A DICTIONARY OF KHAM:
Taka dialect
(a Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal)

David E. Watters
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David E. Watters
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Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the many speakers of Kham I have been privileged to know in the districts of Rukum, Rolpa, and Baglung. Almost without exception, they have extended to me an extraordinary degree of hospitality and warmth. Whether in their villages, on the trail, or in their alpine sheep camps, they have generously shared with me their very best, including the warmest spot beside their hearths.

My deepest debt of gratitude goes to Hasta Ram Budha Kham, the ex-Gurkha soldier who was my teacher and lifelong friend. He worked tirelessly with me for many years, sharing in hardships and sharing in joys. Whether travelling in the scorching sun or bivouacked deep in the snow, he was a cheerful and loyal companion. He patiently answered my incessant questions about his language, and opened for me a storehouse of intellectual wealth found nowhere else. I am forever indebted to him and his people. He passed away on August 29, 2002. I and all who knew him will miss him greatly.

[Portrait of Hasta Ram Budha Kham]

Painted by Hyatt Moore
http://www.hyattmoore.com
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**Abbreviations**

Abbreviations and languages. Dialects referred to in the etymological field are listed here in alphabetical order. For a description of the phonological conservatism contributed by each of the dialects, see §4 (Dialects and reconstruction), page 6.

<table>
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<th>Language</th>
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<td>Bhuji/Bhujeli</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hindi</td>
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<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sunwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tamang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tibeto-Burman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thak</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tib</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tk</td>
<td>Taka(le)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT</td>
<td>Written Tibetan</td>
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Part of speech categories. Abbreviations for part of speech categories are given here in alphabetical order:

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<td>deictic primitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expr.adv.</td>
<td>expressive adverb</td>
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<tr>
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<td>interrogative root</td>
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<td>num.pref.</td>
<td>numeral prefix</td>
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<td>possessive root</td>
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<td>proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quant.</td>
<td>quantifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quant.adv.</td>
<td>quantifying adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.n.</td>
<td>relator noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
temp.adv.    temporal adverb
v.aff.       verb affix
v.bt.        bitransitive verb
v.evt.       eventive verb
v.recip.     reciprocal verb
v.refl.      reflexive verb
v.stem       irregular verb stem
vi.agt.      intransitive agentive verb
vi.dat.      intransitive dative verb
vi.pat.      intransitive patientive verb
vi.sta.      stative intransitive verb
vt.sta.      stative transitive verb
voc.n.       vocative noun
vt.          transitive verb
vt.evt.      transitive eventive verb

Kin terms. Abbreviations for kin terms used throughout the dictionary are given below. They can be combined to create complex relationships, as in: FaElBrSi – father’s elder brother’s sister.

Br       brother
Da       daughter
El       elder
Fa       father
Hu       husband
Mo       mother
Si       sister
So       son
Wi       wife
Yo       younger

General abbreviations. All other abbreviations, mostly editorial, occurring within entries are as follows:

abbrv.   abbreviation
allomorph allomorph
also      also
Alt.root  alternate root
ant.      antonym
<table>
<thead>
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<td>compare</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEW</td>
<td>David E. Watters</td>
</tr>
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<td>object</td>
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<td>probably</td>
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<td>q.q.v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>qv.</td>
<td>which see</td>
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<tr>
<td>recip.</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
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<td>shamanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I.</td>
<td>Survey of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.o.</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.th.</td>
<td>something</td>
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<td>set</td>
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<td>usually</td>
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<tr>
<td>var.</td>
<td>variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>vulg.</td>
<td>vulgar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 2

Showing the major dialect groupings:

**Teritories Speaking Kham**

Western Parbate

Eastern Parbate

Gamale

Sesi

Mahatale

(Altitudes in feet)
Figures

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</table>
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<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Table 2. Consonant phonemes in Takale Kham</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

1. **Language and classification**

Kham is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the upper valleys of the Rukum, Rolpa, and Baglung districts of Mid-Western Nepal by more than 50,000 people. Scattered populations also exist in Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kalikot, Achham, and Doti. The language should not be confused with Tibetan *Khams* of eastern Tibet. The majority of Kham speakers are Budhas, Puns, Ghartis, and Rokas—all classified ethnically as subtribes or clans of the Magar caste. However, it should not be assumed *apriori* that because speakers of Kham are ethnically Magar their language too is a dialect of Magar. Kham and Magar are vastly different languages. To avoid confusion with Tibetan Kham, and to link the language with the ethnicity of its speakers, the language has sometimes been referred to as Kham–Magar (Watters and Watters, 1973).

Kham is known to Nepalis of the region as “Khamkura,” which, roughly translated, means *Kham-talk* or *Kham-speech*. The word *Kham* itself is of obscure origins and means simply *language* in its broad sense, and *The Language* in its strict sense. In Mid-Western Nepal, where Kham is spoken, the Nepali use of the word *Kham* or *Khamkura* has the more generalized meaning of a local, non-Nepali dialect. Consequently, at least two other languages in the region, Chantyal, and Kaike, have received the Nepali appellation *Khamkura*, though neither of them is related to the Kham of this dictionary (except as Tibeto-Burman languages).

Before 1971, there were no word lists or descriptions of Kham, and the language was unheard-of in any of the linguistic classifications of the time. After the publication of a few elementary materials on Kham in the early 1970s, linguists were quick to add Kham to Shafer’s West-Central Himalayish along with Magar, Chepang, Raute, and Raji—a group of languages classed together because, in Shafer’s words “they have more in common with each other than with any other language or group of languages” (1966). The classification has persisted for about thirty years now, but in recent years, because of a lack of obvious shared innovations, the inclusion of Kham into a single subgroup with Magar and Chepang has become more cautious (Thurgood and LaPolla 2003).

I continue to classify Kham under a Central Himalayish node (Proto-Kham-Magar-Chepang) as a sister node to East Himalayish (Kiranti) as proposed by Bradley (1997). The grounds for this classification are given in Watters 2003b.

2. **Language contact**

Kham, situated in the western third of modern Nepal, would have been one of the first Tibeto-Burman languages encountered by the *Khas* speaking Aryans on their eastward migration out of northwestern India into the Himalayan foothills that now make up Nepal.
Though the higher caste Hindu Aryans, the Brahmins and Kshatriyas, never settled in the high, remote regions of the Kham homeland, the influence of their powerful Malla kingdom in Jumla, at its zenith in the 13th and 14th centuries, certainly spread to the remotest regions of western Nepal and left its indelible mark on the local languages. Perhaps more influential linguistically were the lower caste Kamis and Damais (blacksmiths and musicians), who finding ready employment in the remote Kham villages, settled down with the Tibeto-Burmans. Through the centuries Kham has borrowed scores of words from the Aryan immigrants, much of it from the material culture of the resident artisans, so that today a full 25% of the vocabulary can be traced to Indic sources, much of it predating modern Nepali. Purists may object to the inclusion of so many Indic loans, but today, such words are fully ensconced as a part of the modern Kham working vocabulary.

3. Phonology

Following is a phonological synopsis for Taka Kham (spoken in the village of Taka), the Kham dialect of this dictionary. The symbols presented here are those used throughout the dictionary.

3.1 Vowels

There are nine vowels in Taka Kham, six of which are basic, and three of which can be traced to secondary developments resulting from the loss of consonants. The six basic vowels are two front, /i/ and /e/, two central, /a/ and /a/, and two back, /u/ and /o/. Of the three secondary vowels, the front rounded vowels /ü/ and /ö/ are the reflex of a lost prefix *p- or *b- on syllables with following front vowels /i/ or /e/ (*p-Ci/*p-Ce). In some dialects, notably those from the Maikoti cluster, the prefix still occurs as a relic without semantic function, and in Nisi, prefixed *p- has become modern o-. In all other dialects, rounding on the following front vowel (i > ü, and e > ö) attests to the presence of the prefix in the proto-language (see §4.3 Prefixed Consonants).

The high-back unrounded vowel [u], written orthographically as /u/, is also a secondary development since proto-times, but of all the daughter dialects, it occurs only in Taka. The vowel occurs as a reflex of a lost velar coda in the rhyme *ak or *aŋ (with *-aŋ > -iː). The reflex of a lost final velar consonant in any other environment is only compensatory lengthening (as in *ik > iː). Table 1 gives the full inventory of vowels in Taka Kham.
3.2 Consonants

The consonantal inventory in Kham is simple, with only three points of articulation having phonemic status — labial, alveolar, and velar (ignoring the consonant /h/). Allophonic alveopalatal articulation occurs on sibilants with following front vowels, as in jí: ‘wood’ or dže: ‘you plural’. Table 2 gives the consonant phonemes in Taka Kham.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front</th>
<th>central</th>
<th>back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−round</td>
<td>+round</td>
<td>−round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ü</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All vowels in Taka Kham are contrastive for length and all vowels except /ü/ and /ö/ are contrastive for nasalization. All nasalized vowels are phonetically long. Long vowels are marked orthographically by a colon following the vowel, and nasal vowels are marked by a ‘nasal’ marker above the vowel, as in:

- ba-nya ‘to go’ (short vowel)
- baː-nya ‘to multiply’ (long vowel)
- bū ‘meadow’ (nasal vowel)

Diphthongs in Taka Kham occur from any starting point in the oral cavity, but terminate only on front or back vowels. Diphthongs ending in /i/ are, in the majority of cases, the reflex of a lost *-t or *-n in the coda, the loss of *-n resulting also in nasalization on the diphthong, as in /sī/.
TABLE 2. Consonant Phonemes in Taka Kham.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>labial</th>
<th>alveolar</th>
<th>velar</th>
<th>glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-voice</td>
<td>+voice</td>
<td>-voice</td>
<td>+voice</td>
<td>-voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stops</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ asp.</td>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>tʰ</td>
<td>kʰ</td>
<td></td>
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<td>fricatives</td>
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<td>z</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>j</td>
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<tr>
<td>affricates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ch</td>
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<td>nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
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<td>h</td>
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<td>approximants:</td>
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<td>liquids</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glides</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspiration occurs only with voiceless onsets. What to the uninitiated ear might sound like aspiration on voiced obstruents /bæ/, /dæ/, /gæ/, and /jæ/ is, in fact, lax phonation on the syllable. The tonal properties of syllables with lax phonation are different from those with aspirated onsets.

Orthographically, such syllables are written with an /h/ following the vowel in Roman, and as व, घ, घ, and ह in Devanagri (see §3.4 Tonal patterns), as in:

- बह-न्या मन्‌या ‘to multiply’
- जह-न्या भण्ड-न्या ‘to put’
- घे‌प्पा ठेप्पा ‘big’

3.3 The syllable

The basic syllable in Kham is (C)(G)V(X), where ‘G’ is a glide and ‘X’ is a consonant or a vowel (see Figure 1). Only the nucleus is obligatory. The presence of a glide adds no weight to the syllable; /ka/ and /kya/ are both light syllables. Weight is determined solely by the rhyme; the presence of X always creates a heavy syllable. Where X is a vowel of the same quality as V, the result is a long vowel, and where X is a vowel of different quality, the result is a diphthong. Where X is a consonant, V is necessarily short. In terms of syllable weight and rhythm groups, then, V: and VV have the same weight as VC — all are bimoraic.
The minimal word in Kham is bimoraic, while the minimal syllable is monomoraic. Thus, two monomoraic syllables can make a well-formed word, as in *ba-ke ‘he went.’ Monosyllabic open syllable words, on the other hand, can manifest only long vowels — even those with an inherently short vowel. Only in the presence of an additional syllable/affix can the short vowel be manifested.

There are several monomoraic morphemes in Kham consisting of simple vowels, one being *-e*, an ergative, instrumental, genitive, and imperfective morpheme, and the other *-o*, a third singular actant, and a nominalizing morpheme. Affixed to long, open syllables (including diphthongs), a following *-e* morpheme is resyllabified as *-ye*, and *-o* as *-wo*. This means that VVV is resyllabified to VVGV. Affixed to short, open syllables, the suffixes can either resyllabify as *-ye* or *-wo*, or coalesce with the preceding syllable, as in the following input > output strings: *no-e* > *noy/nwe*; *su-e* > *suy/swi*; *ke-o* > *kyo*; or *si-o* > *suy*:. Where coalescence occurs, the underlying vowels *-e* and *-o* harmonize to the height of the preceding vowel, as in *si-o* > *suy*..

### 3.4 Tonal patterns

Tone in Kham, as with many other languages of the Himalayan region, is best described as an intersection of ‘tonal melody’ and ‘voice register.’ There are two contrastive melodies — a marked, ‘accented’ tone, and an unmarked, ‘neutral’ tone. The ‘marked’ tone is indicated orthographically by a small tick mark (’') at the beginning of the syllable, and the ‘unmarked’ neutral tone goes without orthographic marking, as in:

- **si:-nya** ’to sweep’  
  (neutral tone)
- **'si:-nya** ’to step on’  
  (marked tone)
6 Introduction

Voice register has a modifying effect on the fundamental frequencies of tone bearing units, dividing the pitch range into ‘upper’ and ‘lower’ frequencies. Thus, lax register, a marked phonation type characterized by breathiness and laryngeal laxity, induces lower frequencies on the syllable than its unmarked counterpart, modal register. The ‘marked’ laryngeal voice register is marked by /h/ following the vowel, and the ‘unmarked’ modal register goes without orthographic marking, as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pi:-nya</th>
<th>‘to milk’</th>
<th>(modal register)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pih:-nya</td>
<td>‘to scrape’</td>
<td>(lax register)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unlike what has been found for Bodish languages, the marked/low register in Kham cannot be tied to the voicing of initial consonants. Lax register occurs on syllables with voiced and voiceless onsets alike. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that laxity is tied, in at least some cases, to the loss of prefixed *s-. Again, unlike Bodish languages, the tonal melodies cannot be attributed to lost finals. Rather, it seems plausible that the ‘marked’ tone began as a simple heightened pitch, eventually spreading its features to cover the entire length of the root morpheme, whether one, two, or three syllables.

4. Dialects and reconstruction

Within the Kham speaking areas, every village or hamlet represents a different dialect, of which there are well more than a hundred scattered across twenty-five different Village Development Committees (VDCs). In most cases the differences are minimal and the dialects fall into mutually intelligible dialect chains (dialect continua). There are three major dialect continua separated by major typological fault lines (usually coinciding with high mountain ridges), thus separating the Kham group of languages into three major, mutually unintelligible, dialect groupings—Sesi, Gamale, and Parbate (see Figure 2). Parbate, the largest, can be further subdivided into Eastern and Western Parbate, and though intelligibility across the two is fairly low, it is sufficiently high that speakers do not generally resort to secondary languages for communication.

Within the Sesi dialects, Mahatale is considerably removed both linguistically and geographically from Jangkoti and Tapnangi (see Map 2). Wale is in a convergence zone and incorporates grammatical features from both Western Parbate and Gamale.
4.1 Initial consonants

Each of the Kham dialects has its own features of phonological conservatism, and viewed together from the vantage of several triangulation points, a fairly accurate reconstruction of Proto-Kham (P-Kham) can be adduced.

4.1 Initial Consonants

Initial consonants are well preserved in most Kham dialects with some exceptions. In Sesi, the initial voiced velar consonant [*g] is regularly lost; in Bhuji less commonly so, as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Bhuji</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*gəhr</td>
<td>gəhr</td>
<td>hər</td>
<td>əhr</td>
<td>cry, weep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*goh</td>
<td>goh</td>
<td>woh</td>
<td></td>
<td>dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-gəm</td>
<td>gəm</td>
<td>r-gəm</td>
<td>əm</td>
<td>soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-gəp</td>
<td>gəp</td>
<td>r-gəp</td>
<td>əp</td>
<td>needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*go</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>wo</td>
<td>to swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gis</td>
<td>gis</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>yih</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*glin</td>
<td>gĕ:h</td>
<td>hyĕ:h</td>
<td></td>
<td>ox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial *dentals followed by a high, front vowel sometimes go to velar consonants in Gamale following a process of palatalization, as in:
4.2 Initial clusters

Initial clusters in [r] and [l] are well preserved in most dialects of Kham except Taka. In Taka, *clusters in [r] add an epenthetic vowel [ə], and *clusters in [l] have been reduced to glides following velar consonants, as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*glahŋ</td>
<td>ghlyŋ</td>
<td>golang</td>
<td>ghlā</td>
<td>gyā:h</td>
<td>level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gliŋ</td>
<td>klah</td>
<td>klyah</td>
<td>kali</td>
<td>kyah</td>
<td>break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*klaŋ</td>
<td>klaŋ</td>
<td>kolan</td>
<td>kola</td>
<td>kyä:</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kli</td>
<td>kli</td>
<td>kali</td>
<td>ki:</td>
<td>feces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*klik</td>
<td>kli</td>
<td>kalyu:</td>
<td>kali</td>
<td>ki:</td>
<td>cry out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*klin</td>
<td>klen</td>
<td>klyi</td>
<td>kolē</td>
<td>kï:</td>
<td>wait</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kloh</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>kyo?</td>
<td>kolo</td>
<td>kyo:h</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*krit</td>
<td>kri</td>
<td>kari</td>
<td>cut meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-kle(t)</td>
<td>kle</td>
<td>kola?</td>
<td>skale</td>
<td>ke:h</td>
<td>break in two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*z-blet</td>
<td>ble</td>
<td>zbae</td>
<td>bale:</td>
<td>ruin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Prefixed consonants

Prefixed consonants precede the syllable and create consonant clusters. Most prefixed consonants are preserved best in Maikoti Kham, still occurring in their original form. Where loss of a prefix is compensated for in other dialects by a phonetic reflex, we have good evidence for assigning the prefix proto-status.

Prefixes *p-/*b-. Prefixed consonants *p-/*b- in Maikoti Kham occur regularly preceding sibilants, as in *p-cao ‘good,’ and *b-zi ‘four.’ However, the addition of *p- across large segments of the vocabulary was very likely an ongoing process in Maikoti even after the breakup of Kham into daughter branches. As such, its presence in Maikoti does not necessarily indicate its presence in P-Kham. The most reliable indicator of prefixed *p- in P-Kham is a rounding reflex on a following vowel in Gamale or Sesi Kham, both distant branches. Somewhat less reliable, because of genetic proximity to Maikoti, is the same reflex in Nisi or Bhuji Kham.
4.3 Prefixed consonants

The loss of prefixed *p- is the source of two rather exceptional (rare) vowels, /ü/ and /ö/ in Taka, the dialect of this dictionary. Following is evidence of ongoing *p- prefixation in Maikoti and Nisi (but not in Takale or Gamale; WT = Written Tibetan):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>WT</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*b-läy</td>
<td>bzi</td>
<td>bzi</td>
<td>jüi</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tsat</td>
<td>pci:</td>
<td>cüit</td>
<td>ci:</td>
<td>ci:</td>
<td>tear, rip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bzyah</td>
<td>züah</td>
<td>zya:h</td>
<td>zyah</td>
<td>spirit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bzar</td>
<td>zahr</td>
<td>zahr</td>
<td>strainer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ongoing *p- prefixation in Maikoti (but nowhere else):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>WT</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*tsam</td>
<td>pcem</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tsow</td>
<td>bzu</td>
<td>zu</td>
<td>zu</td>
<td>thorh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rdza</td>
<td>bja</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>psyah</td>
<td>syah</td>
<td>syah</td>
<td>syah</td>
<td>dance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixed *s-/*z-. Prefixed consonants *s-/*z- are preserved best in Maikoti Kham. Its loss in other dialects is often compensated for by breathiness on the following vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>Magar</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*pur</td>
<td>mhān</td>
<td>smā</td>
<td>mā:h</td>
<td>hmān</td>
<td>mustache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*rus</td>
<td>rhus</td>
<td>srus</td>
<td>ruhs</td>
<td>ruih</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-nap</td>
<td>nap</td>
<td>snap</td>
<td>nahp</td>
<td>nah</td>
<td>snot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-nar</td>
<td>nha</td>
<td>snat</td>
<td>sāni:</td>
<td>hnā</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-ṇa</td>
<td>ṇhas</td>
<td>ṇa</td>
<td>ṇah</td>
<td>hāh</td>
<td>before, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skum</td>
<td>kuhm</td>
<td>snare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spo</td>
<td>poh</td>
<td>beat, hit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sto</td>
<td>toh</td>
<td>trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sonām</td>
<td>nāhm</td>
<td>nām</td>
<td>headband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where *s- is followed by the liquid /l/, the result in Taka Kham is /khy/, as in:
Ongoing *s- prefixation in Maikoti (but nowhere else):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magar</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lhot</td>
<td>solo</td>
<td>hlu</td>
<td>khyo</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s-)la</td>
<td>lha</td>
<td>sola</td>
<td>hla</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selepa</td>
<td>hlepa</td>
<td>khepa</td>
<td></td>
<td>man (male human)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixed *r-. Prefixed *r- occurs regularly in Maikoti Kham, and less so in other dialects. Its loss in other dialects leaves no compensatory phonetic reflex and it is therefore difficult to determine its proto-status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>Magar</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*r-may</td>
<td>mek</td>
<td>rme:h</td>
<td>rme:h</td>
<td>rimé</td>
<td>tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-min</td>
<td>armi</td>
<td>rmi</td>
<td>min</td>
<td>min</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-pat</td>
<td>lawat</td>
<td>rpati</td>
<td>rpati:</td>
<td>paki</td>
<td>leech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-wa</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>rwa</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rco</td>
<td>rco</td>
<td>co</td>
<td>cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rəih</td>
<td>rəih</td>
<td>rəeh?</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixed *r- followed by a dental sibilant goes through a process of metathesis in most Kham dialects with the exception of Nisi (and sometimes other Parbhat dialects), as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Bhj</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*r-ses</td>
<td>rses</td>
<td>søres</td>
<td>sørøes</td>
<td>sørøe</td>
<td>rhis</td>
<td>know, recognize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-zut</td>
<td>rju</td>
<td>zuhri:</td>
<td>juht</td>
<td>zurí:</td>
<td>ruht</td>
<td>lay egg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Rhymes and final consonants

Final consonants in Proto-Kham are best described, for reconstructive purposes, in terms of their place of articulation—the labial consonants *p and *m; the dentals *t, *n, and *s; the velars *k and *ŋ: and the liquids *r and *l. Liquids in final position are well preserved in all Kham dialects; all other consonants are preserved with varying degrees of fidelity in various dialects. No dialect preserves them all. Of great advantage in the phonological
reconstruction of rhymes and final consonants is the fact that each of the Kham languages/dialects has maintained different areas of conservatism.

Dentals. Rhymes in final *-t are well preserved in Seram and Bhuji (not geographically contiguous), while in Maikot, Taka, and numerous other dialects, *-t has gone to -i, and in Gam and Sesi, it has gone to -i/? -e?. This can be seen in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Seram</th>
<th>Bhuji</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*jat</td>
<td>jat</td>
<td>jat</td>
<td>jøi</td>
<td>jøi</td>
<td>jøe?</td>
<td></td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kut</td>
<td>kut</td>
<td>kut</td>
<td>kwi</td>
<td>kwi</td>
<td>kwi?</td>
<td></td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sit</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>si?</td>
<td>si?</td>
<td>sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-ŋøht</td>
<td>ŋøht</td>
<td>ŋøht</td>
<td>ŋøih</td>
<td>ŋøih</td>
<td>ŋøeh?</td>
<td>ŋøeh?</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-co-t</td>
<td>søcoi</td>
<td>søcoi</td>
<td>søcoei</td>
<td>søcoei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>make boil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, as can be seen in the verb for ‘sweep,’ though the loss of final *-t in Sesi results in -i? in the citation form and most other forms, the original consonant *-t resurfaces in object nominalizations, as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*sit</td>
<td>u-sit-o</td>
<td>that which s/he swept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In parallel fashion, the dental nasal *-n is also well preserved in Nisi and Bhuji, but also in Mahat, Kol, and other dialects. In Maikot and Taka, final *-n is lost, leaving a reflex of nasalization on the preceding vowel. In Maikot, the rhymes *-in and *-en preserve the quality of the original vowel (-i and -e, respectively), but in Taka, both rhymes go to -i. In Gam, the rhyme *-in produces -iŋ (with a new consonant) while *-en produces -e. The treatment of *-øn and *-un is similar in Maikot, Taka, and Gam in that all produce diphthongs: øi and øi in Maikot and Taka; -øe and -øi in Gam. This can be seen in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Bhuji</th>
<th>Mahat</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*rohn</td>
<td>rohn</td>
<td>rohn</td>
<td>røih</td>
<td>røih</td>
<td>røe?</td>
<td>røe?</td>
<td>be visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*søn</td>
<td>søn</td>
<td>søn</td>
<td>søi</td>
<td>søi</td>
<td>søe</td>
<td>søe</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-øan</td>
<td>øan</td>
<td>øan</td>
<td>øaøi</td>
<td>øaøi</td>
<td>øaøei</td>
<td>øaøei</td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gwan</td>
<td>gwan</td>
<td>gwan</td>
<td>goi</td>
<td>goi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*khwan</td>
<td>khwan</td>
<td>khwan</td>
<td>khoi</td>
<td>khoi</td>
<td>khoi</td>
<td>khoi</td>
<td>card wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*phin</td>
<td>phin</td>
<td>phin</td>
<td>pin</td>
<td>phøː</td>
<td>phøː</td>
<td>phøː</td>
<td>ripen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-sin</td>
<td>rsin</td>
<td>rsin</td>
<td>rsøː</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>fingernail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sin</td>
<td>sehn</td>
<td>sehn</td>
<td>søːh</td>
<td>søːh</td>
<td>søh</td>
<td>søh</td>
<td>liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*chen</td>
<td>chen</td>
<td>chen</td>
<td>chøː</td>
<td>chøː</td>
<td>chøː</td>
<td>chøː</td>
<td>lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*klen</td>
<td>klen</td>
<td>klen</td>
<td>kaløː</td>
<td>kaløː</td>
<td>klyi</td>
<td>klyi</td>
<td>wait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Final *-s is preserved well only in Nisi, Bhuji, Maikot, and Taka. In Sesi verbs, it can be recovered in object nominalizations as an -h. In Gam, final *-s contrasts with final *-t in that final *-t produces a glottal, while *-s does not. In Mahat, Sera, and other dialects, the reflex of *-s is compensatory lengthening on the preceding vowel without changing its quality. Following are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>Mahat</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*b-los</td>
<td>bolos</td>
<td>los</td>
<td></td>
<td>loi?</td>
<td>lo:</td>
<td>borrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bles</td>
<td>bales</td>
<td>bales</td>
<td>bale</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>be ruined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cis</td>
<td>cüis</td>
<td>pcis</td>
<td>cis</td>
<td>ci:</td>
<td>ci:</td>
<td>be torn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gis</td>
<td>yis</td>
<td>gi:</td>
<td>yih-u</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*phos</td>
<td>phos</td>
<td>o-phoh-o</td>
<td>pho:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chipped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-jih</td>
<td>rjihs</td>
<td>jihs</td>
<td>jih</td>
<td>jih</td>
<td>jih</td>
<td>urine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-nas</td>
<td>nas</td>
<td>nas</td>
<td>o-nah-o</td>
<td>na:</td>
<td>na:</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ras</td>
<td>ras</td>
<td>ras</td>
<td>ræ</td>
<td>o-ræ</td>
<td>ra:</td>
<td>released</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-das</td>
<td>zda</td>
<td>dahs</td>
<td>o-dah-o</td>
<td>da:</td>
<td>da:</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-ras</td>
<td>ruhs</td>
<td>ruhs</td>
<td>ruih</td>
<td>rui</td>
<td>rui:</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Velars. Final *-k is preserved best in Lukum and Seram. Evidence for the consonant also surfaces in the object nominalization of Nisi and Sesi verbs. The rhyme *-ëk is the source of the exceptional high back unrounded vowel [u] in Taka, transcribed orthographically as /ÉïÚ/. In Sesi, the rhyme *-ëk produces the diphthong -iu?. Following are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Lukum</th>
<th>Seram</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*mik</td>
<td>mik</td>
<td>mik</td>
<td>mi:</td>
<td>mi:</td>
<td>mi:</td>
<td>mi:</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sik</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>sik</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>siu?</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>si:</td>
<td>step on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*behk</td>
<td>behk</td>
<td>rbeh</td>
<td>byo?</td>
<td>be:h</td>
<td>be:h</td>
<td>be:h</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sak</td>
<td>sak</td>
<td>sa:</td>
<td>s:i:</td>
<td>sa:</td>
<td>sa:</td>
<td>breath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-kak</td>
<td>rka:</td>
<td>k:i:</td>
<td>k:i:</td>
<td>k:i:</td>
<td>k:i:</td>
<td>excrement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*wak</td>
<td>wak</td>
<td>uw:o</td>
<td>wo</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>wo?</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*rahk</td>
<td>rahg</td>
<td>o-rahk-o</td>
<td>r:i:h</td>
<td>r:i:h</td>
<td>r:i:h</td>
<td>weave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kok</td>
<td>kok</td>
<td>o-kok-o</td>
<td>o-kok-o</td>
<td>ko:</td>
<td>ko:</td>
<td>skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tuk</td>
<td>tuk-o</td>
<td>tuk-o</td>
<td>tu:</td>
<td>tu:</td>
<td>tu:</td>
<td>spicy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Final *-η, the nasal counterpart of *-k, produces a lengthened nasalized vowel in most dialects (indistinguishable from lost *-n in several vocalic environments), but is preserved intact in several dialects: Lukum, Gam, and Mahat. In Taka, parallel to the reflex *-˙k > iː is the reflex *-˙η > iː; as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Lukum</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Mahat</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*b-˙rh</td>
<td>˙rh</td>
<td>˙rh</td>
<td>˙rh</td>
<td>˙rh</td>
<td>˙rh</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>˙k</td>
<td>foot, leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-˙b</td>
<td>˙b</td>
<td>˙b</td>
<td>˙b</td>
<td>˙b</td>
<td>˙b</td>
<td>cattle byre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>˙r-h</td>
<td>˙h</td>
<td>˙h</td>
<td>˙h</td>
<td>˙h</td>
<td>˙h</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>˙th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>dry out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-</td>
<td>meh?</td>
<td>meiː</td>
<td>mēː</td>
<td>mēː</td>
<td>mēː</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*b-ri</td>
<td>ri</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>rēː</td>
<td>rēː</td>
<td>drūː</td>
<td>drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*si</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*baj</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cunj</td>
<td>cuŋ</td>
<td>cuŋ</td>
<td>cuŋ</td>
<td>cuŋ</td>
<td>cuŋ</td>
<td>sit, perch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labials. Final *-m is well preserved in most Kham dialects except Gamale. In Gamale, the loss of *-m evidently produced nasalization on the preceding vowel, which was subsequently reconsonantalized to -η.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*mōm</td>
<td>mōm</td>
<td>mōm</td>
<td>mādaj</td>
<td>meal, flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahm</td>
<td>rahm</td>
<td>rahm</td>
<td>rahj</td>
<td>weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-jyam</td>
<td>jyam</td>
<td>rjam</td>
<td>jaj</td>
<td>grab, clutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*yem</td>
<td>yem</td>
<td>yem</td>
<td>yej</td>
<td>trail, road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bom</td>
<td>bom</td>
<td>bom-za</td>
<td>bwoŋ</td>
<td>light weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kodom</td>
<td>kodom</td>
<td>kodom</td>
<td>kodaj</td>
<td>large basket with lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-pom</td>
<td>pom</td>
<td>rpom</td>
<td>poŋ</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sohm</td>
<td>sohm</td>
<td>sohm</td>
<td>soŋ</td>
<td>boil grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*chum</td>
<td>chum</td>
<td>chum</td>
<td>chunj</td>
<td>mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hum</td>
<td>hum</td>
<td>hum</td>
<td>huj</td>
<td>sip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kum</td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>kuj</td>
<td>plow yoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pum</td>
<td>pum</td>
<td>pum</td>
<td>puŋ</td>
<td>set (of hen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*puzum</td>
<td>puszum</td>
<td>puzum</td>
<td>puzunj</td>
<td>flea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-gum</td>
<td>gum</td>
<td>rgum</td>
<td>guŋ</td>
<td>pillow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are numerous exceptions to *-um > -uŋ, and *-em > -eŋ, as in the following:
The rhyme *-im has a more convoluted history: *-im > *iū > -yuŋ, as in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ham</td>
<td>ham</td>
<td>ham</td>
<td>hā</td>
<td>eat from hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*khem</td>
<td>khem</td>
<td>khē</td>
<td></td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*dum</td>
<td>dum</td>
<td>dum</td>
<td>dū</td>
<td>add up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*rum</td>
<td>rum</td>
<td>rum</td>
<td>rū</td>
<td>pulverize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cham</td>
<td>chām</td>
<td>chām</td>
<td>chām</td>
<td>ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ŋam</td>
<td>ŋam</td>
<td>ŋam</td>
<td>ŋam</td>
<td>tasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-gam</td>
<td>gām</td>
<td>rgām</td>
<td>gām</td>
<td>earth, soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*s-nam</td>
<td>nām</td>
<td>sām</td>
<td>hām</td>
<td>headband, tumpline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cem</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td>pcem</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exception to *-im > *iū > -yuŋ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*chim</td>
<td>chim</td>
<td>chim</td>
<td>chyu</td>
<td>soak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*khim</td>
<td>khim</td>
<td>khim</td>
<td>khyu</td>
<td>search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sim</td>
<td>sim</td>
<td>sim</td>
<td>syu</td>
<td>scoop up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*zihm</td>
<td>zihm</td>
<td>jihm</td>
<td>zyu</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final *-p produces patterns similar to final *-m, but without compensatory nasalization on preceding vowels. The final is well preserved in Maikot, Taka, Mahat, and Nisi; and poorly preserved in Gam and Sesi. In Sesi the rhyme *-ip produces -iu or -u, analagous to the nasal Gamale *-im > *iū > -yuŋ). Following are example forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-Kham</th>
<th>Taka</th>
<th>Mahat</th>
<th>Maikot</th>
<th>Nisi</th>
<th>Gam</th>
<th>Sesi</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*gāp</td>
<td>gāp</td>
<td>gāp</td>
<td>gāp</td>
<td>gāp</td>
<td>gō?</td>
<td></td>
<td>draw water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-lap</td>
<td>lap</td>
<td>lap</td>
<td>lap</td>
<td>rlap</td>
<td>la?</td>
<td></td>
<td>bore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-zāp</td>
<td>zāp</td>
<td>zāp</td>
<td>rzāp</td>
<td>rjāp</td>
<td>zā?</td>
<td></td>
<td>forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tāp</td>
<td>tāp</td>
<td>tāp</td>
<td>tāp</td>
<td></td>
<td>tā?</td>
<td></td>
<td>beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gāp</td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>hap</td>
<td>a?</td>
<td></td>
<td>shoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*lap</td>
<td>lap</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>lap</td>
<td></td>
<td>la?</td>
<td></td>
<td>embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*r-nahp</td>
<td>nahp</td>
<td>nahpu</td>
<td>snap</td>
<td>nahp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>snot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cip</td>
<td>cip</td>
<td>cip</td>
<td>cip</td>
<td>cu</td>
<td>ciu</td>
<td></td>
<td>viand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Structure of an entry

There are approximately 6,300 main entries (or headwords) in the dictionary, and about twice that many subentries. The structure of an entry is given below.

5.1 The headword

The headword is given in bold typeface, first in Roman orthography, and then in Devanagri. Roman orthography distinguishes between ‘neutral’ and ‘marked’ tones (see §3.4), Devanagri does not.

Polysemy is distinguished from homonymy. Homonymous terms (two lexical items with the same phonological form) are marked with a superscript numeral following the Roman headword, as in:

ca₁: चा n: tea.
ca₂: चा n: sifter.

5.2 Etymology

The etymological field follows the Devanagri form of the headword and is enclosed in square brackets. Not every entry includes an etymology; about 40% include some kind of etymological information. Words borrowed from Nepali take three possible forms: if the meaning, pronunciation, and spelling in Kham and Nepali is identical, the etymological field is given simply as [Nep]. If the pronunciation differs, but the meaning is identical, the Nepali spelling and pronunciation is also given, as in [Nep अचम्म aṣamma]. If the Kham and Nepali meanings also differ, the Nepali meaning is given inside the etymological field, as in:

About 850 words are reconstructed (some partially so) for Proto-Kham. In such cases, relevant dialect information is given, and where available, information from other Himalayan languages and Proto-Tibeto-Burman, as in:

\[ \text{aí:hsi} \quad [\text{Kh *a-sni} (\text{Mk asni, Gam ahin}); \text{TB *s-ni `year`} \quad \text{temp.\textit{adv}}: \text{this year.} \]

\[ \text{'ap-nya} \quad \text{vt: to shoot.} \]

Abbreviations used in this field are: \text{TB} Tibeto-Burman; \text{Kh} Kham; \text{Nep} Nepali; \text{Sk} Sanskrit; \text{Hind} Hindi; \text{WT} Written Tibetan; \text{Tib} Tibetan; \text{Bur} Burmese; \text{Mag} Magar; \text{Chep} Chepang; \text{Kai} Kaike; \text{Chan} Chantyal; \text{Thak} Thakali; \text{Tam} Tamang; \text{Gur} Gurung; \text{Nw} Newari; \text{Mh}e Sunwar; \text{Khal} Khaling; \text{Sh} Sherpa, \text{Jir} Jirel.

Abbreviations of Kham dialects are: \text{Tk} Takale; \text{Kol} Kol; \text{Sera} Sera; \text{Mk} Maikoti; \text{Huk} Hukam; \text{Bhj} Bhujel; \text{Nis} Nisel; \text{Luk} Lukum; \text{Gam} Gamale; \text{Ses} Sesi; \text{Kot} Kotgaon; \text{Jang} Jangkot; \text{Mht} Mahat; \text{Ghus} Ghusbang.

See §4 for a description of the phonological conservatism contributed by each of the dialects.

5.3 Part of speech

The part of speech for the headword is given following the etymology field. An explanation of part of speech categories, along with their abbreviations is given in §6.

5.4 Definition

An English definition or approximate semantic equivalent of the headword. If the definition is broader than a single word in English, the broader semantic range is given, as in:

\[ \text{khí} \quad \text{n: foot, leg.} \]

\[ \text{(o)-rla} \quad \text{n: the under-arm area; side of the body.} \]

If the definition is more restricted than the English suggests, or if the definition is restricted to a particular domain, the restriction is given in parenthesis, as in:

\[ \text{ba'kár} \quad \text{n: quill, feather (esp. wing feather).} \]

\[ \text{ladai'si-nya} \quad \text{vi.agt: 1. to entice, beguile, manipulate (esp. of a child to his parent to get s.th. he wants).} \]

\[ \text{u'leok} \text{ladai'si'hu'ker} \text{They came to entice me. 2. (of a dog) to jump all over its master in excitement.} \]

Other possible parts of a definition are given below.
5.4 Definition

• **Domain.** If the word belongs to a specific domain of application, the domain is given in parenthesis at the beginning of the definition, as in:

'celmē: 'balmē, (shamanic, in chant) shaman’s assistant.

'bahrē: ਬਹਰੇ n: (in flat roof construction) the cross beams or timbers which support the roof.

cakareh ਚਕਰੇ: n: (in weaving) a multi-notched stick above the shed stick for keeping the warp threads properly spaced; a weaver’s reed.

• **Cultural note.** Some definitions include a cultural note applicable to a fuller understanding of the word.

ladu: ਲਾਦੁ: n: a fermenting agent made from a root, used in the preparation of beer malt. (Only widows or widowers are permitted to dig it up.)

• **Grammatical note.** Some words have specific grammatical restrictions, given in parenthesis after the English gloss of a word.

'ankanî-nya अनकनि-न्या [Nep ankāmā] vi.agt: to hesitate; defer doing s.th. (Though intransitive, a complement object can be expressed, marked by -nya, as in: hai danyā nano’ankonī I don’t hesitate to tell you).

ahldyalu आल्द्यालु quant.adv: such a large thing as this. (Usu. with plural marker -ra, as in: ahldyalu-ra, or also reduplicated, as in: ahldyalu ahldyalu-ra).

• **Literal rendition.** Some definitions, where applicable, include a literal rendition following the free translation.

'lpta kai-nya, to receive a slap (lit. ‘eat a palm’).

• **Example sentence.** Some entries include an example sentence illustrating the use of the word in question.

'pakha पखा n: 1. the outside. kisti bahrī 'pakha'ni 'dācī sehdī'kēo The whole boat he plastered from the outside with pitch. 2. out in the open, in full view, as in: 'pakhatā ta’nāiyo Don’t leave it in the open!

• **Alternate senses.** Many words in the dictionary have alternate, but clearly related meanings. These are cases of polysemy.

aiza ऐझ adv: 1. for no apparent reason. 2. freely, without price.
'jë:h-nya 'kë:-në' v.sta: 1. to be high. –vi.agt: 2. to win.

5.5 Variant
A variant is an alternative form or pronunciation of a given word, as in:

padi पादि part: a post-verbal particle denoting a slightly comical or amusing situation.
gurra geennazyao padi. We were off (on a little trip) to cut straw for the cattle. var. pa.

'bai'si-nya बैसि-न्या v.refl: to step out of the way, move out of the way. var.
'bwi:'si-nya.

5.6 Comparative forms
For many words in the dictionary, immediately following the definition field, one or more related words are given, introduced by cf., as in the examples below. A 'dodor is a bowl shaped iron pan for parching grain (often a cracked bødaliḥ), and a kotholyah is a steel tip for an arrow.

lä ला: n: a barbed arrowhead. cf. kotholyah.

Antonyms are another, more specific class of ‘comparative forms,’ opposite or near opposite in meaning.

'cu:-nya 'cu:-në' v.sta: to be narrow, tight, restricting (as a coat sleeve, door, etc.).
–adj: 'cu:'wo. ant. woih'wô.

5.7 Set designator
Words can be members of semantic domains or sets, as the word ‘yesterday’ belongs to a set of chronological ‘day’ words like ‘today,’ ‘day before yesterday,’ ‘tomorrow,’ etc. The designator ‘–set;’ followed by a bolded Kham headword gives the location in the dictionary where the entire set can be viewed. Another set designator is ‘–gen:’ for ‘generic.’

buhrlī बुर्ली n: a type of wasp. –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:

5.8 Set listing
Full sets are listed at their designated places throughout the dictionary. For example, following the entries for ‘yesterday,’ ‘tomorrow,’ ‘day after tomorrow,’ etc., is the designation
5.12 Subentry

Subentries, in bold typeface, are included under a headword when certain conditions apply. The major requirement is that the subentry be a different form of the headword, and one that cannot be predicted. Such unpredictable differences can include the following.

- **Filled-out forms of a bound root.** Bound roots are incomplete words, and become full words only with their obligatory affixes, as in the following:

  - *a'chîm a'chîm* temp. *adv: today.* –chronology: *tala'kão chyam* the day before yesterday, *ahjyo: yesterday, a'chîm today,* *pâhrati tomorrow,* *nihmchyā: day after tomorrow,* *tipchyā: two days after tomorrow,* *kolchyā: three days after tomorrow,* *dohlchyā: four days after tomorrow.*

  Other sets can be collections of ‘related words,’ ‘parts of a whole,’ ‘types of,’ ‘specific items comprising a generic,’ and so on.

5.9 Reciprocal

All kin terms have a reciprocal relationship, that is, its polar opposite, as in: the reciprocal of ‘uncle’ is ‘nephew’ or ‘niece,’ and the reciprocal of ‘nephew’ is ‘uncle’ or ‘aunt,’ etc.

  - *pahgo pângō n:* 1. father’s elder brother. 2. husband of mother’s elder sister (i.e. *mahgo*). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.) *recip. *bahrca, *bahrcl.*

5.10 Abbreviation

Some kin terms of address have an abbreviated form when accompanied by a proper name, as in: *ka kirsān* for *kaka kirsān* ‘Uncle Krishna.’

5.11 Alternate roots

If a word is a Nepali loan, and a Kham form exists in one of the dialects, the form is given as an alternate root. Also, if other dialects use an entirely different etymon, it is given as an alternate root with the name of its source dialect.

  - *adâhmâr [Nep adharm-a ‘in the middle’] adv: mid, midway.* –[Kh (Mk o-mazem-kâ)].

  - *kai-nya kai-nya vt: to bite (as of a dog).* –[Alt.root (Mk toi)].

5.12 Subentry
achatā- अछतः- loc.root: separate from, apart, alone. achatatā, to a place separate. achatatāka, at a place separate. achatatāja, at a place separate.

- **Diathesis alternations.** Some verbs have identical forms for intransitive and transitive senses. In such cases, the intransitive sense will be given first, and the transitive sense as a subentry, as in the following:

  pa:-nya पा-न्या vi.pat: to break, shatter (as a clay pot). –vt: 1. to break, shatter, smash. 2. (of a house) to break in and steal. 3. to break a trail through snow.

  - **Grammatical derivations.** Many words have morphological variants that function as different parts of speech — derivations like nominalizations, participles, and transitivity alternations. Where the subentry occurs without a definition, as in ko:-nya below, the subentry can also be found as a headword elsewhere.

    a'tī:dā आती-डा loc: towards this side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge). –adj: a'tī:dā'pāo, the one towards this side (of the ridge).

    'kō-nya को-न्या vt: to cover (as by putting a lid on a pot, or a stone slab over a hole). –pass.part: 'kā'siū, covered. lūye 'kā'siū covered by a stone.

    kos-nya कोस-न्या vi.pat: to peel off. –vr: ko:-nya.

  - **Special collocations.** Words commonly occur within specialized phrases or figures of speech. Those which differ most from English expectations, especially, are given as subentries, as in:

    a'dā ho'dā आदाहोदा loc: this way and that; here and there. a'dā ho'dā 'jai-nya, to make an exchange. mēma ge'za:sta a'dā ho'dā ge'jái'ya. We will exchange our daughters. a'dā ho'dā 'li-nya, to walk about, move around; to be mobile. a'dā ho'dā 'li'na'ke. He is becoming more mobile (as after an illness).

    khī: खी् n: foot, leg. khī: khya'śi-nya, to travel rapidly, move right along (lit. ‘cast the foot’). khī: 'kwiː, extenuative of the number 20, used when discussing prices in the presence of a Nepali (lit. ‘foot hand’).

  - **Light verb constructions.** In light verb constructions a nominal (or sometimes a classifier) occurs with a semantically empty verb like da-nya ‘to do,’ or ta-nya ‘to become,’ the whole of which functions as a predicate. Where the nominal is classified as nom, it cannot occur as a referring noun, but only as a nominal in a light verb construction.
'a: ni 'phu: अ· नि पू· nom: belch, burp. 'a: ni 'phu: 'ta-nya, to belch, burp.

'arnyā: अर्न्या nom: villainy, orneriness. 'arnyā: da-nya, to behave in a villainous manner.

'jya: ज्या· n: wife. 'jya: da-nya, to marry a wife (lit. ‘to do wife’). neh'jya: da-nya, to take two wives.

- **Associated expressive adverbs.** This part of an entry is for verbs only. Many verbs have associated expressive adverbs that collocate with them. Some verbs occur with one adverb only, and others occur with multiple ones. Following each verb is a listing of all expressives that can occur with it, as in:

  buhr-nya पूर-न्या vi.agt: to fly, take to the air. hwā:, fly off in a flash. 'phwā:, in a flash (as of a bird). kwā: kwā:, of a raging river, as though flying.

- **Associated verbs.** This part of an entry is for expressive adverbs only. Of the 750 expressive adverbs, none of them can modify all verbs universally. Each expressive associates only with a given subset of verbs. Following the basic definition of the expressive is a list of verbs that can collocate with it, together with a definition of the whole construction.

  bahta bata भता वत expr.adv: inappropriately. b.b. syā:-nya, to sleep when work or watchfulness is in order. 'zihm kesnya ‘mi: 'yemkā: bahta bata gasyā:kē. I, one who should reach home, slept on the way. b.b. pā:-nya, to speak blurting everything out (esp. when confidentiality is in order). b.b. da-nya, to do one’s own work without getting involved in others. 'kyāye o’yehn wazə bahta bata dozyao. He does only his own work (isn’t helpful to others).

6. Part of speech categories

6.1 **Adjective (adj.)**

Apart from adjectives borrowed from Nepali, like 'bathō ’clever,’ and 'cīsō ‘damp,’ most adjectivals in Kham are derived from other word classes. As such, they appear as subentries under their respective headwords, as in:

inherently an adjective:

zimza जीमजा adj: small, diminutive.

inherently a noun:

'ju:ca जूचा n: an old woman.
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-vi.pat: 'ju:cas-nya, to grow old (of a woman).
-adj: ju:caso, old (of a woman).

inherently a verb:
'gyo:h-nya 'घचो: 'या v.sta: to become large, grow.
-adj: 'gyo:h'wo, big, great, important.

inherently an expressive adverb:
'hip 'hip हीप हीप [< Kh 'hip-nya ‘burn, roast’] expr.adv: scorching hot (of the sun).
'gahme 'hip-hip jai'këo The sun was scorching hot.
-adj: 'hip 'hibo, scorching hot (of sun, wind, etc.).

inherently a locative:
a'jí:dà आजी-द ं loc.adv: in this area.
-adj: a'jí:dà'ño, of this area.

6.2 Adverb (adv.)

Adverb is a broad class which takes in adverbs of manner, as: əi ‘thus,’ câ:do ‘quickly,’ etc.; adverbs of intensity, as: banai ‘very,’ jah ‘even more,’ etc.; and epistemic adverbs, as: phari ‘again,’ thokoi ‘nearly,’ etc. Treated separately are temporal adverbs, indefinite adverbs, and expressive adverbs.

- Temporal adverb (temp.adv.). Temporal adverbs belong to two broad classes: adverbs of specific time, as achim ‘today,’ ahrtani ‘last year,’ etc.; and adverbs of relative time, as ba:hza ‘recently,’ gōhga ‘early,’ tach ‘one day,’ etc.;

- Indefinite adverb (indef.adv.). Indefinite adverbs are based on special forms of interrogative words and include notions like ‘whatever,’ ‘some thing whatever,’ ‘some place whatever,’ ‘whoever,’ ‘whenever,’ ‘some time whenever,’ ‘some ever,’ and ‘however.’

- Expressive adverb (expr.adv.). Expressive adverbs are numerous in Kham and collocate with verbs. Most occur in rhyming couplets (or reduplicative structures) and express notions like manner of action, intensity of action, or sound/feeling of action (onomatopoeia), as in:

- kyasya kisi ‘ba-nya ‘to walk knock-kneed’
- cita pata cis-nya ‘to tear to shreds’
- sehte; sehte; kyal-nya ‘to cut with a sawing sound’

- Adverbial suffix (adv.suff.). This is a small class with only three members, all related — -'à, -'wà, and -'wàkọ. All give an approximative interpretation to quantifying adverbs, as in: a:h-'wà ‘about this much.’
6.3 Case Marker (case)
Case markers include all grammatical case markers except locatives (which are classified as 'locative cases'). They include 'genitive,' 'ergative,' 'accusative,' etc.

6.4 Compound root (comp.root)
Compound roots are noun roots that occur as the first member in a compound, as in: ba- is the initial root occurring in the compounds ba'cë:h ‘bird snare,’ ba'kar ‘feather headdress,’ ba'ma ‘hen,’ baza ‘domestic chicken,’ etc. There are only five: fire, water, wood, bird, meat.

6.5 Coordination (coord.)
Coordination includes conjunction markers, alternative markers, and various sentence and discourse relators.

6.6 Corelative
Corelatives are pronominal-like forms that function semantically like relative pronouns, as in kha: nazyurí'h'zyao ha:h zo zyuke ‘Eat as much as you like.’ All are paired structures as in: jo... ho ‘whichever... that one,’ kitao... hitao ‘in whatever way... that way,’ and kha:... ha:h ‘however much... that much.’

6.7 Deictic primitive (deictic.prim.)
Deictic primitives are bound deictic roots to which locative affixes are obligatorily added to make complex locative expressions. They include a- ‘proximate,’ n- ‘distal,’ h- ‘remote,’ ro- ‘up,’ me- ‘down,’ yah- ‘front,’ chë- ‘back,’ wor- ‘right,’ and dabaryá ‘left.’

6.8 Demonstrative (dem.)
The proximate, distal, and remote demonstratives in singular, dual, and plural numbers. Another four have to do with specificity — ‘that particular one.’

6.9 Grammatical number (g.num.)
The grammatical numbers ‘dual’ and ‘plural.’

6.10 Greeting (greet.)
Greeting formulas.

6.11 Interjection (interj.)
Interjections and expletives for attracting attention, giving affirmation, expressing surprise,
exasperation, apology, commiseration, and pain.

6.12 Interrogative (interrog.)
Question words and their combinations with locative suffixes expressing notions like ‘where?’ ‘when?’ ‘why?’ ‘who?’ ‘how far?’ etc.

6.13 Interrogative root (interrog.root)
The bound interrogative roots ‘where’ and ‘when’ which occur obligatorily with locative suffixes, as in: kan-’da ‘to where,’ and kan-’kin ‘from where,’ etc.

6.14 Locative (loc.)
Locatives are complex structures combining a bound locative root (or deictic primitive) and any number of locative case suffixes. Thus, for example, the locative a’da ‘to here’ is composed of a-, the proximal root, plus -’da, the allative suffix.

- Locative root (loc.root). Locative roots specify locational relations similar to those of relator nouns, but without possession. They are juxtaposed as postpositions directly following the nouns they modify, as in: ‘zihm dā-h-lō ‘beneath the house.’

- Locative case (loc.case). Locative case markers are nominal suffixes and can be simple or complex. Simple markers are single suffixes specifying location or direction, and include notions like ‘allative,’ ‘elative,’ ‘inessive,’ ‘ablative,’ ‘lative,’ ‘superessive,’ etc. Complex markers combine a landmark locative (‘general area,’ ‘up-country area,’ ‘side of a mountain,’ and ‘side of a valley’) with one of the simple markers, as in:

a-phā-to
prox-valley.side-sup eressive ‘on this side of the valley’

6.15 Negative (neg.)
The negative equative and negative existential copulas ma:hk and ’male, respectively.

6.16 Nominal (nom.)
Nominals are a special class of nouns that rarely occur apart from ‘light verb’ constructions, as in: ‘x: ni ’phu: ta-nya ‘to belch, burp,’ or ’ɔnyā: da-nya ‘to behave in a mean manner,’ in which ’x: ni ’phu: and ’ɔnyā: are the nominals.

6.17 Noun (n.)
The class of nouns includes both common and abstract nouns. Treated separately are
generic nouns, proper nouns, and vocative nouns.

- **Generic noun (gen.n.).** Generic nouns are superordinates formed by the concatenation of two simpler nouns. Usually they are rhyming compounds, as in:

  - 'syā: 'bā:  
    - deer bird ‘game animals and birds’
  - 'lā: 'gā:  
    - leopard eagle ‘predators’

  Given with each of the generic nouns is a listing of the specifics that comprise the class.

- **Proper noun (prop.n.).** The class of proper nouns is comprised mostly of the names of Kham-speaking villages, local rivers, and landmarks. Villages are given with their approximate population and their designation on the Survey of India maps.

- **Vocative noun (voc.n.).** Vocative nouns are terms of address for both kinsmen and people unrelated. Where the term of address is for a kinsman, it’s reciprocal is also given (see immediately below).

- **Relator noun (rel.n.).** Relator nouns specify locational relations like ‘beneath,’ ‘inside,’ ‘at the foot of,’ etc. They differ from locatives in that they are obligatorily marked for possession, as in: ‘zihm-e u-dīch-lo ‘the house’s beneath,’ where ‘beneath’ is possessed by ‘house.’

### 6.18 Numeral

The cardinal numbers ‘one,’ ‘two,’ ‘three,’ etc. Only one through five are native to Kham; all others are borrowed from Nepali.

- **Numeral classifier (num.clsf.).** Numeral classifiers have an obligatory numeral prefix, as in: neh-bā:h ‘two portions,’ and are used to count volume/weight, distance, and time. Others designate units which impose a kind of structure on things that lack structured wholeness, as in to-korlo kā: ‘a lump of meal.’

- **Numeral prefix (num.pref.).** The numeral prefixes tā- ‘one,’ neh- ‘two,’ and sō:h- ‘three’ which obligatorily attach to numeral classifiers.

### 6.19 Particle (part.)

Particles or clitics denoting pragmatic notions like reported speech, contra-expectancy, contrastiveness, and levels of epistemic certainty.
6.20 Passive participle (pass.part.)
A derivational category with a transitive or bitransitive verb as the source. The resulting construction is an adjectival with all traces of the agent deleted, as in: *børe:-nya* ‘to mix, combine’ > *børe:šiu* ‘mixed, combined.’ *behda-bakara børe:šiura lizyaro* ‘The sheep and goats are mixed together.’ Virtually all bivalent or trivalent verbs can go through the derivation, but only the most common ones are given (as subentries).

6.21 Personal pronoun (pers.pron.)
First, second, and third person pronouns in singular, dual, and plural number.

6.22 Possessive pronoun (poss.pron.)
Possessive pronouns are formed by a combination of the ‘possessive root’ morpheme *mi:* ‘possession’ preceded by one of the possessive prefixes, yielding notions like ‘mine,’ ‘yours,’ ‘his,’ etc.

- **Possessive prefix (poss.pref.).** Possessive prefixes are prefixal versions of the personal pronouns, denoting first, second, and third persons in singular, dual, and plural number.
- **Possessive root (poss.root).** The possessive root morpheme *mi:* to which possessive prefixes are added to form possessive pronouns.

6.23 Quantifier (quant.)
Quantifiers are numeral classifiers plus the numeral one, used to quantify nouns lacking structured wholeness, as in: *to-korlo kää:* ‘a lump of meal,’ *tupuru: ri:h* ‘a small amount of water,’ *tağëda syasoi* ‘a chunk of fat,’ etc.

6.24 Quantifying adverb (quant.adv.)
Quantifying adverbs are based on the proximate, distal, and remote adverbs *a:* ‘this much,’ *nah:* ‘that much,’ and *hah:* ‘that much,’ respectively, along with their numerous inflectional combinations, as well as the inflectional combinations of the adverbs *chy:* ‘a little bit,’ and *jä:* ‘somewhat.’

6.25 Verb
Ten verb types are distinguished, based on morphological and syntactic characteristics. Intransitive types are Eventive, Reciprocal, Reflexive, Intransitive Stative, Intransitive Agentive, Intransitive Patientive, and Intransitive Dative. Transitive types are Transitive Eventive, Transitive, and Bitransitive.
• **Irregular verb stem (v. stem).** The irregular forms of the verbs ‘do,’ ‘say,’ ‘give,’ and ‘eat.’

• **Verb affix (v. aff.).** All inflectional and derivational affixes on verbs including person–number agreement markers, tense–aspect markers, directionals, speech-act indicators, causatives, reflexives, applicatives, and nominalizers.

• **Bitransitive verb (v. bt.).** The class of bitransitive verbs. Such verbs are marked for agreement with a subject and an indirect object, as in: *khur'ja naː:i-ːna-ke-o* ‘He snatched the knife from me.’

• **Eventive verb (v. evt.).** Intransitive verbs for which the only possible argument is ‘nəm ‘sky,’ indicating the weather, as in: ‘nəm ʾwa-ke ‘It rained’ (lit. ‘the sky rained’).

• **Intransitive agentive verb (vi. agt.).** Verbs belonging to this class are intransitive verbs whose sole argument is in the semantic role of agent. The class includes notions like ‘to go,’ ‘to pout,’ ‘to lodge,’ ‘to leave nest,’ ‘to run,’ ‘to jump,’ etc. Such verbs reject morphological causativization (with the morpheme sə-), a derivation that is common to patientive verbs.

• **Intransitive dative verb (vi. dat.).** A small class, the sole argument of these intransitive verbs is a dative subject, as in: *nəməya ga'lagi'zya ‘I love you’ (lit. ‘your love falls to me’).*

• **Intransitive patientive verb (vi. pat.).** Verbs belonging to this class are intransitive verbs whose sole argument is in the semantic role of theme or patient. The class includes notions like ‘to wilt,’ ‘to collapse,’ ‘to decay,’ ‘to freeze’ etc. All such verbs regularly undergo causativization using the morpheme sə-, thereby creating a transitive verb, as in:

  'riːh boh-ke  ‘water spilled’
  'riːh sə-boh-ke-o  ‘he spilled the water’

The transitive version of such verbs is also given if it cannot be predicted from the intransitive, as in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co-nya</td>
<td>‘to boil’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socoi-nya</td>
<td>‘to make boil’ (*soco-nya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dap'si-nya</td>
<td>‘to backpour’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadap-nya</td>
<td>‘to make backpour’ (*sadap'si-nya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kos-nya</td>
<td>‘to peel (on its own)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko-nya</td>
<td>‘to peel’ (*sokos-nya)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Reciprocal verb (v.recip.). Inherently reciprocal verbs are defined by their semantic and morphological characteristics. Semantically, such verbs support multiple actants that act upon one another — verbs like ‘to argue,’ ‘to marry,’ ‘to gather together,’ ‘to work communally, etc.’ Morphologically, these verbs also make use of the middle marker -'si, a marking which appears to be semantically motivated.

• Reflexive verb (v.refl.). Like reciprocal verbs, inherently reflexive verbs are semantically and morphologically defined. Verbs of body posture, grooming, and wearing — like ‘lie down,’ ‘wash hair,’ and ‘wear a skirt’ — are typically reflexive in Kham, and are obligatorily marked by the middle marker '-si. They are not derived from inherently transitive verbs.

• Stative intransitive verb (vi.sta.). Inherently stative verbs are those which do not acquire a progressive reading with the imperfective continuous morpheme -zya. (Continuous aspect is the ‘unmarked’ aspect for stative verbs.) Furthermore, the perfective -'ke imposes an ‘event’ reading on such verbs (not a perfective sense), as in:

'si-zya 'He is.'
'si-'ke 'He stayed.' (*He was.)

• Stative transitive verb (vt.sta.). The transitive version of the intransitive stative.

'si-zya-o 'He knows.'
'si-'ke-o 'He found out, came to know.' (*He knew.)

• Transitive verb (vt.). Inherently transitive verbs in Kham are those in which there is some kind of direct causation. That is, there is either direct bodily contact in performing the action, as in ‘bite,’ ‘kick,’ ‘open,’ and ‘carry,’ in which the body parts used are the teeth, feet, hands, and back, respectively; or separation from bodily contact only by an instrument, as in ‘sweep,’ ‘plow,’ and ‘cut,’ in which the instruments are a broom, a plow, and a knife, respectively. Such verbs are marked for agreement with a subject and a direct object, as in:

'no-e q-ai p-r~î:-'ke-o 'He sent me.' (*He sent it to me.)

• Transitive eventive verb (vt.evt.). Some eventive verbs can be transitivized, yielding a ‘transitive eventive verb.’ Such verbs, though dealing with weather events, imply an agent. In such cases, the ‘agent’ is a subevent, as in: badîl 'hudî 'nam s~zyî:š'ke-o ‘Clouds coming, it (i.e. the coming of the clouds) made it cold.’

7. Order of alphabet

The order of alphabet in this dictionary follows the Roman order: a, b, c, etc. with a few modifications for special vowels, tone, nasalization, aspiration, and vowel length.
7.1 Vowel order

The order of vowels is: ə, a, e, i, o, ö, u, ü. Unmarked tone precedes marked tone, and short vowels precede long vowels, yielding the following order: a, 'a, aː, 'aː. Also, oral vowels precede nasal vowels, and modal register precedes lax register, yielding the following overall order for the representative vowel ‘a’: a, 'a, aː, äː, 'äː, ah, 'ah, âː:h, 'âː:h.

7.2 Consonant order

The order of consonants is: b, c, ch, d, g, h, j, k, kh, l, m, n, ñ, p, ph, r, s, t, th, w, y, z. Aspirate consonants follow unaspirate ones, and only voiceless consonants can be aspirated. The voiced consonants b, d, g, and j followed by lax vowels sound similar to the voiced aspirates of Nepali, and are represented as such in Devanagri orthography: भ, ध, च, and क्ष. Within the Kham phonological system, however, they are as different from voiced aspirates as pah, tah, kah, and cah (all attested) are different from pbh, dh, kãh, and cãh (all attested).
abhrānga ṣamaka n: nudity, nakedness.
   —adj: abhrāngā, nude, completely naked. cf. nangya.

'acamba ṣambha [Nep ṣambhā ṣambha] nom: amazement, surprise. 'acamba 'ta-nya, to be amazed. —adj: 'acambāo, amazing. var. 'acambā'laō.

'acambi-nya ṣambha-նyang vi.pat: to be amazed, surprised.

'achāta-  ṣambhā loc.root: separate from, apart, alone. achatā'dā, to a place separate. achatāka, at a place separate. achatāṇa, at a place separate. —adj: achatā'ṇāo, separate, alone. cf. o-bataṇa.

'adhā bāiṣya ṣambhi 造血 n: youngish, middle-aged person. phāri tubu te 'adhā bāiṣya'kao le There was another there who was middled aged.

'adhākal ṣambha-कल n: abortion, miscarriage.

'adhākal khya-nya, to miscarry a child, abort (lit. ‘to throw incomplete’). cf. 'tuhiṇya.

'adhakalcyā ṣambhā-कलवयā [Nep ṣadhakāle 'incomplete'] n: something abandoned, discontinued (as a task, or of children with nowhere to go). —adj: adhakalcyāso, abandoned.

adhām ṣambha ṣam [Nep ṣam 'foolish, stupid'] n: a foolish, stupid person. (Also as modifier, as in: 'no ni banaī adhām 'lizya That man is really stupid.

adhāmar  ṣam[ṛ] ṣam [Nep adhar-ma ‘in the middle’] adv: mid, midway. adhāmar 'la:, midday. cf. adahla:. adhāmar ri:, midnight, middle of the night. cf. Ahdari:

adhāmar 'yem, half-way there, as in: adhāmar 'yemka zo 'mahk'ē It got lost half-way there. adhāmarka, at a point midway. adhāmarla, in the middle.

adhāmar'pāi, to a point midway. —[Kh (Mk o-mazem-kā)]


'adhārmī  ṣam [Nep] n: an unjust person; sinner.

adhāsar ṣam [Nep] nom: wound, injury, incapacity. adhāsar 'ta-nya, wounded so as to be unable to get up; incapacitated.

adhāi-nya  ṣam-nya [Nep adhāiaun 'adyanā] vt: 1. to bring to a stop by holding or braking. cf. woːi:-nya. than than, to a dead stop. 2. to brace, support, as in: 'khī: adhāinya 'po: a place to support the foot. —pass.part: adhāisō, braced, supported. 'sīye adhāisō braced by wood.

adhakcyā  ṣambhā-क्याआ [Nep ṣam 'supervisor'] n: head of village ward
(in panchayat system), cf. sādesya.

'ādana अदना [Nep अदनी] n: pledge, deposit, security, guarantee (the thing deposited as such). 'ādana rē-h-nya, to redeem s.th. held as security.


'ādī-nya अदी-न्या [Nep अदीन्य] vi.pat: to come to a rest, stop. –vt: 'ādī-nya.

'ādihya अदीहय [Nep अदीहया] n: sharecrop, sharecropper. 'ādihya kīmī-nya, to sharecrop. (Land is lent out for others to farm, while the owner receives half the harvest.)


'āgati'lāo अगतीलाओ [Nep अगती ‘damned’] adj: worthless, useless in a job, unskilled.

'āgao अगो [Nep अगो] n: portion of a crop planted earlier than the rest. ant. 'pachao. 'āgo'lāo, early (of crops).

'āgine 'ban अगिने बान [Sk अगि ‘fire’ + Nep बान ‘arrow’] n: (shamanic) a fiery missile or stroke of lightning thrown at an opponent in black magic.


ahāgaza अहागजा [Nep अहागजा ‘separate, alone’] adv: 1. secretly, privately, as in: ahāgaza hai da-nya To ask secretly. 2. carefully, safely, as in: ahāgaza là-nya, to take carefully; ahāgaza hai-nya, to remove carefully; ahāgaza 'nai-nya, to put away carefully, safely, without knocking about.

'ai ऐ adv: like this, in this manner. 'ai da-nya, to say, or tell thus. 'ai 'li-nya, to say thus. 'ai 'ta-nya, to happen thus, like this.

'āiza ऐज़ adv: 1. for no apparent reason. 2. freely, without price. –adj: 'āiza'kāo, commonplace, usual, normal.

'ājhī अज्ञी [Nep अज्ञा] adv: still more, as in: 'ājhī ba 'lī'nya There is still more. 'ājhīrā, innumerable, many. 'ājhīra ba ma'lī'nya, not just a few more.

'ājambāri अजमबरी [Nep अजमबरी] adj: eternal, immortal, as in: 'ājambāri 'juni eternal life.

'ākhātya अखात्या [Nep अखात ‘need, necessity’] n: difficulty, pressure.

'ākhātya 'lai-nya, to apply pressure to s.o. (as in a sales pitch). cf. gal-nya. –adj: 'ākhātyaso, 1. (of a person) difficult to get along with. u'-yū: 'ākhātyaso, stubborn, obstinate. 2. difficult to maneuver or climb (as of a cliff, etc).

'ālachina अलचिना [Nep अलचिन ‘ill omen’] adj: (of a child) difficult, annoying, hard to control. ant. 'lachin.

'ālāŋka अलांक [Nep अलांक] n: wooden sticks like mock swords clacked together by pairs of dancers in a dance troupe.

'al-mal अल-मल [Nep अलमल] nom:
confusion. *al-mal 'ta-nya*, to be confused, in a state of confusion.


'an [Nep an anna] *n*: crops, agricultural produce. cf. 'bali.

anakha *anub* *n*: novel; something never before seen. anakha *binakha* (emphatic of same), as in: anakha *binakala* mōsh'i 'nākē He went to hide in an unseen place. anakha 'jai-nya, binakha 'jai-nya, to act wrongly, in an unheard of way, causing harm to others.

*anawarya* *anawar* [Nep anuhar 'appearance’] *n*: one who is difficult to get along with. —adj: *anawaryaso*, unusual, amazing, novel (esp. of s.th. seen or heard for the first time).

*anahkāla* *anahkāl* [prob < Nep anhakara 'without reason'] *adv*: in vain, futilely, uselessly. —adj: *anahkāla*.

*anca* *anchal* [Nep *anchal* *anca*] *n*: a zone or state within a country.

*anca*ladis *anca*lahis [Nep *anchal* *anca*lahis] *n*: the governor of a zone or state within a country.

'ändah ni 'dundah* *anub* *ni* *dunb* [Nep anub anho ‘blind’] expr. adv: blinding, obstructing vision. *a*d. *ku-nya*, to smoke with intensity, causing obstruction of vision. *a*d. *wa-nya*, to rain with intensity, causing obstruction of vision.

'ändah *patyola* *anub* *patyol* [Nep anub anho ‘blind’] expr. adv: blinding, obstructing vision. mihkwi *ändah patyola*

'tākē The smoke was blinding. *a*p. *ku-nya*, to smoke with intensity, causing obstruction of vision. *a*p. *wa-nya*, to rain with intensity, causing obstruction of vision.

'ankal *ānkal* [Nep] *n*: famine, food-shortage.

*a*: *ni *phu*: *ā* *ni* *phū*: [Kh (Lucknowi-nya); Him (Chep sī phuk ‘burp’) *nom*: belch, burp. *a*: *ni *phu: *i-nya*, to belch, burp.

'ankani-*nya* *nakani*-*nya* [Nep akamkinu] vi.agt: 1. to hesitate; defer doing s.th. (Though intransitive, a complement object can be expressed, marked by -nya, as in: hai danya yama ankanie I don’t hesitate to tell you). 2. to be undecided.

'angya *angya* [ < Nep *aṅga* ‘limb of body’] *n*: 1. image, idol, statue. 2. a person who is worthless, useless, amounting to nothing.

aparadih *aparachi* [Nep ‘criminal’] interj: that culprit! as in: 'no  aparadih karao hai omadā'wo That culprit! Why didn’t he tell me?

aphisar *aphisar* [Nep < Eng ‘officer’] *n*: military officer, commander.

arai-*nya* *arai-*nya* [Nep āraun *āraunu*] vt: to command, exhort, enjoin.

'argala *argala* [Nep] *n*: a bar across the inside of a door, or a pin put into the door frame for holding it shut. cf. dū.hs-aonya. —set: *zihm*.

arjal *arjal* prop.n: the Kham-Magar village of Arjal; it’s speakers belong to the Maikot dialect. (S.I. Arjalgaon).

arka *arka* [Nep *arka* *arko*] *adv*: another.
arkae u'ni: belonging to another.

'arni अर्नी  [W.Nep, Mag arni]  n: an afternoon snack, lunch.  'arni da-nya, to eat an afternoon snack.  'arni 'parni, lunch and all its related entities.  –[Kh *pro (Mk pəro)].

'arnyā: अर्न्या nom: villainy, orneriness.  'arnyā: 'leō, villainous, ornery, mean. cf. 'cacać ni 'cocoço.

'arnyā da-nya, to behave in a villainous manner.  'arnyā 'leo, villainous, ornery, mean. cf. 'cacać ni 'cocoço.

'arnyā~aÚ cGo+f{ nom: villainy, orneriness.  'arnyā~aÚ da-nya, to behave in a villainous manner.  'arnyā~aÚ 'leo, villainous, ornery, mean. cf. 'cacać ni 'cocoço.

'rth˙  [Nep] n: 1. meaning, import. cf. o- 's˙i, 'manya. o-'rth˙ 'leo, having meaning, making sense. –[Kh o's˙i]  2. parable or riddle. cf. 'binza bin. –set: garhti.

'rth˙i-nya cy}–Gof  [Nep] nufpg 'rth˙ l˙gaunu 'explain, expound' vt: to exhort, warn. (Content of warning is bounded by 'lid˙ saying.)

's˙i c;}  [ < Nep P; cf O < Eng S.I. 'sub-inspector']  n: sub-inspector of police; the head of a thana or police headquarters.

's˙la '≥ aÚh c;nf  [≤fM n: trout, a scaleless fish which lives in small streams. –set: 'ναχ:.

'sar  [Nep] n: the third month of the Nepali calendar, mid-June to mid-July.

'sik˙ cfl;sl  [Nep cfl;sl asik] n: blessing.  asika dai-nya, to receive a blessing, (esp. the results of the pronouncement).  asika dai'wō, prosperous, blessed with unusual gifts.  asika da-nya, to pronounce a blessing upon s.o.  asika ya-nya, to give a blessing.

'asina 'pasina  असिना पसिना  n: (see 'pasina).

'asojā असोज  [Nep] n: the sixth month of the Nepali calendar, mid-September to mid-October.

'atkal अतकल  nom: trial, test.  'atkal da-nya, to try, test. cf. 'atkal-nya.

'atkal-nya अतकल-न्या  vt: 1. to try or test s.th. ma'tari'siduhrihyza 'lida 'atkal'nakēo He went to test whether it is crossable or not. cf. 'bicari-nya.  2. to tempt or prove s.o. (opā: his words, o'yehn his deeds, or'sa his strength, etc.).

'atar 1. अटर  n: hashish, a narcotic extracted from hemp (bahngo).

'atar 2. अटर [Hin 'perfume']  n: perfume, sweet smelling scents.

'athaba अथवा  [Nep] adv: or, or else.  'athaba 'no: o'ma'ta'kin... or else, if that doesn’t work...

A

a- आ- deictic.prim: proximate root (in a three-way system: proximate, distal, remote) – here, (close to speaker), as in: a'dā (to) here, akā (at) here, a'nī (from) here, etc., qq.v.

-ˈā  ‘आ adv.suff: (allomorph of: -ˈwā, qq.., used on adverbial and numerical roots ending in a consonant.)

abā अब  [Nep abab] coord: now, so then.

ā:ca pā:ca आ:चा पाँचा  nom: confusion, perplexity, bewilderment.  'yū: aca pā-
ca 'ta-nya, to be confused, perplexed, bewildered.

aco आचो interj: an exclamation of pain associated with sharp burning or itching (as from heat, stinging nettles, or insect bites). var. acoi.

acoi आचोई (emph. of: aco, qv.)

a'chîm आँचिम [Kh < *a ‘this’ + *chyam ‘day’ (Gam achin); Mag chinin ‘today,’ tishim ‘yesterday’] temp.adv: today. –chronology: talâ’k—ao chyam the day before yesterday, ahjiyo: yesterday, a'chîm today, pâhrati tomorrow, nîhmcya: day after tomorrow, tipcya: two days after tomorrow, kolcya: three days after tomorrow, dohlcya: four days after tomorrow.

achu आचु interj: an exclamation of shock associated with cold.

achya आच्छो temp.adv: earlier, previously. cf. ahjiya. achya ~ achyaṇā, earlier in the day, a while ago. achya 'chakalnya, this morning. achya ri:, last night.

achyo आच्छौ interj: ouch, an exclamation of pain.

achyō आच्छौ expr.adv: the sound of a sneeze. achyō: 'ta-nya, to sneeze, as in: achyō: ga'ta'ke I sneezed.


a'dā आदा [(Gam adi, Mht ०)da] loc: (to) here, as in: a'dā 'hunke Come here! –adj: a'dā'ṇāo, the closer (one), the (one) towards us. –[Luk adaruda].

adah आध एक temp.adv: half. adahla:, midday. adahri:, middle of the night.

adahri: 'gahri-nya, to pass midnight. var. 'gahrki-nya.

a'dā ho'dā आदा होदा loc: this way and that; here and there. a'dā ho'dā 'jai-nya, to make an exchange. 'mēma ge'za:xo a'dā ho'dā ge'jai'ya. We will exchange our daughters. cf. toh'si-nya. a'dā ho'dā 'li-nya, to walk about, move around; to be mobile. a'dā ho'dā 'lina'ke. He is becoming more mobile (as after an illness).

'agā आगल n: extra, additional, more than necessary.

'agalya आगल्या adv: extra, additional.

'agalya da-nya 1. to act or perform beyond the call of duty. 2. to go beyond one’s limits; act beyond one’s authority.

