byen;
(golden cr. of some birds) tam-i pōk.
Cretinism see bōń (263 b).
Crevice a-byer [byer]: pā-hōń [hōń].
Cricket tūr-nyōm; see ājīk.
Criminal nge-bo; nōk-ngye-bo.
Crimson nāk-nek; nūk-nyek (nek).
Criniger flaveolus kā-sūk čōp-fo; sū-nīm
plek-fo.
Cripple a-dyań zōr [zōr]; för sōr-bo;
see kā-ťyām.
Crisping tsap-pā tsap-pā.
Crook tūk-vīm [vīm].
Crooked kūn-kān-lā [kān]; kyak-kā
kyōk-kā [kyōk]; kūn-kōm-lā [kōm]; kā-
gār-lā [gar]; kā-köl-lā [kol]; sā-plen-lā
[plen]; to be cr. blyōń; dōr; kyār [kar].
Crop vb. ek.
Crop s. *tōk; tam-pat [pat]; (of fowl)
tā-grūy.
Cross s. a-fyōk kūń; dań kūń; dań xiā.
Cross vb. čām; hyōk; brēl; brōl; hōl;
krā-lā hyōk; ājīk; crossed arms kā-
fyōk; crossedlegged pūr-fyōk [fyōk];
crosswise to lie fūk-fyōk-kā da.
Crossbeams sīm-dat; li pūr-ruń [cuń].
Crossbow tsoń-fyen.
Crossmark ēr-ua.
Crouched up pā-jūm; pā-jūm [jū].
Crow or fo lōk-fo.
Crow of a cock ryan [ryan].
Crowd s. *pūń; fū-vač [or]; zum-bo;
a-yōr; in crowds pyuń-ri pyuń-ri.
Crowd vb. yōr; to crowd upon tsūt: from;
to be crowded together broń [broń].

Crowd of the head a-fyāk a-niēl; a-fyāk
a-nyel; a-fyāk dam.
Crowpheasant see Centrocercyx,
Upupa.
Crow-tit see tit.
Crucify a-kā a-dyań dań; crucified kuū
fyōk plāń-ka hyāń.
Cruel *nyōń.
Crumb a-pōń; crumbs a-jūm; a-mōm.
Crumbling ājīl ājōl.
Crush go-rum čāk; ńrīk; jīp; jōp; nyēm;
tūm [tūń]; byra; byra-lā būk.
Crust a-fap.
Cry vb. grōń; hryōp; ji, jēl; prām mat;
pro; lik; in; āyen; āyen (īa-ji mat.
Crystal zo-nya làń.
Cub a-kup.
Cubit kā-tsāk; a-kā trīk.
Cuckoo see Cuculus, Hierococcyx.
Surniculus, Chrysococcyx. Coccytes. Rho-
podytes.
Cuculus canorus ka-kū fo; C. himalay-
ensis tāk dūn-fo; tāk dūn-fo; C. micro-
pterus tūk-pō fo; C. poliocephalus dyań
hīyām
Cucumber sī-hryēt; Cucumis acutang-
ulus kūm sīm.
Curiurbita pepo tūń-gū; jīn-gū.
Cuddle hol.
Cudgel sāń pak.
Culminate tōk.
Cultivate byol [bol]; nyōt mat; culti-
vated land *śiń; nyōt; lyań; fāt
byol-bo.
Cunning to be yo.
Cup ā-ta-tak (45 a.); za-byō; *ka-yī: tōk-
čīn; *tīa; *kōn-bu; pā-vač; *jōr; a cup
formed of a leaf lōp fyōr (245 b.): the
lower part of a c. a-ńit; cup fr. a
skull *tōk jōr.
Cupola gen.
Curd, curds *sō.
Cured to be tā-sā [sā].
Curl s. a-ńit.
Curl vb. kar-ńi kar-ńi mat; hul; kyap-
lā mat; to c. up gōr.
Curled ra; kyap-lā, to be c. nāt.
Curls in running streams sām-pyāń.
Dagger—Dead

Dagger *čiu-qi.
Daily sā-iyak sā-iyak.
Daisy *jam-byōu rip.
Dam up tep; póon.
Damage *phu; kyon; *ke.
Damp to be sūm.
Damp adj. sūm-mā sūm-mā; sūr sūr; a-vōm; a-shāu; pūn-bloū [bloū]; s. mūn-im.
Dance lōk; *čóm kyōp.
Dancing tā-kram [kram]; see *pāu.
Dandelion tā-klok bi.
Dandle hram.
Dandruff būl.
Danger bin; *tok; a-rom [ro]; *sap.
Dangerous ro-vō-u-sā; a-rom [ro]; *sap-cēn.
Dangling hlyo hlyo; ūel-lā ūel-lā; d. against eachother kāt kāt.
Dao ban; binding of cane which keeps the d. in sheath a-gryōm [gryōm]; haft of d. a-glı; without a d. bū zān.
Daphne de kuā.
Dare *nā; tā.
Dark tyāi; nūm-nyiūm [nyim]; mā-myil-lā [myi].

Current—Cyprinus

Current u-glyaū; to bo c. sut blyin nōn.
Curse s. a-rik; rūn-mū; bon-yo.
Curse vb. rik tyōk; rūn-mū kyēp; *sāk.
Curtain *yā-tō.
Curve hul.
Curved kyōk; gar; tā-dar-lā [dar]; kā-kal-lā [kal]; kūn-koī-lā [koīn].
Cushion *den; *bā ñan; *bā den.
Custom *ča-tō; lōm; mat-lū; ńyit.
Cut vb. klōp; *nō; nāl; nak; *cē; *čāt; *ćot; nyōp (114 a.); tyōt; fau; fyēt; lyōp (376 a.); *sōk; to c. (hair) (a-ṭsōm) fōt; to c. yams fu; to c. a notch ńyap; cutting lyōp-pa plyn-kā; to c. asunder, ďar; to c. down nāl dyān; tyōt; fnō; pryn; ěk; to c. out plen; tsu; *krō; to c. thro' tyōt; kļā; froł; tyōt tiū; to c. square teį; to c. thro' horizontally froń; cutting thro' pūn-pań-lā [pań]; to cut off flak; flyak; to be cut off cyōk; pāk.
Cut s. a-iyap; pūn-klōp [klōp]; ban-lōm; *mō; side-cut a-nyōp a-buk.
Cutaneous disease lī-vōn dam.
Cutia nepalensis rūp-nūn-fō.
Cyanops Franklinii kā-tāk-fō.
Cycle *kor; e-vań [vēn].
Cylindrical pań; klyen; gyōl.
Cymbals *bāk-če; *tīu-śō.
Cynoglossum tāk-tsōu mūn-ńyep [tsōu].
Cyornis mūn-šel fo; po gāń-fō.
Cyypressus *tsan-dlan kuā.
Cyprinus pūn-zār.
nôn (318 a.); sūn-kri tyān-nôn; sū-lyaṅ tyāṅ; sok nôn; offering for the dead sū-zow; tī-āu [ān].

Deep a-nyor pōṅ; a-nyor bōṅ; a-nyor sūn-tōk [toī]?

Dear čen-sū; (expensive) a-ku.

Death a-mak; see fi; bā (251 a.); demon of d. *groū muṅ pā-no; (a-)rōt; sū-rōt muṅ; san-re muṅ; ām muṅ.

Debase myīl-mō-lā mat.

Debate s. *nōū duā; vb. čō tāt dūn.

Debauch lōt lōṅ; hōk; *nor te; tyūp.

Debregiasia sā-nen?

Debris (a-ʃok).

Debt num.

Decadence tī-ya [ya].

Decaisnea nā-mōr ēi.

Decapitate a-tyak tyōt (tyāt); a-tyak ēot; tūk-tok tiṅ; Tbr.: ki mik ti.

Decalogue *kō kū-ti.

Decay tā-ya [ya]; vb. byōt; *gut.

Decayed muṅ-myōt-lā [myōt]; sūk-kyor; to be d. ya.

Decease pāl; pal; *pap; *pap.

Deceit kūn-dyu; tūk hip; a-łūk; op; *pi-gyu.

Deceitful Tbr. kroś bīk zāṅ.

Deceive kūn-dyu mat; tūk; tyāk vaṅ; a-tyak vaṅ; *pi-gyu mat.

Deception op; rīk-nyam.

Decide on *tōk kat čāt.

Decisively tyam-lūṅ; ēap-pā ēap-pā; ēap-lā.

Declare riṅ ēp; declare war fyen lōm mat; fyen kūk.

Decline rāt; jūk; *gut; s. tūk-son [son]; (sun) šor-rā šor-rā yū.

Declivity a-hop.

Decoct kā.

Decoction tūk-tāk.

Decorate *gyīṅ mat; *pōm zuk.

Decoration *gyīṅ; *pōm.

Decrease *pap; jūk; pyōṅ; man; baṅ. Decreasingly sūk-jūk-lā [jūk]; pyōṅ-lā.

Decree rīk fo.

Dedicate čāk (fo).

Deep nyūṅ-bo; a-nyūṅ; hiṅ-āṅ hiṅ-āṅ; tūṅ-dīṅ [dīṅ]; kūl-dīṅ; kā-hor [hor]; the vast deeps tū-līṅ sūṅ-vo.

Defamation či-rūṅ-sā riṅ.

Defame čir; a-bryāṅ mā-nyin-ne zuk; fān; kyon dūn; a-bryāṅ-lā zuk.

Defeat a-fle kā-łam.

Defect ban [baṅ]; *kyon.

Defective pyṅ-lā; a-pyṅ; tyor-lā.

Defence tōk-kīṅ.

Defend tōk; grop lōṅ; *gyōp; *suṅ; *rāṅ. Defer *fo; hūṅ; vaṅ.

Deficient a-bāṅ; to be d. ban [baṅ]; pyīt-tā pyīt-tā mat; pyīr.

Defile s. *roṅ; sā-gōr eyeṅ; liṅ eyeṅ; lōṅ tsū; vb. byōp; *nyōm-lā mat.

Defraud kīn-dyu mat.

Degenerate *jap; vaṅ; gyu.

Degrad nāṅ; *mā-lā mat.

Degree a-fyen; by degrees a-prōl a-prōl; pyīl-lā pyīl-lā [pi]; lon-nāṅ lon-nāṅ.

Dejected to be a-mlem mat.

Delay *kāt; *ke; a-nyōk; nyām-no vb. gor; nyōk.

Delegate byōt [bōt].

Deliberation liāt.

Delicacy a-zōm-sā a-lūt.

Delicious a-īm; iṃ mām.

Delight a-lūt-sā a-myel; *gō.

Delima sarmentosa mūṅ-kyōk rīk.

Delineate frōṅ.

Delirious to be jīl; ruṅ-bāṅ muṅ zāk; fo; a-boī šā.

Deliver a-tyak dot.

Deliverance of articles ro-kyāt.

Delusion, optical *mik-hryu.

Demand *ul; to d. back tsōn.

Demolish tyūp.

Demon muṅ; muṅ-ma; *re; *rak-šō; *yi-dō; *wu-dū; *fep-rain; *dūt; *tu; demons of L. mythology see gā-rām; groṅ m.; ĉu muṅ bi muṅ; nyī dyop-sū a-mī; tū-gyo m.; tū-īot m. [io]; tū-lā m.; tū-lyaṅ m.; tū-āṅ tū-āṅ [an]; tū-kuṅ tuṅ-lā; tuṅ-kyaṅ m. [kyāṅ]; (tūk)-rap m.; toī m.; tyīm m.; tyak glōt m.; tyak dum m.; don m.; āṅ-brū m.; nā-ruṅ; nā-ryār; nam kyāṅ; nūṅ-go m.; nūṅ-sān m. [sān]; nōk sār; pā-yāṅ m.; pā-hu [hu]; po-rop m.; ēi m.; fōṅ m.; ba-mo; boī m.; brut-sā
Diarrhoea—Diminish

Diarrhoea tā-bāk ša [bāk].
Dibble mal; pī-tum-nin mal (māl); s. pā-tum; čeu kuì tun-gyel.
Dīce *śo-ło; *śo-lo; *čo-lo.
Diecelostyles jujubifolia tā-gla kuì dain-sū.
Dicentra thalactrifolia tūn-jūm mūi-īyep.
Diechóra febrifuga śiṅ-na muk.
Dicoceum tī pro fo.
Dicururus longicaudatus śā-hem fo.
Dictionary *mūi-zūt (314 b.).
Didymocarpus artisfolius mā-nuś kān-sōk.

Die mak; *kroś; *śi; a-pil daū (167 b.);
a-sōm tek-nōn; tok-kūn pap; Tbr.: ro gōn daū; fūt ċor-nōn; mūk ċam; mūu-kūn bryāt (or rīt); a-sōm pōl; sok-kā ti; gyap gi ċiyik nōn; mā-rūm so fat; kuā lān ċun-ān; to die suddenly sā-lyon-lā tye-nōn Tbr. [lyon, 165 a]; to cause to die myā (299 a.).

Die, Dice *śo; *čo.
Difference *kṝṣṭ; gi; ċiyar.
Different *rān-sō; a-sām; a-du a-lō [du]; to be different ċiyāk; in d. directions zar-rā zur-rā [zur].
Difficult a-tsōk; a-tyāp; a-jūm; sū-gōr; to be difficult jūm; duk; d. language rūn tū tiū.
Difficulty kā-tūk; dūk; a-dūk; ka-hrin; *
*
yān; tset; nyān-nūn; kan-tat; biū; to be in d. pit; *tok.
Diffuse fyōt; *pyer; hu; to be diffused *tār.

Dig du; du kham; byot [bol]; kyōk; yāl; to d. up fa; loū.
Dignity man; bi; pān-dan.
Dikehhu-river rī yōt un.
 Dilapidated brōk; hryup; *kryo; kyōr.
 Dilatory to be a-gur ċiyok mat; dilatorily a-No to-lā to-lā [no].
 Diligence *rīko-po.
 Diligent bōl-lā hāl-lā; *nān-len-bo; to be d. myā.

Dilledia Indica sīn-gōm kuṇ.
Dim to be myār; hṝyūn.
Diminish vb. t. baṅ; vb. n. pyōṅ: (sā-) hyōm(-lā) nōṅ; julk.

Diminutive to be zal.
Diminution a-man.
Dining-room zōm lyān [zō].
Dinner a-zōm [zō].
Dioscorea see nūm-būk; pā-tun.
Dip jam; myōk.
Diploma *ka-kōk; *kō-kōk (12 b.).
Dipper see Cinclus.
Direct adj. a-glen; a-rāl; rāl-lā.
Direct vb. (with hand) myu.
Direction kōn, *tu: *tene; bi; bi; fi; *tsū; in that direction o-lēm, o-lōl-lā etc. [o]; in this d. a-fi etc. [a].
Directly krā krā; krā-lā; klā-lā; tāk-kā tāk-kā; rāl-lā; tā-rāl-lā; sāū-te.
Dirt ji; ma-tri.
Disagreement a-kāi.
Disappear gāl; sā-gāl-lā nōṅ; *ēt; myur-lā nōṅ; to have disappeared sā-lyān tyān; ma nōṅ.

Disappearingly sā-gāl-lā; myur-lā.
Disappointed to be a-grōn bīl-nōṅ.
Discharge tān; tāl; fa; ōp.
Discern brīl.
Disciple *kro-bo; *lo kruč.
Discipline *ri hrim; vb. tyū; tyūr.
Disclose fōt; ōl.
Disconnect bīk; disconnected sā-pat-lā.
Discontent a-fyūl.
Discord a-jōk; čok-lā; *pār-yāṅ [par]; *pīya-lōm; *yōu-sū.

Discountenance pil-lā a-mlem vū [pī].
Discover zāk; pryōm.
Discussion *nōn-duī.
Discriminate bāk śōk; tyāk.
Disdain a-mik jur.
Disease a-dāk; fam-dāk; dū, a-dū; *net.
Disengaged froyōk-bo.
Disgraceful a-uk.
Disguise *bōp; mā-mi [mi].
Disgust sok kī-gyāl-lā.
Dish *tam-bōk; tā-de; Tbr.: klyāk; gūl klyāk.
Dishevelled  kä-kri-bo [kri]; pâ-pu-lâ (-sâ) [pu].

Dishonestly  kün-duy mat-lûn; gi-lâ.

Disinclination  čer-rûn; a-nôt.

Disinclined to be gyüt; tâ-gum mat.

Disjoin  ỳya; *čê; to be disjoined *nyöm.

Dislocate fân; to be dislocated nâ nôn.

Disloyal  *te nèn.

Dismiss  kââ nûn.

Disorder  pyok-lât [pok]; bre-je; to throw into d. tôn-de dyân to.

Disorderly  šöl-lâ lyöm-lâ; brâ šöl-lâ lyöm-lâ.

Disown  *pôû.

Disperse  brôk; *ỳyi; šâ; šâû (šûn); dispersed prit-bo; to be d. *ỳyôr nûn, ùûn nôn.

Displeased to be pyil-lâ a-mlem vuû; mûn-tyàn.

Displeasure  a-łyûl.

Disposal  *tôn.

Disposition  *kyon; *gyû; d. of mind sak.

Disproportionated  pûn-brûm-lâ [bro].

See ūt.

Disputation  *ô  tsát duû-lât (176 b.); *zum-ôô.

Dispute s.  *tsá-bo; kém-bo [kî]; *kam-çu [kà-].

Dispute vb.  *tsá-bo luk; *zum-ôô kyôp; kém-bo mat; *kam-çu tôk; jôk, jôk dyû; riû pyet (225 a.); *hrûk.

Dissatisfied to be ūt.

Dissect  šôk; ēn.

Dissimulation  *ùô-sát (69 a.).

Dissipate  bû lôk mât.

Dissociated see kaiû.

Dissolute  tôk-byô [blû].

Dissolve  pok; *kîe; *jû, šû.

Distaff  la-ju.

Distance  hryân; gi.

Distant  a-rûm; mà-rûm [rû].

Distil  dot; a distiller šûn-ri.

Distinct  gli-lâ; sû-gli-lâ; sa-là.

Distinguish  łyak.

Distrain  kâ tap.

Distress  jûm, a-jûm; distressed và-va

kûn-kyàû [vi, kyàû]; to be d. mûn-tyàû; sak-nyûn.

Distribute  rit; łyàû; fràû; tap-pû tyêp-pà byì.

District  lûn-ôe.

Disturb  a-jôk łyok mat [jôk]; nyûk; to be disturbed pyok nûn [pok]; rat di; rat nôn; *cal-là əol-là úûûn.

Distyldaie  tö-hryûm əûk nàk-bo.

Disunion  łyûûn-sû.

Disunite  tiû.

Ditch  uû tôû-kôr.

Diurnally  sû-îyjak sû-îyjak.

Dive  gûl-lû jam; s. tôû-myûk [myûk].

Diverge  brûl-là nûn.

Diversity  pat-lât.

Divert  yeû; diverting (story) ti bânnûi (-sû).

Divide âû; rit; tôû; flyûi; ỳyu; *ỳye; əat; tiû; *çê; a-vyal əuk [vûal]; to be divided pyûr.

Divination  *tsû; *kyûn.

Divine  tsû nûk; kyûn nûk.

Division  a-tiû; a-tôn; a- tôû; a-prûl; çê; kû-kà [ka]; (math.) əû tôû [*tsû].

Divulge  blyûûn; əpû; riû əpû.

Do  mat; əuk; fat. .

Do not o əse o əse; map (mûn-mat tûn) (282 b.).

Dock  frû.

Doctione  *ô; *tem-po; *tem-bo [tên]:

*luû.

Dog  kû-ju pûû-û; *îyê; Thir.: ( tôûk) shûm-hûl-bo; nûûm-hûl-bo; sû-çûk nôû: wild
dog sû-tûn; call to d. yo yo: a spec.
dog pûn-sûl [sûl]; dog-louse gi-ûû.

Doll  a-kûûp dûm [dî].

Dome of a chaitya pûû-bo.

Domestic animal  Tâm-çûû jût-bo: a-jût [ju].

Domesticate  juû: çûû.

Domination  *bôn.

Done  lel.

Donkey  *poû-bo.

Door  vyeû; tôû-vyeû; *gôûk.

Doorkeeper  vyeû-ran-bo.

Dotage  hyû-làt.

Dottard  kûû mûm.

Dotted with brik.
Droppy "tā-ān tā-liū [aⁿ]; sūp-dāk [sūp].
Dross *klet.
Drove *jyúk.
Drugs *za-jor; *ze-jor; *mōn.
Drum tūn-dar lūn-miū; *dam-brū; *na.
Drunk šiū; bup.
Drunkard či bup-bo.

Dry adj. a-šin; a-sōn: a-jep; (overcooked)
kū-kak-lā [kak]; (vegetable) pak-kā
pak-kā; (tree) a-miū; (without condi-
ment) *kam-po; (bamboo) a-gruk;
(food) tīn tīn; to be d. hryu: sōn nōn;
ji tū; to be come d. ūō; lū; čē;
braking fr. dryness hyil-lā
hyol-lā [hyol]; very dry a-zām:
ůrō nōn; śvam nōn; ārā nōn; krej-kā
krej-kā; dry up vb. šīn; šō; lyūn; dry
vb. t. hlōm; a-sōn zūk; sōn-lā mat;
āyil; īl; jāl; fak; to hang up to dry
hlōm; zō; to spread out do dry hryōt;
dyōn.

Drynopus inornatus nyōn fo.
Dryonastes coeruleus tūk-o-čal; D. ru-
ficollis rūp-ču fo.
Duabanga sonneratioides dur kuń.
Duck *dam-byō.
Dull yām-nyd-kō [yā]; hō; to become d.
muk muk li; mōl-lā nōn.
Dumb wo-bo; bōu nōk.
Dumpy pūn-tal [tal].
Dung ājīt; it; of dogs mā.
Durable a-tūp; ĭo fyā.
Dusk so-fi.
Dust pru guk; pūr-dū; pā-gruk, a-im;
tā-i [i].
Dusty to be gok; gruk
Duty kā plōk (4 b.).
Dwarfish kā-kri-bo [kri]; sūn-jeń-lā
[jeń].
Dwell bam; ńan; with ri; dweller ke-bo.
Dwelling a-bam; ńan lyan.
Dye *tō bōu; *tō nyū; trees used for
d. see under šīu (429 a).
Dying (moribund) ūrōk, see mak.
Dynasty ke-bo.

Dysentery lūk-mā; vi-ra dāk: tā-bāk
šā: tā-bāk dū dāk [bāk]; see sū-hār
mūn; lūk-sū a-ми; pū-yaǐn pā-mūt.
Each re re; rel.
Eager to be nan-fen mat.
Eagle see kū-lyūn; *ko-juk ye-bo fo; *e'va k'yuun: Linnaetus, Pandion, Spilornis.
Ear a-nyor; *nyān; of corn a-pyn'; a-gi; of Indian c. a-pak.
Early adv fu'ā; iō-lā; [*nō]; adj: a-grām; a-plūt; early crops brī.
Earnest *nan-ten.
Earning a-top.
Earpick a-naū kāl.
Earring ne-kōn; sa-koń; *bir-bo-li; a-ko [ko].
Earth fāt; fat; fat let; lyāu; *sa; regions below the e. tūr-bī.
Earthquake mūt-li tyū; mlo tyū.
Earwig diū pit.
Earwitness a-nyor lyom-bo; a-nyor nyān-bo.
Ease a-k'yūt, a-kyet, to be at ease *yōn; to ease nature *pań-sōń; pā-ōu mat; pā-zām mat; ájyt lōt; see nūm-iyop-mo [ıp]; kūm-blīk [blīk]: to desire to e. n. nūm.
East tsūk-chār; (sā)-tsūk-lat; *šar.
Easy kyāu-bo; a-jom; to be e. jom.
Eat zo; ta; wam mat; a-krik tyū (37 a.); (baby) ēt ēt, ēt ta.
Ebb va.
Echinocarpus τūk-sōl kuń.
Echo a-sut tek (416 a); see soń-ūń soń-ūń [soń].
Eclipse dar sā-tāń; *ra-čān.
Eclipsed (sā-sūk or lā-vo) dar sā-tiū-nin tsuk: hypul nōn.
Economize ċūń; jūt-lā mat; economical kā-tsam kū-ji (4 b.), jūit-bo; economically pit-lūń.
Economy jūit-lūń; pit-lūń.
Ecstasy *mi-bo.
Edgaria sā (śīm) -mo bi.
Edge a-′um; a-nyo; a-nyōl a-pun; *sur, *su; pya (-lā); bi; klōp; *niō; edge of a knife (ban) rōl; sharp edges sūr-cūń.
Edging bun-ri; edging of cloth kū-jeń.
Edible zo-śūm-bo; dār.
Edolius nūm-bōń (pā-no) ōu fo; pā (pūr) -cōk fo.
Eel nō boń.
Efface mlyā; *ṣet; sat: to be effaced cōk.
Effect s. a-pōt; jōm; *net; to be of effect mat.
Effect vb. kōń; fat.
Effective iyok zk dyap bo; kāt, to be e. *pe.
Efficacy *bōń.
Efficacious a-zōń; to be e. ūät.
Egg a-ṭi; of the fly (pēn-rōń) kā-tō. See pūr sām [sām].
Eggplant kūn-ūźu.
Egotistical to be gā-do yōń mat; go gūm yōń mat.
Egret tūń bret fo.
Egypt mī-zār; mi-zer; Egyptian mī-zār-mo.
Eight kū-kiń; eighty kā fā-ńi.
Either or gāń-ńi — gāń-ńi; gāń-ńi — gāń-ńi; go-ńu — go-ńu; yāń-ńi — yań-ńi; sāń — sāń.
Eject kūń; dot; fat; fit; lōt.
Elachura punctata mūr-čōk fo.
Elaeocarpus lanceolatins ẓap-ľyŭ kuń.
Elapse (time) gur.
Elastic tyūń-śūm-bo; a-ťiūń; nyon-nā nyon-nā; to obtain elasticity frań.
Elbow (a-)kā tu (4 a).
Elder to be e. nūm [nū]; elder brother a-nūm [nū]; elderly woman nūmprum; an elder, a great man *gan-bo.
 Elders rūń-śūń; rūń-bo-śūń.
Elegant kyūk-nyin-bo; to bee. *jem; *zō.
Element pūm-zāń.
Elephant tyūń-mo; riń-mo; Thrb.: lam-no; javelin used for killing elephants ban-gū-la; e-beetle tiń-bol hop.
Elevate tag-lä mat; kām; elevated kā; elevating in hands kā-krāk.
Eleven kā-ti kāt-tāp.
Ell—Endeavouring

Ell (a-)kā tsīk; see pā-grōi [grōi].
Elocution *kā-sū; kā-tān.
Eloquent riū lin-yām-bo; a-riū-nyām-bo;
a-riū grik-bo; lin-nyām-bo; lin-yām-bo
[li]; tōm-yām-bo.
Else yo mā-yā-ṇi gūi; *je min.
Elsewhere *rāi-sū.
Elucidate pryōm.
Emaciated (kā-)gryā-lā [gryā].
Emanate pun.
Embarrassed to be tyōp.
Embellish jōm kyōp; zi.
Embrace a-kā ka; kyom [kom]; kyōp;
kyūl.
Embracing rap.
Embroidered sā-māk; e. cloth min ša-
mo.
Embryonic a-kūp byōm āyit-sū.
Eminence bor-lāt.
Emperor pā-no tīm-bo.
Employed to be mya.
Employment *bōi; *gan.
Empty gun-nōn-bo; a-gun; fok-nōn;
a-fok; sā-sū fū-vā [sā]; šip-pā šōp-pā;
a-šōp; tā (tūk or tūnu)-šōp [šōp]; ben;
hā-bo; *toni; to be empty hlyop; hōn;
to make e. a-gun zuk; emptied to be
kryuk.
Emulate *kran-ēt mat; *gyān; *gi-no
mat; pyet.
Enchant *jak; enchantment nūn-ču [ču].
Enchanter mān jūm [jūm]; jak tūk-sām
yām-bo.
Encircle *kor; kyōp; *gor; gryōm; *kyūl;
vōk; to be encircled kul.
Enclose hor; to e. in prek; pyāl.
Enclosure *kyen.
Encounter bap.
Encouragement sak-tōp.
Encompass *kyor.
End šōk; a-dek; a-tel, tel-bo; sūn-dek
[dek]; *jū; *juk; a-jāk to the e. tā-
rāl-lā [ral] vb. t. tek; tel.
Ending (pā-)pal-lā tik-tēk [pal].
Ended se; dek-nōn; tel; to be e. pal;
tik; tek; gyōp; pūt.
Endeavour pyet; vuā-liūn zuk; šir.
Endeavouring *kyem-tān [kyen].

Endless—Equality

Endless dek"mā-nyān-nūn-sū.
Endurable *jū-tyā.
Endure *tem; tā; lā; kyōn, enduring kā-
gūk-lā [gūk].
Enemy pūn-jāmpūn-zōm [jūm]; fyān; fyen.
Energy tuk-lāt; fur-lāt.
Enfold pyāl.
Enfranchisement sā-tō.
Engage li fo; łom; fū; (enemy) *lak
pyet; a-kā tūm.
Engelhardtia spicata sā (sūk)-vyāk kūi.
Engine pūn-dōn.
Engrave teu.
Enlarge yōt; *par; *nān; čōp; kyep.
Enough ča ča; ĵyit; woū wōn.
Entangled to be hyol; hil.
Enter into rōn; *tūt; sū.
Entertainment *rān; *tām-bo; *čān-fūn.
Entire a-gyām; a-hām [hā].
Entirely qāl-lā; go go; lin-lā; prak-lā;
ka-tān ka-čet.
Entrainst tā-kli.
Entrance vōn-lyān.
Entreat *sū, *śu; *sul dep.
Entrust *tatt.
Entwined hil.
Envelop čān.
Envelope a-fum; čān-hūm-bo.
Envious to be a-mik čāt-hum.
Environ *gor.
Envoy *pō-nyō.
Envy *gi-no.
Epaulette a-flōt.
Ephelis kūr-mōt.
Epicure fo-yām-bo.
Epidermic pā-hū [hū].
Epidermis krū.
Epiglottis kūr-tī-tīp.
Epileptic fits tā-lyai mūn zīk.
Epiphyte pā-tyīn; sā-tī pro.
Epitomize tyul.
Epoch nam bū [bū].
Equal a-dyūm [dyū]; a-dok, dok-bo; nūn-
ā mā nān-ā [nān]; pūr-su [su]; a-lyok
[lok]; *ran-čō; a-pō; *to-dāt; a-pr čōn;
nyom-bo; to be e. to lā; to be equal tūn.
Equality *to-dāt; *pyōu pyet; kā-nyom
(4 a.).
**Equalize** *nyam.

**Equisetaceae** *lu rip.*

**Equivalent** a-lyok [lok]; *dot; *tōp; 
3yuk-tōm-bo.

**Equivocate** a-val riū lū; var-lū lū.

**Equivocation** a-val; kyū.

Era nam bū [bū].

Eradicate čol.

Eranthemum mūn-hrye̱i.

Erase suk.

**Erect** den; kū-klal-lū [klal].

Eriobotrya bengalesis ber kuūi; E. elliptica yel-ryo.

Err kyōl; *kyōm; *za; hryu.

**Error** kyōl, ūn-kyōl; a-hryā; *nor; *nye.

Eruccate bum ōl [bū].

Eruption brit; pā-brut [brut]; frūm fram [fram]; frek; tam-mi brut [mi].

Ervum lens pār-gye̱i.

Erysipelas brūi.

Erythrina stricta kā-tyaū kuūi; E. arbo-
rescens yya-se kuūi.

Escape fyaūi; *for; *sor.

Escaping a-kyōr [fōr].

Especially a-hlōk mat [hlōk]; a-lum [lu].

Essence a-ūt; *net; buō-tōm-bo; — *tsūi.

Essential a-čuūi.

Establish kyōp nyān fo; nyān; tsāi;
*ju.

Estate nyāi.

Esteem yā-lā mat; ēc.

Estimate čīk.

Estimation bū.

Et cetera a-hlōk gūn-nā [hlōk].

Eternal dek mū-nyīn-nūn-sū; mū-mōk-
nu̱i-sū; mūk-sū mū-nyīn-ne

Eternity mūk-sū mū-nyīn-ne; tu-tūt sū-
ta-lā.

Eugenia jambolana cī kūi; tā-glāi kūi;
tuk-glān kūi; fo bū kūi; E. operculata
sōn wūm; E. formosa „sam si kol”.

Eulogy kryōн-lāt.

Eumenes sā-myār pān.

Eunuch mā-rov bop.

