

AN AHOM COSMOGONY,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND A VOCABULARY
OF THE AHOM LANGUAGE.

BY

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IX.

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THE Ahoms are a tribe of the Tai branch of the Indo-Chinese. They conquered Assam early in the thirteenth century A.D., and held it, as the ruling nation, for many centuries. Their language, which is now extinct, was an old form of the Tai language from which Siamese and Shan have sprung. It is now known by tradition to a few priests of the old Ahom religion. It had a considerable literature (including several valuable historical works), manuscripts of which are still extant. Some years ago the Assamese Government deputed a native official, Babu Golap Chandra Baruā, to learn the language and translate such documents as were of value and had survived. He is, I believe, the only person who knows both Ahom and English. Through his assistance I was enabled to publish a short grammar of Ahom (with selections and a vocabulary) in vol. lvi of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*. Since then I have received from him a short Ahom *kōṣa*, or dictionary, and also the text and translation of the cosmogony printed below.

The Ahom religion. was a pagan one, but it no doubt

borrowed some of its terms (with its alphabet) from old Burmese. The other members of the Tai family, such as the Siamese, the Shans, and the Khamtis of Assam, have been Buddhists for centuries. This fact gives us a clue to the age of the cosmogony. The name of God used therein is Phā-tüw-chüng. After their migration to Assam the Ahoms abandoned the employment of that name, and used instead Phū-ṛa-tṛa-ṛa, which is that used by their Buddhist relations. The occurrence of the word 'Phā-tüw-chüng,' therefore, points to a date at latest not much after the first half of the thirteenth century A.D. In the account of the cosmogony there is (except in the employment of a few words) nothing to show any connection with Buddhism. Indeed, so far from there being anything Indian about it, the opening verses curiously recall the cosmogony described in the Babylonian tablets. This makes the text of more than ordinary interest.

Like the earlier chapters of Genesis, the text seems to include two distinct accounts of creation, the second account commencing at verse 53.

The author of the book is unknown. It is styled by the Ahoms the *Phe-lung* or "Great Creation." The Assamese call it the *Anādi-pātan*, the creation without beginning, that is to say, "The Creation *ex nihilo*."

Babu Golap Chandra Baruā informs me that the MS. from which the present text is reproduced was found in the possession of a Deodhai (or member of an Ahom priestly family) named Chakradhar Baruā, of Mauzā Gadhulibazār, in the district of Sibsāgar. A somewhat similar, but much shorter, specimen of Ahom will be found in Brown's paper on the *Alphabets of the Tai Language*, in vol. vi (1837) of the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society (pp. 177 ff.). There is a translation of this by Major F. Jenkins on p. 980 of the same volume. The text and translation were reprinted by me in the article in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* already referred to. It differs widely from what is now given, and, moreover, appears to have been based on an incorrectly written copy.

As very few specimens of Ahom writing have reached Europe, I give a facsimile of Babu Golap Chandra Baruā's text as forwarded to me, the letters being given half the size of the original. The transliteration is my own, but the translations have been mainly based on versions provided by him.

I have transliterated letter for letter, but as all Ahom writing is very careless, and as the pronunciation does not always follow the spelling even when that is correct, I have, when the word to be read differs from that which is written, also inserted the correct sound in parenthesis. The system of transliteration is the same as that followed in my grammar mentioned above, except that I have represented the inherent vowel by *a* and not by *ā*. In Assamese transliteration this letter is represented by *ā*, because it has the sound of the *a* in the German 'mann,' and not the sound of *a* in Assamese, which is that of *o* in 'hot.' It should be remembered that this letter has *not* the sound of *u* in 'nut.' Moreover, as all Ahom initial vowels are carried in writing on the sign for this vowel, which, in this respect, is used exactly like the Arabic 'alif, I indicate its presence in an initial vowel by an apostrophe. Thus, 'a, 'i, 'u, and so on. A reference to the table of the alphabet in my grammar will make this clear. The only other change is that I have followed the Assamese Government textbooks by representing the sound of *a* in 'all' by *ā*, and not by *á*, which is the sign adopted in my grammar.

The vocabulary appended is, in the first place, based on the *kōṣa* sent me by Babu Golap Chandra Baruā. This gave each Ahom word in its own character, followed by a transliteration into Assamese and a list of Assamese synonyms. In order to secure a double check, Babu Golap Chandra Baruā very kindly gave me what he considered to be the English equivalents of the Assamese words. Taking this as a basis, I have rearranged the contents of the *kōṣa*, putting the Ahom words in the order of the English alphabet. To this I have added a large number of words and phrases collected by myself in the course of my reading. Every

word in the *Phe-lung* has also been inserted, with a reference to the number of each verse¹ in which it is to be found.

It will be noted that each Ahom word has many quite different meanings. These various meanings were originally differentiated by tones, but all tradition regarding these tones has been lost. We possess an excellent dictionary of the younger, but cognate, Shan language, by Dr. Cushing. In this the tones are always carefully registered, and, in order to assist students of philology, I insert in the Ahom vocabulary, whenever I have been able, after each meaning the corresponding Shan word, with its tone in that language. When the Shan word is the same as the Ahom one, I do not rewrite it, but give the tone only.

The following account of the Shan tones is taken from Dr. Cushing's work. The five basal tones are known by numbers. Thus:—

No. 1. The *natural* tone: in the natural pitch of the voice with a slight rising inflexion at the end.

No. 2. The *grave* tone: a deep bass tone.

No. 3. The *straightforward* tone: an even tone, in pitch between Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4. The *high* tone: more elevated in pitch than No. 1.

No. 5. The *emphatic* tone: an abrupt or explosive tone.

There are three series of these tones, according as the word is pronounced with the lips partially closed (*closed* series, indicated by 'c'), with lips well opened (*open* series, indicated by 'o'), or with the lips moderately open (*mediate* series, indicated by 'm'). We thus see that it is possible for a word to be pronounced in fifteen different ways, i.e. in each of the five tones, in each of the three series. The tone of a Shan word is indicated by writing after it the number of the tone and the letter of the series. Thus *kip*, 3c, means that the word *kip* must be pronounced in the straightforward tone with the lips partially closed. It

¹ In using the word 'verse' I do not mean that the *Phe-lung* is in poetry. It is not. I employ the word 'verse' in the sense of a short sentence.

then means 'a screen.' On the other hand, *kip*, 4m, is to be pronounced in the high tone with the lips moderately open, and then means 'to choose'; while *kip*, 5o, is to be pronounced in the emphatic tone with the lips well opened, and then means 'a moment.'

Since my grammar was written, I have come across two very similar signs in Ahom writing which require explanation.

A small hook suffixed to the bottom of a letter is said to give it a prolonged sound. A similar sign is employed in written (but not in printed) Shan to indicate the closed series of tones. Very probably this was the original power in Ahom. An example of its use is the word ᳵ᳚ *bāng* or ᳵ᳚ *bāng*, the edge of an axe. It will be seen that here the word is written both with and without the loop. *Bāng* should rhyme with 'gong,' while the vowel in *bāng* is longer, like the *aw* in 'yawn.'

The non-initial form of *ā* is usually ᳵ . Thus ᳵ *kā*. There is a loop somewhat larger than the one just described, which is said to be a shortened form of this non-initial *ā*. I have only met it as a medial vowel followed by a consonant, and it is very rare. On the other hand, I have only found the usual form of non-initial *ā* in an open syllable. I am not at all sure that this loop is not also a tone indicator. In every case in which I have met it, it is appended to the vowel *ā*, and the pronunciation of the whole compound is said to be *ā*. Thus, we have ᳵ᳚ , written and pronounced *kāng*, poison, but ᳵ᳚ , pronounced *kāng*, measure, in verses 41 and 51 of the *Phe-lung*.

I may also note that an alternative way of writing the letter *ᳵ* *da*, is ᳵ .

I first give the Ahom text of the *Phe-lung*, with a transliteration and word-for-word translation. This is followed by a free translation. The article is concluded by the Ahom vocabulary.

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION.

Phe lung.
Giving-birth great.

Pin (pin) nang jīm (jim) - müw ran-ko tau
Be thus beginning - time layer-establish below
phā pai mī dī.
heaven exist not good.

pai mī lüp - dīn (din) müng shüw tau.
exist not island - earth country level below.

phau (phrau) baw shiw (sheu) rāng müng tüw
anyone not hold uphold country animal
jū.
remain.

kāng (klāng)-to nam-lā-lā rāp jū-koi.
only ocean surround exist-did.

5. bā-'an khung (khrung) nüw pai mī phā.
and highest-part above exist not heaven.

phau (phrau) baw kap-küp phā ngam
anyone not bite-take-by-force heaven beautiful
müng cham koi.
country and did.

tang - ka khak-khan bai shī pau (plau)
all-finished (all) quiet-peace place full void
te-jau (jau).
verily-was.

müw ran tang ban tang khün jang (ñang) mī
time confused all day all night be not
rū.
knowledge.

phau (phrau) baw rung tang ling (lüng) shāng phā.
anyone not shine all one illuminate Phā.

10. lak jū lak koi shāng.
uncommon remain uncommon did light.

müng ran tang ban tang khün jang (ñang)
country confused all day all night be

mī rū.
not know.

lum pau (plau) tang phun tang lum jang (ñang)
all void all rain all air be

mī dai.
not get.

lum phun dai cham phū khäu (khau) khäu (khau)
all rain get and heaven they-all enter

jū chau 'ing te-jäu (jau).
 dwell Chau body verily-did.

khan to phā-ko jū shaü (shau) räü (rau).
alone solitary Phā (nom.) abide remain air.

15. jū tam kang (klang) räü (rau) lak-koi
remain there middle air shine-did

kho-koi-jäu (jau).
glitter-did-complete.

man-ko ñang mī pak khan shing (sheng).
he (nom.) be not mouth word speak.

baw rū kīng (kling) chū müw jang (ñang)
be-not head assume name hand be

ran-koi-jäu (jau).
confused-was-did.

tün-lün phā-ko jäu (jau) poi tün.
then-after Phā (nom.) did then take-shape.

mün (mlün)-tä ñang mī han ngam müng.
open-eyes be not see beautiful country.

20. tang-ka täü phā ñang mī shak mī
all-finished (all) land heaven be not place not

shing (sheng) te-jäu (jau).
speak verily-did.

khung (khrung) phā lüp-müng bai shī-dai.
highest-part heaven island-country place break-get.

baw mī phī (phrī) baw mī phī (phrī)-mī
not be-not demigod not be-not demigod-female

shang shak kün (kun) koi-jäu (jau).
spirit crowd man was-did.

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müŋ ran tang ban tang khün jang (ñang)
country confused all day all night be
 mī rū.
not know.

lum pau (plau) tang phun tang lum jang (ñang)
all void all rain all air be
 mī dai.
not got.

lum phun dai cham phā khäu (khau) khäu (khau)
all rain get and heaven they-all enter
 jū chau 'ing te-jäu (jau).
 dwell Chau body verily-did.

khan to phā-ko jū shaü (shau) räü (rau).
alone solitary Phā (nom.) abide remain air.

15. jū tam kang (klang) räü (rau) lak-koi
remain there middle air shine-did
 kho-koi-jäu (jau).
glitter-did-complete.

man-ko ñang mī pak khan shing (sheng).
he (nom.) be not mouth word speak.

baw rū kīng (kling) chū müw jang (ñang)
be-not head assume name hand be
 ran-koi-jäu (jau).
confused-was-did.

tün-lün phā-ko jäu (jau) poi tün.
then-after Phā (nom.) did then take-shape.

mün (mlün)-ta ñang mī han ngam müng.
open-eyes be not see beautiful country.

20. tang-ka taü phā ñang mī shak mī
all-finished (all) land heaven be not place not
 shing (sheng) te-jäu (jau).
speak verily-did.

khung (khrung) phā lüp-müŋ bai shī-dai.
highest-part heaven island-country place break-get.

baw mī phī (phrī) baw mī phī (phrī)-mī
not be-not demigod not be-not demigod-female
 shang shak kün (kun) koi-jäu (jau).
spirit crowd man was-did.

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shang bā kaw-ko lak jū kho baw dī.
Shang say I (nom.) shine remain neck not good.

phaü (phraü) baw kau jū phā shak phū
anyone not I remain heaven near male
 cham koi.
and did.

25. shang poi kaw-ko lak jū choi chaw.
if then I (nom.) thief remain power supernatural.

phaü (phraü) baw laü (lau) hūng (hung) rang
anyone not speak fame body
 te-jaü (jau).
verily-did.

khan to phā-tüw-chüng-ko shup küm (kum)
alone solitary Phā-tüw-chüng (nom.) mouth down-drooping
 khai (khai)-chau (chau)-dū.
in-heart-saw.

pång (plång) shiñ (shen) khâm jū tång
consider very-important subject remain belly
 koi-jaü (jau).
did-completely.

phā-ko tak bā ko lüp-müng shiñ (shen)
Phā (nom.) word say create island-country very-good
 khung (khrung) dai-jaü (jau).
highest-part get-did.

30. chang-tak phā-ko naü-chau (chau) khun-thiw (theo)-kham
then Phā (nom.) breast Khun-thiw-kham
 'aw-'äk.
take-out.

po nang mai ro bāk (blāk)-kīp (kip)-lam.
say like wood shoot-out mushroom.

ngaü müng 'äk kai-kai.
light quickly come-out all-about.

ngā-ngā tång shiñ (shen) müng ngaü phā
many-moles belly very-good quickly light pierce
 'äk khiw-khiw.
come-out very-bright.

khai (khai) jang ngam thā khâm phā-tüw-chüng-ne
all glitter beauty wait word Phā-tüw-chüng-from
 püng.
instruction.

35. khup-bai tham kham müng kū-kho.
kneel-down ask news world fear-with.
- raw-ko baw rū ban-'āk cham müw-naü.
we (nom.) not know day-come-out (east) and now.
- chang-nai raw jū cham pin nang rüw
now we remain and become sit know
 cham koi.
also may.
- chang-tak phā-tüw-chüng-ko häü-khäü (khau)-pan
Then Phā-tüw-chüng (nom.) allow-enter-uphold
 daü jū müw-nan.
Dēva remain for-ever.
- khan to püng (plüng) lüng jin (jün)-pin pū
word only half one pattern-become crab
 räng müng shüw taü.
sustain world level bottom.
40. man jang (ñang) jū nüw nam koi jū
he be remain above water did remain
 shaü (shau) cham jaü.
column and long.
- khing (khring) khüw (khrüw) kwāng (kāng) baw rū
body length breadth not know
 king (küng) shiñ (shen) chū te-jaü (jau).
measure a-hundred-thousand yuga verily-did.
- püng (plüng) lüng jin (jün)-pin lā-ka shaü (shau)
half one pattern-become Lā-ka remain
 rāp jū tam-nüw man koi-jaü (jau).
surround exist place-above he did-complete.
- poi püng (plüng) lüng cham jin (jün)-pin
again half one and pattern-become
 thük-chang räng-ngā (?) tam shaü (shau)-jū
male-elephant tusked upon remain-exist
 man cham jaü (jau).
he and did.

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tam-nüw man cham jin (jün)-pin khak khan
place-above he and pattern-become solitary quickly
 kân-phā (phrā)-phük rû-müng
mass-rock-white (Mēru) head-country (north)
 te-jaü (jau).
verily-did.

45. poi püng (plüng) lüng jin (jün)-pin shai ring
again half one pattern-become thread thousand
 müng räp phā.
country link heaven.

nāk ran nāng han shang.
weight roll be see not.

dap shiñ (shen) nāng mī shak ming (mting)
emit-light very-good be dark bright firefly
 mī koi-jaü (jau).
like did-complete.

poi püng (plüng) lüng jin (jün)-pin
again portion one pattern-become
 shai-chüng-müng shī ching (chüng).
thread-god-country (Vāyu) four god.

kân chüng-phā nai-cham pak-bai kân-phā-nāü
good Chüng-Phā now call-place Kân-phū-nāü
 cham jaü (jau).
and did.

50. poi püng (plüng) lüng jin (jün)-pin
again half one pattern-become
 shai-chüng-müng tüw khân.
thread-god-country (Vāyu) animal life.

baw rû kwāng (kāng) shiñ (shen) chū
not know measure one-hundred-thousand yuga
 phiw müng te-koi.
be-in-excess the-world verily-was.

man jang küng (kung) pung (plung) pün
it glitter bow bring-down island
 tamng (tam-tang) müng.
place-all world.

tam ran phā-tūw-chüŋ shaü (shau) kho te-jaü (jau).
will foundation Phā-tūw-chüŋ remain with verily-did.

poi püŋ (plüŋ) lüŋ jin (jün)-pin cham phū
then half one pattern-become and male
 kau kham tū nāü.
spider gold animal gigantic.

55. man ma khī khiñ (khüñ)-bai cham ko
he shed excrement help-place and create
 jün din 'än phā te-jaü (jau).
solitary earth before heaven verily-complete.

man poi khün-ma nang jauw run-pin
he then rise-up-come difficulty great bring-out-become
 phā ko le-pai lē-ma rung pin
heaven create backwards forwards bright become
 thin bai.
throne smooth.

pin chik pin chäng nang thin
make highest-part-of-heaven make umbrella sit throne
 man te-jaü (jau).
he verily-did.

khan to jauw kau-kham-ko lāk-pin phā.
quickly alone gigantic spider-gold (nom.) transform-become heaven.
 nā ring bā chu (chū) müng tī pün te-jau.
thick thousand fathom yōjana country place world verily-was.

60. pin tang müng lai khäng (khräng)
become all country all thing
 shiñ (shen) lüp-müng te-jaü (jau).
one-hundred-thousand island-country verily-did.

tang-ka khung (khrung) phā phaü (phraü)
all-finished (all) highest heaven anyone
 nang kam chaw.
sit be king.

khak khai (khrai) thün jin kün (kun).
lonely solitude fill quiet man.

käng (kläng)-to 'ai muñ (mui) doi nā tī pün.
only vapour hoar-frost with forest place world.

tün-lün jū müw poi jū ban.
after-that remain time again remain day.

FREE TRANSLATION.

THE GREAT CREATION.

(1) Thus was it in the beginning-time—the foundation below (i.e. the earth) and heaven (*phā*¹) did not exist.

(2) No island or level country existed below (the heaven).

(3) There remained no animal to support the country.

(4) Verily only ocean surrounded (the universe).

(5) And the highest part of heaven (*phā*) did not exist above.

(6) There was no one to quarrel and take possession of the lovely heaven (*phā*) and the country.

(7) All was still and verily was full of void.

(8) Time was confused. There was no knowledge of day and night.

(9) There was nothing to give light except one illuminating Phā.²

(10) He remained, giving unusual and extraordinary light.

(11) The country (i.e. the earth) was all confused, and there was no knowledge of day and night.

(12) All was void. Neither rain nor air could be found.

(13) Air, rain, and heaven (*phā*)—they all dwelt in the body of Chau.³

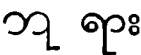
(14) Only the solitary Phā remained abiding in the air.

(15) He remained in the middle of the air, where he shone and glittered.

(16) He spoke not word by mouth (i.e. He had no mouth to speak with).

(17) He had no head, he assumed no name, he had no hand, and was in a confused condition.

¹ See note to verse 9.

² *Phā* in this cosmogony is employed in two senses. In one it means 'heaven,' and corresponds to the Shan *phā*, 5c (compare verse 1 and elsewhere). In the other, it corresponds to the Shan *phrāh*, 4c, and is the general word for 'God.' It is the Pali-Burmese  *bhu-rāh*, a Buddha, nowadays pronounced *pha-yāh*.

³ *Chau*, 'master, owner, king, a *dēva*,' is here translated 'God.' I do not know if it is a proper name or not. Compare verse 61, where it means 'king.'

(18) After that Phā assumed shape.

(19) He opened his eyes, and did not see the beautiful country (i.e. the world).

(20) (He saw that) all lands and heaven (*phā*) were verily not in their places.

(21) The highest part of heaven (*phā*), the islands, and all places were destroyed.

(22) The Phrī (demigods),¹ and the female Phrī, the Shang (spirits),² and the crowd of men were not.

(23) The Shang (i.e. Phā) said (to himself), "It is not proper (that) I should remain alone and give light from my neck."³

(24) "There is not anyone, or any male, to remain with me in heaven (*phā*).

(25) "If I, the supernatural power, remain like a thief,

(26) "Then no one will sing the fame of my body (i.e. offer prayers to me)."

(27) Solitary, Phā-tüw-chüŋ⁴ thought within himself, drooping his mouth downwards.

(28) He considered this most important subject within his belly (i.e. within himself).

(29) Phā said, "I will create the islands, the country, and the highest part (i.e. heaven)."

(30) Then Phā took out Khun-thiw-kham⁵ from his breast.

¹ *Phrī* = Shan *phī*, 1c, a being superior to man and inferior to the Brahmās, and having its dwelling-place in one of the six inferior celestial regions. The word *phrī*, in Ahom, also means 'a ghost.'

² *Shang* = Shan *hsang*, 1o, a Brahmā, a being superior to men and Nats, and inhabiting the highest celestial region. In the next verse the word is used as the equivalent of Phā himself. Note that *shang-bā* means 'if.' In verse 23 the traditional interpretation of *shang bā* is 'Shang said,' not 'if.'