'agalya pā:-nya, to speak unfounded words, fabricate a story. 'agalya hai da-nya, to tell an overstatement, to speculate.

ah आ [Kh *ah (Luk alekha)] quant.adv: this much. cf. na:h, ha:h. ah 'jâri, by this time. ah 'jâri 'bâdâ ba yàhudah'kheho By this time I could have gone and come back again. ahzā, just this much, just this far.

'ahati आहति [? < Sk ahā ‘false speech’] n: a parable, proverb, adage. –set: gāhri.

ahjya आह्या temp.adv: earlier, esp. the previous season. ahjyaṅkā ~ ahjyaṅgū, last season, quite some time ago. ahjya 'ubhyali, last summer. ahjya 'uḥdyali, last winter. cf. achya.

ahjyo: आह्यो: [ < *ahjya ‘previous’ + *la ‘day’ (Mht aile, Kot jela, Coya ajila)] temp.adv: yesterday. –set: a'chim.

ahkā आँक quant.adv: at this time, or
distance. –adj: a:h'kāo, of this size or amount. paṅh a:h'kāora ˈliːzyəɾə They’re all of this size.

a:h'kīn ˈaːkīn quant. adj: more than this amount, time, or distance. –adj: a:h'kīn'kāo a:h'kīn'kāora nadjah'wō bahri ˈkher ˈbakə All that you put in more than this went to waste.

ahkha ˈaːkha temp. adv: now, at this time. –adj: ah'khāo, (of) now. pahrati'k—ao ma:h'k, ah'kh—ao zhi ˈkher ˈbaːkə Not tomorrow’s, the one (from) now.

ahldyalu ˈaːldyəlu quant. adv: such a large thing as this. (Usu. with plural marker -ra, as in: ahldyalu-ra; or also reduplicated, as in: ahldyalu ahldyalu-ra). cf. ahlyu.

ahlyu ˈaːldyəlu quant. adv: so large as this, as in: ahlyu par ˈliː ˈkai ˈjidə uci:hover How did he lift a stone all so large as this? cf. ahldyalu.

ahlyalu ˈaːldyəlu quant. adv: all this size. (Usu. with plural marker -ra, as in: ahlyalu-ra, or also reduplicated, as in: ahlyalu ahlyalu-ra). cf. ahlyu.

ahlyu ˈaːlɪyo quant. adv: this size.

ah'wālyu, about this size.

a:h'pāi ˈaːhpi quant. adv: up to this amount, time, or distance. a:h'pāi suʒə məbaːtəɾə Up to now no one has yet gone there. –adj: a:h'pāi'kāo.

ahrtani ˈaːhrtənɪ [Kh *rta-sni (Gam rhatayin ‘year before last’); Him (Kai tharın); TB *s-niŋ ‘year’] temp. adv: this year. –chronology: tarim'kāo ˈsal the year before last, ahrta:ni last year, aːhhsì this year, phərni next year, nihmni the year after next.

(o)-'aili ‘paili ˈaːlɪliː ˈpaili n: spirit, soul. o-'aili ‘paili sarai-nya, to move or metastasize one’s soul to another place. (Certain illnesses are attributed to this process, the agency of which is the sick person himself. Those of the Gharti clan go towards Thulo Kharka, while Budhas and Puns go towards Dhor. When a shaman makes a soul journey to retrieve a fleeing Gharti, and the Gharti steps out of the way below the trail, it is a sign that he will not return. If, on the other hand, he steps above the trail he can be returned. If the shaman is attempting to overtake a Budha or Pun, and the fleeing soul has already drunk from the waters of birsya pani he will not return. If however, he has drunk only from the waters of samiya pani he will return.) –set: 'purus.


a'jīnā আজিনা  loc: in this general area.  
–adj: a'jīnā.

'aiyagal আইযাগাল [Nep আইযাগাল]  temp.adv: nowadays, currently. var. 'aiy-

'aiyal আইযাল temp.adv: (var. of: 'aiyagal, qv.)
akā আক loc: here, at this place.  –adj: a'kāô, of this place.

'akpāইকপাই loc: up to this point, up to here.  –adj: a'kāpākāô.

'akīন আকিন loc: away from here.  –adj: a'kīkāô.

akini আকিন temp.adv: from now on.

'akusya আকুস্যা [Nep আকুস্যা] n: 1. a large hook (usu. wooden) from which to hang things.  2. a metal hook on a khukri sheath for holding up the loose ends of a dangling kā:hbūl while walking.

'akhola আখলা [Nep আখলা] n: a joint of the body; the knot or joint of a plant stalk, as of bamboo or corn, etc.  –set: cāh₁.

āb আ৷ব loc: (in) here, inside this.  –adj: a'lbāo, of here. a'lbāo mitrā the people of this place.

'alim আলীম [cf. Gur ālā] n: a flag or strip of white cloth as on a grave site, or the flag on a shrine.

'aloo আলু [Nep] adj: fresh (esp. of tracks or spoor).

'aluj 'barā: আলুজ বারাহ n: one of a shaman’s tertiary spirits, usually associated with dementia or insanity, in: aluj


'amā আমা [Kh *ama; TB *maj] n: mother.

'amā–আমা voc.n: 1. term of address of a husband to his wife (who is the mother of one child). lit. 'It’s mother,' also: ni-
amā their [dl] mother,’ and ya-amā their [pl] mother.’  2. bamboo which has produced new shoots; a planted potato which has produced a new clump.  
–set: cāh₁.

'ana আনা [Nep] n: 1. (in weighing grain, etc.) a unit of weight equivalent to two manābah (one-fourth of a suka, or one-thirty-second of a dihm).  –set: kach₂.  2. (in weighing precious metals) a unit of weight one-sixteenth of a tohla.  
–set: kach₂.  3. six paisa (approx. one-sixteenth of a rupee).  4. a piece of land one-sixteenth of a ropani.

'aṇī আণী loc: 1. away from here.  2. on this side.  –adj: a'ṇīkāô, the one on this side (of several).

'aṇī hu'n–আণী হুঞি loc: on this side and that, all around.

'aṇā আণাই loc: here, in this general area.  
–adj: a'ṇāô, of this area, esp. an inhabitant of this area.

–[Kh (Gam kwisô, Ranma kwise)]

'ào আও dem: this; this person.  ào za, this very one.  –poss.pron: ào ye u'mi, this one’s.

'ào'nî আওনী–আওনী dem: these (dual).  
–poss.pron: ào'nî 'nimi', theirs (dl.).

'àorā আওরাই–আওরাই dem: these (plural).  
–poss.pron: àorāe 'yami', theirs.

'ap-nya আপ্না [Kh *gap (Bhj hap); Him (Mag ṇap, Chep ṇap, Sun ap); TB
*gaôp] vt: to shoot. (Usu. with -də in an adverbial function, as in: 'bandukə 'apdə saih'kėo He shot and killed it with a gun.) *bahdən ni 'bohdən, with a banging or thundering sound (of multiple gun shots). dwaŋ, with a bang or thundering sound (of a single shot).

pətyak, with a small pop.

-ʻa'pəi -ʻa'pəi v.aff: (allomorph of: -'wəpəi, used on verb roots ending in a consonant.)

apa ʻapə [Kh *apa] (archaic except in Mk, Bhj, and Nis); Him (Chep pa); TB *pwa] n: father. cf. babu.

aphət cfÅt [Nep ʻapət 'emergency, disaster'] n: misfortune, difficulty (as in financial, or difficulty in finding laborers, etc). apha't ʻpari-nya, to fall into difficulty.

aphata ʻaphat- loc: on this side (of two). –adj: apha'təo, the one on this side, esp. of a river.

aphi huphi ʻaphi huphi 'kwəi, extenutive of the number ten (used to discuss secretly the price of an item, etc. in the presence of Nepali speakers). cf. tî:pha'to 'kwəi; khî: 'kwəi.


'as ʻas [Nep ʻasə ʻasa] n: hope. 'as da-nya, to have the hope of s.th. (The object of the hope is marked in the genitive case -e, as in: 'phəri ka'o 'juni-ə 'as gedo'zə He have the hope of the next life.) 'as dədə ʻnəi-nya, to patiently hope for, expect.

astikyu bastikyu ʻaṣti-kəvul 'aṣti-kəvul n: a lodging place and all the related entities.

ʻāta ʻāta- loc: (on) here, on top of this. –adj: a'ṭəo, (of) here.

aṭi:ʻdā ʻat-ʻdā loc: towards this side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge). –adj: aṭi:ʻdā 'nəo, the one towards this side (of the ridge).

ʻati-nya ʻati-nya [Nep ʻati-nənu attinu] vi.pat: to be anxious, impatient.

ʻāti-nya ʻati-nya [Nep ʻaṭtu ōnu 'venture’] vt: to accept a challenge, venture a task, dare. ao 'guhmya nəma'ʻəti-kə Do you dare to carry this? sōh'la 'təkin nəma'ʻəti-dəh'kə Will you venturing doing it in three days?


aṭi:ʻnī ʻati-ʻnī loc: on this side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge). –adj: aṭi:ʻnī:ʻnəkəo, the one on this side (of the ridge).

atha ʻatha [Nep ʻatha ʻath], num: eight.

atha pala ʻatha pala temp.adv: this time.

ʻatha ʻatha [Nep ʻatha 'bundle, sheaf'] n: 1. a sheaf, bundle, or packet. 2. a caravan of loaded horses, sheep, or men. –set: 'bagal.

'athana ʻathana n: 1. (in weighing grain,
a'atho őôngö n: a partition or wall. –set: 'źihm.

'aũsi őásũi [Nep őásũi āũsi] n: new moon. (See comment on 'punni).

a'yáðā őāyā: loc: around in this area. 
also: ayākō, a'yāŋ. –adj: a'yālāo, (of) around in this area. also: a'yā:kāo, a'yāŋāo.

'B

ba ő part: 1. even, also. 2. (Where ba is post-verbal the action of the verb is characterized as being contrary to what should have been, as in: akha nājā'kē ba Now you’ve really done it! ma'hu'kē ba He hasn’t come (he should have).)


'bachya őbhūcha n: 1. a cow which is released in the name of one’s father or mother who has died. (If the deceased is a male, the animal is a bull; if the deceased is a female, the animal is a cow. The animal is no longer anyone’s property, and wanders at will, mixing in with whatever herd it wishes.) 2. wanton, licentious; unrestrained. mē'h-ye mē'h-ye barihdā, tubu ri: dulirihdā, bāchya 'ras'siū mitao 'tā'ke Wandering about drunken, carousing the whole night, he became like an unrestrained animal.

'bāchyalī őbhūchālī [Nep bācco ‘the young of animals’] n: mother animal and her young (a single unit).

'bādala őbālā [Nep ‘return’] n: retribution, reprisal. 'bādala te a kho ci dō'kēo Retribution has now caught up to him.

'bādam őbdām [Nep bādām ‘almond’] n: peanut.

'bādō őbdō (in: lādā bādāo, qv.)

'bādali h őbdālī: n: a bowl shaped iron stew pot (without handles). cf. ‘dodor. –set: 'ja:.

'bade: őbdē expr.adv: (var of: bādē, qv.)

'bādi őgat őgat prop.n: a large river flowing south from Dhorpatan.

'bāgā őbāgā expr.adv: to swarm in hordes or multitudes (exp. of insects or sheep). b.b. co-nya, to swarm in an erupting, boiling motion. b.b. rwiūh-nya, to be destroyed by insects, be full of bugs or maggots (of foodstuff). –adj: bāgā bāgāo, bug-eaten.

'bāgō őbēgō (in: 'agō-'bāgō, qv.)

'bāgō-nya őbīgō-nya vī: (of a current) to wash s.th. away. sōlō, swiftly and silently. syōbe: leaving everything deserted and quiet. bāhē syōbe: yaktāgā'kēo The current swept them quietly away.


'bāgar őbāgar [Nep ‘shore’] n: dry stream bed, channel.

'bāgal őbāgal [Nep] n: a flock of sheep or goats; occas. a group of people. –related words: 'ātha a caravan, 'bākhar a caravan of loaded wethers, 'bāthan a troop or train.
'bagi-nya बगी-न्या  [Nep बगीन्या]  vi.pat: 1. to flow (of a river).  'khol 'khol, in great gushes.  2. to be swept away in a current.  –vt: bāgai-nya.

bāhār बाहर  [Nep] n: young bull.

'bāhdāi बाहदाई  [Nep बाहदाई ‘niece’] n: son or daughter of 'jithu or 'sala, i.e. MoBr-SoSo/Da or WiErBrSo/Da.

'bāhidār बाहिदार  [Nep] n: the fifth month of the Nepali calendar, mid-August to mid-September.

'bāhdi-nya बाहदी-न्या  [Nep बाहदीन्या] vi.pat: to increase, inflate (as of prices); to rise (as of a river).  'hr 'hr, to increase rapidly.  –vt: bāhidāi-nya, to increase s.th. (esp. the price of s.th.).

'bāhidar बाहिदार  [Nep] n: village secretary, recorder, scribe (until panchayat system was initiated).


'bāhje बाहजे  prop.n: an area of land near Dhorpatan belonging to the people of Bhuji Khola.

'bāhkāl बाहकाल  [Nep bhakāl] nom: a pledge or vow to a god guaranteeing a sacrifice on a certain day. (Part of the wool or hair of the pledged animal is cut, permeated with incense, and hung in the house in a prominent place.)  'bāhkāl da-nya, to pledge a sacrifice.  –[Kh purkhi-nya]

bāhkam 'कम n: corn which is eaten before fully ripe.

bāhkam 'कम n: overthrow, undoing of a foolish or pretentious act.  cf. kām.  bāhkam milsidīya-nya, to bring to an end s.o.’s pretentious behavior (lit. ‘line up one’s undoing’).

'bāhkāt बाहकत nom: asceticism.  'bāhkāt da-nya, to do devotion to God.  –set: tapas.

'bāhk 'bāhk बाहक expr adv: boiling, bubbling, burbling sound (esp. of s.th. thick).  b.b. co-nya, to boil thickly (as of hot mush).

bāhk bākya बाहक बाक्या  [Nep bhakhake] expr adv: stuttering, stammering.  b.b. 'bākhas-nya, to stutter intensely.  –adj: bāhk bākya-ndo, of one who stammers.

'bāhkī-nya बाहकी-न्या  [Nep बाहकीन्या] vi.agt: to witness in court.  –vt: bāhkī-nya, to get witnesses (sārjāmi) to testify.

'bāhkta बाहक्त  [Nep] n: religious person, devout, godly, pious.  –adj: 'bāhkta, religious, pious.  aora bānai 'bāhktira līzyarā These are very religious people.

'bāhl बाहल  [Nep] n: flood, heavy current, rush of water.

bāhladāmi बाहलादमी n: village elder.  cf. 'sehr, 'gat 'buhda.


'bāhle:te बाले:ते  [< *s-ble (Gam ble ‘lower lip’) + *te ‘fall’] expr adv: sullen, sulky, morose, offended; hence: drooping.  'bāhle:te 'ta-nya, to droop (as a tree limb); to hang one’s head (dē:h ‘neck’).


'bāhkatya बाहकत्या n: a large bodied
person with little strength. –adj: bahlk-atyaso.

'bahlki अल्लक n: a large sack made of coarse cloth (esp. of hemp or puwa).
bahltha ¹. अल्या n: a small pod growing around the stems of nettle plants.
bahltha ². अल्या [Mag bhaltok ‘wrist shield’] n: a wooden bracelet part of a shaman’s equipment. –set: seral.
bahlthyas-nya अल्यास-न्या [prob < bahltha ‘nettle pods’] vi.pat: of lips to be protruding (esp. of one who is sulking). –adj: bahlthyaso, sulking. –n: 'bahlthya, a sulker, pouter.
bahn अन expr.adv: one swift rotation.
b. 'guhmi-nya, to turn around swiftly.
b.b. guhmị-nya, to spin round and round.
bahnी अनि adv: exactly at, as in: cham bahnı chankə zə at exactly the place of the bridge.
bahnya अन्या coord: in any case, notwithstanding. 'no: bahnya 'hunya ma'tae He, in any case, shall not be allowed to come.
'bahngora अन्गोरा n: a sur made of hemp.
bahr अर adv: recently. cf. bah: bahr-bahr, (same).
bahr 'अर [Nep bharkhar] adv: recently.
'bahr 'अर [Nep ‘dependence’] n: league, agreement. 'ge: ge'bahrta 'nī:, 'nī: na'bahrta 'ge: You are in league with us, and we are in league with you.
bahrāi-nya अराई-न्या [Nep भरू Bharnu] vt: 1. to load a gun. 2. to fill out a form. –pass.part: bahrāisíu, loaded, filled out. bahrāisíu 'benduk a loaded gun.

'bahrā-nya भरा-न्या v.sta: to be thin, sparse, scattered. ant. rū:h-nya. –adj: 'bahrā'wo.

'bahrca अरचा n: nephew (BoSo). voc.n: term of address for nephew (if older than ego). recip. kaka, kanchi.
bahrce अरच n: 1. niece (BoDa). 2. 'bahnja’s wife. voc.n: term of address for niece (if older than ego). recip. kaka, kanchi.
bahre अरे expr.adv: outdistance, leaving far behind. b. khyanai-nya, to leave far behind, in the rear.

'bahrē करेः [Kh (Mk bhraị)] n: (in flat roof construction) the cross beams or timbers which support the katar. –set: 'zihm. –[Alt.root (Gam galsin)]

'bahrē:ma भरेमा n: (in flat roof construction) the large beams or trusses which support the 'bahrē:. –set: 'zihm.
bahres अरेस [Kh *bahres (Nis bhres ‘buckwheat’, Mk bahres, Kot bhare?, Gam bhrē?)] n: bread, meal-cakes (esp. those deep-fried in oil or ghee). 'māda bahres, bread baked over the fire without oil or ghee.
bahri अरी [Nep] adv: all, the whole of, throughout. cf. pa:i:h.

'bahrstit-nya भर्सित-न्या vi.pat: to become cluttered (as of a trail with stones, or of a house with junk). –adj: 'bahrstitu, cluttered, junky. –[Kh pul-nya]

'bahrkotyani, female inhabitant of Bhalkot.
'bahrti भर्ति [Nep] n: military enlistment.  
'bahrti 'jai'sī-nya, to enlist in the military.

'bāhryap भर्याप expr.adv: slapping sound.  
b. poh-nya, to hit with a slapping sound.

'bhārza भर्जा [Nep भर्जर bhārkhar] temp.adv: recently.  
cf. bāh, bāh-bāh.

'bahr'zā'kāo भर्जा-काओ [ < *bāh 'recent' + *'zā: 'diminutive' + *'kāo 'adjectival'] adj: young (of a person), adolescent.

'bhrzae/\ē\hf [Nep \bhôrh\] temp.adv: recently.  
 cf. ba:h, bnh-bnh.

'bhr'z—a'k—ao e/\ē\hf–sfj [ < *bāh recent' + *'zā' diminuitive' + *'kāo' adjectival'] adj: young (of a person), adolescent.

'bhrs bhrs expr.adv: voraciously.  
b.b. ham-nya, to eat voraciously, tossing handfuls into the mouth.

'bht bht expr.adv: inappropriately.  
b.b. syā-nya, to sleep when work or watchfulness is in order.  
zhm kesnya mi: yemkāz bāhta bāta nasyā:kē I, one who should reach home, slept on the way.  
b.b. pā:-nya, to speak blurting everything out (esp. when confidentiality is in order).  
b.b. da-nya, to do one's own work without getting involved in others.  
kyāye o'yehn wazā bāhta bāta dozyāo He does only his own work (isn't helpful to others).

'bhtai भर्तै [Kh *bāh] prop.n: the village of Tarakot.  
bāhtai: bāih, the river which flows past Tarakot.

'bhtane भताने prop.n: an inhabitant of Tarakot.

'bhtan'je भतान्झे [ < *bāhtan ‘Tarakot’ + *'je: ‘a cultivated tuber,’ i.e. ‘a Tarakot tuber’] n: potato.

'bht-bhāt भत-भात expr.adv: beat.  
b.b. tāi-nya, to beat s.o. up; give s.o. a real thrashing.

bāh 'bhōh 'bhōh 'bhōh 'bhōh expr.adv: thoroughly.  
b.b. khim-nya, to search thoroughly.  
b.b. 'sap-nya, to search for thoroughly.
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**bakher-nya** बखर-न्या vi.agt: to stray from the flock and get into crops (of livestock, esp. sheep and goats). –adj: bakher'ो, of an animal which habitually strays (esp. into grain fields).

*bal* बल [prob. < Nep bali ‘sacrifice’] n: a lamb offered as a ‘scapegoat’ in a ceremony on the first day of Jeth.

**balā-nya** बलात्न्या vt: to separate बल: from the hard, outer surface of bamboo. (Done subsequent to cutting away the soft, inner core.) cf. pholo:-nya.

**bāl~aÚ-nya** बाल~ाउत्न्या vt: to separate बाल: from the hard, outer surface of bamboo. (Done subsequent to cutting away the soft, inner core.) cf. pholo:-nya.

**bāl~aÚ** बाल~ा: 1. अन्फ” n: the part of bamboo lying between the hard, outer surface and the soft inner core. –set: cölh.

**bālasukula** बलासुकुला n: news, gossip. bālasukula gépāya Let’s gossip.

**bālida** बलिदा n: strong man, champion.

**bāle** बळे [Kh *r-ble (Mk o-rbale)] n: chicken’s gizzard. –[Alt.root (Gam toŋkol)]

**bāle:-nya** बळेत्न्या [Kh *z-ble (Mk zbale)] vt: 1. to damage, ruin, impair, harm, corrupt. *min bāle:-nya*, to malign, defame, slander (lit. ‘ruin name’). 2. to refuse marrying a girl one has caused to become pregnant (not simply destroying her chastity).

**bāle:-n̄ya** बले-न्या vt: 1. to pass, overtake (as in a race). cf. gihr-nya. 2. to overlook, pass s.o. by (as in distribution). –[Alt.root (Mk banaí, Gam bane)]

**bales-nya** बलेस-न्या [Kh (Mk bales, Gam bale)] vi.pat: 1. to become damaged, ruined. 2. to become leprous. –adj: bales'ो, ruined, damaged; leprous. –vt: *bale:-nya.*

**balēza** बलेज़ा n: the shed stick of a loom. also: rāhm'siː. –set: *tana.*

**balinoh** बलिनोँ n: a wild variety of green onion, chives. cf. noh.

**bāl kī:h** बल क़ै़ n: scape-goat sacrifice. (A male lamb is led through the lanes of the village while the women throw ashes from their hearths upon it proclaiming, ‘May all my enemies come to nothing like soot and ashes.’ The lamb is then slain outside the village at *bul nāi.*) 'bāl kī:h cala, a dance performed at the ‘scape-goat’ sacrifice to the accompaniment of a kettle drum. –set: kī:h-nya.

**bālkhada** बलखादा n: ditch, pit, crevice. cf. ’khadar.

**bāllo** बल्ल [Nep] adv: finally, at last.

**bān** बङ्न [Nep] n: wilderness area (with or without forest). cf. ’bicca. –n: *bān*राङरा, those of the wilderness (alleged to be the cause of many inexplicable diseases). cf. ’pi.

**bānai** बङ्नेः [prob < Nep बङ्ने बङ्ता] adv: very.

**bānai-nya** बङ्नेत्न्या [Nep बाङ्नाउँ] बनाउँभ ] vt: 1. to repair, mend, fix. 2. to prepare, make ready. –pass.part: bānai'siu, fixed, made ready. *po: bāhri paːtʰ bānai'siu u:l'izyaː The place was made all ready.

**bānaiya** बङ्नैया medial.verb: having completed, as in: jashdɔ bānaiya having completed putting it in... var. bando.

**bānalo** बङ्नालो n: tax paid for grazing rights outside the jurisdiction of one’s own village. cf. sirma.

**bān bāhlya** बङ बाह्ला n: Kalij Pheasant.
bandi बन्दी (Nep) n: prisoner, captive.
ao sat jana 'bandira upulusraka te Let these seven captives go free. cf. kaidi.
bandobasta बन्दोबस्त n: arrangements, preparations, advance plans, as in: 'hunya bandobasta preparations for arrival.

bani-nya बानि-न्या v.sta: to be pleasant, agreeable, satisfying. ala 'linya bani'nya It’s pleasant living here. –adj: 'baniu, pleasant (of circumstances).
ban'pa ban'ma बन्पा बन्मा (see 'kowda, or 'kucar).
bantin बन्तिन n: a long business journey.
aî'shi 'bantin'da bø mabae, akæa lizya He hasn’t left on business this year, he’s here.

bang bang बंग बंग expr.adv: chipped and peeled (of a floor from wearing shoes in the house). b.b. phos-nya, to crack, chipping and peeling. –adj: bang bangao, peeled, cracked.
bar बर [Nep] n: blessing, Providential gift. zaye 'bar dai'wo 'mi He’s a man who has received the gift of a child. zaye 'bar nih'nà bazya He goes to beg the blessing of a child (of one who does puja to seek a child). cf. 'bardan.

barabat बरबाट [Nep barbat] n: mauling, battering. pohda pohda 'barbat o’jaika ge'yü: bø 'nake When he beat him up and battered him, we felt pity for him.

baraha: बराहा· [Kh *b-rah; Mag dibara 'housegod'; TB *(m)hla] prop.n: a god or local deity, esp. those inhabiting natural landmarks such as springs, swamps, dens, and hollow trees. (They are appeased by the offering of a non-castrated ram.) baraha 'pup, a natural cave above Taka said to have once been inhabited by a god. –set: 'deota.

barawa बरावा n: a bush, the bark of which is used in making paper.

(o)-barā: ओ-बराँ n: the private areas, genitals. barā:da bahl'sida 'li-nya to pay attention to only one’s own interests (lit. ‘to stare at one’s genitals’). –[Alt.root (Mk gatarä, Gam gakhar)]

barā: बराँ n: a shaman’s tertiary spirits, outside the coterie of his familiars. (They include various mountain gods, gods of the Hindu pantheon, gods of various nervous disorders: aluŋ 'barā: maluŋ 'barā: and the spirits of various drug
plants: pati 'woi’tao ladu: 'si:'tao 'barä:, and puwa 'woi’tao bahŋgo 'woi’tao 'barä:). cf. 'dö:hwa:; 'barä: 'kä:khoi, water put on the fire as an oblation to the 'barä: at the bö:h'sinya ceremony. 'barä: 'chu-nya ± khul-nya, to call up, invoke the spirits. –set: 'zya:h.

barabar बराबर [Nep] adj: equal, even; corresponding in size, amount, or degree.

'baram-nya बराम-न्या [Kh *bram (Mk bälam); Him (Khal praem)] vt: 1. to scratch (of a thorn). 2. (of a mob) to seize upon s.o. scratching and clawing.

basu बासु interj: applied to one who is charitable, gracious, helpful. basu o'yehn khyan' 'huke Bless him, he left his work to come (and help).

'bardon बर्डन [Nep] n: gift, endowment. bardon dainya jeu:ni o'kyäta khyas'ido 'like In order to receive the gift, he cast himself upon him (i.e. he submitted to his will). cf. 'bar.

bare: बरे n: an appellation applied to the Kham speakers of Rolpa.

bare-nya बरे-न्या [Kh *z-bra-t (Mk zbora, Gam brä?, Seram bra-t-, Kot borai); Him (Chep bras- ‘mixed’) vt: 1. to mix, combine, fuse. 2. to interbreed. –pass.part: bare:'siu, mixed, interbred. behda-bakara bare:'siura 'lizyara The sheep and goats are mixed together. –related words: 'gajyari-nya mix by kneading, 'khabarai-nya to blend, intermingle (as colors), mokale-nya to mix by stirring, 'thom-nya to converge, combine into one.

'bare-nya बरे-न्या [Kh *z-brat (Mk zbora)] vt: to tease, taunt, ridicule.

kucu ki kuco, constantly tease and pester. –v.recip: 'bare:'si-nya, (of a boy and girl) to flirt, dally, sport with one another. 'bare:'si nih-nya, to be made a laughing-stock of (lit. ‘beg for a teasing’). –[Alt.root (Gam grë)]

-baré: बरे num.clsf: a numeral classifier in counting objects. (Not used with the numeral ‘one’). nehabare: two, ső:hbare: three.

baricha बरिछ n: the largest tree in a forest (the mother tree).

'bari: बरी expr.adv: ruin, demolish, destroy. b. 'si-nya, (of a fire) to die in the delicate stages of its kindling. b. saih-nya, to ruin s.o. by cheating or swindling.

'bari:-nya बरी-न्या v.sta: (of the body, when eating a certain type of weed bā:hdyâ) to tingle, prickle; have an allergic reaction. –adj: 'bari:'wo, tingling, prickling.

barjem बरजेम n: coarse grass used for thatch, brooms, etc.

'barki-nya बरकी-न्या vi.agt: to pout, sulk. –vt: barkai-nya, to cause s.o. to pout.

'barkha बर्क्हा [Nep] n: the rainy season, monsoon.

'barla बर्ला n: burlap, sackcloth (woven from hemp).

'barma बर्म prop.n: the ‘terrible god of the West.’ (It is sacrificed to only in illness, as directed by a shaman; at which time it is given an uncastrated goat.)

barma 'si, (in: 'barma 'si; ladu: 'sî:) an offering of sacred leaves to the visiting spirit (gel) of a deceased shaman. –set:
'deota.

barsa बर्सा [Nep] n: year. (Used only with the numerals four or more.) barsa 'din, a full year (lit. ‘a year of days’).

–[Kh rim]

'bataha: बताहा n: inheritance. 'bataha: dāi-nya, to receive one’s inheritance.

'batari-nya बतारि-न्या [Nep भटारि n: year. (Used only with the numerals four or more.)

'batari-nya, a full year (lit. ‘a year of days’).

–[Kh rim]

'bathanya बाठायना n: one who waits in ambush for game; a hunter.

'bayen बैयन [Nep bayan] n: rumor, hearsay. katarapa ha ya'l'izao 'bayenra namathaie Have you heard any rumors (concerning it) anywhere?

ba- बा- [Kh *bwa (Kot ba, Gam bwa); TB *(b)wa] comp.root: bird. (Used only in compounds, such as: ba'cēh, ba'kar, ba'ma, baza, etc. qv.).

'ba-nya बा-न्या [Kh *z-ba (Mk zba, Nis zba, Gam bwa ‘walk’); Him (Mag hwa-, Chep wah-); TB *s-wa] vi.agt: 1. to go. cham cham, walk well (of an infant).

chō:jai chō:jai, quietly on tiptoes.

chumo chumo, somewhat hesitatingly, but quite well (of an infant). 'gahp 'gahp, quickly in great strides.

gahrap gohrop, through deep snow.

gargar ni gurgur, pushing inward (of a crowd). 'john ka 'john, to stomp away defiantly.

koge koge, feet spread like a sore cowboy.

kyasya kisi, knock-kneed.

khagap khagap, jumping with elbows extended (like a vulture).

kh~oÚ-cya kh~oÚ-cya, limping.

lak˙rya l˙k˙re, in an ill-fitting way, poorly (as with loose fitting shoes, broken plow, etc).

'lala lulu, unprepared, with only a moment’s notice.

'lala lulu, unprepared, with only a moment’s notice.

'leÚleÚ ni 'gor~oÚgor ~oÚ, single file in a long line.

'luke: ni 'gorō:gorō:, single file in a long line.

lukhu ru lukhu ru, without motivation.

manca ka manca, swiftly, not looking back.

'nahtyaō 'nahtyaō, (of an animal) with head nodding from a lame foreleg.

'peme-peme, to creep with stealth, stalk.

'phayem 'phayem, to move out of sight, crest over a hill. 'phyō:, to flash by swiftly.

'sar sap, to scatter out on a
search. 'sehbe: 'sehbec, to go slowly.

sidaru sidaru, slowly, sliding the feet.

'suhm ki 'suhm, carelessly, recklessly.

suru suru, steadily without being side-tracked. 'swî:-swî; to speed along, whiz by. syardap ni sirdup, like a spastic w/o control. syâ: syâ; to scatter, flee.

'sy~îÚ-sw ~îÚ, to speed along, whiz by.

syardap ni sirdup, like a spastic w/o control.

'sy~aÚ sy ~aÚ, to scatter, flee.

'sy~oÚ, straightway.  2. (of a trail) to go, proceed, extend from point to point.

'jŸohr-jŸohr, fairly level.

'k~ïÚ-k ~ïÚ, slightly uphill.

's˙h˙r, well travelled, broadly.

3. (euph) to die, as in: 'banya 'belaÚ time to die (lit 'time to go').  4. (fig) to follow in a certain teaching, follow a tradition.

'isore op~aÚt˙ 'bazya He follows in the ways of God. –vt: 'b˙i-nya, to take, carry away.

baÚ-nya afô –Gof vi.pat: to multiply, increase. (Reference is usually to the offspring, but can be the progenitor as well.)

'ba: 'bå voc.n: respectful term of address for a son or a younger male. cf. 'må:.

'bå: 'bå [Kh *bañ; Him *s-bañ (Tib spañ, Chep banh, Tam wahñ)] n: meadow, small depression in a mountain side. (Often compounded in village names, as in: guhmil'bå; 'pîlbå; etc.) 'gîhm 'gîhmo 'bå:, a natural amphitheater; bowl shaped valley. 'syâ: syâ: paÚ: 'bå:; broad and open, like a plain. –quant: a large amount, in: 'tstå:, qq.v.


ba: ba: ba: [ < ba:-nya 'to multiply, increase'] expr.adv: puffed up, swollen.

b.b. 'go-nya, to swell profusely, puff up (as bread). b.b. 'go'wo, too proud to speak to anyone (lit. 'puffed-up'), as in: 'pajâida ba mapânya, kata nabh 'ba:-ba: 'go'wo He won’t speak even when addressed, how arrogant he is!

babu 1. बाबु [Nep] n: father. –[Kh *apa (Mk

babu 2. बाबु [Nep] voc.n: address to a child.

'babuza बाबुजा voc.n: respectful term of address for a younger male. cf. 'ba:.

'baca बाचा [Nep] n: agreement, compact, oath (esp. to cooperate). 'baca po:-nya, to bind an agreement. 'baca taih-nya, to break an agreement (lit. ‘tear down’).


ba'cê:h बा'चेय: n: bird snare. ba'cê:h 'thâ:-nya, to set a snare.


'bachigum बाचिगुम n: a species of sweet rhubarb. cf. chigum.

'bachilap बाचिलाप n: a triangular shaped platter of woven bamboo about a hand-span in each direction; used for offering pâhla: to the spirits, or for hanging in grainfields to frighten birds.

'bachyaû: बाच्याउँ प्रप.n: a Kham-Magar village of the Taka panchayat, approx. pop. 750. (S.I. Bachhigaon).

'bachyaôlya, male inhabitant of Bachhigaon. 'bachyaôlyani, female inhabitant of Bachhigaon.

bâ:DOBIR बौंडबीर n: dwarf, midget.
Kham Dictionary

'bāḍa बाढा [Nep bāḍha] n: a bonded or indentured servant (one who is a slave by reason or debt). cf. 'nāl.
badi बादि [Nep] n: accuser in a law suit. badi parti, accuser and defendant.
bago बागो (in: jā:kosaḥ bago, qv.)
ba'g—afu [Kh (Mk bago, Gam pago) 'tip of shoulder'] n: collar bone, clavicle.
'bāg—afu 1. बाग— आफु [Nep bāg̣arō 'molar tooth'] n: 1. molar tooth. 2. rear lower jaw. cf. 'khaḥ. –[Alt.root *r-gam (Mk rgam); Him (Chep gam)].
'bāg—afu 2. बाग— आफु: n: vulva.
ba'gāp बागाप n: a short hand-span, distance from thumb to tip of index finger on outstretched hand. –set: goīi:
bage:h बाङ्गे:h n: 1. mother’s elder brother; or more loosely mother’s dajyu. 2. wife’s father (if older than ego’s father). 3. wife’s pahgo or kaka (if older than ego’s father). 4. brother’s bage:h.
ba'gul बाङुल n: brooding place for a domestic hen (a hole built into the wall of the house). –set: 'zihm.
ba:h-nya भा:–न्या [Kh *ba:h; Him (Mag bhak-ke)] vt: 1. to divide, make portions. 2. to separate (as two fighting people). cf. chutai-nya. –pass.part: ba:h’si:u, divided. pa:h’da ba:h’si:u distributed everywhere.
'bā:h 'भा: [Kh *s-bahā (Mk zbāh, Nis sbāh, Gam bhāj)] n: bamboo torch.
bahan बाहान n: anything set on a fire for cooking (the pot and what it contains).
bahban बाहबन [Nep bahun, Kh (Mk bābōi)] n: Brahman.
bahban 'tikya बाहबन तिक्या n: any of several species of Wagtails, most specifically the Pied Wagtail or the Grey Wagtail. –gen: 'baza-bīza.
bahdan ni 'bohdoq भादान नि भोदोq expr.adv: repeated thundering sounds.
b.b. 'ap-nya, to shoot with repeated shots. b.b. thas-nya, to sound with a repeated thundering noise (of gunfire, forest fire, etc).
ba:hdy-a-nya भा:ध्या–न्या v.bt: to distribute, dispense, share out.
bā:hdyā भा:ध्या n: a type of common weed which causes a tingling sensation in the body when too much is eaten.
'bahek बाहेक [Nep] adv: except, apart from. kāidi ga’lī’zyao bahek, nalai kata dukha zā male’ Except (for the fact) that I’m a prisoner, I have no difficulties.

'bahgimanya भागिमान्या [Nep भागिमानी bhagyमानी] n: fortunate, lucky.

'bahji भाजी 'क़े: n: leafy plant which is boiled and eaten like spinach.


'bahka भाका [Nep bhakha] n: agreement, contract (esp. regarding time).

'bahlap-bulup भालप-बुलुप expr.adv: plopping. b.b. 'j०:ह्री-या, to descend plopping.

'bahlnya भालन्या n: a sentry; (one who directs hunting from a vantage point, or one who sits at a vantage point to tell tree cutters when it is safe to fell a tree onto a trail below, etc.).

'bahlya 'क्ष्यो अफ़्एफ़ [Nep bahulo] n: a long sleeved shirt or blouse. ant. 'thutya.

'bahorya भाहौरया n: hired laborer. 'bahhorya da-nya, to hire help.

'bahp-nya भाप-न्या [Tib bab ‘to fall’] vt: toss aside in a heap (as clothing).

'bahr भार [Mag bhar] n: a rack having a solid back hung from the ceiling above the fire pit. (It functions to shield the ceiling from sparks, and also as a meat drying rack.) —set: 'zihm.

zuri, following movement with the eyes (as of a baby, or of a person lying wrapped in a blanket but observing movement around him). ram bahl'sì-nya, to watch a show. bahl'sìu नाह 'male, (fig) ‘to be too embarrassed to face the world.’
'bahr ប្រាម  [? < Nep bhara] n: debt, obligation. 'bahr dū:hla តាខ្មៃ n, to be under obligation (unable to repay). 'bahr 'guhr'si-nya, to be obliged, indebted to another. no.'bahr kuduh ា'gühr'si kē I am deeply indebted to you. 'bahr 'jē:h'si-nya, to be overcome by debt, no way to pay back. 'bahr utar˙i-nya, to pay back a debt or obligation; to honor a parent (esp. by properly sending his soul to the other-world after death).

bahrat ប្រាមាន [Nep] n: India.

'bahra ប្រព្រាន [Nep bharā] n: hiring cost for the use of a water mill (currently one manu per simi).

'bahri ប្រពៃ [Nep] n: load. (Used only with numerals four or more.) –[Kh gur]

bahrja-burju ប្រព្រា-បែទ  expr.adv: 1. crater-like, jagged, rough (of an area where a rock fall is). 2. to be pock-marked (of the face). –adj: 'bahrja-'burju'wo. var. 'buhruj-'burju'wo.

bahrlap ni bohrlop ប្រែលាប នូវលំដាក់ expr.adv: tumbling, plopping (with a crashing and banging sound). b.b. tego-nya, to fall with a crash and a bang.

bahrna ប្រពាន n: stone or brick wall. –[Alt.root (Mk brim)]

'bahsi ប្រសិ [prob. < Nep bhasha ‘language’] n: accent, brogue, manner of speaking. ho’dâ'yaora chuta 'bahsiva pāra The inhabitants of that region speak with a different accent. cf. labas.

bah'si-nya ប្រសិ-ន័យ v.recip: to separate, part, go separate ways. cf. chutinya. –adj: bah'si'iu, separated.

'bahsy ប្រសិ n: one who is generous, makes handouts.

'bahta ប្រថារ n: bamboo. (Usu. in second year of growth, old enough to be used for baskets. Younger shoots twist after drying and are inappropiate.) cf. 'bâ:h.

bahza ប្រច្ទេ  temp.adv: (var of: bah, qv.)

bahi បាល [Nep bhai] n: 1. younger brother. 2. male parallel cousin younger than ego (FaBrSo, MoSiSo). –[Alt.root (Mk parza)]

'baísya បារីយារ n: liar, braggart, boaster. cf. 'phādaolya.

'ba'jô បាល (in: 'gaja 'baja, qv.)

baji បាល [Nep ‘competition’] n: 1. a point in a game. bais ni-nya ~ zya-nya, to gain a point. (lit. ‘to receive a point ~ to eat a point.’) 2. prize, award, mark of honor. cf. inam.

baji-nya បាល-ន័យ vi.agt: to face off in a game (esp. field hockey); to compete.


bajyu បាលយu n: 1. grandfather (pat. and mat.). 2. wife’s bage:h or mama. voc.n: term of address by bajyu’s reciprocals. recip. natí.

ba'kana បាកាត់ n: an eye disease causing blindness in chickens.


'bakara បាករ [Nep बाकरो bakhro] n:
goat. –phases of: 'uduntu a kid or lamb still unweaned (under one year), jotya a yearling lamb or kid (which has begun to change its teeth), 'carjāṭya a kid or lamb of two years, pura a kid or lamb of three years, 'khila a kid or lamb of about four years (with a full set of permanent teeth), pathya female kid. –types of: 'bali young, 'boka uncastrated, 'cya = 'dra Tibetan goat, 'jakṣnyā wether. –gen: 'gdi-bgdi.

[Alt.root (Mk ra:h)] bakrapul afs/fk¬n [ < 'bakṣra 'goat'] + pul [ < *lāpa 'epilepsy'] n: a type of epilepsy which causes one to throw himself into fire. cf. pul, bapul.

bakrih afs/LM (in: kakrih syur bakrih syur, qv.)

bakṣ 1. afs; [ < Eng] n: box, crate.

bakṣ 2. afs; n: a measure for ghee (one bakṣ equals half a tin). –set: goī:


ba'kī: afs; [ < *bwa 'bird' + *kli 'shit'] n: bird or chicken droppings.

bā:koi afs/LM [Kh (Mk bākoi)] n: firefly.

bakonyah ~ ba'konya afs; n: nesting place in a cliff (esp. for the Danphe Pheasant).


bākhas-nya afs; vi.agt: to stammer, stutter. bahk bakya, intensely.

bā:khi 'nai-nya afs; vt: to spare s.o., refrain from punishing.

bā:khor afs; [ < *bwa 'bird' + *khor 'yard'] n: chicken or goat yard.

bala afs; [Nep balo] n: head or ear of grain. cf. hata:

bala afs (in: 'sela 'bala', qv.)

'bali afs; [Nep] n: 1. crops not yet gone to seed. cf. ḍn. –[Kh 'rūbi] 2. young, of sheep or goats. 'bali 'lagi-nya, of lambs to be conceived or produced. 'bali 'laginya 'bela: lambing season.


'balmē afs; (in: 'celmē 'balmē', qv.)

baltin afs/LM [Nep balatin] n: bucket or pail.

'baluwa afs; [Nep] n: sand. cf. chamāra.


ba'mā afs; [ < *bwa 'bird' + *'ma 'female'] n: hen. (in mourning) ba'mā o'cāryanirai 'kapdā ora'nā'izyāo māhti 'kapdā 'nāi'is'i'zyāo Like a hen protects her chicks, you used to protect and cover us.

bamalu afs/LM n: a wild, edible vegetable which grows on a vine in the shape of a zucchini.

'ban afs; [Nep 'ban 'arrow'] n: a missile of black magical power. agine 'ban, a fiery missile or stroke of lightning sent against an opponent. ritha 'ban, seeds turned into wasps and sent against an opponent.
'bani बानी [Nep] n: habit. 'bani pari-nya, to grow used or accustomed to. 'kubani 'bani, bad habits, vices.

'banuhl 'बानुळ (in: 'kanuhl 'banuhl, qv.)

banya बान्या [Nep baniya] n: a shopkeeper of the southern plains.

'banuhl 'बानुळ vi.pat: to become nicked (of a knife blade).

'banya बान्या vi.pat: one who has a protruding jaw. –set: pâ:cyâh.

bangyas-nya बाङ्यास-न्या vi.pat: to emit steam. 'wâ:wâ:, with a steady flow. –vt: bophoi-nya.

'bapulya बापुल्या vi.pat: to become prosperous. 2. to grow prolifically (esp. of vegetables).

bapho बाफो vi.pat: a chicken ripped apart, the breast from the back. (done esp. for divination purposes. Its heart, liver, and intestines are inspected for diagnostic signs.) macao bapho, bad prognosis (in an illness).

'bar बार [Nep] n: a fence, partition. cf. 'rahu. 'bar jah-nya, to erect a fence.

'baram ni 'burum बराम नि बुरूम [ < Kh *burumo ‘shredded, ragged’] expr.adv: 1. frayed, shredded; dangling (of many strings or cords). var: 'burum ka 'burum, frayed, shredded. b.b. 'tanya, to be frayed (of clothing). 2. (of 'nam ‘sky’) drizzling. a'chîm nam burum ka burum 'joikêo Today it drizzled all day. b.b. 'parap-nya, to drizzle and let up intermittently. –adj: baram ni 'burumo or 'burum 'burumo, frayed. thakanah 'burumo, shredded, raggedy; shabbily dressed.
'bari-nya बारी-न्या [Nep बारी बारी] vt: 1. to enclose, surround with a fence.  2. to abstain from, prohibit certain foods.  

'barinya 'barinya बारी-न्या, a day for prohibiting certain activities, an inauspicious day.  

–pass.part: 'bari'sîu बारी-सिउ, enclosed, partitioned off, prohibited.  'bari'sîu 'yehn prohibitiated work.

bari बारी [Nep] n: vegetable garden.  

(o)-bari 'b~ati 'b~aÚti l |eo adj: fastidious, finicky, choosy.  'ao b˙n˙i 'b~ati 'b~aÚti l |eo m|îÚ, kohba mazyu'wo This is a very finicky person, he won't eat just anything.

'bariÚा बारी-न्या vi.agt: 1. to range or rove in a herd.  2. to be wont to wander, carouse.  m~îÚh-e m~îÚh-e 'barihzya He wanders about drunken.  rew˙i rew˙i, to wander aimlessly.

'barjom 'm~oÚ बारोजम मो० n: edible, red mushroom found in oak trees.

'bas बास [Nep] n: a place for temporary lodging.  'bas da-nya, to lodge for the night.  'bas 'poÚ, a camp, lodging place.

basai-nya बासै-न्या [caus of Nep बासै बासै to sit] vt: to shelter, give lodging.  u'zihmk˙ 'caos˙ 'n˙id˙ 'n˙l˙ z˙ yabas˙i'keo Receiving them well at his house, he gave them lodging there.

'basä बासा n: leather pouch for wrapping pipe, tobacco, flint, and steel.  

'basी बासी [Nep 'stale'] adj: stale, left over, cold (of food).  'basी 'kā:, food left over till the next meal.

'basì-nya बासि-न्या [< Nep बास bas 'lodge'] vi.agt: to lodge for the night.  

–vt: basai-nya, to put s.o. up for the night.

bas'ma बास्मा n: the female Himalayan Tahr, (hermitragus jemlahicus).  cf. 'bī:.  

–gen: 'sya: 'ba:.  

bastikyu बास्तिक्यू (in:astikyu bastikyu, qv.)


'basyakari: बास्यकरी [<&*bwa 'bird' + *syā: 'meat' + *'kāri 'cut'] n: chicken meat.

batani kāo बातनीकाओ adj: of the lineage of, descended from.  'chin batani kāo, descended from the last wife.  'ris batani kāo, descended from the first wife.

-batañा –बताँ [Kh (Nis patán, Gam batañá)] adv: alone.  o-batañा he alone, ya-batañá I alone, etc.  cf. ṣtatañá.  

–[Alt.root (Mk o-patāšā)]

bati बाती n: the coarse flour left after separating the phani.

(o)-'b~ati'lāo ओ-बातिलाओ [Nep bhāti] adj: all kinds and types of.  o'bāti o'b̃ati'lāo 'yehnra 'pale:kèro They invented all sorts of occupations. –adj: tabāti kāo, one who speaks without knowing the real issue (lit. 'one of a kind').

'bāti léо बाती लेउ (in: o-bari 'bāti léо, qv.)

'bato बाटो [Nep बाटो baṭo 'road'] n: 'way cloth' (A long strip of white cloth carried ahead of the body in a burial ceremony to escort the soul of the deceased to its resting place.)

bathāi: बाथै nom: craftiness, slyness.  

obathāi: da-nya, to act in a crafty, sly manner to gain a selfish end.  obathāi:
'leo, crafty, wily, sly.

'bātha बाथा n: (in string making) a cross shaped stick used for twisting pu-wa; a distaff. cf. 'cē:h.

'batho बाथो [Nep बाठो] adj: clever, perceptive, quick-witted. o'batho 'j˙inya, to act cleverly (esp. out of self interest. kaÚh 'batho, low, base, greedy (lit. 'dog craftiness').

'baútha बूथा n: (in string making) a cross shaped stick used for twisting pu-wa; a distaff. cf. 'cē:h.

'baúza बूज़ा (in: 'luhza 'baúza, qv.)

'baúza-biza बूज़ा-विज़ा gen.n: birds, rats, and small creatures. (pl. 'baza-bizara).

--animals of this class include the following: biza rat, malcapya marten, musur lêdyana marmot, nód̲o musa mongoose, nyahn squirrel, yahp flying squirrel. --birds of this class include the following: bahban 'tikya Wagtail, bihparya Sparrow, carereh Minivet, cêt̲hāya Black Drongo, cérkē: 'bahlya: Wren Babbler, 'cieī: kutya Titmouse, cilbath House Swift, 'cu: baza Rock Bunting, chācur Mountain Thrush, cherpatyā Warbler, dan cēr Weaver Bird, 'guhskira White Collered Blackbird, jahlyā tisrā: Spotted Forktail, kurpilah Bulbul, kasku Cuckoo, kyār Woodpecker, 'khaqalya re: Laughing Thrush, mwīζa baza Rosefinch, 'naomnya baza White Crested Laughing Thrush, nirgāti Black-capped Sibia, pariwadomestic pigeon, 'pom baza Snow Bird, rihsiltīh Brown Dipper, rīhci 'piciu Sunbird, rōwa bāthi Hoopoe, sīltih bird with flicking tail, tirīrih Plumberous Redstart, tisrā: Whistling Thrush, tītīwāi Lapwing or Plover, 'hapālia rihsiltīh White Capped River Chat. --set: ya'sī: 'leo bahri, all living beings. (See 'sī:)

'baza kot बाज़ा कोट n: children’s game similar to London Bridges.

bazu: बाजू [ < *bwa ‘bird’ + *zuν ‘boil’] n: small type of boil, pimple.

bazuhrī: बाजुरी: मो n: Red Polypore mushroom (lit. ‘egg mushroom’). --[Alt.root (Mahat balo)]

bazuhrī: 'm̲o: बाजुरी मो n: Red Polypore mushroom (lit. ‘egg mushroom’).

be: बे [Kh *be] n: woman’s wrap-around skirt.

becao बेचाओ n: blanket made for sale; marketable. ant. kwasim.

be: बे [Kh *r-beh(k) (Mk rbe:h, Nis rbe:h, Seram behk, Kot byo÷); Mag phe ‘small basket’] n: carrying basket. --types of: behza miniature be:h, ben any small bamboo basket or container, bhum a large, tightly woven basket plastered
with mud used to store grain, ciru
basket cage for chickens, cyaú
basket for keeping carded wool, dabiben
basket for spoons, ladles, etc. duh
tightly-woven basket for carrying grain, flour, etc.
jaðen
basket for storing pots and pans, juhrnu
tightly-woven, medium-sized basket, kodom
cage for chickens, cyaú
basket for keeping carded wool, dabiben
basket for spoons, ladles, etc. duh
tightly-woven basket for carrying grain, flour, etc.
jaðen
basket for storing pots and pans, juhrnu
tightly-woven, medium-sized basket, kodom
basket with lid for storing clothes, 'korkä
small basket for throwing dirt from a hole, ≥ahben
fish creel, ≥ahben
large basket for carrying leaves, 'piru
small purse-like basket, phumulih
a small bum
for storing grain, 'phu
tightly-woven, cylindrical basket for storing ground meal, 'simōli
flat-shaped bamboo basket, thi
small basket for keeping kitchen utensils.
-rbeÚh –/M
num.clsf: basketful.
t˙rbeÚh
one basketful, nehrbeÚh
two baskets full,
s~oÚhbeÚh
three baskets full.

'behra ヶ ヶ adv: immediately, right away.
'behda-bakøra, sheep and goats. 'beh-
da: 'gaola, shepherd. –phases of: 'udantu
a kid or lamb still unweaned (under one year), 'jotya a yearling lamb or kid (which
has begun to change its teeth), 'carjøta
a kid or lamb of two years, 'pura a kid
or lamb of three years, 'khila a kid or
lamb of about four years (with a full set
of permanent teeth). –types of: 'bali
young, cyä Hülu Tibetan sheep, 'dohralyä
highland sheep of Khams, 'jakønya
wether, 'jusya sacrificial, 'lohmba
lead sheep, 'mudukya blind, 'nah.worya
ram with wild-sheep-like horns. –markings: 'curya
black patches on face, 'døchwalya
gray-headed, 'døchswya gray-bodied, 'kharkyä
black-necked, 'lahpya large-eared,
'surkya black head with brown stripe on face, 'hapalyä black head with white strip
on crown. –gen: 'agai-bagai. –[Alt.root
(Mk lu: < *luk); TB *luk]
'behr ヶ ヶ n: a leather liner dried in the
shape of a basket and placed inside for
carrying water, milk, whey, etc.

'behna ヶ ヶ [Nep behena] n: 1. male
cross cousin older than ego (i.e. phubu's
son, or FaSiSo older than ego).
2. elder sister’s husband. 3. husband’s
elder brother. (Where ego is female, 1–3 intersect.)

'behr ヶ ヶ n: large cow bell. cf. 'kahlë:

'behra ヶ ヶ n: people split off from one
village area and migrated to a new area;
remote kinsmen. 'buhjyal 'nam'lao
'buhdæ 'ge: 'gebehra 'zø The Budhas
of the Bhujel area are our kinsmen.

'behralyä ヶ ヶ [Nep bhiralo ‘precip-
itous’] n: hillside, slope. cf. 'dim dihmya.

'behti ヶ ヶ [Nep bhejî ‘offering’] n: fee
paid to a master shaman by his apprentice.

'behza ヶ ヶ n: a small basket; a miniature
be:h.

bekøtsø-nøya ヶ ヶ [Kot chel-
nya vt: to sort, separate,
pick out one type from another. 'gehppa
zimzarø garabekøtaikë I sorted out the
big and the small. cao cao wazø bekøtsø
Pick out only the good ones! cf. chutai-
nya. –[Alt.root (Kot chel-nya)].

'bel ヶ ヶ [W.Nep < Tamil vel ‘shining,
bright’] n: 1. sun. (Shamanic only, nou
'bel nou jun nine suns, nine moons.) 2.
the nine metal disks hanging from a sha-
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man’s costume representing the nine suns. –set: seral.

'bel-nya  [Kh *bel (Mht be, Kot bel ‘heal’)] v.evt: (of the weather) to clear, in: 'nam 'bel-nya. pharyā: pherē:, completely. –vt.evt: sabel-nya.

'bela:  [Nep] n: time. hash 'belaka at that time. 'belaka, sufficiently early. 'belaka 'ba'kin kes'si If one goes early enough it can be reached.


ben  [Kh *r-ben (Nis rben)] n: small bamboo basket or container. –types of:
dabiben basket for spoons, ladles, etc. jaben basket for storing pots and pans, gahben fish creel. –set: be:h.

(o)-'bena  [Nep bina] n: musk; musk gland of the Himalayan Musk Deer.


'bepar  [Nep] n: trade, commerce. bepar da-nya, to engage in trade, commerce. (Usu. implies buying goods in a bazaar town and selling them in villages.)

'bepari:  [Nep] n: trader, merchant.

'bepari 'yehn da-nya, to engage in trading.

be'si-nya  v.refl: to wear a skirt. be: be'si-nya, to wear a wrap-around skirt.

'beso  n: excuse, pretense. pān'ya 'besosa 'huks He came with a pretense to talk. cf. nyū;.

betha 1.  [Nep] n: a work force consisting of one’s relatives or clan. cf. jahra, man.

betha jah-nya, to employ, use such a work force.


betha ruhm-nya, to pass the age of child bearing, go through menopause.


'bicar  [Nep ‘thought’] n: a test, an attempt. 'bicar da-nya, to test or try out.

'bicari-nya  [< Nep bicar ‘thought’] vt: 1. to test or try out. 'no: wahsdlai 'bicarida gas'nāl I have tried that medicine. cf. 'atakhā-nya. 2. to arbitrate, decide a case. –set: phal-nya.

–related words: 'atakhā-nya to prove or test, jāci-nya to test, try, assess, phal-nya to judge.


bicita  [Nep bicet ‘unconscious’] n: crazed, mad, hysterical. bicita 'ta-nya, to be crazed, hysterical.


bidata  [Nep bidhata ‘the Creator’] voc.n: lord, a term of veneration to a great personage. cf. 'data


'bigi-nya  vi. to flee. cf. 'dē:h-nya.
bih-nya भिह-न्या [Kh *r-bi:h (Mk rbi:h, Gám bholi, Ghus bahalin); Him (Tib byin-pa)] v.\.t\. to insult by returning; to reject, spurn; give to s\.o\. in anger after he ruins it. gar gor, throw back the remains in anger.

bhikṣya भिक्ष्य [Nep भिक्षा bhiksha] n: alms. bhikṣya nih-nya, to beg for alms. bhikṣya ya-nya, to give alms.

bihkuti भिक्कुति [Nep bigh˙uti] n: thick, creamy substance produced in early lactation; colostrum.

'bihkutya भिक्कूत्या n: sleet.

bihl-nya भिल-न्या [Kh *bihl] vi.\.pat\. to choke on liquid or s\.th\. spicy. riÚh-e abihl'k-e I choked on water. (Instr.-e) cf. 'kha-nya.

bihya भिह्या n: the wooden axle around which a millstone revolves. -set: rā:thai.


bijj-nya भिज्ज-न्या vi.\.pat\.: (of an axe) to sink deeply into a tree. cep cep 1 without bouncing back. 2. (of words) to be encouraging; to sink deeply, striking the emotions.

bijj-nya भिज्ज-न्या vi.\.pat\.: to be completely sold out, out of stock.

bijuli भिजुली [Nep बिजुली bijuli] n: lightning, electricity.

bijjat भिज्जत [Nep] n: dishonor, disgrace. bijjat 'jai-nya, to disgrace s\.o.

bikam'lao बिकाम्लाओ [Nep bekam] adj: worthless, good for nothing (of a person).

bikas बिकास [Nep] n: development, improvement, advancement (esp. economic and industrial).


bihri'si-nya बिख्रिसी-न्या v\.refl\.: to wrap oneself with a towel. 'banduk bihri'si-nya, to sling a gun across the shoulders.

lada bihri'si-nya, to wrap over shoulder and under arm (of a sur).

biharkü भिखरकु n: window; window hole. cf. 'bāhjala. -set: 'zhım.


bihuri-nya बिखूरि-न्या [Nep vt: to bear the cost, responsibility. -[Kh 'guhr'si-nya]

bihya भिह्या n: the wooden axle around which a millstone revolves. -set: rā:thai.
bil bil बील बील  
*expr. adv:* heartburn, indigestion from eating too much fat. 'yù: bil bil 'ta-nya, to experience heartburn, indigestion. –*adj:* bil bil'o, causing indigestion. 'uosoi bil bil'o 'tazya pig fat causes indigestion.

binakha बिनख (in: anakha binakha, qv.)

binti बिनती (in: gahrti binti, qv.)

*binti बिनती* [Nep]  
*n:* request, petition.

*binti da-nya, (Asc. -sa) to make a request. obabu-sa 'binti do'këo He made a request of his father.

binu बिनु [Nep bina]  
*adv:* without. binu 'meÚh gema'liduh.i We cannot live without fire.

binu 'bahr- cya tap ~aÚni  
Don't speak foolishly.

binu 'bahr-cya'lao, foolish, careless. cf. o-'sor 'ma-leo.

binza बिन्झा बीन  
*n:* riddle, puzzling question. cf. ārtha. –*set:* gahrti. 'binza binŋa, the opening phrase to a riddle.

bipachya बिपछ्या *n:* the opposition (in a court case).

*bipya बिप्या* [Nep biplyāto]  
*adj:* backwards, inside out, contrary to normal. ant. 'sipya. 'bipya damaya, funeral dirge played on a drum. 'bipya 'rich (shamanic) water scooped from a stream with a downhill motion, used in certain ceremonies. u'yù: 'bipya'da jah'siū, of one who is evil (lit. 'one whose heart is turned wrong'). u'yù: 'bipya'da tu:'siu, of an evil bent, having evil inclinations (lit. ‘one whose heart is installed backwards’).

'biphaibar बिपहैबार [Nep biphaibar bhibabar]  
*n:* Thursday. (Usu. ’biphaibar chyam).

*bira-nya बिर-न्या* [Nep biraunu]  
*vt:* 1. to err in s.th., make a mistake. (The object of the verb is usually expressed in a separate dependent clause, as in: besh ṇa'jäizyak ṇa'bira'i'wo oleo While making a basket I erred it. OR jelai ṇa'gani'ci'zyao ṇa'bira'ci kë In counting you, I erred you. 2. to miss a target.  
'kahnun 'bira-nya, to err in keeping the law, to break the law.  
'kahnun ma'bira'idsza do'këo He acted without erring in the law.

biraluh बिरालुः  
[Nep birało]  
*n:* domestic cat. –*gen:* kah'za baza. –[Alt.root (Nis wor, Mk orja < or + *za 'diminutive'); Him (Chep karja)]

birami बिरामी  
[Nep]  
*n:* a sick person, one who is ill.

'birwa बिर्वा  
[Nep biriswa biruwa]  
*n:* a plant (esp. a seedling).

bis बिस  
[Nep]  
*num:* twenty. –*num.suff:* a score. sō:hbis three score. cf. 'kuri, khī: 'kwī:.

'bisa: बिसा  
(in: wahsa: bisa, qv.)

bisa 1.  
*bisa*  
*n:* food bought to supplement an insufficient harvest. aor  bisa'da  
hū:'worē These have come for food supplies. –*set:* 'zyao.

bisa 2.  
*bisa* (in: dasa ni bisa, qv.)

'bisi-nya बिसी-न्या  
[Nep]  
*vi.pat:* to become infected, septic (of a wound). –*adj:* 'bisiu, infected, septic. –[Kh sōnis-nya]
bista ḍeṅ [Nep bish ‘non-untouchable caste’] n: the higher castes as opposed to the occupational castes, specifically the Kham-Magars.

bista ḍeṅ-la:τ interj: the best of all, as in: 'ḥo: bista doḥ-doḥ kes’kē, aoro kata kesdihrō He, the best of all, had a hard time getting there, what chance do these have of making it?

bista bista mi-lin n: (in weighing grain, etc.) a unit of weight equivalent to two suka (half a ‘dihm).


bithu ḍeṅ n: a tasselled amaranth grain related to narca.

biza ḍeṅ [Kh *bi (Mk biza, Bhj bi, Gam bī); Him *byu (Mag byu, Kai yu); TB *b-yōw] n: rat, mouse, rodent. ‘baza-biza, birds, rats, and small creatures.

'b~ïÚ a”ô n: the male Himalayan Tahr, hermitragus jemlahicus. ‘b~ïÚ bas’mā, male and female of the Himalayan Tahr. ‘b~ïÚye patha Tahr kid. –gen: ‘sya: ‘ba:.

‘b~ïÚ-nya a”ô –Gof [Kh *r-b˙h≥] vt: to put animals in a stable. (of liquid or granular substances). cf. te-nya. ‘hol, gushing in large quantities. ‘b˙hlki ‘phud˙ gedaÚ ‘hol boh’kē The sack burst and grain spilled all over. syo:h, with the sound of pouring grain. ‘jīh boh-nya, to lose blood (from a cut, etc.).

boh-nya 1. ṭo-ña [Kh *boh] vi.pat: to spill (of liquid or granular substances). cf. te-nya. ‘hol, gushing in large quantities. ‘bahli ‘phuda gedā: hol boh’kē The sack burst and grain spilled all over. syo:h, with the sound of pouring grain. ‘jīh boh-nya, to lose blood (from a cut, etc.).

boh-nya 2. ṭo-ña [ ? < Sk bhu] vi.pat: (shamanic) to be born, come into being. nwar nwar, with comeliness, majesty.

boh-nya 1. ṭo-ña vt: to cause or give reincarnation to the spirit of a deceased shaman. boh’si-nya, (of shamans) to participate in the initiation ceremony of a new shaman, at which time the spirit of the ancestor shaman is said to be reincarnated. –set: kī:h-nya.

boh-nya 2. ṭo-ña [Kh *bohk (Nis bo:h, -bohk-); Him (Tib bog(s)-pa)] vt: to pull up, uproot; to pull a tooth. cara: cari, about to come loose. pho:gal, pull loose, roots and all. –[Alt.root *pun
(Mk pwí), cf. phwí:-nya
bó:heyá भोङ्या [Kh (Mk bace, Nis pö:cyä, Gam punçya)] n: a chicken’s crop, craw.

`bohgon भोङ्या [? < Nep bhorjan ‘feast’] n: the curse of past sin or cruelty. **bohgon** `ta-nya, to bear the curse of past sin. **ka: giddārae** **bohgon**, the curse of having one’s corpse devoured by vultures (**lit. ‘vulture feast’**). **rwi:hrae** **bohgon**, the curse of death (**lit. ‘maggot feast’**).

– [Kh zyas]
bó:heká भोङ्या [Nep bhor] n: a long copper horn or trumpet used for ceremonial purposes.

`bohkora भोङ्या [Kh (Mk bce, Nis pö:cyä, Gam punçya)] n: a chicken’s crop, craw.

'bó:hekora भोङ्या [Nep bhor] n: throat. cf. gā:hti. **bó:hekora phya:wa phya:wa hāi da-nya** to shout or scream at s.o. (**lit. ‘to say until one’s throat is about to tear’**). –[Kh zyas]

bóhkota भोङ्या [Nep bhok] n: 1. a wrap-around quilt made of scraps. 2. worthless (as firewood which does not burn well; a person who is unskilled; etc.).

'bohp भोङ्या [Nep bhok] expr.adv: plop. b. te-nya, to drop with a heavy plop.

'bohp-bop भोङ्या [TB *bop ‘swelling, protrusion’] expr.adv: swollen (as of grain soaked in water). b.b. ‘go-nya, to swell profusely. –adj: ‘bohp-bobo, swollen from hydration.

'bohpka भोङ्या [Nep bhok] n: a brass or copper water vessel with a narrow neck and broad mouth, used for drinking. –set: ‘ja:.

'bohrla भोङ्या [Nep bhok] n: a tuft of fur, hair, or grass; a sheaf of grain. num.suff: a tuft, as in: to’bohrla one tuft. –adj: o-**bohrla** ‘leo, fluffy, furry (as of a tail).

'bohrla ‘bohrla भोङ्या [Kh ‘bohrla ‘tuft, sheaf’] expr.adv: prolifically, in sheaves. b.b. sai-nya, to bear seed prolifically. –adj: ‘bohrla ‘bohrla:wo, prolific, full, furry (as of an animal’s tail).

bohrlasó भोङ्या [Kh ‘bohrla ‘tuft, sheaf’] adj: fluffy, furry.

bohro:si-nya भोङ्या [Kh ‘bohrla ‘tuft, sheaf’] vi.agt: to mob s.o., assault in a mob. (Obj. marked by ‘kyā:ta ‘on the person of,’ as in: ‘hoe o’kyā:ta bohro:si kēra They mobbed him; OR used in an adverbial function, as in: pa:i bhoro:si ida: khop kēra They all attacked him in a mob.).

bohs-nya भोङ्या [Kh *bohs; Him (Tib bog(s)-pa)] vi.pat: to become uprooted; to pull loose (as from a wall). cara: cari:, loose, wiggling. phō:gal, come loose, roots and all. –vt: **boh-h-nya**.

'boht भोङ्या [Nep boht boh] prop.n: Tibet, esp. the Dolpo District of Nepal. jado ‘boht, kana ‘boht (shamanic in chant) a designation of Tibet. **bohitya**, a Tibetan; a person of Tibetan race.

bokanyah भोङ्या [in: ‘jā:da bokanyah, qv.]


bokolah भोङ्या [Nep boko] n: the bark of a tree; the peeling of fruit or vegetables.

bokoroh भोङ्या: n: 1. toad. cf. ‘payu:. 2. (contemptuously) of a leper.
bokorom-nya बोकरोम-न्या vt: to hold in a group (esp. sheep); not allow to graze. bokorom'si-nya, to be crowded, packed into a small space.

'bōkhar बोखर n: a stand for pots made from a single stem of wood with several branches protruding at various angles.

'bōlāi-nya बोलै-न्या [Nep < Eng] n: a stand for pots made from a single stem of wood with several branches protruding at various angles.

'bolo'-nya बोल-न्या [Nep < Eng] vt: to read aloud for s.o.

'bolo'-nya बोल-न्या [Nep < Eng] expr.adv: lightly.

'bor' म्या vi.pat: to want more to eat, be unsatiated. zyad bo borzya He wants even after eating. –adj: boro'-o, unsatiated.

'borol'-nya बोरोल-न्या vi.pat: to resemble, look alike; be hard to distinguish.

'boro'-nya बोरो-न्या vi.recip: to share, esp. in the spoils of a kill. 'borosida zyu'kera They divided the spoils.


'buca बुच बुचa [Nep phuco 'small boy,' Tib butsha 'boy'] voc.n: term of address to a young boy.

'buci बुचi [Nep phuci 'small girl'] voc.n: term of address to a young girl.
'buchula बुखुला [Nep bāsulō] n: an adze.
'buchulya बुखुल्या n: a person with a protruding, adze-like tooth. –set: pācya:h.
buddi बूढी [Nep buddhi ‘wisdom’] n: plan, scheme, strategy. buddi 'chip-nya, to mature in understanding, wisdom. buddi da-nya, to plan, scheme, plot. sāhyā buddi do'kāra They planned to kill him. buddi kalai-nya, to plot, conspire. kāta’ni gesāhyê ‘lido buddi kalai’kērā They plotted how they would kill him.
'budi-nya बूढि-न्या vi.agt: to go back on a promise, esp. to get out of it by clever means.
'būdi बूढी n: the area of a house between the door and fire pit. ant. guhr. –set: 'zihm.
'buhda बूढ़ा prop.n: the Budha clan of the Kham-Magars. (The majority of Kham speakers are Budhas.)
'būhdhi बूढ़ि prop.n: the inner stomach. cf. phu: belly.
'buhgan ~ bughwan बूहगन बुह्गान [Nep bhogwan] n: God (with certain implications to the sun). 'buhgan 'daino, fortune, luck, providence. ālai kāta 'buhgan
'daino o’tao How lucky can I get! 'buh- gan sari'lāo, noble, princely, highly regarded. (Used mostly as a term of veneration when addressing an imposing person.)
'buhji बूहज prop.n: the Kham-Magar village of Bhuji in Dhorpatan valley, inhabited by the people of Bhuji Khola. 'buhji khola, the river system of Bhuji Khola.
'buhjyal बूहज्याल prop.n: an inhabitant of Bhuji Khola. 'buhjyali, male inhabitant of Bhuji Khola. 'buhjyalni, female inhabitant of Bhuji Khola. 'buhjyal 'nam ‘the country’ of the Bhujels, one of the traditional centers of Kham-Magar habitation. ‘buhjhale lū: tū:; the boundary between Bhujeel and Takalya grazing lands (on the ridge immediately west of Jalpa).
'buhlkya बूहल्क्या n: a medicinal root; Spikenard.
'buhm 'buhm भुम भुम expr.adv: violent trembling. b.b. 'gu-nya, to shake, trembling violently.


'bunni भुनि n: sow pig. –set: 'u:.

buhre-nya भुरे-न्या [Kh *s-bur (Mk zbur); Him (Mag bhur, Chep phur 'flying away, Thak pyuhr); TB *pur] vi.agt: to fly, take to the air. hw~aÚ, fly off in a flash. 'phw~aÚ, in a flash (as of a bird).

kw~aÚ kw ~aÚ, of a raging river, as though flying. phur phur, high in the air. phur phur buhro, high, lofty (esp. of a building).

'buhrju-'burju भुर्जू-भरू expr.adv: 1. crater-like, jagged, rough (of an area where a rock fall is). 2. to be pock-marked (of the face). –adj: 'buhrju-'burju'wo.

var. 'bahrja-'burju'wo.

'buhrkaona भुर्काओना n: the driving club in field hockey.

'buhrkaonya भुर्काओन्या n: field hockey.

'buhrkuti भुर्कूटी prop.n: male inhabitant of Bhalkot. 'bahrkotyani, female inhabitant of Bhalkot.

buhrlì भुर्लि n: a type of wasp. –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

buhrlum भुर्लुम expr.adv: (in: a'da buhrlum ni ho'da buhrlum) tossing and turning, unable to sleep; restless, fitful.

buhrlù-nya भुर्लू-न्या [Kh *s-brul (Mk zburul)] vi.pat: to sprain or twist a limb.

buhrüs-nya भुर्सूस-न्या [Kh *b-rihs] vi.agt: to covet, desire more than fair allotment. u'jü: yada ba buhriszya Given his portion he still wants more. –related words: korlai: da-nya to covet, esp. in regard to food, lobah da-nya to covet and make dishonest gain, boro:nya to be greedy.

'buah:nya भृहाष्या vi.pat: unclaimed, unused (of house, money, etc.).


buhyan n: lard, animal fat; ghee.

buhutu-buto 1. भृहू-भूत expr.adv: (of heart) beating with fear or anxiety.

buhutu-buto 2. भृहू-भूत expr.adv: (of knife) nicked and blunted. –adj: 'buhtu-buto:wo, dull.

'buhtulya भृतुल्या n: a medicinal root.

buhutunya भृतुन्या n: a stick with a strip of cloth wound around one end (for stirring grain while parching). –adj: buhutunya:so, blunt ended (having the quality of a buhutunya).


buhutura: भृतुरा् n: strips of dried meat, jerky.

buhutyas-nya भृत्यास-न्या [Nep bhutte] vi.pat: to become blunt, dull of edge. –adj: buhutyaso.

'bujjì-nya भूजी-न्या [Nep bujhaunu 'pay’] v.bt: to pay a debt, settle accounts. tala'kao o'ba:wò 'rupiya 'buji'na'kēo He
paid me back the money he took the other day.

'bujalo [Nep bujh] adj: intelligible, easy to comprehend.

'buji-nya [Nep bubu] vt: to understand. –pass.part: 'buji'siu, understood. op: bahr 'buji'siu 'lizya All he says is understandable.

'buji'si-nya vi.pat: to understand. –pass.part: 'buji'si'su, understood.

'bukulah n: wild duck.

'bukhi n: alpine country. 'bukhi

'bul n: human corpse wrapped and tied in a mat ready for burial. cf. 'mohro.

'bur [TB *bw'ar 'to cast, toss'] expr.adv: a single twist. b. 'kil-nya, to twist (as of string or rope). b. pharle-nya, to toss with a single twist (as a sheep for castration). bur-bur, twisting and twisting. b. b. 'kil-nya, to twist round and round (as of string or rope).

'burum-burum expr.adv: beginning boil, bubbling. b. b. co-nya, to begin boiling. b. te-nya, to begin to snow; to snow lightly.

'bum [ ? < Tib bum 'vase'] n: a large, tightly woven basket usually plastered with mud and used to store grain.

'buru [Nep baru] coord: rather. takai'nayo buru 'ryah gin'tai'siya Don’t eat me, rather let’s become blood brothers. var. burutu.

'burum-burum burum (in: 'sê:sê: 'burum-burum, qv.)

'burumo adj: frayed, shredded, hanging in strings. thakanah 'burumo, raggedy, shredded.

'butyaso (in: utyaso ni butyaso, qv.)
'bwì:h 'ブウ： n: a fine textured alpine grass, considered to be the best sheep pasturage.

'bwì:h 'bwì:h 'ブウ： expr.adv: shredded (as from a cow chewing cloth; a dull axe on wood; a child with a ball of string). b.b. 'j˙i-nya, to chew long and thoroughly. b.b. nyahm-nya, to chew long and thoroughly.

'bwì:h.yar 'ブウ：ヤー n: the back wall of abì: (where the stable runs into the mountain slope). –set: 'zihm. 'bwì:h.yar'laö 'ルー： a buttress stone. (Houses built on steep mountain sides are anchored to a buttress stone to prevent them from sliding.)

'bwì'si-nya 'ブウ：シ：ナヤ (var of: 'bai'si-nya, qv.)

bya भ्या interj: an interjection denoting impatience. cådo bya Hurry up!

bya:h भ्याः adv: much, many. (Archaic, except in: bya:h-bya:h 'jyìini Live long!)

'byaholi भ्याहोली [Nep byauli] n: bride.

'byaholya भ्याहोल्या [Nep byauli] n: bridegroom.

byå:h-nya (‘यु：) भ्याः-न्या １६८ vi.pat: 1. to become bored. 2. to be sad with the coming of winter (because the carefree days of fun and flirting have passed).

byajā भ्याज [Nep byaj] n: interest on money. byajà hai-nya, to exact interest.