Euphorbia hirta sūi-gryōi muk; E. 
macaranga nā-jil kūi.

Europe *pī-liūi: Europeae *pī-liūi-mo:
Thr.: mīk-čūm a-dum-bo.

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**Eurya**—**Exceed**

Eurya tūk-čūni kūi.

Eurystomus orientalis, see tūk-rel.

Evasion val-lūn-sā riū; nāk-lāt.

Even adj. a-nauni; to render e. kūm: kāl; 
even (number) čō; adv. a-lān do; nā; 
do; even if gān lū; e. thus tā-da; tā-
达尔-lā [da]; e so o-lo do; a-lo (m) da.

Evenly nā-lā; pā-bat-lā [bat]; klo-lā;
kyī-lā; nyom-lā; pār-lā.

Evening so-mūyār; nap-mo; nap-zā; ev-
star kūr-nap.

Event a-tyāni; tyān-lāt.

Ever mōk-sā mā-nyīn-ne; a-gyit a-rūi
sā-fa-lā; nam sā-fa-lā; *rān-jūn; zā jamm-
mā; kūn-gan [gan]; *tūn-jō.

Everlasting life mā-rūm mā-lūk.

Every om; sū gūn-nā; to-lā; sū-lā; gūn;
tyān; nyi tet; nyi ma nyi; every one, 
every person to gūn-nā; lā-vo tūn-bik.

Everybody sūk-dūm lyāū-sā mā-rō
gūn-nā.

Everything sā-re-lā; sā-re re.

Every side, on e. s. krōm krōm, pūn-
ban-lā [ban]; in e. direction cōt-tā.

Everywhere sū-ba-lā; sū-ba re-ba.

Evidence *nam-tōk; e. of *tō.

Evidently glī-lā.

Evil s. nōk-lāt; jūn-lāt; lā yo; tā-gum.

Evil adj. jūn-bo; jūn-nā-bo; a-jūn; *ūn.

Evil effect a-tūm [tā].

Evil spirit mūi; mūi-ma see under
demon.

Evodia kū-no kuūi;

Evolve ōl.

Ewe lā-kōt.

Exact a-po; *tam-bo; exactly hryet-lā;
hrīk hrik.

Exactitude nūi-du [du].

Exaggerate rōm mat.

Exalt tal-lā mat; lu: a-to-lā mat.

Exalted a-mlem lu.

Examination a-duyl; a-ōl; nāk-lāt.

Examine duyl, a-duyl zuk; *šik; *šip;
šōk; *tōk.

Example *nyit-sim-bo: mik tā: for e.
pē-ka; pē gāi.

Excavate fok.

Exceed hōk; zōi: exceeding a-plān-ka.
Exceedingly týol-lá nól-lá; nyak-ká; *nan-ten.
Excel tár; no met byi; ka zük.
Excellence *wát.
Except mā-nā gāũ; man-pó; man mā gāũ nā gāũ; mat; pín, pil-lá [pi]; excepted tsóm-ban.
Excessive bol-zóũ, bo-luũ; nám nám; *nan-ten; *nór.
Excessive to be šot; zóũ.
Exchange lyāk; pín.
Excitable kar-rá kar-rá, an e. person nā-vyār muũ jen.
Excite see myāt; to be excited kür-kar-rá mat; kan; *wur.
Exclude ván.
Excrement āyít, it; e; *jyí.
Excruciation a-brop; a-tyāl; týol-dāk; on skin nyem.
Excoriante fok.
Excuse rűm-kyú mat; hum; s. nūk-lát.
Excruciate rű-nā kyōp.
Excruciation boũ-yo boũ-di.
Execute a-zāk zuk.
Exercise *jón; dyui; s. lók, a-lók; to take exercises sók; čāk.
Exert one 's self kyōn.
Exhale a-sóm so.
Exhausted mók-nón; gyūp-nón; suũ-greyeũ; *set; šók; gyō; (tired) brin brin, pát: kryů; fū-vi kūn-kyun; bōũ; *tón-čet.
Exhaustion ro-pin; tā-yā [yu]; exhausting nā (nuũ) -rā [r].
Exhilarating sak-ā.
Exhort rūũ kū; *šāk.
Exhume lāk.
Exigent *či.
Exile dot, s. lyāũ-nūn nōk-bo.
Exist nyũ: bam; *ju; existing ŝim [ši]; *nā.
Existence ṣyit.
Exodus mā-sār-rūũ plā-wuu-sa sūn.
Exorbitant price a-fāk.
Exorcise *ku-rium mat; tük-sām lyót [šām]; sít.
Exorciser tük-sām lyót-bo; boũ-liũ; ha.
Expand *jár; dyón.
Expect rūũ bam; grón.
Expectation a-groũ.
Expedient, to find an ex. tam-ju mat [ju].
Expiration tam-ju.
Expel dot; nōk; tyān; hlyāt.
Expended to be mōk; gyō.
Experience dyul-lát; experienced sak-chīn lyāk van yām-bo.
Experimenter tam-dyup mat-bo [dyup].
Expert to be nūm; jāl.
Expire pūt, dek; to be expired tik.
Explain dal; *set: jāp; ko pāp dūn; ko čāk byi.
Explanation dal-lát; *kō pap.
Exploding of burning bamboo pā-tyān.
Expound ŝó.
Express *tser.
Expunge dot.
Extend kyep; āp: tyūk; nō; yaũ; yūt; *som; hlan.
Extending pūn-brān-lā [brān].
Extensive a-juũ.
Extent *gya.
Exterior pū-ōā.
Extermination tā-yā [yu].
Extinct vb. yom-mā dot; to be extinct *tōũ, to become extinct a-gyit-tūn nōn.
Extinguish dap.
Extort ŝōn-či mat; jop.
Extract čol; *tok; ak: s. boũ-lōm-bo.
Extraordinary mā-dōk-mūn-sā.
Extravasation of blood nūm-nōm-lā [nōm].
Extreme to be tyāp; extremely bo-luũ.
Extremity a-tel; a-dek: sūũ-dek [dek]; a-yak: at the e. (sā-) pya-lā.
Extricate kīr-lūn dot.
Exudation a-fōr.
Exult over ryem: nūm-tsūm kyōp.
Exultation nūm-tsūm [tsūm].
Eye a-mik: *vān: eye of needle ryūm aũn; ryūm-ū: a-ū [u]; eye of grain nyō: eye of hoe a-luũ; eye of belt tā-hryak [hryak]; eye-ball a-tyeũ; white of eye a-bu: eye-tooth vik; heavy eye-lids a-mik sûr-yu [415 b.].
Fable *pe *zet; *nam-far.
Fabricate *zo; zuk.
Face a-nlmen: *se; *dou; *jal; *no; pe-
hlok; f. downwards tā-gryom [gro].
Facetious kum-yām-bo [yā].
Facile kyan-bo; mōr; to be f. jo; *jum.
Factor kōn-mo; pi-bo.
Faculty *tōp.
Fade mōl: *set; ya; yon; klop; fading pā-
nyit [*nyit]; faded out (tō) lōt.
Fail (to err) kryu; kyōl; (to miscarry)
yōl; tūt šor.
Faint adj. lēy-nā lēy-nā; (sound) meū;
meū-meū.
Faint vb. n. pyāl-lā nōn; a-sōm pāt;
a-sōm pāl nōn; fi-nīn tūk.
Fair (complexion) a-mīl; tūn-dyaū
[dyā]; (face) sūm-zam [zam].
Faith *den ri.
Falcon see Cerchneis, Hierax; pa-zū;
kō-hi.
Fall glo; pok; hlāt; klo; tān, in great
quantities dyōp; drop by drop frōt;
to f. against tyōk; to f. down *til; plān;
blān-lā tyel; brōm; to f. off hlāt; fāl;
jōt; pāl; ot; (in leprosy) frā; to f. over
and down sā-plān [plān]; falling out
fyōt-tā fyōt-tā; to fall in ruins āyon
[āyon]; to cause to fall bryōm; glyāt;
to let fall glyet; flūt; to cause to fall
off fyers; fyer dyan; klet; glet; to fall
plump bok-lā klo; bak-lā glo; tūk-tōk-lā
glō [tōk].
Falling sickness bok-lā dāk.
False a-fot mā-nīn-nūm-bo; fit-bo [fi];
but-nōn; bōn; nyōk-bo.
Falsehood op; kō-mo; *kyu; *kap-cōn
[ka]; rūk-nyum tūk.
Falsify *kyu mat.
Family ši; a-gyīt; *mi tō; a-luk; li-sā
a-luk.
Famine krit pā-hu.
Famous a-braïn nyīm-bo; a-braïn sū-
nyīm-bo; a-braïn-ftym-bo [braïn].
Fanci a-hyep; s. hyep-sūm-bo; tū-lūn
[lyān].
Fantail (a bird) see šun-bōn tāp-so
(426 a.).
Fancy vb. čiū, s. sak-čiū; *kyām-hyāt.
Far a-rūm; mā-rēm [rū]; *rīn; grōi;
grōn; far far down myīl-lā myīl-lā.
Farewell ruu-la bān-mā-o, ruu-lā nōn-
mā-o; mā-o; ma-o.
Farina (of flowers) a-sōm.
Fashion mat-lā.
Fashionable lyān.
Fast adj. (as colour) nyeū; (stiff) tōk;
a-tōk; (stedfast) tōm, a-tōm.
Fast vb. hyām; hyām-lūn ērt.
Fasten bryet; nyūr; nyūp; kop; kop-lūn
dam; tāi; tūk.
Fastening a-čiik; a-dam; tūk-cīl [cil].
Fasting a-hyām.
Fat adj. šum-bo, a-šum [šu]; a-tor;
a-fyer; kū-ňūr-bo [ňūr]; (insect) a-gāk;
very fat bōp.
Fat s. a-ń̄ut [šu]; *žōk; jo bōp; *nūm-ťiū.
Fatal fi; tam-tu [tū]
Fate kīn-tsūn; tav-tōm-bo; dek-bor; dek;
*tō-li; *kyān.
Father a-bo; *pā; *yap; father-in-law
a-fyōt.
Fatigue *ňa; to be fatigued pyōl; *tō-
čēt nōn.
Fault *nā, *nor; *nye; *čō; lo dāk
Favourable to be kīr-vōn mat.
Favour *gūn-ran; *ka-rin; vb. liū.
Fawn sā-ńū kūp.
Fear s. a-rom a-čam; *sap; *tok; frām-
lāt; tā-rāt [rāt]. See mū-źuū.
Fear vb. ro; *nyeū.
Fearless a-lūt lái zōū; a-lūt sā-gōr
zōū.
Feasible a-fōr.
Feast *čān tiū; *tim-bo; *rān; *su see
*tā čiū.
Feather a-kōp; pūn-kōp [kōp]; young
feathers a-jōk.
Figuves—Fickle-minded

Features mi-uo; mlem-san; a-mlem ic.
Fed a-jut [ju].
Fee bi-lo.
Feeble gan gan; to be f. hyu.
Feed ju; (child) tya.
Feel kyön; *nyön: työt; tyap: yap: yo.
Felis jubata *sä-cök; F. tigris sä-tän; F. leopar dus tük-mar.
Fell työt; tyät.
Fellow zöö; fellowship *j'än-to.
Female (a-)mo; (a-)möt; (a-)mit; tä-iyü tä-niy /yü/; Tbr: nüm-löp-mo [lök]; f. branch of family a-cök zöö; f. of animals (a-)möt; (a-)gu; Yuei.
Fence tük-pöl tük-soän /soön/; to make f. gryup: tsür; f. against demons gün-tsu [tsu].
Ferment vb. vö: bo; mok: s. büt; fermented byep.
Fern tä (tün)-krök: see kü-cör t-.kr.; kä-fyök t-.kr. [fyök]; kim (pin)-tyän t-.kr.; köm t-.kr.; köl t-.kr.; jet t-.kr.; nyöil t-.kr.; kä-köl t-.kr.; kä-kryuk ban t-.kr.: tük-kryyp ban t-.kr.; tä-jit t-.kr. [ji]; tük-po t-.kr.; tük-työl t-.kr.; tüün-ci t-.kr.; nök t-.kr.; pü-jük t-.kr.; pär-dün t-.kr.; pün-öp t-.kr.; pär-möl pär-sön; bap: mün-gu säk: zo-nyö; rük-kil t-.kr.; liök-öp t-.kr.; sää-na ka-döi; sää-möi t-.kr.
Fertile ëit.
Festival gö gö kro kro; kür-tät: tük-krum [kram/]: *sop-ro.
Feestoon a-ruän: a-yän: ript yän.
Fetch bë dë: bë brön: to f. water un cük.
Fetid lük-öyên.
Fetter vil: tük-vil.
Fevernut see Caesalpinia
Few a-fik: kat nyit: kat kat: *nyüi: to be f. man.
Fibres a-glyäi.
Fibula tün-grin [giän].
Fickle-minded a-hü gyap-hö; yat-ti yat-ti [yot].

Ficus—Fire

Ficus tuberculata mün tel kuń; F. macrophylla kün-dü kuń; F. Roxburghii sälmyo kuń; kuń-dön kuń; F. Bengalesis kuń-jí kuń; F. elastica iyöök; F. myso-rensis sül (süń)-kü kuń; F. hispida süń (tük or tön)-söt kuń; F.sofarflora süń (tük, tün, réi)-ji kuń; F. retusa öt nyök: F. obtusifolia sü-yet kuń; see sä-gük: sün-sop; muń tä-ryön küi-tek.
Fidget with te.
Fie rön-nö: rön-nä rön-nä; ja-ho-lä: f. upon you a-mlem a-do zap-tö (315 b).
Field nyöt: see byön; müi-gri; gyam nök: lün-bü nyöt: gryöm.
Fifth fà-no-bo.
Fifty la nyät-sü kâ-ti.
Fig see Ficus; pâ-yä.
Fight dyüp: a-kä tük.
Figure mü-zü dyin: in bad s. *zap-tö.
File (row) a-ryän: in files yän-nä yän-nä.
Filiaces see Farn.
Fill lük: a-blyin lük: blyän: filled to be köt.
Fillet go-mi.
Fillip pâ (pin)-tä.
Filter tük.
Fith *krip: see fi 4; *pyi-bo.
Filthy krip-nyüm-bo: a-räm: nyöm-mün [nöm].
Fin gon, a-gon.
Finale ják, a-ják.
Finch see Haematopiza.
Fine (s. penalty) *çët-bo: *tön: *gyr.
Finger s. kä-jöm [kâ], kä: tip of fingers kä ti: the fourth f. lit: vb. tööp.
Fire off óp.
Fireplace pā-kom [kom]: pūn-dap, pūr-dap [dāp, dop].
Firm prak; kā-jak-lā [jak]; krūm [krū]:
tām; to become f. fran; zāt.
Firmly krū-lā; kliṅ-nā: kliṅ-nā: fraṅ-lā:
zāt-lā; bound firmly pūn-zōp [zōp].
First han, han-mot; nā-han-mo; kāt-bo;
ṭāk; tūk-tsau [tsu]: as at first a-tōṅ zōn [tōṅ]; firstly ča nā-han.
Firstborn nūm-fran-bo [fran].
First fruits *fok jūt.
Fish nō; *nā: Tbr.: a-nlem mā-nyin-nīm-bo; pūn-sāl-mo [śāl]; see kū-hlet-
ño [hlet]; kā-hlyāṁ nō; kā-hlyāṁ kṛat-
ño; tā-hryum-nō; tūk-māt-nō [māt]: deś-
śā lik nō; nō bṛi; nō a-bālōk; rī: lam-sa;
moving of f. flāk-kā: flāk-kā.
Fisherman nya-ra-bo.
Fishing-hook vōr.
Fishing-net sūn-lī; sūn-lī kūn; krōp;
contrivance for catching fish yet; hṛyē; rōl.
Fish-insect tūk-dyār.
Fist kā tap.
Fit adj. cō-wūn-sū: *cōk; a-pe [pe]; -mū;
f. for cultivation a-fyak; to be f. po: tūp.
Fit s. to have a f. ofpetition.
Fitting (close) pūr-tam-lā [tam].
Five fā-īō.
Fix kōp; kyōp [kōp]; čet; *ju; nyān; nyir;
to fix together bye; to fix in čuk; fyer:
ṭsāk; fixed pūn-bāṅ [bāṅ]: jik-lā nyim-
bo; to be f. ten; to become f. zāt.
Fixed-star sā-hōr glōt.
Flabby týor týor; a-týor; nyār-vā nyār-
vā [nyor]: nyōn-nā nyōn-nā: dūt-tā
dūt-tā.
Flag *dūn-dōr: *gyal-tsān: *tur-cōk:
(Iris) sō-tak pa.
Flageolet *gya-liū: pā-līt.
Flakes a-ji [ji].
Flare vb. dyāk; lim dāṅ; lim hrōn; la: klāk; s. a-dyāk; a-lim mi-dyāk.
Flank pun; a-pun.
Flap tōp; gār gār mat; jīn jīn mat:
ḥlāp-pā or hlap-pā hlap-pā mat; flapping *pūr pār: gār gār etc.

Flash lyōp: vyār; šap.
Flashy jár-vā jár-vā.
Flat a-lyōp: luk (lūp) -lyōp [lyōp]: a-lep;
pūn-lep [lep]; a-klōp; kā-klōp-lā [klōp]:
ā-klōp-lā [jūp]; kā-
klōp-lā [klōp]: lī-klōp-lā [blyāk]; pā-
brya-lā [bryā] mā-mlyā-lā [mlyā]; to be f. lyōp; jōp; byōr; tam.
Flatten lep.
Flatter *tāt; a-tāt mat; *nō-sāt kyōp
[*nā].
Flatterer *tu sūn-bo.
Flattery a-tāt; *nō-sāt [*nā].
Flatus hák.
Flatulent cysts (disease of fowls) tuṅ-
dīn-sū [dīn].
Flaunting lyōm-mā lyōm.
Flavour a-klōm: fo; a-zo; ri; *ro: a-ūm
[ām]; flavourless chi kra.
Flay fun lut.
Flea sā-fyāt.
Flee *gyūk; tor; tet; Tbr.: sā-hrōn tēr-
sā lyāu mat [tēr].
Flemingia congesta mī-pyīt muk.
Flesh a-mān; mān cōk; a-cōk; *su; Tbr.: kā-śūm; ma-ri; explet kit; (mān kit);
flesh on loin sūk-nyīt.
Flexible to be dār.
Flicker daṅ daṅ mat: flickering tīk-kā
tīk-kā.
Flight, to put to f. ḫyōn nyōn; flights
of clouds kon kon; a. f. of birds
fo nōr.
Fling tyōk; yōn; ḫyān [dāṅ]; away fat
fat: see under pūn-gōl [gōl].
Flint mī pyēt lān.
Flit *po; *și.
Float plynū: nyūl-liū nyūl-liū plynū.
Flock *pūn; nōr; a-nōr; a-dōp; a-tōp;
a-gum; *mōṅ; *zūm-bo.
Flock vb. rūt.
Flood twōt.
Floor (drying f.) tīn-mo: (of house) tūṅ-
krīm; ground f. tīn-hap [hap].
Flour tā-i [i]: ḫyān [ā]; *ṣūp; *če;
*tsōm-bo.
Flourish bor: to prosper *kōr-jū; to
brandish *pīyōr.
Flow—Fool

Flow dáì; nón; gū; plā [see uś]; back tur; out ču; down out byōn.

Flowing (hair) krūm krūm

Flower rép; a-bor; sam-bor [bor]; on cloth a-bor; a-rép; calyx of fl. a-bom.

Flowered cloth tā-gap; tik-mo.

Flowerpecker see Yuhina; Pteruthius; Myzornis; Chloropsis; Irena; Melanochila; Hilarochlila; Mesia; Miula; Ixulus; Diceaum.

Flurried sōl-lā mół-lā; to be fl. kan tōn-tōn; to be in a flurry pem-bo kyōp.

Flute pā-līt; po-tōn pā-līt; bān-tān pā-līt.

Flutter šāk; eyāl; fōk fōk tyü; for f. about blāk; fluttering kā-tyāk [tyāk].

Fly vb. lām; *fyōr; at lo; away flyoi; forth fyōt; upwards tyāk; to cause to f. lyām.

Fly s. sūm-broyi; blow-fly pā (pūn) -rōn.

Flying a-lām; flying-car pār-vuñ [vuñ].

Fly-catcher see Hemicidion; Siphia; Cyornis; Stoparola; Rhiphidura. See yol āyū-fo.

Foal on kēp.

Foam tā-byūm [byūm].

Fodder pye; pe.

Foe fyāñ; fyēn. pūn-jūm [jūm] pūn-zōm.

Footus a-pōt; tam kēp mūn; see under kyā-nych.

Fog tūr-mōn [mōn]; *mī-mōn.

Foggy muk; mūn.

Fold s. a-byíl.

Fold vb. byīl: nām; back nyīl; up byēm; lem; to f. hands a-kā būm zuk; sa (sūr) -vo māt; kā-jōm kā-tī kā-būm māt; folded a-prek.

Follow ryak; tīl: *gyīt; hum; lōm hlep-tōn di [hlep]/; closely pūn-bin-lā ryak /bin/; byēn-nā byēn-nā ryak: pā-pat-lā ryak /pat/; in great numbers fyūp: bryon.

Fond dyāt; det; dyet.

Food a-zō; a-zōm; *sā; of animals tūk-

Fool jīn-bo; būn; tūk-nāl zān līn-bo [nal].

Foolish ̆āyop ̆āyop; nyop-pā nyop-pā; jīn-bo; tūk-plo [plo]/; pūr-dā tūk-tāk-sā; bōn; *nu met; foolishly bāt-tā bāt-tā; foolish talk lak-kā lak-kā rīn [lok].

Foot tōn, a-tōn; dyān. a-dyān; *kān, *kōn; *jap, *sap: *sōp: to get f. into hole grol.

Footing tō.

Footprint tōn pyūl.

Footstep tōn byōm, a-lyōm; noise of footsteps prak, prap.

Fop zūk zūk mat-bo.

For -ka; for the sake of kor-ka; kym-ka; (because) śu yo yo gān.

Forbear *tem.

Forbid uām.

Force vb. gūr; klek-lān zuk kōn; u. *cēt: *top.

Forcibly hyār kyār-ri [kur]: pā-plo-yū [plo]: sū-tān.

Ford cāū.

Fordable brut; hryōt nān-bo.

Fore-arm see (a-)kā pek [kā]: pūr-jim [jim].

Fore-finger (a-)kā jāk; ki jāk.

Forehead kīn: a-tyāk kīn; *sā-nōm.

Foreign pā-ō ([so]: *cē; *cō-nō.

Foreknowledge *nān-śe.

Foreleg pāk, pōk, a-pāk, a-pōk.

Foreskin a-fun.

Forest pā (pūn) -zōk [zōk]; sā-ryo.

Forget hryu: *yēl; plōn mōn.

Forgetful *krem-bo mi-nyūm-bo; myōn-yām-bo; to be f. kēy: pūn.

Forgive lyōt [lōt]: tyōr [tōr]; sā-tō lyōt.

Forgiveness tōr-lōm; sā-tō.

Fork *sin-cūn: *kā-krō.

Forked pūn-hrot [hrot]: pūn-cōr [vor].

Forktail see Microchilia. Henicurus.

Form s. lū; -ū.

Form vb. zō.

Former ̆āy-re: ̆āy-śā; nyo-lā. nyol-li [nyo].

Formerly ̆āyān; ̆āyān-nā ̆āyān-nā; ̆āyā: sā-śāyā; ti-śāyā; sāy; ṛ-sā ṛ-sāy; *nā-śōn [nō].
Formidable a-fim [fi]; ro-wúu-sí; Fornication *če-mo-lát; to commit f. len.
Fornicator *če-bo; *gyo-zínn; Tbn.: sá-nóm pà-lyúp.
Forsake sóni; fat; cóm
Fortress *joá; *ča-ri; poúi.
Fortunate *to-di nyím-bo; *sá-nóm có; kiù-tsum-ryum-bo.
Fortune *šo-di; *sá-nóm; *ąyóu; kiù-tsum (ryum); (wealth) *nor.
Forty ká-fá-li; ká-nyät.
Forward pyil-lá [pi]; to lean forwards.
Foster čán; ju; nyír; fostered a-li.
Foul hım.
Foundation *tsó; báñ; *te.
Fountain *ču mik; wú čuk-lyuán; see múr nya.
Four fá-li; *śí; the fourth fá-li-bo; fourteen fá-li tap; the fourteenth fá-li tap-bo; four times pó fá-li; the fourth time pó fá-li-bo-re.
Fowl *byó; *ča; hik; Tbn.: sá-ryók nor; jungle-f. tá (tiu) -klu-fó; see under sá-nyín.
Fowthouse fo-dón; lág-dón; a-dón.
Fox *wó-mo.
Fraction *fye-ro.
Fragment a-pák; a-fi; a-dót.
Frame bun-ri; a-kum.
Frangible gal-yáň-bo.
Frankincense *pá.
Fraternity tam-pun [pun].
Fraud kún-duy; op.
Free fún-ván [covui]; bra; ti, til-lá; a-tí rvám; ká-glyo-lá [glo]; to getef flu; setf tyó [tóir].
Freedom a-sám [sù, sá]; *tón-de.
Freewill bót.
Freeze kyan.
Frequented a-yóñ; see gyap.
Frequently tún; gyap-pá.
Fresh a-fóñ; a-hlap; fresh (chi) a-nor.
Friction nák-lát.
Friday fát sú-iyak; *pa-sain.
Friend ayeú zán; nûm-yeú; työl nú; a-lét-sá a-lyán zón (354 a); gú-bo; jök-tyól; a-nûm [nu]; nûm zón.

Friendship—Future
Friendship ayeú zán ayeú núm [nu]; ayeú zán lóm; tam-pun [pun].
Friendless sük-jík-lá [jük].
Frighten rom čák [ro]; fuyán.
Frill dém-síír (415 a.); a-sùp.
Fringes dém-sé; a-šum; fyl; jón; toím-kít.
Frisk lók.
Frivolous tá-hló [hlá].
Frog tá-lük; see kúl (púl)-dák; kúr-dá tá-lük; tá-brók tá-lük; da-ri; dín-gal ták; tük-blo tá-lük; mún-jiú; lük-pák; lük-blo; lük-tsók; lük-ayeú; tree-frog sá-nók; sá-nyi sá-nók.
From -nún; lyân-nún.
Front kúr-ón.
Frost mún-hło; a-kyóu.
Frown kiú jóm šüm.
Frozen to be *kyók dóm.
Fructify grik; pót.
Frugality jút.
Fruit póét; a-póét. tam-póét; (not quite ripe) a-grik; (of yam etc.) tük-brók [brók]; the fruits of the earth) tam-báu
rem-báu [bán] first fruit see núm-bri [bri]; tam-pìt [jút]; (effect) jóm; fruitful bát-bo [bá]; fruitless a-póét má-nyín-ne.
Fry vb. u.
Fuchsia *lú-sí rip.
Full a-blyán; kryul; nûyú; *tóm; pá-bár-lá [bár]; sá-ták-li [tak]; to be f. blyán; bá; tak; to be too full sót; full-grown a-brón [bro]; full length blyó-tá.
Fumigate fak.
Funeral-ceremonies a-mak iyók [mak]; sùn-bam; sùn-lyón; to perform funeral-ceremonies a-fún tek; f.-pile *ší-ki; f.-pee côny-yán; f.-feast ò tán.
Fungus dor; tür-, see tür-ñám; tür-nyóñ; tür-mum; tür-šép; tür-či; tür-tón; tür-tyuk; tür-bát; tür-ča tür-tón; tür-lyun; tür-hlet [hlet]; tür-sun; tür-ayúk; tür-tyón; tür-li; ná-lan; hik-ti dor; kär-so dor. See Botulosis.
Furbish klít.
Furlough *göi-bo.
Furrow a-nat; a-brul.
Further tk pyil-lá.
Future zá; tá-gum; *ju.
G

Gabbath lāū-lāp-bo.
Gaiety sak-ryut; sak-tsum sak-par; gō-wnū.
Galaxy lōm tōi (362 a.); lūm-toi lūm-bo.
Gall *ki-bo.
Gallium mūn-klyōk-rik.
Gallinago nemoricola tā-nok.
Gallop *gyūk.
Gallography melanota kā-kryak-fo.
Galls tā-kliū.
Game (Hind. pači?) pan-či; *mik mūi; sā-tān bik; kā-cīr; lyōn; tāk-blūt [blū].
Game a-mān; tam-cān [cān].
Gampsorhynchus rufulus cōn tā-fyēp fo; po tsun yom-lōp šel.
Gap (in maize-corn, in teeth) a-krōt
Gape gōn; hōm.
Garden *šuin; *dam-brō.
Gardener šiū-ran-bo.
Garland pōk.
Garlic mūn-gu; pā-kī mūn-gu; mūn-sēl; sā-fyū; sūn-gu; rōm-bo.
Garment dūm; a-dyām; *ko.
Garrulax see kā-hryum-fo; kā-hryo-fo; G. ocellatus kūr-hām-fo; G. caerulatus tā-mol-fo; G. albogularis rūp-cīl-fo; G. moniliger (tā-jōl-fo).
Garrulous boū gyap-bo; kūm-sē-yām-bo [sī] Thr.: nūm-so-mo [so].
Garrulity kim-sī [sī]; pyōp-lāt.
Garrulus hlo kā-hryo-fo (9 a.).
Garters tōi-sūk-dam.
Garuga pinnata rōm kuī; mūl-dit kuī.
Gasp a-sōm hāt-lā dot; hyōm, to gasp for nāk, (a-sōm) ki.
Gate *go-dōu; vyei; tūn-vyei.
Gather jam; *dū; vāt; hrūp; up *krūk; together gyom, gyom lik [gom]; bōm; mop; *sok; fyūm. [fyū].
Gathering a-fyūm [fyū]; *gyūu.
Gay blān.
Gaze at pūr-tsār-lā nāk [tsār].
Gecinus occipitalis mūn-klyōn-fo; mūn-cūk-fo.
Gecinus kū-tiyer-fo.
General adj. *jyi; *a-zum [zum].
Generate āt, iyēt, yet; dār; to be generated ĝyek.
Generation a-tiū; a-fyūm; mi-lok: *rap; pū-bo.
Generous ryāt-bo, a-ryāt; kū-yaōn-bo (4 b.); to be g, āt; ryāt.
Generosity *krīn.
Genesis a-iyit-sā sūī.
Genius (a-)lūt lyāk-yaṁ-bo.
Gentle nūm-mā nūm-mā; *nyen-bo; a-nyen; sak-nyen-bo; jiu.
Gentleness a-nyen: tūn-jaṁ (see under jōm).
Gently dam-mā dam-mā; nūr-ru nūr-ru: nūm-mā nūm-mā; sā-dū-lā [dū].
Genuine *šik; a-šik.
Geocichla citrina “kan-tu na-yum”.
Germ lyān. a-lyān: a-len.
Germinate vik.
Germination a-lyān (a-len) brop.
Gesticulate (a-kā) ek.
Gesticulation tūk-cōk [cōk].
Get top; nūn; up luk.
Ghi nyen-sā a-lūt: mōr kā-fōm-bo; mōr jū; mōr nyam.
Ghost blyāk (dyūm): a-pīl; lyīk mūi; sum; tam-len [len]: pāk-cō; gh. of tiger yōu; the Holy Ghost a-sōm a-tsōn.
Giddy pyām pyām; see tūn-glu mik vun: pūr-vōk; to be g. luī luk; nōr.
Gift a-dot a-cōt: tam-bīn [byi]; *jin-bo; *kye; *dōk kyem; *yān.
Gilding jer *kar-yō.
Gimlet čāp-set; *zoī.
Ginger hīn; see tūn-gli hīn [gli].
Gird kum; *rek.
Girdle kum-bo; a-kul; *ku-rō; gin; a-rek: nūm-rek; tam-rek; nyōm-rek.
Girl nūm-lyēn [lyēn].
Girth *lo dam; nūm-rek; tam-rek [rek].
Give byi, byin; bi; bo: *tōn; *to; *tōp *tat; to give upwards hryōn [hryōn].
to g. back čik; lýôt byi; to give up čóm.

Gizzard of fowls tâ-gól [gól].

Glad sak a-dâm [di]; to be g. *gô; *tôt.

Glance s. sâ-lyüp; vb. to g. to a-mîk su-ńák.

Gland a-dû; man-dû; man-tâ-la; tâ-la; [la]; g. of the musk-deer sü-bûr tyeü.

Glass *ser; glass-bead nàr; kwi-ši.