³ This is apparently the traditional interpretation. *Kho* certainly does mean 'neck,' but it also means 'to shine, glitter.' I am therefore inclined to translate *lak-jū-kho* by 'shine-remain-g glitter,' i.e. remain brilliant, instead of 'shine-remain neck.'

⁴ *Phā-tüw-chüŋ* is a name of Phā. *Chüŋ* means 'a god,' and *Chüŋ-phā* is used in verse 49 as another name of Phā. In verses 48 and 50 *Shai-chüŋ-müŋ*, 'thread-god-country,' means 'thread of air,' and is the name of the air-gods identified with the *Vāyus* of Hinduism. I do not know the meaning of *tüw* in *Phā-tüw-chüŋ*. The only meanings I know of this syllable are 'a dwarf, ignorant, an animal.'

⁵ *Khun-thiw-kham* is the name of a god. The component parts seem to be *khun*, 'king'; *thiw*, 'a strong, good-looking person'; and *kham*, 'gold.' In the 38th verse he is called a *Dau*, or *Dēva*.

(31) He shot out as a fungus does from a piece of wood.

(32) Light came out very quickly all round his body.

(33) On his beautiful belly he had many moles, through which, piercing, a bright light quickly issued.

(34) In all his beautiful sheen he waited for the word of instruction from Phā-tüw-chüng.

(35) He knelt down, and with fear asked for news of the world.

(36) (He said to Phā-tüw-chüng), "And now we do not know where the east is.

(37) "At present we may remain there if we know."

(38) Then Phā-tüw-chüng allowed the Daü¹ to exist for ever.

(39) By (Phā's) word alone, from half² of him (Khun-thiw-kham) there was created a crab to remain straight at the bottom and support the country.

(40) He (the crab) remained above the water as a great supporting column.

(41) The length and breadth of the body (of the crab) would not be known if one were to measure for a hundred thousand ages.

(42) From another half there was created (the serpent) Lā-ka,³ who remained (in the region) above (the crab) and surrounded him.

(43) From another half of him,⁴ there was created a male tusked elephant, who remained upon the crab.

(44) Above (the crab) in the north region there was quickly created the solitary Kân-phrā-phük.⁵

(45) Again, from another half of him,⁶ there were created thousands of threads to link the earth with the heaven (*phā*).

¹ I.e. Khun-thiw-kham. The word *Daü* is identified at the present day with the Sanskrit *Dēva*, God.

² The word *pling* means 'half,' but it is here and in the following verses apparently used to mean 'portion.'

³ Lā-ka, the cosmic serpent. Like the *Sēṣa* of Sanskrit mythology. It does not appear whether the serpent issued from half Khun-thiw-kham or from half the crab.

⁴ Not certain whether the half was of Khun-thiw-kham or of Lā-ka.

⁵ The name means 'mass of white rock,' and is nowadays identified with the Mount *Mēru* of Sanskrit mythology.

⁶ It does not appear who it was that was halved. Possibly Kân-phrā-phük.

(46) The weight of the rolls of thread cannot be seen.

(47) They (the threads) emitted an excellent light, bright as that of a firefly in the dark.

(48) Again, from another half, there were created the four (air-)gods (*chüng*), Shai-chüng-müng.¹

(49) Good Chüng-phā² now gave them the name of Kân-phā-ñäü.

(50) Again, from the half of the Shai-chüng-müng,³ was (the thread of) animal life created.

(51) We should not know (the extent of the thread of animal life) if we were to measure it for a hundred thousand ages. It is far greater than the world really is.

(52) It gleamed like the rainbow sent down to all islands⁴ and places of the world.

(53) Phā-tüw-chüng by his will verily laid the foundation of the work that was with him.

(54) Then from one half there was created a gigantic male spider of gold.

(55) He shed excrement (which) helped to the creation of the solitary earth, verily before the heaven was finished.

(56) Then the spider rose with difficulty and began to weave and create the heaven, going backwards and forwards. It became a bright smooth throne.

(57) He verily made the highest heaven, and the royal umbrella, and the throne (for Phā-tüw-chüng) to sit upon.

(58) Quickly, alone, did the gigantic spider of gold fashion the heaven.

(59) Verily in the world there was a country a thousand fathoms and leagues thick.

¹ Regarding the meaning of *chüng*, see note to verse 27. *Shai-chüng-müng* means 'thread of God-country,' i.e. 'thread of air.' These four are nowadays identified with the Sanskrit *Vāyus*. It is not certain from half of whom they were created. Possibly the threads.

² Regarding Chüng-phā, see note to verse 27. The word translated 'good' is *kân*, which is repeated in the first syllable of *Kân-phā-ñäü*. It also occurs in *Kân-phrā-phük* in verse 44. *Ñäü* means 'great, gigantic'; compare verse 54.

³ Here it is certain that it is the Shai-chüng-müng that were halved.

⁴ This frequent employment of the word *pün*, 'island,' recalls the *dvīpas* of the Sanskrit cosmogony.

(60) All countries and hundreds of thousands of islands were created.

(61) All was finished, but no one became king (*chau*)¹ to sit in the highest heaven (*phā*).

(62) Lonely solitude filled (the place) of quiet man.

(63) The world was only filled with vapour, hoar-frost, and forest.

(64) After that (Phā-tüw-chüng) remained for a time and again for days (i.e. he passed a long period in this manner).

¹ See note to verse 13.

VOCABULARY.

- '**ā**, in '*ā-nan*, that (see '*an*); *me-'ā*, a father's sister.
- '**a**, to untie; a mother's father; wide; '*a-lāng*, wide - power, God; '*a-'ik*, faultless; '*a-pit*, (pron. -*pet*), offence, crime, fault; '*a-nik*, extreme misery; '*a-ki-'ān*, the humble-bee; '*a-rāng*, virtue, a virtuous act; '*a-kā*, a person of the Mishmi tribe; '*a-kā-mī-lī*, a person of the Dafia tribe; *tham-'a-mū*, a plough.
- '**ai**, the eldest son of a family; shame (Sh. 10); vapour (Sh. 10) (63); to eructate (Sh. 1c, to cough) (cf. *uñ*); *an interjection*, O! (always written *hə*); *lūk-pī-'ai*, an eldest son.
- '**ak**, happiness of mind.
- '**ak**, the brain (Sh. 4c or 2c); to come out (32, 33), appear, rise (of a heavenly body) (Sh. 2c); outside; one's own; '*aw-'āk*, took out (30); *ban-'āk*, day-appearing, the east (36); *pin-'āk*, ripe.
- '**am**, to charm (Sh. 1c); the third child of a family; full; '*am-po*, to bargain; '*am-shū-lā*, a crocodile.
- '**am**, to tie or fasten up: to fill up a hole; to bask a little in the sun (Sh. 2c, to warm oneself by the fire); to take on one's own shoulder.
- '**an**, a saddle; to count (Sh. 20); and; before, in front; '*an-na*, before, in front; *bā-'an*, and (5); *poi-'an*, and; '*an-nan* or '*ā-nan*, that (pronoun) (Sh. '*an-nan*, 1c, 5c).
- '**an**, soft (cf. '*um*); young; a diminutive termination; before (55), to come in front (Sh. 1c); first; '*a-ki-'ān*, the humble-bee.
- '**ang**, a wash-bowl; wished or expected (Sh. 30, to intend); ancestral property; any property; '*ang-kə*, ability, power.
- '**ang**, to move anything, to shake; '*āng-mang*, water in which rice has been boiled, congee.
- '**ap**, to wash the body (Sh. 20).
- '**at**, to get a sudden strain on the waist.
- '**au**, '**aw**, or '**au**, to take (Sh. '*aw*, 1c); an uncle (father's brother) (Sh. '*aw*, 10); to liquify metals (Sh. '*aw*, 2c); to catch fish while they advance in a shoal; '*au-dai*, to fetch; '*au-mə*, to bring; '*au-mī*, to marry; '*au-chau*, an uncle, the younger brother of a father; '*aw-'āk*, took out (30).
- '**aw**, see '*au* and '*au*.
- '**e**, to sing; to feign.
- '**i**, the youngest of several (Sh. 2c, a young girl; *ū*, 2c, to be the youngest); one (cf. *lūng*) (cf. Sh. '*it*, 4m); '*i-'ū*, this (pronoun).
- '**ik** (pronounced *ik*), a yoke (Sh. 20); hope, reliance; '*a-'ik*, faultless.
- '**in**, a sinew (Sh. 1m); a crocodile.
- '**ing** or '**ing** (pronounced *ing*), a large water-pot; a small earthen pot (Sh. '*ing*, 20, a glazed pot); to lean (Sh. '*ing*, 1c); an earthquake; the body (13); '*ing-kan*, to fall down when ripe (of fruit); *rang-'ing*, the waist.
- '**ip**, the side of a hill; a small covered bamboo basket (Sh. 20, a cylindrical box; '*ip-kūw*, 40, 10, a small closed basket); to be furnished (Sh. '*üp*, 4c), properly '*üp*, q.v.
- '**it**, to strike with the finger; to produce a sound by striking against a hard thing, to rap.
- '**iw**, the seed of a kind of plant (the entada creeper) used by children as marbles in play (Sh. 2c, a small hole dug in the ground for placing these seeds erect for the game); to fill the belly.
- '**o**, a pipe, tube; ambrosia or nectar; a particle of interrogation (cf. Sh. *kūw*, 1c); a particle added to *jau* (the particle of past time) to make the suffix, *jau-'o*, of the pluperfect; '*o-chā*, nectar, ambrosia.

'oi, sugar-cane (Sh. 3c); to cause to cut, to feed (Sh. 2c); sweet; a particle signifying continuance.

'ū, to remain (cf. *jū*); used as a particle indicating the present definite tense; to boil paddy; straight; to apply heat; 'ū-*jau*, particle forming imperfect; 'ū-*koi*, particle forming continuous past; 'i-'ū, this (pronoun).

'ūk (pronounced *uk*), the breast, the chest (Sh. *uk*, 4c) (cf. 'ung); to catch fish while coning in a shoal; a frog (cf. Sh. 'üng, 2c); all; 'ūk-*chā*, all.

'ūk, to lame, to cause to limp.

'ūm (pronounced *um*), to offer a present; to take a mouthful (Sh. *um*, 5c, to hurry in eating).

'un, gladness (cf. 'uñ); warm (Sh. 2c); to soften, soft (Sh. 3c) (cf. 'ān); to mould; to be affected with menorrhagia (cf. *hūng*).

'ūn, other (Sh. 2c); in another place; to cut into slices.

'uñ (pronounced *ui*), fatigue; to eructate (cf. 'ai); to sigh; happiness of mind (cf. 'un); 'uñ (*ui*)-*chāi*, happiness of mind.

'ung, the breast; the heart: cf. 'uk.

'üng, a kind of plant (Assamese *deotarā*, cf. Sh. 3c, an orchid); to proceed crawling.

'up, a betel-nut box (Sh. 4c, a box with a conical cover) (cf. 'üp).

'üp, difficulty (cf. 'ip); a small pot for keeping lime; a very small box, a betel-nut box (Sh. 'ip-*pu*, 2c, 5c); an embankment across a rice-field; previous, before; to remain at hand.

'ut, to get the body shampooed.

'uw, to praise.

bā, why?; a fathom, four cubits (Sh. *wā*, 4c) (59); to say (Sh. *wā*, 3c) (cf. *bā*) (23, 29); *bā*-*'an*, and (5); *shang*-*bā*, if; *tūw*-*bā*, but.

ba, a bundle of hair; mad, crazy, to become mad; to say, speak (Sh. *wā*, 3c) (cf. *bā*); a very poor man, one who lives by drudgery.

bai, a cane, rattan (Sh. *wai*, 1c); to be aslant; to lay by, put, place (Sh. *wai*, 5c); a place (7, 21); smooth, polished (56); *khup*-*bai*, to kneel down (35); *pak*-*bai*, to name (49); *khūñ*-*bai*, to help (55); *blāk*-*bai*-*hai*, a certain flower (Assamese, *bhāt*-*phūl*); *hup*-*bai*, to store, lay by; *bai*-*lang*, after; *chī*-*rāp*-*chāp*-*khāp*-*bai*, a finger-ring.

bak, to weave.

bāk, to mean; to speak, tell, explain.

bam, dusky.

ban, the sun, a day (Sh. *wan*, 4c) (8, 11, 64); a village (Sh. *wan*, 3c); a kind of paddy; sweet, agreeable (Sh. *wan*, 1c); to sow (Sh. *wan*, 2c); to beg (Sh. *wan*, 4c); to open; *ban*-*'āk*, the east (36); *ban*-*tuk*, sunset; *ban*-*khau*, to sow paddy; *ban*-*khau*-*khrai*, to sow paddy broadcast (generally under water); *thiw*-*ban*, a bud; *ban*-*cham*, of or belonging to a village. (In 64, *ban*, day, is used to signify an indefinite long period of time.)

bān, the *kachu* (arum) plant and its root (Sh. *mān* or *wān*, 1c); to smell; flabby, pulpy; *bān*-*hoi*, to be fully ripe and full of juice.

bāñ, see *boñ*.

bang, a prostitute, harlot; a kind of tare that grows among autumn rice; thin (Sh. *wang*, 1c); the inside of a pipe; to break (cf. Sh. *wang*, 2c, to tear); to copulate (Sh. *wang*, 1c); to glitter; *nā*-*bang*-*she*, a kind of sharp-edged grass (Assamese, *māduwi* *ban*); *bang*-*shau*, a harlot.

bāng or bāng, the edge of an axe; a favourite friend; a dam across a river (cf. Sh. *mūng*, 1c); a net for catching deer; a sprout; asthma; soot, sooty; to spread an umbrella; to be a king; intelligent; to attend upon anyone; to pierce through (cf. Sh. *māng*, 2c, a hole or opening); a rope tied to the neck of an elephant; *bāng*-*to*, laborious.

bap, a kind of fish trap; to rob; paddy ready to be husked; uneven.

bat, a kind of louse found on the body of a dog (Sh. *mat*, 4c, a flea); one time, once; to become sore; to get relief from illness, be convalescent; to praise.

bāt, imperfect, not well developed; blind (Sh. *māt* or *wāt*, 2c).

bau (cf. *baw*), a youth, a young unmarried man (Sh. *waw* or *maw*, 2c); company, companionship; to stand still.

baü, a leaf (Sh. *maü*, 1c).

baw (cf. *bau*), a miser; a handmill for grinding corn; to hold; no, not to be, not (Sh. *maw*, 2c) (cf. *bū*) (3, 6, 9, 17, 22 *bis*, 23, 24, 26, 36, 41, 51). All these words are often spelt *bau*.

- be**, to bleat; to rebuke, to reproach; to bark.
- bī**, a fan (Sh. *wī*, 4c); to comb the hair, a kind of comb (Sh. *wī*, 1c); a cowry (Sh. *we*, 3c); to fear.
- bin** (pronounced *bin*), to fly (Sh. *win*, 1c); aslant; to place aside, on one side (cf. Sh. *win*, 5m, to leave; *wit*, 4c, to be drawn aside).
- biñ** (pronounced *ben*), a bracelet, a bangle (Sh. *wiñ*, 1o); the end of a nut to which the foot-stalk is attached; to cast into water and drag out again (as a net); to throw out.
- bing** (pronounced *bing*), a town, a city (Sh. *wing*, 4m); a small potsherd; to jump; to divide (Sh. *wing*, 2o, to be divided); *bing-hāng*, a whitlow; *bing-tang-tūt*, the mason wasp (*Sphinx asiatica*); *bing - shī - lā*, bezoar, a calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals.
- bip** (pronounced *bip*), to press (Sh. *wip*, 2c, to knead or press with the hands).
- bit** (pronounced *bit*), mind; a fish-hook (Sh. *wit*, 4m); adorned with figures of flowers (as a cloth); an ear of corn before it shoots out of the culm; a phial; to soak; to move one of the pieces in a game; to smooth a narrow piece of bamboo (Sh. *wit*, 5c, to smooth with a knife); *kha-bit-hing* (*heng*), barley.
- blāk**, a flower (Sh. *māk*, 2c); *blāk-kham-shān*, a marigold; *blāk-phang*, a certain flower (Assamese, *gariyā-phūl*); *blāk-bai-hau*, a certain flower (Ass. *bhāt-phūl*); *blāk-kīp* (*kīp-lam*, a mushroom (31); *nam-blāk-rung*, the water of the Ganges.
- bo**, an occurrence; a salt-mine (Sh. *mo*, a pit, a mine); a dooly or palanquin (Sh. *wo*, 4c); a sheet of water.
- boi**, to pray; to bow down (cf. Sh. *mām*, 4c); to serve.
- boiñ** or **bāñ** (pronounced *boi*), to join the hands; to pray; to pay regard to a person.
- bū**, a lotus, a water-lily (Sh. *wuw* or *muw*, 1c); a bud; the seventh female child; blunt; dumb; fat; to paint the forehead with sandal; not (cf. *baw*); *bū-khriw*, not-yes, no (interjection).
- bum**, to remain dumb.
- bun**, noon; one's own man; a rattan-sprout (cf. Sh. *mun*, 4c, to sprout);
- poison; mad; to be perplexed; to be excited; to extend and arrange the warp previous to weaving (Sh. *wun*, 5o); *bun-hai*, a certain creeping plant (Assamese, *guwā-mālī latū*).
- būn**, to fall; to be bent, distorted; a crooked word (*sic*).
- būñ** (pronounced *bui*), country liquor; the end of a waist-cloth being dragged along the ground.
- bung**, a narrow-necked basket for keeping fish; a basket; a silkworm (Sh. *wung*, 3o, a worm); a hog's den (cf. Sh. *mung*, 5c, a place prepared by dogs or cats for their litter); outside; now; to remove nightsoil; *shang-bung*, a blackboard (used as a slate for writing).
- büng**, a frying-pan; a kind of worm; a large basket; to go swiftly.
- būp** (pronounced *bup*), to beat (Sh. *wup*, 4c); to be agitated (as water); to be overcrowded.
- būt** (pronounced *but*), blind of one eye; to raise (Sh. *wut*, 3o); to last; a disorder of the bowels; to trample upon.
- büt**, the lines on the palm of the hand; a conical basket used by hill people.
- būw**, a wheel; disgust; to poison fish; muddy land.
- cha** or **chā**, rough (Sh. *chā*, 4c); thick; bad (Sh. *cha*, 5c); not come, unarrived; *nik-chā*, alas!; *shūt-chā*, to promise; *'o-chā*, nectar, ambrosia; *'uk-chā*, all.
- chai**, a man, a male, a masculine suffix (Sh. 4o); a male child; to come into use (Sh. 2o, to use); to break, to cause to be broken.
- chak**, to cause to be recognised (Sh. 4c, to know well); to clean, polish; to make string from bamboo; to cut or trim the edge of a field embankment.
- chāk**, a corner (Sh. 5c, Assamese *chuk*); raw provisions supplied to a guest; to scoop, to take a handful out of a large quantity (cf. Sh. *chuk*, 4o).
- cham**, a kind of net (Sh. 1c); the fringe of a cloth (Sh. 4o); a bog, quagmire; to beg; and (sometimes written *chang*) (6, 24, 36, 37, 43 *bis*, 44, 49, 54, 55); also (37, 40): swift; *khan-mā-cham*, as soon as; *ki-cham*, how many? (cf. *chan*); *ban-cham*, of or belonging to a village; *dai-cham*, etcetera (13); *nai-cham*, now, next, thereon (49) (cf. *chang-nai*).