'byal-nya भ्याल-न्या vi.pat: to become full, filled up. (Object of the verb can be the liquid, as in: 'rih 'byal'kè the water filled, or the object can be the vessel, as in: gahgari: 'byal'kè the jug filled, but not both except where the container is in the locative case, as in: ‘ge: ‘zihmlà ge’byal'kè We filled up in the house.)

swì:h maswì:h, jam-packed, full to capacity. –[Alt.root *plìn (Mk p狼, Nis plin, Kot pâl); Him *plìn (Mag pìn, Chep blìn); TB *plìn]

'byùra भ्यूरा (in: ‘syu'rya ‘byu'rya, qv.)

byùta syùta भ्यूता भ्यूता [Nep biútånu ‘recover senses’] n: (shamanic) waking and sleeping.

bzi ब्झ़िः [Kh *b-zi (Mk bzi, Nis jwyi); Him (Mag buli, Chep play); TB *b-lay (Tib bzi)] num: the numeral ‘four.’ (Archaic except in Mk, Nis, and Bhj dialects.)

C

cà-nya च-न्या [Mag cak-ke ‘tie together’] vi: to stick an adhesive substance onto a surface (as of clay, wax). ca'si-nya, to be stuck to.


'cabanai चबा नै adv: completely, exactly, wholly. 'cabanai borolzya'nì They look exactly alike.

càha càha चह चह expr.adv: excited, enthusiastic, worked up. cf. maya muyu. –adj: càha càhào, excited.

cahl चलः n: bamboo (esp. that which is pliable and useful in weaving). cahl 'ja:, any implement made of woven bamboo (baskets, winnowing trays, etc.) –phases of: o-ama bamboo which has produced new shoots, 'bahta bamboo in second year of growth, 'doborsya bamboo a year
old or more, khargoi bamboo shoots.
–types of: 'gūdyā lowland bamboo, 'su: type of bamboo, zēh village bamboo which grows between eight and ten thousand feet altitude, 'zir highland bamboo found above ten thousand feet altitude.
–parts of: 'akhala bamboo joint, 'balā portion of bamboo between the hard, outer surface and the soft inner core, gātha the knot separating sections of bamboo, kahthya inner, soft portion of bamboo, o-sya outer part of bamboo used for weaving, pāpalya quarter section of bamboo.

cbm-nya [Kh *r-tsʰhm (Nis rčʰm); Him (Mag cam-khe 'cut in pieces, 'Chep dzም民国')] vt: to chop, cleave (by chopping on a block). kutu kutu, into small pieces. –pass.part: cbm'siu, chopped up.

cahrai-nya [Nep चबाउनु caḥaunu] vt: to offer a sacrifice, a request ('binti), or thanks ('dahn yabat). yahto cahrai-nya, quote a text from memory (lit. ‘offer on the mouth’). kagatā cahrai-nya, commit to writing (lit. ‘offer on paper’). –pass.part: cahrai'siu, sacrificed. cahrai'siu 'mahr sacrificed animal.

cahre-nya [Nep चरे-न्या] vt: to grind grain into a coarse meal. dagala dagala, into coarse chunks.

cai ['ca] adv: quite. 'ho chyam cai gāhga zā ge'bao o'leo That day we went quite early.
cai 'carangi ['cārangi] n: bread, fried in oil, and molded into the shapes of men and horses (as an offering to the ancestor spirits).
Don’t mess with it! –pass.part: całai’siù, used. takhep wāza całai’siù used only once.


cali-nya čali-nya [Nep čalun calnu] vi.agt: 1. to move, stir. cf. can’i-nya. 2. to be in working condition.

calti čalti n: practice, custom.

(o)-rcm ō-rcm n: shallow soil.

com-cam čam čam expr.adv: tenderizing, pulverizing. ’cam-cam ’jai-nya, to chop without severing (as of a piece of meat), tenderize.


ca’náh ča’ná: [Kh tsañā (Kot cənaj)] n: a sifter (tambourine shaped made of calf-skin stretched over a wooden hoop and punched full of holes). cf. ca.

condarkhya čondarkhya n: the name of an ox in shaman stories from whose hide the tie straps on the first drum were made.

condal čondal [Sk cən’dal ‘outcast’] n: (in: ’cor ’cendal) thief, robber.

cooka čukka (in: ’car cowka, qv.)

coorasi čoorasì [Nep] num: eighty four. (An age of special significance; considered to be a full life.)

cap-nya 1. čap-nya vi.pat: to be tender to the touch, raw and sore. nakhī: capzya My foot is tender (sore).

cap-nya 2. čap-nya vt: to cut a notch in a tree as a marker. –set: ’kyal-nya.

capak čapak expr.adv: tightly. c. kyoh-nya, to hold tightly. –adj: capak’ö, of a lid or cover which fits well on a container; tight fitting. cf. piso.

cappis-nya čappis-nya vi.pat: to be bitterly cold. –set: ’zyūh-nya. –adj: cappiso, bitterly cold.

car čar expr.adv: peeling easily. var. cər cər. c. ko-nya 1. to skin quickly and easily. 2. (of strong liquor) to burn the throat.

cara-nya čara-nya v.sta: to sting or burn (as a sore). –adj: cara’wo, burning, stinging.

car čar expr.adv: peeling easily. var. cər cər. c. ko-nya 1. to skin quickly and easily. 2. (of strong liquor) to burn the throat.

čayap čayap expr.adv: from many holes. c.c. ’yu-nya, to leak from many holes.

carereh čarere: n: any of several species of Minivet. (Flies in flocks and is said to devastate wheat fields.) –gen: ’bazabiza.

čari-nya čari-nya [Nep čhari’n cəhun ‘to climb, ascend’] vi.agt: (of a spirit) to move on, reincarnate in a new body. (Obj. marked by kyā:ta ‘on the body of,’ as
caripā: चीरः n: epilepsy. cf. 'bapulya.

carkaoni चर्काओनि (var of: 'cätkaoni, qv.)

carkaso चर्कासो [Nep carko] adj: 1. excessively salty. 2. hot (of the sun).

carki-nya 1. चर्की-न्या vi.pat: to burn or sting (as a cut or sore).

carki-nya 2. चर्की-न्या vi.pat: to be about to break or split (esp. in an unseen place), as of a timber to be used as a beam; of a mountain side about to slide or peel away. cf. re:'sā-nya.

'cărlnā चर्लना n: a domestic chick. —[Alt.roots (Mk baph~uza; Gam ci≥na)]

carnā चर्नाः n: a cloth flap decorated with coins and other sequins which hangs like a loin-cloth over the front of a dancer’s trousers.

casā कचाः nom: sharp, piercing pain.

casā 'ta-nya, to feel a sharp, piercing pain. ūkhrī: casā o'ta'zyao, ubuhrul'o'oleo I have a sharp pain in my foot, I see I sprained it.

casma चासमा [Nep] n: glasses, spectacles.

cata cata चता चता expr.adv: into small pieces. c.c. da:h-nya, to eat meat (by biting off chunks with the teeth). c.c. khoi:-nya, to pull matted wool apart for carding.

catai चतैः n: a small, bamboo sitting mat.


catkaoni चत्काओनि n: a slap. 'cätkaoni kai-nya, to receive a slap (lit. ‘eat a slap’).

catki-nya चत्की-न्या vi.agt: to be offended, angry. 'cätkida ba'ke He went off angry.

cā-nya चाः-न्या [Kh *p-tsa (Mk pcao); Him (Chep syaw ‘right,’ Thak sah, Tam cyah-pa)] v.sta: to be good, nice, beautiful. —adj: ca'o, good, nice, beautiful.

cā'ōsa, well, in peace (lit. ‘with good’). caosa'hani Go in peace. ca'o'ni, properly, in a good manner, with favor (lit. ‘from good’). ca'o'ni'rēhkēo He looked at him favorably.

cā: 1. चाः [Kh *tsa; Him (Tib dza)] n: tea.

cā: 2. चाः n: a bamboo sifter in which grains pass through and the chaff remains on top. cf. ca'nah.

cā: 3. चाः n: (shamanic) flower. ca: sarahl-nya, a shamanic ceremony in which flowers are arranged in patterns. —set: kih-nya.

cā:-nya चाः-न्या vt: to add to s.th. thāp ka thāp, adding on and on. ca:'sī-nya, to add oneself to, to join. —pass.part: ca:'sīu, added. ala kata ca:'sīu u'li'zyao? What’s been added to this?

cabalya चाबाल्या n: a wooden jug smaller than a theka. —set: 'patya.

caca nana चाचा नाना n: toys, trinkets, small frippery.

'cäaci-nya चाँच-न्या  vt: to fit rafters side by side. cf: sarahl-nya.


cäh-nya चाघ-न्या  [Kh-tsahŋ (Kot tsyan)]
 vi, pat: (of a fire) to burn, emit flames. cf. erh-nya, muh-nya.  
dihp˙l~aÚ dihp˙l ~aÚ, to burn with a flickering flame.
'h~oÚ h~oÚ, to burn steadily.  
pilam pilam, with small, hesitating flame.  
'ph~aÚ, ignite with a 'poof.'  
w~îÚ-w~îÚ, with roaring, leaping flames.

cahari-nya चाहरि-न्या  [Nep caharnu 'look for']
 vt: to chase after. cf. khep˙i-nya (which also implies 'to chase away').  
're: 're:, right on the heels of the other.

cahi-nya चाहि-न्या  [Nep cahinu]  vi,dat: to be needed, required. nitaō 'mi: 
 galai 'cahiya I need such a person.

cahit चाहित  [Nep cahiďo] n: need, use, value. o-'cahit 'leo, needed, useful, valuable, important. o-'cahit 'maleo 1.
 unnecessary. 2. bad, evil. o'cahit 'maleo pā: evil words.

cahl-nya चाल-न्या  vt: to lop the limbs off a tree (of: 'sī: 'wood,' or o'khar 'branch').

cahnā-nya चानान्या  vt: to go off to fetch. ant. cih'hū-nya.

cahrya 'lū:  चाउ 'lū  n: a hard, white stone used for striking fires; quartz. cf. 'dū:hga 'flint.'

caka चाक  [Nep cak 'rump'] n: genital area. cf. 'pore:

cakar चाकर  [Nep] nom: service, devotion.  
cakar da-nya, to serve, minister to (esp. religious devotion, but can apply to people or government as well). --set: 
'sewa.

cakarya चाकर्या  [Nep cakariya 'servant'] n: a devotee (esp. in service to a god); a spiritual being in service to God, angel.

cakū:  चाकू  [ < cak 'buttocks' + kū: 'hole'] n: the anus. cf. kikū:.  
cakutul चाकुतुल  [Kh (Gam tulk~u 'anus')]  n: red tissue inside the anus; rectum.

cākhya चाख्या  n: name for a Tibetan mastiff having the typical markings: brown with reddish chest and reddish eyebrows. --set: 'patya.

'c~aÚkhya  n: a hard, white stone used for striking fires; quartz. cf. 'dū:hga 'flint.'

cal  चाल  [Tib 'noise,' Nep 'movement'] n: sound, noise.  
khas˙rya khos˙re thaszya, katae o'cal, th˙is~aÚ
'this~aÚ I hear a rustling noise, what is it the sound of? Listen!

cala  चाला  n: drum beat, rhythm; a dance.

jahm˙rya cala, a dance done to the accompaniment of a mā:dal drum.  
bol k̃i:h cala, a dance performed at the 'scape-goat' ceremony, done to the accompaniment of a dāmaya drum.

cala culu चाला चुँल expr.adv: strong, healthy, cheerful (esp. of a baby). --adj: 
cala culu'wō.

calorā  चालौर n: children (Sera dialect).  
calorā  चालौर n: children (Sera dialect). cf. 'luhzarā.

cam cum  चाम चूम expr.adv: silence, a quieting down. cam cum 'jaí-nya, to quiet a mob down.
can'si-nya चान्सि-न्या vi.agt: to move, stir about, begin daily activities. can'sinya 'bela: time to begin daily activities. cf. 'cāli-nya. 'zyah'rō can'si-nya, for demons to be active.

'ca'ṇāiḥ चा-ण: [< *tsa 'tea' + * s-ṇ 'greens'] n: a type of wild, edible green.

'cāpa kīra चौपा किरा [Nep] n: a threadworm or tapeworm.

cap cap चाप चाप expr.adv: clean, washed (esp. of a baby). –adj: cap cab'—o.

capi-nya rflk–Gof vt: to move or expand border; to include new land into the old.

'otārni'kao 'patalat 'cāpidā bahmna ho'da sarā'kerō They brought the upper terrace into the new and moved the wall further over.
ce: छे· n: a wooden eating spoon.

'ce: छे· expr.adv: well satiated. c. wāh-nya, to be satiated comfortably with food.

'bā: चे· बाँ prop.n: the large, flat field in front of Taka village used as crop land.

cece: छेचे·: n: the constellation of the Pleiades.

celma: छेलमा·: n: shaman’s assistant, servant, and messenger. 'celma: 'balmē: (shamanic, in chant) shaman’s assistant.

cem: छेम· [Kh *p-tsem (Mk p-cem, Gam cem); Mag mi-cham; TB *tsam] n: human hair (of the head). cf. 'muhl, 'muhs.

cem-nya छेम-न्या vi.pat: to have a nightmare or an oppressive night time attack (attributed to evil spirits).

ceme: छेमे· n: tuft of hair grown by men on the crown of the head; topknot. cf. lata.

cemna: छेमना·: n: decorative metal ornaments hung from a baby’s cap.

cen 'cen छन छन expr.adv: (of parched grain) not crisp because grain was not properly dried before parching. (Sometimes deliberately soaked in water to make chewy after parching.) —adj: 'cen 'cen'o.

'cep-nya छेप-न्या [Kh *tsep; Him (Tib chib(s)-pa)] vt: to ride a horse, sit astride an animal. gyahp gehp, jumping directly onto animal. —pass.part: 'cep'siū, ridden. —[Alt.root (Mk rb~u)]

cep cep छेप छेप expr.adv: sinking deeply. c.c. 'bijj-nya, to sink deeply without bouncing back (of an axe). c.c. 'bijj (fig. of words) to be encouraging; to sink deeply, affecting the emotions.

cere cere छेरे छेरे expr.adv: (of a litter) large in number; hanging like clumps. o'zaxa cere cere 'lizyar. Her offspring are many. c.c. 'ta-nya, to be many. —adj: cere cero, (of pups, piglets, etc.) hanging all over the mother in great numbers.

cere mere छेरे छेरे expr.adv: piled up, hanging with odds and ends (of a load).
c.m. 'guhr-nya, to carry a hanging or piled load. –adj: cere mereo 1. (of a load) piled or hanging. 2. (of a person) having a large, hanging goiter.


Ceta चेत [Nep ceta 'sense'] n: memory. o-ceta 'male He has no memory. o-ceta 'mah-nya, to lose one's senses, to have emotional shock.

Cetāi-nya चेताई-न्या [Nep cetai 'long for'] vt: 1. to remember a person (esp. by doing s.th. for him). o'zaÚlai He remembered his child.

Ci चि part: a particle denoting that the presupposition of an assertion is or has been discovered to be false; contra-expectancy particle. े: te lī; ci ya'leo I thought it was a stone (but I see it's not).
haisinke Quickly smoke your pipe and get out. \textit{tara}, (\textit{si}: ‘breath’) to crave, yearn after. \textit{nw}: \textit{onyata u:si: tara: cizya} He yearns to suckle the breast (\textit{lit.} ‘draws his breath on sucking the breast’). \textit{.sulpa ci:-nya}, to smoke a pipe (\textit{lit.} ‘draw on a pipe’). \textit{kahbul ci:-nya}, to stretch a blanket (part of the process of making). –[Alt.root (Mk tul)]

\textit{`cici: kuta} \textit{chichi: kuta} [Mag chichin kotya] \textit{n}: any of several species of Titmice, most specifically the Green Backed Titmouse, or the Yellow Cheeked Titmouse. –\textit{gen}: \textit{`baza-biza}.

\textit{cih'hu:-nya \textit{chih'nu-nya}} \textit{vt}: to come to fetch. cf. cah'n—a-nya.

\textit{cilahlam cilahlam} \textit{chikalha:m, chikalh:a:m} \textit{expr. adv}: blinking, twitching (of the eyes, as from an irritation). cf. cimralu cimaru. \textit{c.c. bahl'siya:-nya}, to watch with blinking eyes.

\textit{nika: \textit{chik}} [Him (Thak cika)] \textit{n}: barley. –\textit{set}: \textit{hata}:

\textit{`cikulum cikulum} \textit{nom}: splash, plunge. \textit{`cikulum ta:-nya}, to splash when plunging into water.

\textit{cil-nya} \textit{chil-nya} [Kh *p-tsil (Mk pcil, Nis cwyl, Gam pacil, Bhj cül)] \textit{vt}: 1. to pinch, nip, crush between the thumb and forefinger (as a chilli pepper into broth). \textit{katak katak}, slightly (as to attract attention). –\textit{set}: \textit{kartya:pya:-nya}. 2. to kill a small chicken by pinching its head off.

\textit{cila:} \textit{chila:a:} \textit{n}: Snow Partridge. –\textit{gen}: \textit{`baza-biza}.

\textit{cilgadi} \textit{chilnadi} [Nep cil ‘eagle’ + gari ‘carriage’] \textit{n}: airplane.


\textit{cimarkya} \textit{chimarkya} \textit{n}: a person who blinks a lot. –\textit{set}: \textit{pacyah}. –\textit{adj}: \textit{cimarkyaso}, habitually blinking (of a person).

\textit{cimar cuimar} \textit{chimaru chimahu} \textit{expr. adv}: blinking (with eyes nearly shut). cf. cikahlam cilahlam. \textit{c.c. bahl'siya}-nya, to watch with nearly closed, blinking eyes.

\textit{cimarya} 1. \textit{chimarya} \textit{n}: maize having small, flat grains. (It grows tall and is unable to withstand the winds.) –\textit{adj}: \textit{cimaryaso}.

\textit{cimarya} 2. \textit{chimarya} \textit{n}: a person with a drooping eyelid. –\textit{set}: \textit{pacyah}. –\textit{adj}: \textit{cimaryaso}.

\textit{cimta} \textit{chimta} [Nep cim[a] \textit{n}: tongs in the shape of a “V.”] –[Kh 'thondoro]

\textit{cin} \textit{chim} \textit{Nep} \textit{n}: the country of China.

\textit{`cin} \textit{chim} \textit{v.aff}: 1. the second person dual object suffix: ‘you (dl.)’, as in: \textit{{`r`ch`cin`k`e}o} He saw you (dl.). (Occurs in transitive verbs of all moods except imperative.) 2. the second person dual subject suffix: ‘you (dl.)’, as in: \textit{{`ba`cin`k`e}o} Go you (dl.)! (Occurs only in imperative
mood, in transitive or intransitive verbs.)

'cina चिना [Nep cinu] n: a token, souvenir, gift of remembrance. (Usu. 'kwi:tao 'ci-
na 'token of the hand'). –[Kh sœres]

'cini चिन [Nep] n: sugar.
cinu चिनु n: a variety of dry rice. –set: 'chal.

cip [Kh *tsip (Mk cip, Gam cu)] n: viand, curry; a side dish of meat, vegetable, or potatoes eaten with the main meal. 'cipe u-'riÚh, soup or broth (lit. 'water of the curry').

cip˙i चिपैँ [Nep] n: large brass bowl for kneading beer malt. –set: 'ja:

cip˙la चिप्ला [Nep cipro] n: eye mucus.
ciraÚ-nya चिरू-न्या vi.pat: 1. to cut open an animal. 2. to split long lengths of firewood into narrow strips. cf. seh-nya. t˙r t˙r, starting at one end and working to the other. –set: 'kyal-

cir चीर चीर [Mag ciri≥-ke 'squeel'] expr.adv: screaming, shrieking. c.c. kih-
nya, to cry with screaming, shrieking.
cirgal'tih चिरगाल्ति: n: 1. a bird with a shrill cry. 2. a woman with a shrill, raucous voice; loud-mouthed.
cirgul चिरगुल n: swollen glands in the armpits. cf. bigi.
cirgul-nya चिरगुल-न्या vi.pat: (of a rope being manufactured) to knot up when twisted too tightly.
cirgul 'jai'si-nya चिरगुल जैसी-न्या vi.agt: to make one’s skin oily by rubbing in animal fat or butter. cf. rap 'rbo.

'ciri-nya चिरी-न्या vi.pat: to become watery, thin in consistency. –adj: 'ciriu, watery, thin.

'cirki-nya चिरकी-न्या vi.pat: (of a stick) to break without breaking in two. cf. ce:h-nya.

'cirkо चिर्को [Nep cirak 'torch'] n: lightning stroke. cf. bajango.
cirlо ni birlо चीर्ल नि चीर्ल expr.adv: wailing and shrieking. c.b. gahr-nya, to cry with great wailing and commotion (esp. of a crowd).

cirungah चिरुंगह n: a basket-like cage for keeping chickens. –set: be:h.

cis-nya चिस-न्या [Kh *p-tsip (Mk pcis, Nis cwys, Gam ci); Him (Mag cyas)] vi.pat: to become torn, rent. cita pata, shredded (as though clawed). 'cherla-
cherla, ragged, shabby, in tatters. 'd˙hja 'd˙hja, shredded (as though in ribbons).
lakhar lakhar, frayed, tattered. kacya: ni kuCi; to be crumpled and torn (esp. of bamboo baskets). khwas, suddenly and unexpectedly (esp. while being worked on). –adj: cis'ō, torn, ripped. –vt: ci-nya. –related words: koi-nya rip a hole in clothing, poros-nya rip on a seam, phalā-nya rip on a seam, phu-nya burst open at seams.


'cita 'bujii-nya चित बुजी-न्या [Nep 'chit Budnū citta bujhi 'satisfied'] vi.agt: to be in agreement, have mutual understanding (esp. on the price of s.th.).
citarā: putārā: चितरां पुतार ं expr.adv: scattered, dispersed (esp. of people).
adj: citārā: putarā:'wo, scattered, dispersed.
'cītarū ჩი-თხ  n: a red, edible thorn berry; Indian Berbery.
cita-nya ჩითა-ნYA vt: to tug or claw at (as knots in matted wool before carding; of a vulture ripping at carrion; or a cat exercising its claws). –set: pur-nya.
–pass.part: cita:'siu, ripped, clawed.
o'kyā: bohri cita:'siu 'u'li'zyao His whole body was clawed.
cita cita ჩითა ჩითა expr.adv: ripped, torn, shredded.
c.c. 'jāi-nya, to tear to shreds.
c.c. seh-nya, to split firewood into fine chunks.

adj: cita citaÚ'w —o, shredded, torn.
cita pata ჩითა ფატა expr.adv: ripped, torn, shredded.
c.p. cis-nya, to tear to shreds (as though clawed).
–adj: cita pataÚ'w —o, ripped, shredded, torn.
(u)-citu უ-ჩითუ n: the wattles of the domestic cock.
ciwā: ჩივა (in: kawā: ciwā; qv.)
ciwa ciwa ჩივა ჩივა expr.adv: finely split, cut into slivers.
c.c. seh-nya, to split firewood into fine chunks.
'ciÚ'wo ჩი-ვ adj: dense, thick (of forest).
cf. rū'h'wo. ant. bohra:'wō.
cī:'wō ჩი-Վ [Kh *tson; Him (Tib cin-te)]
adj: heavy, solid, sturdy (of stones, wood, etc.). cf. 'giso.
cī:-nya ჩი-NYA vi.pat: (of clothing) stiff from dirt.
'kahn 'kahn, filthy dirty.
pata pata, (same).
co-nya ჩო-NYA [Kh *tso (Mk co, Gam co); TF *tsyw (Tib bsos, Bur tshu, Lusei so)]
vi.pat: 1. to boil, bubble.
'bāhk 'bāhk, boil thickly (as of mush).

bulup bulup, beginning to boil. gaja gaja, to ferment till foam forms on the top. khal khal, rolling boil (of water).
yū: co-nya, to be angry (lit. ‘heart to boil’). 2. (of insects) to swarm. baga baga, swarm in an erupting motion.
'khas-khas, in a rolling, erupting motion.
–vt: socoi-nya.
co: ჩო nom: itch between the toes. co: da-nya, to itch. coye do'zyao It itches.
(o)-rco: ჩო-რჩო: [Kh *r-tso (Mk rco, Gam co)]
adj: co-nya ჩო-NYA vi.pat: to itch between the toes (from trampling in livestock mud).
c.o., itch between the toes. coye do'zyao It itches.
'cō:-nya 1. ჩო-NYA [Kh *tson 'sit’ (Mk cū, Mht cun); Him (Chep tson) 'sit’];
TB *tuŋ] vi.agt: (of a bird) to alight, perch. –vt: socoi-nya, to seat s.o.
'jāhkari socoi:-nya, to employ the services of a shaman.

'cō:-nya 2. ჩო-NYA vi.pat: to be heaping, more than level full; coming to a mound.
'cōcyα ჩოკYA n: a bulge or protuberance; a protruding corner.
o- 'cōcyα leo, having bulges, protruding corners.
–adj: cōcyaso, having protrusions or bulges (as of a basket where it should curve in at the top).

'cōgor 1. ჩოგორ [Nep cauri ‘yak’] n: yak tail. cf. 'bompha.
'cōgor 2. ჩოგორ n: corn tassel. cf. 'dahn.
coh-nya ჩო-NYA vt: to dress a stone.
cōhpa ჩო-ჰ n: lā:pa cōhpa, qv.)
cohr-cohr ข่อ:–ข่อ: expr.adv: popping and sizzling.  c.c. 'hip-nya, to roast sizzling in the fire.  c.c. kih-nya, rowdy, making a lot of racket (esp. of boys).

cohoro: ข่อ:–เร:  [ < Kh cohtoro:-nya ‘to burst, throw sparks’] vi.pat: (of firewood) to burst, crackle and throw sparks when burning.  mehl˙ jaÚhk —˙ cohoroÚzya When put in the fire it crackles.

cohoroÚ ‘ta-nya, to burst and crackle when burning.  var. cohtoro: cohtoro: ‘ta-nya.

– adj: cohtoroÚ’w —o, of firewood which bursts and crackles when burning.

cohoroÚ-nya ข่อ:–เร: –Gof vi.pat: (of firewood) to burst, crackle, and throw sparks when burning.  'mehl˙ jaÚhk —˙ cohoroÚzya When put in the fire it crackles.

-r'coi –(/

[r]O{M–Gof


– adj: cohtoroÚ’w —o, of firewood which bursts and crackles when burning.

col col expr.adv: slight prick.

c.c. khyo:-nya, to poke or stab slightly.

col col’–o ข้อ– expresses adj: cute, good-looking (of a baby).


cop-nya ข้อ– expr.adv: 1. to touch, as sun touching a mountain.  2. to pick up, pluck between the thumb and forefingers, like grain, flour, etc.

corkah ข้อ:  [ < cor ‘thief’ + ka:h ‘dog’] n: a thieving dog.

c~oÚyar ข้อ– expr.adv: the cone or point of s.th. heaped in a mound.

c só:h’coi [ < *cop-nya ‘touch’] expr.adv: (of fire) touched off.  c. 'lai-nya, to touch fire to s.th.  ata cop ni hota cop, touching here and touching there; flitting from one job to another in a trivial manner.  –quant: 'tocop, a small amount, a little bit, a touch of s.th. (esp. of things which are picked up between the thumb and forefingers, like grain, flour, etc.).

cop-nya ข้อ– vt: 1. to touch, as sun touching a mountain.  2. to pick up, pluck between the thumb and forefingers.


'cokhoi-nya ข้อ:–Ny a [Nep ข้อ:–Ny a] cokhyau:nyu vt: to cleanse from defilement (esp. eating vessels, or the fire pit on new and full moons). cf. sacho:i:-nya.

–pass.part: 'cokhois’iu, purified. patie 'cokhois’iu purified by a sacred plant (in shamanism).

c~oÚka ข้อ– n: shelf, rack.  –set: 'zihm.

c~oÚyar ข้อ– expr.adv: the cone or point of s.th. heaped in a mound.

c~oÚka ข้อ– n: shelf, rack.  –set: 'zihm.

c~oÚka ข้อ– prop.n: a high, bowl-shaped, alpine valley at the foot of ‘daihya ‘khagor where sheep are taken for summer pasturage.
nya. **c.c.l.l. syâ:-nya**, to sleep stretched out. **c.c.l.l. 'jai'si-nya**, to lie stretched out, limbs extended.

'cöl-nya चोल-न्या [Kh *p-tsel (Mk pcöl, Gam cöl)] vi.agt: to swim.

cöl cöl चोल चोल expr.adv: burping, spitting up. **c.c. woih-nya**, to burp up a little (as a baby).

'cŸol-nya चोल न्या vi.agt: to swim.

cŸol cŸol चोल चोल expr.adv: burping, spitting up.

'cŸor expr.adv: a cupping of the hands. 'cŸor 'j˙i-nya, to cup the hands.

n˙’kwiÚ 'c Ÿor 'j˙id˙ 'th~aÚke Hold out your hands cupped.

'cŸor expr.adv: a cupping of the hands. 'cŸor 'j˙i-nya, to cup the hands.

≥ akh~ïÚ c Ÿos 'j˙id˙ I slept with my legs stretched out.

cŸos ni kurup चोस नि कूल [ < cös 'stretch out' + kurup ‘crumple up’] vi.pat: restless, fidgety, twitching about, constantly stirring. **cös ni kurup 'ta-nya** to be restless, unable to sit still.

'cu:-nya चू:-न्या [Kh *tsu (Mk cu:za); Him (Sun cup)] v.sta: to be narrow, tight, restricting (as a coat sleeve, door, etc.). –adj: *cu:*wo. ant. woih'wō. –related words: juhm'o narrow, dark (of a valley), saporo narrow in space (as a valley, house, etc.), sirkyaso narrow in width (as a plank).


'cu: baza चू बाज़ा n: Rock Bunting.

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cuh'si-nya चूंहि-न्या [Kh *tsuŋ (Mk cũ, Gam cũŋ, Bhj cu); Him (Chep tsuŋ?), cuh- ‘wait at ambush ‘); TBtuŋ] vi.agt: 1. to sit; to perch. *chem jom 'lída*, on haunches. *dehsarete*, cross-legged.

*gugutu*, head hanging (as in sadness); huddled, hunched (as from cold). 'ṇatṣtar-tar, with menacing demeanor (as of a large dog), with pretended importance. *ṇatata ~ṇatam*, unconcerned, unalert, careless, heedless. *pahlete*, cross-legged. *purguti*, one leg over the other, in a relaxed attitude. *'sehṭe 'tēh*, as though too important to work.

*sumtutum*, alone in the darkness. *'takarak tukuruk*, scattered here and there. *thapak*, still, quietly. 2. (of sediment) to settle. *o-thene cuh'si-nya*. 3. to guide, as in: *o'yaÚht˙ cuh'sī-nya* to guide another’s speech (lit. ‘sit on his mouth’), *u'kwiÚt˙ cuh'sī-nya*, to guide another’s actions (lit. ‘sit on his hand’). 4. (of a field) to be useless, unproductive. (Said to be caused by plowing the field while a corpse is still unburied).

cũi-nya चूि-न्या vi.pat: to miss an opportunity (as when the thing needed is no longer available). –vt: *cukai-nya*, to cause s.o. to miss an opportunity, delude into overlooking.

'cuki-nya चूकि-न्या [Nep čukuń cuknu ‘overlook’] vi.pat: to miss an opportunity (as when the thing needed is no longer available). –vt: *cukai-nya*, to cause s.o. to miss an opportunity, delude into overlooking.

'cu:ki ʔ. चूकि [Nep cowki] n: 1. guard house, police station. hachta zę gelai 'cu:ki ta boisikera Then they took us to the police station. 2. a guard, watchman, custodian; esp. a person of low caste hired to keep watch over a summer village while it is vacated during the winter.

culsa ʧu:sa n: dried cow dung used as fuel.

cum 'cum ʧu:m ʧu:m [Kh *tsum; Him (Mag chum, Dim sum); TB *syim] expr.adv: dark, dim, gloomy. –adj: cum 'cu:mo 1. dark, dim, gloomy, unlit. o-ŋa:cm cum 'cu:mo, of one who is scowling, frowning, sulking. 2. (of sky) cloudy, rainy, dismal.


cunuri ʔ. ʧu:nuriri prop.n: name of the peak above Sera village. (S.I. 13,191 ft.)

cupi ʧu:pi n: top-knot on a quail’s head. u-cupi ʧeo, having a top-knot.

cuppa ʧu:pa [Nep cup] adj: pitch dark. 'cuppa ʧai-nya, (of clouds) to make dark like night.

cuppi ʧu:pi adj: selfish, grasping, unwilling to let go.


curum ʧu:rum n: 1. dried, smoked meat skewered whole on a metal rod and hung above the fire to dry. bacurum, smoked chicken meat. bizacurum, smoked rat. 

nacurum, smoked fish. ‘te: curum, smoked frog. 2. boiled, dried greens. 'ŋo:i:curum, boiled, dried greens.

curup-curup ʧu:rpm-ʧu:rpm expr.adv: shrivelled, dried up. c.c. thi-nya, to shrivel up, curling at the edges. –adj: curup curubo, shriveled up, parched.

curya ʧu:rya n: 1. a sheep having black patches around the face. 2. a black dog having white patches around the face. –set: 'patya. –adj: curysao, having a patched face.

cüti ʧu:ti n: the hind cuts of meat from a chicken. also: u-ci.

cü:thi ʧu:thi [Nep ça:thi ‘large wooden vessel’] n: small, wooden jug for carrying ghee on the trail. –set: 'ja:

cuyap ʧu:yap expr.adv: disintegrated, coming to nothing, turned to ash. ya:suturra duhli: dûchna mû:ttî cuyap o’tarâkô May my enemies, like ashes and soot, come to nothing. cuyap khya-nya, to turn s.th. to ash, cause it to disintegrate. cuyap 'si-nya, (of a fire) to die because of lack of fuel.

cwî 1. ʧwi [Kh *p-tsun (Mk pçwî, Mht cun)] n: a meat chopping block. 'nûm cwi:, the winter solstice (lit. ‘sky chopping block’).

cwî ʔ. ʧwi n: a low stool upon which a shaman sits during a seance. cf. ‘cu:ki.

'cyā ʤv/ʧv v.aff: the second person plural indirect object marker on the verb ‘to give’ in remote future. ca:jnâda ʧyâ:cyâ I’ll go get it for you. cf. ‘cyo.

cyâ ʧv n: a small basket for keeping carded wool, or for swinging a baby.
### Kham Dictionary

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**-set: be:h.**

| cyâ:h-nya | cyâ:–nya vi.pat: | to become haggard, gaunt. huli huli, worn down. |
| "cyâ:ya:cici:’ta-nya vr: | cyâ:cha:’wo | haggard, gaunt. –adj: huli huli cya:’wô, haggard, worn-out (as from work). |
| cyâ:cyal cicił | cyâ:châ:’nîch le: |[ < Kh cîl-nya ‘to pinch’] expr.adv: welts all over. c.c. ’so-nya, to itch with welts all over. –adj: cyâ:cyal cicił’o, to be itchy. |
| cyâ:h-nya | cyâ:–nya vi.pat: | (of the penis) to be erect. cf. cyâ:h’si-nya. |
| ’cyahkôta:ya | cyâ:kôta:n: | 1. a small basket or bag. 2. a person of slight build. –set: pâ:cyah:h. –adj: cyâ:kôta:yaso, small (esp. of baskets, bags, etc.). |
| cyâ:hlû | cyâ:’lû n: | Tibetan breed of sheep. |

**khabdar, alert and ready. thar, suddenly (from sitting). thî: dî:, upright, at attention. thyar dyar, landing on feet without bending the knees. 2. to stand still (cease from walking). –adj: cyâ:h’si:u, standing erect; stationary. –vt: sa’cyâ:h-nya, to make s.o. stand.**


'cyâ:karap cikurup expr.adv: dried up, shrivelled. cf. ‘curup-curup. c.c. thî:-nya, to shrivel up, curling at the edges. –adj: ’cyâ:karap ciku- rub’o, dried up, curled at edges. |

'cyâ:kap cikup 1. ’cyâ:kap ciku:n expr.adv: into tiny pieces. c.c. pa:-nya, to break, shatter into tiny pieces. u’mi: c.c. pa’dô ‘le He is totally blind. –adj: ’cyâ:kap cikub’o, broken into tiny pieces. |


**cyâ:ku n: the slag off smelted copper ore.**


'cyâ:kura cyâ:kura n: Chukar Quail. –gen: ’sya: ’ba:. |


‘cyânara cyânara n: a breed of Tibetan goat. |

**cyân ci:ng expr.adv: shocked, dismayed, surprised. odajyurae cyân ci:ng**
His elder brothers were so shocked they couldn’t answer a word.

'cyangā ॠष ︰ n: a Tibetan-style, striped apron worn by women. cf. 'pangā.

'cyoorya: cyuri: ॠष ︰ expr.adv: wrinkled, shrivelled up (as a prune, etc.). –adj: 'cyoorya: cyuri: ०, wrinkled (as from old age).

cyap-nya ॠष ︰ vt: 1. to strike s.th. with a pointed instrument. 2. (of birds or serpents) to peck or strike at s.th.

cyap-nya ॠष ︰ vi.pat: (of grain) to come back out of the intake hole while being ground in a mill; to back up.

(o)-rcya ॠṣ ︰ [Kh (Gam cyak)] n: patience. o-rcya esi-nya, to lose patience, become annoyed with s.th. cf. 'nal kyah-nya. o-rcya salhya-nya, to annoy s.o., cause him to lose patience. cf. 'nal ke:hdya-nya. cyā: 's’u, troublesome, annoying, exasperating. –[Alt.root (Mk rgwa)]

cyar cyar’ō ॠṣ ︰ expr.adv: slightly rinsing, splashing. c.c. hur’si-nya, to bathe with a slight rinsing.

cyap ॠष ︰ expr.adv: picking with a pick. c.c. goh-nya, to dig with a small pick.

cyap-nya ॠष ︰ vt: to carry s.th. (as a small lamb) by pinning or pressing it under the arm. (Used mostly as a manner adverb, as in: 'cyapida lā:kēo He took it carrying it under his arm.)

cyār ॠṣ ︰ n: a metal poker for stabbing bread, etc. while deep-frying in oil.

cyār-nya ॠष ︰ vt: to wring, to squeeze out (as a boil). 2. to press out beer mash. pyācarya pēcōre, with force. 3. (in: 'satu cyar-nya) to frighten (lit. ‘wring out the spirit’). 'satu ปาตะ cyar’o, frightened.

cyār-nya _rq ︰ vi.pat: (of grain) to come back out of the intake hole while being ground in a mill; to back up.

(o)-rcya ॠṣ ︰ [Kh (Gam cyak)] n: patience. o-rcya esi-nya, to lose patience, become annoyed with s.th. cf. 'nal kyah-nya. o-rcya salhya-nya, to annoy s.o., cause him to lose patience. cf. 'nal ke:hdya-nya. cyā: 's’u, troublesome, annoying, exasperating. –[Alt.root (Mk rgwa)]

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cyār ۃ ︰ n: a metal poker for stabbing bread, etc. while deep-frying in oil.

cyār-nya ۃ ︰ vt: to wring, to squeeze out (as a boil). 2. to press out beer mash. pyācarya pēcōre, with force. 3. (in: 'satu cyar-nya) to frighten (lit. ‘wring out the spirit’). 'satu ปาตะ cyar’o, frightened.

cyār-nya ۃ ︰ vi.pat: (of grain) to come back out of the intake hole while being ground in a mill; to back up.

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cyar cyar’ō ۃ ︰ expr.adv: slightly rinsing, splashing. c.c. hur’si-nya, to bathe with a slight rinsing.
cyu: cyu: jah-nya  ขย่- ขยี่- ขอน- นยา
vt: 1. (jyu: ‘body’) to throw oneself headlong into s.th. without regard for consequences. 2. to shove, push one’s way in. syakrītō uju: cyo: jah'zyao  He shoves himself forward to get meat.


cyu'-nya  ขยี่-นยา  [Kh *p-tsyu (Nis cw-ya); Him (Chep cya:)] vt: 1. to look at, watch. dhsar'ni, askance, out of the corner of the eye. gyal gyal, with stealth, tilting the head. kuhr'ni, with anger, indignation. lālā: lī:lī: ~ li: ~ lo: lo:, to stare at. tō: 'lidā, with the head high (as when in a crowd). 'cyu:'si-nya, to look at oneself in a mirror. 2. to watch after, care for. –set: ‘samari-nya. –[Alt.root (Gam hna)]

cyūta  ขย่าตา  [Nep cinta] n: small tweezers (for pulling splinters, etc.).

CH


chakai-nya  ข้าคัย-นยา  vt: 1. to sever in half. 2. to behead, decapitate. –[Kh 'jyo:-nya]

chāi:-nya  ช้ำ-นยา  [Kh *tshan (Mht chano); Him (Mag jon- ‘wash out,’ Chep chayn- ‘pure,’ Thak san, Tib gtsan-pa, Bur tsan); TB *syaj] v.sta: 1. to be clean, pure (as of an eating vessel). 2. to be clear (of water or sky). 3. to be pure in motives, undefiled in character. –adj: chōi:'wō. cf. 'cokho.


chakal-nya  ช้ำการนยา  [Nep ข้าการนยา] chakaunu  vt: to beguile, mislead, deceive. (Implies making off with s.th. of better quality than one has led the other party to believe.) cf. juhkāi-nya, chalai-nya. –pass.part: chakal'siu, deceived.

chākāl-nya  ช้ำการนยา  n: morning. cf. 'rihjani.


chālak-nya  ชอลาก  ชอลาค  expr.adv: sloshing, spilling. ch.ch. 'chakai-nya, to spill by jarring, sloshing.

'chal  ชัล  ชัต n: a curse, bane, ill fortune. 'chal char  'lagi-nya, to be overtaken by ill fortune.

chāli-nya  ชoli-นยา  vt: (of a god) to cause evil to befall s.o.

chālak-nya  ชอลาก  ชอลาค expr.adv: sloshing, spilling. ch.ch. 'chakai-nya, to spill by jarring, sloshing.

'chakal  ชอลัต  n: a wave or splash of water.
chalya छल्न्या  n: milk which has not yet solidified for churning (in the production of ghee).

'cham  छम  [Kh *tshėm; TB (Thak tsam, Jir sampa, Kan tsum, Tib zam-pa)]  n: 1. a bridge. cf. 'jehlo≥ga 'pul. 2. a ladder made of a log with hollowed out steps. cf. 'gohptya. –set: 'zihm.

cham cham छम छम  expr.adv: walking well, toddling. ch.ch. 'ba-nya, to be walking well (of a baby).

chamchamai-nya  छमचमै-न्या  [Nep छमचमै gomphai groping']  vt: to search for, feel out a way (undecided).  

chamkai-nya  छमकै-न्या  [Nep छमकै bridge ' + tuj 'pillar']  vt: 1. (Obj. 'ri:h) to sprinkle water; (nāmka ~ -lā) ‘to sprinkle water on s.th.’ (as on a floor when sweeping). 2. (Inst. 'ri:h-e) to sprinkle s.th. with water (as bamboo strips to prevent from drying while making a basket). cahlai 'rih-ye 'chamkai'kēo He sprinkled the bamboo with water. –[Kh phurup-nya]

chamtu:  छम्तु  [ < 'chōm 'bridge' + tuj 'pillar']  prop.n: a major bridge which crosses the Uttar Ganga at Nisel Dhor.

chana chana  छन छन  expr.adv: swiftly w/o stopping. ch.ch. phwi-nya, to hack brush swiftly. ch.ch. 'gāni-nya, to count large amounts of money.

chanda  'dahngo  छंद धंग  adv: (in: nāchānda na'dahngo-e) by your carelessness. cf. 'khānda.


chāngu nagga  छांगु नग्ग  expr.adv: clear (of weather after a storm). 'nam bānōi chāngu nagga 'jāi'keo The sky became very clear.

chapak  छापक  expr.adv: secretive, unseen, unnoticed, unmoving, still. ch. kwaih-nya, to completely cover with a blanket.

ch. 'li-nya, to sit still, quietly. chapak dādo cuh'sido 'lini Sit still, quietly without moving. ch. mōh'si-nya, to hide completely. ch. 'pem-nya, to crouch quietly (esp. while stalking). chapak chapak v.compl: (same) of many. chapak chapak dādo 'licike Everyone sit still.

ch.ch. chai-nya, to cover a house with a roof. ch.ch. 'kap-nya, to cover a shed with mats.

chārāi-nya  छारै-न्या  [Nep छारै 'scatter']  vt: 1. (Obj. 'ri:h) to sprinkle water. 2. (Inst. 'ri:h-e) to sprinkle with water (Esp. in relation to a purification ceremony, administered by a woman who sprinkles people before they enter the village upon their return from a funeral).

chārāi'si-nya, to have a water fight. 'rih 'chārāi'si-nya.

chārāwa  छारवा  n: birdshot, buckshot.

chāri  छारि  n: the spur on a chicken’s leg.

charka  छर्का  [Nep charhāre]  n: waterfall, cataract.

charka  छर्का  prop.n: an area in Dolpo directly north of the Kham-Magar
area. (S.I. Charkābhôt.)

chaľmʒ̤ [Nep chaľm] expr.adv: clearly. ch. rā́ːh-nya, to be seen clearly, totally exposed to view. –adj: chaľm, clear (esp. of the sky).

'chatar छतर [Nep chātra ‘parasol’] n: umbrella.

'chatkai-nya छत्कै-न्या vt: 1. to sever, cut off. chatyak, with swift blow. 'chatkaidā pāː-nya, to speak adamantly, uncompromisingly. –set: 'kyal-nya. 2. to clear a debt.

'chayā छया [Nep ḍhaya chayā] n: shade. cf. o-sā:.

cha-nya छाए-न्या [Kh *p-tsha (Nis chwao); Him (Chep chaʔ-, Kai tsha)] v.sta: to be sharp, keen (of a cutting edge). –adj: 'chao, sharp, keen. phyasālya phisāli (with negative) to be uselessly dull, non-penetrating.

cha: छात n: hex, evil, spell. var. cha: baː.

cha: khya-nya, to cast off an evil spell by making an offering of poḥłaː. cha: baː 'lagi-nya, to be struck by an evil spell (caused by a syuːsyā passing over one’s food). cha: choː; (same), as in: cha: choro 'lagiu sa, woihzya He must have been struck by an evil spell, he’s vomiting.

'cha: छा [Tib ḍag] n: a day (period of time). tāːcha: one day, neh'cha: two days, etc. cf. 'laː: taːchaː; on a certain day.

taːchaː'kao, (of) one day. taːchaː'kao yem A day’s journey. cf. neh'laː:kao, sōːh'laː'kao.

'cha:-nya छाए-न्या [Nep chaːknu (Nis chak)] vt: to pour into the mouth. (Used normally as a manner adverb, as in: 'chaːdːo o-nya to drink by pouring into the mouth. kektā, with gurgling sound.

'chā:-nya छाए-न्या vt: to pluck lice; to pluck kernels of corn ('goṛga ~ hata:) from a roasted ear; to pluck weeds from terrace wall; shake off pursuers hanging to clothing. pataː patiː, with a jerking motion. pataː patiː chāːdːa ḍhākhyanaǐkē I shook off my pursuers. 'chāːdːa kainya:, of corn at the stage at which it is appropriate to roast the ears and eat by plucking the kernels.

chāːcur छाचूर n: Mountain Thrush (a type of black-bodied, white-throated bird living at timberline). –gen: 'baza-bīza.

chai-nya छाई-न्या [Nep chaːnu chaːnu] vt: to roof a house (with a pitched roof). chapak chapak, layer upon layer, fitting well. –pass.part: chaiːsiːu, having a pitched roof. 'chiːye chaiːsiːu roofed with grass, sīye chaiːsiːu roofed with shingles, lūye chaiːsiːu roofed with slate.

–related words: 'kāp-nya roof a flat-house, kwaːih-nya cover a shed with mats.

'chal छाल n: rice (uncooked grains).

'chal 'kāː, a rice meal. cf. zyas'kāː. chal boloː, rice tossed about as part of a man-
tr. –types of: cinu variety of dry rice, 'dahn rice paddy, mola rice (southern dialects). –set: hata: –[Alt.root (Mk mola, Gam mola)]

chal-nya chal-nya [Kh *p-tshal (Mk pchal); Mag archal- ‘prune’] vt: to pull the lower leaves or shoots off a corn stalk or potato plant (Obj. 'gohga 'corn,' 'bahtan'je ‘potato,’ e:h ‘field’). –set: rahm-nya.

cham-nya cham-nya vt: (of the spirit of a deceased shaman) to select an appropriate successor by moving from one candidate to another.

chamara chamara n: river sand, gravel. cf. 'cojorya.

'cham 'cham cham cham [Nep chamchum] expr.adv: feeling, groping one’s way around. ch.ch. 'ba-nya, to go in the dark, groping. 'namra jyaha cham 'cham yabake It grew dark and I groped my way. –adj: 'cham cham' o, so dark that one must grope around.

cham chum 1. cham chum expr.adv: having lost all one’s possessions. ch.ch. jah-nya, to put s.o. into a state of poverty. ch.ch. khya-nya, to throw s.o. into a state of poverty.

cham chum 2. cham chum [ < *chum-nya 'put away'] expr.adv: putting everything in order. cham chum 'jāda khyanai'kēo He left, having put everything in order. –adj: cham chum'ō, neat, in order (of things, a person’s appearance, etc.).

'chan 1. chan n: a strainer. cf. 'kappar 'chan.

'chan 2. chan [Nep chadh] n: rope used to hobble an animal. 'chan ja:h-nya, to tie a hobble to an animal’s legs.

'chani-nya chani-nya [Nep chadhnu] vt: to hobble an animal.

'chanya: chanya: [ < Tib chan ‘beer’ + ra ‘goat’] n: bride-price. (Nowadays a buffalo is paid to the extended family of the bride, which is then eaten during Dasain.)

changa changi changi changi n: cliffs and precipices; a steep mountainside broken up by rock faces. cf. 'hā:

'chap-nya chap-nya vt: to touch. cf. 'chu-nya.

chapara chapara [ ? Nep] n: shelter, lean-to, wickiup, esp. a rough, temporary shelter made in the forest of branches and leaves.

'chapa chapa [Nep] n: a mark of dye put on sheep to aid in identifying.

chap 'chap da-nya chap da-nya vt: to work sporadically. chap 'chap jai-nya, to work on s.t.h. sporadically until it is finished.

'chapi-nya 1. chapi-nya [Nep chānu chapnu] vt: to stamp with a seal, make an impression in wax or clay; to print a book.

'chapi-nya 2. chapi-nya vt: to whitewash the outside of a house.

'chap-rap chap-rap [ < 'chap-nya ‘touch’] expr.adv: a touching, sifting through.

'chap-rap 'li-nya, to touch; sift through everything as though searching. 'chap-rap 'linya mashka Don’t touch everything.

'chapya 'dahrni chapya dahrni n: a dharni weight larger than the standard dharni (by one suka, or one-eighth larger). cf.
'katwa 'dahmi. –set: kacha.


(o)-'chata ओ-छाता n: the turned out lip of a jug. cf. o-'gor.

'chati छाती [Nep] n: chest (of the body).

'o-'chati 'leo, of one who endures hardship well.

chā-ti-nya छाठित्या [Nep chāṇḍu, chāṭnu 'make selection'] vt: to select members to make up a group. –pass.part: chā-ti'siu, chosen. 'bagal bahri'ni 'chāti'siu chosen from the whole flock. –related words: 'ruji-nya choose, select one from a set, khatai-nya appoint to a task, 'cuni-nya elect to a council.

chā'wo छावो [Kh *tsha≥ (Mk chāo, Kot cāu); Him (Thak sān, Tib gtsān-pa, Bur tsān); TB *sya≥] adj: undefiled, esp. in regard to black magic. (The kind of person the spirit of a deceased shaman will chamnya).

chāyā: छायाः n: a gourd used in shamanic ceremonies. cf. 'thumbu. 'chāyā: mur-di, gourd held in the hand of a bahnja while he dances with shamans. –set: jā:khari jā:ra.

che-nya छेन्या [Kh *tse (Mk che, Gam che, Mht ce, Kot ce)] vt: 1. to wash clothing, wool. 2. to detach oneself from an evil deed. 'no pā:ni cheda yā'nai I’ve detached myself from that evil. –pass.part: che’siú, washed.

che-nya छेन्या [Kh *p-tshet (Bhj chet, Nis chwyet, Kot chya?)]; Him (Tib ẓed-pa)] vi.pat: to fear, be afraid. (Obj. bounded by 'ṛ:ḥda ‘seeing,’ or -'ni ‘from.’) kah rṛḥdā ya'che'hya I am afraid of dogs (lit. ‘seeing dogs’). khñāri ~ takñāri, to start, be startled. 'tuhr, alarmed by a frightening condition (as s.o.’s bad health).

chē: छे n: (in: 'chē: 'bahta) bamboo (the butt ends of which are left untrimmed for securing a rope). ch. rai-nya, to bring a load of bamboo with a rope securing the butt ends.

-r'chē: -र्छे num.clsf: a load of bamboo. tā'chē: one load, nehr'chē: two loads, etc.

che 'che ṣam'siú छे छे डम्सउ adj: frightening, awesome, fearsome.

cheda छेदा n: mountain pass. cf. 'la: 'la'wo. 'cheda kati-nya, to cross a pass.

chedo छेदो adj: (of a trail) the most direct route, the fast way.

chelala छेलाला express.adv: totally, en masse. 'dahn 'cō:gor 'chelala: ta'kè All the corn has become completely tasseled. cf. cas, chai: jai:, 'ta:mām. ch. 'śi:-nya, to fully hatch, as in: ba'mae 'chelala: yaphā'kèo The hen hatched them all.

chelam छेलाम [Him (Tam chelem)] n: brass cymbal.

chelolo छेलोलो (var of: 'chelala:, qv.)

chem-nya छेम-न्या [Him (Mag cha lhem-ke, Chep chyam- ‘insipid’)'] v.sta: to be tasteless, insipid. –adj: 'chemo.

chem 'chem छेम छेम express.adv: tasteless, insipid. 'chem 'chem 'ta-nya, to be tasteless. –adj: 'chemo.

'chepowa ข์โพัว n: a person who is cowardly, fearful.


cherai-nya ข์*e-นya [Nep चिरानु chiraunu "to pierce"] vt: 1. to strain through a sieve (as beer). 2. to shoot an arrow through a hole. 3. to put thread through the eye of a needle.

cherai-nya ข์*e-นya [Nep चेरु चेरु] vt: (of stomach) to run, to suffer from diarrhoea.

cherla ข์*ลya n: animal skins, metal trinkets, and other apparatus which hang from the back of a shaman’s costume. –set: seral.

cherla-cherla ข์*ลya-ข์*ลya [ < cherla ‘skins hanging from a shaman’s waist’] expr.adv: shabby, ragged, worn (esp. of clothing). cf. cis-nya. ch.ch. cis-nya, to tear ragged, shabby.

cherpatya ข์*ป*ตya v.refl: to get dirty, messy (esp. of a baby by defecating, getting in mud, soot, etc.). cf. lâta lâta.

cherpatya ข์*ป*ตya n: any of several species of Warblers. –gen: 'baza-biza.

che'si-nya ข์*e-นya vi.pat: 1. to be washed (of clothing). 2. to refuse participation in an evil act. 'ao jepâ'da ñama'le, ñache'si'kë I am not in your counsels, I cleared myself.


'chetto ข์*e-ตto expr.adv: throw, toss. ch. khya-nya, to throw angrily. ch. 'lapdaí-nya, to cast aside, as in anger. sakka 'chetto, an assuasive gesture to the spirits, in which crumbs of food or drops of beer are tossed into the air before eating.

'chi: ข์í [Kh *tshi; Him (Thak chi)] n: grass, hay. chira, grasses and other plants eaten by herbivorous animals.

chê:- ข์í- [Kh *chin (Mht chin, Kol chin)] deictic.prim: after, later, behind, as in: chê:då later on, chê:kå at a later time, chê:ta in the rear, etc., qq.v. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: u-chê:då towards his rear, u-chê:nî from behind him, u-chê:ta behind him, etc. u-chê: u-chê:, following along behind. uchê: uchê: 'ba-nya to follow along behind, uchê: uchê: 'hêi 'li-nya to repeat after another.

chê:-nya ข์í-*นya [Kh*tshen (Mk chê, Nis chen, Bhj chen, Kot chen)] vt: to lift. 'kwîni chê:da là:-nya to carry in one’s hands. pò:ta chê:da là:-nya to carry on one’s shoulder. jarak-juruk, to grasp up suddenly and put on shoulder.

chê:'da ข์í-*á temp.adv: later on, at a future time. –adj: chê:'da'ñao, of a later time. u-chê:'da, from behind. u-chê:'da u-chê:'da from behind one’s back. uchê:'da uchê:'da do'këo He did it from behind his back. u-chê:'da pâ:-nya, to gossip, speak behind another’s back.
**chidul** खिदुल  
*n*: broth or beer made thick by adding roasted barley flour. *cf. mādo.

**chigum** खिद्रुम  
*n*: an alpine variety of wild rhubarb. *bachigum*, a sweet variety of rhubarb. *guhl chigum*, a variety of rhubarb with long runners (*lit. ‘snake rhubarb’*).

**chîka** खिका  
*temp.adv*: at a later time.  
–*adj*: chî’kao, of a later time.

**chil-nya** खिल-न्या  
[Kh *tshil] *vt*: to trample. *chil’sî-nya*, to become trampled (*esp. of crops*).  
–*pass.part*: chil’sîu, trampled. *khê:ye chil’sîu* trampled under foot.

*chîlîga 'chîlîga* खिलिगा खिलिगा  
*ex-pr.adv*: shattered, smashed into shards.  
**ch.ch. pa:n-nya** खिलो पन-न्या, to smash a pot into pieces.

**chim-nya ± 'chim-nya** खिम-न्या ± किम-न्या  
[Kh *tshim; TB *tsim (DEW) (Mag tshim ‘wet, Bur tsim, Chinese tsim)] *vt*: to soak s.th. in water.  
–*pass.part*: chim’sîu, soaked. *rihla chim’sîu* soaked in water.

**'chin** खिन  
*n*: child of one’s youngest wife. *pl. chin-ro*. *'chin batani'kao*, the children descended from one’s youngest wife.  
*cf. 'ris batani'kao*.

**'chiri-nya** खिरी-न्या 1.  
[Kh *chiri* (Nep chirhu) *vi.pat*: to separate coarse from fine flour (*mân*); by shaking in a winnowing tray.  
–*loc*: chiri ghr-era:  
–*adj*: 'chibo.

**'chiri-nya** खिरी-न्या 2.  
*vi.pat*: 1. to ripen (*esp. of squash and pumpkins*). *khot'oÚ khot'oÚ*, ripe and resonant sounding.  
2. to ferment (of beer malt). *cf. sos-nya*.  
3. to grow to full stature (*of a man*); become an adult. *buddi 'chiri-nya*, to mature in understanding, wisdom.  
–*adj*: 'chibo.

**'chirli** खिर्ली  
*[in: 'chyarly~aÚ ni 'chirli*, qv.]*

**chis-nya** खिस-न्या  
[Kh *p-tshis (Mk pchis, Nis chwyis); Him (Mag chis)] *vi.pat*: to sneeze.

**chît˙** खित  
*loc*: in the rear. *chîta 'huya* He’s coming in the rear. *u-chîta*, behind it.  
–*adj*: chî’tao, the last one, the one in the rear.

**cho-nya** खो-न्या  
[Kh *tsho; Him (Tib 'tsho-ba)] *vt*: to herd livestock.
cho: ข้อ  n: a spell cast on food by a wandering spirit. upurus a’dà cho: ni ho’dà cho: jai'kèo His spirit wandered here and there causing illness. var. cha: cho:.

'chō: ข้อ expr.adv: thrusting out, pointing at. 'chō: da-nya ~ 'jai-nya, (Inst. -e) to point a finger or a stick at s.th. (The thing pointed to is marked by ‘da or 'leo'da). o'leo'da u'kwiúye 'chō: jai'kèo He pointed (thrust) his hand toward him.

'chō:-nya ข้อ-nya vi.agt: 1. (of an animal) to break off from the main herd and graze separately; to stray. 2. to be out of line (as a stone in a wall); to protrude, bulge. ~adj: 'chō:wo 1. of an animal which strays. 2. of a stone which protrudes.

chō: chō: ข้อ-ข้อ expr.adv: gushing, squirting (as a squeezed boil, or a cut artery). ch.ch. eh-nya, to gush with diarrhea. ch.ch. jih'sí-nya, to piss far.

chocho lala ข้อ-ข้อ-ล่า expr.adv: dissatisfied, straying. ch.ch. l.l. 'tazya, always straying. ~adj: chocho lala:wō, dissatisfied, always straying in search of s.th. better.

choi ช่อ expr.adv: a light touch. choi 'jai-nya, to touch lightly. ahlgaza choi jai'kèo He carefully touched it with a light touch.

choi-nya 1. ช่อ-นยา vt: 1. (Obj. khasai) to remove a walnut from its pod. 2. to separate the hulls ('pul') from millet. ~pass.part: choi'síu, hulled.

choi-nya 2. ช่อ-นยา vt: to masturbate. 'duhr cholda hai-nya to remove sperm by masturbation.

(o)-chol โอ-ขอล [Kh *p-tshal (Mk opchal)] n: the nut of the walnut (as distinguished from the pod). cf. o-cehm, khasai.

chom jom ข้อม jom expr.adv: on haunch-
es. ch.j. 'li-nya, to sit on haunches.

chom jom 'lida cuh'si-nya.

'chop _CHUNK_ [Nep] n: salt, pepper, and spices ground and mixed for dipping food (esp. potatoes).

'chop chobo _CHUNK_ _CHUNK_ adj: spotted, speckled.

choporo _CHUNK_ [Nep chopi] n: a birch bark rain-shield (supported in a bamboo framework).

'chop zyas _CHUNK_ _CHUNK_ n: a ceremonial fight between men and women at the räkhyä festival.


choryaza z˙ le, 'He was quite young.'

chos-nya _CHUNK_ [Kh *tsos (Mht cho, Bhj sos)] vi.pat: (in: 'riÚh chos-nya) to thirst (lit. ‘to thirst water’). var. riho. ~vt: sochos-nya, to make thirsty.

'chu-nya 1. _CHUNK_ [Nep _CHUNK_ chunku; Mag chu-ke] vt: 1. to touch. chwas, brushing against, touching lightly. ēh 'chu-nya, (of one of the Ghati clan) to ceremonially break ground for the season’s plowing. 'khadar 'chu-nya, (of a blacksmith) to ceremonially break ground in digging his client’s grave. 2. (of occupational castes) to defile food or water by touching. 'chu'si-nya, to become defiled (of food or water). ~pass.part: 'chu'siu, defiled. 'chu'siu riho defiled water.

'chu-nya 2. _CHUNK_ vt: to invoke a name, etc. in an oath. 'deotara 'chuda pān-nya to make an oath touching a god or holy book. 'nam 'nam 'chudo tapāání Do not swear by heaven or earth! o’dökh- wara 'chudya-nya, (of shamans) to invoke various spirits for a new shaman to determine which is his main dökhwa (gel). (He begins to shake when the correct one is invoked). ~set: kïh-nya.

'chucundari _CHUNK_ [Nep chucundo ‘muscrat’] n: shrew.


'chulya _CHUNK_ [Nep chulyaha ‘talebearing’] n: a talebearer, one who circulates false reports or rumors. ~related words: phataha one who causes dissention, ʻpaji a liar, deceiver.


chum-nya 1. _CHUNK_ vt: to be put away, arranged in order.

chum-nya 2. _CHUNK_ vi.pat: to be of one persuasion (thus having opportunity to discuss secret matters). pai'r chumda ge’le We are all of one persuasion.

chumo chumo _CHUNK_ expr.adv: toddling, walking slowly. ch.ch. 'banya, to walk fairly well, but still hesitatingly (of a baby). ch.ch. syah-nya, to dance slowly.

'chup _CHUNK_ adv: (in: akā 'chup ni hokā 'chup) flitting from one house to another, trifling in other’s affairs.

'chupi-nya _CHUNK_ [Nep _CHUNK_ chopnu 'seize opportunity’] vt: to seize, pounce
upon. hap, to pounce upon by surprise.

hap hap, repeatedly. 'moka 'chupinya, to seize an opportunity.

chur'o จบ  adj: (of livestock) looking for opportunity to get into crops, etc.

chut'i-nya จบ-nya  vi.agt: to separate, split. (Used esp. when a son separates from the family at marriage, or when brothers are separated at the division of inheritance.)

chyadyalu ชญาดยำลู quant. adv: all rather small in size or importance—of plural items. (Used only with negative verb, hence: enormous, of tremendous size, as in: chyalinu bha ma'ta'kèr bha They will grow to no small size!)

chyaldu ชญาดู quant. adv: rather small in size or importance—of a single item. (Used only with negative verb, hence: enormous, of tremendous size,
as in: chyaldyu bɔ ma'ta'kè bɔ He will grow to no small size!

chyalyu չխալու quant.adv: all rather small—of plural items.

chyalyu չխալու quant.adv: rather small—of a single item. chya’walyu, somewhat smallish.

chyam չխամ [Kh *tshyam] n: a certain day, as in: māŋalbar chyam Tuesday (day), ge’bazyao chyam the day we were going, u’j’miu chyam the day of his birth, u’sûu chyam the day of his death.

tala’kão chyam, the day before yesterday. —set: a’chîm.

chyam-nya չխամ-նյա vi.pat: 1. (of children) to be many, born in close succession. ɲa’za’ra pa iht chyam’ker ʷMy children were born in close succession. 2. (of crops) of different height; some more fully grown than the rest. —adj: chyam’ör ʰ.

chyan bin չխան բին nom: discussion.

cyan bin da-nya, to discuss, talk over, decide.

‘chyanî-nya չխանի-նյա vt: to judge, decide an issue. ’ao pì’ isore o’chyanîuk ʰ May God judge this matter! ’ao pì lai je: za’chyanî’cîke You (pl) decide this matter.


chyà’p չխա’փ quant.adv: for a little while. chyà’wa’pái, for (some) little while.

’chyarylà˘ ni ’chirlin˘ չխարլին˘ չňö  expr.adv: ringing, clanging, the sound of a cymbal. ch.ch. thas-nya, to sound with a clanging, ringing sound.

—adj: ’chyarylà˘ ni ’chirlin˘ ʰ, clanging, ringing.

’chyas չխաս n: danger, risk. o-’chyas ’lêo, dangerous, full of risk. ’ao ‘zihm bûnăi o’chyas leô ‘lizya This house is very dangerous (might fall, is haunted, etc.). o-’chyas ‘maleo, safe, without danger.


’chyatări: չխատուռի n: an epic or historical ballad sung in chant. cf. ’juhmuri, bû:sya-olı.

chyà’wà չխա’վա quant.adv: only a small amount.

chyà’wà ka’pái չխա’վա կա’پái quant.adv: for just a little while.


chyò:tà’ o’zà: the youngest child of the family (lit. ‘child of the edge’). —relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: o-chyokà, at the edge. o-chyò: o-chyò:, all along its edge. —adv: tàchyo- o’ni, in a row, lined up in a single row.

chyò:ba չխո’բա n: parched buckwheat tossed about during a seance.

chyò:nam չխո’նամ n: parched grain and specially prepared beer which is offered as an oblation when a shaman’s suwa is being cut.
**D**

-də  
*V. aff: 1. same subject clause chaining suffix with a meaning similar to: ‘having done.’ kā: zya-də ba’kë Having eaten he went. baza buhrda ba’kë The bird flew away (lit. ‘flying went’). 2. (with negative) ‘before having done,’ as in: ≥ama’hu-də zə before I came, oma’hu-də’kə at a time before his coming. 3. (with double negative) ‘necessary,’ as in: ma’ba-də ma’tae It’s necessary that he go (lit. ‘won’t do that he not go’).

-də bə  
*Coord: a concessive construction ‘though, even when.’ (Occurs with disjunct agents, as in: u’jī: ya-də ba buhriszya Even when (someone) gives (him) his portion, he still wants more.

dābai-nya  
[Nep توجأْناَل َعَبَانِع ‘submerge’] vt: to suppress, subdue.
d’aba  
[Nep ١٠٠٠ َكَابَباَبَا n: a container, esp. a tin can.
daga daga  
*Expr. adv: aqueous, uncongealed, swamp-like. –Adj: daga daga’o.
dagala dagala  
*[Nep دَّلَّا دَلَّا دَلَّا دَلَّا dala] vi: to grind into coarse chunks. d.d. seh-nya, to split wood into large chunks. –Adj: dagala dagala:wo, coarse.
dāhə  
[Nep] n: pond, small lake. –[Kh (Mk rbi ‘pond’)]

’dahara  
*n: a clay storage bin for grain. –Set: ‘dahnasar.
’dahı:  
’dahja  
[Nep dhajo ‘ribbon’] n: red and white strips of cloth (attached to bushes and other natural objects as part of spirit worship). cf. ‘alim. ’jumuli
’dahja, red and white strips of cloth attached to a shaman’s lata. cf. ‘alim.

’dahja dhajha dhajha  
*Expr. adv: shredded (as though in ribbons). d.d. cis-nya, to tear into shreds.
dahkari:  
ثَكَرَيَن: n: a white-barked tree having edible berries.
dahlak dahlak  
dahl-dahl  
dahl-nya  
*[Nep دَلٰٰل-نُو] Vi: fall, topple (of upright objects). ‘gahram ‘gohrom, of heavy objects. ‘gahda: ‘guhdu:, of heavy objects (but smaller than above). ‘guhdu:, of a single heavy object. gohjya:, suddenly (esp. of a young child trying to walk). ’syolo, en masse, all in the same direction.
dahl’wa ‘dahl’wa ‘ta-nya, to be about to topple. –Set: pa-nya. –Vt: dahbi-nya, to fell, knock down (as of wind to a crop of corn).
dahlkai-nya  
*[Nep دَلٰٰك-نُو] Vi: 1. to cause to lean, tip to one side. 2. to steer a ship.
dahlki-nya  
*[Nep دَلٰٰك-نُو] Vi: 1. to totter. dahlak dahlak, to walk tottering. 2. (in: ’nam ‘dahlki-nya) to become afternoon (lit. ‘the sky to lean’). –Vt: dahlkai-nya, to cause to lean, tip to one side.
-dahm -धम num.cl.f: in: tādahm many, a large amount (of things stockpiled).


dahm'siu धम्सिउ adj: abundant, copious, readily available.


dahni धनी [Nep] adj: rich, wealthy. –[Kh yo:wo]

dahnsar धनसार [Nep] n: a tightly constructed wooden bin for storing shelled grain. –related words: 'bum plastered basket for storing grain, dahara clay storage bin for grain, 'dohkora bamboo bin for storing corn on rooftops, phumulih a small bum.

dahn'a'kao धन्याकौ [Nep dhanya "blessed"] adj: praiseworthy (esp. for endurance in suffering).

dahngə धंग्ट (in: 'chanda 'dahngə, qv.)

(dahngə 'maleo ओ-वड़ मलेउ [Nep qhəngə 'conduct'] adj: careless, slipshod, maladroit. cf. binu 'bahrcya.

dahrala धरला n: nurse, baby-sitter.

dahra phara धरा फरा expr.adv: torn up, shredded. d.ph. ci-nya, to tear to shreds.

dahr 'dahr धर धर [Nep dhuru-dhuru] expr.adv: heavy ripping sound (as of sturdy cloth when caught on a nail). cf. 'tahr 'tahr. d.d. gohr-nya, to weep bitterly, with deep sobbing. d.d. cira-nya, to split wood into slabs from one end to the other in a splitting sound. d.d. cis-nya, to rip with a ripping sound.

dahrlep धर्लेप expr.adv: solid, compact, heavier than it looks. d. gis-nya, to be surprisingly heavy. –adj: 'dahrebo, solid, sturdy, compact, surprisingly heavy.

'dahrma धर्म [Nep] n: 1. religious duty, piety, good-will. o- 'dahrma 'leo, of one who is righteous, just, pious. 2. merit. itao nado'kin nīlai 'dahrma 'tae If you do this it will be merit for you.

'dahrmi धर्मि [Nep] n: 1. religious, just, pious. 2. savior. a'chīm ya'dahrmi 'ni: nōtake, nālai nābācō'ina'kē Today you have become my savior, you saved my life. 'dahrmi 'data [Nep data 'patron'], a term of addressing implying deference.


'dahrpan धर्पन [Sk dārpana] n: a brass mirror.

dharsar'ni धसार-नि expr.adv: out of the corner of the eye. d. 'cyu:-nya, to look out of the corner of the eye.

dai-nya डै-न्या [Kh *z-dat (Mk zdai, Ses *dot < doe?, -dot- 'found'); TB *du-t 'join'] vt: 1. to find. –set: pahl-nya. 2. to receive, obtain. a'chīm thā: nādāi'kē I received news today. 3. (in: 'za: dai-nya) to bear a child. 4. (Instr. -e) to receive punishment. o'bani-e dāi'kēo He received (punishment) according to his conduct. 5. to catch up with, overtake. 6. to be 'caught’ by disease. 'joroe dāida
'ná'i'nao Disease has overtaken me (I have become ill).  o'kyá'taoye dâ'â dâ'á'wo That of her body has overtaken her (she has her monthly period).  'o ~ 'wo dâ'i-nya, to be permitted by circumstances.  –vt: sâ'di-nya, to introduce, bring two parties together for conference.  –[Alt.root *phro (Gam phâro, Nis phoro); Him (Tib sprod-pa 'make meet')]

dâ'i-nya dâ'â-nâ [Nep dâ'á'nu daunu] vt: 1. to break in an ox for plowing; train.  2. to keep one’s children in control.  názáralai námâ'dâ'í'khê Â’ren’t you able to control your children?
dâj dêota dâ'â dâ'â prop.n: 1. to break in an ox for plowing; train.  2. to keep one’s children in control.  námâ'dâ'í'khê Â’ren’t you able to control your children?
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live.


–adj: dao:lyyasó, white-footed (of a male bovine).

dapai-nya दापाई-न्या [Nep धापाउँ] vt: to chase or drive away. cf. khep:li-nya.


dapka दप्का n: large brass bowl for kneading beer malt. cf. 'patya.

–set: 'ja:

dap'sî-nya दाप्सी-न्या vi.pat: (of liquid) to pour back over the lip of a pot. –vt: s'dap-nya.

dap d'ap d'ap expr.adv: sticky. –adj: dap d'ap'ä:o, sticky.

darap-nya दाराप-न्या v.sta: to be sticky. –adj: darab'ö.

darap darap दाराप दाराप expr.adv: sticky. –adj: darap darab'ö, sticky.

darbar दरबार [Nep] n: palace, esp. the residence of a king.

darbo:lya [Nep ‘firm’] adj: heavy, sturdy, stout (as of a club). cf. 'giso.

daren daren दरें दरें expr.adv: to be elastic, stringy, syrupy, gooey (as of toffy). –adj: daren daren'ö, elastic, stringy, syrupy (like sap).

darla:lya-nya दर्लाई-न्या [Nep दर्लाई-न्या] vt: to form s.th. into a ball. cf. 'lumbai-nya. lum lum, into a ball.

lam lum 'darla:lyai'sì-nya, to roll oneself up in a blanket. lam lum 'darla:lyai'sìdø syà:kè He slept rolled up in a blanket. –pass.part: 'darla:lyai'sìu, rolled up.

darla दर्ला [Nep दर्ला] dø:lo: n: 1. a ball of string or wool. 2. a lump or clod of earth.

dar 'nasa दर नसा [Nep dhumaso] n: Achilles tendon, tendon at the back of an animal’s hock, hamstring. cf. 'tara.

darsai-nya दरसई-न्या vt: to repeat words (as of the line of a song, or s.th. spoken). cf. dohorsi-nya.

darusta दरुस्ता [Nep durusta] adv: exactly, the exact likeness.

das दस [Nep] num: ten. cf. aphi huphi 'kwi:.


dasa दसा [Nep dasaha] n: hex, spell, evil fortune. o’dasa huda le Evil fortune has come to him. cf. zyabhan.

das-das दस-दस expr.ev: full of grief.

dd. goh-nya, to sob or weep with pain or grief (quietly to self).


daya da-nya, to show kindness, mercy.

–[Kh yahl-nya]

da दा part: first...then... nyazu da First I'll eat, then... sya'kari: jåidø nyå: da First I'll prepare you some meat, then... var. dasåra. 'Kûn da, if...then... u'hu'kin da If he comes, then...

dã de- irreg.v: the form of the verb ‘to do’ where the object is first or second person dual or plural.

da-nya दा-न्या [Kh *da] vt: 1. to do. (Used commonly with verbal complements, or with certain nouns, as in: 'meñh
6.  **da-nya** do fire (keep a fire burning), yehn da-nya do work, etc. Used also with nouns borrowed from Nepali, as in: 'bhiya-da-nya do marriage, puja da-nya do sacrifice, etc.)  2. (Inst. -e) to accomplish, perform duties. u'kwi-e ma-ndo'wo He doesn’t fulfil his duties (lit. ‘doesn’t do with his hand’).  3. impersonal or involuntary action (with verbal complements having an option between da-nya and 'jö-nya). Contrast: 'yö: 'thu: 'jö-nya to take (active) interest, and 'yö: 'thu da-nya to be (involuntarily) concerned.

danya madanya, do 's and don'ts. danya madanya dö-nya The Ten Commandments (lit. ‘ten words of do 's and don'ts').

–v.aux: an impersonalizing auxiliary used with verbs having a human object, as in: söcheÚ'w-o do'zyao It frightens one (lit. ‘does fright to one’); kö'w-o do'zyao It bites one (lit. ‘does a biting to one’).