Glaucidium cunculoides tân-pum.

Gleaning a-šük.

Glide šäl, šäl, down hlâ, hlâ šäl

Glisten čir.

Glitter čir; čin čin mat; lyôp: gyôr; glittering jîr-rà jîr-rà; jîr-rà rîr-rà: gyôr-bo.

Globe a-pûm.

Globular a-pûm; râ-ryâ-lâ [ryâ]; pâ-pap-la [pap]; pâ-plyâk-lâ [plyâk], to be g. čân.

Gloomy kôr-lâ; tâ-dûr [dûr]; fâ-či-lâ [či].

Glorious *kra-ši den; to be g. ąyüm; ān.

Glory s. *wát; ān; a-tsûr, núm-tsûr [tsûr]; bor-lât; pum-zû.

Glory vb. a-bryäi mat.

Glossy yûl-lâ yûl-lâ.

Glove a-kâ šük.

Glow gyôr; hyûm-mâ hyûm-mâ zu da: dón

Glowlworm nú-nû tam-bû; tâ (tûk)
-pyût-bû [pyût].

Glu e. *pyûn; vb. pyûn-sâ jor.

Gluttonous kyôn kyôn.

Glutton tweaking bo-bu: sî-hum ýûn-bo [hum, 402 a.].

Gnaphalium pûr-čen rip; âür (mar)
-čen rip.

Gnashing sound tsâr tsâr.

Gnat sâ-nyit.

Go nóî; *čân; to go along lôm; to go away nóî; to go forth plâ; (pyût-lâ) nóî; to go in-, into sul; to go in advance hlâi; to go off (as gun) kryôk; to go out zân; to go right thro' pryôt; to go round kôr, kôr; to go to and fro yôn; to go and return yûl, yûl lôt.

Goal düi.

Goat sâ-àr; Tbr.: boî-gyûp-no; long-haired g. sâ-ro; wild g. sô-pûk.

Gobble fam; bap.

Goblet fam; tam-pu.

God rûm; dar tek; *hla; Lepcha gods: fâ-groî tîn (god of procreation, consort of nà-zöû-nyo; — rûm-zoî pû-no (god of weapons, c. of nà-li pûn-dî; — núh-lyen-no (guardian spirit of men); — tâ-raû (g. of forests, c. of nà-raû); — dek-tûm-bo rûm; kîu-taum rûm or rûm k.-ts., mût (g. of fortune); — çû-rûm (g. of snows); — sô-kîyû (g. of corn); — má (nûn) -kûu mú (mûn) -la (guardian spirit of life, see hán-la; — nà-rut (the recording angel). See sâ-Či; tsêt-šék-bo.

Godess rûm-mit; dar-mit; jer-mit; jer-sà tâ-îyû mit; pum-nyo; L. goddesses nà-zöû-nyo, nà-groî-nyo, kyûû-nok zu-boo, tok nà-li nà-zöû-nyo, nûû (or (îy) it) de-nyo [de]; sî-lûû-yû nà-groî-nyo (g. of procreation, wife of fà-groî t); — nà-li pûn-dî (g. of agriculture and industry, w. of rûm-zoî); — kû-taû-fi (guardian spirit of females): — nà-raû (silvan spirit, wife of tâ-raû); mûu-miit id.; — tûn-kûu tûn-la mit, yet tûn-kûu mit (female water-spirits): — fà-di fo lôm-boo (a goddess); — (i) yûn-čen-nyo (g. of fortune).

Goître tâ-aýot [îyet].

Gold jer; Tbr.: *wát-nyûm-bo, núû-ga-lep golden tan-i; man-ra (?).

Gong *tiû-šô; tân-tiû.

Gonorrhcea tâ-gro núû zûk.

Good rûm-wûû, a-rûm [ryû]; a-yaû; kûm-yû kûm-bo [go]; a-duum [du]; kûû-bo (full bodied) a-biam; passably good a-ûr [ûr]; (allright) zàû zàû; *le; it is good *le-so: *nûp-pû.

Goodbye rûm-la bûm-mûû-o.

Goods jaû; *gi-čô; *nor.

Goose a wild kûû-nûûk.

Gordonia Wallichii sîm-brain kuû.

Gorge (canon) lôm byer.
Gorgeous—Grating

Gorgeous kür-süü kür-dü.
Gospel a-sat a-ryam.
 Diospyum ki: küm-föt.
 (rheumatic) prap dü.
Government* tem-po (*ten): ke-bo; sä-
taak lâ-vo [tsük 306 a.).
Grace tu je; *gün-rän.
Gracious *gün-vân mat-luû; *top-nyân
cö-luû; see *sen.
Grade a-fyen; lower in g. a-klep; one
g. below or above a-fel.
Gradually hyóm-mâ; pyil-lû pyil-lû;
[pil]; frök-kû frök-kû [frök] sâ-ša-lû
[ša].
Grain zo; *byû; *câk; — g. of wood
a-sôr; — spee. of g.: kâ-hrât; küm
(nîm) -dak; ko-gro; tsôi (-grô): nûm-
âm-zo; nâ-nöm; bûk-to; bad g. lu;
g. with husk on a-môn; g. of maize
amîk; g. of cock’s comb kûn-ra kû-
nyem; parched g. tô-fa [fa]; imper-
fectly g. tô-brum [brum]; fermented
g. a-bye, see cî; refuse of g. tô-ni
[sen].
Grammatoptila striata nûm-pyûk fo.
Granary* zôt: zo tôû.
Grandchild a-zôn; nyi-tâ; kûp zôn.
Grandfather ri-kuû.
Grandmother nyi-kûû: nyo-zôn.
Grant bo; *nôi; *tôn; *sen.
Granulation bût.
Grape *kûn, *gün; tôm-rot.
Grapes *gün-rum.
Grasp gyân [gün]; tep; pyûp: nûp; a firm
(sudden) g. pil.
Grasping ham-bo.
Grass pûn: see mûn-lêm mûn-ba; mûn-
âyep; mûn-še: mûk-nyam tôk-tsûk; pa-
sôr; pûsöm; tôû-nyun nyûm; tô-še boû
mût; tôk-tsûk; nyûû: tôû-nôk; yûk-ûm
to bun.
Grasserpper tuk-nyûm [nyûm, 130 a ]:
pûn-tô-rel; nûm-jît-nyûm.
Grateful *kên-so-yâm-bo.
Gratify sak par.
Grating s. a-gyôn; grating sound gryót-
tâ gryót-tâ; grit grit; rôt-tâ rôt-ta:
jet-tâ jet-tâ; brop.
Gratis ti, til-lû.
Graucalus macei tô-lûû fo.
Grave a. rôk: Yakhumba-gr. òyîp sîû;
adj (not laughing) see mûn-fân.
Grave mau jîk-lû nyûm-bo.
Gravel fût grot liûn-ji: liûn-zôr; tâ-jît
[jî].
Graze zôt; to be grazed fôk; fôn: kûlû.
Graze *nûm.
Great a-tâm; tîm-bô [tî]: cê-bo; cên-bo
[*cê]; brôm [bro]; the great tok: a. g.
man a-fyak brôm: gan-bo; a-gan; great
numbers a-tôp; in g. numbers brôû.
Greedy to be hár, a-hár mat: ham-bo
kyôp: sô-ham mat.
Green a-fûû; fûû-bo; fûû-fûû-bo, (unripe)
a-ju: a-û [o]o.
Grey nû (nûm) -nûm: pûr-côk-lû [côk];
(hair) kû-ûû-lû [ûû]: sûû-ryûûm; (eyes)
fûû; tûk-fûû; grey hair tû-nûôt [ûû].
Grief sak sô-gram.
Grieve a-yû mat [a-yû].
Grieved to be sak dûk: sak-nyûn: sak-
dûk: a-lût-ka zûk.
Grin jîn-nû jîn-nû mat: sûn-jîn-lû tyûû.
Grind nôk: nîk: *fôk: see under lûn-
(351 b): to g. down cóm.
Grinders fo gôm.
Gripes, to have the g. sam-nûi som-nûi
lî [som].
Gristle *câk-krum; brûû.
Gristly brûû-tô brûû-ta.
Grit lûûnt-ji: liûn-zôr; tâ-jît [ji].
Grizzled kî krîl-lû [krîl].
Groan klûûn: fûû: *lûûn.
Groin pà (pûr or pûû) -cêt sû-hû [cêt].
Groom *tû-pûûn: on nûk-bo.
Groove a- grûû.
Gropo along ryûûp: about tûp yap-lû
nûû.
Grosbeak see Pyrrhoplectes.
Ground fit, fat; tyûû: nyûû: *su.
Grouped to be cóm.
Grow lûûn; nyoû; kênû: to g. up tôû; to g.
outwards sol.
Growing out hryûûûû; g. up well por por.
Growl nyûûûû.
Grown a-dar, tûr-nûûû.
Grub vb. nár.
Grub worm see frók-bú; pā-go-bú; nynú-bú; pā-gót-bú; fút tun-bûm.
Grudge s. tsûn; vb. înón; dam.
Gruel túk-tác.
Grumbling a-fyúl riún; dûm-lân; see *sûk.
Grullidae túk-nyóm; nyóm; q v.; spec: fâ-lok, nîm-jít nyóm, nîm-on; nîm-dan; nîm-bôn; Gryllus domesticus túk-dyár;
Gryllotala pám-brit túk-nyóm.
Grunt irlák; irák; nêk; nyîr.
Grunting nek-kâ nek-kâ; ñok-kâ ñok-kâ.
Guard grun; râú; *sûn; against *kôk; tôr; s. *garr-nóún.
Guardian rân-bo.
Guava tsûn-rú kuin; cên-re kuin.
Guess *sût; by g. mik myâm; tsât-tûn.
Guest nwâ.
Guide s. lóm lón-bo; lóm frón-bo; lóm-hlä-bo.

H

Habits mat-lóm; mat-lú sôp-lú; bad habit lân-šo.
Hack tyát.
Hades mîk-nyâm lyâm; nînû-yûn; see too-dek; tû-šii tû-no dà.
Haematopota pluvialis pâ-tyú [tyú].
Haematospiza sipahi fâ-lín fo.
Haft a-qiû.
Hail sà-tap.
Hair a-tsóm, *(u) krov; on body myal, a-myal; single h. blei; *matted hair a-tsóm brûl.
Hairy kûr-son; to be hairy tyom
Halcyon stîn-kvîn pî-laîlî; ter.
Half *pyet; tük-pyet; bau; *bar.
Halfclosed (eye) râp.
Halfwitted tük-nal bôn [nål].
Halietus leucogaster ko-hî; pa-zî ko-hî.
Halî tûn-kul [kal]; *wât-kor.
Halt sô-nân; *fêm.
Halting gait kyûn kyûn
Hammer *to.

Guide vb. lóû; *ka-lo mat [*Fa].
Guinea-worm fâ-bû.
Gullet sâ-grek.
Gulp gâp; s. hîp.
Gum a-hyo; of teeth fo-nel; fo-nyel.
Gun sâ-dyâr mi; priming pan of gun sîr-nyor; ka-sîr.
Gunpowder *ze see under sâ-dyâr 398 b.
Gush out (blood) (vi) bôm-lâ plû.
Gust (of wind) a-plûk; in gusts hûr-râ hûr-râ.
Gut jîk duû.
Gutter tük-vûr; tük-cî-vo; ñum: çum tük-jek [çû].
Guttural (voice) gyûn-nà.
Gypsy fulvescens gât.
Gyrations tük-càp [çáp].
Gyrinus tük-dûm.

Hammock dûm kyuî; no.
Hamster pû-yû-no.
Hand kâ; kà; a-kà; *côk; *qyôk; *ça: *çak; *lak; *lôk; hom of h. hûrût; palm of h. lyôk; whatever comes to h. a-nôm [nôm]; to come to h. lat.
Handful a-kà cât [kâ]; kà tuî; vûr; kà vi; a-vî; ap çòn (85 b).
Handicraft *lák-zo; kà-mûr [kâ].
Handiwork kà šû.
Handkerchief tâ-rô; to-ro.
Handle s. tsam-set; tsam-lyâm; a-fût; tük-fût [fût]; lûn; vb a-kà kya kya mat.
Handmill lû-nôk; lû-nû-sum.
Handpost on road lóm kuû jûk
Handsome ryam-bo, a-ryan; a-zûk; kyik-nyîm-bo; a-çô; pî (pûr)-sûn [sûn].
Hang vb. t. hu; hu fo; hyân; hyân to; to h. round ęgâ; to h. a person hyân sôt; vb n. *çâû; byôn; byol; (pendulous) gyûû-nà gyûû-nû nûn: to let hang down glyût.
Hang—Hawk

Hang down in festoons hul, ūan.

Hanging down (head) grip.

Happen lat, plū, sā, tyān, nyōu, ūan.

Happiness gō-wū; sak-ryut.

Happy sak-čūn ryum-bo; sak-tsūm sak-par-sū hum-bo; sak-zār-lū; tūr-fyāi
[fyāi]; to be h. *gye.

Harbour tyōk.

Hard a-grōt; a-grot [gro]; a-tyūp; a-fel; a-tsōk; a-lūt; a-hlān; to be h. hlān; lūt; kōk; (not well cooked) yōn; to become h. lūn; glān; hard earth sūn-jēn-lā [jeān].

Harden vb. t. tsōk-lā mat; tōm-lā mat; tōm kōn.

Hardened to be tu.

Hardness *nōr.

Hardly *kat-non-nūn.

Harlot *ka-nak; *če-mo; nūm-lyeū nūm-hlōt [lyěn].

Harm *nāt, nāt, nót.

Harmony čōm-mūn; a-čōm; [čō]; *nōn-tūn; to be in h. prya.

Harpactes hodgsoni sūk-vör fo.

Harrass *čā; čīn.

Harrassed to be jet; jēn; gryōm; a-jūm mat.

Harrassing nūn-čā [čā]; a-jūm-sā; *par-čā.

Harsh (language) a-čōr; brop; gryōn-nū gryōn-nū; (flavour) ńyaū; to be h. with zan.

Harvest a-īyek tu-tāt [ek]; a-fā; ek tu-tāt; dū tu-tāt.

Haste *nōr-fōk [nō]; für-lūt.

Hasten grām; ren; one’s self für.

Hasty a-hrum; wur-fōk.

Hastily, gūl-lā gūl-lī [gū]; kū-kār-lā [kär]; lyāt-lā lyāt-tā; hāt-tā hāt-tā.

Hatchet prit.

Hate mik jīt; a-mik sā-čēr-lū li [287 a.]; mik-sūm [431 b.]; nāk mū-tā-ne.

Hatred *se-hrē; *se-lok; *sūr-nō.

Haughtiness pa-tōn.

Haunch-bone tūk-brūn hrat.

Have see nyū; -ka; -sā; having -nyīm-bo.

Hawk see Astur; *hrō.

Hawk vb. ēkā.

Hay pōn-čī.

Hazardous nū-nyīm-bo.

Haze tūr-mām.

He hū; he- see -hū; -lūū.

Head a-fyāk; *u; tok; *go; (chief point) a-čūn; (principal) *tūi; (origo) a-pum; h. of family hūm-tīn; having large h. tā-ta-bo [ta]; h.-end a-ūnul.

Head vb. gor; hul; bro.

Headache a-fyāk dūk.

Headband *gyam-tūt.

Headman fyak-bo.

Headstall (of children) nok.

Heal a-sā [sā].

Healed to be sā; hūp; pōn.

Health mū-zū; *tū ten.

Healthy a-ryum [ryu]; a-sām [sā]; to be h. hrāt.

Heap s. a-pūn.

Heap together pūn fo; up bok-lūn fo; nyūp; *tūīk.

Heaped joī-ūn joī-ūa; sūn-jīn-lū [fjān].

Hear fyo; *nyān; *sen.

Heart a-lūt; *nyūn.

Heartgrief a-lūt čāt.

Heartthrob *top; *mi tōp; pūr-dap [dāp-dap]; pūr-kom [kom].

Heartily sak-bo-lā; sak-di-lā.

Heat s. a-hrum; *tāa.

Heat vb. fān.

Heaven ta-lyān; pum-zū; *nām; *kā.

Heavy *tō-ruā: a-līm [ti]; brūyō-nū: glām-lī; (punishment) nōk-kūn-sā; (h.- rumped) a-tōl.

Hedgehog kū-čēr: quill of h. a-cá.

Heedless to be pā.

Heel *tān; *tūn.

Height a-tūn, *pōn; h. of a person dam.

Heir *dūn; *sū-nyīm-bo; h.-loom pō-fyā.

Helictis Nepalis sa-hlyū.

Hell lyān a-nōk; *nōyā.

Helmet *čā-mōk.

Help s. a-pōn; pūn-tōp pūn-jū [tōp]; a-tyōl; h. for fyā.

Help vb. pōn: tōp; tōn-dōk mat; vat gnat.

Helpless a-bōn.

82
Hem—High

Hem s. kiù; a-kuù: nyö: to h. cêm; — (to clear the throat) kōk, šār.
Hemicheldon dañ čiù-ma [čiù-ma].
Hemipus pictus vyùn-fo.
Hemixus nā-li pùn-di fo; či-či-ok fo.
Hemlock nyit-kuùn.
Hemp pā-ti.
Hen hik-mót.
Hence a-re-ñin; ár-mat-ba: ár-ñin mat-ba.
Henceforth o-re-ñin a-lem; ár-ñin pùi(l)-lā gān; o-re-ñin rel-lā.
Heptapleuron impressum sùn-toù.
Herd a-nör; a-nör pùi: a-dop: a-gum.
Here a-ba, a-bi, a-fi, a-re-ba[a]; bôn.
look h. me: here and there a-ba pî- ba[a]: a-tsà lo-lā lo-lā: zà zā; kùn- kyön-nā [*kyoan]: kryon kryon; kät-mat kät-mat; pîl čil [pi]: sā-flù sā-flù; brám brám [brā]: tük-kā tak-kā /tak/: hereby above a-faùn [a]: hereafter tsāù-ka: tsāù-nā.
Hermaprōdite yo-men, *ma-nìn.
Hermit *tsùm-bo; *tsùm-čêt nan-bo; *ząt- po gom-bam-bo.
Hermitage *tsùm-gōù; *kra-tōù.
Hernia (internal) tā-lān [lān].
Hernicurus uù sùm-čít-fo etc. /446 A. .
Heron see Buto-rides.
Hesitate tsùm-tsùm mat; hyo hyo mat.
Heteromorpha hlo rùm-nyo fo.
Heteroneuron kā-nyo fo tē-kli tin-krōk.
Heteropanax fragrans sā-ryók kē-tāny.
Heteroptera nöp tsör.
Hew kyc̣: nút: tyōt; faùn: to h. down čēk: to h. square flōk.
Heynea trijuga tāk-tā kuùn.
Hibiscus esculentus see kùn-tsù.
Hiccoough hāk dak.
Hide s. a-fan: kíùn-fan: kom-bo.
Hide vb. gyāl-lā tap; tap; *čōp.
Hidden ma-tōm-bo; mūk; see sur. sur-kā; h. goods pùn-sāl [sāl].
Hierax caeruleusens čiù-fin-nel.
High tā-ta-bo; tal-lā /ta/: titul: fo; tu-

Highness—Holy

bam-bo; tā-lyuû zāù; kùn-krōû-lā [krōn]; *ya-bo: a-tsen: h. above tal-lā tal-lā /ta/; very h. ēu zāù: higher than tük-dam /dam/: high i. q. noble *je; highest point diùn.

Highness, your H. *goû ku jo.
Heighten tal byî: tal-lā mat.
Highway toû lōm; lōm toû.
Hilaroeichla see 336b.
Hill jīù, jùû; *klo; *ri; rōk.
Hilly sùn-jān-lā [jāû]; pā-blû-bo [blû].
Hinder *kōk; *kât mat; *ge; hōr.
Hindû kīù-zāù-bo; see lumb.
Hint s. tēn-bôr: fâm-bôr /bôr/; vb. nîr byî.
Hip tük-brōû.

Hippurus uù lùn-nîù.
Hire vb. lō mat lyo.
Hirsute kûn-son.
Hissing sîk šīk; sīl-li sīl-li.
History *sùû; sùû-riû.
Hit zâk; jāk.
Hitch wîiû; wûû.
Hither a-lem [a]: bôn.
Hoar mûû-hło.
Hoarse to be a-nyûm čîûp.
Holgothlin nôk-sâr.
Hock tûn-šên [šēn].
Hodge-podge see hlût-tà hlyót-tà [hlō].
Hodgsonia see kā-fyûr 7b.
Hoe s. *tāk-tsùû; sùû-kâû; hyûm; *jûr.
Hoe vb. kryok: byol [bol].
Hog môn.
Hogdeer sà-tyû.

Holboellia latifolia próû várik.
Hold tsam: *zet: sùû: to seize h. of kyûp; to h. between teeth tōt: hold! ha; to h. (a fair) (ga-lō) luk.
Holiness *nûn-tsûû.

Hollow a-grûû: kâ-hov-coo; kûû-ñhûn-lā [hōn]; h. below gop: hollow-cheeked to be čûp: to hollow out fok; fôl: —a hollow in which birds make their nest tōk: fo tōk.
Holly sìù-sâ.
Holmskirdia sù-vet kuû tûk-čîûm.
Holy tûk-bo; *tsûû: to he h. glî.
Holyday — Household

Holyday *nyen-ne.
Home ban-lyan; *jik.
Homonoia riparia mün-fel kuń.
Honest kūn-yo kūm-ba [go]; to be nai.
Honesty nań-lat; *nań-tsőn.
Honey tū.
Honey-comb a-lyai; after the h. has been extracted hryok; see also kryuk.
Honour bā kyōp; bā mat; tsū-lā mat; te-bo mat; s. man.
Honourable *tsūn; *je-tsūn.
Hoof tūn-gren: lōt, a-lūt.
Hook huk-šet; hyān-si; *ca-yok: reaping-hook kar-jó; ka-ča; meat-h. *cō-zūn; *šan-zūn.
Hookah tā [tūn]-gān.
Hooked kā-kol-lā [kol]: to be h. gret.
Hoop a-kyōp; a-øyk.
Hoopoe see Upupa (335b).
Hope grōn; *ri.
Hopping kā-ťe-yē.
Horeites bruneifrons lūk-līk fo.
Horizon a-tel; lyān-tel; mło-tel; mło-šok.
Horizontal tūk-fyōn [fyōn].
Horn rōn, a-rōn, small h. blup; (musical instrument) ko-hōl.
Hornet tam-bik pā-no [bik]: tik, see fyei.
Horoscope *kar-taū kyōp-šūm-bo.
Horrific fi fi.
Horse on; *ta.
Horsefly pā-fyū [fyū].
Horseshoe on-ka.
Hospitality tam-pun [pun]; to accept h. *sū.
Host *jīn-dōk.
Hostelry nō-li.
Hostile jīn; pūn-jīm.
Hostility gā-lāt.
Hot a-hruum [hu]; *tia; very h. flat-tā flat-tū; h. weather so ą; Tbr. po gānu bu (pungent) a-sum [su].
Hound kā-ju mān.
Hour *ču-tšat.
House tē; li pū; *kyūm; kroń, upright beams of h. tā-rań [rań].
Household *ši.

Housekeeper — Hystrix

Housekeeper *ši-nyer-bo; mło blān tsam-bo.
Housewife (work-box) jum-pī.
How šu yān; šu-nūn: sī-lo; sī-lom; sā-lom mat; sā-lo yān; how long sā-tet fi; how many, how much sā-tet [sā 393 b. —394].
However -ken-lā; -ien go-ruń; yāń-lā; gāń-lā; tā.
Howl yōń.
Hug *kīl; kyūl; yom.
Huge tūm-bo. a-ťin [ti]: h. belly mū mi.
Human bring kim-nyo; nūm-šim-nyo [ši]: a-fo a-dum.
Humble vb. goń pok; nān.
Hump a-fyam.
Hundred šī fā-ńo; *gya or *gyo kat.
Hungry krit, krit dāk.
Hungry krit nōm; hyer; a-mlem yōń.
Tbr: a-lūt ca ca ti.
Hunt mān ryak; yāt; lyūm mat.
Hunter mān ryak-bo; ša ra-bo; mān ša-ra-bo.
Hurdle tūk-tsāk [tsāk].
Hurricane rū-ru-p tōn rōk [rūp]; sū-nil rūm ban; sū-nil mūt rūm bol [bol].
Hurried kan kan, a-kan; tūp-pā lyap-pā [lyap]; kāp-pā kāp-pā; hal-lā hal-lā.
Hurry lūn-hyāń k-lek [hyāń].
Hurt *nāt; a sore hyāt; s. *ke; *pūń; to be h. nāk.
Husband a-ro; husband of father’s sister a-zōń.
Husk s. tā-fyek; fup; tā-fup; a-pī; empty h. (20) ben.
Husk vb. fyek; hyek; hok.
Hut li tā-rūm [rā]: (without walls) a-hryūń.
Hydrobata nūm-bōn kūr-yāk fo.
Hydrocotyles *jy-ń-rū muk.
Hypericum sīn-gryōń muk.
Hyphen tā-rol [ro].
Hypsiptetes psaroides pā-ki-fo: fā-ki-fo; H. viridis cīm-cōp-fo.
Hypocrisy *ka-čā; *pī-gyu.
Hystrix longicauda sī-līm.
I kā-do; go.
Ibex sā-pyūk.
Ice *kyek.
Ichor še-sā.
Ichthyosis fo nik.
Ides *du-piut; *du-si.
Identic do.
Idiom riū jō; jō.
Idiot bon; jin-bo: tūn-iyyou; pūn-iyyou [iyyou].
Idiomism jin-lāt.
Idle a-hlā; sā-hlōt [hlū]; kra kra; tūk-blyo [blū]; ēr-bo.
Idle to be tū-hlō mat [hlū]: lyām; yut; ēr.
Idleness, evil spirit of i. yeū-dör muū.
Idol mū-mi; *hla-ten.
If gān; gan; -pu; If so yo-gān; yo-ban; yo-ren. If not ma — ne yo gān. If it be so, then lo gān.
Ignite tsot [tsō].
Ignorant rōni; pā-nā; tūk-plyo [plyo]: ignorantly bāt-tā bāt-tā.
Illex insignis śiū-sū kuī.
Ill a-jān; a-jen; dāk-bo; Illfavoured kīn-krān-lā [krān]; Ill faith *te-iun; Ill will jūm; *nō; *jūn-sū; Ill-tempered pur-bū; pur-bāt [bū].
Illegitimate *ba-tsō; fit [fi].
Illness dāk; dāk-lāt; dā-nōt.
Illusion *pāk-čo; *gyū.
Illustrious kūr-dān kūr-sōn.
Image s. mū-mi; *ku; vb. *kyūm-kūat vyāt.
Imagine čiū; yōt [*yo].
Imaginary ti-kūn.
Imbecile, to become i. hyu.
Imbibing kīn-fo.
Imbue with pot; to be imbued mi.
Imitate fun; tū-lā mat [lū].
Imitation fan-lāt; a-fun; *le-sūt; mā-mi [mi].
Immaterial a-blyik; a-blyok.
Immeasurable čik mā-lūn-nūn-bo.  
Immediate tūk.
Immediately tūk-tūk-lā [tūk]; sū-lā; a-lān; kū-lā.
Immensity sūn-vo.
Immigrant sū-fe-nō: pūn-vōn sūn-gryeu [vōn; gryeu].
Immovable tūn-bo.
Impartial a-nūn.
Impartiality nūn-lāt; nūn-lū.
Impassionate kū-kar-lā [kar]; see under sak.
Impatient kūt-tā kat-tā; hān hān.
Impeded, to be *gok.
Impediment *gok-bo; a-gok; *tōk.
Impel gār; *kū.
Impend gū.
Imperfect bon; a-bon; a-tyor.
Imperfectly tyor-lā.
Imperishable mōk-sū mū-nyin-ne.
Impermanent mā-bam-mūn(-sā).
Impetigo capitis tū-hi nyōm.
Impetuous a-lūt gūt-bo.
Implacable a-tyāp.
Implements (a)-kū lōn.
Importance *net; *ke či iyok gen; it is of no i. li mū li mā-nyin-ne.
Important tā-lyān zān.
Importunity *ka-nyāt.
Impose ka.
Impossible (iyok) jūm.
Impotent ko-lun; to be i. kyāt.
Impress riū kā.
Improper mā-tūp-ne.
Improve nyet.
Improvise tam-ju mat [ju].
Improvement yāu-gōn, see yu-ki.
Impudent dat-tā dat-tā; a-nlem tām-bo;
Thr. kā-ju mlem zān.
Impure dun-nām-hn-nā; tūn-dun-lā [dun];
*kyon-nyin-bo: to render i. byōp.
Imputation a-pī.
Impute pi; dyōp.
In -ka; -sā; -sū-gōn-ka; sū-gōn-sū; -bi.
Inaccuracy a-lūik a-vān.
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Inward—Ixulus

Inward *noni; sā-gōn.
Irascible disposition hāt sak-lyak.
Irena puella na-nyi vik.
Iris sū-tak pa.
Iron pūn-jeù; pūn-jen; lān-sū a-lūt; *ča.
Irregular *či mā-nyin-nūm-bo; a-sol a-
kyōm; tun-nā tyen-nā [tyen]; see mām mām.
Irritable (child) kyo.
Irritated to be kyok; ji; sam-mā som-
mā li.
Irritation between toes zōr.
Isolated a-kañ; a-tā; tā-tā-bo [tā].
Isopoda sun-tañ bū.

I ISSUE plū; noni; pum.
Iteh jak; but jak; brut tam-mi; ton; da-
du; frek-bū jak see pā-sōm.
Iteching a-jak; tūk-jak.
Ithogenes *sā-mo-bo; sā-mōn-bo.
Ivory tyau-no vik; yellow i. jer vik;
white i. kōm vik; ivory-ring worn on
thumb (a-)lyak-ko (163a.).
Ixodes ricinus gi bū.
Ixodiola gār.
Ixops nepalensis mūn-cuk-bo.
Ixulus occipitulis tā-riū-giu-bo; tem-
gyei-bo.

J

Jabber (riū) kyōn; riū tyūp; a-boā jōl-lā
fōt (Tbr.): a-boā nyōt'mat (Tbr.): pyōp.
Jackal *vō-caū.
Jacket tā-go, ta-go.
Jagged pōn; krōt; sūm.
Jail *tsān-doū.
Jalapahar n. pr. kuī-gol-hlo.
Janthia cyanoura mūū-šel-fo; J. indica
tā-soī.
Japonica fūt-ji rip.
Jar tūk (tiū)-brān [brān].
Jaundice pā-iyōr dū [āyōr].
Jaw s. (lower) a-krīk; (upper) boā-kām
(11a). vb. a-krīk vyań.
Jay see Garrulus; Cissa; Urocissa.
Jee r duń.
Jerking motion sā-dat.
Jest fā.
Jester fū-bo.
Jew's harp tūn-dyu.
Jewel *nor-pu; pūn-dūr lūn-iyōn; a-wreath
of jewels a-lyak tok tsō.
Jewelled *hrō.
Jingling tsān-nā čin-nā; sā-rañ sā-reī
[rañ reī].
Jin-hlam n. pr. (“the sterile slope”)
jen ĥlam.
Join kyōp [kōp]; klep; klap-lā to: jik;
*jōr; nyīr; tyōl mat; *tūt; fyūp; byōk;
hyū; hyak; šok; bye; to j. hands toge-
ther pruk.
Joined tā-klap; klap-lā; to be j. klyōm;
joined iron šin-čōi.
Joining a-hyop; a-šok; tūr-šok [šok]; a-fem.
Joint (of fingers, bamboo) čak; (of knee
e tc.) tyāp; (of bamboo) mīk: mīū (of any
limb) *sūk.
Joists tā-lyā.
Joke s. fā-bo; lyōp riū; *śa-gō; *kā-dō;
vb. gyōn; lyōp; fā.
Journey nōt gūt; lōm.
Joviality a-tyān a-nyūt [tyān].
Joy *gā; *ga-so; a-gō a-nyi [gō]; *nyam-
gō; *de-wō; *sām-gō; sak-tsam.
Joyful to be *gō; *sām-gō; sak tsu; sak
vyōt; sak-tsam sak-par-sā bām.
Judges s. *hrim-pān; *hrim-kūm-bo; *hrim-
šem-bo; vb. *hrim cet or šem; *čik;
*šip; *den zīn fā; dyām nāk; *jik; *tok;
byek-bo mat.
Jugglery *gyu; a-jil.
Julgans regia kōl kuī.
Juice uń.
Julidae brul-bū.
Jump tyūk; hūp; to j. down a-hūp a-hūp
nōn; to j. as fish fram; to j. up tyūk.
Jangle-fruit
Jăngle-fowl
Junction
Jung
Kernel
Kettle
Kettle
Kid
Kettle
Kernel
Kid
Kind
Kinds
Kind
Kind
King
Kabur
Kabur
Kabur
Kabur
Kabur
Kabur
Kabur
Kite
Kneel
Knife
Knit
Knock
Knocking
Knott
Know
Knowledge
Knuckles
Kydia
Labour
Labour
Labour
Lacerate
Laceration
Ladder
Lade

Just adj. a-nai: kùn-yo-nyim-bo.
Just adv. ca; just now, just past ca a-
lari; krâ-ka: just there o-fi; just here a-fi.
Justice *hrim; *hryim; court of j. *den-
ri luyu; *krim duni.
Justicia nodosa mūn-hryeu nök; J. ebo-
lium mūn-hryeu düm.
Juts, having jus rit.