- cham**, to assemble, to accompany, to take company; vicinity (cf. Sh. *cham*, 1c, to be near); to load (as a gun) (Sh. 2c, to put into); to sweep; contagious; *châm-doiñ* or *doiñ-châm*, together with.
- chan**, the verandah of a house with raised floor (Sh. 4o, a floor extended beyond the roof of a house); a layer, esp. a division of the universe (Sh. 5c); having several stories one above the other (of a house, etc.); teasing; horizontal; good, excellent, nice; *lai-chan*, manifold. Cf. *cham*.
- chân**, one side of anything; nice, beautiful (cf. *chan*); to dance; to smooth with an adze.
- chãñ** (pronounced *chãñi*), a borer, an awl; a child's penis; to come to anyone's assistance.
- chang**, an elephant (Sh. 5o) (43); an offering made to an officiating priest at the end of a ceremony; jugglery; a scale (Sh. 3c, to weigh); a person blind of the right eye; to be afflicted with sorrow; to cause to be subjected to an ordeal by magic; and, cf. *cham*; a verbal particle denoting present time (Sh. 2c); a particle denoting the apodosis of a conditional sentence; *chang-nai*, now, at present (37) (cf. *nai-cham*); *chang-tak*, then (30, 38); *chũ-chang-nai*, because, therefore.
- châng**, an umbrella (Sh. 3c) (57); light, brilliancy; a hair-tie (Sh. 5c, false hair); a whip; a wheel; a high platform used for watching crops; kind, manner; *châng-me*, improper, not suitable; *châng-che*, religious rites.
- chap**, to bend; to perch on a branch (Sh. 4c); to go and live at the home of another person; an owl.
- châp**, brimful; sincere, honest, pure; to search; *chĩ-rãp-chãp-khãp-bai*, a finger-ring.
- chât**, to boil anything (as milk); to free from alkali; to cut to pieces; to spread (Sh. 1c, to pervade).
- chau** or **chaw**, a master, owner (Sh. *chaw*, 3c) (cf. *chũ*); a king (61); a *dēva*, God (13) (cf. *chũ*); to boil rice; great; supernatural (25); to promise; to happen suddenly; *'au-chau*, an uncle, the younger brother of a father.
- chãu**, the heart, mind (Sh. 1c); an ambassador, a messenger (Sh. 5c, to commission, send); to reflect, consider; to say "yes"; *khau-chãu-dũ*, to think in one's heart (27); *naũ-chãu*, the breast (30); *hit-chãu* or *hit-miing-chãu*, to present a gift; *taũ-chãu*, to fast; *'aũ* (pr. *ui*)-*chãu*, happiness of mind.
- chãum**, in *che-chãum*, q.v.
- chaw**, see *chau*.
- che**, a town (cf. Sh. 3o, a province); all (Sh. 4c, to be complete); to wet; cold; *che-chãum*, all; *che-ching*, ornaments; *chãng-che*, religious rites.
- cheng**, handsome.
- chi**, paper (Sh. *che*, 3c); to burn; a piece of high land; to show (Sh. *chi*, 5c); a jewel, a precious stone; *chĩ-rãp-chãp-khãp-bai*, a finger-ring.
- chik** or **chik** (pronounced *chik*), a pig-tail (of the hair) (cf. Sh. *chik*, 4c, a top, head); the metal ornament attached to the top of a *yãpi* or wicker hat-umbrella; the highest part of heaven (57).
- chĩn** (pronounced *chĩn*), an incarnation (Sh. *chĩn*, 5c, a Buddha); a cloth (Sh. 1m, felt); a long slice; an insect like a dragon-fly.
- chiñ** (pronounced *chen*), a flat piece of gold; a kind of fly; the other side.
- chĩng** or **ching** (pronounced *chĩng*), a vagabond; a curse affecting a whole kingdom; to conquer; to take by force; *che-chĩng*, ornaments; *tũ-chĩng*, a ram.
- chĩp** (pronounced *chep*), to pain (Sh. *chĩp*, 4m); to seek; to get fever.
- chĩt** (pronounced *chit*), the seven *dvīpas* or worlds; rage, anger (Sh. 3m, to be angry); to feel affronted; to diminish; to select (Sh. 3o or 4o, to examine); the number 7 (Sh. 4m).
- chĩw**, swiftness, to go quickly (Sh. 4m); a saddle; to be disordered; to behave piously.
- cho**, an earthen cooking-pot.
- choi**, the male organ; a friend, assistance (Sh. 3c, to help); a tax, paid to the king or to a spiritual guide; power (25).
- chũ** or **chũw**, a *yuga* (cf. Sh. *chũw*, 3c, time) (41, 51); a god (cf. *chau*); an owner (cf. *chau*); a *yōjana* or league (59); moral instruction (*nĩti*); dark (of light);

- favour, politeness; to believe (Sh. *chü*, 3c); to seek company (cf. Sh. *chü*, 4c, a company); to apply heat to paddy to dry it; to bend; to liquify gold; a man's name, a name (Sh. *chü*, 3c) (17); *chü-chang-nai*, because, therefore; *ke-chü*, a quality (*guna*); *nü-chü*, an ant.
- chük** or **chuk** (pronounced *chuk*), the top of a kind of grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*); to set on a dog; thrice, three times.
- chük**, a turban, a *pāgarī*; a rope for tying cattle (Sh. 3c, a rope); to come near, approach.
- chum**, pleasure, love; to kiss (cf. *chup*); to corrode with lime; *chum-kan*, to love.
- chun**, to whitewash.
- chün**, creation; the number 32; establishing; having branches; a cause; to ask; in any direction; very beautiful (Sh. 3c, to be clear, pure, bright).
- chün** (pronounced *chui*), to understand, to feel a tingling sensation; to lean.
- chung**, a large box (cf. Sh. 4c, a kind of outer coffin); a kind of iguana (cf. Sh. *chung-cha*, 2c, 4c, the common house lizard); to remain holding, to hold and keep; pointed.
- chüng**, a female attendant (Sh. 5c); a god (cf. Sh. 2c, to be unmoved, as a god in deep meditation) (48, 50); not to be late, not to delay; *chüng-phā*, God (49); *phā-tüw-chüng*, God Almighty (27, 34, 38, 53); *shai-chüng-müng*, thread-god-country, a thread of air, a *Vāyu* (48, 50).
- chüp** (pronounced *chup*), to kiss (cf. *chum*); to wet (Sh. 5c); to suck (Sh. 2c).
- chüt** (pronounced *chut*), a clod of earth; to lessen; a little; to clear with a hoe.
- chüw**, see *chü*.
- dā**, to strike.
- da**, to bite as a serpent; a bundle of clothes; to take on the lap.
- dai**, thread (? Sh. *lai*, 3c, silk); to get, possess (Sh. *lai*, 3c) (frequent in compound verbs) (12, 13, 29); to hear; *dai-cham*, get-and, etcetera (13); *shī-dai*, to be destroyed (21); *ai-dai*, to fetch; *han-dai*, to curse.
- dam**, black (Sh. *lam*, 1c); the spirit of a dead person (Sh. *lam*, 3c, the guardian spirit of a family); to dive into (Sh. *lam*, 1c).
- dan**, a club, a heavy stick; to go straight.
- dān**, high land, land not liable to inundation (Sh. *lān*, 1c, a mound) (cf. *dit*).
- dān** (pronounced *doi*), to shave (with a razor); to frighten with a sudden angry voice.
- dang**, a latch (Assamese, *dāng*); a long shield; the nose (Sh. *khū-lang*, 3c, 1c); to be affected with white spots on the skin (Sh. *lang*, 2c); spotted; to sound; *kā-dang*, to play at shield (a kind of game).
- dāng**, the father of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law (Sh. *lāng*, 1c).
- dap**, to put out a fire (Sh. *lap*, 4c); a bamboo or wooden door-bar; to emit light (but Sh. *lap*, 4c, to be dark) (47).
- dat**, to make straight (Sh. *lat*, 4c).
- dau** or **daw**, a star (Sh. *law*, 1c).
- daü**, a *dēva*, a god (38).
- daw**, see *dau*.
- de**, to move the waist backward and forward; a kind of animal (Assamese, *nephiyā*); to cleanse.
- dī**, good (Sh. *ī*, 1c) (1, 23); bile (Sh. *ī*, 1c); *lūk-ngin-dī*, to ride in a sedan chair; also, to speak.
- din** or **dīn** (pronounced *din*), land, the earth (Sh. *lin*, 1c, the earth, ground) (2, 55); a month (Sh. *lün*, 1c) (cf. *dün*); a torch; *nā-din*, a field; *nā-din-kī*, a certain creeper (Assamese, *phājā latā*); *pang-din*, a man of the Miri tribe.
- diñ** (pronounced *den*), a boundary (Sh. *līn*, 1c); to do work.
- dīng**, see *düng*.
- dīp** (pronounced *dip*), to be alive (Sh. *lip*, 4c); *phī-dip*, a large boil.
- dit**, land not under water (cf. *dān*); (pronounced *det*) hot; (id.) pressure.
- diw**, having no companion (Sh. *liw*, 4c, single) (cf. *liw*).
- do**, an offshoot.
- doi**, a mountain or hill (Sh. *loi*, 1c); work; with (for *doiñ*) (63).
- doiñ** (pronounced *doi*), company (cf. Sh. *luñ*, 3c, with) (spelt *doi* in 63); the spur of a cock (Sh. *luñ*, 1c); *doiñ-chām* or *chām-doiñ*, together with. Cf. *lōñ*.
- dū**, to see, behold (Sh. *lū*, 1c); *han-dū*, to look carefully; *khau-chau-dū*, to think within oneself (27).
- dūk** (pronounced *duk*), a bone (Sh. *luk*, 2c).

- dūk**, to give a slap; to teach to read.
- dūm** (pronounced *dum*), a scabbard; to smell.
- dūn** (pronounced *dun*), a crowd; foundation work.
- dūn**, the moon (cf. *din*, Sh. *lün*, 1o).
- duñ** (pronounced *dui*), vapour.
- dūng** (pronounced *dung*), jungle (Sh. *lung*, 1o); a low field; leprosy.
- dūng** or **dīng**, red (cf. Sh. *lūng*, 1o, to be yellow; but *lung*, 1o, to be red); bowed, bent (cf. Sh. *ling*, 2c, having one side higher than the other).
- dūt** (pronounced *dut*), to suck (Sh. *lut*, 2c).
- dūt**, hot (cf. *lüt*); the sun's light or ray.
- hə**, **hā**, the number 5 (Sh. *hū*, 3c); vapour; (written *hə*, but pronounced *ai*), an interjection, oh!; *kan-hā*, towards; *hā-ship*, fifty.
- hai**, a jar, a water-pot with a spout; cultivation (Sh. 3c, an upland field); light, shining; to mix together; to fall with the face upwards; to cry, weep (Sh. 3c); to shout; *vāng-hai*, to shout loudly; *bun-hai*, a certain creeping plant (Assamese, *guvā-māli latā*).
- hāk**, ripe; grey hair.
- ham**, conclusion; to beat; to be in excess; to become dusty or dirty.
- hām**, to smell (Sh. 1c, to be fragrant).
- han**, a goose (Sh. 2o); a Kshatriya; to see (Sh. 1c) (19, 46); *han-dai*, to curse.
- hān**, to make, to prepare (cf. Sh. *hiñ*, 4o); the comb of a cock (Sh. 1c).
- hang**, a raised bamboo platform; not dense, having interstices (Sh. *hang*, 2o, to be wide apart); to feel hatred.
- hāng**, a room; *bing-hāng*, a whitlow.
- hap**, to shut up (Sh. 4c); immature corn.
- hat**, a large stone pot; to dry up (of water) (Sh. *hit*, 5o).
- haü**, swelling of the mouth; sunned rice; to come to work; to give, offer (Northern Shan, 3c); to cause, allow; to bark as a dog; bitter; (adjectival demonstrative) that; *haü-dai*, to give out and out; *haü-kin-klin* (*klen*), to cause to eat and drink; to pasture cattle; *haü-khau-pan-jü*, to allow enter uphold remain, to allow to remain (38); *bl'äk-bai-haü*, a certain flower (Assamese, *bhät-phül*).
- he**, not tame, said of an animal (Sh. 1o).
- hi**, the female organ (Sh. 1c); to be a little aslant; *hi-ñäk*, to throw down by force, to break by throwing down violently.
- hik**, in *ñä-hik-koi*, a certain medicinal herb (Assamese, *läi jäbari*).
- hin**, a certain animal of the squirrel kind.
- hiñ** (pronounced *hiñ*), a water-fowl; to look upwards (Sh. 1o).
- hing** (pronounced *hing* or *heng*), a kind of water-fowl; dry, to dry (Sh. *hing*, 3o); a small tinkling bell attached to something (Sh. *hing*, 2c); a wild cat (Sh. *hiu*, 1m); *khau-bit-hing*, barley; *shau-hing*, to use, make use of.
- hip** (pronounced *hip*), hoarseness of voice (Sh. *hip*, 2o).
- hit** (pronounced *hit*), front; to look with pity; to be; (pronounced *het*), to do (Sh. *hit*, often written *hich*, 4m) (in Ahom often written *kam*, q. cf.); *hit-chauü* or *hit-ming-chauü*, to present a gift; *hit-shauü*, a reproach; *hit-mün-hit-khün*, to rejoice; *ñä-kaw-ka-hit*, a kind of creeping plant used for medicinal purposes (Assamese, *bhedäi latā*).
- ho**, a large building, a palace (Sh. 1c); a dwelling; to chase (Sh. 3c).
- hoi**, a shell (Sh. 1c); *bün-hoi*, to be fully ripe and full of juice.
- hoiñ** (pronounced *hoi*), to suspend (Sh. *hoi*, 3c).
- hū**, an animal of the bovine species (*hi-me*, a cow) (Sh. *wuw*, 4c, or *nguw*, 4c); to bristle, to have the hair erect; to throw the body forward with the arms extended, as in swimming.
- hük**, the gum, the gums (Sh. 2o).
- hūm** (pronounced *hum*), a slap; *pha-hum*, a certain plant (Assamese, *barun-gachh*).
- huz**, an idol; wrinkled (Sh. 3c).
- hūñ** (pronounced *hui*), to ask again to take, to press a thing upon one; a seed; high; to sigh; to see uncovered.
- hung**, **hūng** (pronounced *hung*), fame (Sh. *hung*, 1o, to be celebrated) (26); relationship; to pass through anything; a noise, sound (cf. Sh. *hsing*, 1m).
- hūng**, to be affected with menorrhagia (cf. *'uw*); to be thin, not fat.
- hüp** (pronounced *hup*), a piece; to hold by grasping; to gather together, to collect (Sh. 3c); *hup-bai*, to store.

- hūp**, to hold within the arms; to fall down with the face upwards.
- hūt** (pronounced *hut*), to go away; to compare with; to be pure; to select out.
- hūt**, to utter short angry words quickly and loudly, to intimidate (Sh. 4c); to extort; to beat severely.
- jā**, to quit, be free (Sh. *yā*, 2c, to have done with); to prevent, prohibit; *nīng-jī*, a wicked woman.
- ja**, a grandmother (Sh. *yā*, 3c); to decompose, become rotten.
- jā**, to peep.
- jai**, see *jañ*.
- jak**, difficulty, trouble, misery, sorrow (Sh. *yak*, 3o); to prepare for cooking, to wash vegetables for cooking.
- jak**, a good man, a gentleman; to frighten; to be defeated in a fight; to be fit, worthy.
- jam**, a husband's elder brother; bell-metal, a bell; a moment (Sh. *yam*, 4o, time); respect (Sh. *yam*, 1c); one born after two, a third child; wet (Sh. *yam*, 4c); to reflect (Sh. *yam*, 4c, to shine); to be mouldy; round-faced.
- jam**, gain, profit; to establish; to hate; to yoke.
- jan**, an enemy; shallow; the straight portion of a river; standing in a connected row (cf. Sh. *yang*, 3c, a row of things); to glitter; to stretch out the legs; to suspend (cf. Sh. *yan*, 2c, to be placed in a perpendicular position, the initial point of action being from above); to stride (cf. *jang*. Cf. Sh. *yang*, 3o).
- jan**, to ask, beg (Sh. *yān*, 4c); to endure; to make the body dance (cf. Sh. *yān*, 3c, to tremble); *jan-shū*, to ask; *nān-jān*, nursing a child, or a sick person.
- jañ** or **jai** (pronounced *jai*), one born after three others, a fourth-born child.
- jang**, a bunch of plantains or the like; anything white; to stride, walk on tiptoe (Sh. *yang*, 3o, to step; cf. *jan*, *jing*); to pile; pressure put on the ground with the toes in order to prevent slipping; to sparkle, glitter (34, 52); heat applied to paddy to dry it for husking (Sh. *yang*, 3o, to dry on a frame); to be (Sh. *yang*, 4c) (cf. *nāng*); to kneel down.
- jang**, fame, glory (Sh. *yāng*, 3c, to praise); clotted, coagulated into many clots.
- jap**, to strike against anything with the foot in walking (cf. *jat*).
- jaṅ**, to cause to be raised.
- jat**, to glitter, to dazzle; to plaster; to be divided into many lumps; to strike with the foot against something (cf. *jav*).
- jat**, the coarse fibrous part of a silk cocoon; to yield slightly to the pressure of the foot.
- jaū** or **jan**, the handrail of a narrow bridge; to strike with something blunt; long (Sh. *yau*, 4o); completed, particle denoting the past tense of a verb (Sh. *yau*, 5c) (7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 29, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60); to be lost in thought; simple, foolish; a fibre, filament; the same as *nāū*, great, gigantic (40); very (Sh. *yau*, 3c, an assertive particle); distant, far; *jaū-kau*, a spider's thread.
- jauw**, see *nāū*.
- jī**, a granary (Sh. *ye*, 4c); the eldest daughter of a family; aslant, oblique; *jī-mūw* (for *jīm-mūw*), in the beginning (see *jīm*).
- jik** (pronounced *jik*), a rag; damp.
- jim** (pronounced *jin*), olden times; *jīm-mūw* (or *jī-*), in olden times, in the beginning, *brēshith* (1) (cf. *jī*).
- jīn** (pronounced *jin*) (cf. *jūn*), cold; trouble; a thorn; to be quiet, still (62).
- jīng** (pronounced *jing*), a dragon-fly; to walk on tiptoe (Sh. *yīng*, 2o; cf. *jang*).
- jīp** (pronounced *jip*), to walk in step.
- jīt** (pronounced *jit*), to clear the edge of a field; one born after five others, a sixth child.
- jīw**, to think, a thought (Sh. *yīw*, 1m); doubt.
- jo**, to praise (Sh. *yo*, 4c); *shaūm-jo*, not to think, to be without anxiety.
- joīn** (pronounced *joi*), the flow of water.
- jū**, to remain, to stay, to live (Sh. *yū*, 2c) (cf. *ū*) (3, 4, 10, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 28, 37, 38, 40 bis, 42, 43, 64 bis); *taū-jū*, to converse, speak mutually; to bless.
- jūk** (pronounced *juk*), a plantain-tree sprout dressed for food; an ugly person; to put a thing outside the house to get it bedewed.

jūn (pronounced *jun*), to run, to proceed running (cf. *jūn*).

jūn, for ever (often written *jūn*) (Sh. *yūn*, 4c, to be long); to stretch out the hand (Sh. *yūn*, 3c, 4c); to become cold (cf. *jūn*); solitary (55); to run (cf. *jūn*); a pattern (cf. *jūng*); *jūn-pin*, to become a pattern, to be created (39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 54).

jūng (pronounced *jung*), a peacock; to eject from the mouth; roar of water.

jūng, a model, sample, ideal (cf. *jūn*); to start, feel a sudden uneasy sensation; a brown-eyed woman.

jūt (pronounced *jut*), to be dented; to stand still.

jūt, to spin thread; to be severed from a row; to cause to fall off.

kā (cf. *ka*), things given to the parents of a girl when wooing; (or *ka*) sufficient, as much as (Sh. *kā*, 3c); (or *ka*) all (Sh. *kā*, 3c); seedlings (Sh. *kā*, 3c); to measure; trade (Sh. *ka*, 5c; *kā*, 3c, price); to go (Sh. *kwā*, 2c); *pai-kā*, to go; *tang-kā*, all; *kā-dang*, to play at shield (a kind of game); *kā* (or *ka*)-*taü*, below; *'a-kā*, a person of the Mishmi tribe; *'a-kā-mi-lī*, a person of the Dafra tribe.

ka (often written *kā*), a crow (Sh. *kā*, 1c); a forehead ornament; pain; a tether block, or piece of wood tied to the neck of an animal; to dance (Sh. *kā*, 3c); finished; a suffix of the past tense; *prep.* at; *ka-nai*, at this, now; *kā-lang*, behind, after; *tang-ka*, all (7, 20, 61); *lū-ka*, name of a serpent (42); *king-ka*, a peacock; *mai-lūng-ka*, a kind of tree (Assamese, *bhātāghilā*); *ñā-kaw-ka-hit*, a certain creeping plant used as a medicine (Assamese, *bhedāi-latā*); *ka-shang*, what?; *ka-taü*, below; *'ang-ka*, ability, power.

kai, a fowl (Sh. 2c); to lay a bridge; plaster; to feel an itching sensation (Sh. 4o); to surround; to come across, stand in the way of; *pī-kai*, an elder brother; *kai-kai*, all round a person or thing (32).

kak, a stick used in stirring anything while cooking (Sh. 2o); a stirrup; a kind of size made from paddy boiled in water and applied to the warp in weaving; watery; to spin a *muga* cocoon; *khau-kak*, rice not properly husked.

kak, a horn; a water-pot; a crab; lac; to set fire to.

kam, a small bundle; harm; a basket holding five seers of grain; the reed used for making pens (Sh. 1c); to prevent, to hinder; to prop, to lean on (Sh. 5c); to be, be made (Sh. 1c) (61) (cf. *hit*).

kam, to bend; to control; hump-backed; to bow (Sh. 4c).

kan, sulphur (Sh. 5o); fasting; an expert woman; a stem (Sh. 3o); a pole for carrying a burden; a great man; to be bent, folded; to fall; to be joined; to slip; even, level; a place; mutuality; to begin; *kan-hā* or *kan-pā*, towards; *pa-kan*, to copulate; *rang-kan*, to consult; *chum-kan*, to love; *nā-kan-mūw*, as usual; *me-kan*, to feel affection; *mut-kan*, to coincide; *pām-kan*, means of livelihood; *ping-kan*, love, affection; *rak-kan*, to love, favour; *'ing-kan*, to fall down when ripe (of fruit).

kān, a rafter; a germ; cream; a pipe, tube (Sh. *kāng*, 3c); a load taken on one shoulder (Sh. 4c); nice; good (49); the front; to get warm; to receive homage; to do; a hard mass, a block (44); *kān-phā-nāü*, the name of the *Vāyus*, or air-gods (49); *kān-chūng-phā*, the good God (49); *kān-phrā-phūk*, a mass of white rock, Mount Mēru (44).

kān (pronounced *kāy*), to go idly, to go slowly.