%da-nya 2.  **bf–Gof** [Kh *da] v.bt: (in: hö da-nya) 1. to tell s.th. to s.o. cf. hö 'li-nya.  2. to call s.o. or s.th. by a name.

'tÉïÚ yadozyao naÚkhar A village they call Taka. ≥ alai su hö yad ~aÚzyao Who do they call me?

'dā – **bf** [Kh *da (Gam -di)] loc.case: the allative case marker: ‘to, toward,’ as in: u'zihm-dā 'bakè He went to his house. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbal phrases, as in: me-dā downward, yac-dā upward, upriver, chö:-dā later, yah-dā earlier, etc.) –adv: -da'ŋao, the nominalized form of the allative -da, as in: a-da'ŋao the one towards here, yah-da'ŋao the one from before, o'kyā:-da'ŋara his relatives (lit. ‘the towards-his-body-being-ones’) etc.

dā:-nya  **bf–Gof** [Kh *r-da: (Mk rda, Kot də)] vt: to sting (of serpents, insects, nettles).

dā:  **n**: pine tree.

dā-  **irreg.v**: form of the verb stem ‘to tell’ where the object is first person singular. banya ma'tae hai dā:kèo  You can’t go, he told me.

dā:-nya  **bf–Gof** [Kh *daŋ (Mk zdā; Him (Chep dhen, Tib draŋ-po))] 1. v.sta: to be straight. phir phir, tall and straight (esp. of a tree). phyō: byō:, straight on the level. –adj: 'dā:'wo, straight. cf. 'so-hjo. 'sal-sal 'dā:'wo, perfectly straight (not nec. standing).  2. vi.agt: withchwatta, go without wandering. chwatta dāni Go straight (home)!  3. to be just or righteous. ge'leo'da odā:kəo May he be just towards us.

'dā:  **bf** [Kh *da (Gam -di)] n: large constricting snake, python. cf. 'guhl.


daboliht  **bf**: a woman who doesn’t wear bracelets. daboliht zə 'lizya She’s without bracelets.

'dabarya  **bf**: (of a place) out-of-the-way, unfrequented, difficult to get to. cf. kusujalō, aghcọlō.
dabi: दाबीि [Nep dabilo] n: a wooden stirring spoon or paddle. cf. pahne.
dabiben दाबीनें n: a basket for spoons, ladles, etc. –set: be:h.
'dāci दाचिि n: pine pitch.
'dāda ददा [Nep dāda] n: a mountain ridge. 'dādae 'dāda, along the crest of a ridge.
'dādi ददि [Nep dādi] n: 1. the wooden bar which connects the plow to the yoke harness. –set: 'gohr. 2. bier, usu. made of a plow bar. 3. pole for suspending and carrying a slain animal.
dadu: ददू [Nep dāru] n: a drinking ladle (with the handle channelled out to form a drinking spout). cf. 'kyo:h. –set: 'ja:.
'dāh ध [Kh *r-dāh (Nis rdāh)] n: a tethering rope for looping around the neck of a calf. –set: 'cē:h.
'dahca धचा [Nep ḍhāca 'form'] n: design, pattern, style. na'zīhm kitao 'dahcal'cao u'лизyao Of what design is your house? o-'dahca 'leo, stylish, dandy (esp. of a person). o'dahca 'leo 'mi:. o-'dahca pā:-nya, to speak highly of oneself, making oneself sound rich.
da:hda धाँढि n: rocky; strewn with rocks (as at the foot of a rockfall).
(o)-'dahdar धो-धादर n: thin soil on top of a boulder; stony soil incapable of holding moisture.
'dahda 'dahda धाधा धाधा n: large skin eruptions (as from bee stings); hives.
'dahdān ni 'duhdunh धाधाङ नि छुडङ expr.adv: great crashing noise (esp. of thunder). d.d. 'garji-nya, to thunder with great crashing.
'dahdyā 1. धध्या [Nep dad] n: scabies, ringworm, itchy skin disease.
'dahl धाल [Nep] n: 1. a shield, usu. made of thick leather for warding off arrows. 2. a small shield tied to the back of a dancer’s hand which he clacks together with other dancer’s shields in rhythm.
'dahma धामा [Nep ‘industry’] nom: an effort, attempt (esp. to restore something). cf. 'dyauhna, 'udim, 'jor. 'dahma da-nya, to make an effort to restore s.th. 'tae sæi: 'lida 'dahma dozyao Hes making an attempt in hopes that it can be restored.' –adv: 'dahmasa:, diligently, with effort.
'dahmē: धमें [Kh *dahme (Bhj dahmit)] n: maiden, unmarried girl (with some implication of being flirtatious). cf. 'luh'za.
'dahmē: 'joi'isi-nya, (of a girl) to flirt, dally, behave in a coquettish manner. 'dahmē:za'kao, young (of a woman); maidenish.
'dahmi धामि [Nep] n: sorcerer, wizard.
'dahmi-nya धामिं-न्या [Nep धाम्नु qamnu] vt: to sear, brand with a hot iron. (Done to relieve persistent pain, as in a torn
ligament, etc. Also done to young male sheep at the roots of the horns to make them grow straight out.) cf. 'nahworya.
'dahn ¹. धान [Nep] n: rice paddy.
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– set: 'chal.
'dahn ². धान n: corn tassel.
'dahni-nya धानि-न्या vt: to manage, care for s.th., protect in s.o.’s absence. – set:
'samari-nya. – n: 'dahnidizyao, steward, manager.
'dahpa धापा [Kh *dahpa] n: a young man of marriageable age. 'dahpa 'jai'si-nya, (of a young man) to be flirtatious, sport with the girls. 'dahpa cuh'si-nya, (of young men) to meet at night with the girls for courting (lit. ‘young men to sit’). 'dahpa kergeh, a older man who makes advances with the girls; lecher. 'dahpa 'dahmē 'jai'si-nya, (of both sexes) to flirt, make sport with one another. voc.n: term of address used by old men when addressing younger
er men.
(o)-'dahr ¹. ओ-धार [Nep dhar] n: the blade of a knife.
(o)-'dahr ². ओ-धार n: 1. the outside edge of a furrow (the line which should be followed on the pass back, covering the original furrow). 2. the path of least resistance. o'dahr o'dahrtō 'bao pā:i:zyao He wants to take the path of least resistance (wants the easy jobs). cf. 'dahrya.
'dahra ¹. धारा [Nep dhar] n: water spout, fountain.
'dahra ². धारा [Nep dharo] n: the tusk of an animal.
'dahri-nya ¹. धारी-न्या vt: to wound, attack without killing (esp. of predators to livestock).
'dahri-nya ². धारी-न्या vt: to impound, confiscate for the public treasury (as a penalty).
dahri: धारी [Nep दारी ‘beard’] n: chin; chin whiskers.
dahri ³. धार [Nep] n: a unit of weight equivalent to about four and a half pounds. (The term 'dahri is used with units of four or more, otherwise the Kham term 'dihm is used, qv.) – set: kach.".
'kotawa 'dahri, the standard dhari. 'chapya 'dahri, the standard dhari plus one suka. – [Kh 'dihm].
'dahrya ¹ धार्या [Nep darhe ‘tusked’] n: the male Barking Deer (muntiacus muntjac). – gen: 'sya: 'ba:.
'dahrya ² धार्या [ < o'dahr ‘path of least resistence’] n: one who looks for easy work, avoids the difficult.
'dahrya ³ धार्या [Nep dhar ‘blade’] n: 1. a sharp edged stone. 2. a person whose front tooth protrudes. cf. 'buchulya. – set: pā:cyah. – adj: dahrazyaso, knife-edged (of a stone, ridge, etc.).
'dahs धास n: a thorn bush with edible roots.
(o)-'dahs ओ-धास [Kh *r-dahs (Mk rdah, Nis rdas, Gam dah); Nep ḍasnu ‘to sting’] n: the stinger of a bee or wasp.
o-'dahs 'leo, having a stinger.

dahs-nya [Kh *s-das (Mk zda, Mht da:, Ses *das < dai, dah- 'empty')] vi.pat: to become empty. –vt: to empty.

also: 'dahso, empty (as of a container). cf. rito. –[Alt.root (Mk yâ, Gam yehê)]

do-nya

vi.pat: to become empty.

–vt: to empty.

also: 'dahso, empty (as of a container). cf. rito. –[Alt.root (Mk yâ, Gam yehê)]

dai [Nep] n: tread mill. (Oxen are attached by a wooden bar to a central post which they rotate round and round for threshing out grain.) 'dai jah-nya, (of oxen) to thresh out grain in a tread mill.

daijo [Nep] n: dowry (given by the bride’s father).

daino [Nep] n: blessings, peace, good fortune. (Used esp. in formulas to the gods, as in: a'la 'thane o'm.ândâra 'daino 'tacyo Blessings be to the gods of this shrine!) 'buhan 'daino, boon, good fortune, Providence.

(o)-'dâji 'jî: ō-ō rî jî: n: 1. entrails, guts. var. o-dâ: 'jî: wal-nya, to strip or pull the entrails out of an animal. o-dâ: 'jî: wal'si'wa 'talkal 'tanya, (fig.) 'guts nearly stripped out from anger.' o-dâ: 'jî: sâtâr'dya-nya, to reveal one’s feelings (lit. ‘to show one’s guts’). 2. pumpkins, beans, etc. growing in the midst of corn.

dâji-nya [Nep dâjnu dâjnu] vt: to compare, examine one on the basis of others. ‘ni’dâji'kêo He compared the two. (Also with -sa, as in: aolai chutârao 'dâji'kêo He compared this with the others.) –v.recip: 'dâji'si-nya, to compete against one another (esp. in a race).
dāː'pa lāta  दांपा लाता  n: (in: dāː'pa lāta, dāː'ma lāta) he-snake braid, she-snake braid) (shamanic) long braid of hair made from the top-knots of preceding generations of ancestor shamans. (Worn by a shaman on the crown of his head and said to represent a serpent). –set: seral.

'dar-nyā  दार-न्या  vt: to taste. –vi: 'dar-nya, to have taste, savor; to have strength (as the sun). –adj: daro, having savor, relish. daro 'cini sweet sugar, daro sapiÚ salty salt, daro 'gahm hot sun.

dar'sî-nya  दार्सी-न्या  vi.agt: 1. to sense, feel. 'khār-khār o'ta'zyao ≥ adar'sîzya I feel something tingling on me. cf. ≥˙m'sî-nya. 2. to experience (lit. 'get a taste of'). pa~îÚh dar'sîd˙ ≥ a'le I have experienced everything. 3. (Asc. -sā) to discern, get a feel for s.th. or s.o. 'noÚ miÚs˙ dar'sîd˙ ≥ a'le, o'bani macao 'lizya I got a feel for that man, his habits are bad.

darû  दारू  [Nep] n: gunpowder. daru 'jāka gandak 'cahizya When making gunpowder sulphur is needed.

'dā: ruhs  दाँ रुहः  n: 1. a snake skeleton worn by shamans as a garland. 2. a thorny vine resembling a snake skeleton.

dāːsa  दासः  [Nep dās] n: horsefly. –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

dāsai  दासः  n: pine cone (lit. 'pine fruit').

dasāra  दासङः  part: 1. (var. of: da, qv.) first... then... 2. granted, as in: a'dā ho'ādā dasāra ma'bae He didn’t, I grant you, move around much. poh'siū 'la: kata o'gaih 'li'kē dasāra What open wound, grant you, would be found on a bludgeoned leopard?

'dasa ni 'bisa  दासः नि 'बिसः  expr.adv: crazy, daft, eccentric. –adj: 'dasa ni 'bisao. –set: pagal.

data  दातः  (in: 'dahri 'data, qv.)

dāːthya  दाठ्यः  n: 1. a sterile plant, producing no grain. 2. a barren woman.

daʊh daʊh  दाउः दाउः  expr.adv: sound of a shaman’s drum. d.d. thas-nya, (of a shaman’s drum) to sound out.

'dauhwa  दाउःवः  n: shamanic ceremony in which the shaman makes an ecstatic journey to the underworld to retrieve a soul. (The journey is made to the east over Jaljal Pass.) –set: kħ:h-nya.

dawan  दावःन  n: metal ore.

de  दे  interj: an interjection indicating readiness, as in: de ge'ba Up! Let’s go!

dēh  देहः  [Kh *r-deh (Bhj rdēh, Mk dēh, Mht dhēn)] n: the back of the neck.

dehm-nya  देह्म-न्या  [Kh *s-dem ~ *them (Mk zdem, Kot dem, Ghus them); Him *tem (Mag tem; TB *nem) v.sta: to be low. –adj: dehmo, low (of objects); having a broad, short stature (of a person).

dehngai  देहङःई  nom: reluctance, lethargy, lack of enthusiasm. dehngai da-nya, to stall; be reluctant, lacking in enthusiasm, not fully committed. 'banyata dehngai do'zyao He’s stalling in going.

dehsarete  देहसरेतः  expr.adv: cross-legged. cf. pohle:te. d. cuh'si-nya, to sit cross-legged.

-dehsa  देहसः  temp.root: in: tadehsa, in a short while, in a moment.

dekha  देखः  coord: rather than. chutālai
Rather than give it to s.o. else, I'll give it to you.

Nep: 'deota gods and divinities.  

'Hm: Gen.: god, local deity.  

Hm: Set.: 'deota gods and godlings, 'mndlri god of a shrine, 'pittër ancestor spirits and gods, 'sepa serô: god of the underworld.  

'Hm: Adj.: deryaso, small eyed.  

'Hm: N.: 1. country, region, territory.  2. India.

They left for India. 'desi, an Indian.

'Hm: N.: Small variety of edible grasshopper.  

'Hm: Part.: the ‘reported speech’ particle; putative aspect. 'banke di Go! (you're told), hoâzâ do So it’s said.

'Di: v.aux.: the form of the benefactive auxiliary verb where the benefactor is third person singular, as in: jai-di:kêo He made it for him. (Morphophonemic contraction of the morphemes -da + ã.)

'Di: v.aux.: the form of the verb ‘to tell’ where the object is second singular, as in: nêlai hai di:'zyao He’s saying it to you.

'Di: v.aux.: the form of the benefactive auxiliary verb where the benefactor is second person singular, as in: jàid:i:'kêo He made it for you. (Morphophonemic contraction of morphemes -da + ã.)

'Di: v.aux.: a concessive construction ‘though, even though.’ 'nai o'jai'na-di bô even though he does such to me...

'Hm: vi.agt.: to be attentive, earnest, steadfast. (Usu. in an adverbial function, as in: dîhda da-nya to do steadfastly. 'ao ɲapô: dîhda thäıcike Listen attentively to these my words. alô dîhda 'male He doesn’t live here permanently.)

'Hm: N.: 1. a flat, thick bladed knife.  2. a small, thick-set child. cf. 'tipalkya.  

'Hm: Adj.: dihalkyaso, flat and thick (as of a knife blade); thick, heavy, crude.

'Hm: N.: 1. terrace wall. cf. kandlah.  

2. a slightly sloping terrace not yet completed.

'Hm: N.: Dumpling; a lump of buckwheat dough boiled in water, dried, and used for trail food.

'Hm: N.: A small, thick-set child. cf. 'tipalkya.  

'Hm: Adj.: dihalkyaso, roundish, small and thick-set.

'Hm: Adj.: late, time consuming. 'dihlo da-nya, to take a lot of time in doing s.th. bônâi 'dihlo do'zyao He’s taking a lot of time.

'Hm: N.: A stone used as a standard dharni weight.  

'Hm: Num.clsf.: A unit of weight equivalent to a dharni (about 4 1/2 pounds). tê'dihm one unit, neh'dihm two units. (Used only with the numerals 1 - 3, after which 'dahmi is used.)

'Hm: Adj.: A 'dihm one suka larger than the standard (one-eighth larger).
'kətawā 'dihm, the standard 'dihm. –set: kacha. –[Alt.root (Mk pê)].

'dihmbə expr.adv: packed, crowded, swarming. –adj: 'dihmbəo, swarming.
jatorə bə bənəi zə 'dihmbəo ulizyo The festival was swarming (with people).


'dihm-dimya expr.n: a gentle slope. cf. 'behralya.

dihpəl~aÚ dihpəl ~aÚ expr.adv: (of fire or light) flickering, glimmering.
d.d. c~aÚh-nya, to burn with a flickering flame.
d.d. r~îÚh-nya, to be visible from afar (as a fire, or a distant star). –adj: dihpəl~aÚ dihpəl ~aÚ'wo, flickering, glimmering.

dik n: mortgage (on a field or a house). cf. 'bəndəki. dik 'n˙i-nya ± 'j˙i-nya, to put one's property into mortgage.

dik˙r~aÚ lbs/f" n: type of fern; Woodwaridia.
dik˙rya lbs/Øf n: a dance in which the leader plays a m~a:d˙l and the rest follow in a circle.

dikk˙ n: boredom, monotony, weariness. dikka 'ta-nya, to become bored, weary of s.th.

'din expr.n: day (an interval of time). (Used only with numerals 4 and up.) a'chım 'car 'din ŋaña'kè Today I have been (here) four days. cf. 'la:, 'cha:. din 'cyu-nya, (of a seer) to check a day to determine whether or not it is auspicious for a particular purpose. –adj: dinakao, daily.

dip-nya vi.pat: to be qualified, fully trained. 'zyaḥ madipdə ocnəl'kin 'buchtizya If one manages a spirit while unqualified, he will go insane. ah'pəi madip'tae He's not yet qualified. –adj: dip'o, qualified, competent. –set: u-hil hai'wō, madip'o, unqualified, incompetent, maladroit.

(u) pract. [Nep dhi 'insistence'] n: insistent, nagging. 'male 'leo sancə bə mayə'kèo, u-'dipə macao Even when told no he wouldn't give me peace, his insistence is bad. cf. u-'duyudi.

'disa [Nep disha 'direction'] n: (in: 'car 'disa the four compass points.)
dī: ɐ n: amount. ah dī: rai'kèo He brought this amount.

dī.-nya vi.pat: to overfill the pot (of cooked grain after swelling).

di: dī: expr.adv: full; unable to eat more. d.d. wā:h-nya, to be full so as to be unable to eat more. –adj: di: di:'wō, full, unable to eat more.

(o) pr: [Kh *r-d˙h≥ (Mk rd~ih, Gam d≥)] n: the calf of the leg. cf. tikarah.

'dīhsa ɐ n: tendon at the back of the knee connecting lower leg with thigh.

'dīkil (in: 'sikil ni 'dīkil, rv.) do- dô- irreg.v: form of the verb 'to do' and 'to say' where the object is third person.

'do: dô: n: coral; a red stone from Tibet worn by women. cf. mugi.

'dobor prac. [Nep do'bar dobar 'double'] n: fold, specified number of times. sat 'dobor sevenfold.
Kham Dictionary


doborsya डोबरस्या n: 1. bamboo a year old or more. –set: cahl. 2. yearling pig. –set: ‘u:

doboryaunu डोबरयाउनु vt: to fold over, double. cf. ‘pti-nya. –pass.part: doboryasìu, folded.

dobrauśya डोबराउश्या n: to fold over.

dobraunu डोबराउनु, fold-ed.

doborsya डोबरस्या n: to fold over, double. cf. ‘pti-nya. –pass.part: doborsyasìu, fold-ed.

dobraunu डोबराउनु, fold-ed.

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quent the same route, go back and forth.

dohorai-nya AÇÃO  Nya [Nep dohoreyaun]  dohoryaun  vt: to repeat an action; to reiterate a statement. 'si: dohoral-nya, to breathe (lit. ‘repeat breath’).

–pass.part: dohoraisiu, repeated. dohoraisiu ka dohoraisiu ullizya It was repeated over and over again.

dohoralya dohoralnya  n: variety of sheep raised by highlanders (including Kham-Magars).

dohoro dohororo  expr.adv: broadly. d. 'ba-nya, to go broadly and clearly (of a trail).

–adj: dohororo’wo, broad and straight (of a trail).

dohtho dohtho  n: trough, usu. a hewn out log for slopping pigs or watering livestock.

dohwdo  n: wild rose.

dohwa  dwha  n: 1. a shaman’s familiar or helping spirits. (They include the following eight, which with the gel makes a total of nine: ‘dâ: serpent, ‘gal’ wild boar, ‘la: leopard, lama Tibetan lama, ‘lata deaf-mute, ‘nim bear, yuch monkey, and zyahphi a nondescript spirit.)

–set: ‘zya: 2. fierceness of character, personality. obabue o’dohwa raikéo He received the fierce character of his father. o’dohwara macao his personality is violent. o’dohwa s pazya he speaks with anger, fierceness.

dohwalya  dwhalya  n: a person’s temperament, disposition, inclination.

dohwalya tham-nya, to control one’s disposition, temper.

dohwalya  dwhalya  [Nep dhuwás ‘smoky’]  n: a gray headed sheep.


doih doih  expr.adv: long and white (as of a cloud or trail stretching into distance).

–set: palo. d. ‘báo, stretching plainly into distance. ‘yem bora doihi bao lizya The road stretches long and plainly into the distance. d. cyahsíu, standing great and white. –adj: doihi doihi’wo, straight, clear and plain.

doka doka  n: the rear sight of a gun.

–set: banduk.

dō: kakălih dokakalii  n: a sweet, red berry which grows on vines in the forest.

dokan dokan  [Nep]  n: 1. a shop.

‘dokanya, shopkeeper. 2. the smithy of a blacksmith. mahrae dokan.

tharya dokan terchya dokan, (shamanic) the first, mythological smithy belonging to Tiku of the underworld.


’dokoya: dokoya  n: an edible forest plant.

(o)bol obol  n: the dew-lap on a bull.


donyasya-nya donasya-nya  vi.pat: 1. to be elliptical (esp. the mouth of a jug). 2. (of a wall) to be made with a crook or bulge. –adj: donyaso, elliptical.

donaga donaga  [Nep dún ‘small boat, canoe. cf. kisti.

donga dono dono  adj: expansive, large (as of a house). cf. ‘dwan dwan.

dorara dorara  n: a child’s dress (like a tunic).
doro: दोरो n: tax paid for fishing or root-digging rights. cf. 'bönalo, 'jü:uki, jagat, sirma.

dubal दुबाल (in: 'gal dubal, qv.)
duda [Nep दुढ़ dudh 'milk'] n: a blood relation. 'ni: yaduda zə You are my flesh and blood.

'düda [Nep डुड़] n: a person who is maimed, crippled.

dudh bafn (in: 'gal dubal, qv.)
duh-nya expr.adv: confidence, having no hesitation or scruples. duhkkā 'jai-nya ('yū), to be unhindered by scruples, uninhibited, without hesitation.


'duhli 1. दूलिलि [W.Nep ḍholi] n: a person of the damai caste (the service caste of musicians and tailors). –[Alt.root (Wale thuplal)].


'duhni 'दूहनी [Nep ḍhānu ‘bow’] n: a bow for teasing or fluffing wool.

'duhni-nya 'दूहन-न्या [Nep दून्नु dhunnu] vt: to tease or fluff wool with a bow.

duhp-nya दुह्प-न्या [Kh *r-duhp (Nis rduhp); Him (Mag dap-ke, Chep duh- 'butt')] vt: to butt, strike with the head.

'duhpa दुह्पा [Nep dhup] n: incense.

'duhpi दुह्पी [Nep] n: Juniper tree (Juniperus Sabina).

duhr दुहर n: an epic ballad of the mythological age of the first shaman (chanted by shamans in certain ceremonies).

'duhr दुहर [Kh *duhr] n: seed; breeding stock. 'duhr jah-nya, to plant crops. 'duhr 'nai-nya, to keep the best rams, bulls, etc. for breeding purposes. 'duhr was-nya, to sow seed.

'duhri दुह्री [Nep] n: 1. a high mountain ridge. 2. the ridge pole of a pitched
roof. –set: *zihm.

'duhri-nya  doorstep vt: to stand behind or support s.o. (esp. in a fight or court case). nya: nåìjìni 'duhridyà:kèo He stood up for me.

'duhrìa doorstep n: an advocate, champion, supporter.

duhs-nya butt with the head. –adj: duhso, of an ox or ram which habitually butts.

duhs-nya n: a door lock, door stop (a pole propped against the door from the inside). cf. 'dorm'.

duhs-nya  doorstep n: a door lock, door stop (a pole propped against the door from the inside). cf. 'dorm'.

duhrìa doorstep n: an advocate, champion, supporter.

'duhté  lie, falsehood. 'duhté pài-nya, to lie.

duhté doorstep vi.agt: to lie, deceive s.o.  jàlai duhtaìnà'kèo He deceived me.

duhté doorstep n: afflicted, poor; a person whose life is surrounded by hardship and difficulties.

dum-nya  gather, collect, accumulate. cf. 'syo:-nya.

dum-nya vi.pat: to add up, be totally accounted for. cf. yo:-nya. riÚh dum'nanya, the first part of the dauhwa ceremony in which the shaman makes an ecstatic night journey to the entrance of the underworld to gather up evil spells and omens which have been directed against his patient.

dup-nya  gather, collect, accumulate. cf. 'syo:-nya.

dup-nya vi.agt: to bring together a group by gathering one here and one there. –pass.part: 'dup'sìu, gathered together. 'dup'sìu 'mìrìà kudùch zà 'takèra The people who gathered were many.

dup'sìnìa v.refl: 1. to assemble, gather together. gaìjarak gaìjarak, to gather from every quarter. 'gara guru, from various quarters; from
'jahp-jup, at a moment’s notice. ‘kalass-mulu, in great crowds.
khap 'khop, for a few to meet together (scattered, not in a crowd). 2. to accumulate (as soot on a ceiling).

dur dur n: sperm. 'dur cholda hai-nya, to remove sperm by masturbation.
dü:si-nya düsi-nya vi.pat: (of a trail) to come to an end, fizzle out.
dwah dü, expr.adv: thud; a clashing sound. d. 'ap-nya, to shoot with a single banging sound. d. thas-nya, to sound with the sound of a thud (as of clashing rams’ horns, or of a gunshot).
'dwah 'dwa 'dwa bjfª bjfª [TB *dwaô ≥ hole, cave] expr.adv: expansive, cavernous (as of a large room). cf. dônga 'dolo. –adj: 'dwah 'dwaño.

dwi:nya düi-nya vt: to be brought low or made poor by things foolishly wasted in earlier years. (The Agt. is that which was wasted, though not usually explicit.) 'no: ‘zyao takhyayo, dwi:ni’wà Don’t throw that food away, it will make you poor.

'dwi:rho ‘ëë:rho n: dust or haze in the atmosphere.
'dwi:rya ‘ëë:ryë: n: an aggressive bull that casts up dirt with its horns; a belligerent person (esp. of a drunk who is also dirty from sleeping in the gutter).
-dya-nya –dya-nya v.aux: infinitive form of the benefactive auxiliary. (Morphophonemic representation of the morphemes -da + ya-nya.)
-dyâ: –dya: v.aff: form of the benefactive auxiliary where the beneficiary is first person singular, as in: ‘jai-dyâ:keo He made it for me. (Morphophonemic contraction of the morphemes -da + yâ:.)

‘dyahn da-nya, to worship, do the rituals of worship (meditation, chanting, burning incense, etc.).
dyahppa düyan expr.adv: clearly, hiding nothing. d. rai-h-nya, to be seen clearly.
d. saraih-nya, to reveal, hiding nothing.
‘dyauhna ‘düyanja [Nep dyauna ‘persistent’] n: concentrated effort, exclusive occupation. ‘dyauhna harø chonya wazø His exclusive occupation is herding cattle. na’yeñ jamma rai’sinya ‘dyauhna wazø Your attention is directed to playing only. ‘dyauhna da-nya, to act persistently, make a concerted effort. ‘dyauhna doke, kasa: ma’tae Try hard, perhaps it will work.

'dyu: ‘balnya dü: ‘balnya n: a lamp stand for burning pitch pine (a metal dish attached to a long, pointed leg for jabbing into the fire pit).

(u)-'dyu:di ù-ùü:di n: insistent, stubborn, unyielding. u’dyu:di macao His insistence is bad. cf. u’dipi.
E
-e⁰ -ए v.aff: imperfective aspect. (Implies that the action has been done at least once.)
-e¹ -ए case: the ergative case marker. (Occurs on third person agents of transitive verbs.) allomorph: -ye (following long vowels or diphthongs).
-e² -ए case: the genitive case marker. san-e kwa: woollen clothing. (Occurs only on third persons.) allomorph: -ye (following long vowels or diphthongs).
-e³ -ए case: the instrumental case marker. rowa-e pal'keo He cut it with an axe. allomorph: -ye (following long vowels or diphthongs).
-e⁴ -ए case: the third person singular genitive marker plus possessive

eh-nya ए-न्या [Kh *eh (Ses *e < eo 'defecated'); TB (Khal e, K-N *e-k)] vi.agr: to defecate. chô: chô; with diarrhoea. lata lata, messily, all over everything (esp. of a baby).

(o)-eh ओ-ए [Kh *e:h; TB (Tib gla, glie)] n: price, the cost of s.th. o-e:h 'leo, costly (lit. 'having price'). o-e:h 'maleo, free (lit. 'without price'). o-e:h 'bomo, inexpensive, cheap (lit. 'light cost'). o-e:h 'giso, expensive, dear (lit. 'heavy cost'). o-e:h kyoh-nya, to accept payment (lit. 'take hold of the price'). o-e:h gahkyoohyo Please accept payment. o-e:h phoc-nya, to pay the price. o-e:h zya-nya, to exact payment (lit. 'eat the price'). o-e:h gamazyu 'I won’t charge for it.' [Alt.root (Mk bdur)]

ē:h एः [Kh *eh (Mk yâh, Gam yeh); TB *gling 'ground'] n: a field under cultivation. cf. 'bâ:. ēh chu-nya, to ceremonially break the soil for the season’s plowing. (Done by one of the Gharti clan. The day and person are chosen by a seer. Also, in weeding fields the mukhya’s wife goes first.)

'ehera एहेरा [Nep aher, Chep abihya] n: hunting. var. 'ihiri. 'ehera raih'si-nya, to hunt for game (lit. ‘play hunting’).

'ehera kah, hunting dog (used esp. in capturing musk deer).

ehr-nya एः-न्या vt: to burn firewood.

ekamnya एकाम्या adv: always, constantly.

ekatar एकतार [Nep ekta̱r ‘often’] adv: always, every time.

'ekasi एकसी [Nep ekasī, ekkasi ‘suddenly’] adv: directly, in a single leap. das 'rupiya'kao 'ekasi bis 'rupiya hai lî̀kè For a ten rupee item he all at once said twenty rupees.

ek 'chatkya एक छात्क्या [ < Kh châtkai-nya ‘to strike off with a single blow’] n: a person who is adamant, stubborn. --set: pâ:cyash. --adj: ek chatkyaso, adamant, stubborn, uncompromising.

ek 'ohor एक ओहर [Nep ekohoro ekohoro 'one sided'] n: one-way, with no return. cta. 'ohor 'dohor. --adj: ek ohoryaso, adamant, uncompromising; single-minded. --n: ek 'ohorya, an uncompromising person.

ek 'sabdya एक सब्द्या adv: directly, with no stopovers.

-e o- -ए ओ- case: the third person singular genitive marker plus possessive
marker. (-e is suffixed to the possessor, and o- is prefixed to the possessed item.)

ao-e o-kaÚh This one’s dog. allomorph: -eu- (preceding syllables with high vowels).

eeskul [Nep] n: school. 'eskulyara, school students.

G

'gaba-nya ภำبة–นья vt: to hobble an animal. ’ao harlai 'gaba:wa wazə pinya ’tae This cow can be milked only after hobbling it. cf. ’chani-nya.


gadai-nya ภำเด–นья [Nep ภำเด aunu] vt: to submerge into water.

gadantə ภำดัน [Nep ภำดัน ‘buried treasure’] n: treasure. (Usu. considered to be in a gahgari: buried from a past age.)


–vt: gadai-nya.

gagati: ภำงำ– expr.adv: blush, having a flushed, guilty expression. olajae gagati: ’tada ’le He blushed with embarrassment. cf. ’gyahm ’gyahm zu: zu:. –adj: gagati:’wō, of a leech which is swollen, full of blood.

gah- ภ– v.aff: 1. hortatory marker. (Occurs only with third person agent and -kə suffixed at the end, as in: gah- ’cyung’nazyara-ka Let them go ahead and watch me.) 2. polite imperative (For second person singular constructions, gah- occurs with -ni in intransitive verbs, as in: gah’ba-ni Please do go! or with -yo in transitive verbs, as in: gahzyu-yo Please do eat!)

'gahə ภำ n: sadness. o-’gahasə, choked up with emotion, about to cry. o-’gaharasə pà’ke, ‘He spoke choked up with emotion.’

'gahak ภำก n: intelligence, skill. cf. sipə. o-’gahak ’leo, intelligent, skillful.

o-’gahək ’maleo, unintelligent, unskilled. 'gahak pasi-nya, (in the heart) to acquire a skill, catch on quickly.

'gahana ภำน n: jewelry, ornaments.

gahəni-nya ภำนิ–นья vi.agt: to groan with pain.

'gahcə ภำ้น n: inconvenience (esp. from continual guests).

gahcai-nya ภำ豺–นья vt: to trouble s.o., cause inconvenience. cf. pehrəi-nya.

gahgə ภำง temp.adv: early. ’chakalnya gahgə zə Early in the morning.

’gahlai-nya ภำไล–นья vt: to persuade or convince s.o. to do s.th. (esp. by coercion). cf. gəl-nya.

’gahli-nya ภำไล–นья vt: to pry.

gahl’si-nya ภ��ส–นья [Kh *s-gəl (Nis zgəl, Gam gəh)] v.refl: to hurry.

'gahmka ภ��หมา [Nep] n: heat. meh-ye o’gahmkə, bichi tubu pulusə u’kwitsə dadikəo From the heat of the fire, a scorpion emerged and stung him on the hand.

gahna: ภ�� n: a hammer (with an iron head).
gahnkai-nya 1. घनकै-न्या [Nep घनकाउनू ghnkanaun] vt: to stir up a nest of bees.

gahnkai-nya 2. घनकै-न्या vt: to do a good job, excel at s.th. (used ironically). cf. jahnkai-nya.

'gahnki-nya 1. घनकी-न्या [Nep घनकौ ghnkau] vi.pat: 1. (of insects) to hum, drone. 2. (of people) to be making a lot of clamor, racket. –vt: gahnkai-nya, to stir up a nest of bees.

'gahnki-nya 2. घनकी-न्या vi.pat: good looking, well behaved.

'gahnta घन्ता [Nep] n: hour. ta'gahnta, ‘one hour,’ neh'gahnta, ‘two hours,’ etc. bada hunyaha'gahnta lagizya To go and come back takes two hours.

gahr-nya गहर-न्या [Kh *gahr (Bhj hәr, Kot, ahr); Him (Mag rap, Chan kara-, Tam kra); TB kra] vi.agt: to weep, cry. cirlo ni birla, with great noise and commotion (esp. of a crowd). hik hik, short gasps after crying oneself out. 'dahr 'dahr, bitterly, with deep sobbing. 'dos-das, with pain or grief. 'kawā: ziwā:, of a crowd. kawa zima, of a crowd. khesē: khesē:, about to burst into tears. kwā: ki kwā:, with great sob (as though mooing). parap parap, slight tears. 2. to blurt out s.th. that should have been kept secret; to speak obscenely where inappropriate. 3. to jabber on and on w/o sense. cf. li: 'sī-nya.

'gahran घरन [Nep grahan] n: eclipse. 'nimi: 'gahran, eclipse of the sun. syahwoi 'gahran, eclipse of the moon. 'gahrdaya घरद्या n: grain (esp. wheat and barley) not ripe enough for storage, but too ripe to be used for good roasting ears. cf. chā:da kai-nya.

gahrdayasoa घरद्यासो adj: large necked, strong (of animals or men).

gahri -घरी num.clsf: the amount of time required for water to fill an hour glass (from a hole in the bottom). ta'gahri, in a moment, quickly. gahri 'pala, repeatedly, many times.

'gahri 1. घरी [Nep ghar `stem of bananas’] n: banana.


'gahrkai-nya घरकै-न्या vi.pat: to cause to lean. ahdari: gahrkai-nya, to stay up past midnight.

'gahrkai-nya घरकै-न्या vi.pat: 1. to lean, begin to fall (as of a stone wall). 2. to pass midnight. var. 'gahri-nya. ahdari: 'gahrki-nya, to pass midnight. –vt: gahrkai-nya, to stay up past midnight.

'gahrli-nya घरली-न्या vi.pat: to dwell in childbirth. –vt: gahrli-nya, to cause travel in childbirth.

'gahrpati घरपति [Nep ‘landlord’] n: master (of a servant). cf. o'-r'ge:, khoyan. 'gahrpatyani, mistress (of a servant).

'gahrrih'zyā घर्रीहङ्जाउ [ < Kh gahr ‘to weep’] adj: ugly, uncomely.

'gahrthi घर्ति n: story, parable. gahrthi binti, stories, parables, riddles. –related words: 'ahati proverb, bāi'syaoli history, ancient mythical stories, arthā parable with a moral, binza bin riddle, 'sast'or story.

'gahrthi घर्ती prop.n: the Gharti clan (one of the four Kham-Magar clans).
'n˙l 'g˙hrti, ex-slaves who were given the status of Ghartis in the slave act of 1927.

'gahrwa 'ghrwa  n: a fish trap. (Made by piling large stones into the river to provide a winter nesting spot. The fish are extracted when the water is close to freezing.)

'g˙hrwa  n:
a fish trap. (Made by piling large stones into the river to provide a winter nesting spot. The fish are extracted when the water is close to freezing.)

'g˙hryas-nya 3/Øf;–Gof
vi.pat: to sputter and pop (of ghee adulterated with water).
–adj: g˙hryaso, sputtery.

'g˙ht˙i-nya 3t}–Gof
[Nep 36fpg'
vt: to diminish, lessen.
'o-eÚh'g˙ht˙i-nya', to lower the price.

'g˙ht˙naÚ 3tgf
[Nep 36gf gh˙Êna
n: event, esp. an amazing event.

'g˙hti-nya 3lt–Gof
[Nep 36g'
vi.pat: to decrease, lessen.
–vt: g˙ht˙i-nya, to cause to decrease (as of a price).

'g˙htÉïÚ 3t
n: a water driven mill.

'g˙i-nya  [Kh *gat (Nis gat)]
vi.pat: 1. to stick, jam (as a door). 2. to get caught (as a foot in the crotch of a tree, an animal in a trap, etc.).

'g˙i-nya 1.  u}–Gof
vt: to help s.o., give aid. cf. s˙g˙i-nya. 'gaih 'goi, in whatever way (in lack, work, etc.).

'g˙i-nya 2.  u }–Gof

'gaih-nya  
[Nep gaunu] vi.pat: to suffer from long illness. gaihda gaihda 'si'ké He died after a long illness.

'gaihra 'gaihra  [Nep gaihro] n: gully, ravine, deep cut in a mountain.

'gaihti  
[Nep gaihro] n: a clay jar for storing beer. –set: 'ja:  –[Alt.root (Mk ské)]


'gai'pa  [Kh < *kwi 'hand’ + *pa ‘male’ (Mk kwipa, Gam gaiipa)] n: thumb, big toe. gai'pa 'tap-nya, to snap the fingers.


'gajjá  n: ramrod of a musket. –set: 'banduk. 'gajjá u'sip, the eyelets on the side of a gun barrel for holding the ramrod.

'gajjá  gajjá  expr.adv: ripe through and through. g.g. mih-nya, to become thoroughly cooked (of food). g.g. phí-nya, to boil food thoroughly (of chunky foods, as potatoes). g.g. co-nya, to ferment till foam forms on the top.

'gajjá  gajjá  n: a gigantic person with a large neck. –set: pácya:h. –adj: gajjáso, enormous, gigantic (esp. the neck of a large animal).

'gajjá  2gjö  [Nep jogar] n: bristles along an animal’s spine. 'gajjá phulöi-nya, to raise bristles (on the back).

'gajjá  phulöi-nya  n: a gigantic person with a large neck. –set: pácya:h. –adj: gajjáso, enormous, gigantic (esp. the neck of a large animal).

'gajjá  gajjá  expr.adv: foamy, oozey, frothy. g. 'pöle-nya, to emit foam.

'gajjá  gajjá  expr.adv: foamy, oozey, frothy.
o'yaÚh'ni phwi: 'gajya 'pale:'keo, ‘He was foaming and the mouth.’ g.g. 'ta-nya, muddy, oozing, sloshing. hila 'gajya 'gajya 'ta'ke, ‘The mud was oozing.’ –adj: 'gajya:wô, foamy, frothy, oozing.

'gajyari-nya गज्यारी-न्या vt: 1. to slosh s.th. around in water (as clothing, potatoes, etc.). 2. to mix mud by kneading. –set: bare:-nya.

gâkhyâ गक्षा n: a bush having red berries. (The wood is used for making staffs.)

gâl गळ n: an attic, loft, area above the rafters. –set: 'zhim.

'gâl गळ [Kh *gâl (Mk gâl, Gam gâl); Him (Mag gâl)] n: wild boar. –gen: 'syâ: 'ba: ‘gâl 'd~oÚhwaÚ, wild boar spirit (one of a shaman’s familiars). –set: 'zya:h.

gâl-nya 1. गळ-न्या [Kh *gâl; Him (Tib gal-ba)] vt: to force, compel, press s.o. to take s.th. tagâl'nayo, ‘gâ: da zô yamadodoe Don’t press me, I refuse to do it. –related words: 'gâhlai-nya persuade, coerce, 'akhatya 'la'i-nya pressure in a sales pitch, sakas khâ-nya make tense.

gâl-nya 2. गळ-न्या [Kh *r-gâl (Mk rgâl)] vt: to shut, close. gâlda 'nai-nya, to shut up, lock up. –pass.part: gâl'siu, locked up, closed in. bîda gâl'siu, ‘closed up in the cattle byre.’

gâl-nya 3. गळ-न्या vt: (of a shaman) to carry a patient on his back in a ceremony for the prevention of illness. (The shaman embodies his wild boar spirit, 'gâl, and is thus said to be ‘wild-boaring’ his patient.) cf. gorô:-nya. gâl'si-nya. (of a shaman and his patient) to perform and have performed the ceremony of ‘wild-boaring.’ –set: kî:h-nya.

gâlba गळ्बा (in: gôda gâlba, qv.)

'gâldyâ 'dahra, 'gâldu 'dahra गळ्दया धारण गळ्दु धारा n: wild boar tusks on a shaman’s costume. –set: seral.

'gâlem गलेम prop.n: the pass west of Narsînj on the trail between Taka and Hukam.

'gâli-nya गळी-न्या [Nep गळनु gâlnu] vi.pat: to fall (esp. of overripe fruit). –vt: gâlai-nya, to cause fruit to fall from a tree.

'gâli:-nya गळी-न्या (var.of: 'gâli:-nya, qv.)

'gâli:-nya गळी-न्या vi.agt: to lie on the stomach. (Usu. as a manner adverb, as in: 'gâldâô syâ-nya to sleep lying on the stomach.)

'gâlti गळती [Nep] n: guilt, fault, mistake.

'gâlti 'jai-nya ~ da-nya, to err, make a mistake. 'gâlti 'tharai-nya, to establish as guilty (as in a court case).

'gâltha 'mutha गळथा मूथा n: small gifts customarily given to those of the service castes (smiths and tailors) during harvest time. cf. 'jiwâ:.

'gâm गम [Kh *r-gâm (Mk rgâm, Nis rgâm, Kot əm) TB *r-kā] n: earth, soil.

'gâm'syâ, topsoil, good earth.

'gâma गाम (in: 'sama 'gâma, qv.)

'gamâlya गमाल्या prop.n: male inhabitant of Gam. 'gamâlyani, female inhabitant of Gam.

'gâmki-nya गळ्मक-न्या v.sta: to radiate heat, be extremely hot. –adj: 'gâmkiu, extremely hot, radiant with heat.
gám'syā गण्याय n: topsoil, good earth.

‘gandrak गन्ड्रक [Nep] n: saltpeter, potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate. (It forms spontaneously out of the urea saturated earth in cattle sheds after the compost has been removed. It appears in the form of white crystals, and is used in the preparation of gunpowder.) daru ‘jāka ‘gandrak ‘cahizya When making gunpowder salt-peter is needed.


ganet गनेत [Nep] n: arithmetic.


‘gani-nya गनी-न्या [Nep gānū gānnu] vt: 1. to count. chāna chāna, to count large amounts of money. 2. (Ins. -la) to reckon, count as. cf. ‘thā:ri-nya. ‘gani’si-nya, to be counted in, esteemed, honored. –pass.part: ‘gani’siu, esteemed, honored. magani’siu, of no esteem.

ganot गनोत [Nep] n: counting, reckoning, inclusion. ‘noni ‘ga: तागातला gani’siu ‘lizya’nī Those two are counted in my counting (i.e. subsumed or included under my name).


‘gājara गजरा n: mosquito. –gen: rwiha

wanza.


‘gaţgaru गट्टरु n: a type of crab apple. cf. gaţgala, nāh.

‘gap गप [Kh *r-gap (Mk rgap, Nis rgap, Bhj birgap, Gam gā, Kot ap); Him (Chep gyap); TB *kəp] n: a small needle. –related words: khaţp large needle, khip safety pin.

‘gap -gap num.clsf: one finger width.

‘gap-nya गप-न्या [Kh *gəp; Mag gap-ke; TB *kəp] vt: to draw water.

gapi-nya गपी-न्या vi.pat: 1. to fit, be aligned (as rafters). cf. ‘cā:ci-nya, khāi-nya. 2. to settle in (of a newcomer).

gar गर [Kh *gər; Him (Tib sgar)] n: a fortress; fighting wall with a trench.

gar-nya गर-न्या vi.pat: to get stuck, stranded (esp. in a tree or on a cliff so as to be unable to move up or down). cf. gai-nya.


garā:-nya गराँ-न्या [Kh *graːn] vi.pat: to heal, recover from illness. kalya-kale, perfectly, completely. halā: holō, swiftly and completely. –adj: garā: wō, well, in good health. u’yū: garā: wō, generous, gracious. –[Alt.root (Gam sgm); Him (Chep səm?-, syəm? ‘subside’)]

garāulya गराउल्या [Sera dialect] n: a measure of about one quart (two 'rya). cf. manu.

garba गर्बा n: womb (only in: o’za: garba ‘siu her child died in the womb).
'gārbar  गर्वर [Nep गर्वर gārbar] ex-pr.adv: jumbled, mixed up. –adj: 'gārbaro, jumbled, mixed up, not properly sorted.

'gardahn  गर्दन [Nep] n: the neck of a large animal (esp. a bull).

'gāre:  गरें• n: a tethering rope made of bamboo strips. –set: 'cē:h.

'gāre-nya  गरें-न्या v evt: (of sky) to grow threatening, become dark with clouds, in: 'nām gāre-nya.


'gārī:  गरीं• n: grain given to a shaman as payment for his services. 'tila gārī, a shaman’s payment (in money and grain).

'gārī-nya  गरीं-न्या vi pat: (of eyes) to have sufficient sleep, be refreshed with sleep. āmīrā magārītae I haven’t had enough sleep.

'gārji-nya  गर्जि-न्या [Nep गर्जि गर्जनā 'roaring'] v evt: (of sky) to thunder, in: 'nām gārji-nya. 'gahdān ni 'gohdon, with great crashing and banging.

'gahdārān ni 'gūhdarūn, (same).

'gārjiu गर्जीउ adj: large, strong (of animals or men).

-garkan  गर्कन num clsf: the distance from one rest stand to another. –set: goī:.

'garkhānyal  गर्क्हान्याल prop n: male inhabitant of Garkhāni. 'garkhānyakni, female inhabitant of Garkhāni.

garkhāi:h गर्क्हाईँ prop n: the Kham-Magar village of Garkhāni; approx. pop. 500. 'garkhānyal, male inhabitant of Garkhāni. 'garkhānyakni, female inhabitant of Garkhāni.

'garnai  गर्नै गर्नै [Nep गर्नै gārni] (in: ‘zernāi ni ‘garnai. qv.)

'gāsai-nya  गसई-न्या [Nep गसई ‘grass’] vt: to feed grass. bacharae ‘gāsainya 'po: place for feeding calves, manger.

gāsāre:’si-nya  गसरे-सि-न्या vi agt: 1. to crawl or slide; to sidle up to s.o. 2. to rub or scratch against s.th. (as of a purring cat, or a cow against a post).

gate  गते [Nep] n: date, day of the month. a’chīm kata gate o’tao What is the date today?

'ga:  गा• n: a variety of wild onion or garlic; Nepalese Lily (Ban Lasun).

(o)-rga:  औरूरगा• [Kh *r-ga; Him (Tib sgra, Lad ra)] n: voice; the sound of s.th. cf. o’-cal. o-rga: sathas-nya, to raise one’s voice so as to be heard. o-rga: roc-nya, (of the voice) to become raspy sounding, to lose one’s voice.

'ga: 1. गा• (in: 'ga: 'ga: qv.)


'gā:-nya  गाउ-न्या [Kh *r-gā; Him (Tib ḡān, Gam gān); (in: 'la: 'gā:) voice, the sound of s.th. cf. o’-cal. vi pat: to become numb and stiff from the cold. kakarak kikārkī, stiff, unable to move. 'gāda  ‘si-nya, to freeze to death, die of exposure.

'gabā  गाबा n: red heart-wood (noted for its durability). o’gāba ‘leo, of a solid, large tree with good heart-wood.

gadai-nya  गादै-न्या [Nep गादैं gadānu] vt: to bury (as a body, or potatoes for storage). –pass part: gadai’siu, buried. gadai’siu gadānta buried treasure. –[Alt.root (Gam puri≥ ‘bury object,’ rhī ‘bury body’)]
gadaryas ni guduris गादर्यास नि गुदर्यस
expr.adv: falling flat.  g.g. pa-nya, to fall flat, stumble onto face.


gä:da 'te: गाउँ ते: n: tadpole (at the stage before losing its tail).
gädi [Nep gädzi ‘carriage’] n: a motorized vehicle; car, truck, bus. 'cil-gädi, airplane. rel gädi, train (lit. ‘rail vehicle’).

gä-do [Nep gaño ‘tumor’] n: a point behind the navel where the pulse can be felt when pressing the finger directly into its center.  gä:do ‘báo, to be ill with a lump or tumor in the stomach.  (Many stomach illnesses, especially stomach aches, are said to be a result of the pulse moving away from the center of the navel.)

gadu गाउँ n: a small, brass water jar (shaped like a gaḥgari).  –set: 'ja:.

gä:dyani, a woman with an enlarged goiter.

(o)-gah ओ-गाउँ: n: the fork of the legs, crotch.  cf. gaḥp, gaḥtarā:, gaḥkham.

gah-nya गाह-न्या [Kh *gah] vi.pat: to be scorched, burnt (esp. of food).  pata pata, badly burnt.

'gahba गहब n: the leaves of the jē: plant, eaten as a vegetable.

gahco गाछो [in: riḥco gahco, qv.]
'gahchum गाछुम [Kh *gaḥp ‘crotch’ + *tshum; TB *tšum ‘mortar’] n: the sides of the hip; the hip joint, socket.

'gahdaraṇ ni 'guhdaruṇ गाधराण नि गुह्दारुण
expr.adv: with great crashing and bang- ing.  g.g. 'garjí-nya, to thunder with great crashing.

'gahda 'guhdu: गाह्दा गुह्दू: expr.adv: topple over, crash.  g.g. 'dahli-nya, to topple (of heavy objects).

'gahdaṇ ni 'gohdoṇ गाधडोण नि घोडोण
expr.adv: with great crashing and bang- ing.  g.g. 'garjí-nya, to thunder with great crashing.


gakahm गाखम n: crotch.  cf. gaḥp, gaḥtarā:.

'gāh 'lāu [Kh *gah ‘river’] n: an iron stone (found on river banks and used for gun shot).

'gahm pop te-nya, to be blazing hot (lit. ‘to fall, of heat’).  3. sweat, perspiration.  cf. 'pasina.  'gahm 'hu-nya, to sweat.  ga’gahm banāi huzya I’m really sweating (lit. ‘my sweat comes’).  'gahm sota sota ‘ta-nya, to sweat great drops from heavy toil.

'gahm jōro गाह्म जोरो n: illness characterized by fever and chills; malaria.  (Said to be caused by lowland dew.) cf. si’tā.

(o)-gaḥ ओ-गाउँ [Kh *gaḥp; Him (Chep gha- ‘legs spread’); TB *kap] n: a per-
son’s stride.

gahp -gāh [Kh *r-gahp (Nis targa hp ‘one stride’)] num.clsf: the distance of one step forward. cf. ‘gāh. –set: goī.

gahp-nya ḍāp-ṇya [Kh *gahp ‘stride;’ Him (Chep gha÷- ‘spoil by stepping over’); TB *kap] vt: 1. to step over s.th., jump across. thār, quickly, in a single leap. thār gahpda khyanāi’kèo Jumping across, he left him behind. 2. to trespass. ‘sādi gahpda na’hu’kin If you step over the boundary...

gahp ‘gahp ḍāp ḍāp expr.adv: long strides. g.g. ‘bā-ṇya, to go quickly with great strides. g.g. si-ṇya, to trample on carelessly.

gahpya guipi ḍāpā ḍuipi expr.adv: toddling, walking with hesitating, short steps. g.g. ‘banya, to go with hesitating steps (of an infant).

gahr ḍār n: a wooden jug with a narrow neck (used for storing ghee). –set: ‘ja:

gahram ‘goḥrom ḍāraṃ ḍaḥroṃ expr.adv: topple over, crash. g.g. ‘dahlī-ṇya, to topple (of heavy objects).

gahrān ni gohrop ḍāraṇ ḍi gohrōn expr.adv: trudge with crunching sound (as through snow). g.g. ‘ba-ṇya, to trudge through deep snow.

(o)-gahrikā ṣi-ḥari-k loc: directly above (on a hillside).

gahrā ḍoḥrlo ḍhārā ḍoḥrlō expr.adv: slamming shut. g.g. ruhp-ṇya, to shut by slamming.

gahrlyā-gahrī: ḍālāy-ḥālā expr.adv: the sound of rattling metal. g.g. thas-ṇya, (of metal) to make a rattling sound.

gahryap-garīp ḍhāraḥāp-ṇaṛīp expr.adv: large sticks, with a cracking sound. g.g. keh-ṇya, to snap large sticks.

gah’si-ṇya ḍhāsī-ṇya v.recip: to bicker, argue, be at disharmony (esp. of husband-wife). ū’sinya gah’sinya, bickering and arguing.

(o)-rgāhta pā:-ṇya ṣi-ṛghātā pā:-ṇya vi.agt: to speculate, speak w/o clear evidence. o-rgāh’tao pā:, speculation.

gahṭā: ḍhāṭā: [ < *gahp ‘stride’ + *taraŋ ‘right side up’] n: the spread of the legs. gaḥṭā: ‘lī-ṇya, to stand with legs spanning a gap; to sit with knees straight, legs spread apart. gaḥṭā: līda mwīsi-ṇya to warm oneself with legs spread over fire. num.suff: distance between the feet with legs spread apart. tagaḥṭā: one leg-spread, nehgaḥṭā: two leg-spreads. –set: goī:

gāḥti ḍhātī [Nep ḍhāṭī ghāṭi] n: throat. cf. ‘bō:ḥkora. gāḥtī sacyu-ṇya, to wet the throat with a swallow (where water is not readily available). gāḥtī toroḍā ‘li-ṇya, to refrain from eating (esp. because of the scarcity of food). ogāḥtī toroḍā ozaralai yae’kèo Refraining from eating she gave to her children.

gai ‘goi ḍače ḍoǐ expr.adv: helpful, supportive. g.g. ‘gaɪ-ṇya, to help, assist in whatever way.


‘gai 2. ḍārā: n: answer, reply. (Only with negative, as in: ‘gaih tadoyo Don’t answer!) ‘gaih gwi:, (same as above, but emphatic) as in: ‘gaih gwi: ’male He didn’t answer a word.
'gaja 'baja ภานา/ภษา [Nep baja ‘musical instrument’]  gen.n: music and merriment.

gajarak gajarak ภานระ/ภษระ expr.adv: from every quarter. g.g. dup'si-nya, to gather from every quarter. g.g. kharkai-nya, to bring sheep together and bed them down.

'gaÚ ka 'gaÚ ภานา/ภษา [Him (Chep ga-‘hold mouth open’); TB *m-ka ‘mouth’] expr.adv: having the mouth open, gasping (as when overcome by fits of laughter or sobbing). 'sasda 'sasda banoi 'ga: ka 'ga: ge'tak'e Laughing and laughing we were gasping (for air). g.g. phai-nya, to open wide the mouth (as of young birds). –adj: 'ga: ka 'gawô, (of mouth) open without shutting.

'gal ภานา/ภษา [Nep] n: curses, abuse. noye o'yaÚh'ni 'gal waz¿ 'huzya Only curses come from his mouth. 'gal dubal, (emphatic).

gal-nya 1. ภานา/ภษา-นยา [Kh *r-gal (Nis rgal)] vi.pat: to get dirty, soil one’s clothing. 'dwihro galke He got dirty with dust.

gal-nya 2. ภานา/ภษา-นยา [Kh *r-gal (Mk rgal, Gam gal)] vt: 1. to swallow. 'karla ni 'kurlu, to gulp down. kē, whole, without chewing. khalā khalā, one after another in swift succession. 2. (of a weed) to choke a plant. 3. to seize control, usurp (as of one country to another). 4. (Instr. -e) to be overcome by s.th. evil. na'papa-e gal'nirih'zyao You will be overcome by your sin. 'isor-e ogal'naoko May God swallow me up (used in oaths). 5. to understand, pick up the gist. pā: gal-nya. 6. to endure abuse. macao pā: gal-nya.


'gam ภาน/ภษ prop.n: 1. the village of Gam.
2. the dialect area of the Gamale-Kham speakers. 'gamalya, male inhabitant of Gam. 'gamalyani, female inhabitant of Gam.

gama ma ภาน/ภษ prop.n: an area under cultivation near Taka. (Also, a summer village between 'mahs 'bā: and 'kū:hdya.)

'ganya ภาน/ภษา n: a hard cheese made from staining mahi and drying.

'ganya 'yoh ภาน/ภษา 'ยอ: n: type of turnip.

'ganlā ภาน/ภษา n: the coarse part of anything from which the fine part has been separated. cf. 'khasara.

ganjalya: gunjali: ภาน/ภษา-ภาน/ภษ-นิ ภาน/ภษ-ลิ expr.adv: twisted. g.g. bangyas-nya, to twist and turn (as of a piece of wood). –adj: ganjalya gunjali'ù, twisted, crooked.


'gap 'gap ภาน/ภษ [TB *m-ka ‘mouth’] expr.adv: gasping for air; in an extremely weak state before death (such that one is unable to speak and can only move his mouth).

'gar ภาน/ภษ [Kh *s-gar (Nis zgar, Gam garo)] n: jaw, jawbone; molar.

gar-nya ภาน/ภษ-นยา vi.pat: to be speechless (esp. from fear). cf. totas-nya, lotas-nya.
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'gara गरा [Nep garo] n: mud mortar.
'gara guru गरागुरू expr.adv: from every direction. g.g. 'dup'si-nya, to assemble quickly from every quarter.
gargar ni gurgur गगरी गरुर expr.adv: pushing and trampling. g.g. 'ba-nya, to push inward (of a crowd). g.g. 'doh-nya, to stampede through a narrow space. g.g. 'li'na-nya, to push forward into a narrow space, trampling on one another.

gargar ni gurgur expr.adv: gathering up the remains. g.g. bi'nya, to throw back the remains in anger. g.g. pi'nya, to scrape out the remains. g.g. sim-nya, to scoop up the remains. g.g. wal-nya, to scoop towards oneself with two hands (as grain).

'garya 'guri गरी गुरी u ¬f n: a scribble. 'garya 'guri j'nya, to scribble.

g~a'si-nya vt: to join end for end. –set: jori-nya. –pass.part: g~a'si's, joined. g~a'si-nya u ¬bf n: mud mortar. g~a'si's bi'nya, to throw back the remains in anger. g~a'si's pi'nya, to scrape out the remains. g~a'si's sim-nya, to scoop up the remains. g~a'si's wal-nya, to scoop towards oneself with two hands (as grain).

'gat 'buhda गाट 'बुधा n: the village council, body of elders.

g~a'tya ni g~u'ty a गाटिया गातिया expr.adv: zigzagged, twisted. g.g. bangyas-nya, to become bent, twisted back and forth. –adj: g~a'tya 'gulti'u, zigzagged, winding back and forth (as of a trail up a steep hillside).

g~a'tha गाठा गाठा [Nep gatho] n: 1. a knot. 'taola g~a'tha, the tying place on a tumpline (usu. having a lot of knots). g~a'tha parai-nya, to tie a knot. 2. the joint separating sections of bamboo. cf. 'akhala. –set: cahl.

g~a'tha g~a'tha गाठा गाठा expr.adv: in knots. g.g. sai-nya, to bear seed in large knots (like millet).

ge- 1. गे poss.pref: the first person plural possessive prefix: 'our,' as in: ge-'zihm our house. 'gemi; ours.

g~e- 2. गे v.aff: the first person plural subject prefix: 'we,' as in: ge-'hu'kè We came.

(o)-ge: ओ-गे n: personality, character, traits. obabue oge: ro'kèo He received his father’s personality.

(o)-r'ge ओ-र'गे n: owner, master. cf. 'gëhrpåti. or'ger'siu, a curse to animals (lit. ‘may its masters die’). or'gera 'tila, a curse to a tool or instrument (lit. ‘the coin of [in the mouth of] your master’s corpse’).


'gedai-nya गेदै-न्या vt: to divide, halve s.th. lengthwise. –pass.part: 'gedai'siu, divided in half. 'gedai'siu mûda a log cut in two lengths.

geda गेदा [Nep gæ 'bead'] n: grain, kernel.

-gëda गेदा [ < 'gedai-nya ‘to divide lengthwise’] num.clsf: in: tagëda, a small chunk or lump (esp. divided lengthwise). ka: 'huda syasoi tagëda 'har tiø sî'ta là:kèo A crow came along, snatched up a lump of fat and carried it into a tree.

'gedya गेद्या n: male pig, boar. –set: 'u:

geh-nya घेह्-न्या vi.pat: (of a cow) to be ready for milking; (its milk dropped in the udder).
'gê:h ñê: [Kh *gliŋ (Mht ghîŋ, Gam yîŋ, Mk ih, Nis hyê:h); Him (Tib glan)]
n: a (castrated) plowing ox. –adj: 'gê:h syaso, asinine, stupid (lit. ‘ox-like’).

gehppa घेप्पा [Kh *gehp; Him (Tam cehp-pa)] adj: big, great, important. cf. 'gyo:h'wo

gem-nya गेम-न्या vi.pat: (of a muscle) to cramp, go into a spasm.

gidd˙u[Nep giddh˙] n: vulture; any large carrion eating bird.

'gihm-nya धीम-न्या vi.pat: 1. to eat the center out of s.th. without taking off the peel (as a cucumber). 2. to eat dirt in search of salt (of wild sheep).

'gir-nya गीर-न्या vt: 1. to pass, overtake. phas, to cut in front of to turn back (as a runaway animal). –[Kh bolē:-nya]

'gil-nya गील-न्या v.sta: to be quick, fast, swift-footed. –adj: gilo, quick, fast, swift-footed.

gun-1. गैन- poss.pref: the first person dual possessive prefix: ‘ours (d.l.)’ as in: gin'z'hm Our (d.l.) house. 'ginmi:, ours (dual).

gun-2. गैन- v.aff: the first person dual subject prefix: ‘we two,’ as in: gin'hū:kê We two came.


'gir गीर n: area of the back between the shoulder blades. –set: u-r'jï:

'girg~aÚdya गिरगैद्या n: a person who is enormous, strong (esp. of legs or calf); a strong legged giant. deotar soňōh munukhyaro yara'i's'zyaka, yazaro banai che: che: gam'siiu girgādyāsoro 'ta'kēro When the gods married humans, their offspring became terrifying giants. –set: pā:cyah.: –adj: girgādyaso, gigantic.

'giri-nya गिरि-न्या vi.pat: to warp. –set: bangyas-nya. –adj: 'giriu, warped.

gis-nya गिस-न्या [Kh *gis < *s-lis (Bhj iso, Nis yis, Gam gi, Ses *gis < yih); Him *s-lis (Mag lis, Chep li?-, Kai lhi); TB *(s-)lay] v.sta: to be heavy. 'dahr-lep, surprisingly heavy. 'kyā:ra gis-nya, to be feeling tired, ill, ailing (lit. ‘heavy bodied’). –adj: 'giso, heavy. o-e:h 'giso, expensive, dear (lit. ‘heavy price’).
–related words: ci'i'wo heavy, solid, 'dahrlebo surprisingly heavy, 'dari'lo heavy, sturdy.

'gita गित [Nep git] n: song, melody.

'gi'-nya गी-न्या [Kh *gêk (Luk gêk); Him (Tib khyags 'freeze, coagulate')] vi.pat: 1. to solidify, freeze. 2. of a man stiff from cold who begins to move, thaw. ginake He’s thawing.

gäda गेद n: a blue swamp flower.

go'-nya गो-न्या [Kh *go (Bhj o, Kot wo, Mht go)] vi.pat: 1. to swell. 2. profusely (esp. of bread). bop bop, blown-up. phapha phuphu, puffiness in face. sön 'rön, disproportionately large. 2. (fig) to be puffed-up, proud. –vt: sogoi-nya.

(go)-go गो-गो: [Kh *r-go (Mk rgo, Gam go)] n: 1. the meat of a walnut. 2. profit, gain. cf. o'ya:h'tao, phaida, napha. ogo: 'leo, profitable. ogo: 'ta-nya, to be profitable of an enterprise. ogo: ya-nya, to give gain, profit.

go गो [Kh *gon; Him (Thak kahn, Nw gô)] n: mountains, highlands (esp. the highlands above villages where potatoes are grown). ant. nahm.

göda गोदा n: a type of defilement which brings with it evil fortune or calamity.

göda khyä-nya, (of shamans) to cast away, by ceremony, certain defilements which bring evil fortune. –set: khi'h-nya.

göda galbha (shamanic) defilement and impurity.

'godam गोदाम [Nep] n: storehouse.

'godam 'zihm bahri taxi: zô takerô All the storehouses became filled.
'lidā 'banke Go stooping (with your head low). gohm 'jai-nya, to tilt s.th.
–set: 'zya:h.
–set: 'zya:h.
'gohsya ɣo[hs]ya n: furrow of a plow.
'goths ɣoths [Kh (Mk gohs, Gam gwah); Him (Chep gwas)] n: a cliff-dwelling bee. –gen: 'muḷza buhsuna:.
goḥs’ō ɣoḥs’ō adj: 1. (of a hen) which pecks at other chickens. 2. (of a person) who chides and scolds children constantly.
'gohto ɣoḥtō n: funeral obsequies performed several months after death. (For cleansing the village of the dead person’s soul.)
gōḥtyas-nya ɣoḥtyas-nya [Him (Chep goj)- ‘bent’)] adj: to be stooped, bent over, hunched. –set: bāngyas-nya. –adj: 'gōḥtyaso, stooped, bent over, hunched.
–n: 'gōḥtya, a person who is stooped, bent. –set: pācyah.
goi-nya goī-nya vt: (Agt. paīh-e ‘everything’) to prosper. ora'ya'yo bāhri, odo'ya'yo bāhri, paīh-ye za goi'ya'yo All that he raises, all that he does, everything prospers him. cf. ki-nya.
goī n: 1. dimension, measurement. oyā'wo goī:ni ɣajā'kē I made it according to the measurement he gave me. 2. any instrument of measure (esp. linear or volume). 3. with negative, in: ogoī: 'maleo) careless, slipshod (lit. ‘without measure’). cf. o-'dahŋo 'maleo, o-'sor 'maleo. –length measure: tā-gāp one finger width, ba'gāp short hand-span (thumb to index finger), tā-rya: full hand-span (thumb to middle finger). 'guṭhū: short

**'gol-nya*** (Nep) *vi.agt.*: to crawl (of a person). *'gol-nya* (Khar) *vi.agt.*: 1. to crawl (of a person). *'gol-nya* (Khar) *steadily forward (as of a baby, or of a man stalking game). *'gol-nya* (Khar) with difficulty (as when climbing a steep slope). 2. to walk, creep (of four-footed beasts).

**'gola*** (Nep) *n.*: dice. *'gola jaḥ-nya*, to throw dice, cast lots.

**gola** (Khar) *prop.n.*: 1. a Kham-Magar village between Raṣi and Kol. 2. mythological birthplace of Puranchan, the first shaman. cf. *kā:da tali.*

**'golā*** (Nep) *n.*: wooden ring for supporting the upper end of a churn dasher. cf. *māndaoni.*

**'gomosta*** *nom.*: advice, counsel. cf. *salla, jālphal*, chyan bin. *'gomosta* (Khar) *da-nya*, to take counsel together, convene.

**'gonam*** *prop.n.*: a Kham-Magar village lying up river from Mahat on the Thaba≥ Khola.

**gopāi-nya*** (Nep) *Nep* *gopyā* "secret, confidential") *vt.* to withhold, conceal, refrain from revealing (esp. of
something lost-and-found). cf. mò:ha-nya.

gor འོ་ོར (in: gar gor, qv.)
(o)-gor འོ་ོར [Kh *(s)-gor (Mk zgor);
gora འོ་ོར [Nep] n: a fair-skinned person,
a European.


‘gor:a:ta འོ་ོར་ོབ་ཏ ལ n: 1. street or lane within a village. cf. ‘goha:. 2. the high point between two parallel furrows. (The ideal is o’dahr, cf.)

gor:–nya འོ་ོར་ོལ: ལ་ya vt: (of a shaman) to carry a patient on his back (in a ceremony for the prevention of illness). cf. gal–nya.
gor:si–nya, (of a shaman and his patient) to perform and have performed the ceremony of gor:–nya. –set: ki:h–nya.
goryei: goryei: འོ་ོར་ོག་ལོ དོ ལོ ལོ expr.adv: grinding sound. g.g. he–nya, to grind grain with a grinding sound.

g’ota ‘cara འོ་ོ འོ་ོ འོ ལོ ལོ ལོ ལོ adv: a little bit, a few pieces (lit. ‘items, about four’).
go:’wō འོ་ོ འོ ལོ [< Kh go: ‘meat of a walnut’] adj: 1. of a walnut whose meat is easy to extract. 2. generous, kind. cf. u-’yū: gor:’wo.

‘goya gupi འོ་ོ འོ་ོ འོ་ོ ལ་ya n: (shamanic) type of spirit. –set: ‘zyah.

‘gös ལེས expr.adv: self-assertive, forward. g. ‘thā–nya, to hold out a hand self-assertively, without reservation (in order to receive). g. ‘thā:si–nya, to be self-assertive in putting oneself forward, making oneself available (as for a job, etc).


‘gū: ལེས n: elbow. –num.suff: a cubit (the distance from elbow to fingertip). –set: goi:.

‘gū–nya ལེས– nya vt: to measure by cubits.

(u)-gu’bah ལེས–ལོ ལོ ལོ [Nep gubho] n: the center shoot or certain plants, the heart of a tree.

gū–da ལེས–ོ ལོ n: knee. –[Alt.root (Nis bamžra ‘knee cap’)]

‘gū–di’da gūr–sūu, inept, unable to learn a job (lit. ‘twisted brain’).


gugutu: ལེས–ལོ expr.adv: huddled, hunched (as from sadness or cold). osogoe gugutu: ‘tada le He sat huddled over in sadness. g. cuh’si–nya, to sit hunched up. –adj: gugutu:’wō, huddled, hunched; having an expression of sadness.

(u)-r’guh ལེས–ལོ n: the hump on the back of certain cattle.

guh–nya ལེས–ལོ [Kh *r–guh (Mk rguh,
guhdu: '_phru expr.adv: sudden collapsing.
g. 'dholi-nya, to fall toppling, collapsing.

guhkhi: घुक़ीiser: [Kh (Mk guhski); Tib sgo-khyi ‘watch-dog’] n: a shepherd dog, watch-dog.

'guhl 3¬n [Kh *guhl (Mk guhl, Bhj huhl); TB *b-ruôl (Tib sbrul, Bal gbul, Mag bul)] n: snake, serpent. cf. 'd~a:

'guhl chigum 3¬n l5u¬d n: a variety of rhubarb with long runners.

guhm 3¬d [Nep ghum ‘leaf-umbrella’] n: a parka-like rain hood made of goat hair.

guhm-nya घुम-न्या vt: 1. to climb onto s.th., to board. 2. (of an animal) to mount another while mating. –[Alt.root (Gam rha÷)]

guhmai-nya घुमाई-न्या [Nep घुमाउनु ghumaunu ‘to take around’] vt: 1. to steer or direct s.o. around s.th. 2. to turn (as a horse); change the direction of.

guhmbar घुमार n: a revolution, rotation.


'guhmi-nya घुमि-न्या [Nep घुमिनु ghumnu] vi.pat: to revolve, rotate. bahn, one swift rotation (as when turning around).

guli guli, to roll or spin round and round.

phan phan, round and round; to walk the long way around, in a circle. phiriri phiriri, of a spindle spinning. –adj: ‘guhmiu, winding, circling. –vt: guhmainya.

guhtmīल n: a large evergreen tree, the nut of which if eaten in excess is said to cause drunkeness.

guhtmīल ba prop.n: a Kham-Magar village, pop. 350, comprising Ward No. 5 of the Taka-Bachhi Panchayat. guhtmīल 'bangya, male inhabitant of Guhmilbañ. guhtmīल 'bangyani, female inhabitant of Guhmilbañ.

guhtm'si-nya घुम्सि-न्या v.recip: (of animals) to mate (lit. ‘to climb each other’). (Sometimes euph. of humans).

'guhn 3¬n [Nep] n: weevil.

guhr घुर n: the area of a house between the fire pit and the back wall. ant. ‘bū:di.

'guhr-nya घुर-न्या vt: 1. to carry on the back. bom bom, lightly. cere mere, hanging or piled high.

keñare: keñare, a heavy load with difficulty. 'pasa poso, a heavy load with ease. 2. to support the person who pays a bribe. noye 'leo'ni pâc 'rupiya zyad˙ 'guhr'kèo He ‘carried’ him after taking five rupees.

guhr guhr expr.adv: with a steady churning motion. g.g. roh-nya, to churn with a steady churning.

'guhr'si-nya घुरसि-न्या vi.agt: to bear the cost of. (Through morphologically intransitive, the agent is marked with a transitive ergative marker, as in: oeh no-
e 'guhr\'s\'i k\'è He bore the cost of it. 'bahr 'guhr\'sì-nya, to be obliged, indebted to another. na\'bahr 'khuđu: ga\'guhr\'sike I am greatly indebted to you. –v.refl: to play piggyback, to carry and be carried (esp. of children).

guhruñ ฐุ้ล n: dandurff.

guh ฐุ้ [Nep ghus] n: bribe. guh zya-nya, to accept a bribe (lit. 'eat bribe').


'guhs˙i-nya [Nep ฐุ้] vt: to hit s.o. with the fist. –set: poh-nya.

guhsa ฐุ้ [Nep ghussa] n: a blow, hit, buffet. guhsa ja\'hdya-nya, to hit or punch s.o. (lit. 'to apply a blow').

guhs\'kira ฐุ้'กิ'ร 限量: White Collared Blackbird. (Said to be capable of mimicking the call of other birds). –gen: 'baza-biza.

'gul ฐุ้ n: place of sleeping. n\'s\'a: s\'i\'u: 'gual dol \'a takhep ga\'pōkhari\'ke When I woke I prayed in my sleeping place.
guli ฐุ้ [Nep] n: bullet, pellet, capsule.
guli g\'a:tha ฐุ้'ก ฐุ้ n: ankle bone. cf: 'phālarap.

guli guli ฐุ้ ฐุ้ expr.adv: rolling, spinning. g.g, 'guhmi-nya, to roll or spin round and round.

gulyalih ฐุ้'ล ฐุ้'ล: [Nep guleli 'pellet-bow\'] n: shooting sling, pellet-bow. cf. li:.

'gun ฐุ้ [Kh *r-gum (Bhj hur, Ghus hur); Him (Sh khur, Tib khur)] n: load, burden. –num.suff: a loadful. cf. 'bahri:.

'gurba ฐุ้ [Nep guru] n: teacher, master (esp. of a shaman).


'guri-nya ฐุ้-nya vt: to bend in a circle. –pass.part: guri\'s\'i\'u, circular, bent in a loop.

'gurig\'a: ฐุ้'กิ'ร ฐุ้ adv: in a circle. muh\'hak\'a 'gurig\'a: cuh\'sid\'a \'lera They're sitting in a circle around the fire pit.

gurra ภูฏ n: grass or straw for bedding cattle, spread out on the byre floor for making compost.

gur'si-nya ภูฏ-ณya vi.pat: (of a strand of rope) to pop out of place when twisting it. –vt: sugur-nya.

gurru ภูฏ prop.n: 1. the Gurung tribe. 2. an exogamous clan division within the Kanchi Paryal of Taka.

'gusti ภูฏ-ณya nom: gossip, small talk. 'gusti da-nya, to chat, engage in small talk.

'gutiÚ-nya ภูฏ vt: to rub in, smear around. tap tap kyoÚhd˙ 'm˙skhadaÚl˙ 'gutiÚ'kø Grabbing hold of him he smeared him in the soot.

'gwðÚth ~uÚnum.clsf: a short cubit (the distance from elbow to closed fist). –set: goi:

'gwà,gwaÚ ภูฏ expr.adv: fluffy and light. g.g. kho~î-nya, to card wool light and fluffy. –adj: 'gwà,gwaÚ'wo 1. of wool which is not matted, easy to card. 2. of white flowers in full bloom.

'gwà,gwaÚ ภูฏ expr.adv: broad, endless. g.g. 'paÚ'wo, broad (of a plain).


'gwà,h-nya ภูฏ vi.agt: (becoming archaic) to speak kindly, with courtesy.