K

Kabur n. p. nan-tam ču.
Kalimpong n. pr. *ka-lân poî.
Kanchinjunga n. pr. kon-lo ču; see pūn-
dim ču.
Keep 'tsam: tsam to; to k. in mind a-
lūt-ka bū; to k. down zöm; to k. up jā.
Kernel a-čūk.
Kettle *ko-ti; *sōn fyū.
Ketupá flavipes lūk-kyo-fo.
Key *de-mik.
Kick s. gōr; tūi-gōr; toi-gōr; fyā.
Kid tam-kūp [kūp]: sā-ar kūp; tūk-dim-
bo [di].
Kidneys *ka-dok.
Kill sōt; sok'cēt; Tbr.: lōm hryîn-ku klōi;
fyōi dyān.
Kind s. a-sōr; lūy; *kve; *nōm.
Kind adj. sak-cūn kyān-bo.
Kindle mi čāp; jān.
Kindness *krin; *tu je; sū-tsū.
King pā-no; *gyal-pō; *gye-pu: haū; Tbr.
tam-mo [mo]; small k. pā-no kūp; k.
and queen sā-tsūk lā-so [tsūk].
Kingfisher see Ceryle, Alecedo, Haleyon,
Pelargopsis.
Kiss a-boi jāk; tūk-čūk [čūk].

K

Kitchen *sā-tōp.
Kite pūn (kùn)-tiyoū.
Knack būk.
Knapsack kyâl-bo; gīp; tâgīp; tūngīp.
Knavi kün-dyu mat-bo.
Knead nul; ne; byor: tsōt: tsōp; zop.
Knee tūk-pāt; the hollow behind k. tū-
gōp [gōp].
Kneel pâ-no [nol] see sūm pâ-jū-ka nān.
Knife ban; *kri; da; pe-šop; bu-jal-li pā-
yuk: hur; side of k. blyān.
Knit tset.
Knock against *tek; gok; tyōk; pyet; to
k. down kryōk; pūn-blam tet lyīp [blam];
to k. together bap.
Knocking down pūn-blam.
Knott s. a-tāyāp.
Know ty: *ka-ten: sak ēk; *ko; *tā;
*to; pyo; to k. by experience *myōn.
Knowledge a-yām: yâ-m-sim [yā]; yâ-
wûû; *ye-sē: se-rap; *ko-lo; *no-sē; *gyī-
yāt; *tũi; *du-šī.
Knuckles a-kâ tît.
Kydia calycina see tâ-glu.

L

Labour vb. kyoū; pryōk; nīyok mat: (in
childbed) kren.
Labourer nīyok mat-bo; nyōk-bo.
Lace insect *gya to.
Ladle — Lascivious

Ladle *za-ru: tā-fye: pūm-zor. (iron l.)

Lady *jo-mo: 1 of rank ku-mo; a-nyo(111a.).

Laity pā-tim pā-na: *mi nōk-bo.

Lake uū dā.

Lama *la-ma; Thhr.: tam-hyr.

Lamb lūk-kup.

Lame dyān-sōr; *kōn-sō [*kuń]; *kōn-sō nyim-bo.

Lameness kā (kūl)-fyām.

Lament a-yo sak-čīn; sak-nyū; kryōp.

Lamentation a-hryōp a-nāk; *yū mūk: *

Language *nya-nen.

Lamia sūn-gryōn kā-tyāp.

Laminated tā-lep tōm-bo [lep].

Lamp lā-oū: *čō-mi; mi-glōt; wick of 1.

*ran dī.

Lampholder čō kuū.

Lampyridae tā-pyet; tūk-pyet [pyet].

Lance sīm-lō; sūn-hyo.

Land fūat; fat: lyān.

Landscape sīm-lyān.

Language a-rīn.

Languid a-hū [hū]; ēlāt-tū ēlāt-tā;
ūl-lā ēl-lā; yūn-nā yūn-nā [yōn]; yūn-

nā yūn-nā.

Languish yōl.

Lanius sū-krit fo.

Lap (bosom) *pōn.

Lapis lazuli *mū-men.

Laportea sū-hraōn.

Lapsus linguae a-lī hlōk (382 b.): a-lī

a-bōn sōr (435 a.).

Lard sā-to; món tā-dyūn tūk; món sūt;

*nūn-tsi.

Large a-tīm [tī]; tīm-bo; tīm-mo: *če:

*čen-bo; *čī; -mo; tī mā ti kā; *nōr-
rūū; nā-nūr-lā; ki-nūr-bo; *gye; nyor-
rā nyor-rā; a-pak; a-pain; a-bār; (belly)

a-bōp; (ear of corn) tōl; (insects) a-
rōm; (fire) *rek; prōn; (eyes) vyāl-lā
vyāl-lā [vyāl]; (hole) vañ-nā viñ-nā;

1.-bellied pūn-bryōn-lā [brōn]; mū-mī;

1.-mouthed lā-lyōl-lā [lyōl]; larger a-
nūm a-nūm; to be too 1. huīm.

Larvivora mūn-śel-fo.

Lascivious tā-kīr; nūm-hlōt-nyim-bo
[hlōt]; see sōr mūn.

Last tek-bo: a-tyōk-bo; a-jāk-bo; last year
tā-iyōn; sū-iyēn; pū-iyēn [iyēn]; at
last a-tyōk-ka; juk-ka: *tiū-jōk; lōn-ren.

Lasting to be tūp.

Latchet *hūm-dam.

Late to be *jyē; blīn; too late blīn-lā.

Laterly só só.

Laterbricola tiū-gryōn [gryōn] see sūn-
gryōn.

Lattice *kru-mik: 1-work kuū pū-hrak-

bo [hrak].

Laud *tāt.

Laugh tān; *ū-gūt nōn; sak prok; zōl;

Thbr.: tū-fap tot [fap]; to 1. at fū; a-

bon jīl.

Laughing-thrush see Trochalopteron.

Law *hrim; *tem-po [ten].

Lawsuit tam-riū [riū].

Lax to be tyōr.

Lay fo; dya [da]; to lay down dya; nyan

fo; to lay across prol; to lay out lo;

to lay over tūk; to lay upon ka.

Layer a-fār; a-dyōt; a-myō; a-żer; thin

layers fā-frōk-lā [frōk].

Layman *jik-ten-bo.

Lazily nyūl-lā nyūl-lā [nyūl]: ńop-pā

1. ńop-pā [ńop]; kūn-nā kūn-nā.

Lazy yut-bo; a-yut; kra kra; tūr-bū; lūk dā;

a-demmat-bo [de]; kop-bo; tiū-kyop [kyop];

a-hyōl; a-kā a-hṛat mā-nūn-nūn-bo.

Lead s. *ṣa-nyē.

Lead vb. lōn.

Leader lōn-bo; a-tyak-bo.

Leaf lōp; a-nyōm; Thbr.: tā-kryun mik.

Ideal 1. a-hlōt; — 1 of book a-lep.

Leak jēn-nā jēn lat; li so lat.

Lean adj. a-čim [čim].

Lean vb. dyōr; to 1. against nal; to 1.

forwards kūk; to 1. towards liū; to 1.

upon top, tōp.

Leaning a-dyōr; a-tyōp [tōp].

Leap (as fish) (mū-nūn) tyūk hrōn; to 1.

over klyōt.

Learn *hūp.

Learning *čō.

Least a-čim [čū].

Leather kom-bo; kom-fun; *ko; tanned 1.

kūn-du.
Lion *sūn-gi.
Lips a-dul.
Lisp lap; i lap; kōl; son.
Listen tyo; nyān; a-nyor gi.
Literature *ço.
Litigate kim-bo mat [ki].
Litigious to be sū ēn.
Litsaea elongata fam-let kuśu; L. polyanthia sā-pūt kuśu.
Little čūm-bo; a-čūm [čū]; *nūr; a-tyak; kūp; by l. fyet-tā fyet-tā; āyet-tā; a little kam; kam-pat; čūp; čūp kam; a-čūk-kā; pā-pat; tūk-ýet [ýyet]; sē sī.
Live (to be alive) zu; (to dwell) bam; ān; *ju; to 1. together nyir-lūn bam.
Lively mà-zū jóm-bo mat-lūn.
Liver a-byet.
Livistona Jenkinsiana pór-bōn; L. roundifolia *ta-le la-ma kuśu.
Lizard sū-ńun; see tā-glōt.
Load s. bū; tam-būn; a-fyul.
Load vb. ti; byat [bāt].
Loadstone *kāp-len do.
Loaf of bread lyań; ku lyań.
Loan num; sa-hu; a-nyō; a-luń; to receive a l. a-nyō top; vāt.
Loothe sak-sīr.
Lobellia sā (sūn)-nyań.
Locate ka; to; ḋya; byam; byam to [ban].
Lock *gā-tē.
Locket *k'a-čūń.
Locust nūm-yū.
Log of wood a-fań; tā-fań; snān-bak; snān-tōl.
Logos *suń.
Loins čān máń; pain in the loius hyōń hyōń.
Loiter āyōń āyōń mat.
Lonely a-tā [tā]; a-kāń [kań].
Long adj. a-hryāń; sūń-lā sōl-lā [sōł]; l. and straight fyak-kā; sań-ńā sań-ńā; l. and cylindrical a-gyōl; l. (face) pūm-plōm-lā [plōm]; pā-lyōł-lā [lyōl]; l. and thin blik; briń; tūń-briń; kā-kyal-lā [klal]; pā-hyāt [hyāt]; (as fur) dyōń; — to be long yāń; — longer āk pāl-lā.
Longlegged krōń krōń; tūń-krōń-bo [krōń].
Long vb. (for) kār; kren; *nām-če; jak; ānī; mák; hār; an.
Longing tā-ōık; to have l. gryāń.
Look nāk; sī; to l. after gor; nyer; bro; tsāk; to l. to a-mełm nāk; to l. down upon *zū; to l. in every direction a-mik lyōm.
Loom *fōk; *fōk-ro; dūm-tōm [tōm]; ki-tōk; see pī-hlām [hlā]; tī-rö; pā-tūń; suk-hrūp; sā-grūp; blī; a-sōr; ki den; dūm den (179a.); jen-fyā.
Loop *yok-bo.
Loophole da buk ań; da-kuśu.
Loose adj. tyor tyor; hlyo hlyo; a-hlū; a-kryol; bra-sū; to be l. (earth) nyār; to get l. lyāt.
Loose, loosen tyor nyōń; flyāt.
Loosely hlop-pā hlop-pā; dyōl-lā dyōl-lā; hryap-pā hryap-pā; hruń-hroń-lā [kron].
Lop pyōl.
Lophophanes beavani ta-sō-fo; L. dichrous čin-čin-ka; L. impeyanus fū-dōń-fo.
Loquacity riń-čap-lāt (7ōb); kūm-śī [śī].
Loquacions kūm-śī-yām-bo [śī]; boń gyaap-bo; *kō di bo [kā].
Lord a-ťīń; *ku so; *pāń; *jo-wo; l. of all fyāk-dam plāń-sā a-ťīń; the Lord’s day a-kyūt sā-ńyak; the Lord’s prayer a-ťīń-sū a-mā.
Lose fat; flek.
Loss *juń; a-flek; *kāt.
Lost fat nōń; to be lost bram; pyāń; lost article sā-o.
Lot kiń-tūm.
Lôtā püm-bo.
Louse *sak: body-l. ku-lu.
Love vb. gat; *gō; ma-ya mat; s. gō-wuń; a-gō a-ńy; *dūń; *ga; a-kar; *če-ńwū; to be in love a-lūt hyāń (354a.); mik ri; l. apple bi-rō pōt.
Love-token ša-ma-i.
Lover *gō-bo.
Lovely tık-tön [tōń].
Low a-čün [ču]; *mō-bum-bo; tık-māp [māp]; (country) kū-har-lā [har]; kā-
Macaranga núm-bru küi; śiū kuí.
Mace pā-hlyóm [hlyóm].
Machilus see under fam.
Machinery bór-šet.
Machilus xanthogenys tā-só-fo.
Macropanax undulatum prói zam.
Macropygia tusalia fā-sūi-fo; kū-ār-fo.
Mad a-jin; jin-bo.
Madness jin-lát.
Maesa Indica pūr-mo kuí.
Maggot bū; see nyuš-bū; pā-sā-bū; pā-
śuk-bū; pā-sā-bū; lā-kom-bū; lā-śam-
bū; lā-hak-bū.
Magic a-jil [jul]; *tu; magic circle pōl;
*kyaś-kor.
Magician *tu klōn-bo.
Magnanimous a-lūt a-tim.
Magnet *kap-len pūn-jei.
Magnificent jār-rā jār-rā.
Magnificence *nām-po.
Magnify bū mat; kye; cóp; *tek; a-bryānu
 tim kān (272 b.)
Magnolia sü-gok kuí; pen-re kuí.
Magpie see lūrocsa, Cissa.
Mahānadi n. pr. ma-hul-di uñ.
Mahimandap n. pr. *ma-hi man-dap.
Maid, Maiden núm-lyei [lyei]; maid-
servant *śe-ta-mo; pūn-san rūni-dan tīk-
bo [san]; beautiful m. núm-lyei a-bor.
Mail (armour) *hrōp a-nyal; (post) sa-tsū.
Mailing am kōp.
Main a-ćwi; pum.
Mainom n. pr. mā-nām āu.
Maintain *gyōp; ju; tōp; bū nóu.
Maize kūn-tsoi; see kā-cit; kā-lap; see
pā-hlyū mat [hlyū]; flower of m. sā-
kro; sūn-fiš; unripe m. kūn-tsoi duk.
Majesty *gyal-wo; pā-ko fyüm; pūn-dan;
your m. *goi ku jo.
Majority gya-p-ō; a-lam [lu].
Make zuk; zo; fat; mati; *chet.
Male tā-grī; *jō; a-bo [bo]; of animals
a-bū; bū; a-tsú [tsū]; tūt-tū; a-bók;
a-tān.
Male branch of family a-hrāt a-gyit.
Malediction boi-yo bon-đi
Malice *diu; *diu kāk, *nō; *goi; to
bear m. a-lūt-ku nyūi ziū bū bane;
nyūi no.
Malicious *diu kāk-sō mā-rī; goi-būm-
bo; *ta-wo cók; to be m. ji brōt 271 b.
Malignant brōt.
Maligner *na zūn tap-bo.
Malignity *cō.
Malleate zam.
Mallotus núm-báu kuín.
Malvaceae tā-gla.
Mamma nyen-pūm.
Man šīm-nyo; núm-šīm-nyo; mā-ṝō; mi; a-fyak a-nōk-bō; a-fō a-duṁ; (advanced in age) a-fyūr.
Manage lōn.
Mane a-tōnī.
Mange a-gōk.
Manger pīye-ṇo, on-hre.
Mangifera kā-for kuín.
Mango am-bī; kā-for pōṭ; mango-bird see Oriolus.
Manis pentadactylus sā-pā.
Mankind núm-śīm-nyo núm-bām-nyo [śīm]; zōn kūp; zōn nyin kūp.
Manner -lāt, -lū, (a-)lōm; mat-lū; *nām-gyur; *cba-lū; in the manner re zōn; in this m. a-lom(-kā) [a]; in that m. o-lom(-ka) [o]; in what m. sā-lo [sā]; any manner sā-lō-lā; no manner sā-re-lā mā-nyin-ne.
Mansion bam-lyaṅ, *ne.
Mantis religiosa núm-on tūk-nyām; zo-śōp tūk-nyām.
Mantle ša-kap.
Mantlepiece hrōp; pūn hrōp.
Manufacture kā-mōr; kā-śū [kā, kā].
Manure ji-lūt; *pa-cō; iḥiṭ; it.
Many gyap, a-gyap; a-jū; a-tsūk: a-yāi; *pāi; prōi; *mōi; nyak-kū; thus m. tet; how many sā-tet [sā].
Maoutia kā-yeu kuīn.
Marasmus mā-zōm-muṅ zāk.
Mare on-mōt.
Margin ṭiṅ.
Marigold hīk-ti rīp; mūi-gōr buk.
Mark *tō; a-kā-sā tō; *gya-tō; *je; *dō; *mō; a-sā; tyūt; tet; a-lyōm; m. f. memory *san-to; (stick) fyōr; (on breast of bear) tyāk; (on forehead of horse) a-tuk; to make a m. tet kyōp; tet to: pyōl; to mark out field plōk.
Marked pār-tyuṭ-lā [tyūt].
Market *ṭōn-dū.
Marlia begonifolia pā-līt kuīn.
Marmot *čī-wa; sā-nyōnī.
Marriage yor-dū. 
Marriage bri: — see under ku-mōk; ko-ṣa; ṣek-yaṅ; a-ṣek, pa-zen.
Married núm-vōm.
Marrow sūn-dāk; a-yāṅ.
Marry bri mat; byōk; myōk-ka klōṇ; Thr.: sōm-pu sōm-byēu zuk.
Marsdenia tinctoria ryōm.
Marten sā-ku.
Martes flavigula sā-ku.
Marvel a-gyāṅ.
Marwā či; čāi; Thr. núm-fyei-mo núm-
Mangifera sū-nāy; m. vessel and pipe pā-fyut sā pā-hip; m. strainer šor, tūk (tūi)-šor; smell of m. a-fyei; m. put to ferment a-mōk, fermented byēp; see also de-sū kuīn; pūni-ram; būṭ; pā-lyaṅ; urripe m. a-nor; to pour m. fr. vessel sōp see a-
yōt; to distribute lyān; sour m. a-hāk; m. without flavour šom; strong m. bōi; brush for cleansing remains pūn-sār [sār].
Mask *bōp.
Mason lāi-zo-bo.
Master a-tiṅ; *pīn; m.-workman *zo-
pān.
Masticate ōm; mom mom ōm.
Mastoidal bones a-nya tek.
Mat tā lu; tam-dūm; small m. krūk.
Match (equal) *nyam; (lunt) *bām-tōk; pem-bār.
Matchless *nyam-met.
Matchlock lā-sā gri.
Matting (substance) *gya; lyāṅ; tam-riṅ; *sūn; (pus) tūk-sūp [sūp]; (of eye) mīk kyōr.
Matter, what is the m. with you? sūk sā-
lom dok-kuṅ go.
Matted (hair) brūl; brūl; jyei.
Matting bōk tō: a line of m. a-kla.
Mattress *tīk-tsīt.
Maturity a-tōk: (of full m.) a-fyūr; to reach m. tyār.
May te.
Meagre to he čīm.
Meal *če; tā-i; ti-jit [ji].
Mean 

Meaning a-ñat; a-tyop a-ñat.

Means *tòp; *jòp; tyà; a-kà [kù]; -sèt; lòm; lyàñ; by no means sà-re-là mànnyin-ne; by means of a-kà-ka [kù]; lòm; -ba; mat-bà; mat-bàn; a-kà bòni ñet-nàm.

Measles tà-lióm [li'm].

Measure s. a-ðyum; a-ðyum mlo; a-çìk; *tsàt; *tset; *sàr; full m. l'à-ìyòk; see under *fri, ńùn-frì; tìk-cím; tà-ńù; tìîn-bo.

Meat a-máñ; Tbr. ma-ri; (lean of m.) a-çòk; boiled m. a-cèt.

Mechanical power tün-bòr; tam-bòr [bòr].

Mechi me-ca

Mediate nòn; mediation boí-tòp; mediator *pì-bo; byèk-bo.

Medicine *mòn; to apply m. tyàm.

Medinilla sóù-bràñ kùì.

Meditate sàk-ñìñ; kà-tà çìn.

Meditation *gùm.

Meek to be *ñàñê.

Meet *fùt; to m. together tsiù; tsùm; *zùm; to m. with tyàn.

Meeting a-tsùm [tsù]; a tìù; kë zòn; kùr-mòm; çìn.

Megaloema kà-ñuòi fo.

Melancholy fà-vì kùì-kyàì-là hò nòn; sak hò [kò]; sak üì nòn.

Melon tììn-mel pòt.

Melt *jù; *jù fo; ñù; melted yùm nòn; yòr (or 'òyò) nòn.

Member *òù; *òù-bo; lyù.

Membrane a-sòîn; a-tììk.

Memento metm dàn.

Memorandum çèù pà-tììù.

Memory *krex-bo; a-lùt; from m. a-boí gun-nùn.

Menace nyor jìin mat.

Mend klòp; lyòt zuk [lòt]; mended a-tùt.

Mendicant *pyùn loì-bo; *sà-ñì-yìm ul-bo; ul-bo.

Menispermum canadense yuàì kà rà rìk.

Menses tà-ìiyù tyòl: tà-ći [vi]; see under li-co.
Milk —  Mix

Milk vb. yén tser; contrivance f. milking restive cows iyū-po-r; i-brú.
Mill lún-tok [lūn]/; *rūn-tok.
Millet món; see ká-čit m.; tün-ji m.; pūr-čun m.; yón lim m. rū-kón pūn-ci čak m. [čač].
Million *sō-ya kat.
Millstone lún-tok; lūn-tok; lower m. a-mót, upper m. a-bù.
Milt a-tūn.
Mimicry fan-lát; a-fan.
Mimosa sūn-gryón kuñ; sā-bryo jū; kūnlok rik.
Mince pūn-ban-lá [ban] tyót; *túp.
Mind *lo; sak; a-lút; *sām; bót; sak-cité.
Mine pron. kū-sì; kī-do-sū; kū-nūn.
Mine vb. fól.
Mineralwater pūr.
Mingle *jör; kyōl; jyó; pat; vuk; vōk; hūn.
Minister kūr-tak; prime-m. čou-zāt [čak], see lā-vo.
Minla prón-sā myār-fo.
Minivet see Pericrocotus.
Minority a-μan tsū [man].
Mint pā-men.
Minus to be man; pāk.
Minute *jip; *sip; sīp sūp [sūp]; a-týak.
Miracle tam-ju a-gyān [ju]; a-gyān.
Mirror *me-loi; *mi-laū.
Mischief nín-cā [*ča]; m-maker či (čam)-bo; *kyon mat-bo; vūk-bo.
Miser krep-bo; čiū-bo.
Miserable bōn; kyōn-bo; kā-kyār-bo [kar]; a-jān-nā-bo [jan]; mā-řo sā-hā; pūr-hrán-bo [hrān].
Miserly krep-lá; sap-lá.
Misery kyōn-dyak; *nyun-dūk.
Misfortune *sak; sā-li; *kát; *ke.
Mispronounce tok.
Miss vb. plyón.
Missing pūn-plyón-lá.
Mist muk; mūn; tūn-juer mūn; so mūn.
Mistakes tūn-kyōl; a-hryā.
Mistake kyōl; sak-čin kyōl; nor; *zā; lyūk.
Mistatement a-lyak a-vān.
Mix *jör; kyōl; jyó; jyó; pat; vuk; vōk; zān; pyū; byōp; byor; kyōl: mixed a-tsōl; tsač.

Mixture a-kyol; pūr-vāk [vāk]; a-zān; lyn-lyān.
Moo ñū.
Moat uū tük-pōl.
Mode lyn; -lū; mat-lū; *tūp.
Model *pe.
Moderate *rōn; *sā-dān
Moderately *rōn-lū; pūr-brūt-lū [brūt]; *sa tet.
Moderation *tei.
Most uk-yál [yál]; a-boî yak-ham-bo (262 a); *sām-net yām-bo; to be m. *kyēn.
Mostly *no-tāo; pōk-yūk.
Modulate āyēk [ek].
Moist pūn-bloû [bloû]; kyār-vā kyār-vā; sā-kyōr.
Mole (talpa) pūr āyam; (excroscence) nyēn.
Molest *çā.
Molestation nūn-cā [ča]; to suffer m. par-cāt zāk [par].
Molphastes mūn-klyok-fo.
Moment *yūt.
Momentarily yūt tet; kye-lā.
Momordica charantia kāk-tik.
Monastery *gān-bo.
Monday uū sā-āyak; *zā da-wa.
Money jer kōn; *gyu; see *pe-kruā [pe]; tam-pā Tbr. nūm-bū-ātāp.
Mongrel a-hyol; *ba-tso; sā-za-lā myān [za].
Monk pūn-lōk; Tbr. tām-hyōr.
Monkey sā-hū; sā-ḥū pūr-lāp; Tbr. mlem-ryum-bo; bāp-mo; dyūk; kā-dyūk. See also kām-bo; m.-faced sūr-vōk-lā [vōk].
Month lā-vo; *da; *da-wa: nyōm. See under nyōm 114 a.
Moon lā-vo: m-light lā-ro lōn; m.stroke tā-lyān muī.
Moral *čo.
Morass jop; a-jop; uū-jop; uū jōm; lūn-nūn.
More ik; *mōn; a-lum [lu]; a-čıp a-byit [čıp]. Comparat. degree see under -len.
Moreover plān-ka; a-re plān-ka; p(y)ɪl-lā.
Morning lūk; lūk-kāl; sōn; this m. ča lūk(-kūl).
Muffled pyaño-bo.
Muddy hop-bo; a-kam [ko]; túm-dun-lá, dun-ní dun-rá.
Mulberry *wo-sú; núm-byóú.
Mule *kre; on-kre.
Multiply kyep; čap; póť; gyaq; math.*gyur.
Multitude gyap-lát; fá-vor [vor]; mú-ro puú.
Munia acuticauda núm-pryik-fó.
Murder sót-lát.
Murdered plók nón.
Muri mur-mi-mo.
Murmur riš-šáp li [šúp].
Murraya šít tsam kuí.
Musa nepalensis kúr-don kuí.
Musaceae re-liš.
Muscle a-so (417 b.)
Musícápa tük-már-fó.

Mushroom dor; see tür- 134 b.—135 a.
Var. Speci.: ká-so dor; jáu-dór; fát jái-dor; tá-li dor; tá-ryón dor; tá-íram dor; tá-hlyet dor [klyet]; só ná-lán dor (189 a.); tá-n-dek kik-bú dor; tún-dám; tún-fýum dor; po bóí dor; fo kúp dor; bik ágyit dor; bik mík dor; čím-pa póí; mi rek dor; núi dor; lái tür-ci dor; kík ti dor; tür-šep dor [šep]; dor-bí tük-sap [sap].
Music*rú-mo; *rap-nyan; bük-e; vám [vá].
Musk sá-búr tae-fút; sá-búr tíú.
Musket sá-đyúr mi; m-ball dyu póí.
Musquito núi-kóú.
 Mussaenda sá-pyék.
Must gat.
Mustachios boí-mát.
Mustard kán-rán; see nyoú kúr k.-r.
Mustela súí-kýeú sírm-brí.
Musty to bepor (see púr-mo; púr-myúm); im.
Mutation po-len.
Mute bóí.
My ká-su; kái-do-sú; kái-sú-sú.
Mycerobas núi-fúm-fó.
Myciophonuús cá-món-fó.
Myiomela núi-zéél-fó.
Myriopoda da-béyó-bú; pái-súk-bú.
Myrobalan sá-dóm pó’ét; sá-lím pó’t.
Myself kái-do.
Myzanthe sú-ti pro-fó.
Myzornis súk-eyet fo mi dum.
N ágri n. pr. nak-grí.
Nail *z̀ar; *zer; of a finger or toe pün-ci.
Naked a-gun; tā-gryuk [gryuk]; kä-lut [lut]; Tbr. tā-glöt; to be n. gryuk; dûm šù da (430b).
Namechi n. pr. *nùm-tsù.
Name a-bryañ; see *da tsa.
Naphtha *krak-tsù.
Napkin tā-rò.
Narrow *tok; a-pit; pùn-biù-lá [bin]; a-tsùp; šàn šùm; sar-râ sar-râ; long and n. pā-hyát [hyát].
Nasal hrop.
Nation mi-nò.
Native place a-gyek(sù) lyäñ (63a.); *jik.
Nature òiyt.
Naturally sà-èn [èn]; ti; mà-rò do.
Nausea, to have n. sak ryk.
Navel bâk-ku; tā-bâk-ku; bâk-lim.
Navelstring òyén-zò
Near adj. a-tyëñ; nùm-leñ; a-tòl; a-züt bam-bo; a-tsùn; adv. tòl-ba; tòl-bì; nye; len-ka; nàm-là; nearly all kryol-là.
Neatness a-jëm; a-kìà; nàñ-tò; pà-fyam pà-lyù [fyam].
Necessaries *ca; without any necessities kà tûm (134b.).
Necessary gat-sāiñ; mat-sāuñ; cì gat nyi-wùn-sàñ; to be n. gat; gat òk.
Necessity gat-tûñ; kan-tûât; *daûñ.
Neck tûk-tok; tok-[tok]; tûk-lin, tûi-lin; pà-tòp; *nya.
Necklace nyôk tòk; see mok-zù; fràm; pò tuo; lyak; sà-tap lyak.
Nectar hryùñ.
Need jàn-làt.
Needle ryùm.
Needy fùk-flùk-bo [flùk].
Neglected *tò šòk.
Negligence tâ-lyap [lyap].
Neigh eyer.
Neighbour tòl-bam-bo; a-züt-ñàñ-bo; a-züt-bam-bo; pun-bo; a-pun; lyàñ-dem-bo; *nye-kro.
Nemoroedus bubalina sà-èi; N. goral sà-flyùñ.
Neopus malaiensis tük-nôu báù.
Nepál *pa-bo; *pe-bo; *pe-yul; Nepalese *pe-yul-mò; a-țùn mà-rò; see nyôr.
Nephew a-nyù kûp; a-nóm-kûp; nùm-kûp [nù].
Nephrodioum tük-tyûl tûn-krôk.
Nervous to be yak; ryëñ.
Nervously hù-mà hù-mà; kyûr kyûr-rà [kar].
Nervousness sak *par (pûr)-ji; sak *par (pûr)-cök.
Nest a-şap; fo-şap; a-ro; n. of wasps pùn-dàiù; n. of ants tûk-fyûl pûr or pùm.
Nestle gom.
Net sùn-li Tbr.: kà-ër; string of n. tâ-îtì; for catching birds hro; commence ment in making a net a-hok.
Nettle kà-nòl; sà-nòl; kà-ju; sà-na li liùm; sùn-hru; sùn-hrûñ.
Neuralgia see lâ-lól-là [lóù].
Never sà-la-là mà-niyin-ñé; nyim-là mâ-nyin-ñé; kùni nùn mà—ñé.
Nevertheless (yo) gûn-là.
New âl; a-âl; òyàñ mà-nyin-ñûn-sà; a-hlap; a-tsum; tsar.
Newborn âl-gyek; a-hhya: (animal) kà- dyûñ.
Newly tsar-là; tsar tet.
Newness âl-làt.
News a-sut; mlo sut; news-paper *ço gyù yûk.
Next tél-bo; tél-lùn-re; a-tel; in the n. world a-pin-ka [pi].
Nib of pen *nyù gu boîñ.
Nibble fo zàl tsùñ.
Nicandra physaloides hik-bù tâ-lam mûk.
Nice ìm; pà-âm pà-su; a-âm [ã].
Nicee a-nyù kûp; a-nóm kûp; nùm-kûp.
Nicknacks tyûk-pûñ.
Nickname bryan lyûñ.
Nicotiana an-tô mûk.
Niggard kûr-li tyûp-bo; kûr-èìû tyûp-bo.
Night nap; so-nap; sūk-nap; u. and day nap sóu.
Night-jar see Caprimulgus; kāś pā-ha.
Night-mare mūn-mi.
Nightly so-nap so-nap.
Niltava sundara mūn-gōi-fo; mūn-hlo-fo; tā-ryōk tā-yōk fo; N. gracilis mūn-šel-fo
Nine kā-kyōt; ninth kā-kyōt-bo; nineteen kā-kyōt tap; nineteenth kā-kyōt tap-bo; ninety kā fā-li sā kā-ti; kā kā-kyōt; ninetyeth kā-kā-kyōt-bo.
Ninox scutellatus tūn-ki pūr-čōk.
Nippers moī-jāp.
Nits šāk myen.
Nitre *sū-tōō.
No see mā; mā nā; mā ne; ma-ne; man; -tō-o; no no ye ye; no one to là mā-ne.
Nobility *le-tē.
Noble *je; tā-lyāu; *či-bo; yuk; a-bryāu nyim-bo.
Nobleman yūk tiū; a-hryat a-mōt ti pa; bar-fōō-mo.
Nod nūm.
Node a-gōp.
Noise čōl-lū; čōl-lāt; a-jōk; jōk pro; a-prom [pro]; grik; tam-grik; *lōk-čor; see grap pā grap-pā; grō-nā grō-nā; grom grom.
N৯esibly to be krōū.
Noisy prom-yām-bo; to be n. čōl.
Noleus volens bōt-tūn mā bōt-tūn.
Nonsense tān mā-nyin-nūn-sā riū; ban hur a-hyam mā-nyin-nūn-sā riū.
Nooon, at n. tsuk nān-ka.
Noose a-ryāu; lik vyaū; mūn-hlyak; sum-dal-lik; *gok-bo.