kang, a cross-bow (Sh. 2o) to hide; to feel hatred.

kāng, poison (Sh. 5c); over-sunned rice; to prune; to bring into subjection.

kap, a scale, a round flat body (cf. Sh. 2o, the husk of maize); to join (Sh. 4c); to bite (Sh. 3o); *kap-kūp* (bite take-by-force), to quarrel, contend (6).

kāp, a fortnight; simple.

kat, a market (Sh. 2o); hard, difficult (Sh. 3o); to cut to pieces; to get dust into boiled rice; *kat-kim*, a shopkeeper.

kāt, to abandon; to embrace (Sh. 2c); to go away by force.

kau, a spider (Sh. *kung-kaw*, 2o, 1o) (54, 58); nine (the numeral) (Sh. *kaw*, 3c); to remember; the weight of the body; to swell; I (the

- pronoun) (Sh. *kaw*, 1c) (also spelt *kaw*, nom. *kaw-ko*) (23, 24, 25); former, previous; *kau-kham-ko*, a golden spider (nom. case) (58).
- kāim**, to become too salt; the cheek (Sh. *kim*, 30).
- kauw**, the calf of the leg (Sh. *kaw*, 30); injury; dew; near.
- kaw**, an owl (Sh. 5c); old (Sh. 2c); other; not thoroughly ripe; to mix together (Sh. 1c); the same as *kau*, q. v. (23, 25); *kauw-kaw*, crushed or split chaff; *n̄q-kaw-ka-hit*, a certain creeping plant used for medicinal purposes (Assamese, *bhedāi latā*).
- kaw**, to establish, to lay a foundation; to think; to plan.
- ke**, the Assamese title of 'Barua'; old (cf. *kau*); to open, untie (Sh. 30); crooked; *ke-chū*, a quality (*guṇa*).
- khā** or **kha**, a domestic, a slave (Sh. *khā*, 3c); thatching grass (Sh. *khā*, 4c); the thigh (Sh. *khā*, 1c); the hand; to cut; to ask (for something); to search; a stool; to curse or censure; to frighten; *khā-lik*, a male servant; *khā-nūng*, a female servant; *lik-khā*, a boy; *khā-phan*, to cut; *lak-khā-nā*, a chaste woman.
- kha**, see *khā*; *khq-lang*, a man of the Barāhī caste.
- khai**, in *khak-khai*, in every division, everywhere.
- khak**, lonely, solitary (44, 62); stillness; the lines on the palm of the hand; the son of a black man; to click with the tongue; to clear the throat (Sh. 20); *khak-khai*, in every division, everywhere; *khak-khan*, quiet and at peace, still (7).
- khāk**, an enclosure for animals (Sh. 3c); a chrysalis, cocoon (Sh. 2c); a cowhouse.
- kham**, gold (Sh. 4c) (54, 58); cloth; a word, news (Northern Sh. 40) (cf. *khan*, *khām*) (35); evening, to become evening (Sh. 3c); a granary; to lessen; to burst; to sting; *lat-kham*, to say; *lat-kham-lau*, to say, speak; *phan-kham*, an order; *sho-kham*, a complaint; *kham-ma-lau*, a word; *kham-kū-lā*, a servant, a pious mau (also applied to a guest); *kham-man*, see *khām*; *kham-phūk*, to learn to speak; *kham-tai*, a kite (the bird); a slave; *khun-thiw-kham*, name of a god; *liw-kham*, a kind of plant (Assamese, *baṅgā jugiyari*); *mau-kham*, a kind of bracelet worn by men; *phiw-kham*, a gold bracelet; *tham-kham-rō*, to enquire; *bi&k-kham-shān*, a marigold.
- khām**, cropped; to become upside down (Sh. 3c); to ask; a word, a subject of talk or thought (cf. *kham*) (28, 34); *khām-man* (or *kham-*), the turning out correctly of something said, the fulfilment of a prophecy.
- khan**, an axe; acute pain; a sickle; a weaver's shuttle; two boats lashed together; rust; a fish spear; to sprinkle holy water; to trade (Sh. 1c, price); to neglect; to speak (Sh. 10) (cf. *kham*); a word (16, 39); to go quickly (Sh. 1c) (44, 58); *khan-ma-chum*, as soon as; *khak-khan*, quiet, still (7); *khan-to*, alone, solitary (14, 27); *pai-khan*, to run.
- khān**, life (50); mind; a hammer; a club (Sh. 5c); a bridle; muddy, turbid (of liquid); slightly putrid.
- khāng**, happiness; a dam; a loom; a basket; a top (the toy); a stick thrown from the hand; the trunk of the body; even, level; to say pleasantly; to throw something; to excite; horizontal; *khāng-nā*, before, in presence of.
- khap**, anything round and flat (Sh. *khīp*, 40); a shelf; a wheel.
- khāp**, a mortar; a small box; to shut up; a weaver's peg; a circle, ring; *chī-rāp-chāp-khāp-bai*, a finger-ring.
- khāt**, to tear, to break asunder, to divide (Sh. 4c, 20); to be defeated; to go.
- khāt**, to tie, to bind (Sh. 2c, to tie a knot); to frighten; to select; to fall down from above; a teacher.
- khau** (often written *khau*), paddy (Sh. *khaw*, 3c); boiled rice (Sh. *khaw*, 3c); a horu; the heddle of a loom (Sh. 1c); a kind of open clothes-basket; an earring; a boil; they, they all (Sh. 1c) (13, 34); yawning; white (Sh. *khaw*, 10); nice; to put into, to enter (Sh. *khaw*, 3c, to enter) (13, 38) (cf. *shau*); in, within (27); to shake (Sh. *khaw*, 2c); to nurse; *khau-chau-dā*, to think in one's heart (27); *khau-mun*, rice-frumenty; *khau-nung*, boiled *parā* rice (it becomes soft when put in water); *khau-bit-hing* (pr. *heng*), barley;

- khau-ko*, to grant a boon; *khau-tün* (pr. *tun*), fine husked unbroken rice; *khau-kak*, rice not properly husked; *khau-pin* (pr. *pin*), broken rice; *khau-kaw*, crushed or split chaff; *ban-khau*, to sow paddy; *ban-khau-khrai*, to sow paddy broadcast.
- khäu**, wish, desire (Sh. 3c); good; to get over-sunned.
- khaw**, to prepare a raft; to jump away; to consult.
- khē**, a casting-net (Sh. 1o); asthma; a river; to remove the effect of the evil eye (Sh. 1o, to deliver from a present evil): to enclose with a hedge.
- khī**, dung, ordure (Sh. 3c) (55); a peacock; distress, difficulty (Sh. 1c); to get up, rise.
- khik** or **khik** (pronounced *khek* or *khiik*), a guest; worship; the river Jhānjhī; to worship a god (*dēva*); a spirit.
- khin** or **khin** (pronounced *khin*), distress; any injurious accident (Sh. *khin*, 1m, to be unlucky); a fence raised across a stream to catch fish; to strip off the rind of anything; to smooth a post; to clear the feathers (of a bird); to be ended; to suffer from looseness of bowels; ripe but hard; not even, uneven.
- khin** (pronounced *khen*), the spots in the moon; to be a friend; to save; to hang; to remain; cf. *khün*.
- khing**, ginger (Sh. 1c); a chopping-block on which *bhang* is minced (Sh. 1m); large, fat.
- khip** (pronounced *khip*), a shoe; high land; tongs.
- khit** (pronounced *khit*), a toad, frog (Sh. *khit*, 2m); to pull upwards (Sh. *khit*, 4c, to raise one end upwards); to be watery; to throw with a stick.
- khiv**, in *khiv-khiv*, very bright (33). Possibly the word should be *khriw*.
- kho**, the neck (Sh. *khō*, 4c) (23); a hoe; a pole with a hook to pull something (Sh. *kho*, 1c); a tie, a knot; a chapter, division of a book; to shine, glitter (15); with, in company with; *kū-kho*, with fear (35); *shai-kho*, to remain with a person (53); *ming-kho*, to tease; down-stream, the country lower down a river.
- khrai**, a buffalo; an egg (Sh. *khai*, 2c); dirt (Sh. *khai*, 4c); a cocoon; living alone, solitude (62); sick, ill (Sh. *khai*, 3c, to ache); to count (cf. Sh. *khai*, 3c, to narrate); to write; to join; not to leave; to roar; *khraung-khrai*, see *khraung*; *ban-khau-khrai*, to sow paddy broadcast.
- khraung**, articles, property, especially large articles (Sh. *khraung*, 1c) (60); anything thrown away; cropped; to be in disorder; the breadth of a cloth; a kind of water-grass called *dal*; *khraung-ling*, goods and chattels; *khraung-khrai*, a crocodile (cf. *khroi*).
- khriang**, a canopy; the body (Sh. *khing*, 4c) (41).
- khriw**, a stack of wood; a tooth (Sh. *khriw*, 3m); sneezing (cf. Sh. *khicham*, 3c, 1o); a kind of snare for birds (cf. *khriw*); a plank; full of dirt (cf. Sh. *khō*, 2c); dark in colour, deep black (Sh. *khriw*, 1m); having the smell of raw fish or flesh (Sh. *khriw*, 4o); yes; *bū-khriw*, no; *nün-khriw*, to sing songs in exchange, to sing against one another; *thaw-khriw*, a certain tree (Assamese, *litarum gachh*).
- khro**, to laugh (Sh. *khuc*, 1c).
- khroi**, the male organ; dead (Sh. *khoi*, 3c, to die); zigzag; the narrow eaves of a house; a mistake made in weaving; *nang-khroi-plang*, to sit with one leg over the other in the Ahom fashion.
- khroi** (pronounced *khroing*), a shark; a crocodile (cf. *khraung-khrai*).
- khru** or **khū**, a bridge; a wooden stand on which manuscripts are placed; to fry; to smile.
- khrum** (pronounced *khrum*), a pond; bitter (Sh. *khun*, 1o); to fall upside down; to itch (Sh. *khun*, 4o); to rub; a ladder (Sh. *khuc*, 1c).
- khruing**, to divide or distribute equally; frost; the highest part of anything (5, 21, 29, 61); *phū-khruing-klang*, a half; *tun-khruing*, a castor-oil plant.
- khruing**, a room.
- khruw** or **khruw**, a beam (Sh. *khüw*, 2c); a bunch, a cluster (Sh. *khuc*, 3c); a creeper (Sh. *khüw*, 4o); the sharp edge of a *dāo* (Sh. *khun*, 4o); leafless branches; a kind of snare for birds (cf. *khriw*); great (Sh. *khüw*, 5c); size, length (41); wet; to happen; to roll along.
- khukūw**, to remain continually in doubt.

khū, see *khri*.

khūk (pronounced *khuk*), dirt (cf. *khriw*, and Sh. *khō*, 2c); a tadpole; a room with planked walls.

khūk, a kind of bamboo scoop used in catching fish.

khum, bitter (Sh. 1a) (cf. *khriūm*).

khūn (pronounced *khun*), a king (Sh. *khun*, 1c); covetousness; a priest; a kind of water worm; hair on the body, down (Sh. *khun*, 1a); a high platform used for watching elephants; to reconcile; to snore (Sh. *khun*, 1a); *khun-thiw-kham*, the name of a god (30); *nam-khun*, the river *Dilih*, in the district of Sibsagar.

khūn, night (Sh. 4c) (8, 11); to get up (Sh. 3c, to ascend); to return, go back (Sh. 1c); *hit-mūn-hit-khūn*, rejoicing.

khūn (pronounced *khui*), a son-in-law (Sh. *luk-khūn*, 3c, 3a); to sigh; to thrust or impel by the neck; *po-khūn*, the husband of a father's sister.

khūn or **khīn** (pronounced *khun*), to be better; very, much (Sh. *khīn*, 4a); *khūn-bai*, to help (55).

khung (pronounced *khung*), a leafless branch; the castor-oil tree.

khūp or **khup** (pronounced *khup*), a fortnight (cf. Sh. *khup*, 2a, any cycle of time); to kneel down (Sh. *khup*, 5c); to have a painful biting sensation in the joints (Sh. *khup*, 4a, to bite, to have an ache); to be finished; to taste salt; *khup-bai*, to kneel down (35).

khūp, a span (Sh. 3c); to kindle fire by applying cotton or the like; a shoe (Sh. *khup-tin*, 4a, 1c, sandals).

khūt (pronounced *khut*), to divide boiled rice (Sh. *khut*, 5a); to scatter boiled rice; division; to tear (Sh. *khut*, 2c, to tear the skin).

khūt, to chase; to overtake (Sh. 4c); to be scratched (cf. *khūt*; Sh. *khut*, 2c, to scratch).

khūw, in *ma-lang-khūw*, a kind of prickly shrub (Assamese, *pulikā hat*).

ki (often written *ki*), how much? how many?; *ki-cham*, how many?; *ki-shai*, how far?; 'a-ki-'ān, the humble-bee.

ki, a bud; the calyx of a flower (Sh. 3c, to blossom); discontent; a loom (Sh. 2c); to swell; to make a bundle; but; *ki-lang*, nearness, near; *nā-din-ki*, a certain creeping-plant (Assamese, *phājā latā*). Cf. *ki*.

ki (pronounced *ki*), a young hog; to chase with a stick.

kim, to rule, to enjoy the fruits of (a kingdom) (Sh. 4a, to take hold of, hold); *kat-kim*, a shopkeeper.

kin, to eat (Sh. 1c); to enjoy; *kūn-nā-kin*, a cultivator; *mā-lau-kin*, ever, at any time; *kin-shū*, a keeper, one who keeps.

kiñ (pronounced *ken*), of good breed; good-looking; earrings; an arrow; how many?; a kind of water-grass; to cut on all sides; the sticking of boiled rice in the throat (Sh. 5a, to choke in the throat); an intensive particle, very (Sh. 2a).

king, a protuberance caused by out-growth of a branch, an 'eye' of a tree; to feign (Sh. 3a); a cup; to swell, as rice when boiled; to nestle. See *kūng*.

kīp (pronounced *kīp*), husk, chaff (Sh. 2a); a parcel of fish; a long, narrow piece of split bamboo; to perforate; to pick-up (Sh. 4a); a plot of a field; *nā-kīp*, a field; *blāk-kīp-lam*, a mushroom, a fungus (31).

kīt, to husk paddy with the teeth (Sh. *kīt*, 4a, to bite); to scream out loudly; to be caught by a twig.

kiw, a bamboo lath; a small conical flower basket; a hint; a misfortune; sin; a long stick with a hook; a needle; to taste; an uneasy sensation felt in the windpipe; wearing out the sharp edge of a knife; to wind thread (Sh. 1c, the strand of a rope); to prevent from advancing; swift; to go quickly.

klai, near, not far, nearly, almost (Laos, *kaū*, 3c, to be near).

klang, middle (Sh. *kang*, 1a) (15); a piece of wood tied to the neck of an animal; *phā-khrung-kleng*, a half.

klāng, a gūn (Sh. *kāng*, 3c); a drum (Sh. *kāng*, 1c); carousing; to husk paddy; *klāng-to*, only, nothing but (4, 63).

klēm, to possess (Sh. *kim*, 4a, to take hold of).

klīn (pronounced *klīn*), to drink (Sh. *kin*, 1c). Properly *klīn*, q.v.

klīng (pronounced *klīng*), the screw-pine flower; a two-pronged contrivance used for raising or supporting anything (Sh. *kīng*, 4a); to be flung off; *klīng-chū*, to assume or bear a name (17); *klīng-ka*, a pea-

cock; *shī-klīng* (pronounced *-kleng*), half.

klōi, to go slowly (Sh. *koi*, 3c).

klū, sult (Sh. *kūw*, 1o); to cast an oblique look.

klūm, brightness.

klūn, tax payable to a king; to drink (cf. *klīn*); to swallow; to bend; to rub; *pin-klūn*, a leper.

klwāng (pronounced *klāng*), in *mak-klwāng*, the *papaya* fruit.

ko, suffix of the nominative case (14, 16, 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 36, 38, 58); and, also, even; a friend (Sh. 5c); to create (29, 55, 56); *van-ko*, layer-establish, a foundation (1); *khau-ko*, to grant a boon; *tai-ko*, a man fit to be dead and gone in his youth (a term of abuse).

kōi, to stay, to wait (Sh. 3c); only (Sh. 4c); to be finished, suffix of the past or perfect tense (Sh. *koi*, 1c, to be finished) (4, 6, 10, 15, 24, 40, 51); used to form a sort of precativ in *rau jū . . . koi*, we may remain, let us remain (37); *koi-jau*, sign of past tense (15, 17, 22, 28, 42, 47); *ñā-hik-koi*, a certain medicinal herb (Assamese, *lāi jābari*).

ku, a worm; a long-necked earthen pot.

kū, a torch; a bedstead (Sh. 2c); a forehead ornament; crooked; each, every; to fear (Sh. *kūw*, 1c) (cf. *kūw*); *kū-mūw*, each time; *pan-kū* (rel. pron.), who, which; *kū-kho*, with fear (35); *kham-kū-lā*, a servant, a pious man (also applied to a guest).

kūk (pronounced *kuk*), a mane (Sh. *kuk*, 3c); an Abor; a piece of stone on which anything is ground; to feed chickens; attempts of fowl to fight; to mould; the act of showing excessive fondness.

kūk, to sob; to finish quickly; to take a sip of water.

kūm (pronounced *kum*), to discuss in a meeting, to assemble and consult (Sh. 1c); to gather, collect; to lower, droop downwards (Sh. 3o, to stoop) (27).

kun, fighting; light, sheen; to make over oneself to another.

kūn (pronounced *kun*), a man (Sh. *kun*, 4o) (22, 62); to swell; to be uprooted (Sh. 2o); to return, come back; *kūn-mī*, a woman; *kūn-nā-kin*, a cultivator; *kūn-rik-tai*, a

friend; *kūn-plāng*, one who binds himself to serve another in payment of a debt; *kūn-mā*, a fool, ignorant.

kūñ (pronounced *kui*), a plantain (Sh. 3o); to turn up dirt, to reveal secret misconduct.

kung, a hole in a tree (Sh. 1o); a snake; canker of a tree; to praise.

kūng (pronounced *kung*), a spinning wheel (Sh. *kung*, 4o); a bow (Sh. *kung*, 1o) (52); a shrimp (Sh. *kung*, 3c).

kūng, to suffice, sufficiency (Sh. 2c); to measure, be of a certain length (written *king*) (41).

kūp (pronounced *kup*), a wicker hat serving as an umbrella (Sh. 4c); pierced through; to fold; a layer.

kūp, to take by force; *kap-kūp* (bite take-by-force), to quarrel, contend (6).

kūt (pronounced *kut*), hypocritical (Sh. *kut*, 5o); crooked; to slip from the hand; to seize and keep.

kūt, to pounce down upon; to remain sticking to something when dragged away.

kūw, fat; to stare; to fear; cf. *kū* and *khu-kūw*.

kwāng (pronounced *kāng*), a kind of basket; bending; measure, breadth, size (41, 51).

kwēw (pronounced *kā*), a term of friendship (used to a Nāgū); to prune.

lā or **la**, the rising of a heavenly body; open, unenclosed; to happen, occur; to fasten with lac; naked; *lā-ling*, a monkey (Sh. *ling*, 4c) (see *ling*); *lā-shung*, true; *lā-ka*, name of a serpent (42); *nam-lā-lā*, the ocean (4); *kham-kū-lā*, a servant, a pious man (also applied to a guest); *'am-shū-lā*, a crocodile; *nam-shū-lā*, a shark; *bing-shī-lā*, a bezoar, a calculus concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals.

lai, a letter, paper; a book (Sh. 4o); all (60); saliva; fat, stout; again; to come; to mingle (Sh. *lo*, 4c); to chase; variegated (Sh. 4o); *tang-lai*, all; *lai-chan*, manifold.

lak, a thief, to steal (Sh. 5c) (25); an ill omen; a peg; uncommon, rare (Sh. 2o) (10 bis); a dwarf; to drag along the ground (Sh. 3o); to shine (15, 23); *to-lak*, nevertheless; *lak-khā-nā*, a chaste woman; *lak-thak*, prior, before.