'gwà,h-nya ภูฏ vi.pat: to be full of holes; punctured, perforated. khwas, accidently while working on an item. 'totona bobona, completely riddled with holes. –adj: 'gwà:h'wo, punctured, having a hole.

gwi: ภูฏ 1. (in: 'gaih gwi:. qv.)

'gwi: ภูฏ 2. (Kh *r-gwi (Mk rgwi)] n: the prickly-leafed oak, Holly Oak. 'gwi: 'sai, the nut or acorn of the prickly-leafed oak. 'gwipal 'r~eÚhgor, 'gwimal 'r~eÚhgor (shamanic, in chant) oaken drum hoop.

'gwib~aÚ ภูฏ prop.n: a Kham-Magar village up river from Pelma.

'gw~îÚhco ภูฏ crowd, multitude. 'gwí:ki-nya ภูฏ-ขัน vi.agt: to race, run swiftly. var. 'kwí:ki-nya. –vt: 'gwí:ki-nya, to hurl, sling. var. 'kwí:ki-nya.

'gwipal 'gwimal ภูฏ-กิวิมอล ภูฏ (see 'gwi:).

gwiri-nya ภูฏ-ริ-ณya vi.pat: 1. to act morosely, mope around (of humans). 2.
to be ill, apathetic towards food (of an animal).

**gyah-nya** घचा-न्या **vi.pat:** to deteriorate by being left alone without food or help. *gyahdo gahli'zyak* Just leave him be without help. *kareye kareye gyah'kë* Hungering and hungering, he starved.

**gyah** घचा: [Kh *glaŋ (Mk ghlâ, Gam ghlyan, Kot galan); Him (Chep klamh-, Khal lan)] **loc:** beside, across, diagonally. *n'l-lao gyah' bo'këra* They went across there. *olap'kaö gyahh* along beside him.

**gyah gyah** घचा-घचा **loc.root:** straight across, diagonally, *gyah'da* to a place diagonally across, *gyah'h'n* from a place diagonally across, etc. *gyah'h'wö* level, horizontal.

**gyah'da** घचा-दा **loc:** to a place straight across on the level.

**gyah gyah** घचा-घचा **expr.adv:** flat against the ground. *g.g. 'sep-nya* pin flat in wrestling.

**'gyahm-nya** घचाम-न्या [Kh *gyahm (Mk gyaõh); Him (Mag gya)] **v.sta:** to turn red, reddened. *'gyahm'o* red (includes rusty-brown, orange, and purple).

**'gyahm'gyahm** घचाम घचाम *v.refl:* to lie down. *'gyahm'gyahm zu* to blushing, reddened.

**'gyahmo yu:h** घचामो यु:; *n:* the rhesus monkey. cf. *palo yu:h*.

**'gyahmpä:** घचामें **adv:** all colors (lit. 'red-blue').

**gyah'h'nì** घचामीति **loc:** from a place straight across on the level.

**gyahp-nya** घचाप-न्या **vt:** to bite off chunks (as of an apple or cucumber). cf. *kai-nya*.

**gyahp gehp** घचाप घेप **expr.adv:** jumping directly onto animal. *g.g. 'cep-nya* to jump astride an animal.

**gyah'h'si-nya** घचाप-सि-न्या **v.refl:** to lie down.

**'gyahm'hysya** घचामह्स्या: *n:* 1. an invalid. **set:** *pà:cyä:h* 2. a baby who doesn’t crawl but moves by sliding. *'gyahm'syaso* disabled, crippled.

(o)-**rgyähtö** ओ-र्घातूँ n: without thought, neglectful, indifferent (not accepting advice). *o-rgyähtö jasi-nya,* to dress sloppily, without regard for decorum. *o-rgyähtö za barih-nya,* to wander about aimlessly. *o-rgyähtö wu:* paying no attention to necessities.

**gyal** जाल **expr.adv:** tilting the head. var.
gyal gyal. g. 'li-nya, to tilt the head, duck (as in avoiding a blow). g. 'lidā 'cyu-nya, to keep the head low while spying (as in stalking game). g.g. 'cyu-nya, to watch with stealth, tilting the head.

'gyal gil जल गील expr.adv: 1. (of crops, esp. corn) unstable, wavering, easily blown over. 'lū: ge'gölā te 'gyal gil za ma'ta'ke, ‘When we pried on the stone, it wouldn’t budge.’ 2. (of a person) unstable, capricious. ‘gyal gil ma'tadā za thīridā 'li'cike, ‘Remain firm without wavering.’


(o)-gyan 'maleo ओ-ज्ञान मालेउ [Nep gyan] adj: without the power of reason (esp. of animals).

'gyo-nya घो-न्या [Kh *gehp (Mk gyoh-pa, Kot gih-nya); Him (Tam cehppa)] v.sta: to be large, big. 'sana 'rana, disproportionately large, big. –vi:pat: to become large; grow. har har, quickly. –adj: 'gyoḥ'wo, big, great, important. 'gyoḥ'wo 'jai'si-nya, to act self-important.

'gyū-nya गू-न्या vi.agt: to howl (of a dog).


gyūḥ-nya घूः-न्या vi.agt: (of a pheasant, esp. the Danphe Pheasant) to make a long, swooping dive from the top of a mountain to its foot. (It is said that after such a dive they are weakened, often die, and are easy to capture.) swī:, swiftly, whistling in air. –adj: gyūḥ'wō, (of the Danphe Pheasant) to be ill after a long dive.

H

hodae हदाई coord: for that reason. hodae te hai 'jadiz'yaō That’s why I’m saying it to you. cf. hai 'jadā.

hai है adv: thus, in this manner. cf. hitaō.

hai di ba, nevertheless.

hai da-nya है दा-न्या v.bt: 1. to say to s.o., to tell. hai dāyo Tell me! hai dasiu, instructions, that which was told. hai dasiu mabōh-ye He won’t obey instructions. 2. to call s.o. a certain name. mirae ṇalai su: hai dāzyāra Who do people say that I am? yado'zyaō, so-called. 'ti: yado'zyaō 'po: a place called Taka.

hai di ba है दि ब coord: nevertheless, still. hai di ba umin khōrā za mamāhye ‘Nevertheless, his name will never be lost.’

hai 'jāda है जैद coord: therefore, so then. cf. hodae.

hai 'li-nya है लिए-न्या vi.agt: 1. to say, assert. cf. hai da-nya. 2. to think. kha: ci ṇārīhzya 'lidā thinking, what good will it do me?... 3. to think (erroneously). ṇa: te 'lū: ci hai ḱा-leo I thought (erroneously) it was a stone. 4. to hope. tasaṇrāka 'lidā Hoping they wouldn’t find out... 5. to suppose, assume. u'rīh'wo 'ta'kheho 'lidā assuming that he had seen it... 6. to wonder. kai o'tao 'lidō wondering what had happened... 7. to decide. 'apā ṁasāḥ. ya ba hai ṇāli'kē I decided to shoot and kill it.
haï:yo हैयो (see kimu:).

hai 'ta'kè di है ताके दि vi.agt: fairy tale form of the verb 'to say.'


haiza हैजा adv: affirmative: 'that's right, I agree.'

hajam हजम [Nep] nom: digestion, settling of food. hajam 'ta-nya, (of food) to settle, digest.

hajar हजर [Nep] num: thousand. hajar ka hajar, thousands upon thousands.

'hak हक [Nep] n: authority, right. cf. 'lekha. 'hak dai'wo, having authority.

'hala hala हला हला expr.adv: completely.

h.h. zal-nya हला हला 'zal'si'kera, 'All the cows went into the stable.' h.h. pari:-nya, to sprout completely from the ground.

'hala हला [Nep hala 'plow'] n: wooden stocks for binding the legs.

'hali-nya हलि-न्या [Nep हलिन्या hallinu] vi.pat: to be shaky, unstable. cf. halki:, 'jahani-nya. –vt: halai-nya.

'hali-nyas हलि-न्यास [Nep haledo] n: tumeric powder.

halidyaso हलिदयासो [ < 'halida 'tumeric'] adj: yellow (lit. 'tumeric-like').

hali: हलि: हलि expr.adv: shaky, unstable, loose. h.h. halki:-nya, slightly loose.

halki:-nya हल्कि-न्या vi.pat: to be shaky, loose (as of a tooth or a boulder). cf. 'jahani-nya. hali: hali:, wiggling, but still tight. telap telap, about to come free.

'hana-hana हन-हन expr.adv: unstable, quivering (esp. of ground, as in a swamp). h.h. thano:-nya, to shake, quiver.

hop हौ expr.adv: violently, with attack.

h.'chupi-nya, to seize violently. h. ja:h-nya, to move towards, attack. h. 'ka:-nya, to swiftly return a moving ball.

h. nas-nya, (Obj. -sa) to attack with intensity. h. naï:-nya, to snatch away violently. h.h. nas-nya, to attack with intensity (plural). –'yehnta h.h. nas-nya, (fig) to plunge into work vigorously.

'hapak 'hapak हपक हपक expr.adv: gasp or hiccup. h.h. bihl-nya, to hiccup, exp. from s.th. spicy.

hapasa हपस expr.adv: toss, fling. hapasa khya-nya ~ 'jai-nya, to toss or fling dust into the air.


horæp हौर न: letter, character.

'hares zya-nya हरेस ज्या-न्या [Nep हरेस hares 'discouraged'] vt: to despair, be discouraged. (Usu. in negative imperative, as in: 'hares tazyuyo Don’t despair!'

'har 'har हर हर expr.adv: rapid growth.

h.h. 'bahdi-nya, increase rapidly. h.h. 'gyo:h-nya, enlarge rapidly. h.h. 'pali-nya, (of buds on a tree) to increase quickly.
'hərlai-nya हर्लै-न्या [Nep हर्लाउन् hallaunu ‘shake’] vt: stir up, agitate, shake. *batas huđa rihlai banai 'hərlai'keo The wind came and stirred up the water.

'harlak हर्लक expr.adv: dissolving, melting. h. bilsai-nya, to melt, dissolve away.

'harli-nya हर्लि-न्या vi.pat: to vibrate, shake, quiver. –vt: hərləi-nya, to shake s.th., joggle, cause to vibrate.

'hərlya~u हर्ल्या~ू expr.adv: gently, in a swinging motion. h.h. 'phandai-nya, to rock gently (as a baby in a basket).

harmesa हर्मेसा temp.adv: always. cf. ekatar

'hasai-nya हसै-न्या [Nep हसाउन् hásaunu ‘make laugh’] vt: to mock, ridicule. cf. 'gillai-nya, 'sitai-nya 'hasai'si nih-nya, to make oneself a laughing-stock (lit. ‘to beg for ridicule’).

hasak हसक [Mag sosak ‘proud’] expr.adv: proud, haughty. h. 'gaji-nya, to have an intensely superior attitude.

'hasko हस्को n: breathless, winded, wheezing, gasping. 'hasko 'ta-nya, to be winded, out of breath. 'hasko 'balaː, shortness of breath, gasping for air.

hatpta हट्प्ता temp.adv: immediately. cf. behar

'hataso हतासो n: the crossed, loosely fitting handles inside a shaman’s drum. cf. dabalih. –set: 'jaːhkari jaːro.

hattori हट्टोरी interj: an exclamation of disappointment, vexation.

'hatya हत्या [Nep ‘murder’] n: trouble, harassment, pain. 'hatya kati-nya, to endure trouble, pain.


'ha: हा [Kh *ha-p-sya (Nis sya < -osya, Mk psya, Bhj rsya, Gam hwa); Him (Mag mi-syak, Chep sayk); TB *swa] n: tooth. 'ha: kai-nya, to grit the teeth. 'ha: sajam-nya, to clench the teeth. o'ha: leo 1. toothed. 2. of one who gets even (esp. in a sneaky, back-handed way). o'ha: 'maleo, toothless. (o)-'hapsya 'gyoːh'wo, of one who gives or takes too large a portion and deprives s.o. else.

hā? हाँ interj: here! take it! ant. the!

'hā: हाँ [Kh *hang] n: cliff, precipice, steep mountainside. 'hā: 'kiː, lichens hā:'kya, a wild vine found growing along the faces of cliffs; Rockfoil. 'hā: noːh, a variety of wild onion. cf. noːh, balinoh.


'hadya हाद्या n: sheep-liver fluke. hadyae daːda naːi'wo He’s afflicted by sheep-liver fluke.

'hādya हाद्या n: mumps.


haː हा [Kh (Luk halekha)] quant.adv: that much (anaphoric linguistic reference). cf. aːh, naːh. haːhzā, just that much; just that far.

haha ni hoho हाहा नि होहो expr.adv: shouting, clamoring. haha ni hoho 'li-
nya, to shout, make a clamor (esp. to scare s.th. away).

ha:hkä हङङक quant.adv: at that distance, at that time of day. –adj: ha:h'kāo, of that size; of that distance; of that time. païh ha:h'kāo zα ya'řh'kéo They all appeared to be of the same size to him.

ha:h'kin हङङकीन quant.adv: from that much on up; from that distance onward; from that time onward. –adj: ha:h'kin'kāo.

ha:ldyalu हङङद्यालु quant.adv: such enormous things as that. ha:ldyū, such an enormous thing as that.

ha:lyalu हङङलालु quant.adv: all that size. (Usu. redup.)

ha'walyu हङङवालु quant.adv: that size.

ha'walyu हङङवालु quant.adv: at that distance.

ha:nhā हङङहां quant.adv: at that general distance; at that period of time. –adj: ha:h'nāo, of that time period. ha:h'nāo mīrō People of that time period.

ha'h:po हङङह्पौ quant.adv: as much as that; as far as that; up to that point in time. –adj: ha'h:po'kāo.

ha'h:wa हङङह्वा quant.adv: about that much; about that far; about that much time. –adj: ha'h:wa'kāo.

ha'h:wa'kin हङङह्वाकीन quant.adv: from about that much on up, from about that distance onward; from about that time onward. –adj: ha:h'wa'kin'kāo.

ha'h:wa'pāi हङङह्वापै quant.adv: up to about that much; up to about that far; up to about that time. –adj: ha'h:wa'pāi'kāo.

hai-nya हङङइ-न्या [Kh *hat (Bhj hat, Nis hat, Ses *hat < hai?, -hat- ‘drawn out’); Mag hut-ke ‘pull up’]  vr: 1. to extract (as ore from a mine); draw out (as a knife from its sheath). cf. 'pāle-nya.

byajō hai-nya, to take interest on a loan.

'ji:h hai-nya, to draw blood. o'-sōba hai-nya, to bring out the beauty in s.th.

2. to produce. 'mech hai-nya, to produce fire (as with flint and steel). o'-r'kēs hai-nya, to produce a cohesive consistency in bread dough. u'-r'kīl hai-nya, to produce a tight twist in a rope. u-hīl hai-nya, to produce or conjure up one’s skill in a task. 3. to invoke. 'isore u'min haidō pōkhari'kērō They prayed invoking the name of God. 4. to use another’s authority. 'ja: nā'min haidō nih'na'kērō He went asking for it using my name. –v.bt: (o-e:h ‘price’) to exact a price from s.o. dū:ch-ye o-e:h nāmāhain'i I will not require the price of the basket from you. –pass.part: hai'sīu, extracted, removed. u'sīp'ni hai'sīu removed from its sheath.

hai hai हङङहई interj: an exclamation of grief, woe. hai hai, naḥliṇu 'mi: tōchhā tə khem'ke Woe woe, such a great man came to naught in a single day!

'hai-hai हङङहई-हङङहई expr.adv: tyranny. 'hai-hai khya-nya ~ 'jai-nya, (Obj. -tā) to tyrannize, manage dictatorially. u-mīrae pahtā 'hai-hai khya'kērō He tyrannized his subjects.

hai'si-nya हङङहईस-न्या v.refl: to flee, get out of a place (lii. ‘remove oneself’).

pattā cur, with great haste. pattāla, (same). sūnda mundā, (same).

'hakālya हङङहकल्या n: 1. an ear of corn with missing kernels. 2. a person with gaps in his teeth. –set: pā:cyā:h. –adj:
hakalyaso, having gaps in a row (as of an ear of corn with missing kernels).

'hakim हकिम [Nep] n: ruler, governor. (o)-'hal ओ-हाल n: nine toothpick sized sticks forming a miniature fence around the edge of a leaf-plate in certain shamanistic ceremonies. (A length of thread is interwoven around the sticks, with the gap between 1 and 9 left open.)

halā: holō: हलाँ हलो क्र expr.adv: 1. thoroughly well. h.h. garā-nya, to heal, recover fully from illness. 2. liberated, free from obligation. halā: holō: kalā: kolō: (shamanic) an incantation used in curing illness, abracadabra. h.h. k.k. gār-nya Recover well from your illness!

ham हम [Kh (Mk skam, Ses ham)] n: a sigh, yawn. hamrā 'hu-nya, to yawn. hambol 'hu-nya, to yawn, sigh.

ham-nya हम-न्या [Kh *ham; Him (Tib hab); TB *hap mouthful] vt: 1. to eat dry meal from the hand by tossing it into the mouth. cf. khop-nya. bahsa bāsa, voraciously. 2. to receive just dues. yalai omakhi'naz yaka 'bala ci ham'kēo He wouldn’t listen to me, finally he got what was coming to him.

hambol हाम्बोल n: a yawn, sigh. hambol 'hu-nya, to yawn. [Alt.root (Mk skam-nya)]

hampatih हाम्पातिह: [Tib ham-pa ‘greediness’] n: a person who is greedy, selfish, grasping, rapacious. ~set: 'lubbi.

'hanga mangā हाङ्गा माङ्गा [Nep hāgō] adj: prolific (of a tree’s branches).

hap हाप [Nep-Eng ‘half’] n: a measure for ghee equivalent to one half a bakās, or one fourth a biscuit tin. ~set: goī:

hap-nya हाप-न्या vt: of an item, to take up a lot space. 'po: hap'zyao.

hap hap हाप हाप expr.adv: frightening, intimidating. var. hap. h.h. khya-nya, to intimidate, tyrannize. h.h. 'dāo, frightening (of a person or thing). adj: o-hap 'leo, (of a person) intimidating, frightening.

(o)-'hapsya 'gyoh'wo ओ-हाप्स्या 'घौर्ऋो:व adj: of one who gives or takes too large a portion and deprives s.o. else. ~set: 'luhbi.

'ha: pu: हा पू: n: tooth decay.

har हार [Kh *har (Mk har, Gam har, Mht hai)] n: bovine, cow. ~gen: 'gai-bagai. har 'gaola, cowherd. har sya'kari:, beef. cf. 'sinu.

harai-nya हाराई-न्या [Nep harānū haraunu] vt: to defeat, overcome.

'hari-nya हारिन्या [Nep harīnū harunu] vi.pat: to lose, be defeated. satā hari-nya, to be faithless in a treaty. cf. 'kiryala 'budinī-nya, 'phisko 'jaini-nya. ~vt: hariā-nya.

har mani-nya हार मानी-न्या [Nep हार माणू har mannu] vt: to be troubled, disturbed, bewildered, dismayed. har ta'mānīni Don’t worry about it!

har'nwī: हारनूई: [ < 'har ‘cow’ + *nun ‘milk’ (Gam hanē) ] n: milk (lit. ‘cow-milk,’ but refers to goat and buffalo milk as well). cf. 'nwī.:.


'harya हार्या n: a loser; one who suffers defeat.
'hāsi हासि n: a white ewe. –set: 'patya.
–adj: hāsiso, white (of a ewe).

'hāsyā हास्या n: a white ram. –set: 'patya.
–adj: hāsyaso, white (of a ram).

hata हात expr.adv: first. h. ja:h-nya, to attack first, aggress.

hatai-nya हातै-न्या (var. harai-nya, qv.)
hata: हाता n: ear of corn. cf. bala.

hati 1. हाति n: cash payment in full at the time of purchase. ant. udarya.


'hawa हावा [Nep] n: air, breeze. 'hawa zya-nya, to get a breath of fresh air (lit. 'eat air').

'he हे [Kh *hek (Nis heh, Gam hwyo, Ses hyò)] n: parched grain. cf. o-lohwa.

he-nya हे-न्या [Kh *p-set (Mk pse:, Nis swyet, Bhj swyet, Gam sye, Ses *het < he?): -het- 'ground')] vt: to grind grain. goryei goryei, with prolonged grinding sound. 'nap 'nap, to grind fine.
–pass.part: he'siu, ground. he'siu 'gohga ground corn.

hela हेला [Nep] n: animosity, contempt, hatred. hela 'rīh-nya, to despise, condemn, hate. cf. so-nya. hela dai-nya, to be hated, despised.

helari हेलारि [Nep] n: contemptuous, disdainful, scornful. yadajyu helari mitao jāda, banai bare'ker: Treatment their elder brother contumaciously, they mocked him.

hel'si-nya हेल्सी-न्या vi.pat: (of a wound) to grow worse.

her'si-nya हेरसी-न्या vi.agt: to dig up a large area in search of s.th. (as for potatoes, etc.).

hi: हि [Nep hi:] expr.adv: flinging, casting off. var. hya: hi.: h.h. khyा-nya, to fling off, cast away many (as an encumbrance). h.h. lapdai-nya, to toss, fling aside (one after another).

'hīl 'hīlō हील 'हीलो adj: frighteningly steep, precipitous. also: 'yū: 'sil silo.

'hīmal हिमाल [Nep himal] n: the Himalaya.


'hik 'hīk हीक expr.adv: short gasps.

h.h. gahr-nya, to weep with short gasps after crying oneself out.

(u)-hil उ-हील n: skill, competence, aptitude. cf. 'gōhak, sipā. u-hil hai-nya, to work in a skillful, proficient manner.

u-hil hai'wo, skillful, competent, proficient. u-hil mahai'wo, incompetent.
–related words: dipō qualified, competent, jamkiu skillful at building, khyano competent, capable, pakho proficient,
adept, sainya gārinya (esp. of a shaman) having know-how, experienced, skilled, 'sipalo skillful, o-’tha leo capable, gifted, talented.

hil-nya हील-न्या vt: to suit, be in accord with one’s aptitude. ’dökhwārae hil’kēra The spirits suit him (of a shaman who is skillful at his job). ’yehne uhil’o The work suits him (of one who is skilled).

hil-nya हील-न्या vt: 1. to burn on or in a fire (roast meat, bake potatoes, singe feathers). cohr-cohr, popping and sizzling in the fire. 2. to be burnt by the sun. ’gahme bāni’hip’na’ko The sun really scorched me. 3. to cause s.o. to be arrested by informing on him. 4. (fig of: pā ‘words,’ in: ’hipda kai-nya) to forget, slip from one’s memory. ahjyokao pā: ’hipdo nakaiwa ro Did you forget yesterday’s words? –pass.part: ’hip’siu, roasted, baked.

hibo हिबो, scorching hot (of sun, wind, etc.).

hō हो: deictic.prim: remote root (in a three-way system: proximate, distal, remote) – there, (far from speaker), as in: ho’dā (to) there, hokō (at) there, hotō (on) there, ho’yādlā around in that area, etc., qq.v.

hō हो: dem: 1. he, she, it (with anaphoric linguistic reference). joīye khim’zyāo hōye zọ dai’zyāo He who searches finds. 2. that, that person. hō: hō: the same thing. din’kāo hō: waza Everyday
the same thing. hózà... hózà, alternately, some this and some that, as in: hózà cão hózà măcăo [Some are good and some are bad. hózà 'warzya hózà belzya Sometimes it rains, sometimes it clears. hóye
danya ni hóye danya, everyone expecting the other to do it. hó: 'ta'kin, that being the case. hó: 'ta'kin 'yehn zà masrí: If that be the case, the work won’t progress. –poss.pron: hóye u'mi, his. hó: __ (in: hwà hó:, qv.)
hô'dà hêvâ loc: in that direction, that way. –adj: hô'dâ'ŋaö, the one furthest from the speaker.
hohno: hêno: dem: that particular one, as in: hohno:lai cyuke Look at that particular one.
hohnokâ hêno:k dem: at that particular place. –adj: hohnok'âao, of that particular place.
hohnodâ hêno:ôl dem: in that particular place. –adj: hohnod'âao, of that particular place.
hô: hó: hêno: expr.adv: (of fire) leaping with flames. h.h. câh-nya, to burn brightly with leaping flames.
hoho hêno: (in: haha ni hoho, qv.)
hokâ hó:-k loc: there, at that place. hokâ za... hokâ za, alternately, in the same place. koho hokâ za 'tazyka hokâ za 'mâzhya Fog alternately appears and disappears (lit. ‘appears there, disappears there’). –adj: ho'kâo, of that place.
hoksásì hêkâksì loc: a bit further, a little bit that way. –adj: hoksásì'kâo, the one further over.
'hol hêl expr.adv: spilling, gushing. var. 'hol 'hol. h. boh-nya, to spill all over the place.
hôlâ hô-ô loc: (in) there, in that place. –adj: ho'lâo, (of) in that place.
hôlê: hôle: (in: halê: hôlê:, qv.)
hôlê: dô: hôle: dô: expr.adv: pierced through from one side to the other. h.d.
gwâ:h-nya, to be perforated clear through. –adj: hôlê: dô:'wô, shot through with a hole.
hô:no'ni hôno'nî adv: willfully, by one’s own choice (with negative overtones). cf. o-mahâ:.
'honda hônda [Nep hând(o) n: a large copper pot for storing grain. –set: 'ja:.
hô:'ni hô:'ni dem: they (dual). cf. ni:–poss.pron: hô:'ni nî'mi, theirs (dl.).
hôpô hê-ô loc: over there (in that general area). hó: hôpô, way over there, far away. –adj: ho'nâo, (of) over there, of that general area.
hôphôta hêf-t loc: on the other side
**(esp. of a river).** –**adj:** hophæ'tao, of the other side.

hóra dem: they (plural). cf. ya:.

–**poss.pron:** hórae ya'mi, theirs.

*horara,* expr. adv: 1. crumbly (esp. of corn dough). 2. break open (of overcooked potatoes). –**adj:** 'horara'wo.

*horgop,* expr. adv: melt completely.

h. bil-nya, to melt, leaving no residue (as of lard).

h. sa-nya, to melt (of snow), leaving no residue.

**hot** loc: on there, up on that place.

–**adj:** ho't—ao, (of) up there.

hotël n: cafe, restaurant, tea-shop.

'h~ot˙rya,* n: a plague which killed many blacksmiths; hence a humorous term of address in calling a blacksmith. (Said to have been caused by a blacksmith knocking the horns off the statue of a stone calf in Dhorpatan.)

'h~ot˙ryae oyas,* a curse to blacksmiths (lit. ‘food for the plague’).

ho'yādā, loc: around in that area.

also: ho'yā:ka, ho'yā:ɜ. –**adj:** ho'yā:lāo, (of) around in that area. also: ho'yā:'kāo, ho'yā:ɲāo.

hözə dem: that very one.

hu- deictic.prim: (allomorph of: hó:.) remote root (in a three-way system: proximate, distal, remote) – there, (far from speaker), as in: hu'kīn (from there), hu'nī (from there), hu'tīn (down) from there, hu'ti:da towards the other side, etc., q.v.

'hu-nya hū-n'ya [Kh *huŋ; Him (Chep waŋ Dol hū); TB *hwaŋ ‘come out’] vi.agt: to come, arrive. 'jhaŋ 'jhaŋ, near, close by, alongside. jū:hpī ka jū:hpī, repeatedly barging in. 'kala:-mulu:, in great crowds. pirlip ka pirlip, repeatedly, being a pest. 'ralka 'ralka, (of tears) in large drops. 'sore-sore, noisily, making a rustling sound. suru suru, steadily, without being sidetracked.

swīh maswīh, full to capacity and overflowing. 'syoh-syoh, with a rushing sound (as of water). 'təgarak, right on time. 'tara-wara, (of the sun or moon) in its full glory. tiru tiru, in a trickle (as of water from a spout). 'tholda, to return in vain (esp. from a hunt). (Special collocations include the following: bā:sa 'hu-nya to come into one’s prime, 'gahm 'hu-nya to sweat, hambol 'hu-nya to yawn, sigh, 'jagə 'hu-nya to have an interest in, enjoy, 'jīh 'hu-nya to bleed, 'joro 'hu-nya to become ill, lājə 'hu-nya to be ashamed, embarrassed, 'mikə 'hu-nya to come into public notice, 'mīrə 'hu-nya to get sleepy, 'sīrə 'hu-nya to regain one’s strength.) –**part:** hu:wō (nazalization). –[Alt.root *ra (Gam ra); Him *ra (Mag ra, Kuki ra, Almora ra)]

(u)-hu: [Kh *hu:] n: the handle of a tool. cf. o-r’na.

'hu-nya hū-n'ya v.sta: (of potatoes left in the sun) to turn green and taste bad. zyakə banai husywa When eaten it leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

hugup nom: warmth, shelter, protection from wind. hugup ta-nya, (of a place) to be warm, sheltered, protected from the wind.

'hugurup' expr. adv: dissolving.
h. bilä-nya, to dissolve without trace.

'hugurup 2. ḫugurup expr: gasping for air. h. ṇahl-nya, to fall asleep while crying. —redup: 'hugurup 'hugurup.

h.h. chi-li-nya, to gasp for air, unable to catch one’s breath. h.h. 'sas-nya, to laugh, gasping for air.

hu'j—īdō bū-lō loc: in that general area. —adj: hu'j—īdō —io, of that general area.

huki x¬ls coord: if that be the case. huki 'n~īd 'banke If that be the case, you return and go back. cf. 'ho: 'ta-'kin ci.

hu'k—în x¬sLg loc: 1. (away) from there. 2. then, after that. var. hu'kini. —adj: hu'kin'kao, the after that (one), the next.

'hukum [Nep] n: order, decree. 'hukum ya-nya, to give an order.

hul-nya x¬n–Gof [Kh *hul; Him (Mag hul, Chep hu÷)], vt: to whet, hone, sharpen on a stone.


huli huli x¬ns expr: worn down. h.h. cy-a-nya, to be worn out, haggard, gaunt. h.h. sacya-nya, to wear down with work, make gaunt. adj: huli huli'ū, gaunt, worn down.

'hulkya x¬n: a walnut hull containing two nuts.

hulti hulti x¬ln x¬ln expr: worn down. h.h. cyaú-nya, to be worn out, haggard, gaunt. h.h. s˙cyaú-nya, to wear down with work, make gaunt. adj: huli huli'—u, gaunt, worn down.

hum x¬d n: a gruel made of ground meal and 'niwa greens.

hum-nya [Kh *hum] vt: to sip. 'sarap 'surup, to slurp down quickly.

huna'nī huna'ni adv: choice, will, volition; one’s own doing. ol odo'wo huna'nī nãi 'take It happened as a result of his own doing. var. hõna'nī.

hüna'nī huna'ni (var. of: hõna'nī, qv.) hu'nī hunī loc: on the other side. —adj: hu'nī'kão, from the other side.

'hup-nya ('yū:) hup-'nya (yh) vi:pat: 1. to trust, have confidence in. (Obj. marked by -lai, 'leo'da, or -ta, as in: hoye okyāsta u'yū: 'hup'kè He had confidence in him. cf. 'yū: 'hubo. 2. to be without concern, free of worry.  ya'zarō pāi:h dadu'nya 'ta'kera, ya'yī: 'hup'ke My children are all capable (of caring for themselves), I’m free of concern.

'hupdahri hup'ahari n: one who is daring, courageous, zealous. sulai rēhdā bo ma-cheye, bānī hupdahri lizya He’s afraid of no one, he’s very courageous.

huphi huphi x¬lÅ x¬lÅ loc: along on the other side. huphi huphi 'banke Go along the other side! aphi huphi, on both sides. aphi huphi 'kwi; extenuative of the number ten.

hur-nya 1. hur-'nya [Kh *hur] vi:pat: to hurt. 'yū: hur-'nya 1. to have epigastric pain. 2. to be griev ed. —related words: sil-nya sharp, arthritic pain, tohl-nya dull, aching pain. —[Alt.root (Mk ba, Bhj bla, Gam phre?] hūrap-nya 2. hur-'nya [Kh *hur; Him (Mag hur, Chep hur-, Tib khrub-a)] vi: to bathe (as a child, or an animal).
'hurkai-nya [Nep हुर्कौनु hurkaunu] vt: to raise (as a child).


'hutî-nya [Nep हुति-न्या hutî-nya] vt: to push; move by pushing. gohjya, pushing over with force. –pass.part: 'hutî'sîu, pushed, shoved.


hw~a [Nep ह्वा hw~a] expr.adv: disappearing into nothingness (as of smoke). hok zô hw~a: 'ta'kê It disappeared right there. h. buhr-nya, to fly off in a flash. h. 'ras-nya, to let go hurriedly (as of s.th. hot). hw~a: hô; (same, intensified).

'hwi [Nep ह्वि hwi] n: a small bag. cf. 'johla.

hya [Nep ह्या hya] expr.adv: flinging, casting off. var. 'hi: h.h. khya-nya, to fling off, cast away (as an encumbrance). h.h. lapdai-nya, to toss, fling aside.

'hyu: [Nep ह्यु 'hyu] expr.adv: forward, onward, daringly. var. 'hyu: h. jah-nya, to go forward, leaping in without fear (as into a fight, off a building, etc); fearless, daring. paîhrani yahta hyu: zokê He leaped daringly forward before any-

one else. sue zô 'hyu: majahduh'kêrô No one dared.

hyu:-nya [Nep ह्यु-न्या hyu:-nya] vt: to suck on s.th. in the mouth before spitting it out (as a cherry pit).

i:- ई- irreg.v: form of the verb ‘to give’ with second person singular I.O.

i babai ई बाई interj: an exclamation when startled.

'ihiri ईहीरी (var. of: 'ehera, qv.)

'ihjar ईजर [Nep ujara] n: a new field dug from the hillside. cf. 'khorya. –[Alt.root (Mk boro)]

ijyat ईज्यात [Nep ईज्यात ijyat] n: honor.

ijyat 'khuli-nya, to expose, insult by exposing. cf. paha.

'innam ईनाम [Nep ईनाम innam] n: reward, prize. 'innam dâinya 'ta'kin, ge'yehntô bônê kalî 'leo 'ta'ke In order to receive a reward, we must be fervent in our work. cf. baji.

'isor ईसोर [Nep ईसोर iswar] n: God.


'ista ईस्ता [Nep ईस्ता ista] n: an acquaintance, friend. 'ista 'kutumbâ [Nep kutûmû], friends and acquaintances.

itao ईताव adj: this kind, having these characteristics. itao'ni, after this manner.

itao hitao hai da-nya, to criticize, to be faultfinding. –[Alt.root (Luk azihru ‘this kind (pejorative’) )].

Éïinterj: affirmative reply, yes.

~ïÚgar [Nep ̣gar ‘cinder’] n: a dead coal, cinder. [Kh mehr˙i]

i:hî? interj: negative reply, no.

J


jagarya [Nep कङ्गड़ा jhagra ‘fight, argument’] n: antagonist, opponent, challenger. najagaryara yahûwotô waza namudda yathâiya. Only after your opponents arrive will I hear your case.


jâge [Nep] n: a special puja performed by a Brahmin in the month of Sawan.

jâhani-nya [जहानी-न्या] vi.pat: to become loose, wiggle (as of a boulder being pried loose, or of a tooth). cf. hâlki-nya

jâhhara [जह्हारा] n: cracked grain used as chicken feed; the coarse grains sifted from meal. ant. o-map.

jâhhalki-nya [जह्हाल्की-न्या] vi.pat: to go into a trance, have a vision.

jâhkâ mako [जह्का माको] expr.adv: 1. adorned, all decked out with jewelry. cf.

tâhâ mabhao. 2. adorned (of a house).

–adj: jahâ mako’ô.

jahlai-nya [जहलै-न्या] [Nep] vi: beautify, embellish, adorn with jewelry. –pass.part: jahlai’siu, adorned. sun câdi, hira mutie jahlai’siu u’lîzyao She was adorned with gold and silver, diamonds and pearls.

jâhm [जह्म] expr.adv: tightly pressing, holding down. j. ’te-nya (’yû), to repress, restrain, control one’s desires, anger, etc. j. ’te’sî-nya, (w/o ’yû) to control oneself. uris ocot’zyota bâ jâhm ’te’sîkê Even though he was angry he restrained himself.

jâhm [Kh *b-jâhm (Mk bjâhm, Gam jâhm)] n: Hemlock. ’jâhmpa ’sî: ’jâhmma ’sî: (shamanic, in chant) one of the trees of the forest tested in mythological times for suitability in making drums.

(o)-r’jâhm ओ-रूफ [Kh *r-dzâhm ~ b-dzâhm (Mk bjâhm, Nis jweh < -ojeh)] n: the comb of a chicken.

jâhmak [जह्मक] expr.adv: sudden flaring. j. co-nya, (of anger) to flare up. nitaolai ’rûdha’ris jâhmak co’ke Seeing that, his anger suddenly flared.

jâhm ’jâhm [Nep jhamjhâm] expr.adv: a burning or prickling sensation. –adj: jâhm ’jâhmo.

jâhn [Nep] adv: even more so. (Usu. contrary to expectation or contrary to orders.) hai dada ba jâhn za mabôd’h’kê Even though we explained it to him, he was even more against it.

jâhpalyak [जाहपल्याक] [Nep jhapakkâ] expr.adv: sudden, unexpected encounter.
j. dai-nya, to meet unexpectedly, encounter suddenly.

'jhp 'jhp ọp ọp  expr. adv.: quickly.

j.j. pari-nya, to sprout quickly from the ground.

jahrai-nya ֆ'o-ѹ  [Nep ٵ('{) ‘to shake down’]  vt: 1. to bring or lead down, cause to descend. 2. to collect a debt (kacha).

'jhrəi-nya ɲ/–Gof [Nep ɲfg'{]  to shake down vi: 1. to bring or lead down, cause to descend. 2. to collect a debt (kacha).

'jhrəi ɲ/ (in: aÚh 'jhrəi, qv.)


bahlap-bulup, to descend with a drop, plopping. –[Alt.root (Mk las-nya)]


'jhta ɲtf nom: storm with wind and rain. 'jhta da-nya, to storm.

'jhta-nya ɲ–Gof [Kh *dzət (Bhj jat, Seram jat-, Ses *jət < ja-, -jət- 'made'); Him (Mag jat ‘to do’) ] vt: to make, build, create. cf. banai-nya, da-nya. 'jaidya-nya, to arrange for, provide. –v aux: (in: 'wa 'jhta-nya) to be about to. da'hu'wa jai'kəo He was about to catch up to him. –pass.part: 'jai'siу, made.

'miye 'jai'siу, man-made. 'kwiye 'jai'siу, hand-made.

'jəi: ɲ (in: 'chəi: 'jəi:, qv.)


'jasi-nya ɲiis–ɲya v.refl: 1. to pretend, mimic. 'gyoz'wo 'jasi-zya He pretends to be important. 2. to work at, be employed as. 'gaola 'jasi'zya He works as a shepherd. 3. to side with. ge'leodə 'jasi'ike He sided with us. 4. to be at variance with, oppose. 'ge'kin 't'i'da 'jasi'kəo They opposed us. –v.recip: (in: a'da ho'da 'jasi-nya) to do business with one another, exchange goods.

'məma geza'na a'da ho'da ge'jasiiya Let’s exchange our daughters back and forth.


jakka ɲəkka (in: takka jakka, qv.)

'jol ɲl [Nep ‘water’] n: excessive body fluid, edema.

'jol-nya ɲl–ɲya vi.pat: (of grain) to produce large grains, ripen. –adj: 'jolo, large and ripe (of grain).

jala ɲl n: a cone shaped vessel used in distilling liquor. –set: 'jə.

'jolaki ɲləki n: monument, cairn. cf. matha.

'jolphaľ ɲəlphaľ [Nep chalpə] nom: discussion. cf. chyan bin. 'jolphaľ da-nya 1. to discuss. cf. pə:'si-nya. 2. to decide or judge a dispute.

'jam-nya ɲəm–ɲya vi.pat: to adhere, stick to. cf. ca-nya.

'jami-nya ɲami–ɲya [Nep ɲamn ɲəmnu] vi.pat: 1. to solidify. cf. 'gi-nya. 2. for a faction party to form. –vt: jami-nya 1. to cause to solidify. 2. to form a faction party.
jamkai-nya जमकै-न्या [Nep जमकन्तु]
jhamkanu ‘cause to shine’} vi: to build s.th. skillfully. u'zihm banai jamkai'keo He built his house skillfully. –pass.part: jamkai'siu, well built. u'zihm banai jamkai'siu 'li'zya His house is beautifully built.

'jamki-nya जमकी-न्या [Nep जमकन्तु]
jhamkanu ‘shine’} vi.pat: 1. (of a person) to excel, to be skillful. –set: u-hil hai'wo. 2. (of the thing made) to be top quality, admirably built. –adj: jamkiu, excellent, skillfully built. –vt: jamkai-nya, to build s.th. well, skillfully. aoye 'zihm banai jamkai'zyao He builds houses well. (Often used ironically.)

jamma जम्मा [Nep] adv: entirely, wholly, fully. noye o'yehn jamma raih'sinya 'dyaunha waza 'lizya His attention is directed entirely to playing only.

jan-nya जन-न्या vi.pat: 1. to be revived from the dead. (When a person dies late in the day and cannot be buried until the next day, a death-watch is performed throughout the night to prevent him from being revived. He can be kept down only by the beating of a damaya drum. Otherwise, he gets up, attacks people, and eats ashes.) 2. to bring back or revive an old issue which has been forgotten.

janana जनन expr.adv: a tingling, throbbing sensation. j. rih-hya, to tingle, prickle (as of a limb from lack of blood circulation).

jana जना [Nep] num.clsf: a classifier for counting people. (Used only when the number exceeds three, as in: 'car jana Four persons.)

jan sī:khya जन सीख्या [Nep जनकीख्या]
jansan'khya] n: population, population count. jan sī:khya 'sahr-nya, to take a census (lit. ‘write population’).

'jantar जन्तर [Nep] n: an amulet or talisman for warding off evil.

janta जन्ता n: the populace. (Usu. janta bahri the whole populace.)

'janti जांति [Nep] n: a wedding guest.

'jantu जांतु [Nep] n: mammals, four-footed beasts. 'jai 'jantu, (same, generic).

jap'ga जाप्गः n: a bell which is part of a shaman’s costume. (The bell is claw shaped with an unattached clapper.) –set: seral.

'jagā जागः [Nep] n: jungle, forest. cf. 'jyā:h.

'jaolyani जौल्यानि n: a female dancer belonging to a village dance troupe. cf. 'nacanya.

jap जप adv: nearly, as in: saih'wa jap 'jai'zyao It nearly kills him. cf. kozai.


jap jap जप जप expr.adv: even, alongside. j.j. 'hu-nya, to come near, alongside. j.j. kes'hu-nya, to catch up to. j.j. 'jai'na-nya, to nearly reach a place.

jara: जरः [Nep jaro] n: 1. root. 2. the beginning of a matter. ojara'kin hai doyo Tell it from the beginning. 3. (in: o-jara'la 'posi-nya) to persecute, act maliciously toward a person. –[Alt.root *s-rin (Mk rēh)]
jarmai-nya जर्मै-न्या [Nep जन्माउँ]— vt: 1. to beget, sire (of a male). o'zaÚr˙ sohmlo yaj˙rm˙i'keo He begat three children. 2. to give birth to, to produce. macao 'yú-e macao 'yehn jarmai'zyao An evil heart gives birth to evil deeds.

jarman'ni जर्मन न्य [Nep जन्मनू]— adv: from birth (esp. with reference to congenital birth defects). 'no 'mi: jarman'ni zə u'mi: marati'hwo ul'izyao That man was blind from birth.

'jarmi-nya जर्म न्य [Nep जन्म]— vi.pat: to be born. cf. boh-nya, 'ta-nya. – vt: jarmi-nya 1. to beget, sire a child (of a male). 2. to give birth to, to produce. macao 'yú-e macao 'yehn jarmi'zyao An evil heart gives birth to evil deeds.

jas जस [Nep] n: esteem, renown, honor, fame. jas dai-nya, to receive renown. bahladamie jagaryara orasakhai'kin jai dai'zyao If a village elder reconciles warring parties, he receives honor.

'jasilo जसिलो adj: 1. esteemed, renowned, honored. 2. remedial, efficacious, capable of curing (of a shaman, or of medicine).

jati जति [Nep] rel.adv: as much as. jati zimza naraidi ba... As small as you wish to bring... jati 'tadi ba, regardless, any amount.

'jawap जवाप [Nep जवाफ]— n: an answer, reply. 'jawap ya-nya, to give an answer, make a defence.

'ja: जा [Kh *b-dza (Mk bja); Him (Chep jyabha ‘tool,’ Tib cha, rdza ‘implement, jar’)] n: tool, implement, pot, vessel.

cahl 'ja:; baskets and other bamboo implements. jîh 'ja:; iron tools (picks, axes, knives, etc.). rîhja, the parts of a loom. sî: 'ja, wooden implements (bowls, grain boxes, plows, yokes, etc.). 'tâ:bae 'ja:, copper vessels and pots.

jaro, a specific set of equipment (as a shaman’s costume, etc.). cf. 'jaya. –types of vessels: badalih iron, bowl-shaped stew pot, 'bohpka drinking vessel with narrow neck and broad mouth, 'cabākya small wooden jug, 'cipāi large brass bowl for kneading beer, cîthi small, wooden ghee jug, 'dapa large brass bowl for kneading beer, 'adu: drinking ladle, 'dodor iron pan for parching grain, gaǔthi clay jug, gadu small, brass water jar, gâhgori large, copper water jug, gahr wooden jug for storing ghee, 'honda large copper vessel for storing grain, jala distilling cone, jûh 'khuri: iron skillet, kârai iron cauldron with wire handles, 'koporah copper cooking pot, with slightly narrowed mouth, kâthdyacopper cooking pot, without outer lip, khoi large, copper pot for steeping beer malt, khuri: brass drinking bowl, məhun barrel shaped, wooden jug for storing milk, mattyia medium-sized clay jug, matyuci small earthen pot, màthia large clay jug for storing beer, 'om'khora slender, brass water jar, 'pâi wooden bowl, 'puchai wooden wine jug, 'pyala enamel cup, sî: 'pâi large wooden pot for brewing beer, tapkya iron eating plate, tathî: brass eating plate, 'tukurya small wooden jug, theka wooden jug.

jâ: जा quant.adv: somewhat, a little bit. jâ: hokasai A little bit that way. jâ: chezya
He’s somewhat afraid. *cf. chya:. jā: jā:, somewhat, to some extent.

jaben जाबेन n: a hanging basket for storing pots and pans. —set: be:h.

jāc जाच [Nep] n: test, trial, tribulation. gehppa gehppa jāc’ra’ni ba thi’ri’ke He remained steadfast through great trials.


jaben हफ जाबेन n: a hanging basket for storing pots and pans.

‘jāch’na-nya जाचनै-न्या [Nep जाचनै] jīaU, somewhat, to some extent. jāc’ra’ni ba thi’ri’ke He remained steadfast through great trials.

'jāc’na-nya जाचनै-न्या [Nep जाचनै] jīaU n: somewhat, to some extent.

jaben हफ जाबेन n: a hanging basket for storing pots and pans.

‘jāc’na-nya जाचनै-न्या [Nep जाचनै] jīaU n: somewhat, to some extent. jāc’ra’ni ba thi’ri’ke He remained steadfast through great trials.

'jāc’na-nya जाचनै-न्या [Nep जाचनै] jīaU n: somewhat, to some extent.
a story, sahi: jah-nya to endure trouble, pain, 'sai jah-nya to bear, yield fruit, sisilyata jah-nya to whistle, siyu jah-nya to give an injection, tal kuci jah-nya to lock a padlock, 'tisri jah-nya to hail, toro jah-nya to treat newly twisted string by stretching it across two pins, orthes jah-nya to make the weave of a blanket tight, 'yu jah-nya to show interest, give attention to.

jahe [Nep jaha] n: one’s family (wife and children).


jähkari jəːːhəː 'føːːh'køːriː ˈjəːːhəː n: a shaman’s instruments, tools of his trade. –instruments include the following: ’cuki seance stool, cyæ basket for storing shaman’s equipment and costume, ’chāyā: muri special guord, dahyori drum, gaja: drumstick, ’gwipal ’rēːghor, ’gwimal ’rēːghor oaken drum hoop, ’hataso drum handles, ’kothya cane divining staff, ’rēːh drum, ’rēːghor drum hoop, ’sar bamboo divining stick, seral shaman’s equipment, ’thumbu guord for containing spirits.

jaha [Kh (Sera dialect); Him (Kai jalaku)] n: door. –set: 'zihm.

'jahlak 'jahlak kaːlaːk kəlak expr.adv: appearing and disappear. j.j. rōːːh-nya, to appear suddenly, then disappear. j.j. 'rōːːh-nya, to see for an instant. 'jahlak 'jahlak takhep yāːrīːhke, hāːː'kən kəna o'bao I saw it for an instant, then where did it go?


jahl-'jahlaːk expr.adv: threateningly. j.j. phai-nya, to open the mouth baring the teeth.


'jahlya tisrāː kaːləː tisrāː n: Spotted Forktail. –gen: 'baza-biza.

'jahmrya kaːmaːrəː kaːlaː n: a style of singing in which a boy (with his friends) sings one line, and a girl (with her friends) sings the next line in reply. (The songs are sung with individual dancing, and there are several types of tunes, but all with relatively fast rhythms.)

'jahmrya cala kaːmaːrəː chaːla n: a dance done to the accompaniment of the māːːdəːl drum.

jahndya ni juhndi kaːnəːdɔː chaːləː n: to hang, dangle'] expr.adv: hanging in clusters. j.j. sai-nya, to go to seed, bear fruit prolifically. –adj: jahndya ni juhindwi.

'jahp-jup kəp-ʃuː expr.adv: suddenly, quickly. j.j. dup'si-nya, to assemble in a moment’s notice. j.j. gihir'hu-nya, to ambush, encircle in a moment.

pasiye 'jahri-nya, to exorcise using a broom. 'kali 'cōgor 'jahri-nya, to exorcise using a black yak’s tail. 'siti 'cōgor 'jahri-nya, to exorcise using a white yak’s tail.


jaÚh'sî-nya v.refl: to prepare oneself, be ready for s.th. (Goal-nya'da). 'banya'da jaÚh'sî'k He’s ready to go.

jahsî-nya adj: angry (of gods or spirits) making them cause illness.


jal 2. [Nep] nom: intrigue. jal da-nya, to act with intrigue, to betray another’s secret or confidence so as to take undue advantage. –n: 'jali, one who plots intrigue, a traitor.

'jalpa [Nep] prop.n: a small lake at about 14,000 feet altitude near the peak of māja'khañar.

jamo adj: (in: 'yū: jamo, qv.)

jangə [Nep] prop.n: a Kham-Magar village at the convergence of the Pelmā Kholā and Uttar Gañar rivers. (The village forms a panchayat with the village of Kharāñar.) 'janalaya, male inhabitant of Jangga. 'janalayani, female inhabitant of Jangga.

já:pai adj quant.adv: for a little while. jā:wa'pai, for some little while.

jara n: a specific set of equipment (as a shaman’s costume, etc.).

jarak-juruk expr.adv: suddenly. j.j. 'so-nya, to rise suddenly from sleep. j.j. chi'-nya, to grasp up suddenly and put on shoulder.

jaran joron expr.adv: cooperate. j.j. sọgọ-nya, to help one another lift and move things.

'jari [Nep] n: an adultery case (taking another’s wife, or a girl who is engaged to be married). 'jari cələ-nya, to prosecute s.o. for adultery. 'jari pho-nya, to pay fine for adultery.

'jarikya [Nep jari 'adultery'] n: adulterer; man who takes another wife. 'jarikyani, woman who takes another husband.

jas-nya vt: to dress or clothe another. cf. kwaih-nya.

jas-nya v.refl: to dress oneself. cf. kwaih'sî-nya.

‘jat जात [Nep] n: 1. caste. 2. type, sort, variety. 'ho kata 'jat o’tao What sort of a thing is that? ‘jat'lao, of a particular sort, type.

'jatara जातरा [Nep jatra ‘pilgrimage’] n: festival.

jatza जातज़ adv: not at all. ‘dahrma jatza oma'ras'zyao di It is said that he didn’t abandon religion one bit.

jā:’wa जावा quant.adv: for a little while.

jā:’wakā, for a little while longer.

’jaya जाया gen.n: things, belongings, personal property. cf. logo lāskār, ’dāhn 'sāmpāti.

je- 1. जे- poss.pref: the second person plural possessive prefix: ‘your (pl.),’ as in: je-'zihm Your (pl.) house. ‘jemī, yours (plural).


'je: baza जे बाझा n: Crimson Hormed Pheasant (Satyr Tragopan). –gen: ’syā: ’ba:.


(o)-rjēh ओ-र्फँ: n: the height of s.th.

orfēh kha: How high is it?

’jē:h-nya के:न्या [Kh *dzehn; Him (Chep dzon, Tib gzenṣ)] 1. v.sta: to be high. 2. vi.agt: to win. –adj: ’jē:h'wo, high, tall. cf. phur phur buhro, 'nam swī:to 'bao.

jē:hgol-nya के:गोल-न्या vi.pat: (of two strips of cloth sewn together) to mismatch, be out of kilter, bunch up in places. –adj: jē:hgol'o, bunched, out kilter.


jehla केला [Nep ज्याला jyala] n: wages.

jehlō: केलोँ (in: holō: jehlō:, qv.)

jehlō:-nya केलोँ-न्या v.sta: to become loose, slack, sagging. cf. jōhlo. –adj: jehlō:’wō, loose, slack, sagging.

’jehlunga केलुंगा [Nep jholungo] n: stretcher, hammock. ‘jehlunga 'pul [Nep pul], suspension bridge. cf. 'chām.

’jē:hpālə manu के:पल्या माता n: a type of boneless fish which attaches itself tightly to river stones, and whose mouth is on the underside of its head; catfish. –set: ’nā:h.

jē:hpālətīh के:प्ल्या-‘ती [Kh (Mk zyāpalati)] n: type of lizard (having coarse scales). cf. cheparā. –gen:rwihza wanza. jē:hpālətīh 'gaola, a humorous term for a useless child (lit. ‘lizard herder’).

jehrai केराई n: a small, black-barked tree.

jehrai 'kharka केराई खर्का prop.n: a small, Kham-Magar village between Taka and Guhmilbā: (inhabited mostly by Gharits).


jem जेम [Nep ‘god of underworld’] n: spirits who carry away a person’s soul at death. –set: 'zya:h.

jem -jem num.clsf: a set (as a pair of shoes; the posts, lintel, and sill of a door frame). cf. 'jor, 'jora.

jemī प्रसा: second person plural possessive pronoun: ‘yours’ (plural).

jemjēn जेमजेन (in: 'tenten ni 'jenjen, qv.)

jero: जेरो: greet: an address of deference (esp. when begging for a favor).

jetha जेथा [Nep जेठ] n: the second month of the Nepali calendar, mid-May to mid-June.

jetha जेथा [Nep जेठ] ha n: the eldest son.

jethaka जेथाका [Nep जेठका] n: birthright, special inheritance rights of the firstborn male (usu. the major part of the fields, etc.). cf. kanchak.

'ji- जी- loc.root: in the area of, as in: 'ji:'dā in the area toward, 'jikō in the area at, 'ji:‘ha in the area around, etc., qv.

jī- जी- [Kh *dzie; Him (Tib 'middle')]

loc.root: inside, as in: 'nam ji:-lə inside the earth. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: u-ji:-lə inside it, etc.


jibah जिब न: the uvula. –[Alt.root (Mk rko, Gam go?)]

'ji:'da जी:दा loc: in the area toward.

'zihm 'ji:'da In the area toward the house. –loc.case:-'ji:'da, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases. a'ji:'da to this area, ro'ji:'da to the upper area, etc.)


jih-nya 1. जी:न्या vt: to burn or dazzle the eyes (as of smoke, the glare of snow, etc.). ga'mi ji:h dyā:‘kēo It dazzled my eyes.

jih-nya 2. जी:न्या vt: to urinate on s.th. (esp. of a baby urinating on s.o’s lap or clothing). yakwato ji:h dyā:‘kēo He urinated on my clothing. makarah-ye jih-nya, to be stung by a spider, causing a skin irritation of small, white bumps (lit. ‘pissed on by a spider’).

'jih जी: [Kh *dzi:h; Mag hyu; TB *shhyaw] n: 1. blood. 'jih 'hu-nya, to bleed. 'jih hai-nya, to draw blood. 'jih boh-nya, to lose blood. 2. moisture in soil. u'jih 'leo, moist.

'jihbala जिहबाला n: a deadfall trap. cf. 'palyato.

jihgyahm जिज्ञायम [ < *dzi:h ‘blood’ + *gyahm ‘red’] adv: bloodied, gory (esp. by beating). 'jihgyahm 'jai'si-nya, (of people fighting) to bloody one another. 'jihgyahm morgyahm, bloodied, gory.

'jihlaüga जिह्लागा n: fire sparks. cf. 'me:h phalingah.

'jihlik जिह्लिक फिलिक फिलि expr.adv: shining, sparkling. j.j. camki-nya, to shine, sparkle.

'jihli 'mili फिलि मिलि [Nep jhlimili] expr.adv: colorful, bright. –adj: 'jihli
'miliu, colorful, bright.

'jihmik 'jihmik ཞི་ཧི་ཝི་ཝིཝི པཎེཝི རོཝི་kham Dictionary

uerdo: flashing, twinkling. u'mi: 'jihmik 'jihmik 'jai'keo He blinked his eyes. j.j. camkinya, to sparkle and flash.

'jihna 'jihna ཞི་ཧི་ཝི་ཝིཝི expr.adv: tear, shred. 'yū: 'jihna 'jihna 'ta-nya to lose hope, be in despair.

'jihna-nya ཞི་ཧི་ཝི་ཝིཝི vi.pat: 1. (vulg) of a woman to menstruate. cf. kyā: tao 'jih 'hu-nya, kyā: taoye dāidā 'na-nya. 2. (of salt) to become moist, damp, sodden.

'jiÚh's ཞི་ཝི་ཝིཝི–Gof vi.agt: to urinate. khwar khwar, in a steady stream. turuÚ, in a small trickle.

'jihtup ཞི་ཧི་ཝི་ཝིཝི n: blood vessel, artery, vein.


jijyu bajyu, forefathers. jijyu bajyu-rasa 'thom'si'na-nya, to be joined with one’s forefathers (at death).

jijyuni ཞི་ཧི་ཝི་ཝིཝི n: great-grandmother.

'jikâ ཞི་ཝིཝི loc: in the area of, as in: 'zhm 'jikâ in the area at the house. –loc.case: '-jikâ, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a'jikâ in this area, rojikâ in the upper area, etc.

(u)-jîlā ཞིལེ ཞི་ཝིཝི–Gof loc: inside of. –adj: u-jîlā: (of) the inside.

jiÚk ཞི་ཝིཝི n: great-grandmother.

–loc.case: '-jiÚk, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a'jiÚk in this area, rojiÚk in the upper area, etc.

jila-nya ཞི་ཧི་ཝིཝི–Gof [Nep jilaunu] vt: to clean up weeds and cornstems in a field after sowing.

jillà ཞི་ཧི་ཝིཝི [Nep] n: 1. district, administrative division of Nepal. 2. a district headquarters, provincial seat.

jimar ཞི་ཧི་ཝིཝི n: the shaded, north side of a hill. ant. pahar. –[Alt.root (Luk u-rcim)].

jimba ཞི་ཧི་ཝིཝི [Nep jimba] n: responsibility, charge. noye u'jimba lizya It’s his responsibility. cf. 'picha.

jimbu ཞི་ཧི་ཝིཝི [Nep jimbu] n: wild garlic. cf. no:h.

jimi 'jgga lhld huf [Nep jimin + jgga] n: land holdings, property.

jin- ཞི་ཧིཝི poss.pref: the second person dual possessive prefix: ‘your (dl.),’ as in: jin-'zihm Your (dl.) house. 'jinmi:, yours (dl.).


jin ཞི་ཧིཝི [Nep < Eng] n: jean material, twilled cotton cloth.

jin-2 ཞི་ཧིཝི pers.pron: the second person dual pronoun: ‘you (dl.)’ –poss.pron: 'jin 'jinmi:, yours (dl.).

jinmi: ཞི་ཧིཝི pers.pron: second person dual possessive pronoun: ‘yours’ (dl.).
'jiŋə ʒiː ɹə loc: in the area of, as in: 'zihm 'jiŋə in the area around the house.

–loc.case: 'jiŋə, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a'jiŋə around this area, ro'jiŋə around the upper area, etc.

jip ʒiː expr.adv: blush, look of guilt.

jip 'jai-nya ('ŋah 'face') to have an expression of guilt. jip 'jai'sî-nya, (the same, except that 'face' is not the object).

jiptara ʒiːtɛɾə nom: economy, conservation, frugality. 'jiptara da-nya ± 'jai-nya, to economize, conserve, act sparingly.

jipti-nya ʒiːtɛɾi–Gof vi.pat: (of fire) to go out.

jiskjî-nya ʒiːskjî–Gof vt: to provoke, agitate, incite to fury. zɛɾ'alai tarajiskî'cyo, da'sîrya Don’t agitate the bees, they’ll sting us.

–related words: mɔci-nya to stir up, 'ukhi da-nya to stir up a fight, 'yɛ kola kola 'jai-nya to irritate, make angry.

'jiþi ʒiːʧi [Nep ʒɛɾɪ ʧi] n: eldest daughter.

'jiþu ʒiːʧu n: 1. mother’s brother’s son (older than ego). 2. wife’s elder brother. (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.)

jiwî-nya ʒiːwɪ–Gof vt: to set bond relationship again. (Done by family to reaffirm a former relationship.)


'jiwâ: ʒiːwə n: a required annual payment of one du:h barley to the blacksmith one patronizes. cf. 'galtha 'mutha.

(u)-r'jî: ʊɾ-ɾjî [Kh *r-dzæŋ ~ *b-dzæŋ (Mk abjâ, Nis jo, -ojä, Gam binja, jaŋ, Luk jaŋ); Him (Mag mi-jaŋ, Nw jåŋ)] n: upper back (where loads are carried). nxr'jî: thâke Ready your back (for a load)! cf. 'yep. 2. the back of a knife.

–related words: 'gir area between shoulder blades, 'wâ'h lower back, waist, 'yep upper back.

jiɡil ʒiːʧiːl [Nep ʒæɡjî 'shorts'] n: trousers, esp. a shaman’s trousers. –set: serald. jiɡile o'kâtaota, the zigzag design cut along the cuff of a shaman’s trousers.

jîːh ʃiː [Kh *dzæhŋ; Him (Kai jaŋ)] n: iron. jîːh 'ja:, iron tools, implements.

'ji:jar ʒeːʤar n: a booby-trap with a loaded gun. 'ji:jar jadžya-nya, to set a booby-trap for s.th. 'ji:jar thâː-nya, to set a booby-trap.


'jîː ʃiː nom: threat. 'jîː da-nya, to threaten by shaking a stick at s.o.

'jîːː ʃiː n: stye.

'jîːː-nya ʃiː–Gof vi.pat: for a stye to develop. 'miː 'jîːː-nya, to get a stye in the eye.

(o)'jiban ʒiːbɪːn [Nep 'youth'] n: beauty, prime. cf. baːsə. o-'jiban 'leo, beautiful, elegant. o-'jiban 'maleo, unattractive. o-'jiban 'hu-nya, come into prime. o-'jiban 'ba-nya, to go past prime.

jo'da ʒiːdə rel.adv: wherever, whatever direction. jo'da tadi bø, anywhere.

'jogoi-nya ʒoːɡoːi–Gof [Nep ʒoːɡəʊːnʊ jogaunu] vt: to protect, deliver, rescue
from. (Src. ‘ni). 'jogoi’si-nya, to take care in a task, exercise caution. 'jogoi’sida ‘bani Go carefully!

'johla कोला [Nep] n: shoulder bag for carrying small items. cf. ‘hwi:

johm-nya कोम-न्या [Kh *r-dzohm (Mk rjohm)] vt: to throw stones at s.th. from a distance using one hand. (Instr. -e). –related words: jeh-nya to throw large stones, using both hands to hurl them from over the head, johm-nya to throw stones at s.th. from a distance, kohcya-nya to throw a stone, khorop-nya to throw small stones by the handful.

'johm ka ‘johm कोम का कोम expr.adv: defiant stomping. j.j. 'ba-nya, to go stomping away defiantly.

johmpa कोम्पा n: a cluster of fruit.

'johmpa ‘jompa कोम्पा जोम्पा [ < Kh johmpa ‘cluster of fruit’] expr.adv: clustered. j.j. sai-nya, to bear fruit prolifically.

johmpa ‘sai कोम्पा सै n: wild strawberry.

johpora: कोम्पोरा n: shrubbery, scrub brush.

johsi-nya कोसि-न्या vi.pat: (of objects) to collide. ginpjh johsि’kэ We bumped heads (not dual). –vt: ‘johsि-nya, to knock someone with s.th. (as when carrying a long beam). var. ‘juhsि-nya.

’jösjai जौजै n: wart.

jojo: जोजो n: a string loop on one end of a wool-teasing bow for attaching the bamboo phata:

joka जोक adv: wherever, whenever.

joka ‘tadi ba, anytime, at any place.

jo’kšn जौक्सन adv: from wherever.

'jokhari जोखारि n: the gnarl or twisted protuberance on the body of a plant or tree; tree burl. (Often used to created wooden bowls or mortars.)

jola जॊल adv: in whatever. jola ‘tadi ba, in any place, wherever.

'jompor-sai जोम्पोर-सै n: a variety of wild grape (black).

'jonolya जोनोल्या [Nep jamlyaha] n: one of a set of twins. ‘jonolya’nì, twins (dl).

’jor ¹. जोर [Nep] nom: an attempt, effort. ‘jor da-nya, to try, make an effort (esp. a stronger effort). ‘jorsा, vigorously, with effort. joršə’sehlke Pull vigorously! cf. jossa. –related words: ‘dahma da-nya make an effort to restore, ‘dyauhna da-nya to give full attention to a task, ‘udim da-nya make an effort to do a good job.

’jor ². जॊर n: support, backing, advocacy.

’jor ya-nya, to give support to s.o. (esp. in an argument or court case).


jor-nya ¹. जॊर-न्या vt: to support s.o. in singing (by singing along). jorđya-nya, (o-påh ‘words’) to corroborate, confirm another’s words as true.

jor-nya ². जॊर-न्या vi.pat: (of a dream or predictions) to come true, be fulfilled. cf. ‘juri-nya.

jor-nya ³. जॊर-न्या vi.pat: to be able to distinguishable young chicks by sex. majortarà They’re not yet distinguishable. cf. chuti-nya. ‘bahlya ‘pothi jor-nya, to distinguish male and female chicks.
jorai-nya 1. जोरै-न्या [Nep जोइन्या joi[nu] vt: to join end for end. —pass.part: 
jorai'siu, joined. —related words: gāsai-
nya join together, 'joran 'jai-nya join, bring
together.

jorai-nya 2. जोरै-न्या [Nep juraunu] vt: to provide. Ḷa'ubu jorai Ḹi'k Ḹe The 
provided a friend for me.

'joran जोरन [Nep juma 'join'] n: joining, 
coupling, bringing together. 'joran 'jai-
nya, to join, bring together, involve to-
gether, as in: badi part'i ni joran 'jaid'a, 
parti walałai jawap yao parti 'kera Bring-
ing the accuser and defendant together, 
they made the defendant answer (to the 

'jora जोर [Nep jōdj 'match'] n: a 
match, an equal. Ḹa'um na-jora milāda Ḹa'yā: Today you've met your match (lit.
'I'll arrange your match').

'joro जोरो [Nep jōrō jōr 'fever'] n: 
ilness, sickness. 'joro 'hu-nya, to be-
come ill. ga'joro 'hu'kē I became ill (lit.
'my illness came'). —ŋore: ŋore, low-
grade, long-term. o'-joro 'hu'k'o, ill, 
sick. 'joro 'puhr-nya, to escape un-
harmed from a shaman’s bad prognosis.

jos जोस [Nep jos 'excitement'] n: fer-
vence, zeal. jossa, with fervency.

'jotora जोटोरा n: a rope tying the sailo 
sticks of a yoke together under the oxen’s 
neck. —set: 'gohr.

'jotoro जोटोरो adv: many, innumerable. 
'jotoro man, an extravagant amount.

'jotya जोत्या n: a yearling lamb or kid 
(which has begun to change its teeth). 
—set: 'behda:

jōthya जोथ्या n: 1. seed corn braided 
in a chain by the husks for storage. 2. 
walnuts growing in a cluster of three or 
four.

'jowai: जोवाई [Nep jowā 'son-in-
law'] n: 1. father’s sister’s son (younger 
than ego). 2. younger sister’s husband. 
(Where ego is male, the members of a-b 
intersect.) cf. mas.

'jowalahus जोवालाहूस n: a fainting spell, 
black-out. cf. murcha. 'jowalahus 'ta-
nya, to have a fainting spell. cf. 'mi: 
jyah-nya.

jōhl-nya जोहल-न्या [Kh *dzōhl (Mk 
jōhl, Mht johl, Bhj hol); TB *dzwal 
v.sta: to become loose, slack; to sag. cf. 
jehl-:nya. —adj: jōhl'o, loose, slack, 
sagging.

'jōhl-jōhl जोहल-जोहल expr.adv: loose, 
slack, sagging. —adj: 'jōhl-jōhl'o, loose, 
sack, sagging.

jōhr-nya जोहर-न्या vi.pat: (of a road) 
to be basically level.

'jōhr-jōhr जोहर-जोहर expr.adv: level, 
slightly uphill. j.j. 'ba-nya, to go pre-
dominately level (of a road). —adj: 'jōhr 
jōhr'o, predominately level (of a road). 
atr. 'kola:siu.

(o)-'jōl ओ-जोल n: an egg which has 
been brooded but fails to produce a chick.

'jū: जू n: a portion, share of. —set: 
-ba:h.

jucase-nya जु-चास-न्या vi.pat: (of a wom-
an) to grow old. cf. sehrijas-nya. kutiti, 
old and bent. —adj: jucaso, old (of a 

jugi जूगी [Nep yogi] n: a mendicant, 
travelling holy-man.
'jugi-nya [Nep bhuvakunu 
juhkkayau] vi.pat: to make a mistake, do s.th. by accident. 'jukidya saih'kèo He killed him by accident. –vt: 
juhkkai-nya to delude or mislead s.o. (esp. into taking s.th. of inferior quality).

jukhi 'mukk: n: a weighing tax. (Originally when Maikot held the monopoly on distributing Tibetan salt, the Taralis were charged tax on their own salt after it was delivered and weighed in Maikot. Nowadays the tax is imposed on outsiders who dig medicinal roots from village controlled wilderness areas—at the rate of one part: per 'dihm—about 10%.)

jù:h 'khuri: [Khi *b-zil (Mk bzl, Nis jihl, Gam jhul)] n: an iron frying pan, skilet. –set: 'ja:

juhl [Nep jhulo] n: tinder. (Usu. the minute fibers of a particular leaf. The dry leaf is worked in the hand until only the fibers remain, then dried in a skillet and smeared with fire black.)


juhli [Nep gu] n: a small pouch for keeping pipe and tobacco.

juhma [Tib jo-mo ‘goddess’] n: a mythological female shaman. juhma uti, wife of the first shaman.

juhmk/a [Nep mukk] n: the tassel hanging from the end of a 'patuka.


juhmtu khol/a [Nep mukk òkò] prop.n: the stream which flows by Taka.


juhndai-nya [Nep bhuvakumunu 

juhndi-nya [Nep bhuvakumunu 
juhndi] vi.pat: to hang, dangle. cf. 'ben 'ben 'ta-nya. telò: telò:, swinging like a pendulum. 'yahta 'juhndi-nya, to mock, make light of another’s orders (lit. ‘dangle from his mouth’). –vt: 'juhndai-nya. –[Alt.root (Gam zisi)]

juhngu [Nep mukk] n: an iron tripod used for holding pots over the fire when cooking.

jù:hpi-jù:hpi [Khi *pi:pi-] expr.adv: repeatedly barging in. j.j. 'hu-nya, to come crashing in repeatedly (as of children into
the house).

'juhpurya 'k新浪n: 1. a cliff overhang.
2. a person with a heavy brow. –set: pā:cyah. –adj: juhpuryaso, heavy-browed, having neanderthal-like characteristics.

'juhr 'k新浪n: a large boulder. cf. 'ph˙r.

juhrnu 'k新浪{ [Kh *r-znuh (Mk rzuhnu:)] n: a tightly-woven, medium-sized basket. –set: beh.

juhta: नौ [Nep जुठो juṭho] adj: 1. impure, defiled (esp. of food partially eaten by another, or of eating vessels unwashed). 2. sexually impure. paṭh-ye juhtha: yajah'wo (of a woman) defiled by every man. juhta patha: (shamanic) defiled, incapable of accepting the shamanic profession.

'juhtu-juhtu 'स्त्रृत्त–स्त्रृत्त expr.adv: of head to drop forward. j.j. 'ugiy-nya, of the head to nod from drowsiness.

jujh 'k新浪n: battle, contest, war. cf. 'l˙r˙~î:.

'juk युग [Nep युग yug] n: age, era, epoch.

jule: jule: जुले. greet: greetings (to a child).

'julpi जुल्पि [Nep ‘long hair’] n: men’s hair style where the front lock is shaved and the rest hangs loose to the shoulders. cf. ‘kulpi. ‘julpi nai-nya, (o’cem ‘hair’) to wear hair in the julpi style.

'jumuli: जुमुली n: 1. a person of Jumla.
2. a person from the Northwest country (not necessarily from Jumla itself).

'jumuli: दाह्जा जुमुली-दाह्जा n: red and white strips of cloth tied to a shaman’s tuft of hair. –set: seral.

jun जून [Nep जून ‘moon’] n: 1. moon. (Shamanic only, in: nou ‘bel nou jun nine suns, nine moons.) 2. the nine metal disks hanging from a shaman’s costume representing the nine moons. –set: seral.

ju'nī पूज्जी rel.adv: from wherever, from no matter how or by what means, certainly.

'juni जूनी [Nep ‘reincarnation’] n: life (this life as opposed to the next). cf. jiwāni, jy~u:ni. 'phari'kao 'juni, the afterlife.

‘jū:ni पूज्जी adv: for the sake, benefit of, as in: ‘ja: ya:jū:ni For my sake. banyae ‘jū:ni In order to go. katae ufū:ni For what reason?

'juri जूरी [Mep jo‹i] n: a pair, couple. kisti’ni ya’juri ya’juris˙ pulusd˙ ‘bak’kēra They came out of the ark two by two.

'juri-nya 1. जूरी-न्या vi.pat: to join (as a broken bone). –vt: jorai-nya.

'juri-nya 2. जूरी-न्या vi.pat: (of a dream or prediction) to come to pass, be fulfilled. cf. jor-nya.

jurimana जूरिमाना [Nep जूरिमाना jaramana] n: fine, penalty.

'jururi जूरुरी [Nep जूरुरी joruri] adv: urgent, important.


'jusya जूस्या [Kh *r-ju (Mk rju:sya, Nis rjyuh, Gam jusya ‘buffalo’)] n: a sacrificial sheep, corresponding to the sex of
the deceased, honored and slain in post-
funerary obsequies. cf. 's:i: khya-nya.

'jusya surnya 'l;: a stone near Jaljala
Pass where a dying man's spirit ties a
'jusya on his way to the underworld.

cf. 's:Éï: khya-nya.

'jusya surnya 'l ~uÚ, a stone near Jaljala
Pass where a dying man's spirit ties a
'jusya on his way to the underworld.

'juwa [Nep] n: gambling. 'juwa
raih'si-nya, to gamble. 'juwari [Nep
juwaçi], gambler.

jühs-nya भ्रीस-न्या v.sta: to be fierce,
ferocious (of a dog). –adj: jühs'ö, fierce,
ferocious (of a dog).

raï-nya, to bring quickly.

jwich [Kh *-dzuht (Mk jwi:h)] n: a walking stick, staff. cf. 'kya:.

jwich'si-nya भ्रीस-न्या vi.agt: to walk
with the aid of a stick.

'jya: ज्या: [Kh *dzya; Him (Mag mahaja,
Chep maca, Tib bza); Sk jaya] n: wife.
(Can never be used as a term of address.)

'jya: da-nya, to marry a wife (lit.
'to do wife'). neh'jya: da-nya, to take two
wives. 'jya: 'dao, (of a man) married
(lit. 'wife-done'). 'jya: mada'tao, unmarried, bachelor. 'jyaři, husband and
wife.

'jyah-nya 1. भ्राय-न्या [Kh *dzyah; Him
(Kai nya-je)] v.evt: 1. to grow dark,
become night, in: 'nam jyah-nya.

'kalya-kaleh, to become pitch dark. var.
'kaleh, kalam, sudden darkness. 'ryah-
mya 'rihmi, of late evening. 2. (of the
day) to grow dark with clouds. –vt.evt:
sajyah-nya.

'jyah-nya 2. भ्राय-न्या vi.pat: 1. to have
a fainting spell, blackout in: 'mi: jyah-
nya (lit. 'eye to darken'). 2. (of persons)
to be overtaken by night. gejyah'ñākē

It's growing dark on us (lit. 'we're be-
coming dark').

'jyah भ्राय: n: outstretched hand.

-rijyah -र्घ्या: [Kh *-dzyah ~ *b-dzyah
(Mk bijyah, Nis jwyah < oijyah)]
num.clsf: a hand-span, the distance from
thumb to tip of middle finger on out-
stretched hand. torijyah one handsun.
–set: goi:.

'jyah-nya भ्राय-न्या [Kh *b-dzyah (Nis
jwyah)] vt: to measure s.th. in hand-
spans.

'jyař 'भ्रायँ: [Nep jhan 'coppe, thicket']
n: forest. cf. 'jangal.