North *čau; *pru kōn.
Nose tūk (tūk)-nóm [nóm]; *na; *sān; bridgeof n. a-ram; low-bridged n. a-hyem.
Nosegay rip-čēn; rip-taū (125a.).
Nose-pin *nyī-śūp.
Not mā; mā—nā; mā—ne; ma—na; man; -tā-o; prohib. mā-len-ne (see *len 257a); mā—nūn.
Notch a-tōt [tō]; a-fōk; a-nyōp; tā-gōp [gōp]; pān-hrōt [hrōt].
Notched pā-krōt [krōt]; pā-krīt [kri]; u. stick kūr-šū [šīn].
Note s. mūn; a-sōr.
Nothing šu là mā-nyin-ne; a n. sūk-nyōm fōk.
Notodēla see 292b.
Notwithstanding gāu là; tā; a-yīn-ruū.
Nourish tōp; ju; dāk.
Nourishment a-jut [ju].
Now a-lāu; ār tōū; just n. ča a-lāu; now-a-days ik zōū gāu; sā-rūn lōk; a-lo-bo.
Nowhere sā-ha-lā mā-nyin-ne.
Noxious nāt-bo.
Nucifrāga hemispilum hlo kā-hryō-fo (9a.); hlo ta-wa (124b).
Number a-frōūn [frōī]; zum-bo; *daī; gum, gypōt; pūi; numbers a-pyūī; in n. sān-dāu [daī]; in great n. sūyur-rā; mup.
Numerous to be gyap; bror; broś; brōū.
Numerously intermixing brūt-lā brōl-lā.
Nun *tsūn-mo.
Nurse kūp-rān-bo; ayēū-bro-bo.
Nuter of Nucifrāga.
Nyctiornis sū (sūn)-hrok-fo.
Nymph dā-ūit.

Oak-tree sā-ri kuū; sūm-sū kuū; ši-liū kuū; kū-so kuū.
Oak-chest-nut, flower of o. tōn-rip.
Oar tā-ā.
Oath ryak; to put to o. ryak ka; a-lyāk-ka čō ka.

Obdurate to be nōk; kōk; adj. *nyūn.
Obedient *nyin-bo; kūk-bo.
Obesiance to make ("to put out tongue") a-li bla-lā mat.
Obey *ne.
Object lyāu; *tūn.
As the image appears to contain text, it would be beneficial to transcribe or digitize the content for a more accurate representation. However, due to the quality of the image, the text is not clearly visible. If you have a clearer image or text, please provide it for a more detailed analysis.
Pace foù po.
Pacify yâk.
Pack *ti; byêt [bêt]; pyâl.
Package viû-tôm-bo.
Paedaria fetida tûk-pyît rik [pyît].
Page of a book a-mlém.
Pail joû-mo.
Pain (bodily) a-dûk; a-dûk;*vât; burning
 p. ri; cutting p. bri bri (mentally) sak
 sâ-gram; sak sâ-krâ.
Painful pû-byep-lâ [byep].
Paint *t-ân; see under *bô.
Painter *tsân kyôp-bo.
Pair zum; bye tîk.
Pairing nûm-vôm [vôm].
Palace *po-rôn.
Palate kûr-hôp.
Pale tûk-tak [tak]; tû-fât-bo [tât]; pû-
byup-lâ [byup]; sôn; pale red nûm-but.
Pall (Hindi pâl) byô.
Palm lyôk; kâ-lyôk; klyôk.
Palpitating jîn-la; tyûk-kâ; prîn prîu.
Palpitation to feel tyûk-kâ tyûk-kâ li.
Pan (gun-lock) a-nyor.
Pandion haliaetus kîm (pûn)-fyôû.
Pangolin sà-pâ.
Panicum milaceum mûn-cêr; see tsôû-
grô zo.
Pant hà; a-sôm hà; hàk dot.
Pentalons *to mo.
Panting sà-bûr sà-bûr.
Pantomime mû-lyûk-kûû-sû tet-mo.
Paper *ço-gu; see under de, de kuû; dyep.
Papilio atalanta pi-rû tam-blyôk.
Parable *pe.
Paradise *go den; rûm-lyan; pum.
Paradoxornis gularis vûn tâ-fyep-fô.
Paragraph a-prôl.
Paralysis mû-rû zák.
Parallel tûk-fyôû [fyôû].
Paramount a-rûû.
Parasite yâm zo-sûm-bo; tam-yam zôm-
bo; a-zôm jop-bo; p.-plant tam-i. see
kuû pû-ten: sà-ti pro.
Parcel cûû-tôm-bo; bût.
Parcel u; parsed a-un, u-tôm-bo;parsed
up kû-kyûr-bo [kar].
Parents bo mo; mo bo; *jû ma.
Parole *gar-mîn.
Parroquet fà-du fo.
Parrot fû-rî fo; fû-ryûk fo; krûn fo;
kroû fo.
 Parsimonious to be câû.
Part iêû; piûk; a-pan; a-tnû.
Partiality *nye-rîû; liû-ûûn.
Partially liû-ûû; pû-tsat-ûû [tsat].
Participate a-lût glo nûm.
Particle (gram) min jîm (9ûb.) (small
flakes) a-jûû; a-ji: tû-jît [jî]; krûk.
Partition (in house) cêt; pa-sôk; a-ser.
Partner jyo-bo; a-zûm mat-bo.
Partridge see Arboricola.
Party a-tût.
Parus monticolus sà-hret êûk-fô; P. atriceps çin-rî tak-ka.
Pashok n. pr. pû-zôk (“jungle”) [zôk].
Passalum frumentaceum kû-grô.
Pass s. a-veyû; liûn veyû; rou; lôm yûûô.
Pass vb. to p. away gur; *de: nûû; to p.
by piît; kyôk; to p. over a certain space
hlyûm; to p. right thro’ fûyôûk; to p. from
one to another kà-krûk bû nûû [krûk];
passed away (time) kû; *ge; to be p.
flyôû; nû.
Passable, to render p. grûk.
Passably good âr.
Passage veyû-lôm; bird of p. nam-frûn fo.
Passion gût-tûû; *pûk-cô; *çô; evil p.’s
nûû-go: a-lût nîyuû: *bûr-duûû: nûû-go
nûû-cûû.
Passionate gût-bo; sak-lyûk-yâm-bo;
passionately hût-tû hût-tû; kûr-kar-rû
[kar].
Passover a-hyôk.
Passport lôm yûû.
Past to be hîûk.
Paste s. ôûûûû.
Pastime tûk-blût [blû].
Pasture (a-)zót lyań.
Pat plyap.
Patches tā-lyak [lyāk].
Patent *ka-šok.
Paternal *pā pūn zān.
Path lōm; lōm a-rāl; Tbr. tā-mo tā-li; p. of animals lōm a-sa; blūk.
Pathway a-loi kryak-lyan (157a.).
Patience *san-lāt.
Patient zūm; to be p. *san; tsūk.
Patricians bār-fiōn.
Patron *dōk-po.
Patronage *gūn-rān.
Pattern *pe; mūk tā; p. of cloth kūn-ra sōr.
Paupartia mangifera i. q. Spondias q. v.
Pavement sa-lō.
Pavetta tomentosa sūn-dōk.
Pavo cristatus mūn-yuń.
Paw up ha.
Pay (money) chik.
Payment a-jin; to a messenger *kai-lō.
Pea ver; tōk-byit; see tūn-či.
Peaceable sak-ān (407b see also a).
Peace a-kyūt; a-kyāt a-dyań; *tūn; *tūn-jor; *mūn-tun; gyūm; *hrī; to be at p.
*tūn; peace-maker kye-mo mat-bo.
Peach tōk-po pūt.
Peacock mūn-yuń.
Pearl mū-tūk.
Pebble *do ko; ri-lut
Peck yāp.
Peculiar mū-dōk-nūm-bo; a-fyō; a-sāk.
Peculiarities net.
Pedigree gyit; a-rīn; female p. nyo.
Pedlar *ri-bo tā-bo.
Peel lit; peeled pū-sōk.
Peep ąyip.
Peg *zūr; *zer; *ca-gōk; *pū-bo.
Pelargopsis gurial fūt-tūm.
Pellorneum mandelli sūn-grem-fō.
Pen (writing-p.) *nū-gu see pū-mōl pū-sūń.
Pendulous to be yān.
Penetrate fūk-li plā; nar-lā vōn; nyot; bit: kōl: to p. right thro' pryok-lā nōń; penetrating gan-nā gan-nā.
Penis tīk; see a-nōl; a ńak; gar-nek; ēnū pū-tūn, sū-li krik; sūn-guń; a-śil.
People mū-rō; mū-nō; lok; fyōń.
Pepper *jō-rol; kūn-tīn; sū-kar.
Perambulate bal-lūn lōm.
Perceive hyōń.
Percentage gat.
Perception bril.
Perdix chakoor kū-kom-fō.
Perfect kē; glet; pūr; pum; pū-sōń [sōń]; *tem-bo.
Perfection tā-klak; a-le.
Perfectly sōń-lā; śeń-nā śeń-nā.
Perfidious gi zūm-bo.
Perform zuk; *jōń; nyit zuk; *tem; *ne.
Perhaps yāl-lā [yā]; pu; kā-pu; go-pu; nyī pu; lok; nyīn.
Pericrocotus sūk-eyet-fō.
Peril *tok.
Perineum par (pūr)-byek.
Period *tu-tāt; *tūn-po; periods nū-da [*da].
Periodically a-māk.
Peripherasis ruw-lā var-rā riń.
Periphery tūr-klak [klak]; *kor; val.
Perish ya; mōk.
Peritoneum pūr-čet [čet].
Perjurer tam-nyim-bo.
Permanent a-ten [°ten]; *pū-tyā; pū- bāń [bah]; *jik-lā.
Permit kōń; klōń.
Permitted to be sū.
Perpendicular dōp; a-nań; a-mlem zūn-bo; rūń-gan.
Perplexed to be *tom; pok nōń; bram; mī-len gyōk [gōk]; tyāp.
Perplexity kā-tūk.
Perplexingly gyōk-lā [gōk].
Persecute ryak dūk tōń; *par-čāt yē.
Persevere kōm; *nyer; śir.
Perseverance a-hrāṭ.
Persevering śir-lā; fūr-rā fūr-rā; myāś-lā.
Person mū-rō.
Perspiration čit; so-ńl [ńl].
Persuade al-yāl mat.
Persuasive to be myāś; nyem-bo mat.
Perturbation tūń-tīn [ńū]; fyūl fyūl.
Perverse to be plōk.
Perversion lit.
Pilgrimage

Pestilence—Pilgrimage

Pestilence kàk-cét.
Pestle tiān-rī; tāk-fūt [fūt]; tiā-liū [liū] Thr. sā-kuā kāu tynk.

Petition *šā; *šù; ka len kyōp.
Petrocossyphus cyaneus mīn met-fo; mīn-gri-fo.

Petroleum *krak-tsu.
Phalut n. pr. fok lut.
Phantom bōyāk; a-pīl; *pāk-čō; lāk mūn.

Phasmidae mūn-kyōn.
Pheasant see Ceiornis, Ithagenes, Gallophasis, Lophophanus.

Pilgrim hōr; phlegmatic o-nyo sī-sā mā-rō.

Phlogocanthus thrysiflorus tāk-cēl.
Phoenix fām kuū; sāp kuū.

Phosphorous emanation mūn-uā.
Phraseology *jō.

Phrynum capitatum hō-fyūr.

Phyllanthus emblica só (pā)-ōm kuū.

Phyllornis sā-kyīam-fo.

Physician *am-ji.

Physiognomy mlem-sāū; a-mlem zap tō; a-mlem fyūm; pe-hōk.

Pick kyou; krait; *kruk; to p. out kīr; to p. up cōp; hrūp; picking (birds) tāk tāk.

Picker a-kīp.

Pickle tam-cōr; sā-krit; ruk-kār.

Pierzia javanica tūn-juer kuū.

Picture *ku; mū-mi, mùr-mi [mi].

Piculet see Vivia, Sasia.

Picus sā-dyār mūn-prek-fo.

Piebald dōn.

Piece pak; pan; a-plāk; in pieces pūn-nā pūn-nā; in small pieces prat-tā prat tā; sā-juē-lū [jeū].

Pierce tsū; tsīt.

Pig mōn; *pak; Thrb. nūm-nūr-bo; tā-kyīrp bub; a-nek; a young p. a-mi; nūk-kā nāk; the call to pigs ēu ēu.

Pigeon see Sphenocercus, Carpophaga, Palumbes, Columba: fā-wu-fo; sūn-mūt poī-fo [māt].
Pile vb. *sīsīk; lem; to p. up *pūn; bok-lūn to; s. jōn.

Piles tā-tsot dāk [tsot].

Pilfer kā tap; fūyūt.

Pilgrimage *ne-kōr.

Pill mōn pūyīk.

Pillar *dun-pū; lap-tsō; *ka-wo.

Pillow lūyā-kam; tūk-kam; *u-hē.

Pilot-fish deĕ-sū lūk ūo.

Pimple nā-īram.

Pin *zār; *zer; jīt.

Pincers pūn-fyêt [fyêt]; suk-tyīt.

Pinch pit; pyīt; čāk; pinched a-tyīl [fīl].

Pine (tree) *tuā-šē; *tuā-sīn.

Pine-apple bōr pōt.

Pink pūm (pāk)-bon-lū [bon].

Pinus longifolia nyūt kuū.

Pipe (marwū-jug) pū-hīp; (tobacco-tube) bi-rō.

Piper longum kūn-tīn; P. betel tān-fim rīk.

Pipsa sā-iyāt; rōm.

Pit pā-hōn; tuā-hōn [hōn]; *tōn; to-hōn.

Pit-fall őyam.

Pitch *krak-tsu.

Pith a-sop.

Pithecolobium tāk-pī

Pitta fā-tīm-fo.

Pity kyōn-dyāk.

Pivot vūn-lyāu [vūn]; tūn.

Place s. lyāu; *ne; bi; ba (for laying things) a-fūm [to]; a-dyam lyāu [da]; in p. of -lyāu-ka; (a-)tām-ka.

Place vb. to; nyān; to p. into tap; tek; sul; byāit [bāit]; to p. between hōn; to p. together brok fo; to p. up bryom; to p. upon tek; ka; nop; to p. out of sight gyāl-lā tap, to p. on apart su.

Plantenta kap-pūn; ūyeu tyūl; ūyeu ēōt.

Plague nyōl; *cā.

Plain s. tam; pūr-tam; lyāu tam; lyāu tōn; the plains lyāu tiū.

Plain adj. kłōt; *kyōū; (unadorned) kūn-glāu-lā [glān]; ēan; pūn-kłōt [kłōt].

Plainly adv. sā-sā-lā [sā].

Plaît břī: fyār; nyōk; (hair) flōt; - plaiteit a-sōr.

Plau *goi.

Plane *jōr; ba-lyen kyōp.

Plaesticus ruñcollis pū-lan bōk-fo.

Planet sā-hōr mo; *za.

Plank an-tō; *pān-lep; a-klyŏp.

Plant s. tam-len [len]; vb. lyāu; vyān.
Plaintain

Plaintain tük-bło; tük-bło; see kür-don;
re-li; tük-zök; tyän-mo fo-löm; ol; head of pl. a-nyän; pl.-fruit kür-gök; patiole of pl. lá-ha.

Plaster vb. (as house) fyör; (to cover over) plap; lan.
Plate s. lät-de; *la-bök; tü-lep [lep].
Plate vb. *kür-iyo kyöp.
Platform kryöm.
Platter pää-tok [tok].
Plausible kryöm-mi.
Play s. lön: a-lyäm; tük-blät [blät];
*tet-mo.
Playful bre-je; lyöp-yäm-bo.
Pleading boïn-tööp.
Pleasant sum; pää-am pa-su [å].
Please a-mik-ku kyöp; a-lät-ka tsüt; *tööp;
*tööp; sak bo if you please, see under -sä-
of-sä 393a.
Pleased to be a-lät-ka vön; jo dë; a-lät-
ka dë; sak par.
Pleasure a-gö a-nyi [gö]; mä-ri.
Plectocomia himalayana rä-nol.
Pledge (security) bon tö; *tö-mo.
Plajadas nüm-jit hik bom [*jit].
Plentiful gyap; lá-lä; ši ši; tät-at-tät
[at].
Plenty a-še; a-vön.
Pleurisy a-pro-ka cät [pro].
Plicature a-sör.
Plodding tät-für [füř]; a-lät lyäk mä-yä-
nä bam-bo.
Plot nöön tük-po mat [*nöön].
Plough *ši.
Pluck out byol-lät döt; löt dot.
Plug a-süm [šüm].
Plumage, beauty of pl. a-yel (326a.).
Plume a-köp; tsüt.
Plump (sound) kyör-rä; kyäl-lä kyöl-lä
[kylöl]; tük-tök-lä (tök); pä-bot-lä [bot];
pl. into käl-dyök; a pl. person mä püm-
pram-bo; a-tään.
Plunder plyot.
Plunge myök.
Pnäepyga mür-cak boï.
Pod a-hyap.
Poet prya-bo.
Point s. a-nyak; a-plyän; a-boï: p.
in writing *tsök; p. of needle ryüm
boï — vb. (a stick) la; to p. at ják byi.
Pointed ryüm ryüm; tät-la [la]; la-töm-
bo; hyök-ki hyök-ki; pä-hyän-lä [hyän];
sik-fat; long-p. sä-zor- lä [zor].
Poison a-nyän; tam-bo [bo]; to die by p.
Tbr. märö rip zäk.
Poisoned, to be Tbr. pät-tä zäk; p. javelin
bäi-gä-la.
Poisonous fi, fim.
Poke into hruk; pök.
Polish klit; or.
Polite to be sam-nat.
Politeness *ço.
Pollan a-söm.
Pollute krip mat; *nyöm-lä mat.
Pollution *krip; ji; mä-ri; jyi; yel;
*nyöm-lät.
Polygonum runcinatum pröö cät rik; sä-
hyök muk; le uïu muk; pä-lıp bi (?) ;
P. paniculatum kiin-dyöm.
Polypodium giganteum p aç-jik.
Pomatorhinus pä-yaï-kä-lät; fä-ryül-
fä-hyäm-fo; mün-hyjem-fo.
Ponder pök.
Pooi uï tük-vük; uï gylul; uï dá byiïn
(207b); uï kül-dyäk (23a.).
Poor jän(jan)-kyöö bo; a-jän a-kyöö; tä-
göl [göl]; uä mü-nyin-nüm-bo.
Populace a-den [den].
Populus ciliata sä-grí kuï.
Porcelain *tuï.
Porcupine së-töm.
Pork mön-muin.
Portent tam-tüm [tüm]; *tö nyo.
Portentuons to be tüt; nyo.
Porter vjeq gök-bo.
Portion a-kä; kä-kä; a-töö; ša ša; a-far;
jök; céï; luk; for the house a-gul; to
p. out kä-kä ka; frä; luk rit; lyän.
Position lyän; a-dyam lyän [da].
Positively *tök-cät; üp-pë üp-pë.
Possess nüj (c. v. -ka); bï.
Possessed to be šök; pü; pot.
Possessing *ña; -nyüm-bo; -nyüm-bo;
-bün-bo.
Possibility törm.
Possible pu lyok; a-kūm [kū]; -pā-ri; possibly nyān mā-nyīn-nā.

Post (pillar) li *pū-bo; tūk (tūn)-bōn [bōn]; (mail) sa-tsū.

Postieriors tūk-chek [ček]; large p.'s tūk-

Potsh yok [tyok].

Postery a-kōn; *pū-tō; a-zōn.

Postpone gur.

Postposition (Gr.) blān-hyōp.

Pot fyū; *za-dū.

Potbellied tā-bāk tūn-dan-bo [dān].

Potash tyāk-*kū.

Potatoes buk; see tet; sweet p. mūn-gōr.

Potent a-flim [fī]; see under *bōn; *čē.

Potter's wheel fūt hruk lūn (377 a.).

Pottery *za.

Pouch tā-blyōn [blyōn]; *ba-gūk.

Pounce upon yūn, grop.

Pound bāk; tsu.

Pour lāk; hyel; hāk; dal; nyōr; čīm;
(water) lūn; čōr; čōl; to p. away jōk;
jāk dyān.

Poverty jān-lāt.

Powder tā-i tā-jīt [i; jīt; jī]; tā-jī; *jīp;
*šīp.

Power *bōn; *čēt; a-flim [fī]; čū; *top;
*ōn dū; p. of a deity a-myel a-yōn
[myel].

Powerless mā-čēt-ne; kyāt.

Practicable a-fōr.

Practise *jōn; čāk.

Praise vb. kryōn; *tā-pa mat; *tāt; *če-
bo mat; a-čū-le mat; a-bryān mat.

Pratincola ferrea sā-hret čūk fō.

Prawn tā-ryān gī.

Pray *mūn-lōm ul; sa-wō (sūr-wō; sūr-vo)
tōp; *sol deh; mā; mā ku; (precat.) čē;
čē-nā.

Precede *kṛit; nā-han nōnī.

Precious a-cīn-sā; čen-sā; *nōn ē mat-
nyīm-bo; *nan-tēn.

Precipice sā-gōr; a-mlem zān-bo-sā sā-
-gōr; tulo nyō; rūn-dōp; rūn-jak; ro; edge
of p. prāk.

Precipitate tyām.

Precision *dōk-zūn.

Premna longifolia sūn-na.

Pregnant to be a-kūp bū; mā-sā-nā kūp
bū; bryōn [brūn]; Thrb.: za-dūn ban
[*za].

Preparations *kran-rīk; a-bān.

Prepare čē mat [*ča]; só mat; prepared
to eat yāt.

Preponderate gān.

Preposition blān hyōp.

Presbytis schistaceus kām-bo sā-hū.

Prescribed to be kāt.

Presence *dūn; *kum-dūn; kūr-vōn.

Present to be dūn-ka nyī; at p. krah-ka;
a-lān [a]; p. time kūr-vōn. — vb. t. *jū;
hloī kyōp; *tōp; *tūn. — s. *kur-mo;
*kī; *ke; *kyō-mo; a-cōt a-tōp [čot];
*tūn-če; *da (dōk) kyem; pā-nōl [nōl];
*po dōn; *tā-ri; *luk-dō; *sam-ten; se;
*śan-je; *kap- tok; šam-ti; *śu-den.

Preserve tsūt; *lōn; tek.

Press pit, pyit; tsōt; yōp; iyep; to p. down
klek; gryām; nan; nup; num; zim; lep;
to p. together nyem; pressing into a-tem;
pressed byōr nōn; pā-bryā-lā [bryā]; p.
together sūk-jōp-lā [jōp].

Presume nū.

Pretend kūr-gyū kyōp; sā-zū mat [zū];
nyōp; pōk; zōn mat; zo nyem mat; to p.
to *gyān.

Pretty a-zūk; pā-ām pā-su [ā]; (face)
sūm-zam [zam]; a-čōn.

Prevarication val-li-nārā riṅ; rūk-nyam.

Prevent *gak; *kōk.

Previous dōy nōn-bo.

Price a-far; tam far; *goū; p. for a wife
lūk-myen.

Prick tsu; tsūt; to p. forward ears zān.

Pricking tsal-lā.

Prickle jū.

Pride gan-tōn; *če-fōp; pa-tōn; tān-dāt;
nam-jōt; nam-yār.

Priest yūk-mūn; boi-fiū; *ge-loi; mūn-
bo; ya-ba; an-za an-di mat-bo; *zun-
pān; Thrb. kā-nyem; see pūn-dōn; atten-
dant of p. pā-yōk.

Primer *lā-zōn.

Primitive a-pum.

Prince pi-no(sā a)kūp; *se: Thrb. pā-
zū kūp.
Principal adj. a-pum; *rap; a-ruñ; s. *tsii; of money a-mo (296 a).
Print *pór kyôp.
Prionodon pardinolor sá-myûm.
Prison *tsân-dôí; see pûr-gyeñ.
Prisoner *tsân; tset.
Privately nûn-ka; sur-ka.
Privities a-so; *sâm; sôô do; *dom; tâ-klûñ; Tbr.: tam bûn ter-mo; pudeam maris tik; p. muliebre *tì; Tbr.: tam-ân [aû]; sâ-ki pyûl; mûn zo po-doi; p. pueri kûr-byek.
Privy *sàî-óôt li.
Prize *gye [*gyal].
Probable a-tum [tu]; probably lyok; pu lyok; pû-rû.
Probity kûm-yo kûm-ba [yo]; nûn-lût; *nàñ-tsôn.
Proboscis sûñ-ûì.
Procarduelis nepalensis kû-byû-fo.
Proceed nûñ; plû; *dà; bû nûñ; lôt; hlo; (sun) li; to cause to p. bû dàñ; to p. from pum.
Procession *dài-tôk.
Procrastination *nyam ñò.
Procreation nûû-de, a-ûiût a-de [de]; see byôm [bôm 264 a.]
Procris kâ-nûñ.
Produce sà-kyûñ; li.
Product a-pôt.
Productive bol; bát-bo [bà].
Profane *nyôm-lûñ mat.
Profession *gan, gen, gûñ.
Profit a-pôt; a-dyûm; *yan-yûñ; *ke; a-kûp.
Profitable a-kûp plûm-bo; profitless *yan mâ-to-ne.
Profound nûñ-bo; diûñ.
Progenitors tek-ûûñ; byûm aûit mat-bo [bôm].
Prohibit *kûk.
Project vb. t. sà-ûû rû-ûû tû mat; vb. n. hap, ham; sôôl; ryûñ.
Projecting kûûm-krom-lûñ [krom]; pû-bor-lûñ [bor]; ñà-yaà-lûñ [yaà].
Prolix to be sûk (tûkûk) hryûñ.
Prolongation *dóûn dûñ [dân].
Prominent pû-ûû-lûñ: pû-ûû-plûm-lûñ [pûû, p lûp].
Prunus—Pyrus

Prunus piddum kūn-ki kuś; Pr. persica tūk-po kuś; Pr. padus sā-hlōt kuś. See also kām gāt kuś.

Psarismus Dalhousiae múm-ki fo; rūp-fyāl-fo.

Pseudo- nyōk, bōn.
Pseudocinnamon-tree sūn-sōr kuś bōn.
Pseudostachyum polymorphum pā-fōk.

Psora but. See zōr; toṇ zōr dāk.

Psysium piriferum sūn-ram kuś.

Pteromys byōm.
Pterospermum nūm-buś kuś.
Pteruthius see rūp nūn-fo.

Public service tā-van nōt [van].

Publicly pā-ōn-ka; bra-ka.

Publish pryōṇ; bra-ka dot; *dō kyōp; to be published flyōṇ.

Puff a-sōm hā; sūt; bu hak; in puffs bloi-lā; kop-pā kop-pā.

Puffed out sā-taṇ-lā [taṇ]; pā-bryu-lā [bryu] to be p. out ryōṅ.

Puffy sop-sop-bo.

Pull krūṭ; hrya; to p. down hryūṇ; to p. forcibly prūṇ; to p. off rōm; hyeṇ; nyāl; to p. out *tōk; tyeṇ; fōn.

Pulp a-cōṭ.

Pulse (pulsation) *tsō; kā-tō; (legume) kā-hā bā; a-flek; ban-pok; sūn-gi; pūn-chi; tūn-ki.

Pulverisation būt.

Pulverize tā-i zuk [i].

Pumpkin tūk-zōn; kā-tōr.

Pungent a-sum [su].

Punish hrim mat; hrim kyōp; tamzar fo.

Punishment tamzar; *ka-čet; *čet-bo.

Puppy kā-ju kūp.

Purchase fo.

Pure, to be hā. hīm; gli; sā; du; *tōk; adj. a-hām; a-hyū; jīl-lā jīl-lā; tūk-tsōṅ [tsōṅ].

Purgative *gye-bo kā-nōk (*gyal).

Purify *sūṇ; sōi toṇ; čōṅ.

Purity mā-yāl; tūn-gli.

Purple nūm-nym [nym]; nūk-nyek [nek]; mā-mul [mul].

Purpose goi; lyāṅ; for the p. of tā—sā yāṅ (115a).

Purr nyūr.

Purse tā-blyōṅi [blyōṅi]; *ba-gūk; kōm tā-gip bū; pā-hruṇ [hrūṅ].

Pursue tā-gum ryak; (to practise) cāk; *nyer; pursuing bun-nā bun-nā.

Pus tūk-sūp [sūp].

Push nāk; nāt; nūn; nōl; hōl; to p. out rāl; to p. into sāl.

Put dya [da]; fo; tap; to p. again lōt tap; to p. aside nōl: vāṅ; to p. away lyōt [lōt]; fat; to p. by cōṅ; to p. down fo; to p. in or into tap; *cāk; tek; mōk; to p. in and out blā; to p. in order sām/sā; to p. off hyāṅ; nūk; ak fo; to p. out yaṅ; (to strike out) sīt; to p. on cāk; to p. on fire tsāk; to p. to mouth ām; myām; to p. together tū;yū; to be p. t. cāṅ [cāṅ]; to p. to flight sā; to p. round ryōt; to p. upon śūk dyam bi; ka.

Putrid to be sār (ser); hīm; to become dut.

Putrify vyāṅ, byōṅ.

Puzzled bram; pok.

Pyconotus pygaeus mún-klyok-fo.

Pyrosis sūn-kan.

Pyrrhoplectes epauletta hīo sūm-prek-fo.

Pyrrhula sūm-prek-fo; nūm-prek-fo.

Pyularia edulis sā-fi.

Pyrus li.

Quadrangle—Quartz

Quadrangle *sur-ji-bo.

Quail see Turnix; ru-pi fo.

Quality lyū; *gyū; a-mān; vicious q. *kōn; qualities *cā.

Quantity a-gum; a-pūṅ; quantities a-nūr.

Quarrel vb. jōk; brap: gyō; *tīp. — s.

tsō-bo: a-laṅ a-zā [kaṅ]: *kām-ču.

Quarrelsome to be čōk.

Quarter a-plyen.

Quartz sūn-grūṅ lāṅ.
Rabbit *rí-goí.
Race (generation) a-gyt; a-riñ; a-tyak; — (contest in running): to run a r. *páu gyvk.
Raddle rul; raddled wall tüñ-gryop [gryop].
Radiate tsúr.
Radish *la-bük.
Raft só-pó.
Rafter sim-yú; súp-yú.
Rag fi; dúm tá-klok [klok].
Rage sak-lyak; in rage gúr-rá gar-rá [gar].
Ragged pá-krat [krat]; krút-tá krót-tá [krót]; bryon.
Rail pá-sim [šim].
Railing tü*k-pól [pól].
Rain so; Tbr.: tür-jam-mo [jam]; see yú.
Rainbow tü*n-kuw tüñ-la.
Rainy jóm; myà [man].
Raise hryam; tsun; *tsük; to r. up kam, kal; lum [la]; to r. up carefully kyût.
Rake a-huk; a-hut; krút-bo; vb. kük.
Ram lük tsú.
Ramification pún-cur [čur].
Rampant to be jil.
Ramtek n. pr. rim tek.
Random mik myám (289 a.).
Range dóu [dóu], kyöu.
Ringit rún-nyit un.