- lāk**, an udder; the heart; to skin, strip off the peel or rind (Sh. 3c); to frighten (Sh. 2c); to transform; *lāk-pin*, transform-become, to make (58).
- lām**, to strain off (a liquid); to charm, fascinate; the branch of a tree; to boil in a bamboo vessel; to creep; *blāk-kīp-lam*, a mushroom, a fungus (31).
- lan**, morality (*nīti*); a grandson (cf. *lang*) (Sh. *lan*, 1o, a grandchild); having no foliage or branches, pruned (Sh. *lan*, 4o, to lop); of former times; to fly; to return; to digest.
- lān**, ugly; at a word, on the word; to mix paddy; to unfasten, loosen.
- lān** or **loiñ** (pronounced *loi*), to swim (Sh. *lān*, 4c); to join company with (cf. *doiñ*).
- lang**, the back (Sh. 1c); the space under a raised platform (Sh. 3o, the space beneath a house); a grandson (cf. *lan*); to lag behind; to clean utensils (Sh. 5o, to rinse); the jack-fruit tree; *kā-lang*, behind, after (see *kā*); *bai-lang*, after; *kha-lang*, a man of the Barāhī caste; *lang-maū*, after you; *poi-līn-lang*, and, there-upon; *kī-lang*, nearness, near; *ma-lang-khīw*, a kind of prickly shrub (Assamese, *pulikāhat*); *taū-lang*, glass.
- lāng**, the pedal of a rice-pestle, etc.; glory, greatness; wide open (cf. Sh. 3c, a hole); to go down, float down (Sh. 3c); the embroidered end of a pillow; *lāng-ti*, to wager, bet; *ā-lāng*, wide-power, God.
- lap**, to be out of sight; to hide, conceal (Sh. 5c, to conceal); to sharpen (Sh. 5c); to startle (cf. Sh. 2o, to fear); to get profit.
- lāp**, talking without regard to truth or propriety (Sh. *lāp-lip*, 5c, 5o, to act or speak like a buffoon. Cf. Assamese *laplapiyā*).
- lat**, to speak, say, tell (Sh. 3o); to geld a bull; to show the way (cf. Sh. 4c, to make straight, a short cut); *lat-kham*, to say, a statement; *lat-kham-lau*, to say.
- lāt**, a piece of reed round which thread is wound for carrying in a shuttle, the quill of a shuttle (Sh. 2c); a knot of hair tied on the top of the head; short, low (Sh. 4c); to wipe; insincere.
- lau**, spirituous liquor (Assamese, *lāu-pānī*), wine (Sh. *lau*, 3c); a place for keeping fowls (Sh. *lau*, 5c); a stake; to speak (26); to infatuate (Sh. *lau*, 2c, to coax); to frighten; to fish with a baited hook, to angle; to rot; a statement, to address a superior; *lat-kham-lau*, to say, speak; *kham-mā-lau*, a word; *mā-lau-kin*, ever, at any time; *shūw-lau*, a kind of cake (Assamese, *sur-pihā*).
- le**, the cork of an oil-pot; to lick (Sh. 4c); to wipe dry; *le-pai-lē-mā*, backwards (and) forwards (56).
- li**, the tongue (Sh. *lin*, 5c) (cf. *lin*); a path; gradually thinner; a dam and tunnel-shaped trap for catching fish (Sh. *li*, 3c); *ā-kū-mī-lī*, a person of the Daffa tribe.
- lik** (pronounced *lik*), iron (Sh. *lik*, 4m); paper (Sh. *lik*, 3c, a book); to remain at a distance; to take in exchange (Sh. *lik*, 3o, to exchange); to be broken by pounding; to remain grave, steady; to confess; a pill (in medicine); small (Sh. *lik*, 3m); to tend, take care of; *khī-lik*, a male paid servant (Sh. *khī-la*, 3c, 5c); *pā-lik*, a shepherd; *lik-khā*, a child; *lik-phai*, a flint; *tai-lik*, a certain term of abuse.
- lim** (pronounced *lim*), an arrow (Sh. 3o, anything long and slender).
- lin** (pronounced *lin*), the tongue (Sh. *lin*, 5c) (cf. *li*); a great-grandfather; to be united, joined; to amuse oneself (Sh. *lin*, 3m); to run (see *liñ*); *shāū-lin*, a kind of play (Assamese, *guṣilatā khedā*).
- liñ** (pronounced *len*), to run (Sh. 3o), see *lin*.
- ling** (pronounced *ling*), a monkey (Sh. *ling*, 4c); a fisherman, a man of the fishing caste, a Dōm; light, not dark; the male organ; to adopt, adopted (Sh. *ling*, 5m, to cherish); to tame, tame; cattle; to tend cattle (Sh. *ling*, 2o, to fasten up an ox or other animal); *lā-ling*, a monkey; *khraṅ-ling*, goods and chattels, property; *man-ling* (pr. *-leng*), a certain plant (Assamese, *ban naharu*).
- lip** (pronounced *lip*), to dash away breaking the line in one corner, to dash across a frontier or boundary, to break bounds; unripe (Sh. *lip*, 4c).
- lit** (pronounced *lit*), a paper, a letter; a holy book (*sāstra*); the will,

- thought; to patch; to deceive; a song in honour of a god.
- liw**, a wicker grain-basket; a notch cut at the top of a pole; a paternal aunt; cunning; one-sided, inclining to one side (cf. Sh. *ling*, 2c); alone (Sh. 1m or 4o, a single thing) (cf. *diw*); pointed; to look behind (Sh. 1m, to turn round the head); *liw-kham*, a kind of plant (Assamese, *baigā jugiyari*); *liw-ngin* (pr. -*ngen*), a kind of plant (Assamese, *dhalā jugiyari*).
- lo**, an iron spike or pin; a spindle-full of cotton (Sh. 2c); a person of the Ābor tribe; the joint of two forked branches; a wine strainer; rough; to cast an image (Sh. 2c, to cast metal); to reproach.
- loiū**, see *lāū*.
- lu**, to be ruined (Sh. 5c); *tak-lu*, to become diminished; *tak-lu-tak-pang*, to be spent, exhausted, used up; *kham-ma-lau lu*, to disobey an order.
- lū**, an elder brother's wife; to give, as a religious act (Sh. 2c); to tear in two pieces, to break; an iron instrument for digging; *lū-nai*, a father's sister; *niw-lū*, a miser; *ñam-lū*, immorality (*aniti*).
- lūk** (pronounced *luk*), a child (Sh. *luk*, 3c); a room (Sh. *luk*, 4c); a bud; a boy whose father is unknown; to happen; a suffix denoting the ablative case; *lūk-man*, a son; *lūk-ñung*, a daughter; *lūk-pi-'ai*, an eldest son; *luk-ngī*, the youngest child of a family; *lūk-ngin-dī*, to ride in a sedan chair; also, to say.
- lūk**, to select (Sh. 3o); bangles (on the arm) or anklets.
- lum**, to fall (Sh. 5o); to fill in; to sink one's leg into mud (Sh. 2o); to smooth, smooth; to forget; all, entire, complete (Sh. 3o) (12); loose, not tight (Sh. 1o); air, wind (Sh. 4o) (pronounced *lōm*) (12, 13); *lum-shī*, a sharp pain in the heart (cf. Sh. *lum-mai*, 4o, 3c, to have the heartburn).
- lūn** (pronounced *lun*), last, after (cf. *lūn*); late born, born last (Southern Sh. *lūn*, 4c, Northern Sh. *lun*, 4c) to be brimful (Sh. *lun*, 1c, to rise and overspread, as water); *lūn-lang*, afterwards; *poi-lūn-lang*, and, thereupon.
- lūn**, not fresh; to make, construct; after (Sh. 4c) (cf. *lūn*); *tūn-lūn*, after that, then (18, 64).
- lūñ** (pronounced *lui*), to lean.
- lūng** (pronounced *lung*), great, large (Sh. *lung*, 1o); to eat something on a road; to come down, descend (Sh. *lung*, 4o); to pack grain in a wicker grain-basket; to beat (Sh. *lūng*, 3c); to become silted up (as a tank).
- lūng**, yellow (Sh. 1o); sprightly; the number 1 (Sh. *nūng*, 3c) (9, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 54); the indefinite article, a, an; *mai-lūng-ka*, a kind of tree (Assamese, *bhātaghilā*).
- lūp** (pronounced *lup*), to rub (Sh. *lup*, 3c); to gild, plaster, overlay, daub (Sh. *lup*, 3c).
- lūp**, an island; *lūp-din*, an island (2); *lūp-mūng*, an island (21, 29, 60).
- lūt** (pronounced *lut*), to endure; mixed or made soft by trampling done by a child.
- lūt**, blood (Sh. 3o); hot (cf. *dūt*).
- lūw**, the *śrāddha* ceremony; a weaver's shuttle; an arm (the limb); to become reconciled; to be at the head, take precedence (Sh. 1o, to exceed); the spur of a cock (Sh. *lūñ-kai*, 1o, 2c); to suck; an enclosure.
- mā**, an ass; a negative particle (Sh. *maw*, 2c); *kūn-mā*, a fool, ignorant.
- ma**, a dog (with an abrupt tone) (Sh. *mā*, 1c); a horse (with a long tone) (Sh. *ma*, 5c); a fox (Sh. *ma-lin*, 1c); to come (Sh. 4c); to void excrement (55); *ma-lau-kin*, ever, at any time; *ma-pū*, a kind of gooseberry (Assamese, *jetulipakā*); *ma-lang-khūw*, a kind of prickly shrub (Assamese, *pulikāhaṭ*); *le-pai-lē-ma*, backwards (and) forwards (56); *kham-ma-lau*, a word; *kham-ma-cham*, as soon as; *ma-me*, a mare; *ma-thūng*, to arrive; *'aū-ma*, to bring.
- mai**, a bamboo (Sh. 5c); mischief, damage; a pole (cf. Sh. 5c above); to burn (Sh. 3c); to write (Sh. 1o, to make a sign or mark); a suffix which denotes any case except the nominative; wood, a tree (Sh. 5c) (31); *mai-lūng-ka*, a kind of tree (Assamese, *bhātaghilā*); *thai-mai*, a man of the Muluk tribe.
- mak**, a fruit (Sh. 2o); a plant; old; to chew the cud; a master, owner; mature; to weave; *mak-mo-māny*, a mango; *mak-lang*, a jack-fruit; *mak-phrūng*, a certain fruit (*Averrhoa carambola*); *mak-phit-thūn*, a certain

- plant (Assamese, *dīghalati gachh*); *mak-klwāng* (pr. *-klāng*), the *pupaya* fruit.
- māk**, a cloud (Sh. 2c; cf. *blāk*); to dazzle the eyes (cf. Sh. 2o, to be dim-sighted from age).
- mām**, boiled rice; a miser.
- mām**, to speak (cf. Sh. *māk*, 2c).
- man**, a root, a sweet potato (Sh. 4c); oil, grease (Sh. 4c); fat, stout (cf. *mang*); gain (Sh. 1o, to be successful in what was sought); he, she, it (Sh. 4c) (16, 40, 42, 43, 44, 52, 55, 56, 57); a pleonastic particle, said to give the idea of respect, added to male nouns of relationship, as in *po-man*, a father; *man-no*, a kind of wild root (Assamese, *takarīyā ālu*); *man-ling* (pronounced *-leng*), a certain plant (Assamese, *ban naharu*); *khām-man* or *kham-man*, the turning out correctly of something said, the fulfilment of a prophecy; *pik-man*, disaffection, want of love; to endure; *phī-man*, a kind of headache, which comes at sunrise; *than-man*, an arbitrator amongst the Kachārīs.
- man**, trust, confidence; a pillow (Sh. 1c); Brahmā.
- māñ**, see *moiñ*.
- mang**, other (cf. Sh. 1o, some); stout, fat (but Sh. 1o, to be thin) (cf. *man*); to poke at, to break by poking at (cf. Sh. 1c, to pound); to be unfolded (of cloth); *pin-mang-shai*, an abscess; *'ang-mang*, water in which rice has been boiled, congee.
- mang**, intelligent; a stake, peg; *mak-mo-māng*, a mango.
- map**, a bamboo fish-trap; to rob.
- māp**, to tie the body (Sh. 4c, to gather one's clothes round oneself).
- mat**, evening twilight, evening; a kind of ant (Sh. 4c, a flea) (cf. *mut*); an eel-spear (Sh. 2o, a pointed stick).
- māt**, quality; to walk in a solemn manner.
- mau**, a kind of ant; unable to utter articulate sounds, tongue-tied (Sh. *mau*, 3c, to have soreness of the tongue); to extort; to become pale or bloodless; light, not heavy (Sh. *mau*, 1c); fleshy, stout; to praise; *mau-kham*, a kind of bracelet worn by men.
- maü**, thou (Sh. 4c); *maü-pü*, a wife's elder sister.
- me**, a mother (Sh. 3o, but *me*, 4c, a wife, cf. *mī*); to strike; to get cleared or cleaned (Sh. 4o, to put in order); a feminine suffix employed with irrational animals; *hü-me*, a cow; *mā-me*, a mare; *me-'ā*, a father's sister; *me-kan*, to feel affection; *chđng-me*, improper, not suitable.
- mī**, good (Sh. *lī*, 1c); a wife, a female (Sh. *me*, 4c, but *me*, a mother, 3o); a string of beads; the datura or thorn-apple; not to be (contrast Sh. *mī*, 4c, to be) (20 *bis*); not to mix; a feminine suffix used with human beings and the like (22); dark (Sh. 3c) (47); like (47); *kūn-mī*, a woman; *baw-mī*, not to be (22 *bis*); *pai-mī*, not to be (1, 2, 5); *'ang-mī*, not to be (8, 11, 12, 16, 19, 20); *'aü-mī*, to marry; *'a-kā-mī-lī*, a person of the Dafa tribe.
- mīk** (pronounced *mik*), ignorant (Sh. *mūk*, 3o).
- mīñ** (pronounced *men*), a Nāgā (? Sh. 2o); a porcupine (Sh. *min*, 3m); to peel; to break with tongs; a cat (cf. *miw*).
- mīng** (pronounced *ming*), life (Sh. 3c, fate, destiny).
- mīp** (pronounced *mip*), to shampoo, squeeze with the fingers (Sh. 2c).
- mit**, a knife (Sh. 3c; Assamese, *mit-katōri*); a rainbow in the east.
- miw**, a cat (Sh. 4o).
- mīan**, the mulberry (Sh. *mān*, 4c).
- mīng** (pronounced *mīng*), a white ant (cf. Sh. *mīng*, 4o, an insect); a fire-fly (47).
- mīp** (pronounced *mlep*), lightning (Sh. *pha-mip*, 5c, 3o).
- mīün**, to open the eyes (Sh. *mün*, 4c); *mīün-tā*, to open the eyes (19).
- mo**, a learned man (Sh. 1c, to know how to do a thing, be skilled in); a Dēodhai or Ahom priest; intelligence, wisdom; an earthen cooking-pot (Sh. 3c); an archer; a whisper (cf. Sh. 4c, to creak); *mak-mo-māng*, a mango; *mo-ran*, a Matak or Moran, a well-known caste in Upper Assam.
- moi**, the short hair about parts of the body, as under the armpits, etc. (Sh. 1c); to be tired (N. Sh. 3c) (cf. *moiñ*); to become exhausted.
- moiñ** or **māñ** (pronounced *moy*), fatigue (cf. *moi*); pride, haughtiness.

- mrat**, a camel.
- mū**, see *mūw*.
- mūk** (pronounced *muk*), a kind of arum (Sh. 4c); a cap, hat; to attire, clothe; to ask; to be ceremonially unclean.
- mūk**, a mosquito.
- mun**, virtue; the wild silkworm; lot, fate; to sprout (Sh. 4c); to empty; *khau-mun*, rice-frumenty.
- mün**, a cart; teu thousand (Sh. 2c); to slip (Sh. 3c, to be slippery); to open the eyes (Sh. 4c) (see *mlün*); past time; rejoicing, to be happy (Sh. *mun*, 3o); *hit-mün*, to rejoice; *pi-müw-mün*, for (so many) years.
- mūñ** or **muñ** (pronounced *muy*), to be destroyed; to devastate; frost (Sh. 1o) (63).
- mūñ** (pronounced *müy* or *müi*), dew; to jump.
- müng**, a country, a kingdom, the world (Sh. 4o) (2, 3, 6, 11, 19, 21, 29, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 59, 60 *bis*); to thatch a house; very quickly (32, 33); to hum, buzz; to abuse; *müng-kho*, to tease; down-stream, the country lower down a river; *rü-müng*, the north (44); *shai-chüng-müng*, thread-god-country, thread of air, the air-gods, *Vāyus* (48, 50); *hit-müng-chai*, to present a gift; *tüp-müng*, an island (21, 29, 60); *pun-müng*, a foreign country.
- müp** (pronounced *mup*), to be wavy, to be undulatory.
- mut**, an ant (Sh. 5o) (cf. *mat*); an eel; to clear, clean (Sh. 4o); to slip; *mut-kan*, to coincide.
- müt**, to tame a wild animal; to reconcile.
- müw** or **mū**, a betel-nut (Sh. *mu*, 5c); a kind of wild nut; the hand (Sh. *müw*, 4c) (17); a hog (Sh. *mū*, 1c); time, a day (Sh. *müw*, 3o, time) (1, 8, 64); the weather, the season for cultivating any crop; a gift; to have at one's hand; ancient time; *kü-müw*, every time, always; *nā-kan-müw*, as usual; *müw-nai*, then; *müw-naü*, now (36); *jim-müw*, beginning time, in the beginning (1); *mü-tün* (pr. *-tui*), to reconcile; *müw-nan*, for ever (38); *ram-mü*, powdered chaff; *shup-mü*, to be silent; *tham-'a-mü*, a plough.
- nā**, very, exceedingly (Sh. 2c); thick, not thin (Sh. 1c) (59); a suffix of the future (rare except with *pai-kā*, to go); *nam-nā*, very many; *nā-kip*, a field; *lak-khā-nā*, a chaste woman; *shā-nā*, to make an offering; cf. *na*.
- nā** (often written *nā*), a rice-field (Sh. *nā*, 4c); disease; the mouth, lace (Sh. *nā*, 3c); the front; to return; *nā-kip*, *nā-din*, a field; *kün-nā-kin*, a cultivator; *an-nā*, before; *nā-kan-müw*, as usual; *khang-nā*, before, in the presence of.
- ñā** or **ñā**, medicine (Sh. *yā*, 1c, 3c); grass (Sh. *yā*, 3c); to come in a shoal as fishes; to catch fish while coming in a shoal; opium (Sh. *yū-lam*, 3c, 1c); (*ñā*) a forest (63); *ñā-hik-koi*, a certain medicinal herb (Assamese, *lāi jābari*); *ñā-din-kī*, a certain creeper (Assamese, *phajā latū*); *ñā-pläng-phai*, a certain tree, *Machilus odoratissima*, identified in Assam as the *sōma* plant; *ñā-kuw-ka-hit*, a kind of creeping plant used for medicinal purposes (Assamese, *bhedūi latū*); *ñā-rang*, a kind of grass (Assamese, *hārkaḷā ban*); *ñā-bang-she*, a kind of sharp-edged grass (Assamese, *māduri ban*).
- nai**, a day (cf. Sh. *naü*, 1c, morning); now (cf. Sh. *nai*, 1c, thus; 3c, here); to reply; to speak; to sew (cf. *naüm*); this (Sh. 5c); a particle signifying unexpectedness; *piw-nang-nai*, on account of this, in order that; *müw-nai*, now, then, to-day (cf. *müw-naü*); *tam-nai*, from this, then, thereon; *ka-nai*, at this, now; *tī-nai*, place this, now, here; *phraü-nai*, when?; *chū-chang-nai*, because, therefore; *chang-nai*, now (37); *nai-cham*, now, next, thereupon (49); *lū-nai*, a father's sister.
- ñai**, a dragon-fly; to be scattered (Sh. *yai*, 3o).
- nak**, an otter; heavy (Sh. 4c); to be in difficulty.
- nāk**, the horn of a rhinoceros; to measure; the weight of anything (46); a bone; to respect; putrid; delight, joy; sound sleep; *pin-nāk*, to be offended.
- ñak**, to do something unimportant; not important; to cut things while walking.
- ñāk**, to put pressure on; *hī-ñāk*, to throw down by force, to break by throwing down violently.
- nam**, water (Sh. 5c) (40); many (Sh. 1c); vapour; *nam-täng*, a water-

- pot; *nam-nā*, very many; *nam-blak-rung*, the water of the Ganges; *nam-shū-lā*, a shark; *nam-khun*, the river Dilih, in the district of Sibsāgar; *nam-lā-lā* (4), the ocean; *tit-nam*, to draw water.
- ñam**, bell-metal; false (of an accusation) (cf. *ñām*); a beam, the support of a roof; a kind of hairy caterpillar the touch of which causes irritation; to chew; to laugh; to eat with the lips (from a bamboo joint) as children and persons who have lost their teeth (Sh. *yam*, 5c); a couple; *ñam-lū*, immorality (*anīti*).
- ñām**, false, falsehood (cf. *ñam*); to colour or be coloured (cf. Sh. *yām*, 5c, to dye).
- nan**, lateness (Sh. 4o, to be long in doing); to quarrel; demonstrative pronoun, that (Sh. 5c); *an-nan*, *ā-nan*, that; *pūw-nan*, on account of that, therefore; *mūw-nan*, for ever (38).
- nān**, to nurse (a child or sick person); to watch over; to sleep (Sh. 4c); *nān-jān*, nursing a child or sick person.
- ñān**, all-knowing (Sh. *ñān*, intellect = Skr. *jñānam*).
- ñāñ** (pronounced *ñoy*), drizzling rain (Sh. *yoi*, 4c).
- nang**, a girl (Sh. 4o, a sister); to sit (Sh. 3c) (37, 57, 61); to be in distress, difficulty (56); of what sort?; according to, *adv.*, like, as (31), thus (1) (Sh. 2c); *pūw-nang-nai*, in order that; *nang-khroi-plāng*, to sit with one leg over the other in the Ahom fashion.
- nāng**, a lake, a pond (Sh. 1c); a younger brother or sister (Sh. 5c); *nāng-nāng*, *nāng-nāng*, a younger sister; *pī-nāng*, a younger brother; *nāng-shaii*, an adult younger sister.
- ñang**, to be (Sh. *yang*, 4c) (cf. *jang*) (46, 47) (written *jang*, but pronounced *nang* in 8, 11, 12, 17, 40); *ñang-nā*, not to be (16, 19, 20); *nang-nā*, to be dark (47).
- nap**, to count (Sh. 5c); to thrust in, to stick up in the ground.
- ñap**, distress (Sh. *yap*, 2o, to be difficult).
- ñāt**, a young leaf not yet opened (Sh. *yāt*, 3c).
- nau** or **naw**, a mistress, a paramour; a wife; inside (see *naii*); putrid (Sh. *nau*, 3c); slightly putrid, not fresh; to raise and bring; to march; to be cold (Sh. *nau*, 1o).
- naü**, inside, in, into, the inside (cf. *nau*; Sh. 4c); *naii-chaii*, the breast (30); *mūw-naü* (cf. *mūw-nai*), now (36).
- ñau** (also spelt *jaü* and *janu*), a great or large man (Sh. *yaü*, 2c, great, big); great, gigantic [40 (*jaü*), 54 (*ñau*), 56 (*janu*), 58 (*janu*)]; *kān-phā-ñau*, the name of the air-gods (49).
- naüm**, to sew (cf. *nai*).
- ñaw**, to draw a line.
- ne**, to give oneself to; to leak through (as the roof of a house); a certain squirrel-like animal; to push against; *phā-tūw-chüng-ne-püng*, instruction from God (34) (*ne* apparently means 'from').
- ngā**, a mole (on the body), *ngā-ngā*, many moles (33); a tusk (Sh. 4c) (cf. *ngā*); *pe-ngā*, a goat (Sh. *pē-ngan*, 5o, 1o); *rāng-ngā*, tusked, of an elephant (43).
- ngā**, ivory (cf. *ngā*); the sesamum and its seed (Sh. *ngā*, 4c); hair-lipped; to aim at (Sh. *ngā*, 1c); the spikes attached to a fish-trap.
- ngai**, lust, sexual desire; to wish; to come quickly into being; easy (Sh. 3o); a pair; *ngai-shi*, to separate a pair.
- ngak**, dropsy; to rend asunder; to go aside.
- ngāk**, to thrust in; to look with the head raised (Sh. 3c, to raise the head); crooked (Sh. 5c).
- ngam**, a hole; a leaning or reclining, pressure (cf. *ngap*); to hatch, incubate (Sh. *ngām*, 4c); to cover the body from head to foot with a cloth (Sh. 4c, to shade by covering); nice, beautiful, handsome (Sh. 4o, to be good) (6, 19, 34); to warp (as a board).
- ngam**, to swell, to be puffed up.
- ngan**, a cobra; a kind of disease (a form of diarrhoea); *pin-ngan*, to seek company, join oneself to.
- ngān**, a knoll, a hillock; handsome.
- ngap**, to take away; a kind of basket; to lean (cf. *ngam*).
- ngāp**, to be afraid of; to sleep.
- ngau**, **ngaü**, or **ngaw**, a wild cat; light, a ray of light (Sh. *ngaw*, 4c, emitted brightness) (32, 33); to tear off; moss; to manure.
- ngaüm**, a stick thrown from the hand.