'jyał भ्रायल [Nep jyal] n: window.
–set: zǐhm. –[Kh 'bojala]

jyah-nya भ्राय-न्या vt: (Instr. -e) to
splash with water. oṉə:i'li ai 'rǐh-e
jyah'kēo He splashed his friend with wa-
ter.

'jyah-p-jyahp भ्राय-भ्राय p expr.adv: the
sound of a large pick. cf. cyap cyap. j.j.
goh-nya, to dig with a large pick.

'jyah-p-jyahp भ्राय-भ्राय expr.adv: suddenly,
unexpectedly.

j. dai'lsi-nya, to meet unexpectedly by
surprise.

'jyahp-jyahp भ्राय-भ्राय expr.adv: suddenly,
unexpectedly.

'jyahs'—o भ्रायँ अँ adj: soft,
tender (easy to chew); pliable (as of leath-
er); easy to plow (of a field).

'jyahs'—o भ्रायँ adj: soft,
tender (easy to chew); pliable (as of leath-
er); easy to plow (of a field).

'jyal-nya ज्याल-न्या vi.pat: (of liquid) to
overflow. –vt: (Agt. 'rǐh-e, 'bahl-e)
of water) to cover, inundate s.th. 'rǐh-e
lū:li ai jyal'kēo Water covered the rock.
-rjyam -र्याम num.clsf: clawful (with fingers clutching like claws).

'jyam-nya ज्याम-न्या [Kh *r-dzjyam (Mk rjyam, Nis rjyam)] vt: to snatch at, clutch, grab. kata 'jyamda njarxo itao What poor luck I have! kohre, with a quick motion.

'jyamara ज्यामरा [Nep] n: murder, manslaughter (esp. in reference to a prison sentence), as in: 'jyamara'ni jyahll≥ar˙io itao He landed in prison for murder.

'jyanmara होफग्द/ [Nep] n: murder, manslaughter (esp. in reference to a prison sentence), as in: 'jyanmara'ni jyahll≥ar˙io itao He landed in prison for murder.

'jya~uh-nya होफप” [Nep] vi.agt: to be noisy, make a lot of noise. –adj: 'jya~uh'wo, noisy. 'jya~uh-jya~uh 'lia-nya, to make a lot of noise.

'jyoÚ-nya होज/ [Him (Mag arjok'-cut limbs)] vt: to sever in a single strike. (Obj. usually mar 'sacrificial animal,' but also branches of a tree, etc.) cf. chakoi-nya. catok, completely. chatyak, with swift blow.

'jy~oÚ baza होज्फ+ af n: a type of quail.

'jyoÚh होल [Kh (Mk jyo)] n: bumblebee. cf. 'mlma. –gen: mulza buhsuna:

jyuÚ हो० [Nep lhpg'jiunu] n: 1. the present life, lifetime. cf. 'juni, jiwñ, 'pohon. jyuÚ b˙hri, one’s full life span. jyuÚ jaÚh dya-nya, to lay down one’s life for s.th. jyuÚye 'm˙ya da-nya, to be over cautious, afraid of risk for fear of losing life. jyuÚye 'm˙ya mada-nya, to act without fear of personal risk. 2. body, in: jyu: cyo: cyo: jad-nya to go headlong into s.th. without regard for consequences; to push, shove one’s way in. ujyu: syakarita c.c. jadzyao He push-es in to get meat. 3. health. u-ju: 'leo, healthy, strong. u-ju: 'maleo, sickly, weak. 4. family. u-ju: 'leo, having a large family capable of supporting one in old age. u-ju: 'maleo, not having a large family capable of supporting one in old age.

'jyÚ-nya ज्यू-न्या [Nep जिउन जिउन] vi.pat: (archaic) to live, have duration of life. (Usu. in: byah-byah 'jyñi Live to a ripe old age!)

jyúni ज्यूनी n: duration of life. u-juúni 'leo, having long life. u-juúni 'maleo, short-lived.

K

-kə 1. –क loc.case: the locative case marker: ‘at,’ as in: 'zihm-ka at the house. cf. -ηा. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: me-ka down below, ro-ka up above, upriver, a-ka here, ṃah-ka in front of, etc.) –adj: -'kao, the nominalized form of the locative -ka, as in: a-ka this one (lit. ‘the one of here’); 'zihm-’kao domestic (lit. ‘of the house’); sōhrim-’kao three-year-old (lit. ‘of three years’).

-kə 2. –क v.aff: marker of temporal aspect: ‘when’ as in: ‘yara’jai-ka When I made them...

-kə 3. –क v.aff: marker of the optative mood, as in: cao o-’la-ka May it be well. (Must occur together with the optative prefix o- or gah-.)

'kə-nya क-न्या [ < *kap-nya] vt: to cover (as by putting a lid on a pot, or a stone slab over a hole). cf. kwaih-nya.
'kabhle:-nya 'कलेख-न्या [Kh *kalet (Nis kulit); Him (Mag kilik-ke); TB *k(ali)] vt: to tickle.

'kabhle: 'कलेख: n: a small bell hung from the necks of bellwethers and sheepdogs. cf. 'behr.

'kabhle: tos' 'कलेखो: तोसो adj: cold, icy to the touch. cf. 'chero.

(na)-kohm न-कोँम n: (second person only) an unpunished act taken as a precedent; habit. ahjyo:o'kao nakohm mitao napo'zyao'ro Do you want to follow yesterday’s precedent?

'kahndya 'कन्द्या n: the saddle of a mountain.

'kahryap 'कर्घ्याप expr.adv: snapping sound. k. gyahp-nya, to bite off chunks (as of an apple or cucumber).

kai 1. कॅ इ interrog: what? (With linguistic reference, instead of concrete, as in: nā'min kai What is your name? kai u'li'zyao What is he saying?) cf. kata.

kai da-nya, interrogative form of hāi da-nya to say, to tell, to call s.o. by a name, as in: aolai kai nādo'zyao What do you call this person? (i.e. what term of address do you use?) kai 'li-nya, interrogative form of hāi 'li-nya to say. kai 'ta-nya, interrogative form of 'ta-nya to happen, as in: kai o'tao What happened? kai 'ta'kè What will happen? kai kai, what all? kai zo, nothing, as in: kai zo 'male He said nothing. kaizo'matae Nothing will happen (i.e. no harm will come of it). kaizo'mai'wo He did nothing (i.e. no harm) to him.

kai 2. कॅ इ interrog: how? as in: kai...
námás'iu How did you keep from getting killed?

kái 1. कै  indefinite adv: whatever, as in: kái kái u'li'zyao, hai hâizə 'linke You say whatever he says!

kái-nya कै-न्या [Kh *kái (Ses *kɔi < -kai- ‘eaten’); TB (DEW) *k-wat (Rwŋ kái, Kar kɔwa, Dim wat, Bodo wat)]
vt: 1. to bite (as of a dog). kutu kutu, tearing into shreds. 2. to eat things which require chewing (most foods except rice, cornmeal, and bread). cf. zya-nya.

karap-kurup कराप-कुरुप quickly with much chomping. 'khat khut, eat thoroughly.

'kái jā́də कै जैंदा adv: how? by what manner? (rhetorical) as in: 'jā 'tsorsə kái jā́də ŋāpā:kè How do I dare speak with God?

kailas कैलास prop.n: the sacred Mount Kailas in Tibet.

'kái mài कै मै n: a mishap. 'kái maira, mishap, misfortune, as in: gā'zalai 'kái maira 'taya 'lidə şə 'chezya I’m afraid some mishap will befoul my child.

'kaiphati कैपहती n: one who is hypocritical, artificial, introduces trouble or heresy. cf. 'kapti.

kait कैत [Nep कैट kaid] n: imprisonment. kait 'jai-nya, to imprison, take prisoner. –n: kaiti, prisoner.

kaitaka कैताक indefinite adv: sometimes. kaitaka kaitaka, occasionally. kaitarak, maybe sometime, possibly.

kaitarak कैतारक indefinite adv: maybe sometime, possibly. kaitarak 'sí:da macaola 'pahrainya o'chyas 'lizya There is a danger that he may become arrogant and fall into evil.

kaiyā: कैया́ n: Chir Pheasant. –gen: 'sya: 'ba:.

'kajai-nya कैजै-न्या vt: to order, give a command. cf. əraí-nya.

'kakaryal ककराल prop.n: male inhabitant of the village of Kākriγāon. 'kakaryalni, female inhabitant of the village of Kākriγāon.

'kál 1. कल [Kh *kāl (Mk syakāl, Gam kól, Ses kolpya); Him (Mag mi-r gul, Chep gal); TB *m-kāl] n: kidney. kal 'syatə́, (esp. in: 'kāl 'syatá, 'yū: 'syata) by the creation, design, or will of another. nā'kāl syaata ɟaboŋ'wo, nā'yū: 'syata ɟaboŋ'wo I was born of your will, I was created of your design (of a shaman in veneration of his master). neh'yū: neh'kāl 'jai-nya, to doubt, have qualms about (lit. ‘make two hearts and two kidneys’).

'kál 2. कल n: the hammer on a musket. o'kāl 'pale-nya, to cock or set the hammer of a musket. –num.clsf: -'kāl, the catches on a musket hammer, as in: tō'kāl single cock, neh'kāl double cock.

'kalai-nya कलै-न्या vt: to clean flour, grain, or beans for cooking by picking out small stones and foreign matter; to clean vegetables for cooking by trimming
away old leaves, stems, etc. caka caka, picked clean. 'khoyam ka 'khoyam, intently, meticulously. –pass.part: 'kālai'siu, cleaned, picked through. 'chal 'kālai'siu 'l'i'zya The rice is cleaned (of stones).


'kāli:-nya कली-न्या vt: to pry. cf. 'gāli:-nya.

kāli: कली nom: industry, determination, diligence. 'kāli:-nya कली-न्या, (Obj. 'yehn-tā) to be industrious, diligent, intent upon work. –adj: kāli:-wō, industrious, diligent, determined; a hard worker.

**kalpasai** कल्पसाई n: a raspberry-like fruit which grows close to the ground.

**kamai-nya** कमाई-न्या [Nep कमाउँ] कमाउनु vt: 1. to gain, acquire. 'dāhrma kamai-nya, to gain religious merit. 2. to wield ownership, keep at one’s disposal. 'zya:h kamai-nya, (of a shaman) to keep spirits at his disposal. –pass.part: kamai'siu, saved. kamai'siu bāhri 'odoi'kēo He squandered all he had saved.

'kamai कमाई [Nep ‘earnings’] n: fate, destiny. mēmarae ya'kōma kyā'cē nakhar 'rasnya It is the destiny of women to leave their own village (in marriage).

**kamaro** कमारो [Nep] n: slave. cf. 'bāda, 'nal.

'kames कमेस [Nep कमेस] n: a shirt (Western style with collar, sleeves, and buttons). cf. khyo:

**kampani** कम्पनी [ < Nep-Eng ‘company’] n: Indian currency (esp. of the British regime, East India Company).

'kamti कम्ती [Nep ‘fewer, less’] n: lacking, being without; inferior. 'kata'ni bā 'kamti gema'le We’re lacking in nothing.

**kondanih** कोण्डनीह: [Nep kondani] n: the string which supports a loin cloth.

**kone** कोने n: wheat flour (dry or kneaded).

**kanthabaran** कथाबरान n: skin ulcer, skin cancer.

'koda कौदा [Nep kauri] n: a cowrie shell sewed to a shaman’s vest. ban'pa 'kowda, ban'na 'kowda (shamanic, in chant) cowrie shells. –set: seral.

'kap-nya कप-न्या [Kh *kap; Him (Chep kap- ‘overlay’); TB *kap] vt: 1. to cover, shelter, protect. chapak chapak, completely cover. 2. to put the roof on a flat-roofed house. –set: chai-nya. 3. to conceal, hide from view. cf. mōh-nya.

lam lum, completely (as a blanket of snow covering the ground, or clouds covering the sky). pā: 'kap-nya, to keep a secret. –pass.part: 'kap'siu, covered, protected. 'kap'siu pā; secret.

-ka'pai –कपाई loc.case: the lative case marker: ‘up to, as far as,’ as in: ‘yem-ka'pai as far as the road. –adj: -ka'pai‘kao, nominalized form of -ka'pai. –[Alt.root (Luk -ka-tak)].

'kapas कपास [Nep] n: cotton-like fibers around the seeds of certain plants; hence, any fluffy, cotton-like material.

'kappar 'chan कप्पर छान [Nep kaptā ‘cloth’] n: a cloth sieve, a strainer.

'kapta कप्त n: cause of illness or bad fortune which can be removed only by
shamans. (If located in a person’s body, it is removed in the form of dirt, blood, or pus. If located in a house, it is removed in the form of bones or skulls.)


kptui [Nep kpti ‘false’] n: a hypocrite.

kptya कप्त्या [ < Kh kpti: ‘hypocrite’] adj: adulterated (as of ghee with oil added, or honey with sugar added).

kar 1. कर [Nep] n: force, compulsion, obligation. 'karsa, by coercion (lit. ‘with force’). 'kar lai-nya, (-nyata, -ta) to apply force to s.o. cf. ‘gahla-nya. –related words: jabar jyasti by violent force, kacabul necessarily.

kar 2. कर [Kh *kar; Him *karpa (Mag khar, Kai korpa)] n: the wing of a bird, the outstretched arm of a man, the limb of a tree.

kar 3. कर n: 1. an edge or appendage on a boulder for catching a pry bar, or for laying a wall. 2. (fig) the base or ground for forming an opinion of s.o., or building evidence against him. o’kar madai dah’kero They couldn’t find evidence against him. o’kar maleo, of s.o. difficult to form an opinion of.

kar कर num.clsf: in: takar, an arm-load. neh’kar two arm-loads. sôh’kar three arm-loads.

kar-nya कर-न्या vt: 1. to carry on the shoulder with one arm around it. 2. to put one’s arm around s.o. –set: lap-nya.

–v.recip: ’kar’si-nya, to embrace.

kara-nya करा-न्या (var. of: karap-nya, qv.)

karai कराई [Nep kara ‘literally kara]i n: an iron caldron with wire handles, wok. –set: ‘ja:

karam कराम (in: raḥ karam, qv.)

karamcari करामचारी [Nep karmachari karmacari] n: official, public servant.

karagya कराग्या [Nep karā]ga] n: rib. –[Kh rāṃ]

karagya कराग्या n: the rafters of a pitched roof. –set: ‘zihm.

karap-nya कराप-न्या [Kh *s-krāp (Nis skorop)] vt: to pin closed (as a cloak by means of a pin). cf. tarap-nya.

kara-nya करा-न्या [Him (Mag kere-khe ‘cackle,’ Chep krā- ‘cluck,’ Chan kara- ‘cry,’ Tib sgra ‘voice’)] vi.agt: 1. (of a hen) to cluck, cackle. 2. (of a snake) to hiss.

(o)-kara: ओ-करा [Tib sgra ‘voice’] n: cluck of a hen after laying an egg, cackle.

karā-nya कराए-न्या vi.pat: (Instr. -e, Ablt. ’ni) to become weak from the lack of milk (of an infant or young animal).

-’kārā: काराः num.clsf: a cock crow, as in: tākārā: the first crow, neh’kārā: the second crow, etc.

karam-nya कराम-न्या [Kh *s-kram (Mk skram)] vi.pat: (of cloth) to become slightly scorched when drying by the fire.

karap-nya कराप-न्या vt: to patch a fence. ēhlā bar karap’kēo He patched the fence around the field.
kare\sa: kare\n: hunger. kare\sa: saih-nya, to satisfy one’s hunger.

\'kare-nya kare\sa:--nya [Kh \*kre; Him (Chep kray- ‘hunger,’ Gur kre, Tib bkres-pa)] vi:pat: to hunger.

karē: karē\nom: squeak, creak, groan, rasp. karē\sa: ta-nya, to squeak (esp. of a door).

karem karem [Kh \*krem] n: a comb for extracting lice eggs from the hair; louse comb.

karem-nya karem--nya vt: to delouse s.o.’s hair using a karem. karem\sa: si-nya, to delouse one’s own hair.

karēre: karēre\nom: ear of grain, sprout. karēre\sa: ta-nya, (of a crop) to produce ears, sprout, bud.

kargal-nya kargal--nya vi:pat: 1. (‘mi ‘eye’) to be irritated. 2. to be covetous, disgruntled; feel that one has received less than his due.

\'kar gep kar ge\n: the fulcrum of a lever.

-kari\sa: kari\num:clf: in\:takari\sa: a chunk of meat.

kari\sa: kari\n: belt buckle.

\'kari-nya kari--nya [Kh \*krit (Seram krit-); Him (Chep kret- ‘tear, shred’)] vt: to cut meat into chunks for cooking. –set: \'*kyal-nya. phirka phirka, small chunks.

\'kari\sa: kari\sa: kari\expr: slight trembling. k.k. \'gu-nya, to tremble slightly.

karila karila\n: a bean-like vegetable which grows on a vine.

'karima karima\sa: n: type of locust. –gen: tari\sa: kosyo:.

'karip-karip karip-karip expr:adv: cracking and popping. k.k. keh-nya, to break or crack one after another with a cracking sound (as of sticks, or popping knuckles).

\'kar kep kar kep\n: (in masonry) a small stone slipped under a large one to steady it; wedge, shim. cf. o-rkep.

karli\sa: kari\n: the Snow Partridge. –gen: sya\sa: ba:.

karlyak karlyak karlyak karlyak expr:adv: a wooden, rattling sound. k.k. \sa: ta-nya, (of wooden implements) to make a rattling noise.

karro karo\n[\sa: kro\sa: ka] adj: strict, adamant.

\'kar\sa: si-nya kar\sa: si--nya v:recip: (see ‘kar-nya).

karī\sa: karī\n: a stick which is battered back and forth as a game. karī\sa: ka-nya, to bat a stick back.

\'kartya kartya\sa: n: a long type of gourd.

kartyap-nya kartyap--nya vt: to pinch or squeeze; catch (as in a door). khīye kartyap-nya, to grasp between the paws (as of a dog chewing on a bone). –vi: kartyap\sa: si-nya, to get pinched (as a finger in a door). –related words: cil-nya to pinch or nip so as to sever, kadem-nya to pin down, crush (as by a tree), \sa: sep-nya pin in wrestling, \ji: jai-nya pin in wrestling.

karunti karunti\n[\sa: karo\sa: ] n: saw (for cutting wood).

kos-nya kos--nya [Kh \*\sa: kas (Mk skōs, Gam sakā)] vt: to load a pack animal.
'jakányalai 'ladan kas'kèo He loaded the wether with a pack. –pass.part: kas'sìu, loaded.

-ka'sai –काई [Kh (Luk -skāi)] loc.case: the orientative case marker: denoting ‘slightly towards, further in the direction of,’ as in: a-ka'sai a bit this direction, chya: ho-ka'sai slightly further out, etc.

–adj: -ka'si'kao, the one in the direction of, as in: akasa'kao the one closer to here.

kasam कसम [Nep] n: an oath, vow. –set: 'yahka. ‘kasam zya-nya, to take an oath of allegiance (lit. ‘eat an oath’).

–set: ‘yahka. ‘kasam zya-nya, to take an oath of allegiance (lit. ‘eat an oath’).

kasa कसा adv: hopefully, in the hope that. (Occurs only with the interrogative verb affix ma-, as in: kasa ma'hū'wo līda a'chīm'pōi kīda 'na'īzyao In the hope that he will come he is waiting until today.)

kasa:raka कसा-रक adv: haply, by chance. kasa:raka 'siya, gahlāyo Perchance it may die, you take it back!

kasi-nya कसि-न्या [Nep kāstūru ‘pull firm’] vi.agt: to exert one’s strength. (Usu. with -da in an adverbial function, as in: bonai 'kasida raiyo Bring it using all your strength!)

kaski-nya कस्कि-न्या vi.pat: 1. to become tight (as of a rope). 2. (o-e:h ‘price’) to become expensive. cf. o-e:h 'gisō. –adj: kaskiu, tight; expensive. –vt: kaski-nya, to tighten: to make expensive.

kasō कसो adj: tight. cf. pis'ō.

kasturi कस्तुरी [Nep kasturi] n: the Himalayan Musk Deer. 'kusturie o'be-na, the musk sac of the musk deer. 'kusturie o'dahra, the tusk of the musk deer (worn as an amulet or piece of jewelry).

–gen: 'sya: 'ba: –[Alt.root (Mk tāōla)]


kasyaru कस्यार [Nep kase] n: a worker in brass or bronze.

katak-katak कतक-कतक expr.adv: slight pinching. k.k. cil-nya, to pinch slightly (as to attract attention).

katala कतळा n: 1. the scales on a fish or snake. 2. flaky, dry skin.


kataotā 1. कताओत [Nep] n: gums (of the teeth). –[Kh 'nīhl]

kataotā 2. कताओत n: the zigzag design cut along the cuff of a shaman’s trousers.

katar कतार [Nep kāttar ‘plank’] n: the rough, split boards which form the ceiling of a flat-roofed house. –set: ‘zihm.

katarais कताराईस [<Nep-Eng ‘corduroy’] n: corduroy material.

katre:-nya कत्रे-न्या vt: to cut hair, cloth, etc. with scissors. –set: 'kyal-nya.


kawā 'dahrni कवा धार्नी n: the standard dharni weight. cf. 'chapya. –set: kacha.
'katwalya कत्वाल्या **n:** a town-crier, herald.

'kathai birala कथै बिराला  **n:** a rat trap which impales its victim with a small arrow shot from a crossbow.

ka का  **coord:** (In constructions like: 'bao ka bao zölizya  He goes and goes, 'wao ka wao zölizya It rains and rains.)

'ka-nya का-न्या  **[Kh *ka; TB *ka] v.sta:** to be bitter.  **–adj:** kao, bitter.

'kaÚ काॻ **[Kh *ka≥ga, Gam kag˙); TB *ka]**  **n:** crow.  **–gen:** ka: gidd˙.

'kaÚko  **[TB *ka** **bitter**]**  **n:** bile, gall.

(o)-'kaÚ  **[Kh *ka (Mk ka, Gam ka); TB *ka** **bitter**]**  **n:** the bile sac on the liver.

'kaÚnya काॻ-न्या  **1. sf**–Gof  **vt:** 1. to catch with the hands (as a ball in the air).  2. to return a moving ball.  **karti 'ka-nya,** to bat a stick back and forth as a game.  **hap,** swift return off the hand (as in volleyball).  3. to answer for another (esp. 'kaÚdya-nya).

'kaÚnya  **2. sf**–Gof  **vt:** to beat puwa fiber with a wooden mallet after being soaked in a solution of sölra: and dried.

k~aÚ काॻ **prop.n:** an area near Dhorpatan.

k~aÚkhola काॻखोला, the stream running through k~a.

'kabu कचू  **[Nep]**  **n:** kept in control.  **gohrae o'yahla jäzh jäzh dyäkin o'kyä: bahi 'kabu tazyya  If a bit is put into a horse’s mouth, his whole body is kept in control.

'kabu mala: कचू मला  **n:** earth grub.  **–gen:** rwiža wanza.

'kabu rwihit कचू र्ही  **n:** grub found in decayed wood.  **–gen:** rwiža wanza.

kac कच  **n:** temporary rule, replacement.  **no bela:ka rugumta lizyao asai ao tis:ka clcalâ huke  At that time the sub-inspector of Rukum came as a temporary replacement to Taka.

kacbandi कचबण्डी  **n:** a man’s skirt or kilt.

kacakabul कचकाबुल  **adv:** necessarily, absolutely essential.  **kacakabul 'doo parí-nya,** to make s.o. do as an obligation.

kaco कचो  **[Nep कचो kāco]**  **adj:** raw, uncooked (of food); green (of wood).

kacya ni kuci: कच्या- नि कुचि  **expr.adv:** dented.  **k.k. 'kurei-nya,** to be full of dents.  **k.k. cis-nya,** to be crumpled and torn (esp. of bamboo baskets).  **–adj:**
Kham Dictionary

kacya: ni kuci:‘wō.

kachā 1. काछा n: any unit of weight.

–units of weight: (in weighing grain, etc.) manabhah half an ana, ‘ana one-fourth of a suka, suka one-eighth of a dihm, (four ana) ‘ahana two suka, (one-fourth of a dihm or eight ana) bisyuli four suka, (half a dihm or sixteen ana) ta-dihm two bisyuli, (thirty-two ana) ‘katha ‘dahrni one dihm plus one suka, (thirty-six ana) ‘dahrni the standard dharni (thirty-two ana). – in weighing precious metals: lal one-hundredth of a tohla, ‘ana sixty-sixth of a ‘tohla, suka four ana (fourth of a ‘tohla, or twenty-five lal), ‘ahana half a ‘tohla (two suka, or fifty lal), ‘tohla weight of one Indian silver rupee.

kachā 2. काछा n: money owed by one’s debtors. okachār ‘th~aÚ’na ‘bad˙ ‘le He has gone to collect his debts. ant. rin. kachā jahrai-nya, to collect or secure one’s debts. kachā ‘thā:-nya, to solicit one’s debts. ‘kachā-kachi, assets, anything owed by one’s debtors. ‘kacha kachi gah+jahrirakā da ‘ayā: First let my assets come in, then I’ll pay you.

‘kachā काछा n: a share or division of meat made according to a particular weight standard. –set: -ba:h.

‘kāda tali कादा ताली prop.n: 1. a small village west of Golkhada. 2. (in: ‘kāda tali, ‘syargwa ‘bā:) the birthplace of Puranchan, the mythical, first shaman.

‘kādīu कादिउ adj: fat. māta māta, very, excessively.

kaeh’kī ba’kī sūhr का:एक बाँकी ‘सचीर n: a sour, citrus-like berry (lit. ‘dog-dung, bird-dung lemon’).


ka:h का: [Kh *ka:h] n: dog. kah’ma, female dog, bitch. kah’za, pup. ‘gaola ka:h, a shepherd dog; Tibetan mastiff. ‘katha ka:h, a scavenger dog. ka:h ‘batho, selfish, greedy (lit. ‘dog mentality’).

(o)-kāh ओ-काह: [Kh *s-kaŋ (Mk skā, Nis skā, Gam kaŋ)] n: 1. barley beards. 2. fish or snake bones.

kā:hbul का:बुल [Hin kāmbol] n: a heavily napped, thick wool blanket (used as a cloak, a sleeping wrap, or a sitting mat).


(o)-kah ‘ceŋa ओ-काह: चेंड vi.pat: contented, minding one’s own business. no-lai nāi: ma’cahi, okah ‘ceŋa zə rāih’sizya He doesn’t need a friend, he plays contentedly on his own.

‘kahda काहदा n: a wooden bar attached to pins or hanging from ceiling which functions like a clothes rack. –set: ‘zihm.

kahhyū कह्यु n: eyetooth, upper canine tooth.
kahˈjê:hsya kʰˈʃe:sva n: one who is a poor loser, insists on winning (lit. ‘dog-winner’).

kahˈma kʰˈma [ < *kaː ‘dog’ + *ma ‘female’] n: female dog, bitch. 2. female horse, mare.

kahn-kahn kʰˈn-kʰˈn expr.adv: filthy, dirty. k.k. cʰi-nya, stiff from dirt. –adj: kahn kahnˈ, filthy dirty (esp. in: uriːh ‘kahn kahn’o).


kahpa ‘l ~uː kʰp ‘l~uː n: a type of heavy mineral.

kahpuri: kʰˈpuri: n: (in weaving) the cloth or beast beam which is in the form of a clamp connected to the backstrap. (As the weaving progresses, the clamp is opened and the unwoven warp is pulled down towards the operator.)

‘kahryap-kʰrip ‘kʰryap-kʰrip expr.adv: cracking, snapping sound (of large objects). var. karyap-kʰrip, ‘kʰrip-kʰrip. k.k. keh-nya, to break several at a time with a snapping sound. k.k. kyah-nya, to snap in two (as of a large stick).

kahrzu kʰˈrzu n: a small, black berry whose pit is pressed for oil. var. kahrjː.

‘kahthya kʰˈthya n: 1. the inner, soft portion of bamboo used only for making rough partitions. cf. o-ˈbɔːlːa:, o-ˈsyːa:. 2. a partition made of such material.

kahˈyём kʰˈyём prop.n: a trail east of Yamakhar (lit. ‘dog-road’). kahˈyём ‘sahar mahˈyём ‘sahar (prov) a foolish venture (lit. ‘dog-road highway, loss-road highway’).

kahyo: kʰˈyo: n: a wild root used for making soap; Dioscorea.

kahˈza kʰˈza [ < *kaː ‘dog’ + *za ‘off-spring’] n: a pup, young dog.

kahˈza baza kʰˈza baza gen.n: household animals, pets (lit. ‘puppy-chickens’). –types of: baza chicken, biraluh domestic cat, kʰˈza puppy. –set: yaːsːi: ‘leo bahri, all living beings. (See ‘si:)


kajːrjː: kʰˈjːrjː prop.n: a Kham-Magar village across river from Puchchːr belonging to the Hukam Panchayat.

kaji’si-nya kʰˈjːi-sːi-nya vi.agt: to go through ceremonial cleansing before dedicating an offering. (One strips off his clothing, wraps a towel around his waist, washes in the river, and brings back ‘rih-sːi: ‘holy water’.)

kājulih kʰːjulih: [Nep kājuli] n: the shed skin of a snake or reptile. cf. u-liːh.

kājulih pʰerai-nya, (of a snake) to shed its skin.

kakolah kʰˈkalːa: [Nep kʰˈkɔːlːa] n: cucumber.


kakrā: kː kʰˈkːrː kː expr.adv: the sound of a rooster crow. k.k. ‘li-nya, (of a rooster) to crow, make a crowing sound. ‘bəhlyː kʰkːrː kː ‘lːda ‘kː ‘ko ke The rooster crowed with a crowing sound.

kakarī sʰhr bakarī sʰhr kʰˈkːrː prop.sːhr sːhr ‘kːrː ‘sːhr n: (shamanic in chant) a sour berry.
kaka का का [Nep] n: 1. uncle; father’s younger brother. 2. husband of mother’s younger sister (i.e. ‘kanchi’). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.)

voc.n: term of address by kaka’s reciprocals. recip. ‘bharca, ‘bahrca. –abbrv: ka (precedes proper name as a title. ka kirsan Uncle Krishna).

kā-kā: कुँकुँ expr.adv: (esp. of a road) to be rough and full of potholes.


‘kā-khoi काँखोई [Kh *ya-kaŋ ‘meal’ + *khot ‘pot’ (Mk kā:khaï, Nis yakakó, Gam kañkhwe)] n: heated water to which ground meal is added.


(o)-r’kal ओ-रकाल [Kh (Mk rkal, Bij rkalum ‘testicle’)] n: penis. cf. katù.

‘kal, (generic, or impersonal form.) –voc.n: slang term of familiar address (roughly equivalent to English ‘prick’).

–[Alt.root *p-le (Nis lwye < -ole)]

kalambya kolombe कलाम्ब्या कोलोम्बे [Mag kulum-ke ‘wind up string’] expr.adv: rolling over, into a heap. var. kolombe kolombe. k.k. ‘gol-o-nya, to roll over and over. k.k. ‘ländi-nya, to fall in a lumbering heap.

‘kalam-kulum क़लम-कुलम expr.adv: not clearly recognizable (of speech). k.k. pà:-nya, to speak in a way as to unrecognizable (as from a distance, or of a baby’s speech), ‘kalam-kulum yapázzyao ɲathài’ke I could hear them speaking inaudibly. k.k. thài-nya, to be not clearly audible. –adj: ‘kalam-kulum’ò.

‘kala:-mulo: क़ला- मुलू expr.adv: crowding, pressing in (esp. of people, but also of work, as in: ɲa’yehn bônai ‘kala-mulu ‘takè My work has become pressing.)

‘k.m. ‘dуп’sì-nya, to gather in great crowds. ‘k.m. ‘hu-nya, to come in large numbers. –adj: ‘kala:-mulo:’wo, pressing, crowding, in large numbers.

‘kaltal ‘káltal क़ल्ताल क़ल्तल expr.adv: 1. totter, rock, because of rough, uneven ground. 2. uneven of ground. –adj: ‘kaltal ‘káltalo, (same). –related words: ‘karj∼aÚ mhrj∼ïÚ’wo rough (esp. of mountains).

kalya-kale: काल्या-कले expr.adv: clean, cleared, healed. k.k. garâ-nya, to become totally healed. k.k. pih-nya, to scrape completely clean.


‘kalya काल्या n: 1. a man of dark complexion. 2. an animal of black coloring. –set: ‘patya. –adj: kalyaso, dark complexioned, black.


kamalya komale कामल्या कोमले expr.adv: bound hand and foot. k.k. ki-nya, to bind a person, tying his arms and legs together.
kami कामी [Nep] n: a person of the mahr caste who works in metal. cf. mahr.
kan- कान - interrog.root: where.
kana¹ काना [Him (Tib gana)] interrog: where to?
kana² काना interj: an expression of uncertainty, as in: 'laye ci olä:wo kana It seems that a leopard has carried him off!
'kana¹ काना [Nep kano] n: a person who is blind. –set: päsça:h. 'kana 'dūda, the blind and maimed.
'kana² काना n: 1. a walnut whose meat is rotten, shrunken, or non-existent. 'kana khasi. 2. a tree which does not bear fruit.
kana bō:hkāra काना भोऽका n: a type of bumblebee (nests underground).
kana kuni ‘काना कौनी· [Nep kona ‘corner’] n: remote, isolated, in a far-flung corner. sansar'lāo kana kuniya bā savē:s'ike He was known even in the farthest corners of the earth.
kanchaka कांच्छाक n: special inheritance rights given to the youngest son (usu. the house of the parents, since it is his responsibility to care for them). cf. jethaka.
'kanchi¹ कांच्छी [Nep] n: the youngest daughter of a family.
'kanchi² कांच्छी n: 1. aunt, mother’s younger sister. 2. wife of father’s younger brother (i.e. kaka). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by 'kanchi's reciprocals. recip. 'bāhrc, 'bāhrč.
'kanchi 'paryal कांच्छे पर्याय prop.n: a clan division in the village of Taka.
kanchya’nulih कांच्छ्याङूली n: little finger (lit. ‘youngest finger’).
kandālah कांडालिं: n: a terrace wall. cf. dīhka.
kankā कांक adj: of what place?
kankāpaih कांकपेह interrog: how far?, up to what point? –adj: kankāpaih’kao, of up to what point?
kankin कांकिन interrog: away from where? –adj: kan’kin’kao, of away from where?
kankni कांक्नी interrog: 1. from where? 2. on which side? –adj: kan’ni’kao, of which side?
kankhaṭo कांक्षा० interrog: on which side (of two)? –adj: kanpha’tao, of which side (of two)?
kanka’da कांकादा loc: to somewhere, anywhere. ‘ni: kanra’da nama’bāzyla Are you going anywhere?
kanka’ni कांकानी loc: from somewhere.
kan’tin कान्तीन interrog: down from where? –adj: kan’tin’kao, (of) down from where?
kan’ti-da कान्ति-दा interrog: in which direction? –adj: kan’ti’daŋao, of which direction?
kan’ti’ni कान्ति-नी interrog: on which side (of a barrier)? –adj: kan’ti’ni’kao, of which side (of a barrier)?
'kanuhl 'banuhl का-नूळ बा-नूळ n: (shamanic) evil omens which bring misfortune or calamity. (They include the following: zēh ‘kharo, ‘su ‘kharo, tam ‘kharo, cika ‘kharo.)
'kanya tupi कान्या तुपी n: a cap with ear flaps. –set: tupi.
'ka ≥˙r~aÚ sfª/f” expr.adv: leaving only skeleton behind. k. khya-nya, picked clean, leaving only skeleton behind (of vultures). k. 'khem-nya, (same). –adj: ‘ka ≥˙r~aÚ’w —o, skinny. or˙hm ‘ka ≥˙r~aÚ’w —o ‘lizya He’s skinny (so that his ribs show).
ka ≥gah sfª n: a male dog.
ka ≥gah ‘m~oÚ sfª df]+ [Kh (Mk ka≥gah 'crow' + m~o 'vulture')] gen.n: crows and vultures; carrion eaters. var. ka: gidda. –set: ya’si: ‘leo bahrī, all living beings. (See ‘si:)
kaŋga कांगड् interrog: where, in what general area? –adj: kaŋña, of what area? (Used commonly when asking s.o’s place of residence, as in: ‘je: kaŋña or Where are you all from?)
'kao 1. –का loc.case: 1. the nominalized form of the locative case marker -का, as in: a-का this one (lit. ‘the one of here’). 2. the nominalizing affix for the elative case marker -’kin, as in: bah’kin-’kāo the one from long ago, etc. 3. the nominalizing affix for the ablative case marker -’ni, as in: ‘zihm’ni-’kao the one from in the house, etc. 4. the nominalizing affix for the lative case marker -’kāpai, as in: akopai-’kāo the one up to this point, etc. 5. the nominalizing affix for the comitative case marker -’sa, as in: nó-sā’kāo the one a bit this direction, etc. 6. the nominalizing affix for the orientative case marker -’tā, as in: ru’tin-’kāo the one down from above, etc.
'kao 2. –काओ v.aff: 1. a nominalizing affix for temporal aspect marker -का ‘when,’ as in: ‘si-’kāo ‘khārcā funeral expenses (lit. ‘the expenses of when one dies’); dōhdā u’hu’zya-’kāo chyam The day when he came fleeing. 2. a nominalizing affix for chain medial verbs ending in -da, as in: uyū: hup-da-’kāo odo’wo ‘yehn the work he accomplished through faith (lit. ‘the he-while-believing-doing work’) etc.
kaona काओना n: a cereal crop similar to barley. cf. rai. –set: hata:.
-kap –काप num.clsf: the number of shoots on a young plant, as in: takap one shoot, nehkap two shoots.
kap-nya काप-न्या vt: 1. (Instr. -e) to pick s.th. up (as with tongs, or with a pair of sticks). 2. (of a bird) to carry s.th. in its beak.
'kapala-kapala कप्ला-कप्ला [ < Kh kapalyas-nya ‘to chip, knick’] expr.adv:
chunky. **k.k. seh-nya**, split wood into large chunks. **k.k. 'ki-nya**, break hard ground with a plow. –adj: **'kapala-kapala'wo**.

**kapalyas-nya** कपल्यास-न्या vi.pat: to chip (of a clay pot, axe blade, etc.) –adj: **kapalyaso**, chipped. –n: **'kapalya** 1. something which is chipped. 2. a person with a scar on the forehead. –set: **pā:cyah**.

'kaparyak-kaparik कपरायक-कपरीक expr.adv: with clashing noise. **k.k. rap'si-nya**, (of bulls or rams) to butt horns noisily.

kap'ci कप्चि [Kh (Mk skap, Nis skap, Gam ko)] n: bamboo pincers (esp. for picking nettles, or coals from the fire).

'kapcyya'ga काप्च्य्यागा [Kh (Gam ga 'eagle')] n: Dark Kite. – gen: **'la: 'ga:***

**kapcyas-nya** काप्च्यास-न्या [Kh *kap; TB *kap ‘fork’] vi.pat: to fork (as the branch of a tree). cf. **'khar-nya**. –adj: **kapcyasa**, forked. cf. 'kharo. –n: **'kapeya**, something which is forked. 'yem **'kapeya**, crossroads, fork in the road. (Of special significance in witchcraft and shamanism.)

**kap 'kup** काप कुप expr.adv: 1. (of a trail) to be covered over by thick growth. 2. (of fog) covering everything in mirky darkness. –adj: **kap 'kub'o**.

**karag** कारा घार [Nep] n: jail, prison.

karao काराओ interrog: 1. why? for what cause? cf. katae ujū:’ni. 2. a reply when one’s name is called. (An ellipsis for: ‘Why do you call?’).
| karya krip | कार्याप करीप | expr.adv: cracking, snapping sound (of small objects). | k.k. keh-nya, to break several at a time with a snapping sound. k.k. kyah-nya, to snap in two (as of a stick). k.k. 'mol-nya, of members in a family to die one after another. |
| kasa | कासा | expr.adv: light (from being heavy, as of a load being used up). | k.bom-nya 1. to become light after being heavy. 2. to be refreshed (of the body).  |
| kaşi | काघ़ि | [+Nep käsö] n: bronze. | 'kā:si: काँशः n: the first fruits of barley harvest which are cooked and offered to the elder of the household. |
| kata | काता | interrog: 1. an exclamation denoting defensiveness, as in: kata, 'nëlai mayazyao 'ya:ro What! Do you think I am the one not giving it to you? 2. an exclamation of surprise or intensity, as in: kata 'gahri ne'Hu:wo How soon you came! kata nax cao How nice! |
| kata | काता | indef.adv: whatever. | -adj: kata'kao, of what place? |
| kató | काता | indef.adv: whatever. | -adj: kató-kát:wo, hard to plow (because of frozen soil). |
| kata | काता | indef.adv: some place, as in: kata'kao 'mēma tubu 'hud:oa wahsi: niHkēo A woman of some place came and asked for medicine. |
| kata | काता | interrog: away from what place? |
| kata | काता | interj: an expression of criticism, as in: kata'la:o 'mī: nītao What sort of a person is that! |
| kata | काता | expr.adv: to be troubled, displeased. | kata māhti ('yū:) कातामाह्ति |
maṇḍam’śi-nya to be unimpressed, consider as nothing kata māṭhī mānī āiṣā gemāṭae We were completely unconcerned.

dictionary entries:

- **kata’ni** [interrog.]: 1. from where? from what place? 2. how? as in: kata’ni oṣē’k’o How did he know? – adj: kata’ni’k’ao, of which side?

- **kata’ni** [indef.adv]: from somewhere, as in: kata’ni tubu ’hu’k’ē One came from somewhere.

- **kata ni katao** [adjective]: a misfit in society (lit. ’what of-what’).

- **kata go** [interrog.]: what general area? – adj: kata’ngao, of what general area?

- **katar’go** [indef.adv]: something, anything, whatever, as in: katar’gō’q’o Did you find anything?

- **katara’go** [indef.adv]: some unknown place.

- **kata’no** [interrog.]: 1. upon what place? 2. by what means, as in: kata’no oṣē’k’o upon what does he support himself?

- **kata za’go** [indef.adv]: whatever.

- **kata za’no** [adjective]: nothing, as in: kata za’no gemāṭae We found nothing. (lit. ’we did not find whatever’)

- **kati-nya** [Verb]: 1. to erase, cancel. 'cheda kati-nya, to cross a pass. 2. (in: ’hattya kati-nya) to endure difficulty, rigors (esp. in asceticism).

- **kati-** [Nep kāṭik kattik] [noun]: the seventh month of the Nepali calendar, mid-October to mid-November.

- **kā:to kāṭto** [Nep kāṭṭi kāṭṭi] [adjective]: a steel nail.

- **katu go** [noun]: penis (esp. of a child). cf. o’r’kal.

- **kāṭul go** [noun]: grain (esp. corn) which is parched, ground, cooked, and put in skin bags with a fermenting agent to be used as trail food.

- **k’atym-katim** [expression]: one after another, in succession. k.k. k’si-nya, to die in close succession (esp. members of a single household).

- **k’atha go** [adjective]: 1. (of a man) without children. 2. (of a Brahman) always on the lookout for handouts. 3. (of a dog) scavenger. k’atha kāh, scavenger dog.

- **kawā’go ni ziwā’go** [expression]: sobbing, wailing. var. kawa zima. k.z. gāhr-nya, (of a crowd) to cry with great sobs. – adj: kawā’go ni ziwā’wō, crying, whining. kawā’go ni ziwā’wō’q’o te qama’d‘e I won’t stay around all this crying.

- **ke’-ke** [Imperative suffix]: the immediate imperative suffix, as in: rāi-ke Bring it (now)! cf. -yo.

- **ke’-ke** [Aspect Marker]: 1. the eventive, perfective aspect marker, as in: ‘ba’k’e he left. 2. the future tense marker in interrogative mood, as in: namā’ba’k’e Will you go?

- **ke’-ke** [Classical Suffix]: in: tāke’, a small piece, a tiny chunk. tāke’za, small, miniature.

- **k’ē’-ke’** [Aspect Marker]: whole. k. gal-nya, to swallow whole without chewing. manyahmd’o k’ē’ gal’keo He swallowed it without chewing.

- **keh-nya** (Kh *s-kle(t) (Mk skule, Gam kle, Kot skalai÷); Him (Chep klayh-)
'break, snap') [vt: 1. to break in two, snap. caryap carip, very small sticks, with a cracking sound. gahryap gāhrīp, large sticks. kabhrayap-kahārīp, large sticks. 'karyap-kārīp, small sticks. 'karīp-kārīp, with a cracking, popping sound. pōto pōto, of very dry, large sticks. thunka thunka, break clean into separate pieces. 2. to harvest corn. 3. (nal'patience') to cause to lose patience. 4. (rih'water') to divert into another channel. 5. (kwi'hand') to crack one's knuckles (esp. with 'karīp-kārīp 'with a cracking sound'). 6. ('yū'heart')

'kehgya 1. a fighting chicken which walks around with wings slightly spread. 2. a drunk who staggers about in such a manner. –adj: kehgyasso.

'kehgye:wo 1. of a fighting chicken which walks around with wings slightly spread. 2. of a drunk who staggers about in such a manner. var. kehgyasso.

'keh-keh 1. expr adv: by the handful, fistful. k.k. khulkī-nya vt: to pull tufts of hair, wool, or grass by the handful.

'keh-keh 1. expr adv: the sound of a fart. k.k. saki-nya, to fart loudly on purpose. k.k. yu'si-nya, to fart loudly.

'keka-keka 1. expr adv: gulping, glugging sound. k.k. cha'-nya, to gulp water from a spout with a glugging sound.

kempos 1. [Nep < Eng campus] n: college, post high-school (usu. a rural campus which is an extension of the central university).

'kejare-kejare: kērēr--kērēr-- expr adv: straining, with difficulty. k.k. 'guhr-nya, to carry with difficulty.

kek n: 1. a V-shaped clamp used for castrating livestock. 2. (in weaving) one of the clamps on a loom. –set: 'tana.

(o)-rkep 1. a wedge or shim driven into an axe handle, etc. cf. o-r'pep.

(0)-r'kēs hai-nya, to bring out the right consistency in bread dough.

kes-nya 1. [Kh *kles (Mk kāles, Gem kle, Ghus ke)] v.agt: to arrive. tapalyak, quickly, suddenly. kes'hū-nya, to approach a place.

'ki [Nep] coord: or. cf. 'ki tārā.

ki-nya 1. [Kh *s-ki (Mk ski, Nis ski): Him (Chep kik- 'bind,' Chan khi- 'tie'); TB *kik] vt: to bind a person,
tying his arms and legs together. —set: po:-nya. kamalya komale, bound hand and foot. ki'si nihnya, susceptible to being bound (lit. ‘begging a binding’). —pass.part: ki'siu, bound. ukhi: u'kwi: ki'siu bound hand and foot.

ki-nya 2.  kik-nya vt: (Agt. pa:h-ye ‘everything’, Obj. ‘person’) to prosper, have success. nolai pa:h-ye ukiu He is successful at everything. cf. goi-nya.

'ki-nya ls–Gof [Kh *ki] vt: (allomorph of: '-kĩ̂, occurring before the dual marker '-ni).

ki-nya 1.  kik-nya [Kh *kik] vt: to pick or pluck (as fruit or nettle leaves).

'kiÚ sLô [Kh *kli (Mk k˙li, Nis kli, Gam kli); Him (Chep kli÷); TB *kl˙y] n: feces, dung. jw-ye u'kiÚ, iron slag. cf. kit˙:.

'kiÚ rwiÚ, dung-maggot.

'kiÚ-nya sL–Gof [Kh *s-kit (Mk ski:, Nis skit, Bhj skit)] vt: to plow a field. —pass.part: 'kiÚ's iú, plowed.

k~iÚ-nya sL+–Gof [Kh *klin (Mk k˙l ~e, Nis klen, Gam klyi)] vt: to wait for s.o.

kih-nya 1.  kik–nya [Kh *klik (Mk k˙li, Nis kli, Gam kli, Kot k˙lyu÷); Him (Khal kĩi ‘argue’) vi.agt: to cry out, make a sound (as an animal, or a running engine). cir cir, screaming. kwãː, mooing of cows. syoh-ryo, (of water) to roar with a rushing sound. wãː wãː, mooring of buffalos.

kih-nya 2.  kik–nya vt: 1. to call or ask for s.o. cf. kul-nya. 2. to make complaint. na'leoka tubu yakih'zya I am lodging a complaint with you.

'kik–kik  kik–kik [? < TB *kik ‘tie, bind’] expr.adv: the sound of strangulation, choking, suffocation. kik kik 'ta-nya, (of an animal) to choke from having a noose too tight around the neck. kik kik 'tada kilda s'i̱kẽ He died by having the noose twisted too tight. kik kik 'tada sas-nya, to choke from laughing.

'kikõ: [kikõ [ < *ki ‘feces’ + *kun ‘hole’ (Mk kalikũ) n: the anus. cf. cakû:. (fig) flatter s.o. in a self-depreciating way. u'kikûta bor bor mwihzya He’s blowing up his butt-hole.

(u)-r'kil ñ–rûnõl n: the twist on a rope.

u-r'kil hai-nya, to put twist into a rope.

u-r'kil saih-nya, to treat a rope so as not to knot or double up under the tension of its twist (lit. ‘to kill it’s twist’). cf. ri:h-nya.

'kîl-nya kîl–nya [Kh *kil; TB *kili] vt: to twist the strands of a rope together.

'kîl'si-nya, to twist and turn (on its own).

buhr buhr 'kîl'si-nya, (of snow) to whirl and twist about. —pass.part: 'kîl'siu, twisted. —related words: 'pái-h-nya twist lengths of string onto spool, phárle-nya twist, turn, wahn-nya twist strands of thread together.

'kîla kîla [Nep kilo] n: a wooden stake. cf. 'nakira. u-'kîla 'maleo, (fig. of a person) unstable, easily swayed (lit. ‘without stakes’).


-kin 1.  -kin [Mag ita-kin ‘from here,’ ati-kin ‘from there’] loc.case: 1. the elative case marker: ‘away from.’ as in: 'zihm'kin a ≥ pîi 'hu'kẽ He came from the house to here. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex
adverbial phrases, as in: a-‘kin from here, bāsh-‘kin from long ago, kan-‘kin from where, me-‘kin from below, etc.) 2. the comparative marker, as in: ya:‘kin ‘khyo:wo ‘li:zya He is taller than I, ‘zihm’kin ho:dā further than the house, etc. 3. after, as in: na-‘kin after that, jā:s-‘kin after a while, o’bao-‘kin after he went, etc. 4. since, as in: n˙-‘kin after that, j~aÚ-‘kin after a while, o’bao-‘kin after he went, etc. 4. since, as in: aÚ’dad‘kin since from before, etc. –adj: -‘kin’kao, the nominalized form of the elative -‘kin, as in: n˙-‘kin’kao the one after that, achim-‘kin’kao the one after today yah’dā-‘kin’kao miÚr˙ the men of former times, etc.

-kinya –lsGof v.aff: the third person dual speculative morpheme, as in: ‘hui:ya-kinya They (dl.) are probably coming. cf. -kerya.


’kiri miri’ū kiri mirir:ū adj: 1. (of a dove’s eyes) beautiful, lovely. 2. beautiful, lovely, handsome (esp. of a girl).


’kiryā 2. kir:ya [Nep kir:ya ‘oath’] n: funeral obsequies performed several months after death (for cleansing the village of the dead person’s soul). cf. ’si: khya-nya. –related words: go:ho funeral obsequies performed several months after death, ’si: khya-nya to cast away spirit of the dead in an after-death ceremony.

’kisim kisim [Nep] n: kind, type, sort. nəl:oa mizr:eh’kisim ‘tazy: The people of that place are of two types.

kisti kir:itt n: a boat.


kita: kir:it n: the cooled, lava-like slag off molten copper or iron. cf. jî:h-ye u’ki:.

’ki tara kir: tarr coord: else, otherwise, or. ’cao ’miye o’ye:nh yah’dā zɔ râ:þi:zya, ki tara a’chîm omarâ:þi: ba tach: ’ju:nî bɔ râ:þhnya zɔ ’le A good man’s work shows from the beginning; else even if it doesn’t show today, it will certainly show one day.

kitao 1. kitar: inter rog: what kind? what type? what quality? orpam kitao How is its taste? kitao kitao, (individually) what were all the types?

kitao 2. kitar: corelative: like, as, in the way that, as in: kitao mir:ɔ la: ’rî:þdɔ yâ:che:’zya:o, hitaoz:ə... In the same way that men are afraid of leopards, so also...
kitao ³. किताख interj: an exclamatory expression, as in: kitao dukhara nadai'kè
What difficulties I encountered!
kitao'ni किताखनी interrog: in what way?
as in: kitaoni phal'o'kè How will he judge them (as guilty or not guilty)?

kitili कितिलिन [Nep kitili] n: an aluminum tea kettle.

(u)-'kÉïÚ p–s ô [Kh *r-k˙k (Mk rk˙, Luk k˙); TB *(r-)kyak]
'excrement'
n: grass and excrement in the intestine of a slaughtered animal.

'kïi: की expr.adv: leaning, inclined. 'kïi: 'li-nya, to be leaned against something.
'kïi: 'da-nya, to lean against something.
'kïi: 'jai-nya, to lean s.th. against s.th.


kîh-nya किह-न्या vt: (of a shaman) to perform a healing seance for his patient.
kîh'si-nya, to have a healing seance performed for oneself (by a shaman).
–shaman ceremonies include the following: 'bal kîh scape-goat sacrifice,
bos'hî-nya shaman’s public initiation ceremony, cał-nya to test a novice shaman’s familiar spirits, ca: sarahl-nya shaman flower arranging ceremony, 'charya khya-nya ceremony to prevent arthritic condition, 'dauhwa ecstatic journey to the underworld, 'dôhwara 'chudya-nya to invoke spirits, 'el bah-nya winnowing-tray ceremony, gal-nya wild-boar cere-
mony, gôda khya-nya ceremony for casting away defilement, gorô-nya ceremony for prevention of illness, 'jahri-nya suck in evil and blow it away, rîh dam'na-nya ecstatic night journey to entrance of underworld to gather up evil spells and omens, satala 'pas-i-nya entering a trance, 'satu hai-nya to retrieve a soul, 'simya khya-nya ceremony for prevention of paralysis, 'sî: khya-nya after-death ceremony, 'thumbu 'jai-nya ceremony for incarcerating spirits, 'yan-nya to retrieve a soul from the underworld.

'ko-nya को-न्या [Kh *go (Bhj o); Him (Mag gwa, Chep go)] vi.agt: (of a cock) to crow. 'konya 'ta-nya, to be the time of the cock-crow. bôhra 'konya 'tadô le It is barely the time of the cock-crow.

ko:-nya को-न्या [Kh *kok (Nis ko:, -kok-); TB *kur-k] vt: 1. to skin, peel off. cař ni cař, quickly and neatly. cař cař, (same). var. cař. 2. (fig) of strong liquor to burn the throat. 3. to be clawed by a bear. 4. to clear. 'nam ko:-nya, for the sky to clear. 'lhjar ko:-nya, to clear off a new field. ~pass.part: ko:'siu, peeled, skinned.

koba:h कोबाह adv: anyone, anything (indiscriminately). ko'hba ko'hba; pâ'zya He says just anything. ko'hba:sô syâ:'zya She sleeps with just anybody.

kocya:-nya कोच्या-न्या vt: to crush or smash an old pot into a dense chunk for remaking in a forge.

kocya-kocya कोच्या-कोच्या [ < Kh kocya:-nya 'to crush an old pot into a dense
mass’] expr.adv: pulverized. k.k. rum-nya, to smash to a pulp.
kodom कोडोम [Kh (Mk kodom, Gam kodonj)] n: a bamboo basket with a lid (for storing clothes). –set: be:h.
kodompah कोडोम्पाळ n: variety of large grasshopper (does not fly). –gen: t˙ri: kosyo:.
koge-koge कोजे-कोजे expr.adv: sore with spread feet. k.k. 'ba-nya, to go with feet spread like a sore cowboy.
kohcyaÚ-nya कोच्या-न्या vt: to throw a stone. (Usu. in: 'lú: kohcyaÚnya wakhø at about a stone’s throw.) –set: johm-nya.
kohre: कोरे: expr.adv: with a quick, grabbing motion. var. ‘kohre:-kohre:. k. ‘jyam-nya, to quickly snatch at, clutch, grab. k. pur-nya, to quickly scratch or claw at.
kohrla ‘कोरला n: a young heifer of three or four years. (Has not yet borne a calf).

‘kohto: ‘कोठो: expr.adv: soundly struck. k. nas-nya, to be hit, struck (as by a thrown stone).

koi-nya कोई-न्या vt: (of a snag) to rip a hole in clothing. 'kwalai ‘तुये koi'këo The thorn tore the clothing. –set: cis-nya.

koi’wō कोईव adj: high (of a place from which everything is visible).

‘koi’za कोई़ा n: 1. (only where ego is female) younger brother’s wife. 2. husband’s younger sister. recip. marum.

kokha कोखा [Nep] n: womb, the body’s internal cavity. cf. za’s ip. kokha ugarai-nya, to restore a woman to child-bearing.

koklaÚ-nya कोला-न्या vt: to extract s.th. using an instrument (esp. from liquid). cf. hai-nya. 2. to hollow out. –pass.part: kolaÚ’s iu 1. extracted. 2. (of a trail) with lots of ins and outs.

This person is really annoying to me.

A moth or butterfly. –gen: kosyo: kolapih.

This is hollow out (of a road) slow to travel because of all the ins and outs caused by side streams and hollows. ant. johr johro.

Three days after tomorrow, four days hence. –set: a'chim.


A type of cheese-cloth used for banners, flags, etc. cf. tul.

Male inhabitant of Koala. female inhabitant of Koala.

A small basket (esp. for throwing dirt from a hole). –set: beh.

Shera’s winter pasturage for cattle.

to act with greed. –set: luhbi.

A small chunk or lump of food (esp. tossed to a dog).

One who is greedy (esp. in regard to food). –set: luhbi.

Taking a cord he made a whip. cf. syakora.

A wrinkle, a scar. –adj: ko-ropcyaaso, wrinkled, scarred; showing signs of being stitched up.

A type of cheese-cloth used for banners, flags, etc. cf. tul.

A distance of about two miles. cf. syakora.
kos-nya कोस-न्या
- vi.pat: to peel off.
  car ni car, right off, in large sections.
  car car, (same). var. car. car car kos'o
  (fig) in the likeness of one’s father (lit.
  ‘peeled right off’). —vt: ko-nya.

kosai कोसई
- adv: more, more than necessary. kosai 'male, not many.

'kosol 'kosol' —o
- adj: smooth, clean-skinned (as of some potatoes). cf. zül zül'.

kosyo kolapih
- gen.n: the class of flying, non-biting insects; moths, butterflies.

kot-nya कोट-न्या
- vt: 1. poke, jab, tap. o'nölai kotidiónkeo
  Poking his friend, he woke him up.  2. to probe,
  dig out, pick at. khasi kot-nya, to
  pick the meat out of a walnut.

'koto-koto' कोटो-कोटो
- expr.adv: a knocking sound. k.k. 'jì-nya
  He knocked on the door.

kotholah कोठोलान
- n: a steel plow-tip.

kotholyah कोठोल्यान
- n: a steel tip for an arrow. cf. la.

kothor कोठोर
- adv: to one side. kothor li-nya, to remain to one side. kothor'ni,
turned to one side. kothor'ni syà'ni'k 
  Sleep on your side.

'kothya' कोथ्या 1. कोथ्या
- n: a metal hook kept on a khukri sheath for holding up the
  loose ends of a dangling kächbul while walking. cf. 'skusya.

'kothya' 2. कोथ्या 2. कोथ्या
- n: a shaman’s staff made of cane and adorned with metal
  trinkets. (He uses is as a special walking
  stick when called to do ceremony for a patient.)

'ku-nya' कु-न्या
- vt: to steal, rob. 'min
  'ku-nya, to obtain s.th. by illicitly using
  the authority of another’s name (lit. ‘steal
  a name’). —pass.part: 'ku'sìu, stolen.

'ku-nya' 2. कु-न्या
- vi.pat: (of fire or
  smoke) to smoke. mihkwi bönî 'ku'zya
  The smoke is really smoking. 'andah
  ni 'dundah, intensely, so as to block
  vision. —vt: suuki-nya.

kù: कु [Kh *ku; Him *ku (Tam khu,
  Tib khu, C.Tib ko) 'concave']
- n: 1. a hole, cave. u-kù: 'léo, having a hole
  or aperture. 2. body orifice, as in: 'kikù:
  anus, 'la: kù: armpit, 'mikù: eye socket,
  sanìkù: nostril, etc.

'kubani कुबाणी
- n: evil, vice. var. 'kubana.

'kubani 'bani
- n: evil, vices.

kubatai: कुबताई [Nep kubāthi ‘heretic’]
- n: (in: 'yù:ni kubatai: 'hu-nya) wickedness,
  evil.

'kubila कुबिला
- adj: (of time) late, advanced. 'kubila 'ta'kè It has
gotten late. 'kubila 'jaidya-nya, to cause
s.o. to be late.

'kucar कुचर
- n: a dried root which hangs
  from a shaman’s necklace. (When it is
  bit into, it is said to incite fury, and protect
  from evil spirits). ban'pa 'kucar,
ban’ma 'kucar, (shamanic, in chant).  
–set: seral.

kuci कुचि (see tal kuci).

cući kuci कुचि कि कुचि express.adv: constant pestering.  k.k. ‘bare-nya, to tease without letup.

kucuryas’ो कुचूर्यासो adj: 1. (of a walnut) whose meat is difficult to extract. 2. (of a person) miserly, stingy.  –n: 'kucurya, miserly, stingy.


kudaino कुदिनो n: of a god who will not accept a sacrifice. cf. ma’wan-nya.

kudup’sî-nya कुदुप्सी-न्या vi.pat: to be unable to breathe. pi: pi:; choked up with asthma.


kuhr'ni कुह्र-न्ति [Nep kuhrna ‘angry’] expr.adv: askance, with anger. k. 'cyu-nya, to look with anger.


'kulo कुल [Nep] n: a canal for bringing water from a stream to irrigate a field; a wooden trough for transporting water (as from a clean water source to a place easily accessible to a village). cf. nali, dō:dā.

'kulp 1. कुलिं n: a man’s hair style where the head is shaved and only the bangs are left. cf. 'julpi.  'kulpı 'nai-nya, to wear such a hair style. o’cem 'kulpı 'nai’zyao He wears his hair in a kulpi style.

'kulpı 2. कुलिं n: cigarette holder made of a bamboo tube.

(u)-kultumi उ-कुल्तुमी n: flower bud.

kum कुम [Kh *kum; Him *kum (Thak kum)] n: an oxen yoke. –set: 'gohr.

'kumalya कुमाल्या [Nep] n: a potter.

kumbai-nya कुम्बै-न्या vt: to pluck fruit, etc., by hooking with a long pole and pulling toward oneself. cf. kundyaolo.

kumla कुम्ला [Nep kumlo] n: fold in a garment; a makeshift bag made of a garment. okāshbul kumlala jah’kēo He put it in the fold of his blanket.


kundyaolo 1. कुंद्यालो n: a scoop net (having a hoop) for sieving out fish.
kundyalo 2. कुंद्यालो n: a long pole with a hook on the end for plucking fruits, etc., which are beyond one’s reach. cf. kumbi-nya.

kunti कुन्ति n: a room within a house.

kupa baza कुपा बाजा n: Spotted Owlet.

kupinu vt: to dent. – vi: kupi-nya, to become dented.

kurya कुर्या n: (in counting population) one household.

kuser ni masehr कुसर नि मासःऍः expr.adv: of an old man who still flirts with the girls. kuser ni masehr 'dah’pa kergeh ’jai’si’zyaThe lecherous old fool still flirts with the girls.

kusku कुस्कु n: Cuckoo. – gen: ‘baza-biza.

kusujal’ö कुसुजाले [Nep ‘not-easy’] adj: uncomfortable, ill-fitting, cramped for space (of a load, clothing, or living quarters). cf. akhatyaso, dabaryaso

kutitiÚ उटू-उू expr.adv: old and bent.

kutukí n: a bitter medicinal root of commercial value; Gentian.

kusuku n: Cuckoo.

kutu-kutu expr.adv: into small pieces. k.k. cahm-nya, to chop into small pieces. k.k. kai-nya, to chew into shreds. k.k. poh-nya, to beat to a pulp. k.k. rum-nya, to pulverize to smaller grains. k.k. 'sa: 'si-nya, to become disheartened, dismayed, exasperated. – adj: kutu-kutu’wō.
'kutumbə  कुतम्  (in: 'ista 'kutumbə, qv.)

kuturu kuturu  कुतुरु  कुतुर  expr. adv.: crisp, crunchy (of parched grain when chewing). k.k. kai-nya, to chew with crunching sound. —adj: kuturu kuturu'w—o.

'kuthik  कथिक  [Nep]  adj: bad, no good. ant. 'thik.

'kuthila  कथिला  n: a boy’s gold earring.

'kuwa  कुवा  [Nep]  n: water well. cf. rihmul.

'kwa  क्वा  [Kh *kwa; Him (Chan kwə); TB *kwa]  n: 1. cloth. 2. a garment, clothing. 'gohrlo 'gohrlo 'kwaÚ, durable, long-lasting clothing. o-rgy~aÚ't —ao 'kwaÚ, everyday clothing. —items of clothing: 'b˙h ≥ gorā a sur made of hemp, beÚ a woman’s skirt, bohkotaÚ wrap-around quilt, 'cuÚ 'b˙ndi elbow-length shirt with tie strings, dal a newborn’s swaddling clothes, duhiti loin-cloth, 'golkhada make-shift vest, 'jin jean material, k˙mes Western-style shirt, k˙nd˙nih string which supports a loin cloth, k˙t˙rais corduroy material, kāhbule wool blanket or cloak, khopca woolen skull cap, khup woman’s head scarf, 'khyo: long-sleeved shirt, 'pňthya 'khyo: sleeveless shirt, 'thutya 'khyo: elbow-length shirt, 'baholya 'khyo: long-sleeved shirt, luhm piece of cloth wrapped around the foot when wearing a sandal, mātya linen, gāhpo woman’s head scarf, pa'nran apparel, pola shoe, posak garment, 'phārasi printed cotton material, phatū: heavy woolen coat, rumal scarf, sur petticoat, 'tal shoe-sole, tupī Nepali-style cap, thakamah rag, old clothing, wāhpho turban, or cummerbund, 'zyo: sandal, mocassin.

'kwa-nya  क्वा-न्या  vt: (Instr. -e) to cause a sore to spread or enlarge. ao wahsxye 'gaihlai jahn zə 'kwa'zyao This medicine makes the sore spread even worse.

kwaih-nya  क्वाई-न्या  [Kh *kwa-t (Mk kwas, Nis kwat, Bhj kwat, Ses *kwat < kwaï?, -kwat- ‘covered’); TB *kway] vt: 1. to clothe, cover with a blanket. chopak, completely cover. 2. to roof a shed with mats or goat-hair blankets. —set: chaynya. —pass.part: kwaih'siu, covered. kāhbule kwaish'siu covered with a blanket.

kwaish'si-nya  क्वाईसि-न्या  [Kh *kwa-t; Him (Chan kwano-)] v.refl: 1. to wear clothing. 'kwa: kwaish'si-nya. 2. to wrap oneself in a blanket, etc. —adj: kwaish'siu, covered, clothed, wrapped.

kwā: ki kwā:  क्वाचि क्वाः  expr. adv: mooing and sobbing. k.k. buhr-nya, to roar (of a raging river). k.k. gahr-nya, to cry as though mooing. k. kih-nya, to moo, low (of cows).

kwasim  क्वासीम  n: blanket made for one’s own use (as opposed to being made for sale). ant. becao.

'kwi:  'क्वि  [Kh *kut (Bhj kut, Nis ku:, Seram kut); Him *(r-)gut (Mag mi-hut, Chep krut, Sun guy, Tib gud)] n: a: hand, arm. u-'kwi: 'gyoh'wo, of one who deals out large portions, generous (lit. ‘large handed’). u-'kwi: zimza, stingy, niggardly (lit. ‘small handed’).
u-'kwi: 'khyo:'wo, prone to steal, pilfer (lit. ‘long handed’).  'kwi: sa'cyā:h-nya, to hold one’s hand up. aphi huphi 'kwi:, extenuative of the number ten (used to discuss secretly the price of an item, etc. in the presence of non-Kham speakers). tɪːpha'tao 'kwi:, extenuative of the number five. 'kwis˙i, (arch.) finger (lit. ‘hand-fruit’). b: (fig) authority. u'kwiút˙ yanya, to give into s.o.’s authority. c: the handle of a pot or pan. cf. u-'hu:

'kwi: 2. क्रें n: a type of hawk (said to cuts its opponents in half with its wing). –gen: ’la: ’ga:.

kwī:-nya क्रें-न्या vi.agt: (of a dog) to whine.

'kwī:hā: क्रेंहां n: palm of the hand.

'kwīcì कृंची n: a ring (for the hand).

'kwi:  luhm कृं लुङ्म n: a glove or mitten.

'kwīrya कृंरया n: a person having hateful looking eyes (esp. the color of a cat or horse’s eyes). (Also said of Europeans.) –set: pā:cyah. –adj: kwīryaso.

'kwītəm कृंतम [Kh (Mk kwītəm)] n: dove. –gen: ’syā: ’ba:.

-kyā –क्या v.aff: the third person singular speculative morpheme, as in: a'chīm 'ta-kya It may be today.

'kyā: क्या n: 1. a shepherd’s crook. cf. jwi:h. 2. a fishing stick. (Made with a horse-hair slip-knot on the end, used for catching fish off the surface of the water after stunning them with poison). cf. kharjú:

kyā:-nya क्या-न्या [Kh *kyak (Nis kyak)] vt: (Obj. ‘the specific grain’) to harvest grain by plucking only the heads. sap ka sap, swiftly and systematically.

'kyā:-nya क्या-न्या vt: to catch fish with a kyā:

'kyā: 1. क्या [Kh *klâ (Mk kālā, Nis klā, Gam kyān, Ses kālā); Him (Tib keṇ-rus ‘skeleton’)] n: 1. body; the trunk or basic frame of an object. 'kyārə bom-nya, to be refreshed in body (lit. ‘light body’). 'kyārə gis-nya, to be tired in body, exhausted (as before illness sets in). 'kyālai 'cokho 'nai-nya, to keep one’s body chaste (esp. of a woman). 'kyāː:təo 'jǐːh (euph) menstrual flow. 'kyāː:taoye dǐ-nya, to undergo menstruation (lit. ‘to be overtaken by that of the body’). 2. self. 'kyālai 'kyal’si-nya, to be self-giving, self sacrificing. 'kyālai 'tanya'ni, through selfish motives. 'kyāːye lāgīta, for one’s own good. 3. one’s own person, as in: nā'kyāːtə 'male It’s not on me (i.e. ‘I don’t have it with me’). o’dōːhwarə ozəye o'kyāːtə 'cari'kērə His familiar spirits moved to the person of his son. 'kyāː:da'ṇaora, relatives, friends, associates (lit. ‘ones toward one’s person’). 4. this life, as in: nā'kyāː:tao 'pahriu bhəri all that’s befallen me in this life cf. jyu:. 5. health. o-'kyā: cao, healthy, strong. o-'kyā: macao, unhealthy.

'kyā: 2. क्याँ n: a type of small tree growing in swampy areas above 9,000 ft. in altitude.

'kyāː:da'ṇaο क्याँदाओ n: relative, kinsman, associate (lit. ‘one toward one’s person’). –set: 'nal natha.
kyah-nya क्याह-न्या [Kh *klah (Mk kāla, Gam klyah); Him *gla (Mag gya, Chep klyh, klyak)] vi.pat: 1. to break or snap in two (as of a stick). pharal phurul, snapped off, completely broken (as an ankle). 2. (’riḥ ‘water’) to become diverted from its channel. carap ni currep, crumbling small twigs and leaves.

káryap ni kārip, small sticks.

kahryap-ni gārip, larger sticks.

gahryap ni gārip, larger sticks.

thunka thunka, large sticks, clean separation.

3. (’nal ‘patience’) to lose patience. 4. (’yū ‘heart’) to lose interest.

– vt: keh-nya.

kyahnya ni chanya SofGof lg 5fGof expr.adv: utterly useless.

kyā kyō Sof]+ Sof\], Red Billed Chough.


kyal-nya क्याल-न्या [Kh *kyal] vt: 1. to cut, slice. sehte: ka sehte, with sawing motion, as with a dull knife. 2. to cross a pass. cf. kati-nya. 3. to strike or cross out. miṅ kyal-nya to strike a name from a list, papa kyal-nya to forgive or cancel sin. cf. ’kiri-nya. 4. to reduce. jehla kyal-nya to reduce one’s pay, yem kyal-nya to reduce miles from a trip. 5. to obtain a ticket or permit. 6. to skip stones on the water, in: ’lye’ riḥ ’kyalna, (lit: ‘to slice the water with stones.’) – pass.part: kyal’si, cut, sliced.

– related words: cahn-nya cut by chopping on a block, canai-nya cut into thin slices, cap-nya cut a notch, cirai-nya cut into strips, split, ’chatkai-nya to sever, cut off, ’kari-nya cut meat into chunks for cooking, ’katae-nya cut with scissors, ’pal-nya chop wood, butcher an animal for dressing.

kyal’i-nya क्यालिस-न्या vi.refl: 1. to cut oneself. 2. (fig, in: jola ba kyālai ’kyal’i-nya) to be self-giving, self-sacrificing (lit. ‘cutting one’s self in whatever’).

kyānārya-kenāre: क्यानर्या-केनारे expr.adv: bent over (as from a heavy load); stiff (as from pain). ga’wāhra kyānārya-kenāre: ta ‘ke My back is stiff with pain. – adj: kyānārya-kenāre: wo.

kyaolyas-nya क्याल्यास-न्या vi.pat: to become crooked (esp. of the mouth of an earthen jug). – adj: kyaolyas, having a crooked mouth (of a jug, or a person). – n: kyaolya, a person with a crooked mouth. – set: pācyahl.

kyaap क्याप [ < Nep < Eng ‘cap’] n: the cap or explosive charge for a musket. – set: ’banduk.

kya’ji, n: great-great grandmother (maternal or paternal).

kya-p-kyaap क्या-क्याप expr.adv: loud, piercing k.k. thas-nya, to be heard loudly. k.k. thāi-nya, to hear loud and clear. – adj: kya-p-kyaab’o.

kyaar क्यार [Kh *s-kyar (Mk skyar, Gam kyar); Him (Tib skyar-po ‘snipe’)] n: Woodpecker. – gen: ’baza-bīza.

kyaar-nya क्यार-न्या [Him (Tib ’khyar-ba ‘go astray’) vi.pat: (of the woof threads in weaving) to become slanted, go out of kilter with the warp threads. – adj: kyar’o, out of kilter (of woof threads).

kyarbalyas-nya क्यारबाल्यास-न्या vi.pat: to go out of alignment, be out of kilter
(esp. of a door). –adj: kyarbalyaso, out of alignment.

'kyāsi क्यासी prop.n: a Kham-Magar village west of Kākri on the same side of the river, Rukum District. (S.I. Keşiğ—on.) 'kyāsyal, male inhabitant of Keşi. 'kyāsyalni, female inhabitant of Keşi.

'kyasya-kisi ki'si- [ < Kh ki'si- 'to be bound, tied'] expr.adv: tired with sore muscles. k.k. 'ba-nya, to go with tiredness and soreness (esp. from a long journey). cf. 'cyalya 'cili. –adj: 'kyasya-kisi-wo.

kyat kit क्याट कीत n: a game in which a line of people form a chain by holding to the waist of the person in front; one person who is free attempts to tag the last person of the chain, while those in the chain attempt to prevent him.

'kyo:-nya क्यो-न्या [Kh *kek (Nis kyo:, -kek-; Him (Thak kyo, Tib skyogs ladle)] vt: to ladle liquid.

'kyo:h 'क्यो: n: a ladle. cf. dadu.:

kyo'h-nya क्यो:ह-न्या [Kh *kloh (Mk kolo, Gam kyo?, Bhj ko); Him (Mag gho-ke)] vt: 1. to catch, capture, grab. kyo:hdā lā:-nya, to take away captive. 2. to hold, hang on to. capak, tightly, firmly. tap tap, without letting go. 'tan-tan, clinging (as a child to his mother). 3. to take, receive (esp. a gift or payment), as in: kyo:hdē Take it! 4. to capture s.o. in his words, in: o-pā: kyo:hdā-nya. –pass.part: kyo:h'siu, captured, caught.

kyo:h'si-nya क्यो:सित्न्या vi.pat: to get caught (esp. in doing s.th. wrong).

kyo:h'si nihnya, susceptible to being arrested (lit. 'begging a catching').

'kyū:-nya क्यूँ-न्या [Kh *s-klun (Mk skyū)] vi.pat: to come off, detach (as the head of a tool). cf. syuhs-nya.

'kyū:wo क्यूँ अधj adj: (of a voice) high pitched and far-sounding.

KH

'khabarai-nya खबरै-न्या vt: to blend, intermingle (as various colors in weaving, or various size rafters). –set: bare:-nya.

khabardar खबरदर adv: stalwart, ready and alert (unafraid). kh. cyāh'si-nya, to stand alert, unafraid. nahīda ṇahāl'siuta te hādar te ekdām khabardar cyāhsido le When I looked behind me, the sergeant was standing there ready and unafraid.


'khādam khya-nya, to destroy, annihilate, kill. 'aolai 'khādam za khyanā hai 'lida kih'kera Annihilate him, they said shouting.

khādep खादेप expr.adv: closed without latching; touching. var. khep 'jai-nya.

khādep 'li-nya, (Asc. -sā) to associate with. 'nitārāsa khādep tā'li'cyo Don’t associate with those kinds of people.

'khagāp खगाप expr.adv: hanging. kh. jah-nya, to hang straightway on a hook or peg.