Rangliet rún-lót.
Rank *kre.
Ransom lüt; sát [sá].
Ranunculus sak-či.
Rapacious to be jop.
Raphistemma see Thunbergia.
Rapid hrul-bam-bo.
 Rapidly klyon-lá; plyu-lá.
Rare re re.
Rarity nor-sá a-lút.
Rash on skin brúñ.
Raspberry see Rubus, šam-bul höñ.
Rat ká-lók, Tbr.: sük-ják, bon-ják [ják]; see lük-nyú; púr-dyín; šim ká-lók.
Rate gat.
Rather ár-len.
Rattle vb. hrak-ká hrak-ká nyón; s. (plaything) tü*k-fyuk [fyuk].
Rave fo.
Ravine lyau súp; lyau súr; lyau brul; biñ; mlo nyo.
Raw (unripe) a-zum [zu]; a-ju; (uncooked) kür.
Ray a-tsúr; rays of setting sun *tar-lóu; reflected on clouds mlo lóu.
Razor hip-ban.
Ro- lyót [lót]; kyor-lúñ [kor]; tsök-lúñ.
Reach ták: nóm; kyó-bró; to r. the point ják; zák; tük; see cór-la to r. up fyuk.
Read *hlók; *rok.
Ready *rík; *čä; *čou čou.
Real a-yañ; a-lán a-yañ.
Really -pa; -mā dā; tān-nā; *nā-lī.
Reap ĭyek [ek].
Rear čān ju.
Reason (cause) kōn; lyañ (365 a.); by r. of -ba; for this r. tān a-re-nūn; — (intellect) *lo; a-lāt.
Rebel *ta-lōk mat; tūn-tya pōk [tya].
Rebirth *hryū.
Reborn *hruñ.
Rebound hlok.
Rebuke *kyon.
Receding nyēk.
Receive vyōn lyo; čik lyo.
Recite gyōñ; vā.
Recline da; dyōr; to r. against tōp-lā mat; tyōp; reclining position gye; groñ-līn.
Recollect sak-čīn nōn-lā mat.
Recognize tyak; mūk tō [*tō 141 a.]; lōt tyak.
Recompense vb. *tūt tsū; lām.
Reconciled to be *čam; ye.
Records *do; dyu; *nam-far.
Recover lōt sā; *hrōk; pōn.
Rectification hlāt; fām-zar.
Rectify zar; lyōt zuk; nyet.
Rectitude nañ-lāt.
Recurring bal-lāt.
Red a-kyūr; luk (rūk)-lōk-lā; a-līm; (eyes)
a-līt; reddish pūm-bom-lā [bomb]; san- miā; red colour sā-nyim; kā-nyem; r. and white kā-ūr-lā [ūr]; duñ-ū dōn- nā [dōn].
Redbreast see Cyornis.
Redstart see Ruticilla, Chimarrhornis.
Redeem lūt fo; sāt [sā].
Reduce bañ; dom; to r. to a uniform mass dor.
Redundant hlōk-bo; tā-at-tā [at].
Reduplicate bal.
Reed luk-miā; tūk-tsāk [tsāk]; sā-hlo; tūn- brap pā-ti.
Reel sūk-myil; reeling gryāp-pā gryāp- pā; yap-pā yap-pā [yop].
Reference yo.

Reflect ciū; lōt čīn; sak čīn; *no.
Reflection sak-čīn; *gām; — in water mūn-tyūn.
Reflective light a-lōn.
Reform nyet.
Reformation pā-nap [nap].
Refrain wōk.
Refreshed to be a-sōm plā; sak zōl-lā lī.
Refreshment a-kal: tam-fōt/fōt; sak-tōp.
Refuge tyōk-lyāñ; tō.
Refulgent kūr-dū.
Refuse s. a-plīm; r. of grain tā-det /det/; tā-sōp [sōp].
Refuse vb. a-plīm mat; plī; tā-gūm van: nōt; nan fo; plōk.
Regard vb. nūk; *nyūn.
Regard s. čīn.
Regarding a-plīn-ka; see under-sā.
Regardless to be zōl; tu.
Region mō nyo.
Register dyu; luk.
Regret *sī-pa [sī 15.].
Regular to be klo.
Regularly nar-rā nar-rā; nañ-nā tañ- nā; tyep-lā; pār-lā.
Regulate pā-tyam pā-lyū mat [tyam].
Reinforce kyeō tyōl mat; kām: kāl.
Reiteration kūm-fal [fal].
Reject fat; pok.
Rejoice ryt [ryu]; a-lūt (sak) ryut.
Rejoin *tūt tsū.
Relate riñ suñ dūn; frōn.
Related to be nūm-nū-ka ti [nū].
Relating -ka.
Relation (kindred) nūm-nū [nū]; pūn- so [so]; distant r. a-son a-gum; tsāi- ko; pūn-tsāi-ko; relations on mother’s side ma-pūn zōn; (reference) *suñ.
Relationship a-tōl: sa-gan: čīn.
Relative nūm-ūyēn [ūyēn].
Relax flyôt.
Release lyōt; tyir [tōr].
Relief, feeling of r. pūr-ža-lā [ṣa].
Religion *ćo; *so.
Relinquish cōm.
Remain lī; gyām; iān; ban; team iān.
Remains a-ryōm; a-ū; a-jūk; r. of rice in mortar tā-ku.
Remake bal-lín; zuk; a-nil zuk.
Remedy týj; *so nyet.
Remember sak nón: *goú; fra; *zo; a-bon-ka bû.
Remembrance cēn-pá-tiù.
Remind sak zo to; nón kón.
Remission *sók-ru.
Remnant a-týók.
Remove *po.
Remusatia vivipara túi-dek.
Rend asunder prûn-lûn dek.
Rendez-vous tsâm-lyân [tsû].
Renounce *pón; nól.
Renew a-nil zuk; nyel-lûn zuk.
Rent vb. hrît; s. a-jim.
Repair pû-nap mat [nap]; lyót zuk [lôt]; jóm kyôp; *se; *síp-sù kyôp.
Repast tam-fôt [fôt]; tâ-hût [bût].
Repay a-lâm cîk byï; len cîk byî; a-lâm tap; a-ká lûn kû (2b.).
Repeat nyel; nyel-lûn li; riù a-nil li; bal; byîl-lûn li; kles-lûn li; tâl.
Repeatedly lôt-; bal bal.
Repent nyet; *gyát; you will r. a-fyâk-ka zût-so.
Repertory tek-tôm-bo.
Repetition a-nil; kûn-tal kûn-nyel [tal]; *dôp.
Reply riù tsôk-lûn li; riù tsôk tam.
Report a-sût.
Reprehend *kyôn; *lûn.
Representation mûr-mi [mi]
Reprinâd a-lûn riù li.
Reproach *lûn; *cî kyôp; *kà(p)-kyân; nûm-fân nûm-len [fan].
Reprove riù lûn li; a-bon-sù (or a bryaî-sô) tûj.
Reptile bû; tam-bû.
Repudiate *pùn; nôl dyân.
Repugnance nûm-fân nûm-len [fan]; cêr-rûn; a-nôt.
Request s. a-gat; tâ-sù; tê-sù /šù/.
Request vb. *šù; *šù; yo-jût.
Requital *zóu-len.
Rescue bût; tyôr [fôr].
Research dyûl-lût.
Resemble lyôk [lok]; nam mat; zóu mat; klan-lâ li.
Resentment tsûî.
Reserve, without r. a-lût-ku mi-to-ne; lum tsoù riù mat-lûn li.
Residence iuân; bâm-lyân; (palace) *più-ruù.
Resident nyol-lâ bâm-bo [nya].
Resigned, to be r. to *san.
Resist kûr-vûn tsôk; ãû.
Resolve to be kriû; tôm.
Resolutely tôm-ru; *yôk-kye.
Resonantly soîn-nà soûnà.
Resource tîjû; zum-tiyû [zu].
Respect s. *sù-so; bû; to pay one's respect *tsû-là mat; *çak bû to; in r. of a-fyâk-ka; lol-là [lo].
Respect vb. bû-kyôp; *te-bo mat.
Respectful to be tok.
Responsible to be tôp; a-fyâk-ka nyî.
Rest s. (remainder) ryôm; (repose) *kâm.
Rest vb. da; jà; gôr; *so; to r. on top: ka; (on stick) tuû; from labour gyû.
Resting-place gôr-lyân; da-lyân; r. position a-tyôp.
Restless kû-gôr-là [gôr]; jàn jàn; (eyes) sît; to be r. lem; yôk.
Restore a-lâm tap; len cîk; pôn-ku mat.
Restrain çîp; to r. one's self *san.
Result *net.
Resurrection *ši lok; *de lok.
Retain tsam.
Retaliation len; *piok dok; liun.
Reticulated riv-n-rôn-bo [rôn].
Retort len; (a jar used for a r.) *zu-diù.
Retribution a-lâm; lôt.
Return vb. t. len cîk; lôt byî; *lok; vb. n. lôt dî.
Returning of anything a-fyên.
Reveal fôt.
Revenge len; to take r. a-lâm lyôt; lâm mat; myôi dôn.
Revenue *juî je; *gya-jì.
Reverence *nyen.
Reverie *tû-dôm; *mîk-da.
Reverse (side opposite) a-buk; kûl-dak kôn [dak]; a-pin [pi]; (contrary) *lok.
Revive zu lôt; lôt zu.
Revolt *ta-lok mat.
Revolve klak; to r. in mind myôi.
Reward—Rise

Reward *da-kjem; a-pót.
Rheumatism jop-lá dák; prap du sá-
kyám dák.
Rhinoceros indicus sá-lók.
Rhizophora albocollis see núm-dít núm.
Rhizome a-tóñ.
Rhododendron l’é; l’é-mo; a-tok.
Rib a-pro; ribs of fish a-cón.
Rice zo; Tbr. tür-fam-mo [fam]; tür-um-
mo [un]. Various spec. of rice: zo úyen; zo lek; zo pú-iýdr; kú-hlet kóp zo; ká-ćer zú zo; kí puyó zo; kil zo; kúm-
bú zo; tam-pú cén zo; tik va mik zo: tük-mót zo; tún-büm pú-lu zo; tún-ril zo; tek bár mik zo; dam-bryó zo; dum-
byo zo; ná-múr; pú-no zo; pú-már zo; po báù zo; fiyat-zi zo; fo kúp zo; bik vi zo; ban pok zo; byóó zo; súm-kó zo; parched r. sú-nyo; r. approaching ripe-
ness fá-ryük fo šim mat; to cleanse r. tyám; r.-water a-yúm; boiled r. Tbr.: núm-or-mo; r.-holder zo pú-dam; r. that
remains in mortar tå-kú.
Rich *puyó-bo; *ná-nyim-bo; ká-ká nyim-
bo; tí hryán puyó-bo.
Ricinus communis hik bú rük-lóp.
Ricketty nyó-ů nú nyó-ů.
Riddle (enigma) *do.
Ride tul; *són.
Ridge blú; kín; pó; bral.
Ridged side of anything kúr-kún.
Ridicule nú-n-fá [fá].
Right adj. (r. hand) gyóm; (not wrong)
a-táñ; r. thro’ tük-tak-ká [tak].
Right s. (claim) pón; *jan-to.
Rigid to be tók.
Rigour gar-lúi.
Rim a-dul.
Ring s. a-kyúp; tå-hryak, see vyan;
joined by rings a-hyak r. of chain a-ka.
Ringed to be nól.
Ringing noise pú.
Ringworm lá-vón dum nók.
Ripe a-krum [kru]; a-pýak; a-mún; a-lim
[li]; vyár-rá vyár-rá (pus) a-fyol; nearly
r. vóm-lá.
Ripen a-for-nún kla-lá ti [for].
Rise (to get up) hrón; *jóñ; diú; bú luk;
lú; to r. up bol; *pyór; cut; to r. up
from sickness zu hrón; rising of the
sun tsúk cáÉ; smoke to rise mi kan kan.
Risk * nú.
Rite nya-ró.
Rivals *kran-ćet mat-bo; vb. bap.
Rivalry *gi-no.
River uñ kyoú.
Road büm.
Roam *Fyóm.
Roar króm-láñ líc; bu; roaring can.
Roast il; ìl són.
Robber tük-mo fyán.
Robin see Tarsiger, Janthia, Copsychus.
Notodela: zú-nyo fo.
Rock s. lái.
Rock vb. (a child) (a-kóp) lyák mat.
Rod ham; pú-tuú [tuú].
Roe a-tóñ; a-tso; no tí.
Roll s. ril; of paper čo-gu a-fúl [fúl].
Roll vb. ril; ryil; ról; gól; (eyes) (a-
mik) ról; to r. up múl; to roll down
tyál.
Roller (abird), see Coracias, Eurystomus.
Romance *kyám-hyút.
Roof a-ćap; li-ćap; gable of r. kúr-viú:
eaves *ped-mo; li-kom; ridge of r. *gya-
pí; sloping r. súm-byál nyát.
Room lyán.
Root *tsó; a-fya; a-báù; núñ-sáú [súú];
(of bamboo) a-sa; stem-root a-šil; tón;
-a-gli; horizontal r. a-kúp.
Rooted, deeply r. sú-n-nyon; to be deeply
r. nyon.
Rooted up bloi nón.
Rope tük-po; pú-tí tük-po; *tôk; r. across
stream pú-soù.
Rosary *pyén-bo; see *rak-fa.
Rose ká-gro, r.-apple-tree sáú-núm kúù.
Rose-finch see Propasser.
Rosy a-krum [kru]; rosy-cheeked kúr-dáú
kúr-soù; a-mlem bùm [bù].
Rot byót.
Rotten sá-byót; sop; a-but; flat-ti flat to
gal; pú-byep-lá [byep]; tük-byap [byap];
jáit ti ját-bi; má-múr [múr]; a-myam;
má-myót-la [myát]; a-hryup: a-sár [sár];
nyon.
Sabbath—Saturated

Sabbath a-kyät sā-iyak.

Saccharum spontaneum bruā.

Sack tā-gip; git.

Sackcloth pa-tsō.

Sacrifice fat; *tāo; *čāt.

Sacrificial feast rūm fat.

Saddle *gō; on gō.

Safe a-kyät-sā; a-sām [sā, sā].

Safety a-kyūt; u-sā [sā, sā].

Saffron *kur-gum.

Sagacious čā-nyim-bo.

Sagacity *čā.

Sail *tōr.

Sake, for the s. of tān (tūn)-dōk-ka.

Salary *jōk.

Saliva gyōjū.

Salix *čii-ko huū.

Sallow ku-gok-bo [gok]; pā-byup-lā [byup].

Salt vōm; *tsa; Tbr. uī-sā a-lūt; kram-bo.

Salt-mine *tsa-kun.

Saltpetre *sā-tō.

Salty, to be very s. sór.

Salubrious čīt.

Salutation tam-vyāt; *kam-ri [*ka]: za-dyā.

Salute s. kūr-tān; vb. čak bū to; za-dyā mat.

Same kā-ta-bo; a-lok; a-lyok.

Sand ji; fīt ji.

Sapling dyōi.

Sasia ochracea čīm-fō; čīm-pa fō.

Satiated kōt.

Satisfaction sak-a-dīm.

Satisfied a-lūt-ku kōt; sak tak; *ūom.

Satisfy kōt dūt-lā mat; jōt.

Saturated with water dun-nā dun-nā.

See bon.
Saturday — Scolopendra

Scoot s. tük-fyuk [fyuk].
Scoop out fôl; fok; vak.
Scorified to be klyom; hyup nôn.
Scorpion *di-po ra-za; dik làn-jik; bîk.
Scour zut.
Scourge *pûn kar; *pau-lûr: Thbr.: pun-
dâû lun-tûm-bo.
Scout myer.
Scrap a-pôi.
Scrape fâk; fik; hip; bûl; kük; to se.
out hûî; scraped pûn-plon-la [plon].
Scraper kûr-hûî.
Scratch krôn; kûr; hut; to se. out lya;
to be scratched fi nôn.
Scream yu lîk.
Screen fûôi; riál.
Screw kîl.
Scrotum tâ-lâm sâ tâ-blyûî [lam].
Scrub *pîyi.
Scrubulize tsô vût [*tsô]; bûk sôk: pûk-
lûn ôp.
Scullion mîo blûî ôl tûî mat-bo.
Scum a-yûm [yûm]; ayûm [um]; a-fôk.
Scurf a-bûl; a-sî; gûk.
Scutata nôp.
Scytalia túñ-brap pû-tî.
Sea tâ-lyû dáî; *gyum-tô.
Sea-snake pû-rel bû.
Seal *gyu-tô; *te-tsw.
Seam a-kûô.
Search dôn.
Season *tu-tsw; *to-tsw; *tu: tûm; nam:
nam-tûm: fi; tûn-bûk; a-tûn: rûn.
Seat tâ-kûm: tâ-kål: nân tâ-kâm [kâm;
kål]; nân-lyaî; nân-êt; *gya-hri: *fe.
Second nyû-bo: a (num)-klep-bo [klep];
vû. gyôp.
Secret adj. sur; to be s. ma.
Secretly mû-mâî; sû-mûl-lûn [mûl].
Secretary *krûn-yûk.
Section çê; a-prûl; *pye-ro.
Secure sak-ûm [sak; â].
Securinga hûk ti bû.
Security ban-tô.
Sediment see nyûr.
Seduce lûk.

Saturday *za jêm-bo; pûn-fyût sà-îyûk
[fyût; îyûk].
Sauce a-mók.
Saucer *tep; tâ-lap [lap].
Sauranja sà-fà kûî
Sausage gyûî.
Save (to lay by) cûû; (to liberate) lût;
tyôr [tûr].
Savour *ro; a-fô.
Savouring âîr.
Saw s. *sok-li
Saw vb. ńak; iot.
Saying, common s. boû cum [cu].
Scabby kâ-gôk-là [gôk].
Scaffold hryôm; klyôn.
Sealorhynchus ruficeps cóû tâ-fyrp fo.
Scalped to be plyut.
Scale (of a fish) a-sî; scales (of weight)
kyû; gyû-bû; *sôû.
Scandalize čîr.
Scandalous a-îyêp.
Scant pûn-plon-bo [plon].
Scanty kûn-krán-là [krán].
Scapula pà (pût, pûn)-lî.
Sear tyût.
Scrab bâm-bô.
Scatter ńgûn dyûn; sà dyûn; zân; fyôt;
ûyûr-lûû klûn.
Scattered ńgûn; *ûyûr; brâm; zu-là zu-
là; zût-tà zût-tà; pûn-brân-là ńgûn
[brân]; sc. over pyûn-nà pyûn-nà.
Sceptre *paun-čôk.
Scheme sà-tà rà-tà.
Schima Wallichii sûn-brûn kûî; sûn-
sûî kûî.
Scholar *ço-bo; *lo-kruk; *ço ri
School *kro; klap-lyaî.
Science *jûn-tûn.
Scientific *net-yâm-bo; *jûn-tân-
nyûm-bo.
Scoipterus albourgus kîm.
Scissors *jap-tsûi.
Sciurus see kà-lû; sà-hryûk; tûn-jîn; tûn-
dyeû.
Scolopendra tà-gri bû.
Seize kit [ki]; kyüp: *tep; tsam; *sün; to s. upon group tsam.
Self do: tő-do.
Selfish kä-ta sak-čin-nyin-bo: tā-do tān (tān)-dok; to b. s. čān.
Selfwill gan-fōa.
Selim n. pr. sā-līm.
Sell Įl.
Semen čit: Thb. *nyiu: *nyiu bum-lyan; (of beasts) tā-fut [*fut].
Send klōu: klōu byāt [bṓt]; sāl: tāl; krōm; to s. to and fro sān.
Sense (meaning) *tān.
Senseless mā-mā-ye-ne.
Sensitive a-lāt-nūm: to be s. yak.
Sentence *tsāk-pōt.
Sentigo kūr-mōt.
Sentinel sa-nya.
Separate vb. kaṅ fo: *čet; tiū; bryāt; flī; sā-flīn-lā mat [flīn]; pāt: *pye: lit: ór; to be separated tōt; — adj. prit-bo.
Separately pā-flīn-lā [fli]; tāp-pā tyep-pā [tyep].
Serenity *sām kyet.
Series *kre; dōū [*dau]; šāl-bo: a-gōm.
Serilophus rūp-nūm fo.
Serious to be a-mlem maun-lā mat (282a.).
Serpent bū.
Serrated krit: pōn.
Servant tek han mat-bo; *nōn-zen; *sāp-čī.
Serve a-tek mat; śū; ‘krōn.
Service (a-)tek (a-)han; nyōt.
Sesamum orientale nyāt.
Set to: lyāt; to s. apart čāk; to s. free só-tō mat; to s. in fāyān; to s. on tsāk; čāk: to s. (as sun) kyār; kyer; fet; to s. up lyen fo; to s. upon from.
Settle, to s. down (as earth) *fem; nyet.
Settled a-ten /tlen; (as affair) mān; to be s. (permanent) jik; (adjusted) čōk.

Settling down sā-lyōm-lā (as earth).
Seven kū-kyāk: seventh kā-kyāk-bo; seventeen kā-kyāk tap; seventy lū-sam-sā kā-tī or kā kā-kyāk; seventieth lā-sam-sā kā-tī-bo, kā kā-kyāk-bo.
Severe a-tōm: yar; tōk-bo.
Sew *tsām; hrāp.
Shade tyōn-lāt; so-iyum: shades of evening so myār; (spirit of man) a-pit; mūk-nyam kīp: sun; byāk; mūk-nyam sūm-blyōn.
Shadow mū-tyu:n; tyōn-lāt; so iyum.
Shady tā-dyār [dyār].
Shaft a-fūt.
Shaggy wa ma; tā-bun [bun]; tyom tyom-bo, don don.
Shake vb. t. kram: krōp; nyāk; nyāu: tyū: hryāt; vyāl; to sh. off krāk; vb. u. tyār; vyōk; rel: lyōm; hrāk: hlyam: vyen.
Shall -sā; -sō; -sō.
Shallow a-bruk; jam-mā jam-mā; bryen: lyāu: sāp.
Sham sā-zū mat [zu]; kūr-gyu mat.
Shame pōk-yak. See zūr.
Shameful uk-bo.
Shameless a-mlem mā-nyin-nūm-bo: a-mlem tām-bo; kā-ju a-mlem zāu.
Share s. kā-ka; luk; vb. flyēn.
Sharp (not blunt) jāk, lāt-bo [lā]: sh-edged sar.
Sharpen no.
Shave hip; ōp; sh. off kyāl.
Shavings of bamboo tūk-sun [sūn].
Shawl yān-lā; dūm-kom: a-ka. See pa.
She hū; -mit: -mōt; nūm-; -lyēu; she-mōt; -gu.
Sheaf a-tān; a-čān [čān].
Sheath a-hyam.
Shed (tears) (mik-γrūn) glynō: s. (for cattle) byōn.
Sheep lāk; the wild sh. na-wō.
Sheet a-fār.
Sheet-lightening sā-lyōp: so-lyōp.
Shelf hla-n-kō.
Sida—Sickness

Shell

Sida pá-gran.

Side a-blyán: tā-blyán kōn [blyán];
-adlem: a-lyin; dyer; tuk-jer [jer]; *ēv:
-a-pun: kōn; (direction) tuk-fyín [fyón]:
-tank. every s. tsu tsū; on both sides a-
pin a-bón [pi]; s-wise pū-hū-lā [hlā].

Sideroxylen ku-klet zo kuś.

Sieve rōk: tūn-ūt hrāk [ūt].


Sigh sak-sān.

Sign *tō: *tā.

Signature *je: *čak je.

Signify *ēve mat.

Sikhim *ren-joi: *ne-nōn.

Silence viś kap.

Silent sak ma: nyak; moii.

Silk *tōr: pā-sōń kū-bu [sōń]: Thr
mūn-u.

Sill lūn-čak.

Silly nyop-pā ŋop-pā.

Silurus pungentissimus ōo nōl.

Silvan spirit n. pr. tā-raiː; see *tā-bo.

Silver kōṃ; German s. li.

Similar a-lyok [lok].

Simile tam-bōr: tūn-bōr [bōr].

Similitude dok-bo.

Simmer tyop-pā tyop-pā tsu: zār-rā kār-
va tsu.

Simple sā-čen [čen]: a-glen.

Simpleton iyōn-ūa iyōn-ūi-bo: tuń-iyōn:
*poń-bo.

Simply kūp: tiː til.

Simulate nam-mat: nyōp.

Simultaneously práś-lā.


Sinapis kiń-ran.

Since o-re ren [o]: ár-ren: -ren: si-
ta-ren.

Sinew a-sōp: a-sūp pūn-prōk [prōk].

Sing vā; vām mat: tik.

Singing mūn.

Singed úrōm nōn; see jop.

Single a-kāń; a-gyel; kā-mp: (unmarried)
a-vān [eāń]: a s. thing a-mōn (298b).

Singlelah n. pr. sū-ū-li hlo.

Sink nyet ŋan: to s. in kyōm.

Sip s. hūp: a-hup.

Sip vb. a-hup toń: tāp.
Siphia albicilla ri-bur; sâ-ri tik tik.
Sir, dear s. *hla.
Siskiu fû-jir-fô.
Sister see nôm, a-nôm.
Sister-in-law a-nûp; ku-zôn (2u).
Sit înan; *ju; s. down myîl înan; sitting on hans pâ-ja [jâ]; s. crosslegged pûr-fyôk-ku înan [fyôk].
Site a-gul
Sitong n. pr. sâ-tân hlo.
Sitta kuî-hlan-fo; *tâ-sî ku-yî gûm-bo.
Situate byam [bam].
Situated to be înan; da.
Siva mik-lin-fo.
Sivok n. pr. sâ-vôk; su-vôk.
Six tâ-râk; sixth tâ-râk-bo; sixteen tâ-râk tap; sixty kâ-sam; kâ tâ-râk; sixthtieth kâ-sam-bo; kû-tâ-râk-bo.
Size *pui; of the s. (of) dok-lâ.
Skeleton kû-i-gryûn [gryûn].
Sketch frîn; dûm.
Skillful -yâm-bo; myam-bo [mya]; myon-bo; to be lem; gleû; tsr.
Skill *woû; a-myel a-yôn [myel].
Skim fyôjû.
Skimmia laureola tem-bûr nyûk.
Skin vb. plyom; sol; s. a-krûyû; a-kap; a-lun; a-pî; sk. of finger-nails a-dam.
Skinned pyom; pû-sôk [sôk].
Skirt (of cloth) a-pîm.
Skull a-fyak bap-lî; fyak-oû; *tok.
Skullion tôp ayôk mat-bo.
Skum fyôûn-nûn-re.
Sky tâ-lhâyai; *nam.
Slabber ûl.
Slack a-tyor; a-dyûr; rûû-hroyû-lâ.
Slacken tyor nyôn; flyât.
Slain plôk nûn.
Slander kyon dûn.
Slang tûû-bôr [bôr].
Slanted pû-hlyum [hlyum].
Slanting pû-hlû-lâ [hlû]; pû-sun [sun]; see tyôp.
Slate jôn lûn.
Slay sôt.
Slayer sôt-bo.
Slave eyêt ôû; *sôp wôk; kûm-bu kûm-bûi.
Sleep mik krap: *nyit. See nye nye.
Sleepy to be mik tûm di; hûû du.
Sleepes of coat *pû-lûi; boû.
Slender dyûr-râ dyûr-râ; kûû-gryûn-lâ [gryûn]; *pûô.
Slice înar; tôp.
Slide along sâl; sl. down yit: flûn; plût; *rit.
Slight dyûl-bo.
Slightly zal-lâ zal-lâ.
Slime *pûô.
Slime fût ôyûk.
Sling *hur-do.
Slip sâl mûk nûû; yôt; kûû; hûû; hlet; to sl. along yet; to slip from flût; plût; to sl. down klûû; rit; flît.
Slippery flût-tâ flût-tû hlet; flû-hlet; nûû-hlet [hlet]; klya.
Slop man.
Slope dôm; rûû-dôm; liû; vb. yûl.
Sloping vit; pû-myûû-lâ [myûû]; liû-lâ; to hang down slopingly byûû [bal].
Slothful klûû-nû klûû-nû.
Slosh a-sôp.
Slovenly pû-rû-lû [su]; fûk-fyôk-lû [fyôk].
Slow nyûl-bo; tûû-kyp [kyôp]; kop-bo; nyûk-bo; pû-lûû; yûût-bo.
Slowly nyûl-lâ nyûl-lâ; kop-pû kop-pû; sô-gûû-lû sô-dûû-lû; hyûûm hyûûm; iôp-pû iôp-pû; yep-pû yep-pû [yap].
Slug vûû tôû-kûû; see yûû-pû titlûû.
Sluggard mik-krap pûm [pûm].
Sluggish nyûl-bo; pû-lûû; see ûl.
Slushing fûk-kû fûk-kû; fûk-kû fûk-kû [fok].
Smack ûp.
Small cûm-bo [ûû]; kûp; tan-bo; tyûk-bo; tôâ-tyûû-lû [tyûû]; *cûû; a-jûmû; sô-jeûû-lû [jeûû]; (particles) ji; yôt tôû yôt tôû; yôt tôû fût-lû; sût-sûp [sûp]; (quantity) man: (capacity) a-tsûp; (circumference) rûûm rûûm-lû; (birds) di: jil; (chicken) brûûn: (mat) um.
Small-pox rûûm-dûû; fûm-mo brut (29ûû a.).
Small vb sûû.
Smashing sound tsûû-lû; tûûp-lû.
Smatterig kûûp-pû kûûp-pû.
Smear ûût; blyûû.
Smells s. ri; ri nóm; ūm-nóm [nóm]; s. of marwā a-fyén; bad s. a-fak; a nüm; a-füm [f[; a-fül; a-him.
Smell vb. nóm; ṭyóm.
Smilax see cák-ti bi; kūn-lyüm; pā-lan jū rikt.
Smile *jum-mā jum-mā tyān; zam-mā zam-mā tyān; a-boju tet tyān; jil jil.
Smite zák kón.
Smith *kar-vo; see *ga, *gar; *pe-bo.
Smoke see kan; blon; bluk; to s. tobacco tóm-kā tān.
Smoking tobacco pā-nyam [nyam].
Smooth adj. glōk; nūp-pā nūp-pā; jel-lā jel-lā; yōr-rā yōr-rā; hlap-pā hlap-pā; dyām-lā.
Smooth vb. *nyam; kyāl; *jōr; mlyā.
Smoulder ru ru fan.
Snail tūk-nōl [nōl].
Snake bū; *tu; Tbr: lōp šok mak-bo; spec. of snakes: tom-i-bū; pā-grat-bū; pā-no bū; pā-fōn-bū [fōn]; pā-mōl-bū; pā-yel-bū; pā-lōn-bū; pā-hryuk-bū; pā-riū-bū; pā-vōt-bū; pā-hlyōk-bū; pā-sum-bū; pā-shūn-bū; pā-rel-bū (L. mythology); pā-jōk-bū; pā-šum-bū; — i. q. running streams mūr-nyo-bū; to be bitten by s. šān-rek-kūn vyōt.
Snap prūn-lūn ďek.
Snare vyūr; sūn-hī; tōt.
Snarl vyūr; vaun.
Snatch kit [ki]; hrūn.
Snatched to be zul-lā zul-lā zāk [zal].
Sneeze sār.
Sniffing sūk sūk.
Snipe see Gallinago.
Snores *iur.
Snort sōp.
Snot nyo.
Snout nū-lār [nā].
Snow sā-nōu; so-nōu; a-kynū; s.-cock kūnmo fo; s.-mountain ču bi.
Snub (nose) nā-nar-lā [nar].
Snuff at sūk; s. *pū-lii.
So yo; yān; a-lo yo; o-lo yo; so far pe tet; tet.
Soak in pot.
Soap lūn-lūt; nuñ-lūt; s.-wort sā-kryām.
Sociable to be a-tsāk a-cón yā [tsāk].
Socket of eye a-mik-sā tūn-hōn [289a].
Soda *pu.
Sodomy tā-ghi bi nāt.
Soft yel-lā yel-lā; nūp-pā nūp-pā; sop-sop-bo; a-āl; a-but; a-nüm; nūl-lā nūl-lā; byōr; *jōm-lā; to become soft under heat ēn.
Soften ayüm [yüm].
Soil *sa.
Soiled ki-kok-lā [fok].
Solanum see kūn-dū; etc. S.lycopersicum bi-ro; S. pudescens sā-ar tsū muk; S. verbascifolium sā-lor.
Sold to be lom; zōū.
Soldier *mak-nā; fyān; tik.
Sole of the foot lōkō.
Solid (as wood) a-gliū; (firm) tōm-bo.
Solitary ki-ta kūp; kī-tap; a-kaun; a-tū; tā-tā-lā [tā]; yān-nā yaṇ-nā.
Solution of problem a-pryōm.
Some (a-)fik.
Sometimes go go; go go; ku t(y)iu kat t(y)iu in tu-tāt-ka; yo yo.
Somewhere go-go; kat-bo; kat-bo; kat-fi.
Somnambulist mōn-kā lōm-bo.
Son a-kūp; *se; *ka duñ; eldest s. nūm-fran-bo [fran]; son-in-law myōk.
Sonadah n. pr. sā-na da.
Song rām [vō]?
Soon grām-tā; *iō: fya.
Soothe (a child) iyeū boū de; mi to.
Sorcerer tūk-śāmu yām-bo [śām]: *tu klōn-bo; *nōk-po [*u]; mūn-jūm.
Sore to be nyō.
Sores go-go; nā-yer; *lu.
Sorghum vulgare vi-kōn; tsiū-kōn.
Sorrow *nya-śen; sak sū-gram.
Sorrowful sāk mū-ru-nte; a-lūt kūn-kyāni fā-vī-lā (353b.); a-lūt mak-nōn.
Sorry sak dīk.
Sort *nūm-bo.
Soul a-pil; nūm-jūm nūm-sar [jūm]; hyit.
Sound suk; a-grīk; s. of anything falling bōk; kyōr-ō; kyel-lā: brāk (of feet when running) brat; s. of beating bōp; kūk-kā kok-kā [kok]; sharp s. pūn-jēn-lā [jen]: s. of flute bīm: hollow s. pūn-yān [pūn].
Soup man-ū; tük-tük.