- ngaw**, to roar; to peep through; to grope for; to suck.
- nge**, a boundary; a well-doer, one who does kindly actions; a stopper made of soft materials, a cork (cf. *n̄iw*); ashes; even, straight; bowed, bent (of the body); a prop.
- ngi**, the barking deer; the youngest son of a family; *tū-ngī*, *tūw-ngī*, a deer; *lūk-ngī*, the youngest child.
- ngik-rū-shī**, to strike the head against something.
- ngin** (pronounced *ngin*), to hear (Sh. *ngin*, 4m); *ngin-kū*, to get frightened; *liw-ngin* (pr. *-ngen*), a kind of plant (Assamese, *dhalā jugiyari*); *lūk-ngin-dī*, to ride in a sedan chair; also, to say.
- ngip** (pronounced *ngip*), a kind of stand.
- ngiw**, a eunuch.
- ngū**, the fifth son of a family; a snake (Sh. 4c).
- ngūk**, an imaginary water animal, a water *nāga*.
- ngün** or **ngūn** (pronounced *ngun*), mutual pleasure.
- ngün**, silver (Sh. 4c); a skein of thread. See also *ngūn*.
- ngūp** (pronounced *ngup*), to remain with the head raised.
- ngūp**, to break a piece of split bamboo.
- ngüt**, to aim at.
- ngūw** or **nguww**, a chasm; to lay down a pole; to break by trampling; to go with the body bent.
- nī**, to go away (Sh. 1c, to go); over-ripe; to get into debt (Sh. 3c, a debt); remote, far; *shai-nī*, distant.
- nī**, to plan, consult; to coincide (Sh. 2c).
- nīk** (pronounced *nik*), to flow down the neck (of water in bathing); *nik-chā*, alas!; *'a-nik*, extreme misery.
- nīk** (pronounced *nīk*), to make a ticking sound.
- nim**, to be dented (Sh. 4o, to be concave, a concave spot of ground); to push with the elbow.
- nin** (pronounced *nen*), to become compact (Sh. 3o, to be hard, not pliant; 5o, to compress, crowd); to bury in the earth; small in stature; to walk with the breast elevated (cf. Sh. *ning*, 3o, to walk with the shoulders thrown back); a kind of plant (Assamese, *kapāl-phutā*).
- ning** (pronounced *ning*), a kind of stand; a kind of tray mounted on a leg.
- n̄ing** (pronounced *n̄ing*), a female (Sh. *ying*, 4c) (cf. *n̄ung*); to creep; the eaves of a house; to sit close, each touching the other's body; *n̄ing-jā*, a wicked woman.
- niw**, matted hair; any kind of bean or pulse; a finger or toe (cf. *n̄iw*) (Sh. the same, 5c); *niw-lū*, a miser.
- n̄iw**, a cork, a stopper made of soft materials (cf. *nge*); a finger (cf. *niw*) (Sh. *niw*, 5c); a block of wood; to make water (Sh. *yiw*, 3m); sweet juice.
- no**, a sprout, shoot (Sh. 2c); a wen, a painless tumour; *man-no*, a kind of wild root (Assamese, *ṭakariyā ālū*); *no-rō*, *nūw-rō*, on the head, against; cf. *nūw*.
- nō**, to charm; to bend.
- noi**, small (Sh. 5c, to be small); low.
- n̄oi**, threshed paddy; a kind of fly (Assamese, *nagājhili*).
- nū**, see *nūw*.
- nū**, a broom (Sh. *yū*, 4c); *nū-chū*, an ant.
- nūk** (pronounced *nuk*), a bird (Sh. *nuk*, 5o); deaf (Sh. *nuk*, 2o); *nuk-tū*, a dove.
- nūk**, in *shūw-nūk*, a stitch in sewing.
- nūk**, to raise (Sh. *yuk*, 5c or 5o); to push with pressure.
- nūk**, to patch with thread; to feel a sullen resentment at an affront.
- nūm** (pronounced *nun*), a handsome-looking man; the breast, udder (Sh. *nun*, 4o).
- nūm** (pronounced *nūm*), a bush (Sh. *yum*, 4c, a clump of bushes); to be barren; to smile (Sh. *yum*, 5c).
- nūn** (pronounced *nun*), cotton (Sh. 3c, the product of the red cotton-tree); weariness (Sh. 4c, to be exhausted from fatigue, illness, or the effect of medicine); verdigris.
- nuñ** (pronounced *nuñ*), in *pat-nuñ*, a certain plant, Job's tears.
- nūñ** (pronounced *nui*), to throw away; *nūñ-khriw*, to sing songs in exchange, to sing against one another.
- nūñ** (pronounced *nūñ*), to feel the hands and feet asleep.
- nūng** (pronounced *nung*), to stir, shake, move; to go astray; to happen; a method of cooking rice (it is put in a covered pot without water, which is placed over boiling water); to put on (clothes); *nung-tang*, to put on (clothes); *khau-nung*, boiled *barā*

- rice (it becomes soft when put in water).
- nūng** (pronounced *nūng*), a mosquito (Sh. *yung*, 4c); displeasure.
- nūng**, to prevent from advancing by standing in the way (cf. Sh. *yūng*, 3c, to remain gathered together in a crowd); a plant (*Plumbago rosea*); a female, a woman (cf. *nīng*) (Sh. *yīng*, 4c); a suffix or prefix denoting the female of human beings; *khā-nūng*, a female servant; *nūng-nūng*, *nūng-nūng*, a sister; *lūk-nūng*, a daughter.
- nūp** (pronounced *nup*), a species of flying insect (Assamese, *kētā mākhī*).
- nūp**, the measure of the hand with the fingers extended; to proceed tramping down.
- nūt** (pronounced *nut*), a beard (Sh. *nūt*, 2o) (cf. *nūt*); to split up by bending the end of a thing (cf. Sh. *nūt*, 3o, to reduce to small particles).
- nūt**, a beard (Sh. *nūt*, 2o) (cf. *nūt*).
- nūw** or **nū**, a rat or mouse (Sh. *nū*, 1c); flesh (Sh. *nūw*, 5o); race, lineage (Sh. *noi*, 2c); up, above, on (Sh. *nūw*, 1o) (also *no*) (5, 40); white; *tam-nūw*, place above, on (42, 44).
- pā**, a conical basket used by Nagas for carrying a burden on the back (cf. Sh. 4c, to suspend from the shoulder); to copulate (cf. *pā*); half of anything, a side (cf. Sh. 3c, a side); to graze; *kan-pā*, towards; *pā-lūk*, a shepherd; *pā-kan*, to copulate.
- pā**, to accompany (Sh. 4c); *pā-kan*, to have sexual intercourse with (cf. *pā*).
- pai**, a kind of tree (*Tamarix indica*); to go, march (Sh. 1c); oblique (Sh. 2c, to turn aside); front; to bow low (cf. Sh. 5o, to hang over); quickly (cf. Sh. 3o, to run); negative, not (Sh. 1c, prohibitive particle); *le-pai-lē-mā*, backwards (and) forwards (56); *pai-kā*, to go; *pai-khan*, to run; *pai-mī*, not to be (1, 2, 5).
- pak**, the mouth (Sh. 2o) (16), the inside of the mouth; the numeral 100 (Sh. 2o); regular; to become; to raise a post (Sh. 4c); a pumpkin (Sh. 5c); *pak-bai*, to call, to name (49).
- pāk**, to return; to wrap a cloth round the body; to skin, peel (Sh. 2c) (cf. *pūk*); *tū-rū-pāk*, a blunder, mistake.
- pam**, to kick (Sh. 1c, to push away violently); to braid.
- pām**, the palate; the heel; a pillow, a bolster; a short post to which a buffalo-calf is tied; to unite, to reconcile (Sh. *pam*, 4o); to be removed, separate, off; *pām-kan*, means of livelihood.
- pan**, a kind of hemp plant, rhea (Sh. 2o); to twist, rotate (Sh. 2c); to hold, grasp; to uphold (38); to become cold; to divide; *pan-kū*, relative pronoun, who, which.
- pān**, to clean cotton (Sh. 3c); to cause to pass through; to put into the mouth (as food) (Sh. 3c).
- pang**, a plain (Sh. 2o, to be level); a hare (Sh. *pang-lai*, 1o, 4o); a fallow-deer; a mithan or Indian bison; rich; the spleen (Sh. 3o); an altar (Assamese, *pāng*); high land; to break (Sh. 4c, to break down); to open, untie; to be ruined; *tak-pang*, to become ruined; *tak-lu-tak-pang*, to be spent, expended; *pang-din*, a man of the Miri tribe.
- pāp**, living as a dependent in another's house.
- pat**, a gem; to cut with a sliding motion (Sh. 2o); to be in a leaning position; to warm; *pat-nūn* (pr. *-nui*), a certain plant, Job's tears.
- pāt**, to rub (Sh. 3c); to plaster; cropped (cf. Sh. 4c, to be short); the afterbirth of a lower animal.
- paü** (pronounced *pō*), a daughter-in-law (Sh. *luk-paü*, 3c, 5c); a sentinel, see *paü* below; to put on, clothe (Sh. *paü*, 4c).
- paü** or **paw** (pronounced *pau*), to pole, push with a pole; uneven; blowing of wind, to blow with the mouth (Sh. *baw*, 2c); to keep watch (Sh. *paü*, 5c); to wait for, attend on (Sh. *paü-kang*, 5c, 1o, to stand sentry); to select; to curse.
- paüm**, to startle.
- paw**, see *paü*.
- pe**, a goat (Sh. 5o); a raft, two boats tied together, with a platform between (Sh. 4o); to conquer (Sh. 5o); to go behind; *pr-ugā* (Sh. *pe-ngan*, 5o, 1o, a he-goat), a goat.
- phā** or **phā**, a king; cloth, a garment (Sh. 3c); heaven, the sky (Sh. 5c) (1, 5, 6, 13, 20, 21, 24, 45, 55, 56, 58, 61); a wall, partition (Sh. 1c); to split (Sh. 2c); to

- divide (Sh. 2c, to split); to pierce (33); God (Sh. *phrāh*, 4c) (9) (nom. *phā-ko*, 14, 18, 29, 30); *phā-tūw-chüing*, the Supreme Deity, God Almighty (27, 34, 38, 53); *phā-hum*, a certain plant (Assamese, *barun-gachh*); *kān-phā-nāü*, the name of the *Vāyus* or air-gods (49); *chüing-phā*, God (49); *kān-chüing-phā*, the good God (49); *phā-khrung-klang*, a half; *taü-pha*, earth and heaven.
- phai**, fire (Sh. 4c); a side (Sh. 2o); a high land; a layer; a strong person; an embankment (Sh. 1o, a small dam); to jump; to beckon; to walk, go (Sh. 3o, see *phrai*); *lik-phai*, a flint; *nā-plöng-phai*, a certain tree, *Machilus odoratissima*, identified in Assam as the *Sōma* plant.
- phak**, a vegetable; a bribe (Sh. 2o, to send a present); the embroidered end of a round pillow; a side; an army; a scabbard; smooth, plain; to ram down, press closely down; the bank of a river (Sh. *phang*, 2c).
- phāk**, an unskilled woman (Sh. 2c, to be incapable of learning); ugly; sappy, full of sap; a feast; to sprinkle water on the body (Sh. 4c, to sprinkle).
- pham**, the part of a limb between two joints (cf. *plöng*); a kind of aquatic grass; to remain in a compact body.
- pham**, morality (*nīti*); all; an example; to ramble, wander; low and bushy (as shrubs).
- phan**, an order, command; a dream (Sh. 1c); difficulty, distress (Sh. 1o), poverty; sorrow; calumny against an absent person; to create (Sh. 2o); to do; to call; to sow broadcast; seed kept for sowing (Sh. 4c, a seed); to cut (Sh. 1o, to slice, pare); *phan-kham*, an order; *phū-phan*, to float on poverty, to be destitute; *khā-phan*, to cut.
- phan**, a house; a sip, the quantity drunk at one gulp; to remain grave, serious.
- phāñ**, see *phoiñ*.
- phang**, a foreigner, a Bengali, a Musalmān; a false statement; a plant (*Plumbago rosea*); stubble of paddy; netted, reticular; night-blind; to cheat by imperfectly performing a work, to scamp; to fill up a hole (Sh. 1c, to bury); to draw a line; near, close to (cf. *phring*); *blāk-phang*, a certain flower (Assamese, *gariyā-phūl*).
- phap**, to strike with a hoe; to beat with a club.
- phāp**, to run on all fours.
- phat**, a bridge; to beat, to strike with a cane (Sh. 5c, to strike with a sharp stroke); to pour syrup (into a pot); to cut a leaf (cf. Sh. 2o, to sever); a joint; to fall; the striking of grass by an elephant; to read (Sh. 4c); to be bitter (Sh. 2o); yet, nevertheless.
- phāt**, to sew a border, sew on a border; to make an elephant kneel down; to search minutely.
- phau**, to scatter about (cf. *phaw*); a wish (Sh. *phaiü*, 2c); dust (Sh. *phäng*, 1c). Often incorrectly written for *phraiü*.
- phaw**, a housekeeper, a wife; to be scattered (cf. *phau*).
- phe**, a plate (Sh. 1o); a piece of plain cotton cloth; a wash-bowl; a piece of wood on which *hang* is minced; to spread (Sh. 2o), to pervade; to give birth to, bring forth; to spread straw (cf. Sh. 2c, to unfold; 1o, to be scattered); to sun paddy; to blow with the mouth; to smooth with an adze.
- phī**, in *phī-man*, a kind of headache which comes at sunrise; *phī-dip*, a large boil; *to-phī*, a whirlpool.
- phik** or **phik** (pronounced *phik*), a kind of high coarse grass; to recognise; to feed by ejecting from the mouth, to feed from mouth to mouth.
- phīn** (pronounced *phin*), a cotton gin; a shelf; a cartwheel.
- phīñ** (pronounced *phen*), a layer; a flat piece of silver or gold (Sh. 2o, what is flat and hard).
- phīp** (pronounced *phip*), to wink with the eye.
- phīt** (pronounced *phit*), cold, warmthless; pungency, salty (Sh. 4m, be pungent); to be offended; to offend the goddess of smallpox; to make a mistake in playing chess (Sh. 4c, to miss the mark, be in error); to sin; *mak-phit-thün*, a certain plant (Assamese, *dighalati gachh*).
- phiw**, a bracelet; a tick; the fibrous outer bark of plants (Sh. 1c); slightly dry; to clear up, clear away, put in order (Sh. 3m); to be in excess (51); to vacate a place;

- to speak vehemently; *phiw-kham*, a gold bracelet.
- pho**, an eel-hole, an eel-pit; to roll in a green leaf and then to roast (cf. Sh. *phaw*, 1c, to roast); to move the legs backwards and forwards in agony; to remain for good, permanently.
- phoi**, a mole (the black spot); a tumult.
- phoiñ** or **phañ** (pronounced *phoi*), to drizzle (of rain) (Sh. *phoi*, 4c, to sprinkle); one who fills up a hole.
- phra** or **phrā**, a rock; *kān-phrā-phūk*, a mass of white rock, Mount Mēru (44).
- phrai**, to go, walk (Sh. *phai*, 3o; see *phai*).
- phrang**, a cart; a guard; a means of deliverance, delivery, the act of saving or delivering; counsel, advice; to rest; to support, nourish, take care of a person; dust (Sh. 1c).
- phraü** (often written *phaü*), who? (Sh. *phaü*, 1c); any, a certain, anybody; *phraü-baw*, no one (3, 6, 9, 24, 26, 61) (in 61 the *baw* appears to be omitted); *phraü-nai*, when?
- phri**, a god, a spirit (Sh. *phī*, 1c, a being superior to man and inferior to the Brahmās, and having its dwelling-place in one of the six inferior celestial regions) (22); a ghost, a devil; a discharge from the eye (cf. Sh. *phī*, 1c, a boil, an ulcer); to form into layers; *phri-mī*, a goddess (22).
- phring**, a wooden stand on which religious manuscripts are placed; near (cf. *phang*); a custom, former habit (Sh. *phing*, 3c); to throw off; to be many, suffix of plurality (Sh. *phing*, 3c; cf. *phrung*, a swarm).
- phrum**, hair (Sh. *phum*, 1o); a crowd, a herd.
- phrung**, a swarm (Sh. *phung*, 1c, a collection) (cf. *phring* and *phrum*); to divide into two parts (cf. Sh. *phak*, 2o, to divide into two); to be flung off, to fall off (Sh. *phung*, 5o, to fly off scatteringly); to be renewed; a honeycomb (cf. *phrüng*).
- phrüng**, honey (Sh. *phüng*, 3c, the honey-bee) (cf. *phrung*); to spread, as water on blotting-paper; to distribute; to sweat, perspire; *mak-phrüng*, a certain fruit (*Averrhoa carambola*).
- phū**, a man, a male (Sh. 3c) (24, 54); a husband (Sh. *phuw*, 1c); in former times; to float (Sh. 4c); to change shoulder, to ease a burden on the shoulder; *kān-phū*, a man, a male; *phū-qa-ta-qa*, God (cf. *phā*); *phū-phan*, to float on poverty, to be destitute.
- phuk**, a mat; to tie, knit (Sh. 2c, to bind).
- phük**, a kind of root, ?arum; a bamboo fence set up in a stream to intercept fish (Sh. 2o); to be white (Sh. 2o); to learn (Sh. 4c, to begin to learn to do anything); *kān-phū-phük*, a mass of white rock (Mount Mēru) (44); *kham-phük*, to learn to speak.
- phün** or **phun** (pronounced *phun*), rain (Sh. 1o) (12, 13); one who revolts, an insurgent; to revolt; to upturn; firewood, fuel (Sh. *phün*, 4c); a four-legged platter or tray (especially for betel-nut) (Sh. *phün*, 1o); a long, narrow strip of split bamboo; to give the first binding to the edge (in basket-work).
- phün**, a metal plate used by Ahoms of rank; to disperse a meeting (Sh. 1c, to scatter).
- phün** (pronounced *phui*), the eaves of a house; shadow (Sh. 4o, the under foliage of a tree); to fly.
- phüp** (pronounced *phup*), to split.
- phüt** (pronounced *phut*), to boil; nausea; to be agitated (of a human being) (cf. Sh. 2c, to rise up suddenly).
- phüt**, to be bent (of a *dao*).
- phüw**, a plank bored with many holes; a *rākshasa*, greedy (cf. Sh. *phī-lū*, 1c, 4c, a monster which devours human flesh, a word borrowed from Burmese); as much of anything as can be clasped in the arms; to slip; to go arm in arm (Sh. 4o); to burst (of paddy).
- pī**, a year (Sh. 1c); an elder brother or sister (Sh. 3c); fat (Sh. 4c, be corpulent) (cf. *plüw*); ill for a long time, suffering from a chronic disease; a horn, a pipe (the wind instrument) (Sh. 2c); a pencil; a plantain-bud (Sh. 1c); to whisper; *lūk-pī'ai*, an eldest son; *rō-pī-lüng*, a year ago; *pī-kai*, an elder brother; *pī-nüng*, an elder sister; *pī-müw-mün*, for (so many) years.
- pik** (pronounced *pik*), a feather (Sh. *pik*, 2c, a wing); a net; the ear;