'khagālya खगाल्या [< khagā: ‘silver neck band’] n: an animal with a white band
around the neck.  \textit{set:} 'patya.  \textit{adj:} khagalyaso, (of dogs or birds) having a white band around the neck. cf. khag\acute{a}.  
kh\=ai  1. \textit{v:} [Nep k\=i\=ya k\=i\=ya] \textit{n:} rust.  
'kh\=ai \textit{v:} [Nep kho\=i kho\=i] \textit{interj:} where?  
'kh\=ai, yamad\=iduh.i Where (is it)?, I can’t find it.

kh\=ai-nya  1. \textit{v:} [< Nep k\=i\=ya k\=i\=ya] \textit{vi.pat:} to rust.

kh\=ai-nya  2. \textit{v:} [Kh *k\=at; Him *khat (Mag khat-ke, Chep khat-‘match’)] \textit{vi.pat:}  1. to match, harmonize, be in accord.  2. to be reconciled.

kh\=irya \textit{v:} [Nep k\=iro] \textit{n:} a rusty-brown colored animal (\textit{esp.} a cow).  \textit{set:} ‘patya.  

kh\=la ni b\=ila \textit{b\=ila ni b\=ila expr.adv:} riot, uproar, disturbance. sah\=ar\=a chyal\=duy kh\=ila ni b\=ila b\=a ma\=ta\textasciitilde{\textprime}ke In the city there was no small uproar.

'kh\=airy\=a \textit{b\=e\=r\=a} [Nep k\=ai\=ro] \textit{n:} a rusty-brown colored animal (\textit{esp.} a cow).  \textit{set:} 'patya.  \textit{adj:} kh\=airy\=aso, rusty-brown.

'kh\=ak\=an\=a \textit{k\=an\=a} [Nep kh\=akan\=a] \textit{n:} 1. shoulder straps for carrying a load.  2. a shaman’s bear skin vest.  \textit{set:} seral.

'kh\=al\=nya \textit{k\=an\=a} [Kh *k\=al; Him (Tib khal-ba)] \textit{vt:} to spin wool.  \textit{phir ka} phir, spinning and spinning. \textit{pass.part:} ‘khal\=si\=u, spun.

kh\=alak \textit{k\=an\=a} [Nep] \textit{n:} lineage, common descent.  \textit{set:} tho:.

kh\=ala-kh\=ala \textit{k\=an\=a-k\=an\=a expr.adv:} swiftly swallowing.  \textit{kh.kh. gal\=-nya,} to swallow one after another in swift succession.

kh\=ala \textit{p\=a\=l\=a \=-nya} \textit{n:} a walled-in courtyard or threshing-floor.  \textit{set:} 'zihm.

kh\=al\=e\=-nya \textit{k\=an\=e-nya} [Kh *s-glen (Mht khalen, Kot halen)] \textit{vt:} to gnaw on. cf. 'kharen:-nya.

kh\=ale-kh\=ale \textit{k\=an\=e-k\=an\=e} \textit{[< Kh ‘khal-nya ‘to spin wool’]} \textit{expr.adv:} worn away.

kh.kh. \textit{k\=hyu:-nya,} to wear away with use. \textit{adj:} kh\=ale-kh\=ale: w\=o.  

kh\=ali \textit{b\=al\=i} [Nep] \textit{n:} the residue from straining vegetable oil. cf. k\=i\=gar, 'pena.

'kh\=al-kh\=al \textit{k\=an\=e-k\=an\=e expr.adv:} rolling boil (of water).  \textit{kh.kh. co-nya,} to boil with a roll.

kh\=
\=anda  1. \textit{b\=an\=d\=a} [Nep k\=an\=d\=a k\=an\=d\=a] \textit{n:} section, compartment.  \textit{o-kh\=anda o- kh\=anda} ‘le\=o, compartmented.

kh\=
\=anda  2. \textit{b\=an\=d\=a} \textit{n:} area, country, region.

'kh\=
\=anda  1. \textit{b\=an\=d\=a} \textit{adv:} (in: na’kh\=andae) by your carelessness. \textit{var.} ‘ch\=anda ‘d\=h\=nga.

'kh\=
\=anda  2. \textit{b\=an\=d\=a} \textit{n:} a drumbeating contest by damais.

kh\=
\=anja-manja \textit{k\=an\=a-m\=anja expr.adv:} return of past illness, or of past soreness. nakh\=s\=o hur\=da k\=
\=anja ni man\=ja qa\='ta\textasciitilde{\textprime}ke I’m unable to walk because of sore feet.

kh.m. \textit{jagi-nya,} to be revived (of a past illness).  \textit{kh.m. jag\=i-nya,} to cause a past illness to be revived (as from overwork, or liquor).

'kh\=
\=yan\=a \textit{k\=yan\=a \=-nya} \textit{n:} a miner, quarry-man.

kh\=
\=aralu ma\=
\=aralu \textit{k\=aralu m\=aralu} \textit{n:} a type of insect; the Praying Mantis.
'khap-nya खप-न्या [Kh *r-khap (Nis rhkap, Bhj khap ‘sexual intercourse’, Mk rhkap)] vt: to attack. cf. hap nas-nya. lutu lutu, with superior strength. 'khap'si-nya, to fight, wrestle. –pass.part: 'khap'siu, attacked.

'khapalai-nya खपलै-न्या [Nep] vt: to stack, layer; make double thickness. gatarta kwa: 'khapalaidyäke Add another layer of cloth on top of me. patar patar, layer on layer. –pass.part: 'khapalai'siu, layered.

'khapali-nya खपली-न्या [Nep] vi.pat: to be doubled, double layered. –vt: khapalai-nya, to add a second layer.

'khappr खपपर [Nep] n: 1. skull. cf. 'thapla. 2. a mask.

'khap'si-nya खपसि-न्या v.recip: (see 'khap-nya).

'khapta खपता n: shard, broken pottery.

'khapuwa खपुवा [ < khapalai-nya ‘layer’] n: a British issue silver coin (which looks double layered).

khar- खर- interrog.root: when? as in: khar-kə when?, khar-'kin since when?, etc.

'khar-nya खर-न्या [Kh *khar; Mag khar-ke ‘render fat’] vt: to fry bread in oil cf. 'batari-nya. –pass.part: 'khar'siu, fried in oil.

'kharai-nya खरै-न्या [Nep खराउनु kharauνu] vt: to clarify ghee by heating. (Some impurities sink to the bottom, and others rise to the top where they are scraped off.) cf. 'khi:ri-nya. –pass.part: kharai'siu, clarified. kharai'siu 'buhtan clarified ghee.

'kharai खरा- n: carrion, the carcass left over by vultures after the guts and flesh have been eaten out from the inside. cf. 'sinu.

'kharantya खरन्त्या n: 1. the glans penis. 2. the tip of a pole with a groove cut around the end for dragging with a rope.

'kharanga खराङा n: small, tingling bells (worn on a horse’s collar, or on a dancer’s belt).

khara: खरा: n: an iron chisel for quarrying stone. cf. 'nikan.

khara'bā: खराबां prop.n: a Kham-Magar village west of Arjal, belonging to the Janga Panchayat, Rukum District.

'kharalya खराल्या n: a tall, skinny person. –set: pā:cya:h.

'kharam-kharam खराम-खराम expr.adv: difficult movement forward. kh.kh.

'gol-nya, to crawl with difficulty (as when climbing a steep slope). kh.kh.

'li'na-nya, to move towards s.o. in order to be picked up (as of a baby). o'leo'da 'kharam-kharam uli'na'zyaota bo 'bahre: khyana'kēo Even as he was moving toward him to be carried, he (the other person) turned and left him.

kharatan खरातन n: a fine levied against those who do not come to a village work force. kharatan hai-nya, to exact such a fine.

'kharca खरच n: expense.

'kharcai-nya खरचै-न्या [Nep खर्चौनु kharcaunu] vt: to spend, use up (of any commodity).

khargai खर्गै n: bamboo shoots. –set: cahl.
**kharī खरी** [Nep. ‘chalk’] *n:* soapstone used as chalk.

'kharī खरी *expr.adv:* affectionate, passionate, preoccupied. 'yū: 'kharī: 'ta-nya, to feel affectionate, passionate towards s.o. (Obj. marked by -leo'da, as in: *na leo'da ya'yū; kharī: 'ta-zya I feel affectionate towards you.) cf. kharī:

'kharī: cetai-nya, to think of often and affectionately; be preoccupied with thoughts of.

kharī-nya खरी-न्या *vi.pat:* (of meal cakes) to be toasted; (of khoigah) to be parched in the bottom of the pot; (of firewood) to be cured in the sun; (of skin on a shaman’s drum) to cure, tighten.

–*adj:* kharī-wo, cured, toasted.

kharjī-nya खरजी-न्या *vt:* to make hard by tamping, or by constant tramping on (of a field, a floor, an earthen roof).

khar kā खरक *interrog:* when? on what day? khar kā za, never. (Occurs only with negated verb, as in: khar kā za mado'wo He never does it.)

'khar kā खरक [Nep ‘grazing land’] *n:* an open sheep-fold, a place for bedding livestock.

khar kā marka खरक-क मरक *indef.adv:* at some irrelevant time. khar kā markaraṇa, long ago; at some irrelevant time. khar kā markaṇāo, of some irrelevant time. khar kā markaṇa pārga kata nāpale'zyao What are you doing bringing up matters of some irrelevant time?

'khar kā marka खरक *interrog:* at some irrelevant time. khar kā markaṇa, long ago; at some irrelevant time. khar kā markaṇāo, of some unknown time.

'khār-ka खारक *indef.adv:* at some time.

khāra s-nya खारा-न्या [Nep खारनु] *vi.pat:* to be bedded down (esp. of sheep). –*vt:* khāra s-nya, to herd sheep into a flock and bed them down. gajarak gajarak, together from every quarter (not nec. sheep).

khāran ka खारनक *interrog:* starting on what day? –*adj:* khāran ka nā, (of) from which day?

'khār kā खँरक 1. खार-क *n:* a tingling sensation. 'khār kā o'ta'zyao nādari'zya I feel something tingling.

'khār kā खँरक 2. खार-क *expr.adv:* on all fours. kh.kh. 'goi-nya, to crawl steadily forward.

'khār la khar 'khārlak खारलक खरलक *expr.adv:* the sound of rattling chains (esp. those connecting the drum handles to the inside of a shaman’s drum). kh.kh. thas-nya, (of chains) to make a rattling sound.

khārle-nya खारले-न्या *vi:* to insist, persist on s.th., make demands. –*v.recip:* khārle:'si-nya, (-nya) to debate or argue (as over the price of something).

khārle-kharle खारले-खारले *expr.adv:* full of holes, honey-combed. kh.kh. rwi-'nya, to be full of holes from maggots.

khārle-kharle खारले-खारले *indef.adv:* at some time.

khārrās-nya खार्रस-न्या [Nep खारस] *vi:* to be coarse grained. –*adv:* khārrās, coarse. ant. 'nāp 'nābo.
'khasantrya खसान्त्रय N: the Nepali language. cf. magarantya. 'khasantya, a Nepali, one whose mother tongue is Nepali.

'khasantya खसान्त्रय 1. a Nepali, one whose mother tongue is Nepali.

'khadār खादार 1. a grave. cf. bālkhadā. 'khadar 'po:, burial ground. 'khadar 'chu-nya, (of a blacksmith) to break the ground in digging his client’s grave. 2. a pit for storing potatoes. 3. any man-made hole or pit. –[Alt.root (Mk sagdar, Gam gwo)]

'kha da खादा num.clsf: a spindle of cloth.
khaga: खागः  *n:* a silver neck-band worn as ornamentation (an obsolete custom). cf. 'khagala.

'khagar खागर  *n:* a mountain or rocky peak which rises above grass line.

'khagara: khagar: खागराः खागः  *ex-pr.adv:* rigid, stiff. kh.kh. 'si-nya, to die in a rigid position. –*adj:* 'khagara: khagar:iः'wō.

khagap khagap खागाप खागाप  *expr.adv:* jumping with extended elbows. kh.kh. 'ba-nya, to go jumping with elbows extended (like a vulture).

khaka खाकः  *interrog:* at what point, how far? –*adj:* kha:kao, of how much worth or status? adh'kin kha:kao ci ga'tarih'zyao How much more will I ever amount to than I am now?

kha'kin खाकःँ  *interrog:* from how much onward?

khalā खालः [Nep khalā ‘skin’]  *n:* sheep-skin bellows.

khalā'hwi: खालहवः [Tib rkyal ‘leather bag’]  *n:* a leather bag used for carrying meal.

khaldyalu खालद्यालः  *interrog:* how huge? (Usu. with plural marker -rā, as in: khaldyalu-rā, or also reduplicated, as in: khaldyalu khaldyalu-rā). cf. khaldyu.

khalyu खाल्यः  *interrog:* what size? kha'walyu, about what size?

'kham खाम  *n:* 1. language. angreji kham, the English language. 2. the Kham language. 'kham da-nya, to speak or be conversant in Kham.

'khami-nya खामिःःः  *vt:* to think over, ponder a matter. cf. guni-nya.

kham'sī-nya खामिःःःः  *vi.agt:* to retreat from the rain until it lets up. (Loc. -kā, -lā).

(o)-khanarah ओ-खानरः  *n:* chaff, seed covering, debris (esp. the coarse, left over part of tobacco or dried greens).

khap खाप  [Kh *r-khap (Nis rkhap); Him (Tib khap)]  *n:* a large needle. –*set:* 'gap.

'khap खाप  [Kh *r-khap (Nis rkhap)]  *n:* jawbone.

kha'pāi खापःःः  *interrog:* up to what amount? up to what time?

'khap khap खाप खाप [Nep khapsākhap ‘overlapping’]  *expr.adv:* piled one on top of the other. –*adj:* 'khap 'khabo, thickly layered. umuhlā'ra 'khap 'khabo 'take His fur was thickly layered.
khap 'khop খাপ খোপ  expr.adv: skinny, thin, bones and ribs showing.  kh.kh. dup'si-nya, for a few to meet together (scattered, not in a crowd). –adj: khap 'khob'o.

khar- খার-  [Kh *khar; TB (DEW) *kar (Kar kar, Lus kar-a)  loc.root: in the center, between, in the midst, as in: khar-la in the midst of, khar-ni from the midst of, etc. jyāḏ kharla in the midst of them, etc. ginkharla baca tubu nai'wo 'takè We should form an agreement between the two of us. –adj: khar'laø, in the center, central. also: khar'kao, khar'ņao, etc. khar'tao, common, shared, as in: gekhar'tao paiswa our common money.

'khar-nya খার-ন্যা  vi.pat: to fork. –adj: 'khar'o, forked. –n: 'khar'o, a symbol of evil or defilement used by shamans, and exorcised in the 'dauhwa ceremony. (Evil omens include the following: cika: 'khar'o barley fork, tan 'khar'o wheat fork, 'zu: 'khar'o thorn fork, 'su: 'khar'o bamboo fork.)

(o)-'khar ও-খার  n: fork (as of a tree, road, etc.) cf. 'kapcya. o-'khar 'leo, forked. cf. kapcyaø.

'khar- খার-  adj: 1. (of walnut meat) hard to extract. 2. miserly, stingy.

kharap ni khorop খারপ নি খরোপ  [ < Kh khorop-nya 'to throw stones'] expr.adv: one handful after another. kh.kh. khorop-nya, to throw stones by the handful.

'kharim খারিম  [Kh (Mk kharim, Gam khran)]  n: the base of the skull. 'kharim kū; indentation at base of skull.

kharis-nya খারিস-ন্যা  v.sta: to be extremely sour. –adj: kharis'ō, extremely sour, undrinkable.

kharjū: খারিজ n: (in fishing) a slip-knot made of horse hair in the shape of a clover leaf, with fish bait tied at the center. cf. 'kya:

'kharke খারকে  n: a female sheep with black around the neck. –set: 'patya. –adj: kharkiso, black necked.

kharlyā: খারল্যা:  খার্ল্যাঃ  expr.adv: a tinkling sound. kh.kh. thas-nya, to make a tinkling sound.

kharla খারলা  loc: in the center, between, in the midst. jyāḏ kharla in the midst of the forest. o-kharla, in its center. ginkharla baca tubu nai'wo 'takè We should form an agreement between the two of us. –adj: khar'laø, in the center, central.

khasi খাসি  coord: certainly, without doubt. khas 'laye oka'wo za 'takheo Certainly it must have been a leopard that ate it.

khasai খাসাই  [ < 'kha 'hard' + 'sāi 'nut']  n: walnut. cf. o-cehm, o-chol,
'kana.

'khasarya khosare खासराय खोसरे ex-
pr.adv: a rustling sound. kh.kh. thas-
nya, to make a rustling sound.

khasi-nya खसि-न्या vi.agt: 1. to live as
an alien without privilege and without
community responsibility. 2. (of a widow
or divorcée) to live with parents. –n:
Khasida 'lizyao, an alien, refugee.

'khasi-nya खसि-न्या vi.pat: to cough
k़ो: ka k़ो; coughing and coughing.

'khaso खासो n: sputum.

khat खात expr.adv: worsened state.

khat 'p˙hri-nya, to become gravely ill;
to worsen.

'khatya खात्या vfTof n: s.o. or s.th. with a
beard. –set: pācya:h. –adj: khatyaso,
bearded.

'khat khut खात खुत expr.adv: finished
off. kh.kh. kai-nya, to eat thoroughly.

kh.kh. 'khem-nya, to finish off com-
pletely.

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pletely.

kha: 'wa खा:वा interrog: about how many?

kh: 'waka, at about what time? at about
what place? kha: 'wa'kin, from about
what time?

'khe: खे n: (in: 'p1. 'khe:) the clan of
one’s wife (from which other members
of one’s clan also take their wives). ant.
'paryal.

- 'kheho -खेहो v.aff: the third person
singular probability morpheme, as in:
ma'ba'ta 'kheho He probably hasn’t gone
yet. see also: 'khiniho, 'kheraho.

'khel खेल [Nep] n: game, sports com-
petition. gehppa gehppa 'khellा
dāji'si'zyaọ या'क्याळै सोल मयादा,
bānī kāfi: 'lizyao Those who compete
in the big games work diligently, not
giving their bodies a rest.

'khelaisi-nya खेलेइसि-न्या vi.agt: to invest
money or wealth, to engage in business.

'khem-nya खेम-न्या [Kh *khem; Him
(Gur khā-ba)] vi.pat: to be used up,
exhausted. –vt: 1. to use up, exhaust.

kaŋra: picked clean, leaving only skele-
ton behind (of vultures). 'khat khut,
completely. 'syap-sip, completely. 2.
to finish, complete (as a job). 3. to an-
nihilate. cf. sophysa:-nya. –related words:
nibjāi-nya to complete the construction
of a building, tupāi-nya to conclude a
matter, bring a story to its logical end.

khen-nya खेन-न्या [Kh *s-len (Nis sleno,
Gam kemo)] v.sta: to be greasy, sticky
with oil or lard (esp. of utensils hard to

khen khen खेन खेन [Kh *s-len (Nis
sleno, Gam kemo)] expr.adv: numerous,
many.

kh: 'wa खा:वा interrog: about how many?

kha: 'wakā, at about what time? at about
what place? kha: 'wa'kin, from about
what time?

khe: खे n: (in: 'p1. 'khe:) the clan of
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sleno, Gam kemo)] expr.adv: numerous,
many.

kh: 'wa खा:वा interrog: about how many?

kha: 'wakā, at about what time? at about
what place? kha: 'wa'kin, from about
what time?
drive away. cf. 'cahari-nya. 're: 're:; far and long. –pass.part: khepa'i'siu, driven away.

khe'pa खेपा [Kh *s-lepa (Bhj slepa, Mk s'lepa, Kot hlepa, Gam hyepa)] n: a man (male human). khe'pa 'za:, a son (lit. ‘man child’).

'kher खेर [Nep khero] n: waste, misuse. khe'pa 'za:, a son (lit. ‘man child’).

'kher¹ खेर [Kh (Mk skiu)] n: a stick with a chiseled tip for flicking leeches off the foot while walking.

khici-nya खिचि-न्या [Nep खिचि-न्या] vt: 1. to photograph s.o. 2. to record s.o.’s voice.


'khila खिला n: a kid or lamb of about four years (with a full set of permanent teeth). –set: 'behda:

khim-nya खिम-न्या vt: to search for, seek. (Obj. can be abstract, as in: nyū: khim-nya to look for an excuse.) cf. 'sap-nya. 'baǐh: baǐh, thoroughly. sar sap, by scattering in several directions. upai, to look for a way of escape.

'khiniho खिनिहो v.aff: the third person dual probability morpheme, as in: ma'ba'ta'khiniho They (dl.) probably haven’t gone yet. see also: -'kheho, -'khiriho.

khodo खोडो vi.agt: to harass, afflict, persecute s.o. (The person persecuted is banai 'khiu 'pār:i'na'kèo This illness has caused me to be burdened down. 2. vt: (in: 'jorolai 'khida ṇa'nai).

'khi खी [Kh (Mk skiu)] n: a stick with a chiseled tip for flicking leeches off the foot while walking.
construed as the possessor of khiri, as in: *yakhiri 'pasikéra* They persecuted me.) cf. jara: 'pasí-nya.

khis خدام n: vengeance. khis 'phiri-nya, to be avenged. cf. 'yú: sim-nya. khis pheri-nya, to take vengeance, avenge oneself.

khis-nya ىع-نْا vi.agt: to compete against s.o. (Asc. -sa).

khit khit ِنْا expr.adv: giggling. var. khititi khititi. kh.kh. 'sas-nya, to giggle.

khî' كُٰئَث n: foot, leg. khî'b ~aُٰ ث sole of the foot. khî'sî, toe. khî'ni 'ba-nya, to travel by foot. khî' khyasî-nya, to travel rapidly, move right along (lit. ‘cast the foot’). khî: 'kwï, extenuative of the number 20, used when discussing prices in the presence of a Nepali. khî'tão hila: 'takal 'jai-nya, to treat s.o. with contempt (lit. ‘to make him equivalent to the mud of the foot’).

khî: كُٰث loc.root: at the foot or base of s.th., as in: 'stî: khî:ka at the foot of the tree. -relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: u-khî:da towards its base, u-khî:ni from its base, etc. -adj: u-khî:'da'ño, (of) the foot or base.

khî:- كُٰث loc: at the foot or base of s.th., as in: *yakhî'ka at the foot of the tree. -relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: u-khî:da towards its base, u-khî:ni from its base, etc. -adj: u-khî:'da'ño, (of) the foot or base.

khî'-nya كُٰث-نْا [TB *kâmen 'roast'] vt: to set on the fire to cook. (Obj. is usually 'kâkhoi'cooking water’ or 'rih ‘water,’ but can also be the pot.) -pass.part: 'khî':sîu, set on fire. 'kâkhoi 'khî':sîu 'lizya The cooking water has been set on the fire.

khîtibá: كُٰث-بَٰ ث n: sole of the foot (lit. ‘foot-flat’).

khî'da كُٰث-دَا loc: towards the foot or base. u-khî:'da, toward its base. -adj: khî:'da'ño, (of) the foot or base.

khî:gar كُٰث-گَر n: the residue left after cooking and straining animal fat. cf. 'khâli, 'pena.

khî:ka كُٰث-كَا loc: at the foot or base. 'hâ: khî'ka at the base of the cliff. u-khî:ka, at its base. -adj: khî:'kâo, (of) the foot or base.

khî: كُٰث gen.n: 1. hands and feet; body parts. 2. extenuative of the number 20, used when discussing prices in the presence of a Nepali. cf. tî:pha'tao 'kwi:, aphi huphi 'kwi:.

khî:la كُٰث-لَ ث loc: around the base. 'sî: khî:la around the base of the tree. u-khî:la, around its base. -adj: khî:'lâo, (of) around the base.

khî:ni كُٰث-نْا expr.adv: a start, sudden fright. kh. 'che-nya, to be frightened with a start. takhî:ni, a start, sudden scare.


khî:saï كُٰث-سِاَ ث n: toe (lit. ‘foot-fruit’).

khî:saïni 'ba-nya, to go quietly on tip-toes.


khî:cyâ كُٰث-صُيَ ث vi.pat: to become lame,
crippled. –adj: khöcyaso. –n: khöcyas, a cripple, one who limps. –set: päcyah.

khodolah बोलना: prop.n: a summer pasture for cattle and buffalo immediately below Narsin Peak.

(o)-'khogop ऑ–लोगप n: 1. carrion left by wild animals still considered edible by humans. cf. 'sinu, 'sya'kon'go. 2. the carcass of an animal. 3. a person’s body from which the soul has departed and death is imminent. o'khogop waz˙ 'lizya Only his body is left.

khogoro खोगोरे expr.adv: fall face forward; fall onto hands and knees (from hunger, or from being pushed). kh.kh. om-nya, (of a building) to deteriorate, crumble.

khoi खोई [Kh *khot (Nis kho)] n: a large copper pot used especially for steeping beer malt. –set: 'ja:

-khoi –खोई num.clsf: a measure for fermented beer malt: about five gallons. var. -khopya. –set: goi:

khoi-nya खोई–न्या [Kh *khwan (Bhj kholbya, Mht khwan)] vt: to card wool for spinning. cātacāt, pull apart matted pieces. 'gwa:–gwa:, make fluffy and light. –pass.part: khoi:siu, carded.

khoigah खोईघ खोईघ [ < *khoi ‘pot’ + *gah ‘scorch’] n: cooked cornmeal which sticks to the bottom of the pot. (Toasted and eaten as a treat.)

khoi khoi खोई खोई expr.adv: leaping, bounding. kh.kh. 'zo:hu-nya, to come leaping with turbulence (of a flooded stream).

'khlai-nya खलाई–न्या [? Nep खलाई] vt: to strip the bark from bamboo and trim the joints to be smooth with the rest of the stalk. (Obj. cahl ‘bamboo’).


kholba खोल्ब [Kh (Nis kholbya, Gam kholbya)] n: kid of Himalayan Tahr. cf. 'bī:, bas'ma. –gen: 'syā: 'ba:

khole-nya खोले–न्या vt: 1. to rinse. kh.kh. bagi-nya, to be swept away in great gushes.

khololo खोलोलो– adv: to flood, go in a great gush. riḥ bāhri opo:sa  zā khololo: meda  zā swītch maswītch bāke All the water went gushing downwards completely filling (the gorge).

kholoṭi n: water boiled in pot before washing and drunk like tea.

'khompa खोम्पा [Hin khōpa] n: a woman’s hairstyle where the hair is coiled up in a bun. 'khompa 'nai-nya, to wear the hair in a khompa style.

khop-nya 1. खोप–न्या [Kh *kwap (Mk khwap, Bhj kap)] vt: to toss grains of food into the mouth. (Usu. with -dā in an adverbial function, as in: khopdā kai-nya to eat by tossing into the mouth.) cf. ham-nya.

khop-nya 2. खोप–न्या vt: (Obj. 'duhr ‘seed’) to plant seed in sparse places (between already sprouted plants).

-‘khop –खोप num.clsf: in: ‘torkhop, a
fright, scare, rebuke. 'torkhop 'jai-nya, to frighten s.o. by shouting in anger. (Not necessarily to threaten.) cf. tham thum 'jai-nya.

khoplyak khoplyak ὑπὸλυκ ὑπὸλυκ expr.adv: tossing one at a time. kh.kh. sate-nya, to drop one at a time.

khopca ¹. ὑπάτα (see kana khopca).

khopca ². ὑπάτα n: 1. a woolen cap pointed at the top with ear flaps on the sides (usu. worn by shepherds). 2. a baby's bonnet with ear flaps. –set: tupi.

khoporah ὑπορα: n: a tower or platform from which to guard a field of ripening grain from birds.

-khopya -ὑπα (var. of: -khoi, qv.)

'khor ¹. ὄχορ [Nep] n: a walled in yard for keeping animals; barn yard, cattle yard. –set: zihm.

'khor ². ὄχορ nom: care, heed. 'khor da-nya, to take care. kyāye 'khor da-nya to pay heed to one’s welfare.

'khor-nya ὄχορ-να vt: to put chickens in their cage. –pass.part: 'khor'iu, caged. ciruggahla 'khor'iu caged in a chicken basket.

khora san ὄχορα-σαν [Nep ὄχορα-σαν] n: red chili pepper.

khoryo ὄχορι [Kh *khor (Mk khorcyo, Gam khur, Kot khurcya≥); Him *khor (Mag khur ‘sickle,’ Kai khorca)] n: a khukri, the curved knife used by Nepali hill tribes.

'khore-nya ὄχορ-να vt: (Obj. 'corn') to rid corn of weeds by scratching them out with a hand-pick. (Done when the corn is about six inches high.) –set:

rahm-nya. 'khore: daka 'sore, eager; to come scrambling at the slightest wave of the hand (as of a girl eager for marriage).

khore khore ὄχορ ὄχορ [ < Kh 'khore:-nya 'scratch out weeds with a hand pick'] expr.adv: scratching. cf. pur-nya. kh.kh. pur-nya, to scratch or claw lightly.

'khorō ὄχορο adj: 1. (of steel) hard and brittle. 2. (of speech) harsh, coarse. 3. (of food) hot, heat producing. ant. 'ciso. 4. (of tobacco) strong, sharp smoking. 5. (of a shepherd) excellent, efficient. –adv: 'khorōni, with harshness. 'khorōni da-nya, to act harshly.

'khorōnī paja-nya, to address s.o. harshly.

khorop-nya ὄχοροπ-να vt: (Instr. 'luye) to throw stones by the handful, esp. onto a stone wall as fill-in. kharap ni khorop, one handful after another. –set: johna-nya.

khor'isi-nya ὄχορίσι-να vi.agt: 1. (of butting rams) to back up for another strike. 2. (of an animal being pulled) to draw back, attempt to pull away; hence, of a person attempting to escape an issue.

'khorya ¹. ὄχορία [Nep khoriyo] n: a new field cut from the forest. cf. 'ijar.

'khorya ². ὄχορία prop.n: a Kham-Magar village up river from Damchan.

khosolyak ὄχοσολυκ expr.adv: slipping in suddenly. kh. 'pasi-nya, to enter unnoticed, undetected. kai kai ya'izya 'lidā yakarla khosolyak 'pasidā thai'kēo In order to hear what they were saying he slipped into their midst unnoticed and overheard.
khosorah ถิ่นอาศัย: n: corn stalks unsuitable for fodder and left in the field.  

'khōtā ถิ่น: 1. a fence post. 2. a long wooden club for fighting.

khotō: khotō: ถิ่นต้น  expr.adv: resonant sound. kh.kh. 'chip-nya, to become resonantly ripe (of pumpkins, etc.).

kh.kh. thas-nya, to resonate (as a bell).

–adj: khotō: khotō: 'w —o, resonant sounding (of pumpkins, etc.).

'khotoroÚ จิต: concern, anxiety, feeling of distress about s.o’s well being.

'yū: 'khotoroÚ 'ta-nya, to feel concern for, be anxious about. (Obj. marked by -leo'da.)

'khoyam ka 'khoyam ถิ่นถิ่น การถิ่น  expr.adv: (of hands) thrashing about (as of a drowning man); groping about (as a baby groping for its mother’s breasts). kh.kh. da-nya, to constantly paw at someone for attention. kh.kh. 'kölæ-nya, to meticulously pick foreign matter from dry stock (such as rice, beans, etc.). kh.kh. phurbuÚ's ē-nya, to be meticulous in detail work (lit. ‘feather dusting’).

'khoyan ถิ่นถิ่น: n: (archaic) master.

'khu: ถิ่น: n: a tare or darnel common in barley fields.

'khū: ถิ่น [Kh *r-kuŋ (Mk rkhū:)] n: a type of white rhododendron which grows at the upper reaches of timberline. cf. soqora:, 'mabölä:.

'khuduruÚ ผัด: expr.adv: sudden dying. kh. 'si-nya, to die suddenly without apparent cause. var. 'khuguru::

khul-nya ข้าว-ญ่า [Kh *s-gul (Mk khul, Kot hol)] vt: 1. to summon, beckon. cf. kih-nya. 'laku 'laku, with a waving hand motion. 2. to lead sheep by calling. 

–pass.part: khul'siÚ, called, summoned.

'khula ข้าว [Nep ‘open’] n: clear, free, unhindered, compensated for. 'khula 'ta-nya, to be cleared, compensated for.

'khuli-nya ข้าว [Nep ข่อน kholnu ‘open’] vt: to chisel out (as a groove in wood). ijyat 'khuli-nya (fig) to embarrass by exposing.

'khuli-nya ข้าว [Nep ข่อน kholnu ‘open’] vt: to open a shop for business. 

–pass.part: 'khuli'siÚ, open for business.

kuhulai-nya ข้าว-ญ่า [Nep ข่อน kholnu kholynu kholnyunu] vt: to pull tufts of hair, wool, or grass. keh keh, by the handful, fistful. keh keh 'khulkai'siÚ ēhrkéra They wept pulling out their hair by the fistful (idiomatic of grieving). cara: cari:, with yanking motion, forcefully. 

–pass.part: khulkai'siÚ, yanked loose. o'cem bahri khulkai'siÚ l'izya His hair is all pulled loose (he is bald).

'khulki-nya ข้าว-ญ่า [Nep ข่อน kholnu kholkænu] vi.pat: to lose hair or wool, to grow bald, molt. –vt: khulki-nya, to pull tufts of hair, wool, or grass.


kuhlit ข้าว [Nep ข่อน kholi kholì] n: pocket.

kuhmcai-nya ข้าว-ญ่า [Nep ข่อน kholnu khumcyaunu] vt: 1. to shrink cloth. 2. (when sewing two strips of cloth together, one of which is longer than the other) to gather or slightly bunch the longer
strip so that the two come out evenly.

*–pass.part: khumca'i'siu, bunched up.

'khumci-nya [Nep khumcinu] vi.pat: to shrink (of cloth).

–vt: khumcai-nya, to make shrink.

khun [Nep] n: foul or clotted blood (which is removed in certain cures).

khup [Him (Chep khup- 'cover head')] n: a woman’s head scarf. cf. räihpo.

'khupi-nya [Nep khopnu] vt: 1. to engrave, carve. 2. to vaccinate.

–pass.part: 'khupi'siu, engraved.

'khupi'siu l ~uÚ engraved stone.

'kh~uÚpi n: the green stalks of certain plants like corn and millet which are chewed for their sugar content. 'kh~u:pi, to suck the sugar from 'kh~u:pi.


khuri [in: la'pa khuri, qv.] n: a brass drinking bowl. –set: ja:-


–set: goi:-


khur'pa [Mag khurpa 'sickle']: a curved knife or sickle, tied to the end of a stick for pruning nettles, thorn bushes, etc.

khur'pi n: a knife for shearing sheep.

khururu [Nep] expr.adv: with small, rapid steps. kh.kh. 'dö:h-nya, to run with rapid steps.


'khusi [Nep 'happy'] nom: will, preference. cf. 'yū:. 'khusi da-nya, to do according to one’s own preference.

–adj: 'khusi, happy. cf. 'rē:wo. 'khusi 'ta-nya, to be happy.

'khus-khus [Nep khuskhus] expr.adv: whispering. var. 'khas-khas ni 'khus-khus. kh.kh. pā:-nya, to speak in a whisper.

'khuti [Nep] n: a large flock or herd of animals.

khuti: 1. [Nep kuṭi ‘peg’] n: the handle on a millstone (quern).

khuti: 2. n: the hip joint.

'khutu [Nep] n: the call of a drum, cadence.

'khutu jaːh-nya, to sound a rallying call on a drum. 'dupnya 'khutu, a rallying call. 'jahra'lao 'khutu, the rallying call for a community work project. si'kao 'khutu, a funeral dirge or cadence.

khwa: [indef.adv: some, some of the total. khwaːra 'ba'kera, khwaːra rahi'kera Some left, and some stayed.

khwa: khwa:, the occasional one.


khwar [expr.adv: having a large flow. kh.kh. jih'si-nya, to urinate with a large flow.

khwas [expr.adv: suddenly, unexpectedly. kh. cis-nya, to tear suddenly
and unexpectedly. kh. goih-nya, to pierce with a swift thrust. kh. 'gwāh-nya, to puncture suddenly and unexpectedly. kh. 'pas-nya, to enter suddenly without hesitation. kh. sil-nya, to string straight through without hesitation (as thread through a needle).


khya-nya ḱhya-nyā [Kh *khya; Him *kla (Thak khya, Tam khla); TB *kla ‘fall’] vt: 1. to throw, cast away. cf. 'lāp-lā-nya. cāka cāka, to cast off clouds, clear. cham chum, throwing s.o. into a state of poverty. 'chetto, angrily. hapasa, to toss or fling dust into the air. 'hip-hip, make scorching hot (of the weather). hya: hi:, with a fling (as an encumbrance). 'hyu:, throwing forward, scattering (as of leaves in the wind). 'hyu: 'hyu:, (same as above). syā: syā:, to make scatter, flee. 2. to change the state of by an act of violence. cuyp, turn to ash, cause to disintegrate. kānjarā:, pick clean, leaving only skeleton behind. landarke:, cut a large log into splitting length. 'li-li:, to make desolate, raze, annihilate. phulap phulap, knock prone, upside down (as of wind to corn). sisi lamlum, to cover the ground with snow in a violent storm; to blacken the sky with storm clouds. sotoryan, to annihilate, exterminate, wipe out. syā: syā:, to make scatter, clean out by making flee. 3. to make a lot of noise, in: 'syap-syap khya-nya. 4. to tyrannize. 'hai-hai, to tyrannize, manage dictatorially. hap hap, to intimidate, tyrannize. nakhar-lā hap hap khya'kēo He tyrannized (people) in the village. 5. to silence an adversary. 'sīkil ni 'dī-kil, to make it difficult for s.o. to answer. tham thum, to silence (esp. by being shown to be wrong). (Special collocations include the following: 'adākāl khya-nya to miscarry a child, abort, cha: khya-nya to cast off an evil spell, 'charya khya-nya to rid oneself of arthritic pain by a shamanic rite, gōda khya-nya (of shamans) to cast away, by ceremony, certain defilements which bring evil and bad fortune, mahn khya-nya to prevent, by magic, future bad luck in regard to hunting or fishing, sakas khya-nya to pressure s.o. (as in a sales pitch), 'simya khya-nya to cast off, by ceremony, the evil forces causing polio, 'sī: khya-nya to cast away the spirit of the dead in an after-death ceremony.) —pass.part: khya'sīu, thrown away. —[Alt.root *blihn (Mk bī:h, Nis bihn, Ghus bhini)'spill']; TB *(b-)rim]

'khya: ḱhya: [Kh *s-la (Bhj sla, Mk sāla, Gam hla, Kot lha); Him *s-la (Mag lha, Chep -hla ‘sheet of something,’ Chan khala ‘leaf’); TB *(s-)la] n: leaf. o'yah 'khya: 'ta'kin cisnya o'leo, (fig. of one who talks a lot) ‘If his mouth had been a leaf, it would have torn.’

khyanai-nya ḱhyānai-nyā vt: to leave behind, abandon. cf. 'ras-nya. 'bahrē:, by out-distancing, far behind. 'syō:, pass swiftly by. —pass.part: khyanai'sīu, abandoned. obabu oamae khyanai'sīu abandoned by his parents (orphaned).
'khyano  ོག་ོོ། adj: competent, capable, proficient, quick-witted. –set: u-hil hai'wo.


khyap khep ོག་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S expr.adv: lined up side by side (as of rafters). kh.kh. mil˙i-nya, to arrange side by side (as rafters, etc.).

khyar-nya ོག་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S vi.pat: to be thin, flat. –adj: khyar'o, cf. wa:'w—o.

khyar khyar ོག་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S expr.adv: thin, flat. –adj: khyar khyar'o.

khyasinya ོགས་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S vi.agt: 1. to cast oneself upon another, resign one’s outcome to another, in: o-kyäta khyasida 'li-nya cast oneself on another’s body. 2. to travel rapidly, move right along, in: khä: khyas-nya casting the foot. 3. to respond with made-up lines in a singing contest, in: 'otora khyas-nya casting an answer.

(o)-rkhyo: ོོ་ོོ། [Kh *r-s-lot (Nis -slot, Gam -hlui)] n: the length of s.th. orkhyo: kha: How long is it?

'khyo: ོོ། n: a long-sleeved shirt or blouse. 'pö'thya 'khyo:, sleeveless. 'thutya 'khyo:, elbow-length. 'baholya 'khyo:, long-sleeved.

khyo-nya ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S [Kh *klo (Bhj khywe, Kot kalao)] vt: to pierce, stab, prick. col col, to poke or stab slightly. 'yü: khyo-nya, to prick the conscience (lit. ‘stab the heart’).

khyo-nya ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S [Kh *s-lo (Mk solo, Gam hlü, Kot lho-); Mag lhot-co; TB *low] v.sta: 1. to be long in length, tall in height. 2. long lasting (as of a speech). –adj: 'khyo:wo, long. 'khyo:wo 'näm, summertime (lit. ‘long sky’). 'ben 'ben, stretching into the distance, trailing.

khyö: gyö: ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S expr.adv: sudden slipping feet first. kh.g. zyuhl-nya, to slide down a slope suddenly.

khyoto ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S expr.adv: immediate. kh. pulus-nya, to emerge immediately. 'gaolae 'lohmbae u'min haidə oekə 'bagal'nı khyoto pulus'zya When a shepherd calls the lead sheep’s name, he emerges from the flock immediately.

khyu-nya ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S [? Nep खियनु khyinu] vi.pat: to wear away with use. kh. pulus-nya, worn away with use (as a knife blade).

khyünas-nya ོོ་ོོ། ར་ ར་ S vi.pat: (of a person) to become weak, thin, worn out. 'yehn dada dada khyünasda le By working and working he has worn thin. –adj: khyünaso, thin, worn out. –n: khyün-nya, a person who is thin from overwork. –set: pã:cyå:h.

L

-lä loc.case: the inessive case marker: ‘in, into,’ as in: ‘zihm-la 'ba'kerö They went into the house. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form com-
plex adverbal phrases, as in: *me-la below, ro-la up above, a-la (in) here, onaj-la in front of it, etc.) –adj: *-lao, the nominalized form of the inessive -la, as in: *phu:lao 'pargil stomach worms (lit. 'worms of-in the stomach). -*laoro, inhabitants of, as in: *nakhar-laoro inhabitants of the village (lit. 'the of-in-the-village ones').

labar लबर [Nep] n: rubber, soft plastic.
labas लबस् [Hin lawaj] n: accent, pronunciation.

laca laca लचा लचा expr.adv: whittled on, chipped. 1. l. tuh-nya, to shape wood with an adze, a chip at a time.

'lachin'lao लचिन्लाउ adj: well behaved. *'lachin'laoro 'lizyar adj: well behaved. *'lachin.

lađa bada लड़ बड़ expr.adv: 1. weak, flimsy, frail. cf: *'lala luluo. 2. (of an ill person) extremely weak. –adj: lađa bada'ō.

lagdarya लग्दर्चा n: a medicinal root found above timberline; Orchis Incarnata. (It grows in the shape of a hand, and is dug up for its monetary value—currently worth about 80 rupees per dharni.)

'lahar लहर expr.adv: interest. 'lahar laj-indya, to be fascinated, curious, interested. *lahar 'lagi'zya I am fascinated by it. –adj: *lahar 'lagi'yu, fascinating, interesting.

'la-i-nya लै-न्या [Nep launû launu] vt: to apply, as in: *kâr la-i-nya to apply force, *menh lai-nya to set afire, *reta lai-nya to file, *rogon lai-nya to apply paint. *cop, set fire with a touch.

'lai-nya लै-न्या [Kh *la-t 'causative of la'] vt: to turn cattle out to graze.


lakdarya लक्दर्चा (var of: lagdarya, qv.)
lakhar lakhar लखर लखर expr.adv: frayed, tattered. 1. l. cis-nya, to fray, become tattered (as from flapping in the wind).

'lakharya la लखर्चा ला n: a type of wildcat with a shaggy coat.

'lalyloro लल्यालोरो- adj: limp and nearly dead.


'lampa 'pup लम्पा पुप n: an overhang used as a shelter between 'burkuti: and mâ:jô 'khagrar.

landarke: लन्दर्के expr.adv: awkwardly.

l. sapâ-nya, to cause to fall sprawling, awkwardly. l. laindi-nya, to fall sprawling. l. khya-nya, to cut a log into splitting lengths for rolling down a hillside.

'landi-nya लैंडी-न्या [Nep laññu laññu 'fall'] [laññiu vi.pat: to collapse, fall awkwardly. –set: pa-nya. kolambya kolombe, as in a fit, rolling. landarke, fall sprawling.

'lantha लंत्हा [Nep lañtha] nom: involvement, entanglement. cf: *tanta 'monta. lantha da-nya, to get involved. (Usu. in the negative imperative, as in:
'lantha tadoyo Don’t get involved!

'lap-nya लप-न्या [Kh *r-lap (Mk lap, Nis rlap, Gam la); Him *r-lup (Mag carlap-ke ‘drill,’ Tib rlubs, Bur lup ‘hole’)] vt: to bore a hole, drill. (Obj. ‘the thing being bored.’) cf. so’gwâ-h-nya. phir, with a twisting, turning motion. –pass.part: 'lap'sîu, bored, pierced. or’na 'lap'sîu 'lizya His ear is pierced.

lapa lapa लप लप expr.adv: plastered wet. ll. cuy-nya, to be plastered with water or mud.

laparyap laparyap लपरायप लपरायप expr.adv: slapping sound. ll. ba-nya, to walk with chupples slapping the bottom of the feet.

'lapdai-nya लपै-न्या vt: to hurl, fling, cast away. cf. khya-nya. chetto, kick or push aside, as in anger. hi, throw or toss aside. swî, throw swiftly and far.

lapki-nya लपक-न्या vi.pat: to droop, bend under weight. –set: bangyas-nya. –adj: 'lapkiu.

'laptai-nya लपैट-न्या [Kh < ‘lapt ‘palm of hand’] vt: to slap. –set: poh-nya.

'lapta लप्ता [Kh (Nis lapta)] n: the palm of the hand. 'lapta kai-nya, to receive a slap (lit. ‘eat a palm’). 'lapta 'tap-nya, to clap the hands (lit. ‘sound the palm’).

'lapharai-nya लफारै-न्या vt: to slap. –set: poh-nya.

lapharaoni लफारोनी n: slap. cf. 'câkaoni.

lapharaoni kai-nya, to receive a slap.


laryag laryag लर्याग लर्याग [Nep laryanj-lurunj] expr.adv: ambling. ll. ba-nya, to walk in an ambling, desultory manner.

laskai-nya लसै-न्या vt: (Obj. 'kâ: without -lai) to mash lumps of meal inside a pot by stirring toward oneself. –set: 'kâ:-nya.

laskar लस्कर (in: logo laskar, qv.)

laskar लस्कर [Hin laskar ‘army’] expr.adv: abreast. 'laskar 'jai'sî-nya, to line up abreast.

laskya लस्क्या n: a style of singing in which a boy (with his friends) sings one line, and a girl (with her friends) sings the next line in reply. (There is no dancing associated with this style, but it has its own separate style of melody.)

lata lata लत लत expr.adv: making a mess. ll. eh-nya, to defecate in a mess (as of a baby). cf. 'cherpţ 'jî-nya.

lata लता [Sk latto ‘lock of hair’] n: the lock of hair on a shaman’s crown. cf. 'ceme.

'latya लत्या n: a straight tassel. 'latya narca, an amaranth grain with a straight tassel. cf. 'lakutya narca. –adj: 'latyaso, plume-like, straight tasseled.

'la-nya ला-न्या [Kh *b-la (Mk bala, Nis lwa, Gam la)] vi.agt: 1. (of cattle) to graze. 2. (of wild animals and birds, herbivorous or carnivorous) to forage. syar syar, of a large flock or herd. 3. vr: (of a fire) to burn uncontrollably. 'sar-sar, swiftly, burning everything in path. –adj: 'lao, burnt over; grazed.

la: ला [Kh (Nis lwa); Him (Chep la?); TB *bla arrow] n: a barbed arrowhead.
lado: น: a fermenting agent made from a root, used in the preparation of beer malt. (Can be dug up only by widows or widowers.) –set: chokorah. ladu: 'sî, 'barma 'sî: (shamanic) an oblation of beer or wine to a shaman’s spirits.

lagai-nya [Nep लगाउनु lagaunu ‘apply’] vt: 1. to make happen. 2. to apply s.o. to a task; get s.o. started.

'la: 'ga: gen.n: animals of prey (lit. ‘leopard-eagles’). –animals of prey include the following: cyāku 'la: Leopard Cat, 'la: Leopard, 'nim Himalayan Black Bear, 'pahr Wild Dog, pīlyatar Striped Hyena, rākhhya Common Jungle Cat, 'sår 'la: Tiger, 'syal Jackal, thaō wāh Red Panda. –birds of prey include the following: ba'jā type of hawk, falcon, 'bōdai Eurasian Kestrel, buhmlu'g—aÚ Indian Eagle-Owl, 'dāmphyani Golden Eagle, guhrul gidd˙ King Vulture, 'hadya gidda Lammergeyer, 'kapcya'ga Dark Kite, kupa baza Spotted Owlet, 'kwi type of hawk. –set: ya'si: 'leo bahri, all living beings. (See 'si:)

lagda लाग्दा n: the beginning of a month. ant. 'nî:galda.

'lagi-nya [Nep लागि-न्या lagivā 'stand'] vi:dat: 1. to happen, befall. 'maya 'lagi-nya, to feel affection for s.o. (There are a number of grammatical configurations possible for this verb phrase. In one, directionality is marked on the pronouns with ergative and accusative case markings as in transitive verbs, as in: 'ya nolai 'maya 'lagi'zya I love him, noe 'nalai 'maya 'lagi'zya He loves me. In the most common configuration, the loved is marked
by the accusative marker (as above),
while the lover is construed as the pos-
sessor of 'm˙ya, as in: nolai ṇa'm˙ya
l'agizya I love him, ṇalai o'm˙ya l'agizya
He loves me. ṇalai ṇa'm˙ya m'al'agiz'ya
Do you love me? In another configura-
tion, there are no ergative or accusative
markings. The lover is construed as the
experiencer of l'agin'ya, while the loved
one is construed as the possessor of
'm˙ya, as in:

n˙'m˙ya ≥ a'lagi'zya I love you,
≥ a'm˙ya nma'lagizya Do you love me?)

2. to start a task.

lag˙i-nya

lagis-nya nfūl;–Gof
vi.dat: to recoil (esp. of a broken oath).

lagi'sî-nya [Nep lān̄u lagnu] vi.agr: to apply oneself to a task. suru
suru, steadily, without being sidetracked.

'suhm ki 'suhm, not speaking, intent
on work.

lagi'nya lagis-nya nfūl;–Gof
loc: the inside of a squash,
pumpkin, or cucumber.

lāh- lā′loc: outside, as in: lāh'dā
to the outside, lāh'ka outside, etc., qq.v.

lāh'da lā′da loc: to the outside. lāh'da
pulus'ni'kē Go outside! –adj:
lāh'da'nto.

lāh'ka lā′kē loc: outside. –adj: lāh'kao.

lahm lā′m [Tib lham] n: Tibetan style
boots.

lahm-lohm lā′m-loom' [ < Kh lohm-nya
'to boil meat for later drying and pre-
serving'] expr.adv: scalding.

lahm-lohm jai-nya, to briefly scald veg-
etables or meat for drying. cf: lohm-nya.

ll. lohm-nya, to briefly scald.

lahp-nya lā′p-nya vt: (of: osyā) to
remove the best part by separating (as
meat from the bone, leaves from the to-
bacco plant, etc.) 'zahr lahp-nya, to
poke around inside a small opening in
an attempt to find s.th.

'lahpa 'lahpa [Him (Tam la:pa, Jir lha:ba
‘wind’)] n: a whirlwind.

'lahpi lāhpi n: a female sheep having big
ears. –set: 'patya. –adj: lahpiso, big-
eared (of a female sheep).

'lahpya lāhpya n: a male sheep having
big ears. –set: 'patya. –adj: lahpysa,
big-eared (of a sheep).

'lahya lāhya n: a clearing in the forest, a
bare spot on a hill.

-lai -lāih case: the dative or accusative
marker, as in: ya-lai yāke Give it to me!
(Occurs obligatorily on the indirect object
of bitransitive and benefactive verbs.
With transitive verbs it occurs on the
direct object, subject to constraints rel-
ative to the transitivity hierarchy.) [Nis
-na, Gam -tu≥, Ses -jhn].

laj˙ laj˙ [Nep laj] n: shame, embarrassment, timidity. lajā 'hu-nya, to be
ashamed, embarrassed. lajā hai-nya, to
be embarrassed. lajā tahaiyo Don’t be
embarrassed! lajā morno 'ta-nya, to
be shamed.

lak˙rya lukutiÚ lak˙rya lā′krya l˙k˙re [ < Kh lohm-nya
‘to boil meat for later drying and pre-
serving’] expr.adv: stripping off the whole husk.

ll. pho:-nya, to husk corn, stripping off the husk.
lakda लाक्दा (var of: lagda, qv.)

'la: kū: लां कूँ (see o-rla:).

'laku 'laku लाकु लाकु expr.adv: a gesturing of the hand to come. ll. khul-nya, to summon with a hand gesture.

'lakutya लाकुत्या n: 1. a drooping tassel. 2. a tail of a panda or marten (used as a tassel on the head-dress of a dance costume). –adj: lakutyaso, tasseled; drooping.

lal लाल n: 1. a small seed black on one side and red on the other. 2. (in weighing precious metals) one-hundredth of a tohla.

lālā लालची (in: lālā lālā, qv.)

lalah loloh'w—o ललह लोलो'व– adj: slow in speech, dumb.

'lala lulu लला लुलू expr.adv: rushed, without time to prepare. ll. 'ba-nya, to go unprepared, caught unawares.

'lala lulu'w—o लला लुलू'व– adj: flexible, supple, without body. cf. lādā bada'o.

lalap ni 'lulub'o लालप नि लुलुब्व० adj: always on the lookout to steal, watching for opportunities, scrutinizing.

'la: 'la:'wo लां लां‘व adj: broad (of a pass or gap in the mountains).


'lam लाम [TB *la·m ‘arm-spread’] n: outstretched arms. 'lam bahri 'khyo·wo, the length of the outstretched arms. –num.suff: -'lam, arm-spread. neh'lam two arm-spreads, etc. –set: goī:


la'ma khuri लामा खुरि (in: la'pa khuri, la'ma khuri, qv.)


lam lum 1. लाम लुम [ < Kh luhm-nya ‘to grow over with scar tissue’] expr.adv: covered over, blanketed (as of the eye by a cataract; the ground by snow). ll. 'kap-nya, to cover completely; to blanket (as of snow covering the ground, or clouds covering the sky).

lam lum 2. लाम लुम [ < Kh 'lumo 'round, spherical’] expr.adv: rolled into a ball. ll. 'darbai-nya, to make s.th. into a ball. ll. lumbai-nya, to wrap up in a pouch.

lanza mahrza लान्झा मह्र्झा gen.n: the occupational castes, metal-workers and musicians.

lan- लान- loc.root: beside, along side of, as in: 'zīhm lapkā beside the house. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: o-lapkā beside it, o-lap'ni from beside it, etc.

lan-nya लान-न्या vt: to embrace, hug. –v.recip: lap'si-nya, to embrace one another. –related words: 'kar-nya to put one’s arm around s.o., zam-nya to hold s.o. from the back up wrapping arms around his waist.

est.  o-lä:po cô:hpa 'maleo, honest, straight in dealings.

lapa lupa lupa lupa expr.adv: excitement.  lapa lupa lya li-nya, to be excited.  l.l. 'rë-nya, to be happy with excitement, anticipation.

la'pa khuri, la'ma khuri lapa lura lura n: (shamanic, in chant) the leopard prints painted on a shaman’s feet.

– set: seral.

lapkä laäk loc: beside, along side of.  gep'zhm lapkä beside our house.  o-lapkä, beside it.  – adj: o-lap'kao, the one alongside him.  lap'kaor, one’s neighbors.

lapla laäl loc: in the area alongside.  o-lapla, beside him.  – adj: o-lap'laa, (of) beside it.  o-lap'laa gyäh, across the area alongside.  olap'laa gyäh 'ba'këra They went across beside it.

lap'si-nya laäl-s-nya v.recip: to embrace one another.

laptap loptop lapa lapa lapa expr.adv: deeply dented on one side.  l.l. 'kuri-nya, to become dented on one side.

lärupcyä lärupcyä n: Magpie (bird).

lata-pata lata-pata nom: misinformation, calamity (esp. from spirits).  lata-pata da-nya, (of spirits) to cause misinformation to befall a shaman or novice for not obeying instructions. (Obj. of the misinformation can be expressed by o-kyäta, but more often it is made explicit in a dependent clause, as in: ‘hâ:da sapada lata-pata dokëo He caused him calamity by pushing him from a cliff.)


latas-nya lata-s-nya vi.pat: to grow numb, deadened.

lataso lata-s-o adj: 1. (of a man) honest in his dealings, making no attempt to cheat by clever means.  2. (of an ox) which plows well and does not attempt to throw its yoke.


latiso l'ati-s-nya adj: 1. (of a woman) honest in her dealings.  2. (of a cow) which does not kick while being milked.  – set: 'patya.


lato lato adj: 1. (of humans) honest in dealings.  2. (of wild animals) unafraid of men.

le le v.aux: the intransitive, present-perfect auxiliary verb, as in: ‘bada nale I have gone there (i.e. I have been there).  cf. ‘nái'wo.

lëdya lëdya [Nep lëpo] n: an animal having no tail.  – set: 'patya.  'musur

lëdya lëdya, a small marmot or pika.  – adj: lëdya-s-o, tailless.

'lëkha 1. lëkhä n: significance, implication, meaning.  o'lëkha te tubu zô It amounts to the same thing.  cf. o-'sai.  o-lëkha 'leó, having significance, making good sense.  o-lëkha 'maleo, senseless.

'lëkha 2. lëkhä n: authority, jurisdiction.  'ge: ge'lëkha male We have no authority in this matter.
lekha 'pahrai लेखा 'पराई: [Nep] n: education.

le: le: ले: ले: [TB *s-lay ‘tongue’] expr.adv: hanging tongue. l.l. cī-nya, (of a panting animal) to hang the tongue out.

'lele: ni gor gor expr.adv: single file in long line. l.l.g.g. 'ba-nya, to walk single file in a long line.

lęo lęo adj: the adjectivized form of 'li-nya ‘to be,’ carrying the sense of ‘having, possessing,’ as in: ưrţh lęo having a horn, ormeňh léo having a tail, etc.

lęo- lęo- loc.root: where one is, as in: lęo-đā to where he is, leo-kə where he is, lęo-'ni from where he is, etc. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: oleoņa 'lizya It’s at his place, galéođā hunke Come to me! etc.

lęođā lęođā loc: to where one is. -lęođā, to a person or his place, as in: galéođā hunke Come to me! (lit. ‘where I am’).

-lęođā 'jai-nya, to get s.o. to side with oneself. -lęođā 'jai-si-nya, to side with someone. őho chyam'kin paţh oлеоđā 'jai-sikerə From that day on everyone sided with him. –adj: -lęođā'ňao, of one’s own place or being.

leoka lęo-क loc: at the place where one is. o-leoka, at his place, where he is. oleoκα ژ ‘nai'zyao He keeps it at his place. –adj: -leo'kāo.

lęo malėo लेऊ मालेउ adj: innumerable, immeasurable (lit. ‘being, not being’). lęo malėo bətas hu'kè A tremendous wind came up.

lęo'nī लेऊ-निं loc: from one’s place, from one’s being. o-lēo’nī, from his place, from his being. ưra'ka'o li'zyao bhri 'isore oléo’nī žə hu'ke All I have has come from God. –adj: -lēo’nī'kāo, (of the place of being. 'isore oléo’nī'kāo bhri... all that (issues) from God...

leona लेऊ-ड loc: where one lives. o-leona, where he lives. –adj: -leo'ňao.

lep-nya लेप-न्या [Kh *lep; Him *s-lem (Chep lemh, Thak lehm); TB * (s-)lyam ‘tongue’] vt: to lick. 'sar, (of a fire) to sear, singe. lep lep 保姆’siu, extremely appealing (lit. ‘lickable’).

lep'şi-nya लेपसि-न्या vt.pat: (of a stone in the wall) to be indented, out of line with the surface or face. –adj: lep'siu. ant. 'zol-nya.

'les 'les expr.adv: sticky and slimy (like egg white). –adj: 'les 'leso.

'lesya लेस्या n: a heavy, sticky mud. –adj: lesyaso, heavy and sticky (esp. of mud).

leto लेतो [Nep ledo] n: baby cereal.

'li-nya लि-न्या [Kh *li; Mag le-ke ‘exist’; TB *s-ri (Amdo l–î- to remain) v.sta: to be, to exist. 'lida, a commonly used elliptical form of hai 'lida ‘saying.’ –vi: to live or stay in a place. –v.aux: denoting continuous action. bao ژ ‘lizya He keeps going.

li: ली: [Kh *li (Nis skuli, lwi); Him (Mag khurli, Chep luy?, Kai lhi, Tam khrul); TB *d-lay] n: a bow (for shooting). cf. gulyalih.


'ligura लिगुरा n: a rod, slender pole.
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(u)-li: น: the shed skin of a reptile. cf. kājulih.

lihu ลิหู [Nep leu] น: the slime which grows on stones in a river.

'li-li: ลี-ลี expr.adv: cut close to the ground. l. l. khya-nya, to make desolate, mow down (as of locusts to a field of grain).

'li-si-nya 1. ลี-ซิ-น: vt: (Obj. 'hole') to plaster over a hole in a wall. cf. seh-nya.

'li-si-nya 2. ลี-ซิ-น: vi.pat: (of a flower) to wilt. wailya wili, shrivel up.

liza ลีซ่า น: (in weaving) the temple stick of a loom which gauges the width of the material. –set: 'tana.

'liz'-nya ลี-ซ่-น: prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the K—akri Panchayat, Rukum District, approx. pop. 1250. (S.I. Lukum.)

'liz'ya ลีซ้า น: an inhabitant.

'libi: ลีบี [ < *luk 'sheep' + *baŋ 'shed'] prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the Kākri Panchayat, Rukum District, approx. pop. 1250. (S.I. Lukum.)

'libi: ลีบี baih, the river flowing west past Lukum.

'lugumyal, male inhabitant of Lukum.

'lugumyalni, female inhabitant of Lukum.

lī:hi-nya ลี-ฮี-น: [Kh *lāhk (Luk lāhk); Him (Khal lu)] vi.agt: to joke, jest, poke fun at a matter. (Loc. -ta). –adj: lī:hrīth'zyāo, ludicrous, funny.

lī:hi-nya ลี-ฮี-น: [Kh *lāhn; Mag lo-ke 'buy'; TB (Theb raŋ, Bun laŋ 'sell') vt: to buy, purchase. –pass.part: lī:h'siu, bought. sōh rupiyala lī:h'siu bought for three rupees. –[Alt.root *chin]


lī:si-nya ลี-ซิ-น: [Kh (Mk lawōisi, Gam laīsi)] vi.agt: to mourn, wail (as part of a ceremony). pā: ki pā:, with great commotion. –adj: lī:srīh'zyao, ugly, uncomely, revolting (lit. 'about to wail').

(o)-lkotah โอ-ลค: ท: [Kh *l-kota (Mk syalokta, Bhj kolta, Gam karta)] น: the skin of an animal; the peel of fruit.

'lo: ロー [Kh *b-lo (Mk bolo); Him *lo (Chep lō)] vt: to trim or prune a tree. (Obj. can be 'sī: 'tree’ or o'kharrọ 'its branches.’) o'khrorra ya'lo:кеō He trimmed its branches. lukutya lukutya, prune back all the branches.

'lo:-nya 1. ロー-น: vt: to trim or prune a tree. (Obj. can be 'sī: 'tree’ or o'kharrọ 'its branches.’) o'khrorra ya'lo:кеō He trimmed its branches. lukutya lukutya, prune back all the branches.

'lo:-nya 2. ロー-น: vt: (in field hockey) to pass the ball from one player to another.


loboih-nya ลอ:ฮี-น: vt: to covet, be greedy for.


loh ลอ: น: barley or wheat straw. –set: lohsya.


lohlm-nya ลอ:ฮ:ล:น: [Kh *s-lom (Nis slom); TB (DEW) *s-lum (Kar sulum, Bur hlum)] vt: to boil meat for later drying and preserving. –set: phī:-nya.
lahm-lohm, briefly scald and remove.

'lohana น: wether which is the lead sheep of a flock.

lohorbā: น: Shera’s winter pasture for cattle and buffalo.

lohsai น: [Kh *lahs (Nis lahs, Gam laih)] น: shavings of pitch pine (used for light in houses, or for fire starters on the trail).


–related words: loh barley or wheat straw, khosorah cornstalks unsuitable for fodder, porya cornhusks, phosorya cornhusks.

(о)-lohwa น: [Mag me-lowa popped grain] น: popcorn. ао 'gohga о’lohwa боз ‘ta’zya This corn makes good popcorn.

lohye lohye น: a game similar to hide-and-seek. lohye lohye bahrkanya buhrkuni sar sap sap Ready or not, here I come.

loinya น: [Kh *b-los (Mk bolos, Kot loi?, Mht lo) Him *lo (Mag lo ‘buy,’ Khal lok ‘lend’); Mag lo-ke ‘buy’] v.bt: to borrow s.th. from someone.

lotas-nya น: vi.pat: to be dumb-founded, astonished. cf. gar-nya.

lu: น: [Kh *luk; Him *luk (Tib lug, Sh luk); TB *luk] น: sheep. ลู: jorai, gravel, small stones. ลู: kohcyanya wahkà, about a stone’s throw. ลู: phalya, a stone tablet, stone shingle.

gàh ลู: a heavy stone used for gunshot (found on river banks). kahpa ลู:, a type of heavy mineral.

'lubih น: [Nep lobh] น: one who is greedy. –related words: korya greedy (esp. in regard to food), korlai: da-nya to act with greed, hampa tih selfish, grasping, nicca impatiently greedy, o-hapsya ‘gyo:hwò one who takes more than due,

'lubih-nya น: [Nep lobh ‘greed’] vi.pat: to be greedy, covetous. –vt: loboih-nya, to covet, be greedy for.

'lugumyal น: male inhabitant of Lukum. 'lugumyalni, female inhabitant of Lukum.

luhm น: a wrap or sheath (esp. a piece of cloth wrapped around the foot when wearing a ’zyo’). 'kwì: luhm, glove, mitten. katue uluhm, foreskin of the penis.

luhm-nya น: to cover the foot with a luhm. –vi: (of a wound) to close,
grow over with scar tissue. **nani luhm-nya**, of the eye to be covered with a cataract. *umirə paloe luhm⪗i kéo* His eyes were covered by a cataract.

'*luh'za* 'lʊ́ʒa* n: an unmarried girl, maiden.

cf. *'dahmː* - *'luh'zarə*, children (of both sexes).

'*luh'za kü:-la hу-nya*, to come to second childhood (lit. 'to enter the child hole').

'*luh'za b~aÚza* 'lʊ́ʒa ʰənə afʰ, gen.n: children, boys and girls.

'*luh'za emsər* 'lʊ́ʒə nə PD;/ prop.n: the trail which passes to the east of ≥aipa.

*lukutya lukutya* n¬s¬Tof n¬s¬Tof expr.adv: completely pruned. 

l.l. '*loÚ-nya* , to prune back all the branches on a tree.

*lukhuru lukhuru* n¬v¬? n¬v¬? expr.adv: tired, unmotivated. 

l.l. '*ba-nya* , to walk mile after mile without motivation.

'*lum-nya* [ < Kh *lumo ’round, spherical’] vt: (of a woman) to wrap hair up out of the way. –pass.part: *'lum'sîu*, wrapped in a bun.

*lumbai-nya* ʟुंबै-ɴया* vr: to tie in a piece of cloth, wrap up in a pouch. cf. *darlai-nya.*

*lam lum*, wrapped in a packet.

*sarlap surlup*, wrap oneself in a blanket, head to foot. –pass.part: *lumbai’siū*, wrapped into a packet.

'*lumba* ʟुंबа* n: a ball or sphere (usu. of stone or wood). cf. *darla.*

*lum lum* ʟुंम ʟुंम* [Kh *lum; Him (Chep lʊŋ ’round’); TB *zlum] expr.adv: round, spherical. Ll. *'darlai-nya*, to form s.th. into a ball. –adj: *lum lum*, round, spherical.


*luta* ʟुطة* [Nep luto] n: mange, scabies.


*lutu lutu* ʟुṭु ʟुṭु expr.adv: having superior strength. Ll. *'khap-nya*, to attack with superior strength.

*lwi-nya* ʟɯɪ-ɴYa* [Kh *lut (Seram lut-); Him (Chep lu’ ‘reach into hole,’ lut-’poke,’ luy-’go in and out of hole’); TB (DEW) *lut (Kuki lut ’enter’) vt: to insert into a hole. –v.refl: *lwi:si-nya*, to burrow in. tèː tèː, pushing one’s way in forcibly.

*lwi:cyə* ʟɯɪ:cyə* n: Red Junglefowl. –gen: *'sya: 'ba:*.

*lyahm-nya* ʟyaɹm-ɴया* [Kh *lyahm; Him (Mag lhem-ca ‘not salty,’ Chan lim-pa ‘tasty’); TB *(s-)lyam ’tongue’] vi.pat: to be savory, nutty in flavor. –adj: *lyahm'ə*.

*M*

'*maci-nya* ʙɬɨ-ɴYa* [Nep məcchənu məcchənu] vi.pat: to be stirred up, aroused, incited. *jāːhkarie oːdɔːɬwəɾə ya'huka bənɔi 'maci'zyə* When a shaman’s spirits come, he becomes incited. –vt: *maci-nya* [Nep macaunu ’make rise’] to stir up, arouse, stimulate. *nuhl maci-nya*, to cause a plague or disaster. *baːtəs hədu nuhl maci'kəo* A wind came and stirred up a disaster. –related words: *jiskəi-nya* to provoke, incite to fury, ’uːkhi da-nya* to stir up a fight, ’yüː kola kola 'jai-nya* to irritate, make angry.
machya मङ्छ्या temp.adv: (in southern dialects only) the day after tomorrow. cf. nihmchya.

madā मद [Sk] n: distilled barley or rice wine. madā chokorah, alcoholic drinks (beer-wine).


māgar मगर [ ? < Tib mgar-ba ‘smith’] n: a male belonging to the Magar tribe (including the Budha, Gharti, Pun, and Roka subtribes who speak Kham). var. mī:gor.

māgarānta मगरांत n: the land of the Magars. cf. ‘khasanta.

māgar-ṇī मगर-णी [ ? < Tib mgar-ba ‘smith’] n: a female belonging to the Magar tribe.

māha मह (in: tāha māha, qv.)

‘mahakī-ṇya महकी-न्या vi.pat: to swagger; become intoxicated with one’s own wisdom or greatness.


‘mahān महन n: a large wooden jug for storing milk to make ghee. (Slightly barrel shaped with a lid; similar to a theka but larger.) –set: ‘ja:.

‘mahī मही [Nep] n: whey, buttermilk (the watery part of milk separated from the curd).

‘mahimano महिमानो [Nep māha ‘great’ + man ‘honor’] adj: honorable, distinguished, noble, great.

‘māhījī:ka माहीजी-का [W.Nep māchi ‘fly’] n: flying ant, termite. –gen: ‘mulza

buhsuna:.

‘māhnim मर्निम n: a summer pasturage for cattle and buffalo between damcā: and kū:hdya.

māṁgai-ṇya मांगए-ण्या [< Nep māṅgo māṅgo ‘expensive’] vt: (o-eh ‘its price’) to make more expensive.


mahtalya महतल्या: prop.n: male inhabitant of Mahatgāon. ‘mahtalī, female inhabitant of Mahatgāon.

‘mai 1. मै n: a wooden harrow drawn by oxen. ‘mai jāh-ṇya, to harrow.

‘mai 2. मै prop.n: a shamanic deity whose chief shrine dominates the village of Maikot. (The god accepts only the blood of black animals – black chickens, black goats, and once a year a black bull.) also: ‘maitho, masta.


‘maiko मैको prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the northern sector of Rukum District, approx. pop. 1250. (S.I.
'mwikuti, male inhabitant of Maikot. 'maikotyani, female inhabitant of Maikot.

'mailai-nya [Nep ैलै-न्या] vt: 1. (Obj. 'leather') to massage with oil to make soft and pliable. 2. (Obj. 'people') to discipline so as to make docile, obedient. —pass.part: 'mailai'siu, massaged, worked over.


mala: २. मला n: small, white maggots which destroy the roots of corn plants.

'molo mala:, small, black insects destructive to corn.

'mala-nya मला-न्या vi.pat: (of corn) to be infected by mala:.

'malai मलाई [Nep mlāmī 'mourner'] n: funeral. 'malami, a funeral attendee.


'malcapya मलचप्या [Nep malsāpro] n: marten. —gen: 'baza-biza. —[Alt.root (Mk rg~ogila, Gam g˙liw˙n)]

'malma मलमा n: type of large wasp. cf. 'jyo:h. —gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

man १. मन [Nep] n: affection, fondness, love. man 'lagi-nya, to like, be fond of. (The experiencer of the emotion is grammatically the possessor of 'man, as in: नलाई ओमन 'लागिझ्या He likes me, nolai नोलाई 'लागिझ्या I like him, etc. cf. 'maya. —adj: 'man 'lagi 1. liked, loved, pleasing to one. 2. whatever one pleases, wherever one pleases. o'man 'lagi 'yehn do'zyao He does whatever work he pleases.
man ². मन n: village work force. cf. "jahra, betha.  
man jah-nya, to employ, use a village work force.

mənəm मन्म [Kh (Mk mənəm, Gam məndəm)] n: flour, meal. cf. phani.

mancaka manca मन्चका का मन्चा expr.adv: not looking back. m.m. 'ba-nya, to go swiftly, not looking back.

'manchai-nya मन्चै-न्या [W.Nep मन्चाउन् mansaun] vt: to consecrate an animal for sacrifice by sprinkling water on its head (in the name of a god). —pass.part: 'manchaisi, consecrated. 'deota u'minta 'manchaisiu consecrated in the name of a god.

'manda-nya मन्दा-न्या vt: to spool string onto a 'tosor as part of the process in rope making. cf. 'mandaan.

'manda मन्दा n: victory. 'mandal zya-nya, to emerge as the victor.

'mandali ¹. मन्दली n: victor, champion (esp. of bulls or rams).

'mandali ². मन्दली [Nep manda 'influential man'] n: (in: 'thanè o'mandali) local gods or dieties. a'laa 'thanè o'mandaliro 'daino 'tə'cyo Blessings be to the gods of this shrine. —set: 'deota.

'mandan मन्दन n: one length of string when spooled onto a 'tosor. (If lengths come out in multiples of two, the resulting rope will be double stranded; if in multiples of three, the rope will be triple stranded.) cf. 'pah-nya.

'mandaoni मन्दाओनी n: the beater of a churn; churn dasher.


mai मनी adv: even, also. cf. bə, palo.

hai 'tadi mani, nevertheless, even so.
'jo: 'tadi mani, no matter what, regardless. ju'ni mani, by whatever means necessary.

man man मन मन expr.adv: kneading motion. m.m. zu-nya, to knead intensely till fine.

'mantar मन्तर [Sk mantra] n: incantation, mantra. 'mantar da-nya, to do incantations. 'mantar tantar, incantations and magic formulas.

'mantari मन्तरी [Nep मन्त्री] n: cabinet minister, high official.

'manta मन्ता (in: 'tanta manta, qv.)

'manthan मन्धन (in: 'ganthan 'manthan, qv.)

mağalbar मागलबर [Nep मागलबर] n: Tuesday. (Usu. in: mağalbar chyam Tuesday day.)

'mapara 'mal मापरा मल n: herbal medicine applied to the sores of sheep and goats. cf. 'sətəwa.

'mağai-nya मागई-न्या [Nep मागाउनु māgaunu 'make a request'] vt: to put in an order for s.th. cf. tha-nya. —pass.part: 'mağaisiu, ordered, sent for.


'maoka माओका [Nep mauka] n: opportunity, chance. 'mowka 'chupi-nya, to seize an opportunity. 'mowka dainya, to get an opportunity.

(o)-marā.h ओ-मराह [ < *ma 'female' + *riː 'pheasant'] n: the female of games birds. cf. o-parā:h.

'mardan 'lai-nya मर्दन लै-न्या vt: to
massage with oil.

maric मरीच [Nep] n: black pepper.

marmai-nya मर्माई-न्या vt: to aim or strive to reach a certain place. kajka namarmai'zyao Where do you aim to get?

'marpes मर्पेस n: a summer pasturage for cattle and buffalo between 'mahnim and taita.

ma'ryāḥ म-रयाह n: the mother of one’s 'ryāḥ.

mas मस n: husband’s younger brother. recip. marum.


'masan मसान [Nep ‘ghost’] n: a spirit of the dead (controlled by witches) which comes to haunt the living. (When visible it is said to take the form of a man with long fangs and a hollow spot in the back.) –set: 'zya:ḥ.

masi मसी [Nep] n: ink.


masī मसी [Nep moso] n: fire black which accumulates on pots, etc. masī: walwal, (in: duhli walwal, masī: walwal, qv.)

'maski-nya मस्कि-न्या [Nep maskinu ‘be tightened’] vi.pat: (of the face) to look guilty. masak, (intensified). –vt: maskai-nya, to make an expression of guilt. cf. jip 'jai-nya.

'maskhada मस्क्हदा n: a charcoal kiln. (Made by digging a pit, filling with logs, igniting until burning hotly, and covering over with earth.)

masta मस्ता prop.n: (var. of: 'mai, qv.)

matalap मतलप [Nep matalab] n: meaning, sense. cf. o-'sai.

mata mata मत मत expr.adv: obese.

m.m. 'kā:diu, excessively fat, obese.

matel मतेल n: special dark colored clay for plastering the outside of a house.


matītel मतितेल [Nep matittel matittel] n: kerosene.