Sour a-cōr; rōk nōn; sourish sā-tsōr-lā [tsōr].

Source a-plām lyaū [plā]; pum; a-bāū; s. of evil pūr.

South lUM; *hlo.

Souvenir mlem dān.

Sow vb. pat.

Space pa; pat; sp. between a-byer; a-byār.

Spacious; to be hōū.

Span gōm; kyū.

Spare a-fryōk.

Spark mī-čūm.

Sparkling čir-rā čir-rā; tik-kā tik-kā; bul-lā bul-lā.

Sparrow nōū-zen fo (202a.).

Spasmodic frī frū; kīn kīn.

Pathologus Roxburghii tā-rōl rīk.

Spawn ńō-to-so.

Speak ī; *śu; *suā.

Spear sūn-hīlp; sām-lō.

Special fyeō.

Species nōm-bo; dyep; a-sōr; *kre.

Speckled nūm-jīt [jīt].

Spectacle nāk-lyaū; nyāt-śim-bo; *tet-mō.

Spectacles *mīk-rō (339b.).

Speech riū; a-riū; a-boū.

Speed grām.

Spell *śā; a-jīl.

Spend nyōn [nōū]; *toū; spendthrift bō lōk mat-bo; kōm jēr nōl dyān bo [nōl]; kōm lōk-yām-bo [lōk].

Sperma genitale uū; (of small animals) a-tāūn.

Sphenocercus sphenurus kā-śu-fo; S. apicaudus sām-pum-fo.

Spider tā (tāū)-gryōn [gryōn]. See sā-na sā-gryōn; sōn-bīū.

Spider-hunter see Arachnothera.

Spill lāū.

Spilornis cheela uū pūn-gyōn [216b.].

Spin sóp.

Spine a-cūn.

Spinning-wheel pūr-cuū de/reuū; kyār-kū; wo-mo.

Spindle kā-fyūr; sok; wo-mo.

Spiral kar kar; to be sp. net.

Spire *cōk.

Spirit (substance) a-nāt; (opp. to body) sūn-mūt [mūt]; evil sp. muū see demon; good sp. rūn; guardian sp. kā-tāū; ji etc. see God; departed sp. a-pil; nūm-jūm [jūm]. — (liquor) ēt; *cōū; a-roy; a-sūm.

Spit tyūk; to sp. out lit.

Spittle dyūk; *kā čū.

Spleen a-līm.

Splendid jīt; tsūr.

Splendour *wōt; nūm-tsūr [tsūr]; a-īyūm a-nōū [īm]; tūr-nyoū.

Splice kryem

Splinter a-flek; a-plōp; a-sūr; a-śū; kuū śiū. See flōk.

Split vb. t. zat; a-plen bi [plen]; bōk; ēt; *ēk; p. p. fik; vb. n. bu; dyōū; plōū-lā bu; split open bik; to be split paū; jur; grom; ūrik; splitting sā-tur.

Spoon kit [kī]; ak.

Dondias mangifera rōm ēi liū kuū.

Spontaneously sā-bōn-lā [bōn]; tū-do bōt-tūn.

Spool sūn-plāk.

Spoon sūn-kyō; tū-lī.

Sport tük-blūt [blū].

Spot (locality) lyaū; (stain) *krip; tak-frōt [frōt]; (mark) tak; a-mik; (on forehead of horse) kiū-tāk.

Spotted tak-kā tak-kā; lūū-ūū lōū-ūū [lōū]; a-tsuūn mar mar.

Spouse bri tūm-bo.

Spout tāk-čuū [čū].

Sprain ol.

Spray uū dū-sū a-jūm (445b.).

Spread so; lāp; klōm; spr. out ik; žom; yōt; raū; ryōt; lo; pōp; spread out vōr; spread over mā-ryōm; thinly sp. pun-brān-lā [brān]; wide-spreading a-su.

Spring vb. t byū [byū]; vb. n. yōū; tyūk: up sal; bol; upon tyr: kryap; to cause to sp. downwards tyēt [tet]. — s. (season) a-bāū; (fountain) raūm; *ēn mīk; uū čak lyaū; (mystic f.) rūn-ēm; spring-bow tsnō-fōk.

Sprinted fōt kryōn; ēyōn.

Sprinkling būn būn.
Sprott s. lit; lin: a-kip; a-jek; a-jul; a-nyak; a-tyul; a-dyut; a-pum; tam-len [len]; süm-dal.
Sprotv vb. jum; tylul; bol; brop; blad; cut; sp. up (youth) hryon tsun [hrun].
Squid (of cock) gön; (of mountain) a-bral.
Spurious a-nyok; *ba-tsö.
Spy vb. mik íáh; mik mat; s. myer-bo; *kyám hyánt-bo.
Square s. a-tar; *krup-ji [*kru].
Square adj. a-tar; pí-tar; tuñ-bo; pamañ. — vb. hlok.
Squat vb. myáp; adj. ná-nor-bo [nor]; pün-ba-bam-bam [baá].
Squeak (monkey) kyón; (pig) íek.
Squeeze pít; tsön; to s. thro' nün; to s. out áp; *tsér; pít-pryn-lat íyep [pryt]; squeezed to be byór; fyöl [töl].
Squirt out káu; krú; ñit.
Squirrel ká-lí; see Pteromys; Sciuridae.
Stable on lí.
Stachyris nigriceps süm-grem fo.
Stack a-köp.
Staff pú-tuñ [tuñ].
Stag sá-viñ.
Stage nót gut; from st. to st. a-lín a-tín.
Staggering yap-pá yop-pá; flyainá flyainá; nyáñ nyáñ; gryáñ gryáñ; káu káu.
Stain vb. tó nyü; s. *kip.
Stairs *do kré; a-tyen; pâ-kypó.
Stake s. tük-bóñ [bóñ]; vb. tsák.
Stale to be sóm; ayón.
Stalk a-jun; kúñ; a-dek; of corn a-blóm.
Stall byóñ dóñ; vb. grip.
Stallion on-bo.
Stamen rip tsút; rip lit.
Stammer bláp-pá bláp-pá lí; a-li lik; *ka tik bám.
Stamp s. *gya-tó.
Stamp vb. *por kyöp; to st. down klék.
Stand vb. (bear) *san; v. n. diñ hrón; to st. up tal-lá diñ; to st. on tip of toe hryámn.
Stand s. a-láp; standing hair süm-jain-lá.
Star süm-kór.
Start sít lýon; starting out pün-preñ-li [preñ].
Startling sà-ryen-lá [reyin]; sà-lyon-lá; čañ čañ; startled sà-kar-lá [kar]; to be la tor; sak ma.
State (of body) *tsö.
Stauntonia kól pót.
Steadfastness *nant-tin.
Steal vb. tük-no mat.
Steam see kól.
Steel nór lik pún-jeñ; fire-st. ni pyet.
Steam to be glan.
Steep *gyu-cik
Stella rivularis sà-ri tús-dum mak.
Stem a-baú; a-glyáñ; nár; rük-tíl.
Stench mün-šiñ: jim ri nóm [fí].
Step toí góm; toí pó; of ladder; a-fok; steps pí-kýó; a-tyen; step by step tít [tít].
Stepfather bo lo [lo].
Sterculia cocineaká-fyór-kúñ, St. villosa kí-klyám-kúñ: see also kí-fál-kúñ.
Stew a-čöñ; vb. ká.
Steward tsam-bo; mlo ran-bo; tam-yíñ; *rá-nye.
Stick s. šan-tiñ; kuñ-tiñ; pà-tiñ [tiñ]: pà-tuñ [tuñ].
Stick vb. n. ríp; pyek; to st. in throat kák; to st. together krap; vb. t. (in) šen: tsú; šit; sál; pık; kól.
Stick insect mün-kýón.
Stickly kyak-ká kyak-ká; krap-pá kráp-pá.
Stiff a-kok: kí-klal-lá [klal]: pín-klot [klot]: gyúp nón: a-fok; see nyó; gro: sóm.
Stigmatize čir.
Still adj. (quiet) sà-kyam [kyañ]: (silent) mon-lá [moj]: nyak.
Still adv. Šen-lá: šen go ruñi; Šen go ruñi; yañ-lá; yañ Šun: still more tk.
Stilts po tuñ-krañ [krañ].
Sting a-lín.
Stingy, to be sap.
Stink mün-šiñ mün-kam ri nóm; ri nóm: stinking pór: luk-áyéñ: tük-byap [byap]; see sú-hák.
Stipulation bo.
Stipules pà-kok [kok].
Stir nyok: ká; tyú: vá; about pyul; together
kyol; fyul; up zün.

Stirrup *yop.

Stitch s. a-hrap; vb. to st. up eyit; to
have a stitch in side tà-li kól (120a).

Stock a-pyúñ; a-púú.

Stockade pón.

Stockings toñ-šúk.

Stolen goods núm-šál-mo [šít].

Stomach bák; tā-bák: big st. tük-dum;
st. of ruminating animals tā-dyüń; st-
ache sā-tuń: sak yul.

Stone làú (luń-); *do; stones set up as
posts lap-tso.

Stone-cutter làú zo-bo.

Stony grót.

Stooingly kúń-kráin-lá [krán].

Stop vb t. *ge; *gak; ŋam; *čet; tsök;
ńuk: tyän; *čet; up dåp; brôt; bryet;
sū to; to be stopped *gök; to be st. up
tōp; tip. — s. (in writing) tā-rol [rol].
— stop! ba.

Stoparola melanops sú-pyel-fó.

Stopper dāp-bo; a-šúm [šú].

Store, store up půń; mok; myup; tsuń to;
s. a-pyúñ; *pań; ku.

Storeroom *zāt; stores *kran-rik.

Storkbird *čin-ña nyi; *čen-pa nyi.

Storm nóp-mo; jú-yuk; só van.

Story (tale) *súñ; *suń; mon tün;
(floor) tok.

Stout bryuk; pak; nyor-rā nyor-rā; short
and st. pūn-pam-lá [pom].

Straddling kāń-krain-ná [krain]; gryń
grón.

Straight a-nań; kā-klyāk-lá[klyák]; klyāp
nōń; a-glen; čön; nú-lá; fýär-rā fýär-
rā; fýak-kā fýak-kā; val; str. along nāk-
kā nāk-kā; straightly plün-lá; kla-lá;
sún-te.

Straighten nak: *sań.

Straightway yañ-kā; kǎ krâ; kyōt-lá;
*kyōń.

Strain *tsök: to str. off *šor; tip.

Stranger pā-ōń-sāi: nuń vyeń; nuń-rō tsar-
lā št.

Strangle tük-tok-ka broń.

Strangury *ču-gök.

Strap gín.

Strata of rocks lāń-bok.

Straw mun: tük-šun [šun]; zo toń [toń].

Stray bram.

Streaked mā-mār-lá [mar].

Streaks see sūr-vá-lá [vá].

Stream nuń kyōń; in streams plyák-lá
[plák].

Street li byek lón.

Strength bóń; *šet; čet; kí-kó.

Streptolinon volubile pur-cók bi.

Stretch (out) vb. t. hlan; yân; fleń: *teń;
lāń; up tyūk. tight tsuń; stretched out
kā-kroy-lá [kro]; kā-khl-lá [klal]; (arms)
kā-krań-lá [krán].

Strèw aỳǎń to.

Strike bóń; klyot; ěyōt; lỳūp; pā (pùt)-tu
kyōń; strike off ěyōm.

String *tōk; nyōk tōk; tük-po; a-riń; a-
rya; bow-str. a-grim [grı]. See kā-yeń.

Strip šū; ōt to; off kyät; lut; in strips
sūr-vá-lá [vá].

Stripes s. a-ri; a-zāń; a-bāń.

Striped sūń-zāń-lá [zāń]; sā-zū [zū]; a-
bāń-bo; dyūń; kūr-cōt.

Stripling mā-zū a-rok (339a.).

Strive for nūt.

Stroke sap.

Strong tōm-bo; a-tōm; nyūr-rā nyūr-rā:
krūm zūń [krá]; *krök; *čet-nyım-bo:
(plants, animals) ār ār; (voice) grōń.

Strongly tóm-lá; (pā)-plyun-lá.

Struck to be tōp-nón-ne.

Struggle det: nāk; ki.

Stubborn bóń sù bóń lyań; a-plim mat-
bo [plı].

Stucco sa-ló.

Study hlap jón mat.

Stuff into gryń; nok; into mouth mūp;
*tem.

Stumble against *tek; *gok.

Stumped to be pāk.

Stumpy mā-māp-lá [māp].

Stunned to be sak zā.

Stunted sū-hyu /hyu/.

Stupid a-klót; a-lút óń núń (352b.); sak-
čin tük.

Style riń-su jō; riń pat.
Subarkum—Su| Subarkum n. pl. sa-büür kum. 
Subject *wok; *na-wok; *mi-nó; (argument) kyiim; tam li. 
Subjugate tóm tó mat. 
Submit to *san. 
Suboration gi. 
Subside nyet; rát; šop. 
Substance tóp-sáu. 
Substance *ná; *nor; *jip; fyá; (essence) a-nát. 
Substitute a-let; lám-bo; a-lám. 
Subtract bañ. 
Subtraction (math.) man tsuí. 
Subvert gyam dyán. 
Succeed čap. 
Success a-dyór; bor-lát; pún-tár [tár]. See áyáil. 
Succession gýit; a-fyen. 
Successively tyen-ná fyen-ná; a-fyèp: 
ágil-lá ágil-lá; byän-ná byän-ná; fyón-ná fyón-ná; ryák-ká sák-ká. 
Such yo (páñ); sá-lo-lá; *ró. 
Suck *zúp; yúp; háp; to s. dry kryúp; to s. up nú; to s. and spit out číp. 
Suckle yen tyún; nú byi. 
Suckling a-kúp yen nú-bo; yen táñ- 
bam-bo; a-kep. 
Suddenly ká-ta do dyim-ka; lyát-tú; glam- 
lá; gláit-lá; sá-kar-lá [kar]; klyon-lá; 
čáu čań; nań-to-ka; tir lá; sút-lýin-ná. 
Suffer lá; bú; nák; tá; kyón; ká-gúk-lá 
nyí [gúk]; nyón; *sún šán. 
Suffice típ; híp 
Sufficiency tak-kuń; ták blót; a-jót. 
Sufficiently tak-lá; *kyóp-lá; čá ča; jíit- 
lá; pún tet; júit-lá. 
Suffocated šuń; zop; suffocated tük-dup 
súp-šíp [dup]. 
Sugar čí-nyí; *čí-ma-ka-ru; s.-cane múť 
pá-am; pú-koń pá-am. 
Suggestion nór. 
Suitable a-pe; a-rik; a-pó; to be s. típ; 
jo; pó. 
Suitor kim-bo [ki]. 
Su]ky pá-lúń; čer-bam-bo; to be s. so lí 
li á Tbr. (419a.). 

Sullen—Surgeon
Sullen to be *miń; sam; sár. 
Sulphur či-pí. 
Sum up byón-lúń tsú [bóm]. 
Summary dom. 
Summer so-sá tu-táát (419a.). 
Summit ták. 
Summon kük; lik. 
Sun sá-tsük [tsük]; *nyi-ma; sá-tsák sá- 
mik; Tbr.: tá-lyaň mo; so mik. 
Sunbird see Aethopygia. 
Sunday *za nyi-ma; mí sá-iyak. 
Sunflower sá-tsük vip [tsük]. 
Sunrise tsük-čár; tsük-lat; so-síń. See 
čár-lá; *čár-łón. 
Sunset tsük-ťát; tsük-kyer. 
Sunshine so-rún. 
Sunstroke so-rún dük; tá-lyań muń zák. 
Sunk kuń-hom-bo [hom]; to be myük. 
Superabundance *čam-tsú. 
Superabundant liń-lá; to be s. lit; 
šir; na. 
Superadd čip; ĩrel; kám. 
Superciliousness čet-krá. 
Superficial fyoń; lip; sín-móń; (bad) 
sá-hyu [hyu]; superficially a-bón a- 
fun-ka. 
Superfluous hłok-bo. 
Superintend ká-bo kyip [ká]. 
Superintendence núm-kát [ká]. 
Superior plán-bo; *gou; *čep-bo; a-tón; 
to be s. ka zük. 
Supplement kám; kál. 
Supplicate múń. 
Supply típ. 
Support típ; tár; lá; bū; nyí bám; ju to 
to s. one's self krú; s. tá-bón [bón]; a-jut 
[ju]; pún-tip pún-já [já]; ka; for cooking- 
pan *gyúp. 

Supposition čín. 
Suppress nan; číp; suppressed (anger) 
púl-dúń [dúń]; to be s. pát. 
Suppurate byum; omi; čí. 
Supreme tok; pun; a-tyak; *u; a-plán. 
Surely nyí-lá; ši-lá; *tók-čát-lá. 
Surety *tó-mo. 
Surface pá-ón; fyón; púr-tam [tam]; 
a-síp. 
Surgeon čen-żán.
Surniculus see kā-hryu-fo.
Surplus *môn; a-çôp a-byit [çôp]; a-fryôk.
Surround kyôr [*kor]; *gor; vor; surrounded to be kul; gryôm.
Survivors lon-bam-bo-sâîu.
Suspend ka; to be suspended byôl.
Suspicious var var; to be s. sak âîu.
Sustain kyôn; tôp; tôp-lâ mat.
Suthora unicolor çôn tâ-fyêp-fo.
Suture of skull nyel.
Suya criniger fâ-ryûîl-fo; daî prim-fo (226îb.).
Swallow vb. yop; kyul; am mat.
Swallow s. sâ-lyânî fo.
Swallow-shrike see Graucalus.
Swamp a-jôp; wū-jôp; wū-jôm; lûû-nôn.
Swarm mup; yor; çî çî tâûk.
Swarming mîn-nâ mîn-nâ; fyôi-lâ fyôi-lâ; hûr-lâ.
Swear ryak myâ; ryak bû; ryak myâ-lûû tî.
Sweat cît; çît plâ.
Sweep nîr dyân; *jûûk.
Sweeper sôr-kyem dyân-bo Tbr.
Sweet a-klyam.
Sweetheart *gô kvo.
Sweetmeats a-gryôn; *jî-ro.
Swell âû; sup; bro; bût [bût]; preû; tyôl; tom; swelled frû frû; swelled up pôr-lâ [bor].
Swelling (eyes) pû-plûp-lâ [plûp]; (sickness) see tyak dôm muîn; toû muîn.
Swift adj. *kyen-bo [*kyen]; *çôn-bo; dân fû-bo [dûî].
Swift see Acanthylis.
Swim fa.
Swine môn-gu.
Swing s. tûk-ût [ût].
Swinging va ca: vat-tâ vat-tâ.
Switch fit-tâ fit-tâ bûk; pût-bit-lâ lyôp [bit]; s. paîî-ûîr.
Swollen brôm-bo [bro]; pûûm-byôm-lâ [byôm]; pûûm-pyûûm-lâ [pyûûm].
Swoon a-sôm pât.
sword pû yûk; curved s.tûk-plyôk [plyôk]; s. of wood siûn-côm.
Sympathize kyôn to.
Symptoms *èe.
Synagogue ri-zûm.
Syncope *tûk-çet.
Synonyme a-hyôp.
Syphilitic sore po-rop.
Syphon pû-hip.
Syrium nivicolum kā-ûî op tûk-pûm (?); u-çôp; S. newarense mik ráp brû; da-brû.

Tabashee po bût.
Table *sîû-te; tû-kâm [kâm].
Tadpole kûn-tîl; tûk-dum; tûk-dyôl.
Tail a-šîm; tûk-šûm [shî]; fish-t. shî [m]-pyûîr; hen without t. hûk pôl-lâ.
Tailor dôm zo-bo; dôm hrap-bo; tsâm bo.
Tainted to be pôlôp.
Take lyû; le; lyo; *lôn; len; *sûn; rôk; take care i i tôî tî; to t. away tsun bû; *jûûk; bû nóûî; tôî; to t. off fîjûl; fûyôn; to t. out dot; ü; to t. up bû dûûl; âk; to t. into mouth dîûp.
Talauma sîû-fûk kwû.
Tarantula—Terminus

Tarantula sū-na sū-gryoü.
Tardily yep-pā yop-pā; ńop-pā ńop-pā; nyūl-lā nyūl-lā [nyūl].
Tardy nyok-bo; a-nyok; kop-bo; *nyam no mat-bo.
Target māk.
Tarsiger chrysceus mūn-śel fo.
Taste s. *ro; a-ūm; a-fo.
Taste vb. kön; nyön; *rek; to t. insipid fa fa li; s. a-ūm; a-zo; *ro; a-fo; tasteless pā-blyot-lā [blyot].
Tattoo tūk-sāk tam [sāk].
Taunt cū; sū.
Tawny myil-lā.
Tax bi-lo; *sū-gat; gat; a-tyak from kön.
Taxus bacata tuū-i.
Tea *cū; tea-cake *ba-giū.
Teach hlap byi.
Teacher hlap byi-bo; *lo-pān.
Tear s. mīk-gruū; falling tears tā-rol [rol].
Tear vb. hra; hrik; fik; to t. off sāk; šil; tot. out hlak.
Teat yen pōt.
Teaze cā; nyōl.
Tidious a-jūm.
Telescope *gyān-śer.
Tell ānū; li; lin byi: frūū; telltale bi so-bo.
Telephusa tā-hī.
Temper *nyam.
Temperament *nyam-tūt.
Tempest nūp-mo; jū-yuk; so van.
Temple *gōū; *cū-kōū.
Temporary jū mā-tūya-ne.
Tempter gi-byiūn-bo.
Ten kū-śi; tenth kū-śi-bo.
Tender a-jīl; nūp-pā nūp-pā; nūl-lā nūl-lā; a-jīm: hlū.
Toudong n.pr. tūn-rūn [rūn].
Test *kur; byo.
Tophrodornis pelvica rūp-nūn-fō.
Termes tūk-men.
Terminalia sūn-lūk kuū; T. belerica kā-mūm kuū; T. chebula sū-līm-kuū.
Terminate vb. n. tel; tek; dek; vb. t. lel.
Termination tūk-tek; a-dek.
Terminus lūm tek

Terpentine *tūn-śiū ču.
Terrance *yāū-fo; ayep-śiū.
Terrific rom-mū [ro]; a-fim.
Terrified nūn; *kroō.
Terror nyū-lāt.
Tesia sūn-tet-fo; sūm-tit-fo.
Testament *ka-čem; *sū.
Testicle tā-lam tyen; a-tōl.
Testimony den-yūk.
Thamnocalanus spathiflorus pū-myak.
Than (more) -nūn; -len.
Thank *tom iot mat; thank you a-do tu je če; čoū čoū.
That o; tā-i.
Thatch of bamboo bōk. See myet.
The -re; -mū.
Theatré *tet-mū.
Theft tūk-mo; kūt-mo.
Theore *kor.
Then haū; ūn; o-та; a-lāū; yo gāū; gun.
There o-ba; o-bi; o-re-ba; pe; pi; pir; pyūp; pyū.
There-above ta; ta-ā etc.; to-ba; tāū.
There-below myū-ā; me-ā etc.
Therefore o-bi-ren; ār-kūn-nūn; yāū.
Therein a-re-ka; o-re-ka.
Thereupon han; han ār-nūn; o-re-sū iyaī-ka.
Thereupwards tar.
Thespisia lampas kā-fūl kuū.
They a-re-pāū.
Thick a-tāū; (log of wood) a-baū;
(bamboo) a-rōm; (watersoup, milk) a-
let; a-kom [ko]; (hair) sūm-som [som];
(in clusters) a-brūū; thick and short kā-
nūr-bo [nūr]; kūm-kram-lū [kram];
thickened mūl.

Thicket zōr; dūp
Thief tūk-mo mat-bo; mā-rō tūk-mo pūr;
ku mā-ryu-nūm-bo; a-kā grām.
Thigh a-lam; th.-bone pāk-lūp; tūp; tūk-
lyok pōt [tyok].
Thin adj. gryā-lū; sā-mrān [mrān];
(slender) ċim; *pyō; (insect) a-klep;
(cloth etc.) jīm; sōū; a-sap; (dust)
brak-kī brak-kā; brān-nā brān-nī; sā-
ji-lū [ji]; (watery) hlū; va ra; sā-ra
(long and th.) blik; brīū.
Thin out šán.
Thine a-do-sù; hó-sá.
Thing tan; mlo; things see pán.
Think ciù; sak ciù; sak zo; *no; yót [yo];
*goù.
Third sam-bo.
Thirteen sam tap.
Thirty ka kat só kú-ti; ká-sam.
Thirst uù iót.
This a q. v.
Thither tâ-van.
Thorn jù gret; a-jù; see gryap.
Thoroughly pù-glet-lá [glet]; pür; tsiù-nù tsiù-ná.
Thou hó; a-do.
Though ká yan-lá; gáù.
Thought *sám; čin-nún; sak-chin
Thousand *toù.
Trash ci; kram.
Thread a-brám [brá]; *toù-kút; sún-hí;
see under ki; vb. lám.
Thready (cloth) hýóp.
Threaten nyor jín mat; øye mat.
Three sam; in three days ka-cham.
Threshold *tem-poù; vyeù tem-poù; vyeù-tsun.
Thrice sam-tyín.
Thro'-ba; mat-ba.
Throat a-nyím.
Throne *ju den; *ju hri.
Through -ren; -nín; -mat-ba; -mat-bín;
-mat-ren; -ba; ká-nín.
Throughout plyót-lá; fák-lá; vyál-lá.
Throw in disorder rak; to th. down kryók;
glyót; tyál; pok; to th. out dýóp; čír.
Thrush, rock-thrush see Geocichla,
mountain-thrush see Oreocinclia; brown
th. see Zoothera, laughing - thr. see
Dryonastes; ground-thr. see Pitta, —
see vîm-nyó fo; tîr-fúù-fó; fú-hryúm-fo.
Thuja orientalis suk-po kúù.
Thumb ká dóm (4a.).
Thunbergia coccinea čón tú-fyép rík.
Thunder so-rám; pùn-rám pù-bit [va].
Thunderbolt sá-dyár; müù-fi. See
under jil.
Thursday sún-nút sã-áýak; *za pùr-bo.
Thus yo; yo-ban; a-lo; a-yo; a lo-yo: šu
mat ri mat; even thus tâ-da; tâ-dal-lì
[da]; thus far a-ba tet [a]; sün-te; thus
much a-tet; o-tet; yo-tet.
Tibet pát-lýàn; Tibetan pát-mo; pât-mí;
mà-ró a-tun; T. u-čen- writing a-fyak-
nyim-bo; T. u-met- wr. a-łyak må-nyin-
num-bo.
Tibia dyúù hryep.
Tichodroma muraria sá-gór-sá lóm
dáù fo.
Tick (doglouse) gi-bú.
Tickle jak; yak; see also rok.
Tickling a-yak; yâr-râ yûr rû.
Tie together zóp; cêt; to be tied šik.
Tiger sâ-túùn; Tbr. fût-sù hyûr; t-cat sá-
ryök; Tbr. fri tįk-boo.
Tight to be zak; to be too t. (cloth) plín.
Tightly sün-jeâ-lá [jeû].
Till, until mat; tet; see må — nà tet;
må — nà pa-ka.
Time *tu; *tu-tsàt; *to-tsàt; dyûm, a-
dyûm; dem; fi; fûk; *tû; rûñ yó; nam;
tûn-bik; of a song a-pryûm [pryo]; at
times di.
Timid rom-yûm-bo; må-nû-mûm-bo.
Timidity frûm-lût; no no.
Tin *ša-ka.
Tinder *pyó.
Tire šî iót.
Tired of *tsâ; kâ-gul-lá [gal].
Tistâ rûn-nyó uù.
Tit, uncrested t. see Parus; crow-t. see
Garrulax, Scaeoichnus, Suthora, Dry-
onastes; crestes t. Lophophanes. See
šô-lá mît-fó; fû-chîm-fo.
Title a-bryûn.
To -ka; -lyûn; -lyûn-ka; -ba; -bi; -lo-þi;
to and fro u-yûn-nû u-yûn-nû.
Toad tî-kryuk.
Tobacco *tóm-ki; t.-pipe *kûn-zók.
Today sà-rûn.
ToddlIng kyûm kyîl.
Too a-tôn jóm; the big t. a-tôn dôm.
Together kryûm kryûm; go yø; čó; dom;
bûm; *zunn; rûn-nû rûn-nû; hûr.
Toil kyoî; a-lôm a dôn.
Token *tö; tet.
Tolerate tì.
Tomate—Transgress

Tomate bi-ro.
Tombo *ku-bum; čok.
To-morrow luk-kul.
Tongs pün-fyet [fyet].
Tongue a-li; *jak.
Tonic see kün-tek rik.
Too (too much) *no met; (also) gūn: là; nà.
Tool *čà; *lak-čö; (a-)kà lón.
Tooth a-fo, fo ki; *t'em; decayed t. see
nyit; fruit used to stain the teeth u-kli pót.
Top a-yāk; *tse.
Topsy-turvy kūl-dak [dak]; tyū; tyūk.
Torch mi bīk; bōk-zū.
Torn pā-sīl [šīl]; to be t. off hlyān.
Torrent u nh sōl; unh hrov; so dar; in t. s
sū-rā sūr-rā; bryōk-kā bryōk-kā.
Tortoise *ro-ba.
Toss kūk; about blak; hla kryōk; tossing
(head) nyūk-kā nyak-kā [nyak].
Total bom-mā jam-mā; tyān; see gūn.
Touch a-kā kya kya mat; tyūt; tyūp.
Touchstone ka-sī lān.
Tough a-gyel; kok.
Tow pā-ti.
Towards -lem; -lol-lā; mat-lā; fi.
Town li-kyon.
Toy de-bo; de-mo.
Trace a-lō a-sūi; a-sur; vb. prek.
Trachea a-sūm lōm.
Track a-sur.
Trade *tsōi; tsōu lōm.
Tradition āya-sā riñ; *luñ ten; dep-tōm.
Traffic *tsōi.
Trailing along gryūt-tā gryūt-tā.
Train s. dāñ-tōk.
Train vb. tyū; tyūr.
Traitør gi zōm-bo.
Tramp kryak.
Trample on brya.
Tranquil sak ā; a-lūt zet-lā lī.
Tranquility a-kūt; gyūm.
Trans- dal.
Transcribe kok-lūn pi.
Transfer dal-lā dōl-lā lūk.
Transform *gyur; klōn.
Transgress hlōk.