- to save money; *pik-man*, disaffection, want of love; to endure.
- pīn, pin** (pronounced *pin*), to be, become (Sh. *pin*, 1m) (i, 37, 56 bis, 60); to get; to make (57 bis); to be turned back or over (Sh. *pin*, 3c); used to form potential verbs, as in *kau-pin-po*, I may strike; *pin-klūn*, a leper (cf. Sh. *pin*, 1m, to be sick); *pin-shan*, a widower; *pin-ngan*, to seek company, join oneself to; *pin-rung*, spongy, yielding to pressure; *pin-nāk*, to be offended; *pin-mang-shai*, an abscess; *khan-pin*, broken rice; *pin-'āk*, ripe; *jūn-pin*, to become a pattering, to create (39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 54); *lāk-pin*, to become transformed, to create (58); *rūn-pin*, bring-out-become, to weave (of a spider) (56).
- piñ** (pronounced *pen*), a plank, a board (Sh. 3o); to prune; to beg alms.
- ping, pīng** (pronounced *ping*), love, affection (Sh. *ping*, 4o, to love); a cake; a leech (Sh. *ping*, 1c); white; sufficient (Sh. *ping*, 4m, be even, equal); to roast on a spit (Sh. *ping*, 3c); to worship the dead; *ping-kun*, love, affection.
- pit** (pronounced *pet*), the number 8 (Sh. 2o); toothless; 'a-pit, offence, crime, fault; *ship-pit*, eighteen.
- pīt** (pronounced *pit*), a duck (Sh. *pit*, 4m); a sticky substance, gum; to pluck fruit (Sh. 4c); to admit, confess; to take.
- piw**, the edge of the eyelid; the sharp edge of a *duo*; a crab's hole (Sh. 1m, a hole); thin-bodied; an estate, lauded property; torn, rent; to go late, be late in going; to subside (Sh. 3o, to decrease a little); to be flung away.
- pla**, a fish (Sh. *pā*, 1c); the chief priest of a Hindu temple.
- plai**, thus.
- plāng**, that part of anything included between two joints or knots, as in the arm, or in a bamboo (Sh. *pāng*, 3c) (cf. *pham*); to consult, consider (Sh. *pāng*, 1c, to consider) (28); one suffering from elephantiasis (cf. *pūng*) (cf. Sh. *pāng*, 4c, to swell up); selection; a kind of bead: a rhetorical or ornamental word; to burst (Sh. *pāng*, 2c, to be pierced); outspoken; simple, artless; clear, transparent; *kūn-plāng*, one who binds himself to serve another in payment of a debt; *nang-khroi-plāng*, to sit with one leg over the other in the Ahom fashion; *nā-plāng-phai*, a certain tree, *Machilus odoratissima*, identified in Assam as the Sōma plant.
- plau**, an arrow (cf. Sh. *pūn*, 1c); empty, vacant (Sh. *paw*, 2c) (7, 12).
- plūng, plūng** (pronounced *plūng*), half, a portion (39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 54); to bring or put down (Sh. *pung*, 1o) (52); to throw away (Sh. *pung*, 3c, to throw in or at).
- plūw**, betel (Sh. *pu*, 5c); a cause (Sh. *pūw*, 3o, because of); fleshy, corpulent (cf. *pī*); to go round and round over anything.
- po**, a father (Sh. *pō*, 3c); people at large, the whole body of people in a state; a benediction, blessing; fame, renown; praise; to say, speak (31); to beat (Sh. 5c); *po-man*, a father; *po-tai*, to kill; *po-khuñ* (pr. -*khui*), the husband of a father's sister; 'am-po, to bargain.
- poi**, a thread, twine, string (Sh. *mai*, 1c); to exceed, be more, moreover, again, then (Sh. *pai*, 1o, or *poi*, 4c, to exceed; *poi-lūng*, 4c, 1c, moreover) (18, 25, 43, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56, 64); to open; *poi-'an*, and; *poi-lūn-lang*, and, moreover.
- pū**, a fallow deer; a grandfather (Sh. 2c); a crab (Sh. 1c) (39); to fall; *pū-'ai*, a father's sister; *maū-pū*, a wife's elder sister; *ma-pū*, a kind of gooseberry (Assamese, *jetulipakā*).
- pūk** (pronounced *puk*), a tortoise; to tie up the hair (cf. Sh. *puk*, 5o, to bind up a package); foam, scum (Sh. *puk*, 2o); to scatter seed; to climb (as a creeper).
- pūk**, bark, peel, rind (Sh. 2o) (cf. *pāk*); to worship; to ooze out.
- pūm** (pronounced *pum*), a Brāhman (Sh. *pung-nā*, 2c, 4c); the entrails; a kind of covered bamboo basket; a stack, a rick; pot-bellied.
- pūn** (pronounced *pun*), a secret counsel; a spell, charm; a person other than oneself (cf. *pūn*); beyond; *pūn-mūng*, a foreign country.
- pūn**, an island (cf. Sh. *kun*, 1c) (52); the world (59, 63); other than oneself (cf. *pūn*) (Sh. 3o); the thigh of an animal; to wear (clothes); to turn the eyes back; one who has no relation; *tī-pūn*, the world; *pūn-shan*, to be in doubt.
- pūñ** (pronounced *pui*), rotten (cf. Sh. *pūñ*, 2o, to make soft by cooking,

- etc.); a small bamboo fish-trap; naked (Sh. *puñ*, 10).
- pung**, a water-hole or spring (Sh. 2c).
- püng**, morality (*niti*, cf. Sh. 10, pattern, example, rule); instruction (34); one suffering from elephantiasis (cf. *plång*); to trample, tread down.
- püp** (pronounced *pu*) to gallop (of a horse).
- püp**, a hole in which fishes live.
- püt** (pronounced *put*), a document; to get open, to unloose (Sh. *put*, 40); resin; a substitute (cf. Sh. 3c, to change).
- püw**, on account of; *püw-nan*, therefore; *püw-nang-nai*, in order that.
- ra**, illness, sickness, ill, sick (Sh. *hā*, 3c, an epidemic); a long bamboo for hanging up clothes; difficulty; a person of the Chutia tribe; to rain heavily (Sh. *hā*, 2c, a shower); much; *phū-ra-tū-ra*, God; *tañ* (pr. *tai*)-*ra*, of the same family.
- rai**, a net for catching pigeons (Sh. *hai*, 20); a kind of louse, a kind of mite (Sh. *hai*, 4c, the minute lice of animals or fowls; cf. *rau*); poor (cf. *rau*); liable to tax; to leave, abandon, lose (cf. *rau*); bent; a confirmed invalid; to shine; bad (Sh. *hai*, 50); *rai-dai*, to lose.
- rak**, affection (Sh. *hak*, 5c); a root (Sh. *hak*, 30); to break (Sh. *hak*, 4c); to wet; *rak-kan*, to love, to favour.
- rak**, a spear (Sh. *hāk*, 2c); a squirrel.
- ram**, a sedan (*ḍōlū*); rice (cf. Sh. *ham*, 4c, rice dust); a load carried by two persons (Sh. *ham*, 10); the world; many; lonely; to relapse, to return (of a disease); to put together jute fibres for making a rope (cf. Sh. *ham*, 4c, to roll up); *ram-mū*, powdered chaff; *shā-ram*, a sugarcane mill; *tai-ram*, to draggle at the heels (like the end of a waist-cloth).
- rām**, pregnant (Sh. *hām*, 4c); to assemble at a place (cf. Sh. *ham*, 1c, to collect in numbers in order to seize upon anything); to do; to pay rent; to collect, to collect fuel (Sh. *hām*, 1c, to collect together, as money); to join the palms (Sh. *hām*, 4c, to unite). See *rān*.
- rān**, vermilion, cinnabar (Sh. *han*, 10); a layer, a stratum (Sh. *han*, 50, to place one above the other); a foundation (53); a buffalo-horn used as a wind instrument; a conch-shell; a cross-beam under a platform (cf. Sh. *han*, 40, the main timber under a floor); confused, chaos (cf. *rān*) (8, 11, 17); a roll of thread (46); *ran-ko*, layer-establish, a foundation (1); *mo-ran*, a Matak or Moran, a well-known caste in Upper Assam.
- rān**, heat (Sh. *hān*, 5c, to be hot) (cf. *rau*); to ring, to cause to sound; to join; to inform; (or *rām*) deserted, confused, chaos (cf. *rau*).
- rang**, the body of a man (26); a dead body of a man; a skeleton; a bird's nest (Sh. *hang*, 4c); the castor-oil tree; a tail (Sh. *hang*, 10); an image, form (Sh. *hang*, 30, appearance, form); to cause to be laid, to establish (Sh. *hang*, 30, to construct); to raise the floor of a house; *rang-kan*, to consult; *rang-'ing*, the waist; *ñā-rang*, a kind of grass (Assamese, *hārkatā ban*).
- rāng**, a palace with a raised platform (Assamese, *kāreng*; cf. *rūng*); a creek, a canal (Sh. *hāng*, 3c); to raise, uphold (Sh. *hāng*, 3c, to hold up) (3, 39); to call out (Sh. *hāng*, 5c); *rāng-hai*, to shout loudly; *rāng-ngā*, tusked (of an elephant) (43); *'a-rāng*, a virtuous act.
- rap**, to carry on the shoulder (Sh. *hap*, 20); to show eagerness (cf. Sh. *hap*, 5c, to go to meet).
- rāp**, to encircle, surround (Sh. *hāp*, 3c) (3, 42); to bind, join together. link (45); *āi-rāp-dai-nang*, to take and keep, to make a servant; *chī-rāp-chāp-khāp-bai*, a finger-ring.
- rat**, to pull down with a noose; to become sticky.
- rāt**, to be severed; to milk; to remove or press out the entrails (of fish, etc.).
- rau** or **raw**, we (Sh. *haw*, 4c) (36, 37); poor (cf. *rai*); the air, atmosphere (14, 15); the sky; in the air, unsupported; a louse (Sh. *haw*, 1c; cf. *rai*); heat (cf. *rān*); a rib; a hand-rail (Sh. *haw*, 40, a balustrade); a sleep, a nap (cf. Sh. *haw*, 10, a yawu); to lose (cf. *rai*); the dry season (Sh. *haw*, 30, to become dry); to abandon (cf. *rai*).
- raüm**, to take for certain, to consider as settled.
- raw**, see *rau*.
- re**, the umbilical cord (Sh. *he*, 20); to rape; to speak ill of another; (according to Hodgson) what?.

- rī**, a temple; long, not short (Sh. *hī*, 4c); to make; to be agitated; lonely.
- rik** or **rīk** (pronounced *rik*), a march; relation, a relative; a cause (Sh. *hik*, 3c, a prime motive of an action); to call (Sh. *hik*, 3m); *kun-rik-tai*, relations and playmates, friends; *rik-tang*, to cause a religious ceremony to be performed.
- rīm** (pronounced *rīm*), a border (Sh. *him*, 4c).
- rīn** (pronounced *rin*), a stone (Sh. *hin*, 1c); a flea (Sh. *hin*, 5c, a sandfly); oblique; to endure; *rin-shum*, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.
- ring** or **rīng** (pronounced *ring*), a thousand (Sh. *hung*, 1m) (45, 59); a list; to strike with a stick.
- rīp** (pronounced *rīp*), a hailstone (cf. *rīt*); to press (cf. *rīt*) (cf. Sh. *hip*, 2c, to pinch); *rip-rup*, a tick (the insect).
- rīt** (pronounced *rīt*), a boil; a hailstone (cf. *rīp*); to press, to extort by pressure (cf. *rīp*).
- riw**, a burial-ground; to be splashed; to take by force; to carry anything suspended by a string (Sh. *hiw*, 3c); to uproot.
- ro**, a certain measure of paddy (a *purā* or 15 seers); a small package, a bundle (Sh. *ho*, 2c); a stalk of paddy; the shoot of a tree from the parent trunk, an offshoot, to shoot forth (cf. *rūn*) (31); weak and stunted in growth; to grind; to boast.
- rō**, see *rū*.
- roi**, to ask for something; to get marks or scars on the body (Sh. *hoi*, 4c, a mark). See *roiñ*.
- roiñ** (pronounced *roi*), to yoke; a peg; a sharp point; a mark (Sh. *hoi*, 4c); marks on the body. See *roi*.
- rū** or **rō** (pronounced *rū*), the head (Sh. *huw*, 1c) (17); before; a hole (Sh. *hū*, 4c); a raft; a *dēva*; a load carried by two persons; a bunch (of fruit, etc.); the stump of a tree; a hedge (Sh. *huw*, 5c); knowledge, to know (Sh. *hu*, 5c) (cf. *rūw*) (8, 11, 36, 41, 51); to leak (Sh. *huw*, 3c); perspiration; *no-rō*, on the head, against; *tham-kham-rō*, to enquire; *ru-mūng*, the north (44); *tū-rū-pāk*, a blunder, mistake; *ngik-rū-shī*, to strike the head against something.
- ruk**, a kind of bamboo (Sh. *huk*, 4o); to pass the time by doing some unimportant work; transplanted paddy seedlings; a disease of the teeth, toothache; the number 6 (Sh. *huk*, 4o).
- rūk**, uneven, undulating; a border; to tickle a person under the armpits.
- rum**, a scheme, a crafty scheme; a knot in wood; to trample upon; to cover, a cover (Sh. *hum*, 2o); to till the ground.
- rūn** (pronounced *rūn*), to cry, weep (Sh. *hum*, 5c, to call out); to grow, shoot out, an offshoot (Sh. *hum*, 3c) (cf. *ro*); to scrape; to be squeezed, to shrink (Sh. *hum*, 3c, to be wrinkled up, as a garment); *rūn-pin*, bring-out-become, to weave (of a spider) (56).
- rūn**, a house (Sh. *hūn*, 4o).
- rūñ** (pronounced *rūñ*), a hill-stream (cf. Sh. *huñ*, 3o, a ravine); a long, broad hollow in which water collects during the rains.
- rūng** (pronounced *rūng*), a wave, billow; a bunch of paddy (Sh. *hung*, 4o, an ear of grain); to boil (Sh. *hung*, 1c, to cook); to put as cargo into a boat; to be; to shine (Sh. *hung*, 3c) (9, 56); ripe (Hodgson); *nam-blūk-rūng*, the water of the Ganges; *pin-rūng*, spongy, yielding to pressure.
- rūng**, a palace with a raised platform (cf. *rāng*; Assamese, *kāreng*); late (Sh. *hūng*, 1o, to hold off, as the rains when due); a long time, many days (Sh. *hūng*, 1c, to be long in time).
- rup**, a handful, a fist (cf. Sh. *hup*, 3c, to gather together); *rip-rup*, a tick.
- rūt** (pronounced *rut*), a sty on the eye; a bamboo tray; to pull or tighten a rope (Sh. *hut*, 5c); to be agitated (of water) (Sh. *hut*, 4o, to throw water).
- rūt**, malice, enmity; to be at a distance.
- rūw**, a boat (Sh. *hūw*, 4o); to know (cf. *rū*) (37).
- sha** or **shā**, a slipper; a single bamboo used as a ladder in climbing trees (Sh. *hsā*, 4c); well-being (Sh. *hsā*, 2c, to be comfortable); to fry; to remain; to spread; to make noise; good-looking; other; sorrow; *sha-tha*, good and evil (Skr. *subhāśubha*); *shā-ram*, a sugar-cane mill; *shā-nā*, to make an offering.
- shai**, the entrails of a fish; to press; a thread, a rope (Sh. *hsai*, 1o) (45); sand (Sh. *hsai*, 4o); to rinse a pot

- (Sh. *hsai*, 20); to push; to liquidate debt (Sh. *hsai*, 30); the appearance of a rainbow in the east; over-ripe; far; *shai-ni*, distant; *ki-shai*, how far?; *shai-chüng-müng*, thread-god - country, thread of air, the *Vāyus* (48, 50); *pin-mang-shai*, an abscess.
- shak**, the pestle of a rice husking pedal (Sh. *hsak*, 20, a pestle); a washerman (Sh. *hsak*, 5c, to wash by beating); a mat; impure; to husk paddy; to thrust a pointed instrument; to come near, be near (24); a place, the proper place for anything (20); a crowd, multitude (22); bright, brilliant (47).
- shak**, the elbow (Sh. *hsdk*, 20, a cubit); a calumniator; to rebuke; to sharpen; a corner.
- sham**, the number 3 (Sh. *hsam*, 10); three; a woman who is not preferred by her husband; to ask for again (cf. Sh. *hsam*, 5c, to repeat); to give weight, press; to be defeated (Sh. *hsam*, 4c); good.
- sham**, things sufficient for one meal; rice-frumenty (Sh. *hsām*, 4c); not pure, vile (Sh. *hsām*, 4c); to collect; to supply regularly; to transplant paddy seedlings (Sh. *hsām*, 3c); green (cf. Sh. *hsām*, 2c, to be blue).
- shan**, a girdle; to shake (Sh. *hsan*, 2c); to be scattered; to throw off; *shān-the*, a goddess (Skr. *mātr*, the divine mothers); *pin-shan*, a widower; *pün-shan*, to be in doubt.
- shān**, cotton; a kind of fish-trap; a dress; pregnant; to teach, to cause to learn (*hsān*, 1c, to learn) (cf. *shang*); to use a *jakai* (a bamboo scoop used in catching fish) in water to catch fish (Sh. *hsān-pā*, 3c, 1c); to apply the weight of the body; to take a handful out of a heap; to bring to terms and catch hold of; *blāk-khām-shān*, a marigold.
- shang**, a god, a spirit (Sh. *hsang*, 10, a Brahṃā) (2', 23); misery; to give information, instruct (Sh. *hsang*, 2c) (cf. *shān*); to know; to stretch out the hands; if (Sh. *hsang*, 1c) (with *chang* in apodosis) (25); a negative particle (46); *sh-mg-bā*, if; *kā-shang*, what? how many?; *shang-bung*, a blackboard (used as a slate for writing on).
- shang**, a piece of pointed bamboo for digging earth (cf. *shüng*); a cage (Sh. *hsāng*, 4c, a kind of basket); to glitter (Sh. *hsāng*, 2c); to illuminate, give out light (9, 10); the number 2 (Sh. *hsāng*, 1c); a white ant.
- shap**, the edge of water; to learn to speak.
- shap**, brimful; to play false, tricks and falsehoods.
- shat**, a rod (Sh. *hsat*, 30, to strike); to collect (Sh. *hsat*, 5c, to be crowded).
- shat**, to burn; to spread, be noised abroad.
- shau** or **shaw** (often written *shau*), a young unmarried woman (Sh. *hsaw*, 10); a post, pillar, prop (Sh. *hsaw*, 1c) (40); the number 20 (Sh. *hsaw*, 40); to punt a boat; to remain in one place, stop, tarry, dwell (Sh. *hsaw*, 4c) (14, 42, 43, 53); to shampoo the body to relieve pain; to moisten; to be mouldy; *bang-shau*, a harlot; *nüng-shau*, an adult elder sister.
- shau**, to take away; transparent, clear (Sh. *hsau*, 1c); to enter (Sh. *hsau*, 2c, to insert) (cf. *khau*); *shau-hing* (pronounced -*heng*), to use, make use of; *shau-lin*, a kind of play (Assamese, *guḷilatā khedā*); *hit-shau*, a reproach. See *shau*.
- shäum**, to pin; a patch; *shäum-jo*, not to think, to be without anxiety.
- she**, to pin, to peg (Sh. *hsc*, 20, to thrust in); a kind of hog; to unfasten a bar attached to something (cf. Sh. *hse*, 30, a bolt, a crossbar); to eructate; to excite; *ñq-bang-she*, a kind of sharp-edged grass (Assamese, *māduri ban*).
- shi**, the number 4, four in number (Sh. *hsi*, 2c) (48); the tooth of a rake (Sh. *hsi*, 3c); to fill up, be full (7); to break; to rub mud on the body (by a child) (cf. Sh. *hsi*, 1c, to rub); a suffix giving a participial force to a word used as a verb; a particle optionally added to the imperative; *shī-king* (pr. -*king*), half; *shī-dai*, break-get, to be destroyed (21); *bing-shi-lā*, bezoar, a calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals; *lum-shi*, a sharp pain in the heart; *ngai-shi*, to separate a pair; *ngik-rū-shi*, to strike the head against something.