Transient mā-bam-mūn-sā; įu mā-
tū-ne.
Translate a-fin dal; a-fin riñ lī.
Transmigration dal gye-lūt; see hyit.
Transparent fūk-bo; a-fū.
Transplanted a-tyan [tyan].
Transport so; biū; dal so.
Transverse to be fyōk; brōl; to place t. ayik.
Trap tūn-gap [gap]; īīn; teu; šil; mūn-
op; bird-tr. tap; tōt; pek; vyer; fish-tr.
kā (kūr)-yvo; nūm-fyeu-mo (Thr. see
fyēu); fit; rat-tr. kōp; beur-tr. ēm.
Travel lōm; nōt-ka lōm.
Tread kryak; to tr. out ēi.
Treasure *ter; pūn-dār.
Treasury *zāt; jer kōm zāt.
Tree kwā, a-kaū; *šīn; Thr. sā-šim; treepie
see Dendrocitta.
Tremble yak; vyen; tyām; jañ.
Trembling nūm-vyen; len-nā len-nā;
tyār-rā tyār-rā; tyor-rā tyor-rā.
Tremulous motion ryūn ryūn.
Trench *sū.
Trial tam-dyup; a-dyul.
Triangle sur sam-bo.
Tribe *de; mi-teō.
Tribunal *krim.
 Tribute šir-to.
Trichosanthes kün-för rik.
Trickling down pū-hryu-lā [hryu].
Trident sūn-hyō a-fyak sām nyūm-bo.
Trim jāp.
Tripod *ča-gyūp.
Tripoli lān-bu.
Triticum ka-čēr.
Triumph over nūm-tsūm mat [tsūm].
Trochalopteron tā-mol-fō.
Troglodytes nepalensis mūr-čōk-fō.
Trogon see Harpactes.
Trophy *gyal-tōn.
Trouble *par-čōk; *par-ji; klek-lūi; ka-
tūk; dūk; biū; tsām-hruk; nūn-čā [čā].
Troublesome nyūl-lā nyūl-lā; nyōl-lā
nyōl-lā; plyān-nā plyān-nā; a-hōr.
Trough tā-fōn [fōn]; *wā.
Troup dōp; nōr.
Trowsers *to-mo.
True a-fān.  
Truly tān-ā; gū-pa; *nā-so.  
Trumpet ko-hōl.  
Trunk (of tree) *tōn; a-bān; *nēr; (box) *rom.  
Trust on a-mlem ṅāk; grōn.  
Trust in *ri-či.  
Trustiness a-nān.  
Truth a-fān.  
Try dyul; ṅāk; *tok; pyet; frān.  
Tube tā-tūl [fūl]; a-gli; pā-hīp; bi-rō; *tōn.  
Tuber a-dyul.  
Tuesday biū sā-āyak; *za mink-mar.  
Tukvar n. pr. tūk-vīr.  
Tumble down *tōl; over blān-lā tyel.  
Tumour (sebaceous) a-fel.  
Tumult ṅōl-lāt.  
Tune a-sut.  
Tupistra pūr-fyok.  
Turban tyak-pūk; *u-fo.  
Turbid pā (kū)-gok-lē [yok].  
Turbulent ṅōl; fyul fyul.  
Turdulus zo-nīm-fo.  
Turkey lūm-dūn hik.  
Turkois *ōyū.  
Turmeric mǔi-ga.  
Turn vb. t. mar; to t. wood hruk; turned kū-kal-li [kal]; to t. head over heels pum pā-li dak; to t. off (water) nyār; to t. inside out hlyot hryōn; to t. over lyōp; lut; gōl; to t. upside down naū; to t. here and there lyāp; vb. n. to t. aside gyūm; fūn; to t. towards van; to t. outwards hlyū; to be turned over glyūn.  
Turnip kā-nyān.  
Turnix tā-māk.  
Turpinia mār-gūk.  
Turtur kā-ūr-fo.  
Tush! ja hū-lā; ja.  
Tusk a-fo vik; a-vik.  
Tussilago petasites jā-dū sūn-kri.  
Tutelar god *yē-dūm.  
Tweezers moē-jāp.  
Twelve kā-ti nyūt tap.  
Twenty ḳā; kā-nyāt.  
Twice ḳō nyūt.  
Twig a-čur; (dry) a-gri.  
Twilight so-myār; (morning-) sōn fum.  
Twinkle ċīn ċīn mat; mīk tsam.  
Twinkle ċīn ċīn; jīn-nī jīn-nā.  
Twins tsōp kūp; byār kūp.  
Twist mar; brī; je; nyōk; hlyōt; kar; bryek or bryūk je.  
Twisted to be kyap; ēi; net; nal; pār.  
Twisting a-je; mā-mar.  
Two nyūt; nyū; you two nyūp. See nyūp.  
Tyranize ārik; ċom; *hūn-či mat; nan.  
Tyrranny jōp-lāt; ċom-lūt; *bōn-či.

U  

Udder jut [ju]; nyen pūm; nyen pōt; Thr.: kūr-sūk.  
Ulcer nyōm; frên; go yo; pā go; tā-gyo; tā-līm [lim].  
Umbrella ēdu; tree of u. a-kū; strechers of u. krōp.  
Unable mā-lā-ne.  
Unadorned kūn-hān-lā [hān]; kūn-glān-lā [glān]; pūn-kōt [kōt].  
Unanimous krut ċom; jo jo; a-lūt dok-bo.  
Unattractive kūn-hān-lā [hān].  
Unbalanced to be liū.  
Uncertain to be nyōm; sec bū: -pu.  
Uncivilized bra.  
Uncle (maternal) a-joń; (paternal) a-ku.  
Unclean kā-kyu-lā [kyu]; a-krip.  
Uncoil fōt.  
Uncommon *kān.  
Uncover lut.  
Unctuous to be hlyā  
Undecided a-nōt; a-hyōn.  
Under nyūl-lā; sū-gram; *wōk.  
Undergarment tā-lī.  
Undermine hām; ram.  
Underneath sū-gram-ka.
Unroll

Understanding a-lät; *še-rap; *fu-rük.
Undisturbed tuw-fyān [fyān].
Undiverted ñap-lā.
Undulate vyōk.
Unemployed par-to.
Uneven bra-pā bro-pā; a-brop; a-plen;
    hap-pā hap-pā; kūn-tjen; kā-kyār-bo
    [kar].
Unexpected sā-tyōn [lyon].
Unfairly lūn-lā.
Unfledged kā-dyāk.
Unfinished a-ño; a-ju; te be left u
    nyō; pyōn.
Unfixed to become mun.
Unfortunate tū.
Ungrateful gi-zān; vōm-sā to-nūn dāk-bo.
Unhappy to be a-lūt-ka sak-dāk; *kyō.
Unhealthy dāk-ya-m-bo.
Unhook fyān.
Uniformly *nyōm-lā.
Uniformity kā-nyōm (4a.).
Union a-byōk.
Unison pra; *for-dok.
Unite brī; kryōm; nyīv; ēn mat; together
    prut-tā prat-tā šok to.
United nūm-vōm [vōm]; bye-lūn doī; tśōp.
Unedly kōp-lā.
Unity prā.
Universe sūk-dām; fāt tā-kyaū; fyōn.
Unlade bū fyul.
Unless mā gnān nā gnān.
Unlucky kūn-tsum mā-nyīn-nūm-bo; lān-
    sam-bo.
Unmanageable a-jīl.
Unmoderate tśāt mā-nyīn-ne.
Unpleasant sōp-pā sōp-pā.
Unpolished tot-lā; pūr (pā)-tot-lā.
Unprocurable to be *kān.
Unquenchable gōp-pā gōp-pā.
Unripe a-ju; (marwā) a-nor.
Unrivalled kūm-duī mā-dok-ne.
Unroll fōt.

Unsatiated—Unroll

Unsatiated sūk-lyōm.
Unsensitiveness kān-mā kān-mā.
Unsettled hru-lā hru-l [hrol].
Unsteady lak-kā lok-kā [lok]; blū-
    bla-lā.
Unsubstantial blyōk; blyōk.
Untie ōt.
Until mat, tet; see mī — ni pa-ka; mā
    — nā tet.
Unto -lyān-ka.
Unwilling čer; sār; gyāt.
Unyielding gul-lā gul-lā; krōn.
Up plūn; ta etc. q. v.
Up here a-fū. Up and down kryom
    kryom; gān gān; gōr-vā gōr-vā; hap-pā
    hap-pā.
Uplifted to be gyān.
Upon a-plān-ko; -ka.
Upper a-tūn; a-tōn; tūl; *gōi.
Upper part a-bū.
Upper garment *sān.
Upright (erect) kā-ktl-lā [ktl]; den;
    fyār-vā fyār-vā; (honest) a-nān; kum-
    yo-nyīm-bo [yo].
Uproar cōl-lā; cōl-lāt.
Upside down kāl-lā kāl-lā.
Upstart, to be an u. bār-lūn plā.
Upupa rūn-fun-fō.
Upwards tūl; tal-lā [ta].
Urge kū; nāk; gār; on hlyāt-lā li.
Urgent ē-kwūn-sā.
Urine jīt.
Urinary bladder jīt-śim-pūm.
Urocissa te-śen juk riū-fō; pya ju riū-fō.
Urticaceae tā-gla.
Use pōn-lā mat; ūyok-ka fāp.
Used, to be jāl.
Useful a-jam-nyīm-bo [jam]; tān-nyīm-bo:
    to be u.*pān-to.
Useless a-jam mā-nyīn-nūm-bo; tūm-bo:
    mā-nūm-ne; pa-tā; ti; til bā-sā.
Utensils *cā; *cē; *cō.
Uterus tā-būk [bāk].
Utility *pān, *pān-to; *kō.
Utter pā.
Utterly jūk-kā.
Uvula kūl-cā; lī-cā.
Vaccinate mún kyōk.
Vaccination, see lyek.
Vagina *tā; *tū.
Vagrant *ri-bo tā-bo.
Vague mrōn-na mrōn-nā.
Vain pa-tā; *tān met; til-lā-sā.
Vainly tīl-lā.
Valeriana tūn-šit rīk [śit].
Valley hō gypip; dān (see sūr-ño), nūmbren [bren]; inhabitant of the v. cūl-lā-mo; cūn-bam-bo.
Various bōn-tim-bo.
Valuable thing see mīk; valuables pūn-dōr.
Value far, a-far; sep *nōi.
Vampire vi tān-bo; Vampirism jop-lāt.
Vanellus cristatus *ṭā-o-ja.
Vanish gāl; sā-gāl-lā nōi; vanishing kyāl-lā; gūyā-lā.
Vanity *gan-ṭōn; nam-jot; nam-yār; a-lān [lān]; vanities tam-pā-tā-pāñ (211b).
Vanquish *gye; nyō-śor; Tbr.: tyāl.
Vanquished *yām nōn.
Vapour tā-lim, tā-lyūm [lim]; a-sūm [śūm].
Variegated ki-lim ki-nok; tūk-kā tak-kā; pūr-tak [tak]; pā-brit-lā [brit].
Variety a-sōr.
Various a-du a-lō [du]; til-lā tyōl lā [tīl]; kūm-duu kūm-duu.
Vary pat.
Vassal *nā-wok.
Vast sūn-vo.
Vegetables a-bī; tam bi; tam-fōn [fōn]; a-nyōl; see kā-hlen bi; kā hlyōn rīk bi; kā-hlu rīk bi; kūn-ra bi; kūn-lo bi; kūn-lyūm bi; kūn-tōn; kūn-śel; cāk-li bi.
Vegetate pōt.
Vegetation of stagnant water lā-āyūm.
Vehehence gāt-tūn.
Vehicle a-bīn; būn-śūm-bo; so-lāt; kuī-ōn; *çīp.
Vein (of the body) a-so; *tsō; a-tsō.
Velvetly nūm-mā nūm-mā.
Veneral ulcer tā-gyo dāk, sūi-śi mún-zāk.

Venery a-mat a-lōn.
Vengeance *pōk-dok.
Venilia pyrrhotis fiū-fo.
Ventricle of stomach cōt.
Ventricose rūm-rōm-lā [rōm].
Venture nū; tā.
Verandah tī tā-lyōn.
Verdigris sóū āyō.
Verily dāl-lā [da]; go-pa; tān-nā; tān a-yān.
Verruca *jel.
Versatile lāk-kā lok-kā [lok].
Versed, to be v. in mya; myōn.
Vertical tyak dam a-nañ.
Vertically dyūi-lā.
Very nām nām; nām-mā; bo-lań; *čo; *čōk.
Vessel (receptacle) raū-gō; doṅ; pā-tek; a-nyōl; fyū; a-pūm; *kyo; (bamboo-) pā-dam; tūn-gyōn; (for ghi) tok; (anatom.) a-sō; (ship) nā-var.
Vetch sā-lyān.
Vex *cā; ji; pūr-cōk mat (406b.); nyōl.
Vexation sak pūr-ji [ji]; sak pūr-cōk; sak pūt-cā; nyōl-lāt.
Vexed to be sak dāk.
Vibrate tyū; jin-nā jin-nā tyū; va (cat); nyāk; nyān.
Vibrating kyon kyon; fyōn tyōn.
Viburnum sū-mo muk.
Vicissitude *ri; ri ko.
Vicious pūr-bat [bat].
Victory a-gye a-lū [*gye].
Vie pyet.
View nāk-lyān; a-mik; čiū-ūnū.
Vigour *rōk; *nōr; *nēr; *cēt; to be in v. flī; a-myam a-flim mat; lyek; to obtain v. frań.
Village li brom; li brōn; li kyon; *kroń.
Villain fyōn mūn.
Vindication *pōk dok.
Vine tūn-rot; *gūn-sīn.
Vinegar tam-čōr.
Violate tōn-de mat; nā; *ān či (bōn-či) mat; čet tap.
Violence *ôù (bûn)-ê.i.
Violent hât-tâ hât-tâ; twâ tsa-nyum-bo; tsûk-kâ ček-kâ, violently *sû-tân.
Violin *pyûn.
Virgin núm-lyeû a-tâôû; dom tsôû (or tsôû); *cho hrim-bo; virginity see kom-bo Tbr.
Virtue kûm-ba; kûm-yo kûm-ba; *bôn; *kra-si; *ge-wô; *ku-čût.
Virtuous tuô-tôû; tôk-bo; a-tôk; *kra-šim-bo.
Visage mlem-sûû.
Vis-à-vis a-mlem tyâr-lâ; dôp-lâ.
Viscid to be kyôn.
Visible šim lak; to be v. a-mik-nûn lak.
Vision *mik-da; *mik-nûn.
Visit nûk; nûû; tsûk: tsûm-lat.
Visitor tsûm-lat-bo [tsû].

W

Wading nyûk-kâ nyak-kâ.
Waddling òyôl-lâ òyôl-lâ; sà-kâl sà-kâl.
Wag nyûk-kâ nyak-kâ mat.
Wages òyôk lô; a-jim; a-top; *pôk.
Wagging (head) nyûk-kâ; kûl-dât.
Wagtail see Motacilla.
Walist pûû.
Waistcloth tû-lî.
Wait tûm; sà-ñaû; sî-tûn; rûû.
Walk suû-môt sôk; lûm; *viûû; to be able to walk grûû.
Wall *tsûk-pô; tûk-pôl (pôl); *kyeû, lower part of outside-w. tô-rel; to make walls of h. gryûûp.
Wallichia u.
Wallow mryûl.
Walnut kôl pôt; inner skin of w. a-fok.
Wander about šà lûm.
Wane (moon) pyûn; *nyêr.
Want gat; ban (baûû).
Wanting (a limb) jôr; sôr; to be w. çêt.
Wanton núm-hlot [hlot].
War a-dyûû; a-dyûû a-nûû; fûn-dyûû; demon of w. a-dyûû sà pû-hû; civil w. nûû-hruk; nûû-hruk.
Vital power mà-rûm mà-lôk.
Vitiated pû-hyûû-pûû; Vitis carnosà tûk-bûû; V. lunata mik hruñ rûk; Vitis tûm-rot.
Vituperation núm-sûû; čir-rûû-sà rûû.
Vivaciously bûp-pà byêp-pû [byêp].
Viverra zibetha *sû-fûûn.
Vivia inominata čim-fo.
Voice a-nyûm: a-nyûm: to lose v. çûp.
Void hen; *toûû.
Volley nyûû-rûû.
Vomit môt; hûtûû; *kâm lûk.
Vowel a-kûû.
Vulgar *piûl-pûû.
Vulture gât.
Vulva *tô, *tû.

Warbler see pûû-tûût-fo.
Ward bro.
Warden, Warder mlo ran-bo.
Warm adj. â; a-ûû; a-âmû; vb. i, to w. one's self an; to w. up lyâm; warm weather tür-môm (môm).
Warning in sleep klo.
Warp a-den [den]; a-hryûûn [hryûûn]; sà-grûp; vb. gûûû.
Warrior dyûût-bo: fûyûn; fyên: *mak mi.
Wart *jêl.
Wash zût; ôl; tôûû; tôûû; çûûû; *sûû; to wash face fêt.
Washerman çôn bo.
Wasp tûû-lûû; tûû-lûû; tôûû-lyûû; sûû-lyûûû.
Waste bû-lôk mat; to waste away yûûû.
Wasted lôk; wasted (day) (sà-ôyûk) kû-nûûûn.
Wasting nûû-rûû; nûû-rûû [rûû].
Watch (space of time) fûûn.
Watch vb. rânû; swûû; nûûk; bro; grûûû; gor.
Watchhouse li fûûm; li kûû-kryûûn(kryûûn).
Watchmann rûûn-bo.
Water nûû; uûû èûûûn; âûû; *çûû: *çûûp; *çôp;
w. of life see rûû èûûûn; w. upon the earth
Waterfall—Welcome

*mur-nyo [nyo], under earth tā-tyū dā; to make w. jīt; tā-jīt fyāt Tbr.; mouth to w. a-krik čum.

Waterfall uī tūk-sōt; uī gyūn; kyoū wī šuī.

Waterfowl uī tān-brip.

Waterholder pā-gryeñ, po-gryeñ; pā-dam; see hryāl.

Watermill *ču tōk.

Watery to be ra; watery(food)sā-ru; ra ra.

Wattle hik kūr-tyū.

Wave s núm-hon (hón).

Waver *tōm-tōm mat; nōt.

Wax *ha; vōt ha; sealing-wax *la-čō.

Way (road) a-lōm; lōm dān; (manner) -lū; by or or in the way of lōm-bar-ka; this way a-lōm; a-lem; that w. o-lōm, o-lēm.

Wayward-child tūr-čā tūr-tān kūp.

We pron. ka-yu; kā-yu; ka; we two ka-nyi (kā-nyi).

Weak dyāl-bo; lyān-nā lyān-nā; kā-gryo-bo [gryo]; blīm [blā]; w. on legs tāngrūyop [gryop]; w. like unto gruel tūk-tāk Ṽun-nōn; to be w. gān; byāl [bal]; ēlū; bōn; gryān.

Wealth *nor; *gi-čō; *nor dīk.

Wealthy *gyūk-bo; *nā-nyim-bo; kā-ka nyim-bo.

Weaned to be yen lỳōt.

Weapon *ca; kā-lōn.

Wear bū.

Weared to be sak īū; sak jōm; *nyīl; *tā-nōn.

Weariness *ńa.

Weather so, tā-lyuñ so; see under sā-.

Weave vb. tōk. See also šēn; sōr; hryōn.

Web, spider's w. sōñ.

Wedge zā.

Wednesday nyen sā-ayak; *za hlak-bo; *za hlok-bo.

Weed vb. bāk.

Weeds muk; jū prōn.

Week *dim hrōk.

Weep prām mat; hryōp, šōt; núm tser Tbr.

Weigh vb. t. čīk; sōn tek; pōk; hrām.

Weight bū; tō; a-čīk; a certain w. see a-hryō; a w. of net a-pōt.

Welcome vb. a-mlem ēāk.

Well s. tō-ā.

Well adj. a-yañ; tā-sā; to bo w. sā; *jom; it is well lo go; lo ēyīn; krōk-pu; not well executed flīt-tā flat-tā; well adv. ryu-lā; sak-dī-lā; pyīl-lā; very well ho ho; tyuā (or šu-lā) mā-dot-ne; well-formed pūl-let-lā; pā-let-lā [iēt].

Wen a-brop.

West tsūk-kyār(-kyer); tsūk tāt kōn; tsūk lōp; sā-tsūk-kyār; *nup.

Wet a-sāl; a-šēl [šāl]; sūr sūr; jōm.

Whack (sound) bak-lā grik.

What šu; šu gō; šu yāu; to; see sū-lo, sūk-sā-lom; what is it šū kā te; what do you call it kā-šu (kā-sū).

Whatever šu go-ruñ; go-ruñ; -pōu; wh. it may be a-nōm (nōm); wh. you get kāk top.

What sort of šu-sā; šu fam.

Wheat kā-čēr; see kā-na kā-čēr.

Wheedle byōn.

When -şan, -şen; -sā; -sā ūa; -sā tet-ka; -ba; -bi; gāu; — sū-sōn ye-tsōn.

Whence sā-bā-lā-nūn; sā-ba-nūn.

Whenever sā-ša go-ruñ.

Where sā-bōn; sā-re-ba; -ba; -bi; sā-ba; sā-bi.

Wherefore šu mat; šu kōn-nūn.

Whetstone lūn-jek [lūn-]; lūn-jek [jek].

Whether -pu; whether or not -pu mē- -pu; whether or go-lā go-lā.

Which pron interr. rel. sā-re, to.

Whichever sā-re gāu-lā; sā-re go-ruñ; sā-re-lā.

Whiff see blōn.

Whine in; ēyēn.

Whip vb. pyu; bit; s. *čōk.

Whirl fyuk fyuk mat.

Whirlpool uī a-tyūp (tyūp); uī tūk- cāp (cāp).

Whirlwind su-ń-mōt tūk-čāp.

Whiskers sān.

Whisper *şāp; *şūp; riū šūp li.

Whistle bi bo mōt; tā-hryūk mat (hryūk).

White a-dam [ām]; oī-ń iō-ińa; a-tāk; tūn-dyar [dyāy]; wh. and black (a-)bōk; white (birds) tūm-hyor.

White-footed lak ka.
White-wash sā-kān.
Whither sā-ba; sā-bi; sā-lru; sā-lon; sā-lo-tā.
Whizzing fūk-kā fyūk-kā; fyuk-tā.
Who sū; sā-re; to; whoever sā-re-lā; sā-re-go-rua; whosoever to go-ruā; to gūn-nā.
Whole a-klen a-lyok [klen]; a-gyām (gyām); a-jam [jam]; sūm-jam; tyān; a-blyāt [blīyāt]; māl; *tiān.
Wholly sūm-jam-lā etc see under whole; kyō-lā.
Why interr. sū mat; sū yān; sū-lo; sā-lo yān; sū kōn-nān
Wick *dōn-re, pem-bār.
Wide a-vyōr; a-yōn [*yōn]; jōl jōl; pā-brōt-lā; fiū-vai-bo [vai]; kūm-klyōn-lā [klōm]; bār; tūr-vok-lā [vok]; to be w. lyōl; wide-mouthed lā-lyōl-lā.
Widow mim, tā-iāyū mim; a-zor mā-nyin-nūm-bo Tbr.
Widower tā-grī mim.
Wife a-yū (yū).
Wightia gigantea bōp; W. tinctoria tūn-sop kuī.
Wild a-rā; a-jīl; a-jūl; pā-zōk-sā; a-zōn; a-yen; lyam-mūn; demon of w. animals āyōn.
Will s. bōt; sak-a-dīm; *tū; *lo; *tōn; vb. *tūp; sak-di.
Willow *tōn-bo kuī.
Wind s. sū-n-mūt; so māt; so mūt; sūn-māt (māt); sūn-hīp (413a.); nōp.
Wind vb. (cotton) ka; tyān; vū; plīn; (string) myīl.
Windfall a-tōm [tō].
Winding kar-rā kyār-rā; ki-kyok, kān-ki kān-kyok; kā-kyok-lā [kyok]; to be w. nūt; see byem.
Windmill *luā-lōr.
Window šer vyei; tūn-su vyei [su].
Windpipe a-sōm lōm.
Wine ġūn čān, ġūn kyem; wine-bibber ēi dyāt-nyim-bo, ēi ġūm-to diṃ-bo 18b.
Wing pū (pūn-)ku.
Wink a-mīk čēn, a-mīk-sā tsam tsam mat.
Winnow kak; krōp; see hyēp; winnowing-basket kram-bo; tā-lyūā (lyūā); Tbr.: nūm-lōp-mō.
Winter sō zān fi.
Wipe *jyī.
Wire pūn-jīn; *toā-kūt; to draw out into w. yul.
Wisdom yām-kīm; tu rīk; yū-yūt.
Wish s. *dā-po; sak-čūn; sak-a-dīm.
Wish vb. dyāt; det; *jāt; *tīp; gat.
Wit kūm-yā; kūm-yā kūm-śi; kūm-yā kūm-śa (312a.).
Witch sū-mo mui; ha-mo.
Witchcraft tūk-śām (śām).
With -sā; along with dyēp-ka.
Wither jep, šep.
Within sā-yān; sā-gōn; a-byek-ka.
Without a-gun; gun; mā-nyin-nūn-sā; *met.
Witless tūk-nal [nal].
Witness dam-bu-bo.
Wizard mūn-jūm [jūm]; jak tūk-śām-yām-bo.
Woe rōn-nō; kyōn dyāk-kā.
Wolf sū-tum; ān-gu.
Woman yū; tā-iāyū; tā-iāyū tū-nyi; mit; a gay w. nūm-lōp-mō Tbr.
Womb tā-bāk (bāk); kāp for; *pyu-mo.
Wonder a-lūt lyop-nōn; *yūt-čī; yūt-śī; s. *tēt-mo.
Wood (forest) pā-zōk [zōk]; (timber) šān; kūn; kūn lán.
Wooden kuṇ-sā.
Woodgrub nyūn-ū; pūr-nat-ū [nat].
Woodlouse kryap-ū; muṇ-nōp.
Woodpecker see Chrysolaptes; Chrysophlegma; Blythipicus, Gecinus, Geci-nulus; Picus; Micropternus. See also *kar-vō.
Woof a-rol.
Woof a-myāl; lūk myāl; *pe; woollen cloth *nam-bū.
Word s. riū; *tēik; a-miū; tam; logos suic Chr.
Work s. āyok, āyūn, gān, gen, kā-sū; kāplōk; *pye-wo.
Workvb. āyokmat; zuk; āyokzuk; zo; pryok.
Workman zo-bo; āyok mat-bo; pūn-āyok [āyok]; mi lōk-bo; Tbr.: a-nyiūk.
Workmanship—Wrong

Xanthoxylum

Worm eaten to be built-nīntā-nōn (258b); hryap.
Worm pūr-hāni (hāni); gūl-lā gūl-lā; to be w. nōl.
Worn out klok; kā-gūl-bo [gūl]; gak gak-bo; kā-kyur-bo [kar]; pūn-fok [fok]; fūk-fyek-lā [fyek]; lośi-lośi-bo [liū]; to be w. o. uū; to become w. o. pyyāl; myōt.
Worse to become *lāt.
Worship mā.
Worth wā; *ri See under-sā 5 (393a).
Worthless tūk-blōt-tō [blū].
Would see te.
Wound mō; ban lōm.
Wracked to be byep.

Xanthoxylum alatum sūn-rū kuū; X. acaanthopodium ten-bār.

Xiphoramphus superciliaris see kā-hryok fo.

Yak *yōk.
Yam būk; see kā-tūn; tū-kūp; tūn-dek; tūk-zāk; tam-zōk; pūn-fyak; sā-ar tyak; sūk-pūm; sūn-grān fya; sūn-faū fya; fruit of y. tūk-brōk [brōk]; bulb of y. a-mūt; pūr-mūt; root of y. a-fum [fu]; to dock y. frā; to dig f. deep y. fyā dot; deeply rooted y. siūl-nyon; short end of r. a-nāl; small r. a-tī; hard y. grōt; glān; tōn, hard part of y. a-dō a-duk [dō].
Yard kā-tsāk.
Yarn, a single y. a-brām [brā].
Yawn hōm.
Yea āk.
Year nam; *lo; nam tum (136a); yearly nam nam: last y. (nam) pā-iyān; tū-iyān; sā-iyān; new y. nam bū, nam īl; next y. sūm-byāt; new-grown this y. a-bri.
Yearn (the bowels) hrak-kā hrok-kū li; wek.
Yeast būt; tam-bo; būt-bo [bo 2].
Yellow pā-i'yōr-bo [i'yōr]; pale yellow yī-yīr-bo see īr; y. dye see jōn kuū.
Yelp kūn.
Yes ā ā; āk: *hla la-so; yes yes! hā; ā: yes so it is āk-kū ḍē-nā; ak-mā; *la: *la-so.
Yesterday sō; tū-sō; pū-sō; āa nap-mo; *dōn, *dōn-jōk.
Yet ik-sūn-te; sūn-te; tā; gāul-lā; -ṣen-lā; -ṣen go-ruṇ; yet more ik da.
Yokribong—Yuk-sam

Yokribong n. pr. öyök ri bān.
Yonder pyil; pyil-lā; pyil-can [pi 214];
pe; pyāp; pyap.
You a-do; a-yu, you two a-nyi; yours
a-do-sā; a-yu-xā see hō.
Young kūp, a-kūp; *joü, a-jon; a-rok;
tā-grik (grik); (children) a-tyān; a-hyar;
(animals) kā-dyāk; (birds, grains) a-jil;
nūm-jil [jit]; duk.
Youth (boy or young man) *jon-bo; fā-
lyeā [lyeā]; young female nūm-lyeā.
Yuhina gularis fā-ji fo; mūn-grit; kūn-
rū čōi-ye fo.
Yuk-sam n. pr. yūk-sam.

Z

Zanclostomus tristis sūn-ku fo.
Zea mays kūn-tsoi.
Zecal a-gat; fūr-lāt; zealous gat-bo; to be
z. *nyer; für; hryu.
Zephyr sā-fyūm; pūr-fyūm [fyūm].
Zigzag kyar rā kyar-rā: ók-ku ók-ku.
Zingiber squammosum sū-lyek mōn.
Zoothera monticola fū-nok kyok.
Addenda et Corrigenda

233b, l. 17 fr. bottom, read पु-प्लु-लु.

234a, l. 6, 7, read “an hir” instead of “a h.”, “a hermaphrodite instead of “an h.”.

234a, l. 16 fr. bottom, read “colic” instead of “cholic”.

241b, l. 17, read “fluttering”.

245 a, l. 6 fr bottom, read “feel” instead of “feet”.

264 a, l. 20, read “expansive”.

268b, l. 17, read “ought”.

272a, l. 17, 18, for “bra-la” read “brya-la” (bis).

273a, l. 2 fr. bottom, read “blañ” instead of “blañ”.

274a, l. 13, read “unstead”.

274b, l. 17, read “blú” s. v. blot.

275b, l. 4 fr. bottom, read “preceding”.

292a, l. 13, read “műn-fañ” instead of “műn-fi”.

293a, l. 15 fr. bottom, read “yuk-műn”.

293b, l. 24, read “műr-çök” instead of “műr-çok”; scaly.

299a, l. 7 fr. bottom, for “asservate” read “asseverate”.

300a, l. 9, 10, fr. bottom, read “tawny”.

301b, l. 17 after a-nlem műn-nyin-nűm-bo insert “a fish Tbr.”.

303b, l. 19, read “infectious”.

304b, l. 4, dele “see tsar”.

314b, l. 23, read “a-zán”.

315b, l. 18, for “zak” read “zat”.

324b, l. 7, fr. bottom, read “yűt tet bo”.

328b, l. 14, read “slide down”.

334a, l. 16, read “mű-ró rip zák”.

337a, l. 16, insert “lho rûm-nyo-fo” s. a spec. crested tit. Conostoma oemodium Je 2, 10”.

340a, l. 7 fr. bottom, read “middle-sized”.

350a, l. 33, 38, read “sprout” (bis).

352b, l. 19 fr. bottom, read “ingenious”.

359b, l. 24 read “lóñ kyā”.

361 a, l. 18 fr. bottom, read “middle-sized”.

362a, l. 16, read “lóm rel-lā-ka nón”.

369a, l. 23, read “tôñ-hap ground floor”.

370a, l. 15 fr. bottom, read “foul” instead of “fowl”.

372a, l. 16 fr. bottom, read “floor”.

372a, l. 23 read “tā-grī instead of “tā-grī”.

399a, l. 5 fr. bottom, read “sā-po-pā”.

402a, l. 8 s. v. sū-han read “to breathe”.

403a, l. 8 read “dān”.

411a, l. 8 fr. bottom, read “sūñ-ga-liā”.

415a, l. 13 fr. bottom, read “sūm-sū” instead of “sūm inū”.

416a, l. 23, insert कुक 4 T. gzigs(-pa) vb. to behold; see कुक 2”.

423b, l. 1, read “mû jāñ sól-lā”.

436a, l. 5 fr. bottom, read “mût-kor”.

464 s. v. beat read būk.