- shik, shik** (pronounced *shik*), a dirty place, a place where rubbish is thrown; a slice (Sh. *hsik*, 2c, to tear); to lose one's good looks.
- shin** (pronounced *shin*), a female's undercloth, a petticoat (Sh. *hsin*, 3c); one shot (of a gun); tribute; censure; virtue (Sh. *hsin*, 1c, a religious duty); to uproot.
- shiñ** (pronounced *shen*), a *lākh*, one hundred thousand (Sh. *hsiñ*, 10) (41, 51, 60); very good, very important (28, 29, 33, 47); to shout (Sh. *hsiñ*, 20); over-sunned (of rice) (Sh. *hsiñ*, 10).
- shing** or **shing** (pronounced *shing*), the goddess of learning, Sarasvatī; voice, sound, a word, to speak (Sh. *hsing*, 1m) (16, 20); to clear; to rub gently with the hand, to stroke; (pr. *sheng*) a ray of light.
- ship** (pronounced *ship*), the number 10 (Sh. *hsip*, 4c); to transfix, impale (Sh. *hsip*, 2m); *hā-ship*, fifty; *ship-pit* (pr. *-pet*), eighteen.
- shit** (pronounced *shit*), a promise; the jute-plant; to deliver, free; *shit-chā*, to promise.
- shiw** (pronounced *shen*), army; a chisel (Sh. *hsiw*, 2c); to catch hold of, hold (3); to proceed lying on the back, as a boat.
- shiw** (pronounced *shiu*), pointed; to dry paddy by applying heat.
- sho**, to bake earthen vessels to harden them; a complainant; to complain; a complaint; *sho-kham*, a complaint.
- shoi**, a long pole with a hook at the end used for seizing and pulling anything (cf. *shoiñ*); betel-pepper; immature jack-fruit; a kind of ornament; to cut into small pieces (Sh. *hsoi*, 4c, to slice).
- shoiñ** (pronounced *shoi*), the hair on the neck, a mane; a stirrup; to poke with the finger; to pull something with a hooked stick (cf. *shoi*); a side; to shake with a stick.
- shū**, a tiger (Sh. *hsüw*, 10); a piece of cloth spread under a seat (Sh. *hsüw*, 20, to spread a mat); a coat; gift; arrival (Sh. *hsü*, 2c); gain; straight (Sh. *hsüw*, 3c) (cf. *shüw*); to be successful; to feel sorrow; to come to terms, consent, acknowledge allegiance; a wish, to wish; *jan-shü*, to ask that, to ask a person to do a thing; *kin-shü*, a keeper, one who keeps; *'am-shü-lā*, a crocodile; *nam-shü-lā*, a shark.
- shūk** (pronounced *shuk*), to ripen (Sh. *hsuk*, 4c); to wash (Sh. *hsuk*, 3c); to sit; to boil; to learn to walk.
- shük**, fighting, a battle (Sh. *hsük*, 4c); to sleep after moving to the head end of a bed.
- shüm** (pronounced *shum*), sour (Sh. *hsun*, 30); to throw a kind of basket (*pala*) to catch fish (Sh. *hsun*, 2c); a fishing instrument (Assamese, *juluki*); to go away by force; to solder; *rin-shum*, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.
- shün** (pronounced *shun*), a hedge (Sh. *hsun*, 10, an enclosure for cultivation); the ground round a house; a high place; to trip and fall prostrate (Sh. *hsun*, 40); to patch a cloth with thread; to return.
- shün**, a garden (Sh. *hsun*, 10) (pronounced *shun*); money saved up from a long time (cf. Sh. *hsün*, 4c, time passed) (pronounced *shün*).
- shün** (pronounced *shui*), tribute; oblique, slanting; to envy; cloudy.
- shüng** (pronounced *shung*), high (Sh. *hsung*, 1c); to supply regularly (Sh. *hsung*, 4c, to employ); to be born; a thriving man; a piece of bamboo for digging a hole (cf. *shüng*); to take away (Sh. *hsung*, 20, to convey); *lā-shung*, true.
- shüng**, an outside sitting-room (Sh. *hsüng*, 2c, a shed); a gem (Sh. *hsung*, 10); to hide (Sh. *hsüng*, 20); mind.
- shüp** (pronounced *shup*), the mouth (Sh. *hsup*, 40) (27); to raise; to separate the coarse from the fine, as of grain, etc., by shaking in a basket; *shup-mū*, to be silent.
- shüp**, to rest.
- shüt** (pronounced *shut*), a curtain (Sh. *hsut*, 4c); to be ended (Sh. *hsut*, 4c); sufficiency.
- shüw**, your (Sh. *hsü*, 1c); to proceed forward slowly in darkness, feeling the ground with the feet; even, level, straight (Sh. *hsüw*, 3c) (2, 39) (cf. *shü*); *shüw-nük*, a stitch in sewing; *shüw-lau*, a kind of cake (Assamese, *s'w-pithā*).
- tā**, to feel; *kū-kan-tā*, to begin to feel fear.
- ta**, the eye (Sh. *tā*, 1c); a tooth; a bathing-place on a river bank (Sh. *tā*, 3c, a landing-place); a box; to sow; to rub oil, anoint (Sh. *tā*, 4c, to smear); to think; to amuse or play with a child; good, fine,

- excellent; *phū-ra-ta-ra*, God; *mlūn-ta*, to open the eyes (19).
- tai**, an Āhom (Sh. 4c, a Shan); to move on all fours, to creep (cf. Sh. 2c, to move along); to die (Sh. 10); near (Sh. 30, border, side, space near); an associate, companion; *po-tai*, to kill; *tai-ram*, to draggle at the heels (like the end of a waist-cloth); *tai-ko*, a man fit to be dead and gone in youth (a term of abuse); *tai-tik* (another term of abuse); *tai-lik* (another); *kūn-rik-tai*, a friend; *kham-tai*, a kite (the bird); a slave.
- tak**, a snail; a word (29); to occur, become; to dry; to click with the tongue against the palate; misery; to consider; *tak-lu-tak-pang*, to be spent, expended; *tak-pang*, to become ruined; *tak-'ip-tak*, to fall into destitution; *chang-tak*, then (30, 38).
- tāk**, a rattan (Sh. 2c, a strip of bamboo); a balance; to help; to measure (cf. *tik*); to be woven; a numeral auxiliary used with money.
- tam**, intention, will (53); low, not high (Sh. 2c, to bend down); to thump, pound (Sh. 1c); to drag along the ground; to burn (Sh. 10, to push fuel into the fire); a place (Sh. *tun*, 4c); *luk-tam*, from; *tam-nai*, from this, thereon; *tam-nūw*, place - above, on (42, 44). In 43 the word which I have transliterated *tam* means 'upon.' Possibly it is for *tam-nūw*, but the word is not clear in the original. In 52 *tamng* is for *tam-tang*, place - all, everywhere.
- tam**, to assemble, crowd together (Sh. 1c); to be thirsty; to seek company.
- tamng**, for *tam-tang*, place-all, everywhere (52).
- tan**, pleasure; a pole eight cubits in length; a line, a long mark (Sh. 40); another place, elsewhere (Sh. 4c, a place); speechless; pulling; to call (Sh. 30, to speak); to fill up a hole (Sh. 1c, to be solid).
- tān**, a town; affection; excellent (cf. Sh. 4c, to exceed); a bundle of sticks; a piece (cf. Sh. 3c, to be short); produced, born.
- tañ**, to put on a turban; to walk with a torch; anything that gives pain to the body, a thorn in the flesh; *tañ-* (pronounced *tai*)-*ra*, of the same family.
- tāñ**, to touch or strike with the hand; to be wroth; a true or honest man.
- tang**, a road (Sh. 40); an enclosure; dew; a stool (Sh. 2c); an anvil (Sh. 3c); all, the whole (Sh. 4c) (8 *bis*, 9, 11 *bis*, 12 *bis*, 60); the *solah* plant (Sh. 30, a kind of cork-tree); birdlime (Sh. 1c, viscous); to consult; separate (Sh. 20, other); from, with (Sh. 4c, with); in company with, by means of; to put, place; *tang-lai*, *tang-kā*, *tang-ky*, all (7, 20, 61); *tamng*, for *tam-tang*, place-all, everywhere (52); *nung-tang*, to place, put on (clothes); *rik-tang*, to cause a religious ceremony to be performed; *bing-tang-tūt*, the mason wasp (*Sphinx asiatica*).
- tāng**, a plank; brass (Sh. 4c, copper); a water-pot (Sh. 3c, to pour water upon); the belly (Sh. 5c) (28, 33); to consider (Sh. 4c, to recollect); to attend to (Assamese, *tang karā*); to give a blow, strike (Sh. 3c, to beat); to lock up; to push, shove; *nam-tāng*, a water-pot.
- tap**, to beat with a hammer (Sh. 20, to rap); to lessen; the liver (Sh. 4c).
- taṭ**, to be dented, depressed; to darn, to patch.
- tat**, to cut thatching grass; to put in the sun; to transplant; to fall upside down; to split into thin strips (as a bamboo).
- tāt**, to peck (Sh. 2c, to strike, as a serpent in biting); to cast into water and drag out (as a net) (Sh. 3c, to throw down into); to throw off; to fatten.
- tau**, a gourd (Assamese, *tāo*) (Sh. 3c); a stick (Sh. 5c, to support oneself with a stick); a tortoise (Sh. 2c); ashes (Sh. 3c); a line, a mark; to arrive at a place (Sh. 3c, to come); a bone.
- taü**, the heart: a wish; devotion, austerities; moss (Sh. *tāw*, 4c); to wash for gold (Sh. *tāw*, 40); to melt iron; a smith's bellows; down, not up, at the bottom of, below (Sh. 3c) (1, 2, 39); land, earth, as distinguished from heaven (20); *kā-taü*, below; *taü-phā*, earth and heaven, the universe; *taü-lang*, glass; *taü-chau*, to fast; *taü-jü*, to converse, speak mutually; to bless.
- taüm**, to write (cf. *tim*); to aim, direct, point.
- taüw** (pronounced *tau*), a fault.


- taw**, a conical ball of thread ; a wart on a tree.
- ts**, truth ; a dam (Sh. 4o, a long elevation) ; to throw a clod or stone at anything or anyone ; to set up, establish, be established, be ; *te-jaw*, was verily (7, 13, 20, 26, 41, 44, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60) ; *te-koi*, was verily (51) ; *te-ti*, to throw the shuttle from side to side in weaving.
- tha** or **thā**, a sofa with boxes underneath ; to shave (Sh. *thā*, 1c) ; to wait (Sh. *thā*, 3c) (34) ; *sha-tha*, good and evil (Skr. *śubhāśubha*).
- thai**, a ploughshare (Sh. 1c, to plough) ; to change one's clothes (Sh. 2c, to exchange old for new) ; to put on a cloth wrapper ; to pull out with force ; caused to be abused by a female slave ; *thai-mai*, a Muluk (a man of the tribe of that name).
- thak**, to be cut by a razor ; to cut with a *dāo*, to hew (Sh. 2o) ; *lak-thak*, prior, before.
- thāk**, to empty ; to be aslant.
- tham**, a chasm (Sh. 3c, a cave) ; full (cf. *tim*) ; to ask, enquire (Sh. 1o) (35) ; *tham-kham-ruw* (or *-rō*), to enquire ; *tham-'a-mū*, a plough.
- thām**, to hear (Sh. 2c).
- than**, a cowshed enclosed with planks (Sh. 3o, a stable) ; a cloth girdle ; a live coal (Sh. 2o, coal) ; a *thān* (or *lō*) of cloth.
- thān**, to give a sudden pull or jerk (Sh. 1c, to pull out) ; to strip feathers, pluck ; to suffice.
- thāñ** (pronounced *thai*), to open ; to change leaves (as a tree).
- thāñ** or **thoiñ** (pronounced *thoi*), back-biting ; to ask a question.
- thang**, a hole in the ground (Sh. 1o) ; an iron instrument for digging ; a spring ; a slice, a bit ; to attain an object.
- thāng**, to poke at ; to tuck in one end of a waist-cloth behind ; to bend by pressing ; to congeal ; to come near, approach ; to destroy by trampling (cf. Sh. 4c, to pound).
- thap**, a shelf, layer, stratum ; to flow in drops ; to make a patchwork quilt of rags ; to throw mud ; to be besmeared with mud ; to pounce down upon.
- that**, to startle ; to unloose forcibly ; to be rent asunder.
- thau** or **thaw**, old, aged (Sh. 3c, to be old, aged) ; a creeper (the plant) ; in a row or line (cf. *thiw*) ; *thau-man*, an arbitrator amongst the people of the Kachāri tribe. See *thaw*.
- thäum**, to fill ; to fling.
- thaw**, in *thaw-khriw*, a certain tree (Assamese, *lāturun gachh*). See *thau*.
- the**, to cut (as meat or fish) (cf. Sh. *thū*, 1o, to slice) ; *shan-the*, a goddess, see *shan*.
- thī**, a flower- or leaf-bud (cf. *thiw*) ; a bamboo fish-trap ; thick.
- thik** (pronounced *thik*), to tear with a lancet.
- thīn** (pronounced *thin*), a throne (56, 57) ; to punish.
- thing** (pronounced *thing*), a field ; a kind of ornament worn on the neck ; a thin plank ; to alter one's speech.
- thip** (pronounced *thip*), to kick (Sh. 2c) (cf. *thiw*).
- thiw**, a strong, good-looking person ; to smooth from one end to the other ; to kick (Sh. 2c) (cf. *thip*) ; to whistle ; in a line or row (Sh. 1o) (cf. *thau*) ; *thiw-ban*, a bud (cf. *thi*) ; *khun-thiw-kham*, the name of a god.
- tho**, see *thwo*.
- thoi**, secret ; to pull off ; to ask ; to torture ; to liquidate (a debt).
- thoiñ**, see *thāñ*.
- thū**, pulse, beans ; a roasting-spit ; to touch (cf. Sh. 1c, to rub against).
- thuk**, to come in contact ; having no companion ; exact.
- thük**, a male (used as a suffix denoting the masculine gender) (43) ; to touch the bank of a river ; to come in contact with, to arrive at ; *thük-chang*, a male elephant (43).
- thüm** (pronounced *thum*), a bag, a small bag (cf. *thüng*) ; hot ; to sink (Sh. 3o, to submerge) ; a piece of fish.
- thün** or **thün**, a plough, to plough (Sh. *thün*, 2o, a harrow) ; lime (Sh. *thun*, 1c) ; full of, complete, to fill (62).
- thün**, see *thün* ; a forest (Sh. 2o) ; the bottom of a sleeping platform ; *mak-phil-thün*, a certain plant (Assamese, *dighalati gachh*).
- thüñ** (pronounced *thui*), to uproot ; very.
- thüng** (pronounced *thung*), a wallet, a bag (Sh. 1o ; cf. *thüm*) ; to close the fist.

- thung**, to arrive at (Sh. 1c); quick-ness (Sh. *thung*, 4c, is 'to be slow'); *ma-thung*, to arrive.
- thúp**, to overtake a person, to join his company.
- thút**, near.
- thúw**, a turner's lathe; to imagine; to put in proper order.
- thwo or tho**, to push with a stick (Sh. *tho*, 1c, to propel by pushing); a punting pole; a song sung by two persons (Sh. *tho*, 3c, to sing alternately as a man and woman, or as people and priest at a monastery on worship day).
- tí**, a place (Sh. 3c) (59, 63); to peep through; particle indicating the dative case, and the future tense (Northern Sh. 4c); to stand up; *tí-nai*, place this, now, here; *tí-pún*, the world; *láng-tí*, to wager, bet; *te-tí*, to throw the shuttle from side to side in weaving.
- tík or tik** (pronounced *tik*), to have a hole, be perforated (Sh. *tik*, 2c, to be split); to measure land (cf. *ták*) (Sh. *tik*, 3c, to measure); to push; to get torn (cf. Sh. *tik*, 2c); to assemble; to hide; *tai-tík*, a certain term of abuse.
- tím** (pronounced *tim*), to write (cf. *taim*) (Sh. *tim*, 3c); to fill (Sh. *tim*, 1m, be full) (cf. *tham*); to happen, come to pass; to suck.
- tin or tìn** (pronounced *tin*), a foot (Sh. *tin*, 1c); to jump (Sh. *tin*, 3m, to move actively); to act rashly.
- tiñ** (pronounced *ten*), a moth (cf. Sh. 1c, a small kind of hornet); a road (Sh. 3c, a ridge of earth; *tiñ-tang*, 3c, 4c, a raised road); a slight notice, a clue.
- ting or tìng** (pronounced *ting*), a lute, a harp (Sh. 2c); morality (*niti*); a cucumber (Sh. 1c); to strike with the fist (Sh. 5m, to strike); to put a cold application on the head when ill (cf. Sh. 2m, to carry on the head); to thrust (Sh. 4c); to weed.
- tip** (pronounced *tip*), to press, compress; to retreat; to give up drinking, become a teetotaler.
- tít** (pronounced *tit*), to conceal (Sh. *tít*, 2m); to assemble, come together; (pronounced *tét*) there; *tít-* (pr. *tét-*) *nam*, to draw water.
- tiw**, to be bent; to suckle.
- to**, to fight (Sh. *tō*, 2c); a boundary; a hornet (Sh. *tō*, 2c); the heald or heddle of a loom (cf. Sh. *tō*, 4c, to weave); a copy; the stump of a tree (Sh. *tō*, 1c); alone, only (39, 58); to do; a bush; now, present time (Sh. *tō*, 3c); *to-lak*, nevertheless; *to-pái*, a whirlpool; *khan-to*, solitary and alone (14, 27), but *khan to*, only by his word (39), quickly alone (58); *kláng-to*, only (4, 63); *báng-to*, laborious.
- toi**, ambrosia; to squeeze with the finger.
- tra**, a rupee.
- tū**, a door (Sh. 1c); an animal, a body (cf. *tūw*) (Sh. *tūw*, 1c) (54); a hole; a temple official (Laos, *tu*, 5c, a priest); to catch, seize; to fall (cf. *tuk*); to see (Sh. *tūñ*, 4c); a numeral particle used in counting animals; *tū-ching*, a ram; *tū-rū-pák*, a blunder, mistake; *nuk-tū*, a dove; *tū-ngí*, a deer.
- tūk** (pronounced *tuk*), to fall (cf. *tū*) (Sh. *tuk*, 4c); to become putrid (of a dead animal) (cf. *tūk*) (Sh. *tū*, 2c); fatigue; to blow a horn, sound a trumpet (cf. *tūt*); *ban-tuk*, sunset.
- tũk**, a mole (the animal); satisfaction, pleasure; to putrify (cf. *tũk*); a cloth girdle; a buffalo plough.
- tũm** (pronounced *tun*), mud; a flower-bud (Sh. *tum*, 2c); the anus; a fish-trap (Sh. *tum*, 3c); to fascinate; to boil food without seasoning (cf. Sh. *tum*, 3c, to boil).
- tũn** (pronounced *tun*), a tree (Sh. *tun*, 3c); origin (Sh. *tun*, 3c, a beginning); family, race, lineage (cf. Sh. *tũn*, 4c); to return, turn back; *tũn-khrun*, a castor-oil tree; *khai-tũn*, fine husked unbroken rice.
- tũn**, liveliness, sensation, intelligence; to be torn (of a cloth); to sit down; to be agitated, to start (Sh. 2c, to be frightened); after that, afterwards; to try, make efforts; to assume shape (18); *tũn-lũn*, afterwards (18, 64).
- tũñ** (pronounced *tũñ*), a tuskless male elephant; a kind of basket cover (Sh. 1c, a cover made of the leaves of the screwpine); impotent, a hermaphrodite (Sh. 4c, a hermaphrodite); *mũ-tũñ* (pr. *-tui*), to reconcile.
- tũng** (pronounced *tung*), a plain (Sh. 3c, a rice-plain); a kingdom; a kind of bamboo fish-trap; to gather one end of a cloth into a bag to receive something; to be restless (Sh. 5c, to be unstable); to coax,

- allure (Assamese, *tung - tungā*) ;
praised by one's mother.
- tüŋg**, a pool of water (Sh. 4c, a deep
place in a body of water) ; an ass
(cf. Sh. 1c, a wild ox) ; public diffi-
culty, a general calamity affecting a
whole country ; to be awake (Sh.
tün, 2c).
- tüp** (pronounced *tup*), the gable end of
a house (Assamese *tup*, Sh. *tup*,
3c) ; to flap the wings (Sh. *tup-pik*,
4o, 2c) ; to wash cloth ; to bend (cf.
Sh. *tup*, 5o, to fold double).
- tüp**, to stamp with the foot (Sh. 3c).
- tüt** (pronounced *tut*), to blow a horn,
sound a trumpet (cf. *tük*).
- tüt**, to break wind (Sh. *tut*, 4o) ; *bing-
tang-tüt*, the mason wasp (*Sphinx
asiatica*).
- tüw**, a dwarf ; ignorant ; an animal
(3, 50) (cf. *tü*) ; *tüw-bā*, but ; *tüw-
'ān*, a boy ; *tüw-ngī* (cf. *tü*), a deer ;
phā-tüw-chüŋg, the Supreme Deity,
God Almighty (27, 34, 38, 53).

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