'matyudi मत्यू:दि n: a small, earthen pot. –set: 'ja:.

matha मध n: burial cairn for shamans.

(The cairn is plastered over and painted white with a pine branch protruding from its top. The shaman is buried inside, sitting up, facing north, with most of his body above ground level.)

'maya मया [Nap maya] n: love, affection.

'maya 'lagi-nya, to feel affection for s.o. (There are a number of grammatical configurations possible for this verb phrase. In one, directionality is marked on the pronouns with ergative and accusative case markings as in transitive verbs, as in: 'ya nolai 'maya 'lagi'zya I love him, noe nolai 'maya 'lagi'zya He loves me. In the most common configuration, the loved is marked by the accusative marker (as above), while the lover is construed as the possessor of 'maya, as in: nolai na'maya 'lagi'zya I love him, nolai o'maya
'lagi'zya He loves me, ɲalai nə'maya ma'lagi'zya Do you love me? In another configuration, there are no ergative or accusative markings. The lover is construed as the experiencer of 'lagi-nya, while the loved one is construed as the possessor of ɲmayə Ɂmə'la'ga'ги'zya Do you love me?) ɲmyə 'mari-nya, to forget or lose interest in s.o. ɲmyə səih-nya, to gratify one's love by spending time with the one loved. jyuye ɲmyə mada-nya, to be unconcerned for one's welfare, esp. in the face of higher interests.

ma-1. ɲa- v.aff: the negative prefix. (Occurs with all tenses and aspects in nominalized verb forms, but only with perfective and imperfective aspects in the narrative paradigm). ma-2. ɲa- v.aff: the interrogative prefix, as in: ɲəsa nəma'ba'kə Will you go with me? (Occurs only in the narrative paradigm.)

ma: ɲa- interj: a reply of bewilderment: "who knows?"

(o)-'ma ɲa- [Kh *ma; TB *ma] n: 1. the female of any species. cf. o-marā: h. ant. o- pa. 2. the lower stone of a quern. –set: rāthāi.

'mā: ɲa1 voc.n: polite term of address to a daughter or a younger woman. var. 'mā:za. cf. 'ba:, babuza.

'mabālā: ɲabālā n: a scarlet variety of rhododendron. cf. 'khū:, sonora:.

'macahiu ɲa'cahiw adj: evil, base, foul (esp. in: 'macahiu pə: evil words, and 'macahiu 'yehn evil deeds).

macao ɲa'caow adj: 1. bad, evil, wicked. 2. thin, in poor health.

'machā:'wä ɲa'chāw adj: 1. hypocritical. 2. evil, associated with black magic.


'mā:da bahres ɲa'də bəres n: trail bread baked over the fire without oil.

mā:do ɲa'də n: a broth made from millet flour (used esp. for people in convalescence). cf. chidul.

ma'ganiduhnya ɲa'gαniuxa adj: innumerable, uncountable. sue zə mā'ganiduhnya Countable by no-one.

ma'gani'siu ɲa'gαni'siux adj: of small repute, counted as nothing. katalə mā'gani'siu counted in nothing. u'min ma'gani'siu, a name of small repute.

'mah-nya ɲa'nya [Kh *mah; Him (Mag mhat-ke, Chep hmat- 'disappear,' 'Tam mah); TB *ma-t] vi.pat: 1. to be lost (of an object). cf. ɲoi-nya. 'phwā: disappear instantly. 2. (euph) to die. 3. to be utterly defeated, in: 'min mah-nya (lit. 'to lose one’s name'). –vt: səmāi'hnya.

(o)-mahā: ɲa-маhə n: one’s choice, volition. cf. hō:na'ni, huna'ni.

mahga ɲa'gha [Nep magh] n: the tenth month of the Nepali calendar, mid-January to mid-February.

mahgo ɲa'go n: 1. mother’s elder sister. 2. wife of father’s elder brother (i.e. pah-
(Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by mahgo's reciprocals. recip. 'bahrea, 'bahrk.
mahkā mā:h n: neg: the negative equative: 'is not,' as in: 'ho mahkā Not that.
mahn mā:n n: an evil force which causes failure in hunting or fishing. (It is said to be caused by an outsider seeing an earlier catch, and making a loud exclamation about it.) mahn khya-nya, to prevent future mahn by appointing someone to leave pāhla: behind on the trail when entering the village.
mahn-nya mā:n–nya vi.pat: for a state to occur when fish no longer enter the traps. ant. rah-nya.
maholya mā:hlinya n: a crowd or throng of people. mirr̥ bānāi maholya ḫuːkēr People came in a great throng.
mahs mā:sū n: oil (either cooking oil or fuel).
mahsbā: 'mā:shā n: the area between kāːḥdyā and kāː.
māːhti mā:hti adv: as though. o'jyaːlai so'wɔ māːhti 'jai'kēo He acted as though he despised his wife. cf. kata māːhti.
maitio māːitiː [Nep māːit mait] n: the location or village of one’s māːiti.
'male माळे neg: the negative existential: ‘there is none.’
'maleo माळेउ adj: the negative form of 'leo, with the sense of ‘without, not having,’ as in: ु३ॆङ्ग ‘maleo hornless, ो३ॆङ्ग ‘maleo tailless, etc.
'malowa मालोवा n: Snow Pigeon. –gen: 'sya: 'ba.
malu मालु (in: alu ‘bृङ्गा, malu ‘bृङ्गा, qv.)
mama मामा [Nep] n: 1. mother’s younger brother. 2. wife’s father (if younger than ego’s father). voc.n: term of address by mama’s reciprocals. recip. ‘bahnji, ‘bahnjī. –abbr: ma precedes proper name as a title. ma ram das Uncle Ram Das.
'man मान [Nep] n: honor, respect. cf. ‘manki. o’man dai’wo, respectable, honorable. o’man ‘leo, of one who demands respect in a self-assertive way. o’mansa ‘leo, of one who is not self-assertive of his honor, humble. o’man hai-nya, to assert one’s position or honor. o’man ‘nai-nya, to show a person respect.
'manabah मानबाह n: 1. a measure of half a manu. (Same as ‘rya:). –set: goī: 2. a weight equivalent to half an ana. –set: kachā.
'mani मानी coord: otherwise, lest. जलाई je’बौङ्ग दा यावा’स्या, mani ‘यावा’स्या If you take me along I’ll give it to you, otherwise I won’t.
'mani-nya मानिन्या [Nep मानते मानु n] vt: to observe or follow. ‘धर्मा र ‘maninya, to follow a religion. धर्मा ‘maninya, to observe a festival. ‘गुन ‘maninya, to be grateful, appreciative of another’s kindness.
'manki मानिक n: respect, honor. ‘manki dai’wo, prestigious, held in honor. o’‘manki ‘leo, having prestige.
'mansinya मानिसिन्या n: an exogamous relative, one who is outside the norms accepted by marriage custom. –set: ‘nas natha. ‘mansinya rai-nya, to marry incestuously.
'manu मानु n: a measure equivalent to two ‘rya: (about one quart). –set: goī:.
'manuwa मानुवा [Skt man] n: the world (esp. its people). आं ‘manuवा याम लिडी ba ‘tai It would be fine if I no longer remained in this world.
'manya मानिया [Nep] n: meaning. o’manyा यामा’बुजी’दुहै I couldn’t understand the meaning. cf. अथा, o’सै.
'ma माग्रूङ्ग [in: ‘र्खा माणु माणु n] vi.pat: to be unimpressed, consider as nothing. in: ‘काता माझै माणसी-नया. (The object-like argument occurs in a dependent clause with ‘झिंहा or ‘व्यम, as in: नितां पा: ‘व्यम ba kata माझै माणसी रिहा Even hearing such words he was unimpressed.)
'maṇṣam’si-nya माणसी-नया vi.pat: to be unimpressed, consider as nothing. in: ‘काता माझै माणसी-नया. (The object-like argument occurs in a dependent clause with ‘झिंहा or ‘व्यम, as in: नितां पा: ‘व्यम ba kata माझै माणसी रिहा Even hearing such words he was unimpressed.)
'maṇṣam’si-nya माणसी-नया adj: undesirable. (Part of a construction in which a re-duplicated verb stem precedes, as in: आ ‘या maṇṣam’si-nya undesirable to live at, ‘बा ‘बा maṇṣam’si-nya undesirable to go to, ‘यु: ‘यु: maṇṣam’si-nya undesirable to look at, etc.)
'maṇga माङ्गा (in: ‘हाङ्गा माङ्गा, qv.)
'maphareso माफरेसो adj: unskilled, incompetent (lit. ‘uncurdled’).

(o)-maphu ओ-माफु n: the case, shell, or skin of a tuber (esp. the remains after the new plant begins growth).

'mar मार n: butchered animal.

marum मारम n: 1. elder brother’s wife. 2. wife’s elder sister. 3. mother’s brother’s daughter (if older than ego). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.)

'mas मास [Nep ‘month’] n: (esp. in: 'mas yoÚ-nya to fulfill) the time of child delivery.

'masi-nya मासी-न्या n: 1. elder brother’s wife. 2. wife’s elder sister. 3. mother’s brother’s daughter (if older than ego). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.)

me- मे- [Kh *me; Him (E.Tib. me ‘low’)] deictic.prim: down, as in: me'dā downward, mekā at a lower place, me'nī from below, etc., qv.v.
'mē: में (in: naːi: 'mē:, qv.)
me'dā मेदा loc: downward. me'dā 'tanya, to become poor, to be heading downward financially. cf. pi:hti 'ta-nya. —adj: me'dā'ţāo, the one below, the lower one.

meh- मेह comp.root: fire. (Used only in compounds, such as: mehr˙i cinder, mihkwi smoke, etc. qv.).

mēh मेह [Kh *meh (Mk mi:h, Gam mi:h); Him (Mag mhe, Chep hme÷ < *s-mi Rw≥ s˙mi); TB *mey] n: fire. mēh da-nya, to do fire (i.e. to be making use of a fire, either for cooking or for warming oneself). mēh 'lai-nya, to set fire to s.th. mēh mw ~îÚ's Ŭ-nya, to warm oneself by the fire. mēh pl‘i gah, a shower of flame and sparks. mēh 'zu-ţu 'jai-nya, to keep a small fire burning (when fire is unavailable for kindling a new one.)

(o)-rmeh ओ-रमेह [Kh *r-meh; Him (Mag me-mek, Chep me÷); TB *r-may] n: 1. tail of an animal. cf. o-r‘b~ï:h. 2. the stern of a boat. ormeh leò, having a tail (an appellation for slave Ghartis).

mē-h-nya मेह-न्या [Kh *s-mej (Mk mōyö, Ses *mej < myöö); Him (Mag mhyak, Chep hme÷); TB (Lusei hmai, Bur mej) vt: to forget. —pass.part: mē-h’siu, forgotten.

mehrai मेहरै: n: a dead coal, cinder. cf. 'bhuhra, ṭgar.

-mēh’si: मेह्सी [Kh *r-mehsî (Mk rmēhsî, Nis rmesí, Gam misiśn “buttocks’]) n: the cleft of the buttocks.

meka मेका loc: at a lower place, down below. —adj: me'kāo.

meksa'sāi मेकसाई loc: a bit lower. roka'sai meka'sāi 'jai-nya, to barter (lit. ‘make (price) up and down’). —adj: meka'sāi'kāo.

mela मेला loc: down below. —adj: me'lāo.

'mela मेला (in: 'raha 'mela, qv.)

'mēma मेमा [Kh *mi:ma < *mi ‘person’ + *ma ‘female’ (Mk, Bhj mîma)] n: a woman, person of the female sex. 'mēma 'za, daughter. 'mēma wanza, women and children.

me'nī मेनी loc: 1. from below. 2. on the lower side. — adj: me'nī'kāo.

meŋa मेंग loc: in the area below. — adj: meŋāo.

mephāta मेफाता loc: on the lower side of two. —adj: mephā’tāo, the lower one.

mephā’tāo 'sēro:, the village of Lower Sera.

mephā’tāo 'sēro: मेफाताओ सेरो: prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the Taka-Shera Panchayat, Rukum District, approx. pop. 750. (S.I. Tallo Ser—aon.)

metai-nya मेताए-न्या [Nep meṭāṇu meṭaunu] vt: to erase. —[Kh 'si:-nya]

mi: मी [Kh *r-mi (Mk rmi, Bhj rmi); TB *r-mi(y)] n: human, mankind. cf. 'munukhyा. —[Alt.root (Gam, Ses ru)]

-mi: मी poss.root: 1. the pronominal possessive root, as in: 'qā: qāmi: mine, noe u’mi: his, sue u’mi: who’s, etc. 2. -’s worth. neh'rupiyae u’mi: two rupee’s worth.

'mi: मी [Kh *mik (Seram mik, Ses miu÷); Him (Mag mi-mik, Chep mik); TB *mik] n: eye. cf. ‘mi:ţā. 'mi: cikālahmtā, im-
mediately, in the flash of an eye. "mi: 'guhmi-nya, to become dizzy. "mi: guli guli 'guhmi-nya, for the eyes to roll around with dizziness. "mi: jämka'nya, to blink the eye. "mi: jih-nya, (of smoke, snow, etc.) to burn or irritate the eyes.

"mi: jyah-nya, to black out, have a fainting spell (lit. 'eye to darken'). "mi: käk'hu-nya, (in: ≥ahk' 'mi: käk' 'hu-nya) to come into public notice, gain recognition. no sue ya ≥ahk' yami ≥ahk' zä mahui He has come to the notice of no one.

"mi: kärköl-nya 1. (of the eye) to be irritated by a speck, etc. 2. to be disgruntled, feel that one has received less than due.

"mi: l'pri-nya, (in: ≥ahl' 'mi: l'pri-nya) to see, take notice of. tubu säm 'an, suwarae jezähla jemiiž la'étzh I lost something, has it come to any of your notice?

"mi: makärköl-nya, to acquiesce, give in when one has received less than his due.

"mi: maw ~aüh-nya, to be unsatisfied, discontented (lit. 'eye unfilled').

"mi: m ~ih-nya, (lit. 'eye to be drunk'). "mi: pilam 'jai-nya, (paíhta) to be covetous, drawn by material allurements. "mi: mariiž-nya, to be unseeing, blind (lit. 'eye invisible'). "mi: siih-nya, to be indifferent, lacking enthusiasm for work (lit. 'kill the eye'). "mi: sii, slit-eyed; eye partially covered by eyelid. "mi: tu-nya, to envy another's position or fortune (lit. 'eye to be poisoned'). u-'mi: mariiž'wo, blind.

"mići míichi n: a scrub cedar, or possibly the Yew.

"mi:guhm mí-ğam n: eyebrow.

"miih-nya 'mii:-nä [Kh *mihn (Bhj mihn); Him (Mag mhin-ke, Chep min-); TB *s-min] vi.pat: 1. to ripen (of crops). 2. to become well cooked (of food). gaja gaja, thoroughly. phäga phäga, overcooked (of boiled things). 3. to fester (of a sore). 4. to swell with blood (of a leech).

mikwî mí:kuí [Kh *miku < *me:h 'fire' + *kut 'smoke,' (Seram mikhut); Him (Chep hme'ku?); TB *kawai] n: smoke.

mihswi: mí:kuí [Kh *mishmun] n: a firebrand (or a partially burnt stick).

'mikorop míkgoröp n: a type of swamp grass.

'mikü: mí-ku n: eye socket. u-'mi:kü: woih'ò, of one who takes more than he needs (lit. 'wide eye socket').

- r'mil -rmiil [Kh *r-mil ~ *s-mil (Nis smil, Mk njil 'wind pipe,' simil 'velum')] n: wind pipe.

milä-nya mila-nya [Nep milaunul milaunu] vt: to arrange, put in order. cf. sakhāi-nya.

khyap khep. side by side, as rafters, etc.

"mi: 'laŋ mí-ţä [Him (Mag miklhum, Chep miklhu]) n: eyeball. -n: 'mi: 'laŋga, a person with bulging eyes. -set: pācyagh.

milak milak nom: flash, flash of lightning. milak 'ta-nya, (of lightning) to flash. cf. myalyak milik.

'mili mílī (in: jili 'mili, q.v.)

'milka-nya mílka-nya n: to hurl, sling away. cf. khya-nya.

'milki-nya mílik-nya [Nep milkinu]
vi. pat: (of the sky) to flash with lightning. 'myalyak ni 'milik, flashing with lightning.

'min मीन [Kh *r-min (Mk rmī); Him (Mag mi-armi, Chep mayṃ); TB *r-min] n: name, reputation, authority. 'min 'ba³-le-nya, to disgrace s.o. 'min hai-nya, to call someone's name; to act using the authority of another's name. 'min 'ku-nya, to usurp another's authority. 'min mah-nya, to die without descendants; to be destroyed so as to leave no trace or memory behind. 'min 'n̥i-nya, to name s.o. 'min r̥i-nya, to gain a certain reputation. 'ek̥tar tubu u 'min r̥i'zyao He keeps following the same reputation. 'min s̥'gyoÚh-nya, to bring praise or honor to another. 'min s̥m̥i̥h-nya, to bring about defeat, annihilate. 'min s̥'j~eÚhdya-nya, to praise. 'min s̥thas-nya, to bring renown to another. u-'min ma'g̥ni'su, of small repute, held of no account. u-'min syaso 'yehn, deeds in keeping with character. u-'min thaso, famous, having renown. 'min'ni, through the authority of a name. 'minta, in the name of (i.e. the reason for doing, or the one for whom it is done).

'min'si-nya मिन्स्था-न्या [Kh *r-min (Mk rm̥i)] vi. pat: 1. to be incarnated, come into being as. 'mi: 'min'si'k̥e He became incarnate as a man. 'zyaÚh biraluh 'min'si'k̥e The witch incarnated as a cat. 2. to assume the position of.

'mi: 'pharl̥ap मी-फाल्स n: the eyelid.

'mi:r̥a मी-र n: sleepiness, drowsiness. 'mi:r̥a garī-nya, to have sufficient sleep, be ready to wake. 'mi:r̥a 'hu-nya, to become sleepy. 'mi:r̥a 'pati-nya, (of the eyes) to become heavy with drowsiness. 'mi:r̥a 'thul-dul 'ta-nya, to suffer from insomnia.

'miriu मिरिउ (in: 'kiri miriu, qv.)

mis-nya मीस-न्या vi. pat: to fit in with, find one's place (as a new sheep in a flock).


'misi मी-सि [ < *mi: 'eye' + *sī 'to die'] n: one who is lazy, indolent. 'yehnta bmaï 'misi 'li'zya He is lazy when it comes to work.

'misī मिसी n: a type of oak.


'misyā मी-स्या n: eyelash. 'misyā kana, a tiny speck; hence, insignificant. 'misyā kana hāsh'wālyu wazy bāh'zyao He is passing out insignificant portions.

mitao भताव adv: in a manner like. oma'r̥wo mitao 'jā'si'zya He is acting as though he didn't see it.

miti मित (in: siti miti, qv.)

'mi: मी [Kh *r-maŋ (Mk rmā, Gam maŋ); Him (Chep hmaŋ?); TB *r-maŋ] n: a dream. mi: lāo syaso, wonderful (lit. 'like in one's dream'). mi: lāo 'zyaah 'takal 'r̥i:h-nya, to greatly despise (lit. 'see as the witch of one's dream').

mī:-nya मै-न्या [Kh *r-maŋ (Mk rmū)] vi. pat: to dream. 'no mī: mī:'ke He dreamed a dream.

mī:'ca ni मै-चानि [Kh (Mk rmūch'iṇyi)] adv: to act or talk in one's sleep.
mîgar मँगर n: (see magar).

‘mî: (Mk *s-mañ; Gam hmañ, Kot mohan) Him (Mag mi-mañ ‘feather,’ Tam mañre) n: 1. mustache. 2. the whiskers of a cat.

mîh-nya म़िह-न्या [Kh *mañ] vi.pat: 1. to become drunk, intoxicated from liquor. ‘phete ‘phete: staggering, soused. 2. to become groggy, stuporous (as from certain plants or poisons). –adj: mîh’w.

mîhzani म़िझानी (see umîhzani).

mîsir म़िसर [Nep mãsir] n: the eighth month of the Nepali calendar, mid-November to mid-December.

‘mo-nya मो-न्या vt: 1. to winnow grain by pouring from a winnowing tray in the breeze. cf. cyap-nya, el-nya. 2. to sniff out a fight, be contentious, in: sani: ‘phô- ‘phô: ‘mo-nya. –[Alt.root *p-ses (Nis swyes, Gam hwyé)]

‘mo: 1. मो [Kh *r-mo (Mk rmo?, Nis rmû); Him (Tib mog-sa Mag mu-gan, Chep -muh) TB *g-mû] n: mushroom. cf. ‘barjom ‘mô:.

‘mô: 2. मो (in: ka ngah ‘mô:, and ‘zyah’mô:, qv.)

mô:h-nya मो़ह-न्या [Kh *moh; Him (Tib rmo-ba ‘obscured’) ] vt: 1. to hide s.th. cf. gopai-nya. 2. to put s.th. away. ‘par por, to keep in hiding, refrain from making known. –pass.part: mô:h’sïu, hidden. mô:h’sïu pà:, secret.

‘mohon मोहन [Nep mohan ‘alluring’] n: a charm or spell. ‘dubhlo ‘mohon, a charm for securing a girl (by secretly collecting dust from three of her footsteps, and then holding her wrist till the dust turns to mud). sapi: ‘mohon, a charm for correcting a ewe who has rejected her young. ‘mohon ja: h-nya, to cast a spell or charm on s.o., bring into line with one’s will. o- ‘mohon ‘leo, persuasive, convincing (of a person). cf. mohnyalo.

mohonai-nya मोहोनाई-न्या vt: to persuade, convince, treat in a persuasive manner. ‘no harlai khepa: da takyô: cyo, mohonaiye mohonaiye ra’cike Don’t chase that cow to catch it, get it to come to you by persuasion. –pass.part: mohonai’sïu, charmed, persuaded.

’mohnyalo मोहन्याला adj: (of words) persuasive, convincing. noe opà: kata nakh ‘mohnyalo, that they say. What persuasive words he has, they’re a pleasure to listen to.


mohros-nya मोऱोस-न्या vi.pat: to sleep-walk.

mô:hi-si-nya मोऱीसि-न्या v.refl: to hide. cf. ‘sômaisi-nya, sônôi’si-nya.

‘moîyo मोइयो n: a tumorous lump on the surface of the body.


‘mojô: मोजो n: frost which forms in flower-like formations (esp. on the surface of frozen mud). cf. ‘tusura.
mokale-nya  มokie-nya vt: 1. to mix together by lifting and stirring with extended fingers. –set: bare-nya. makalya mokale, only slightly, not thoroughly. 2. to count, reckon in with. –pass.part: mokale'siu, reckoned in with.

'mokor  megore  adv: many (of a stock or supply); stockpile. 'brerena nakor 'lizyaro There is a whole stock of poles there.

'mokot-nya  mokie-nya vt: to darn (usu. of a k~ahbul 'wool blanket).

'mol-nya 1. mol-nya vi.pat: to turn black. –adj: 'mola, black, dark in color. var. mol 'mola.

'mol-nya 2. mol-nya [Kh *mol (Gam mol ‘go extinct’)] vi.pat: of fruit or a flower to bud, germinate. –set: se-nya.


'morgyahm  morgyahn expr.adv: bloodied, gory (esp. by beating). 'jihgyahm 'morgyahtm, bloodied, gory. 'jihgyahm 'morgyahtm 'jai'si-nya, (of people fighting) to bloody one another.

morno  morni (in: lajo morno, qv.)


'mudda  'moodya prop.n: a prominent peak at the western end of Kham country. (S.I. Hiunchuli, elev. 19,400 ft.)


'muhr-nya  musi-nya 1. a headless demon. 2. an animal born without a head. –set: 'patya.

'muhr  musi-nya n: bridesmaid, a bride’s attendant.

'mugi  musi-nya [Nep muga] n: Tibetan coral. cf. ‘do:.

muh-nya  musi-nya [Him (Tib smug-po 'fog, vapour'); TB *mu'k 'rubbish'] vt: 1. to cremate a body, to burn refuse. 2. to smoke an animal out of a hole; or wasps from a nest.


'muhr-nya  musi-nya ti:  a small, stick-like plant growing above timberline.

'muhr  musi-nya [Kh *muhr; TB *(s-)mul] n: human body hair, animal fur, bird’s down. 'muhr 'hip-nya, to singe hair.

muhr-nya  musi-nya v.sta: to be toasty, nutty flavor. –adj: muhr'o.

'muhr  musi-nya [Mag mi-mur ‘mustache’] n: the female pubis, pudendum.

'muhr 'cadi  musi-nya n: female pubic bone.
muhr mʌː ʁ mʌː m n: roasted grain ground into meal (esp. for use at high altitudes where wood is unavailable).


'muhs ʁ uːs [Kh (Mk muhs, Gam musya≥); Him *muhs (Mag mhus)] n: pubic hair.

muhtha ʁ oː ʁ a: [Kh *muhthap < *muh 'burn' + *thap 'hearth' < TB *tap (Chep hme÷-tap, Tib me-thab)] n: fire pit, hearth. –set: 'zihm. –[Alt.root (Mk muhtʊ, Gam mihtʊ)]

'mưjyar ḍ hʊf/ n: a stout, durable wood used for making walking sticks, tool handles, etc.

'mukhya dʌʊf/ [Nep d'Vo mukhy˙] n: village headman.

'muli-nya ḍ ln–Gof [Nep df Ng' molnu] vt: (o-e'h 'price') to assess, estimate the price of s.th. cikaye oe'h 'muli'k eo

'mulkɪ dʌNs [Nep d'n's muluk] n: world, populace. nitao ŋiːdha 'mulkʊɾa bon ai bahl's'i kero Seeing such a thing, the whole world watched. 'mulka 'manu- wa, the whole world.

'mulka 1. ḍ lʊk [Nep mulko ‘spouting’] n: turbulent water; a whirlpool.

'mulka 2. ḍ lʊk n: flame, tongue of fire.

-mulu ʁ uːt [ ? < Nep mul ‘source’] n: beginning, source. u-mulu'ni zə ma'tae It didn’t happen at all.

'mulza mʊlza ʁ n: a small, biting fly. 'mulza buhsuna:, biting insects (which also fly). –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

'mulza buhsuna: mʊlza buhsuna n.gen.n: biting insects (which also fly). cf. syar 'pusu'm. –types of: buhrl type of wasp, buhsuna: midge, gnat, dāːsa horsefly, 'gaːra mosquito, 'gohs cliff-bee, 'jyoːh bumblebee, 'maːjɪka termite, maːlma large wasp, 'mulza biting fly, 'murm k type of wasp, pasam housefly, siza: type of wasp, zěː honey-bee. –set: ya'siː 'leo bahri, all living beings. (See 'si:)

'mundukya mʊndʊkɪ n: 1. night blindness.

2. a disease which causes blindness in sheep. 3. a blind sheep. –adj: mundukas yo, unseeing, mindless, stupid. –set: pāːcyah.


mundulyas-nya mʊndʊlɪas-nya vi.pat: to be reduced to a stump (as of a person who loses his fingers, or a bull his horns). –adj: mundulyaso. –n: 'mundulya, a person with stumped fingers; a bull with broken off horns. –set: pāːcyah.

munduru mʊndʊɾʊ n: a shaman’s patient.

'munukhya mʊnʊkɪ ʁ n: a human being (as referred to by the gods, or by talking beasts in stories).

muужurɪ mʊrʊɡo n: a club or bat (for shelling corn, or beating wool when washing).

mur-nya mʊɾ-ɳya v.evt: to blow (of the wind), in: 'nɒm mur-nya.

'murcha mʊɾʊ tʃa n: fainting spell. cf. jōːwaḥus. 'murcha 'ta-nya, to faint, swoon, pass out. cf. 'mi: jyah-
nya.

'muri-nya मूरि-न्या [Nep मोड़नु mo[nu 'turn, fold, encase'] vt: 1. to cover s.th. by stretching a skin over it (as to encase a clay pot in leather to prevent it from breaking). 2. to cover s.th. with metal (as gold or silver).

'收官 muri-nya, to reskin a shaman’s drum.

damaya 'muri-nya, to reskin a kettle drum. 2. (Instr. -e) to overlay s.th. with metal (as gold or silver).

–pass.part: 'muri'si, overlaid. 'sune muri'si overlaid with gold.

'murkim मुर्किम n: type of wasp. –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

'murkha मुर्क्खा [Nep मुर्क्ख ‘foolish’] adj: violent, unmanageable, quick to anger.

'pata 'murkhaa, (same).

'murpu मुर्पु [ < *muru-nya ‘blow wind’] n: wild geese flying high in a V formation (said to portend a wind storm).

'muruli मुरुली [Nep murali] n: a wooden pipe, piccolo. cf. 'bā: sulī:.

'musu-musu मुसु-मुसु expr.adv: smiling.

'mwu:nya मुख-न्या [Kh *s-mut (Bhj muh. Seram muh-), Ses *mut < mwi:, -mut- ‘blown’); Him (Mag mhut-ke, Chep mut- ‘blow on fire’); TB *s-mut] vt: 1. to blow on a fire. 2. (fig) to flatter s.o. in a self-deprecating way. 3. to blow on a patient with incantations to effect a cure; hence: 4. (fig) to be effective.

–pass.part: muri'si, blown on.

'mwi:jiyu मूही-जियू n: 1. wife of mother’s brother (i.e. bageh or mama). 2. wife’s mother. 3. wife’s mother’s sister (i.e. mahgo or kanchi). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by mwi:jiyu’s reciprocals. recip. ‘bahnja, ’bahnjii.

'mwi:kuti मूही-कुति prop.n: male inhabitant of Malibot. 'maikotyani, female inhabitant of Malibot.

'mwi:li-nya मूही-लिन्या v.sta: to become soft or pliable (esp. of leather). –adj: or clothing) to be warm. 'moph 'mohp, snugly warm. 2. to be warm to the touch.


'mwi:hi 1. मूही: [Mag mehya] n: the shaft of an arrow.


'mwi:hi 'po: burial ground. cf. 'khadar 'po:.

'mwi:hi-nya मूही-न्या [Kh *s-mut (Bhj muh. Seram muh-), Ses *mut < mwi?, -mut- ‘blown’); Him (Mag mhut-ke, Chep mut- ‘blow on fire’); TB *s-mut] vt: 1. to blow on a fire. 2. (fig) to flatter s.o. in a self-deprecating way. 3. to blow on a patient with incantations to effect a cure; hence: 4. (fig) to be effective. ṣanai /randamwihi'ya hai 'lizya, kata ṣamwih'wo He calls himself a real blower, but in fact he blows nothing.

–pass.part: mwi:hi'si, blown on (esp. by a shaman for a cure).

'mwi:jiyu मूही-जियू n: 1. wife of mother’s brother (i.e. bageh or mama). 2. wife’s mother. 3. wife’s mother’s sister (i.e. mahgo or kanchi). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by mwi:jiyu’s reciprocals. recip. ‘bahnja, ’bahnjii.

'mwi:kuti मूही-कुति prop.n: male inhabitant of Malibot. 'maikotyani, female inhabitant of Malibot.

'mwi:li-nya मूही-लिन्या v.sta: to become soft or pliable (esp. of leather). –adj:
ʼmwiÚliu 1. (of leather) soft, pliable.  2. (of people, or a village) docile, obedient.

-vt: ʼmałi-n̄a.

mwísi-nya  [Mv si] vi.agt: to warm oneself. ʹgahm mwí-sí-nya to warm oneself in the sun, ʹmekh mwí-sí-nya to warm oneself by the fire.

- gen: ʹbaza-biza.

myah me:  [Mv] expr.adv: wrapping around the waist.  m.m. zom-nya, to hold someone by wrapping both arms around the waist.

ʻmyalyak ni ʼmilik  [Mv l] expr.adv: flashing.  m.m. ʼmilki-nya, to flash with lightning.


N

-n  [var of: ʼni, qv.]

na- 1.  [N] deictic.prim: distal root (in a three-way system: proximate, distal, remote) – there, removed from the speaker, as in: na’dā (to) there, nák (at) there, na’n̄i (from) there, etc., qv.v.


nā:  [N] n: a leather lace, thong.

na’dā:  [N] loc: in that direction.  - adj: na’dā’gāo.

nahgyao  [Mv ᵃ] dem: an exclamatory adverb with demonstrative overtones used as proof for an earlier statement, as in: nahgyao nā o’joi’wo kata  There! What was that he just did? (It’s like I told you).


ʼnai  [Kh *r-nat (Mk māi)] n: a stone platform along the trail side for resting loads. (Most are erected in the name of a deceased ancestor and serve as the locale for ancestor worship.)

-r’nai  [Kh *r-nat (Mk māi)] num.clsf: a measure of trail distance: one rest-stand, two rest-stands, etc. – set: go:i:.


-ni  [Kh *r-nat (Bhj nat, Nis nat); Him (Tib rnyed-pa); TB *(r-)ney] vt: 1. to put or set down (as in resting a load).  2. to keep in one’s possession, retain.  3. to spare.  4. to make or establish a contract, promise, etc.  5. to name, in: ʼmi:n ʼnai-nya.  –v.aux: 1. the transitive, present-perfect auxiliary verb, as in: ʼzihmə jadha ʼnai’wo He (has) put it in the house (and so it remains).  cf. le.  2. continuative aspect, as in: dao zə ge’nai’zya We are continuing to do it. – pass.part: ʼnai’siu, set aside, kept apart.

nāi:  [Kh *nan (Gam hmne)]; Him (Tib rnyen); TB *nan] n: friend, companion, associate.  nāi: ʼmē:, friends and associates. – [Alt.root (Mk riza, Nis rja)]

noi:-nya  [Mv] v.bt: to seize, capture, snatch, take away from.
hap, by snatching. **parya pare**, everything, leaving nothing.

**nä:gza [ < *näi: ‘friend’ + *zâ: ‘child’] n:** a child’s playmate, friend.

**nä:jì:da ná:jì:da loc:** in that area. –**adj:** nä:jì:‘dã:ñão.

**nä:jì:kã ná:jì:kã loc:** in that area. –**adj:** nä:jì:‘lão.


**nä:jì:lá ná:jì:lá loc:** in that area. –**adj:** nä:jì:‘lão.

'nä:kó ná:kó loc:** there, at that place. –**adj:** ná:kão.

'nä:kál ná:kál [Nep ná:kál] n:** copy, imitation, fake. –**adj:** ná:kálí, imitation, not genuine. 'ná:kálí 'sá:kálí, imitation and genuine.

'nä:ká:pái ná:ká:pái loc:** up to that place. –**adj:** ná:ká:pái‘kão.

'nä:ká:sái ná:ká:sái loc:** a little bit that way. –**adj:** ná:ká:sái‘kão.

'ná:kí:n ná:kí:n loc:** 1. away from there. 2. temp.**adv:** after that, next. –**adj:** ná:kí:n‘kão, the one after that, the next one.


'ná:kðsa ná:kðsa [Nep] n:** map, sketch.

'ná:l ná:l n:** a slave of the old slave caste, now classified as Ghartis. cf. 'bá:da. 'ná:l 'ná:lmié, male and female slaves.

'ná:lá ná:lá loc:** there, in that place. –**adj:** ná:láo, the one in there.

'ná:lmié ná:lmié n:** a woman of the old slave caste. cf. 'bá:dani.

'ná:lhá ná:lhá n:** the shin.

'nam nám [Kh *nám; Him (Mag nam- ‘atmosphere,’ Chep nyam ‘sun, weather’); TB *nam] n:** the sky; the weather; the time. 'nam 'ba-nya, to become late (esp. too late to begin a project). lit. ‘the sky to go.’ 'nam 'bel-nya, (of the sky) to clear. –**pharyã: pherë, completely. 'nam cwí:, the winter solstice (lit. ‘sky chopping block’). 'nam 'dahlí-nya, to become late afternoon (lit. ‘the sky to lean’). 'nam gah-nya, (of the sky at sunset) to become red. (lit. ‘the sky to scorch’). 'nam garé-nya, (of clouds) to roll in. 'nam 'garji-nya, to thunder. 'nam jyah-nya, to become dark after sunset. 'nam 'khyo-nya, (of the days in summer) to become long. 'khyo:wo 'nam, summertime. 'nam 'milki-nya, to flash with lightning. –**myalyak ni 'milik with great flashing. 'nam mur-nya, (archaic, of the wind) to blow. 'nam nup-nya, (of the sun) to set. 'nam 'paráp-nya, (of rain) to sprinkle. –**búrum búrum drizzling and letting up intermittently. 'nam pher-nya, to become afternoon (lit. ‘to pass over the zenith’). 'nam sem-nya, (of rain) to let up for a short interval. 'nam ‘sí:ña, to dawn. 'nam suh-nya, to become hazy. 'nam swí:ta ‘bao, lofty, towering, scraping the sky. 'nam twí-nya, (of the days in winter) to become short. –**twí:za ‘nam winter. 'nam thëp-nya, (of rain) to sprinkle large drops (lit. ‘the sky to drip’). 'nam wa-nya, to rain; to precipitate (rain or snow). –**syasyarya sisiri slightly, then let up. 'nam 'nam, the universe (heaven and earth).
'nambar नम्बर [Nep < Eng] n: number.
'nami: नमी poss.pron: second person singular possessive pronoun: ‘yours.’
'nam swi:to 'bao नम स्वी-त बाव adj: lofty, towering, scraping the sky.
'namtö 'garäта नम गरात expr.adv: arduous, difficult, demanding (lit. 'heights and depths').
'aÚ bön 'nmtö ni 'garäta 'jöidö 'pöji'keo He questioned him with arduous, demanding questions.
'n—î glg loc: 1. from there (to here).
   2. on that side.
'n—î'k —ao, the one on that side.
'n≥ g–ª loc: there, in that general area.
   – adj: n'n—ao, (of) on there.
'n—în gtLg loc: down from there.
   – adj: n'n—în'k —ao, (of) down from there.
'n—ÉïÚ'd —ao, (of) towards that side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge).
'n—ÉïÚ'n —î'k —ao, (of) on that side.
'sa—one 'male I have no face with which to face the world (from shame).
'n—y—aÚl —ao, (of) around in that area.
   also: n'y—a:kle, n'y—a:≥le.
'n—y—a:Ú'l —ao, (of) around in that area.
   also: n'y—a:k—ao, n'y—a:≥—ao.
'n
dgil v. aff: the first person singular object marker: 'me,' as in: r~jöhum 'n—lē He saw me.
'n 2. v. aff: 1. a directional marker: 'go' as in: mwit:nā'kē It went on getting warmer.
   2. a marker of intent, as in: sāith'nā upuluso pāi:nā... As soon as he went out to kill him...
'o-rnä 'ō-रूप [Kh *r-nap (Mk rnap)] n: the fine part of flour. ant. o‘jahhara.
'nap 'nap नप नप [Kh *r-nap (Mk rnap rnapo)] adj: fine ground. cf. masino.
'n.n. he-nya, to grind fine. n.n. rum-nya, to pulverize fine. – adj: 'náp 'nabo.
'nar नर n: the world and its people. 'ao 'närle bahl'siu ṣa'ṇa'sh 'male I have no face with which to face the world (from shame).
   cf. 'manuwa.
'nårka नार्के [Nep narka] n: hell.
'narsi: नरसी prop.n: a prominent peak above the village of Taka. (S.I. 12,882 ft.)
'nasa नसा [Nep naso] n: a tendon. dār 'nasa, the hamstring.
'nā loc: there, on that place. – adj: nātō, (of) on there.
'n'tin नतीन loc: down from there. – adj: n'tin'kō, (of) down from there.
'n'ti'dā नती-दा loc: towards that side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge).
   – adj: n'ti'dā'nājō, (of) towards that side.
'n'tiní नत-नि loc: on that side (of an intervening barrier such as a ridge).
   – adj: n'tiní'kō, (of) on that side.
'nawar नवार [Nep Anuwar 'appearance'] n: (in: tubu 'nawar) appearance.
'n'yā:lō न्यालो loc: around in that area.
   also: na'yā:kā, na'yā'nā. – adj: a'yā:läo, (of) around in that area. also: na'yā:kō, na'yā'nājo.
-o-rnä 'ō-रूप [Kh *r-na; TB *r-na] n: 1. ear.
   or'na ch~oÚ'wo, large eared. or'na gy~aúh 'jai-nya, to be attentive to. 'gaola 'behda:raj eō'dō or'ña gyāh 'jaiđo syā:zyya A shepherd sleeps with his ear turned toward the sheep. or'ña syā: syō: 'jai-nya, (of a dog) to perk up its ears; (fig. of a person) to be on the alert.
or’na swi’siu mitao ’ta-nya, to be inattentive, uninterested (lit. ‘having the ears as though plugged’). or’na kāiđya-nya, to cause a judge, by bribe, to turn his favor away from one’s opponent. 2. the gills of a fish. 3. the small, circular handles on certain pots, usually occurring in pairs: as the handles on a wok.

’na-nya な-様 [Kh *na; TB *na ill] vi.pat: 1. (of livestock) to become ill and lose appetite. 2. (in: ’yū: ’na-nya) to pity, feel compassion for. (Obj. can be expressed in the same clause by lō’da, or -lai. It can also be expressed in a conjoined dependent clause, as in: nolai ’rīḥd˙ u’y ~uÚ ’na’k. Seeing him, he pitied him.)


nahgu, ear wax.

’nacānya なチャヤ n: a male dancer belonging to a village dance troupe. cf. ’jowlyani.


’na: ’chō’wo な・ちょ・ ｎ: a person or animal with large ears.

nagārik なガリク [Nep] n: citizen, citizenship. nanagārik ’nepalla ş œ My citizenship is in Nepal. var. ’nagārit.

(o)-’nah お・ナ: [Kh *s-na (Mk sāna, Nis snapul, Gam hna-pul ‘beer hulls’, Nis sna ‘soup meat’)] n: the solid or meaty part of soup. ant. u-ri:h.

nah な: [Kh (Luk nalekha)] quant.adv: that amount, that much. cf. a:h, ha:h.

nahzā, just that much; just that far.


nā:h-nya な:・様 vi.pat: (of wool) to rot, mold, fall apart because of dampness. –set: ci-nya.

nahgu な:プ n: ear wax. –[Alt.root *nakli < *na ‘ear’ + *kli ‘shit’ (Mk nakli, Gam nakli)]

nahkā な:ンク quant.adv: at that distance; at that time of day. –adj: nahk’kāo, of that size, amount. nolai bo nahk’kāo ş œ ’rīḥkèo. He saw that one too (as being) the same size.

nahkāi: な:ンク アイ: [Kh *s-na (Mk sāna, Nis snapul, Gam hna-pul)] n: the hulls of beer malt (after the beer has been squeezed out). –set: chokorah.

nahk’pāi な:ンク パイ: quant.adv: up to that distance; up to that time. –adj: nahk’pāi’kāo.

nahk’in な:ンク イン quant.adv: from that much on up; from that distance on; from that time onward. –adj: nahk’in’kāo.

nahldyalu な:ルクヤラ quant.adv: such a large thing as that. var. nahldyu. nahldyu par, so large as that.

nahlyalu な:ルクヤラ quant.adv: all that size.

nahlyu な:ル quant.adv: that size. nah’walyu, about that size.
nahm नाहम [Kh *r-nahm (Mk rnahm); Him (Mag nham ‘level’); TB *nam ‘low’] n: 1. low altitude country. ant. ‘gő:. 2. village area (from perspective of the highlands).


nahp नाहप [Kh *r-nahp (Mk rnahp); Mag nap; TB *s-nap] n: nasal mucus, snot. nahp 'po:, the channel separating the two sides of the upper lip (lit. ‘snot place’).

nah'pā नाहपां quant.adv: up to that amount; up to that time; up to that distance. –adj: nah'pā'kāō.

nah'sī-nya नाहसी-न्या [Kh *nah; Him (Mag nat-ke, Chep nyas, nyah–rest load, Thak nah, Sun nayk); TB *na] vi.agt: to rest.

nah'wā नाहवां quant.adv: about that much; about that far. –adj: nah'wā'kāō. of about that size, amount.

nah'wā'pā नाहवांपां quant.adv: up to about that much; up to about that far; up to about that time. –adj: nah'wā'pā'kāō.

nahwor नाह्वोर [Kh (Mk nahwor)] n: Bharal or Blue Sheep (pseudois nayaur). –gen. ‘sya: ‘bā:. –[Alt.root (Mk jare ‘male,’ mulni ‘female’)]

'nahworya नाह्वोरया n: a sheep whose horns resemble those of a nahwor. –set: 'patya.

'nakira नाकिरा n: 1. a wooden pin at the upper end of the draw bar on a plow for holding the leather hitch (nara) in place. 2. a wooden pin for securing rafters to their supporting crossbeams.

'nakiryā नाकिर्या [ < Kh 'nakira ‘pin’] n: s.o. or s.th. that is thin, pin-like. –adj: nakiryāso, having skinny, pin-like legs. –set: pā:cyā:h.

naktokocē:h नाक्तोकोँच: n: a small, insect-feeding bat.

'na: kū: नाकू न: the hole of the ear.


nak'hkar नाख्कर [Kh *nankanhar (Mk nākha, Gam njanhar); Him (Tib mkhar)] n: village.

nali नाली [Nep nal] n: 1. the barrel of a gun. 2. a pipe, tube.


(o)-nal kyah-nya ओ-नाल क्याह-न्या vi.pat: (tā, -nyata) to lose patience in doing s.th., to be exasperated by. cf. o-rcya 'si-nya. –adj: 'nal kyah'wō, exasperating. o-‘nal kehdya-nya, to exasperate s.o.

'nal natha नाल नाथा [Nep nato] n: one’s relatives through the marriage of a son or daughter. –related words: ‘kyā:da’pao relative, kinsman, ‘maiti relatives through wife, ‘mansinya relatives through the norms of marriage custom, ‘rālha relatives through marriage from other clans.

'nam नाम n: 1. the earth, world. 'talna 'nam, the lower world. 'upalna 'nam, the upper world (above this one).
'nam 'nam, the universe (lit. 'earth-sky'). 2. the ground, the floor. –set: 'zìhm.

'nam 2. नाम [Kh *nam; Him (nam, Tam namsa)] n: village (archaic, except in the following compounds: 'ʁi: 'nam, tì: 'nam, 'buhjyal 'nam, and 'nisyal 'nam, qv.)

'namarya नामरया n: a bastard, illegitimate child (esp. of one whose father is unknown).

namè: नामे [Kh *nam (Mk namza); TB *s-nam] n: (archaic) younger sister. cf. 'bàːni.

nam'si-nya नाम्सी-न्या vi.agt: (of a shaman’s assistants) to drink ceremonial liquor before performing certain tasks.

nana नाना [Kh *nana; Him (Chep naː, Tam ana, Tib ane 'aunt'); TB *(m-)na 'older sister'] n: 1. older sister. 2. father’s brothers daughter (older than ego). 3. mother’s sister’s daughter (older than ego). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by nana’s reciprocals. recip. baːni, 'baːni.

nana 'bàːni नाना बैंी gen.n: younger and older sisters.

nango नांगो [Nep nāgo] adj: naked, bare (of people or landscape).

nangya नांग्या adj: naked, bare, scantly clothed. nangya 'buhtungya, (same).

nangya 'patya, (same).

nap'si-nya नाप्सी-न्या vi.agt: to take hold of a hot pot using a leaf or rag. (Instr. -e). thakaːna-e napsìda phi-nya to remove grabbing with a rag.

napha नाफा [Nep] n: profit, gains, proceeds. cf. o'-yàːʰ'taː, o-goː, phaida.

'nara नारा [Nep naro] n: a leather hitch for joining the draw bar of a plow to the oxen yoke. –set: 'gohr.

'naran नारान voc.n: an address to God (esp. in oaths).

'nara 'sugun नारा सुगुन n: a sweet-scented flower found above timberline.

narca नार्का n: a grain belonging to the amaranth family (which is parched and eaten like popcorn). narca 'heː, parched or popped amaranth. 'gyahmo narca, a red flowering amaranth. 'lakutya narca, a drooping amaranth. palo narca, a white flowering amaranth. –set: hataː.

'nari नारी [Nep] n: the wrist.

narya ni gorya नार्या नि गोर्या expr.adv: twisted (esp. of a timber). n.g. bagyas-nya, to become crooked and twisted.

'nas नास [Nep nash] n: destruction, damnation. 'nas 'ta-nya, to come to destruction.

nas-nya नास-न्या [Kh *r-nas (Mk mas, Ses *nas < nai, nah- 'struck') vi.pat: to be hit, struck (as by a thrown stone). hap hap, (-léo'da) to attack and pursue in an offensive move. cf. 'khap-nya. kohtoː; to be struck, as by a stone. o-pā: naso, forceful in speech.

'nasya नास्या [Nep nase] n: (in: tubu 'nasya) appearance.

'na: syo ना-स्योँ n: the upper ear, pinna.

nati नाति [Nep] n: 1. male grandchild. 2. niece’s husband (husband of sister’s daughter—'bahnji). recip. bajyu, bujyu.
neh- ने- [Kh *nehs (Bhj nehs); Him (Mag nis, Chep nis); TB *g-ni-s] num.pref: two.
(o)-neh ओ-ने: [Kh *r-neht (Mk rne:h, Bhj neht, Kot neh); TB *s-nat] n: (in weaving) the leash strings on a heddle rod. neh dahga:, heddle leash. neh'sī:, the heddle rod.
neh-nya ने:न्या vt: to fuck s.o.; have sexual intercourse with. cf. guhm-nya.
– v.recip: neh'sī-nya, to engage in sexual intercourse with one another.
'nehb˙r~eÚ ने:हब्र~ न्या num: two items, two persons.
nehblo ने:ब्लो num: two. nehblo za, both.
'nehl ने:ल n: the palate, esp. the alveolar ridge.
nephpara ने:परा: n: two halves; a twofold division, split, breach, rend, cleavage (esp. lengthwise). nehpara: 'ta-nya, to split in two (esp. of bamboo); to splinter.
nephphamšā ने:फामशा: n: fracture, split, splintering in two. nephphamšā: 'ta-nya, to split in two, splinter (esp. of dry wood).
neh'si-nya ने:सी-न्या v.recip: (see neh-nya).
nehsor ने:सोर n: backfire; delay between the click of a musket hammer and the explosion of the gunpowder. nehsor 'ta-nya, (of a gun) to backfire, delay in firing (lit. ‘to be two sounds’ i.e. first the click of the hammer, then finally the explosion).
neh'yū: ने:यू expr.adv: indecisive (lit. ‘two hearts’). neh'yū: 'jai-nya, to be undecided. neh'yū: nehkal 'jai-nya, to be undecided, doubtful (lit. ‘make two hearts and two livers about’).
'nel 'nel नेल नेल expr.adv: resilient, spongy. – adj: 'nel 'neło.
'nepali tupi नेपाली तुपि n: the traditional, black Nepali cap. – set: tupi.
'newar नेवर n: metal anklets worn by dancers to produce a clanging noise.
ni1 नः part: a particle following yes–no questions, converting it to a tag-like question, as in: jemasreszya ni Well, do you recognize him or not?
ni2 नः coord: an adverbal coordinator, as in: tora: ni phulup 'jai'si'ke ‘He tossed and turned.’
'ni- 1. नः poss.pref: the third person dual possessive prefix: ‘their (dl.),’ as in: 'ni-'zihm their (dl.) house. 'nimi:, theirs (dual).
'ni- 2. नः v.aff: 1. the third person dual object marker: ‘them,’ as in: ja'ni-'rēch'kē I saw them (dual). 2. the third person dual subject marker ‘they’ in nominalized verbs, as in: 'ni-ra'j—˙i'wo those which they (dl.) made.
'ni 1. नः loc.case: the ablative case marker: ‘from (in),’ as in: nakhar-'ni hukēro They came from the village. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a-'ni from here, on this side, ru-'ni down from above, chi:'ni later on (lit. ‘from behind’) etc.) – adj: -'ni'kao, the nominalized form of the ablative -'ni, as in: a-'ni'kao the one from here, 'zihm'ni'kao the one from inside the
house, etc.

'ni 2. -निं case: the mediative case marker: ‘by means of,’ as in: khê:'ni 'bâ'kê He went by foot.

'ni 3. -निं g.num: the nominal third person dual suffix, as in: ja'zâ:'ni my (two) children.

'ni 4. -निं v.aff: 1. the second person singular object marker: ‘you,’ as in: a'r~ïh-'ni'k ≥a'r~ïh'sîkî He saw you. 2. the second person singular actor marker ‘you’ in imperative mood, as in: syaÚ-'ni 'nîkê (You) sleep! (Occurs only in intransitive verbs.)

'ni 5. -निं v.aff: the third person dual subject marker: ‘they two,’ as in: 'ba'kî-'ni They (dl.) went.

niÚgLô pers.pron: they two (in narrative focus), as in: niÚ bê 'ba'kî'ni They (our two heroes) also left. niÚza, they (two) themselves. -refl.pron: themselves, as in: niÚ 'rë:h'sî'kî'ni They (two) saw themselves. niÚni, they (two) of their own accord -recip.pron: niÚ 'ni; they (two) to each other. -poss.pron: niÚ 'nîmi; theirs (dl.).

nibjêinya [Nep nibhaunu] vt: to complete the construction of s.th. (Obj. is the thing constructed.) cf. 'khê-nya.

nicca [Nep nico] n: one who is greedy, selfishly impatient (esp. of a child who grabs his food without waiting to be served). -set: 'luhbi.


nih-nya [Kh *ñij (Mk ñîh); Him *ñî (Mag ñî-khe)] vt: to beg s.th. from someone, to ask for. (Src. -sa).

nihda ña'si-nya, to live by begging.

nihda 'nai-nya, to reserve a girl in marriage for one’s child. 'ho: luh'zalai o'zasta nihda 'nai'kêo He reserved her for his son. -adj.aux: to be susceptible to, as in: 'bare:si nihnya 'ta-nya to be susceptible to ridicule, be made a laughing stock of, poh'sî nihnya 'ta-nya, to be susceptible to a beating, etc. -pass.part: nih'siû, asked for (esp. in marriage).

'nî:h 'nî: n: a high-altitude weed poisonous to sheep, Monk’s Hood (Aconitum spicatum).

nî:hgar [Nep nighar] n: the juice of fermented barley, lees, dregs.

'niuhl 'nî: [Kh *r-ñihl (Mk rñîhl, Rån rnil); Him (Chep nãl); TB *s-nil] n: the gums. cf. 'katôta. –[Alt.root (Nis, Gam gî:ja)]

nîhmchâyä n: the day after tomorrow. –set: a'chîm.


nihru n: Nepali currency (from the abbreviation 'Ne.ru.’).

(u)-'nî:jär [u-nî:jar] n: a place where lake water seeps through gravel or rock and comes out below. cf. u'sîr.

'nîkan n: a wood chisel.

nikhâlînî adv: very, greatly. cf. bonai.

nikhanai-nya vt: to redeem s.th. held as security. cf. rë:h-nya. –pass.part: nikhanai'siû, redeemed, purchased back.
'nilya निल्या [Nep निल्या nilo ‘blue’] n: a person with a flushed complexion. 'nilya 'nọː; a dark colored mushroom (edible only if treated). —adj: nilyaso, having a dark, flushed complexion (as in victims of tuberculosis or leprosy). —set: pā:cyah.

nimanyaso निमान्यासो adj: unafraid (esp. of wild animals). —set: 'patya.

'nim 'dōːhwa निम ‘दोːहवा n: bear spirit (one of a shaman’s familiars). —set: 'zya:h.

'nimi ይmówi 1. [Kh *nomi(y) (Ghus nomi, Kot nami); Him (Chep nyam ‘sun, weather,’ Tib nyi-ma); TB *nay] n: the sun. cf. ’gahm. 'nimi: 'ba-nya, to set (of the sun). 'nimi: 'gahran, sun eclipse.


'nim kū निम कू prop.n: a small, Kham-Magar village east of Ghumilbang.

'nimto निम्तो [Nep] n: invitation. 'nimto dāi-nya, to receive an invitation. 'nimto dāiwora waza bao dāi'si: Only those who received an invitation can go.

nindrae 'woi निंद्रे ‘वोई [Sk nindra] n: sleep (lit. ‘the flower of sleepiness’). nindrae 'woi mādāīdā 'ḷi'kē I stayed on without getting (proper) sleep.

'nirbusi निरबसित n: a medicinal root found above timberline (currently selling for about 20 rupees per dharni).


'nirgāːta निर्गाता nom: destitute, impoverished, in dire straits. nirgāːta 'ta-nya, to be in dire straits (esp. of one made homeless through gambling, or of one about to die).

'nirphus निरफस [ < neh ‘two’ + phu-s ‘burst at seams’] n: burst at the seams, rupture, split in two. nirphus 'ta-nya, to burst in two at the seams. cf. ’phu-nya.

'nisi निसी prop.n: a Kham-Magar village on the Nisi Khola river. (S.I. Nisigāon.) 'nisyal 'nam, the village of Nisi and its environs. 'nisi kholā: the river which flows past Nisi. 'nisyal, male inhabitant of Nisi. 'nisyalni, female inhabitant of Nisi.

'ntao न्ताऊ adj: such, of that sort.

'niwa निवा n: an edible wild plant used in making hum.


'nīgar नीगर n: the children of two sisters. (In marriage restrictions, they count as dājyu-bhai.)

'nō नो dem: 1. he, she, it. 2. that, that person. —poss.pron: 'nōye u'mī, his.

'no:h नो:h [Him (Thak noh)] n: garlic. balinoh, a type of wild garlic. 'hā: no:h, a type of wild garlic. no:h 'ṇāː:h, the leaves of a wild garlic.


'noksan नोक्सन [Nep] n: loss, damage.
'noksan 'ta-nya, to suffer loss, ruin.

'nol 'nolo น่ำ น่อล่ำ  adj: lukewarm (of drinking water).

nó:nì น่ำ่นิ dem: those two. –poss.pron: nó:nì 'nimi;', theirs (dl.).


'nawarni น่ำวาرنี n: name giving ceremony for a newborn.

'n~u-nya กนก–กนฟ vi.pat: to be lasting, long wearing.

nuhl นุฮ: n: a plague, disaster, calamity. nuhl mæcí-nya, to cause a plague or disaster. bátas 'huda nuhl mæcí’kèo  A wind came and stirred up a disaster.

nuhl-nya กน–กนฟ vi.pat: for a plague of calamity to strike. (No explicit object possible. The occurrence is stated in a dependent clause.)

nuhlpa nuhlma กน:ลุฬ  กน:ลุำ expr.adv: (shamanic) plague, calamity, disaster.

'nuhlyá นุฮ:ล่า n: a child, who when born, brings disaster to the family and causes several to die.

nup-nya กุป–กุฟ v.evt: to set (of the sun), 'n˙m nup-nya.

'nw~îÚ กนว:  กนว: expr.adv: 1. breast, mammary gland. 'nw~îÚlao, nursing (of a child or young animal). 2. milk. cf. har'nwí:. 'nwí: sawoi-nya, to nurse a child. 'nwí: 'ras-nya, (at time of weaning) to give up milk.

'nwí:'lao กนว:ล้าว adj: (of a child) to be of nursing age.

'nwí:sai กนว:เสái n: the nipple of the breast (lit. ‘breast fruit’).

'-nya 1. -nya v.aff: 1. contracted form of '-niya, third person dual future tense, as in: 'ba-nya They (dl.) will go. 2. (with interrogative) third person dual past tense, as in: ma'ba-nya Did they (dl.) go?

'-nya 2. -nya v.aff: 1. the infinitive affix. 2. a nominalizing affix roughly equivalent to a gerund. ba-nya 'mi: a going person. –adj: '-nya'kao, nominalized form of the infinitive -nya. odajyue dai-'nya'kao asika the blessing (rightfully) to be received by his brother, 'baduh-'nya'kao 'tada le He has become capable of walking.

'nyà: 1. น่ำ: n: a game in which an underwater stone is picked out with the teeth. 'nyà: ti-nya, to pick a stone out of water.


nyahm-nya न्यः-न्यः [Kh *nyahm; Him (Chep गः, Tam ने) vy: to chew, masticate. 'bwí:h 'bwí:h, long and thoroughly. cekap cekap, chomping away.


nyū: नूँ [Nep nihû] n: 1. excuse, pretext. nyū: 'jai-nya, to make an excuse. nyū: khim-nya, to search for an excuse (esp. to do harm), to pick a fight. 2. the apparent
reason. unyū: wazə 'ruhga 'ta'kè Only the apparent reason (for his death) was a cold.


η

-η esture loc.case: the adessive case marker: ‘in the area of,’ as in: ʒihm-ŋa at (around) the house. cf. -ka. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a-ŋa around this area, ro-ŋa around the top, chʰi:-ŋa later on etc.) –adj: -ŋao, the nominalized form of the adessive -ŋa, as in: me-ŋao the one of a lower area. -ŋaora, inhabitants of a region, as in: je: kan-ŋaora you are inhabitants of what region? (lit. ‘you are of-what-area-ones’).

ŋahl ʔal [Kh *r-ŋahl (Nis ŋał)] n: slumber, sleep. ‘gehppa ŋahlta ‘badə ’le He has gone into a deep slumber. –num.suff: -ŋahl, a sleep, nap, doze. tajahl tajahl bo gəpulə o’leo We all dozed off for a short nap.

ŋahl-nya ʔal-ɲa [Kh *r-ŋahl (Mk rəŋ, Kot ȵwai) Him (Tib nyal-ba, Jir nyal, Sh ȵyilok)] vi.pat: to fall asleep, slumber. ‘se: ka ’se:, with long, deep breaths. hugurup, while crying.

ŋahlm-nya ʔal-ɲa [Kh *ŋahm; Him (Tib naman)] vi.pat: 1. (Spr. -tə) to become addicted to. mədə chokorah-tə ŋahm’kè He became addicted to alcoholic. cf. ’bu’hgi ‘ta-nya. 2. to become spoiled by over indulgence, excessive pay, etc.

ŋahtryañ ŋahtryañ ʔal-ɲaʔ ʔal-ɲaʔ [Kh *r-ŋat ‘head’] expr.adv: nodding. ɲaŋ. ‘ba-nya, (of an animal) to walk with head nodding from a lame foreleg.

ŋai-nya ʔai-ɲa vi.pat: to lose one’s temper while in horseplay. –set: 'risi-nya.

ŋaih ʔai [Kh *s-ŋat (Mk rəŋi, Gam ɟəŋi?, Bh ɲat, Nis ɲət, Seram ɲət); Him *s-ŋa (E.Tib mgo, nə); TB *s-kaŋ] n: head. cf. syarŋi. ɲaih ‘kapnya ‘po; a place to live, shelter one’s head (lit. ‘place to cover the head’). ɲaihtã jah-nya, to incriminate, accuse (lit. ‘put on the head’). ɲaih tədai-nya, to hold the head erect (as of an infant). ɲaih’tao, a lord, ruler (lit. ‘one on the head’). ɲaiht’ao ‘dəhn, a debt which binds one as a slave.

ŋaih ‘i [Kh *ŋaŋ (Nis ɲəŋ, Ses ɲəŋ, Mht ɬəŋ); Him (Mag ɬəŋ, Tib ɬəŋ); TB *(s-)ŋaw] n: herds, edible greens. ɲaih ɲaihtí, all edible greens (lit. ‘greens-nettles’).

ŋaihpo ʔai:ɲo [ < *ŋaih ‘head’ + *po: ‘to tie’] n: a woman’s head scarf. cf. khup.

ŋaihpha ʔai:ɲa n: a tied turban. cf. wä:hp.)

ŋaihṭi ʔai:ti [ < *s-ŋaŋ ‘herb’ + *ti ‘to pick’ (Nis ɲaihtí)] n: nettles (used as a staple green). ɲaih ɲaihtí, all edible greens (lit. ‘greens-nettles’).

ŋaipha ʔai:ɲa prop.n: a prominent peak above the village of Taka. (S.I. 12,391 ft.)

ŋala: ɖənə expr.adv: an attitude with the head tilted back. ɲala: ‘li-nya, to have the face turned upward. ɲala: ‘liŋa
'cyu:-nya, to look with the face turned upward. 'ṇala: 'lidā 'cha:-nya, to drink with the head tilted back. 'ṇala: 'jai-nya, to tilt one’s head.

(o)-ṛṇam ॐ-ṛडम n: the taste or savor of s.th. orṇam kitao 'li'zya How is its taste?

'ṇam-nya ḍṃ-ṇya [Kh *ṇam; Him (Chep nyum, Thak ḍṃ); NB *qṇam] v.sta: to be good tasting, delicious. –adj: 'ṇamo

1. tasty. 2. (of words) pleasing.

'ṇam-si-nya हिंस-्न्या [Kh (Luk ḍṇapsinya); Him (Tib snyam-pa 'think, suppose') v.sta: to sense, feel, perceive. u'li'zyao mitao ḍṇam'si'zya It seems to me that there is one. –adj: 'ṇam'siu, desirable, enjoyable. (Belongs to a construction in which a reduplicated verb stem precedes the adjective. le 'le ḍṇam'siu desirable to live at, 'cyu: 'cyu: ḍṇam'siu desirable to behold, etc.)

'ṇar-nya ḍσ-ṇya [Kh *s-ṇar (Nis skār); Him (Tib ṇad 'scent') v.sta: to smell (give off odor); to stink. 'phā:, strong alcoholic odor. –adj: 'ṇaro. u'si: 'ṇaro, odorous (good or bad). cao u'si: 'ṇaro, fragrant. ci ci 'si: 'ṇaro, having the stench of rot. [Alt.root *s-nam (Gam hnaŋ, Ses hnam); Him (Mag nam-khe ‘stink,’ Chep nam- ‘scented,’ namh- ‘sniff’); TB *m-nam]

ṇāre: ṇāre: णेरे छेरे expr.adv: low-grade illness. ṇ.ṇ. 'joro 'hu-nya, to be ill with a chronic, low-grade illness.

'ṇar-ṇar ḍσ-र्डṛ [Him (Mag ṇur-ke, Chep ṇar- ‘purr, growl’)] expr.adv: growling sound. 'ṇar-ṇar 'li-nya, (of an animal) to growl.

'ṇas-tar-tar ḍσ-त-त expr.adv: with menacing demeanor. ṇ.t.t. cuh'si-nya, to sit ominously, menacingly (as of a dog blocking the way).

ṇata ṇata ḍत ḍत expr.adv: (of the head) a nod expressing: ‘You got what was coming.’

ṇatam ḍततम expr.adv: unconcerned, unalert, careless, heedless. var. ṇatata. ṇ. cuh'si-nya, to sit unalert, without concern.


'ṇa-nya ḍσ-न्या [Kh *ṇa; Him (Thak nah, Tam nah)] vr: to raise, rear, breed.

jyu: 'ṇa-nya, to support oneself (lit. ‘raise body’). 'ṇa'si-nya, to make a living. niḥa 'ṇa'si'ya He makes a living by begging. –pass.part: 'ṇa'siu, raised (esp. of domestic animals). zimzā'kin 'ṇa'siu raised from when it was small.

ṛ-ṇa: ṛ-ṇa [Kh *r-ṇa; Mag baqa; TB *l-ṇa] num: five (only in Mk and Bhj dialects).


ṇah- ṛḥ [Him (Mag ṇhas, Chep ṇha-'precede')] deictic.prim: before, in front of, as in: ṇah'idā before, earlier ṇahkə in front. ṇah'ni (from) before, etc., q.q.v. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: o-ṇahkə in front of him, o-ṇahla preceding him, o-ṇah'ni from before him,
o-ŋah'ta before him, etc. –adj: o-ŋah'kao
the one in front of it. o-ŋah'la'o the one preceding it, etc.

ŋah¹. ˈŋaː: [Kh *s-ŋa (Mk sŋa, Gam hāh, Bhj skā, Nis skā); Him (Mag ṣhas ‘in front of,’ Tib ṣo)] n: face. o-ŋaːh
cum 'cumo, (of a person’s countenance) scowling, sulking. ŋaːh rīʔhda da-
nya, to act out of favoritism. ŋaːh jor˙id˙ p~aÚ-nya, to talk face to face.
bahl'sũ 'male unable to face anyone (for shame).

ŋah². ˈŋaː: [Kh *ŋa (Mk ŋa, Gam ŋa); Him (Chep ŋa); TB *ŋa]
n: fish. ŋaːhjū, minnows. –types of: ʔsala ŋaːh
trot, ʔpōkha ŋaːh carp, 'jēhpālya manu catfish.

ŋahben знаком n: a fish creel (made of bamboo).

ŋah'da знаком [Kh *s-ŋa (Mk sŋa); Him (Mag ŋa, Chep ṣa); TB *s-ŋa] temp.adv: before, in earlier times.

o-ŋah'da, at a time before that. o-ŋah'da
uchǐ:daemon, of one who thinks only of today; gives no thought to conse-
quences (lit. ‘doesn’t look before or be-
hind’). –adj: gah'daŋgao, the earlier one, the one from before.

ŋah'da'kin знаков temp.adv: from beforehand, since earlier times. –adj: ŋah'da'k'ao, the one from before-
hand, the one of earlier times.

ŋahjū: знак n: minnow.

ŋahka знак loc: right in front. ŋahka
rāʔh'z'ya It appears to be right in front
(of us). o-ŋahka, in front of it.
–temp.adv: earlier, before. –adj:

ŋah'kao, the one in front, the front one.

ŋahka'sai знаков loc: slightly forward.
–adj: ŋahka'sai'kao, the one slightly in front.

ŋah'kin знаков loc: from the front, from before. o-ŋah'kin, from before his pres-
ence, away from.

ŋahkū: знаков prop.n: a fish trapping spot
near Taka.

ŋahla знак loc: preceding, before.

o-ŋahla, preceding it, before it. –adj: o-ŋah'la'o, the one preceding it.

o-ŋah'la'cham, on the preceding day.

ŋah'ni знак loc: on the front side.
–temp.adv: beforehand. o-ŋah'ni, pre-
ceding it, from beforehand. o-ŋah'ni hai
dā:kēo He told me beforehand. –adj: o-ŋah'ni'kao, (of) beforehand.

ŋah'ni'k'ao hai odo'w—o ʔp~aː The things
he told him from beforehand (before they
happened).

ŋahŋa знак temp.adv: sometime earlier.

o-ŋahŋa, before its time. –adj: ŋah'g'ao,
of an earlier time. o-ŋah'g'ao, (of) before
its time.

ŋah'ta знак loc: up ahead. ŋah'ta 'bankè
Go ahead! o-ŋah'ta, in front of him.
–adj: ŋah'tao, the one in front.

o-ŋah'tao, the one in front of him.

'gami: знаков poss.pron: first person
singular possessive pronoun: ‘mine.’

'ŋaː –знаком loc.case: 1. the nominalized
form of the adessive case marker -ŋa, as
in: me-ŋa the one of the lower area, etc. 2. the nominalizing affix for the
allative case marker -da, as in: a-ðā'ŋ'ao
the one towards here.
η'asi-nya ḍaṣi-ṇya v.refl: to earn a living, support oneself.


ηoh-ṇya ḍhō-ṇya [Kh *s-ṇo; Him (Thak ṇoh, Tib ṇod-pa); TB *r-ṇao] vt: 1. (‘he ‘parched grain’) to roast, parch. 2. of seed to dry out in the ground. gahme ṇoh'kėo Parched by the sun. –pass.part: ηoh'su, parched, popped. ηoh'su 'he, parched grain, popcorn.

ηoi-ṇya ḍhōi-ṇya [Kh *ṇwat (Bhj ṇwat, Nis ṇwat, Kot ṇwā‘?)] vi.pat: to become lost, lose one’s way. cf. ‘mah-ṇya.

η'ora-ṇya ḍhōra-ṇya [Him (Mag ghur, Chep ḍhrok, Sun ḍor, Gur ḍruh, Tib ḍar-ṇar)] vi.pat: to snore. η'war ka sēkore quietly and steadily. sēkore, loud with whistling.

ηwā-ṇya ḍhōwā-ṇya vi.pat: to stare off into the distance (as from sadness, or in deep thought). ηwāda 'li-ṇya, to stare into space with a blank expression; out of touch; schizophrenic.

ηwar ka ηwar ızwar ka ızwar expr.adv: quietly and steadily. η.ŋ. η'ora-ṇya, to snore with steady breathing.

ηwar ηwar ızwar ızwar expr.adv: with comeliness. η.ŋ. boh-ṇya, to come into being with beauty, comeliness. –adj: ηwar ηwar'o, beautiful, comely (of a baby).

'ŋwas ḳaṣas (in: 'koho 'ŋwas, qv.)

O

O-1. Ω- v.aff: the third person singular subject marker in nominalized verbs, as in: o-ra'jākwo those which he made.

O-2. Ω- poss.pref: the third person singular possessive prefix: ‘his, her, its,’ as in: o-e h its price, o-r'na his ear, etc. allomorph: u- (preceding syllables with high vowels).

O-3. Ω- v.aff: marker of optative mood: ‘may it be,’ as in: o-bazyara-ka May they keep on going, o-jaiduh'wo-ka May he be able to make it, etc. (The prefix o- must be accompanied by a matching suffix -ka.)

O-1. -Ω v.aff: the third person singular subject marker in transitive verbs of the narrative paradigm, as in: ya'jākè-o He made them, ja'zya-o He is making it, etc. allomorphs: -wo (following long vowels or diphthongs), -u (following high vowels).

O-2. -Ω loc.case: a nominalizing suffix for locatives -ka, -ta, and -la, as in: a'ka-o the one of here, nła in there > nła-o the one of (in) there, rota on top > ro'ta-o the one on top, etc.

O-3. -Ω v.aff: marker of imprecatory mood, as in: mé'h ye oyas 'ta-o May he be a feast for the fire! orger 'sì-u May his masters die! allomorphs: -wo (following long vowels or diphthongs), -u (following high vowels).

O-nya Ω-ṇya [Kh *o] vt: to drink. (Occurs w/o -lai.) ṛiḥ o-ṇya, to drink water. –vt: sowoi-ṇya, to give to drink.
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’o². -ो [Him (Chep -’o ‘nominalizer’)]
v.aff: 1. (in verbs non-finite for person and number) a relativizing/nominalizing affix in which the head of the relative clause is the agent or subject of the verb, as in: ’j˙i’zya-’o he who makes, ’gyoÚh-’wo the one which is big, etc. var. -’wo. 2. (in verbs finite for person and number) a relativizing/nominalizing affix in which the head of the relative clause is the object of the verb, as in: ya’j—˙i-’wo that which they made, ≥ara’r~ïÚh-’wo those which I saw, etc. var. -’wo.

'ochadi ओछादि coord: used in proving a point, as in: ’ochadi ’cyus~aÚki As proof, have a look.

'oda ओदा [Nep-Eng ‘ward’] n: a village ward, division of a panchayat.

'odoi-nya ओडोई-न्या vt: to waste money. chal bolo: ’odoi-nya, to toss food to the gods.

'ogar˙i-nya ओगर˙ि-न्या [Nep pu|fpg’ugraunu] vt: (of cattle) to chew the cud. (Obj. is ‘grass,’ but rarely made explicit.)

'ohor ओहोर (in: ek ’ohor, qv.)

'ohor ’dohor ओहोर दोहोर [Nep] adv: two way, round trip. ’ohor ’dohor rai’si-nya, to give and take in marriage.

oi ओई interj: ‘hey,’ an exclamation to attract attention (somewhat disrespectful).

okil ~ ukil ओकील [Nep] n: lawyer, attorney.

ól ओल pers.pron: he (in narrative focus), as in: ól ba ’ba’kè He (our hero) also went. –refl.pron: himself, as in: ól ’rèh’si’kè He saw himself. ól’ni, of his or its own accord. ól’ni ’ta’kè It came into being on its own. óllai ’tanya’ni, through self interest. ólsa’kao, the one on his side, associated with him.

olop ओलोप [Nep lop] nom: disappearance, desertion, vanishing. olop ’ta-nya, to disappear, withdraw, vanish, cease to exist. o’dö:hwära olop ’tada ’lera, mapulus’kèra His familiar spirits have disappeared, they didn’t turn up.

'olyaŋ ni ’polyaŋ ओल्यांग नि पोल्यांग expr.adv: rummage, pulling apart. ’olyaŋ ni ’polyaŋ ’ja-i-nya, to pull a load apart to find s.th. for oneself (esp. of a child).

om-nya ओम-न्या [Kh *om] vi.pat: 1. (of an animal) to trip and fall on front legs; to collapse, fall from hunger. khogoro, fall face forward; fall onto hands and knees. pha pha omd˙~uÚgi-nya, head to fall forward from drowsiness. 2. (of a building) to deteriorate, crumble. –set: tah-nya, collapse.

'om’khora ओम्क्होरा [Nep amkhora] n: a brass water jar (more slender than a bohpka). –set: ’ja:.


oposaza ओपोसज् adv: entirely, wholly, en toto.

’otora ओतोरा [Nep utara ‘answer’] n: the antiphonal response in a singing match between a boy and a girl. o-’tora khya’äs’i-nya, to exchange responses.
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P

pa'ai-nya पचै-न्या [Nep पचाँनु pacaunu] vt: to respond to food or medicine. wahso: zyad pa'ai-nya 'si'kè He took the medicine, but not responding to it, died.

'pa'i-nya 1. पचै-न्या [Nep पच्चा pacnu] vi.pat: 1. (of food or medicine) to take effect. 2. (of a person) to take to a place, become acclimatized. ala 'linya ya'pa'i'kè I have become acclimatized to living here. –vt: pa'ai-nya, to respond to food or medicine. wahso: zyad pa'ai-nya 'si'kè He took the medicine, but not responding to it, died.

'pa'i-nya 2. पचै-न्या vi.pat: to lose one’s collateral or surety because of the inability to redeem it. ya'adana ho'da 'pa'i'ke My collateral was lost.

'pa'i-nya पचै-न्या vt: to squeeze or work with the hands (as liquid inside a skin bag). –pass.part: 'pa'i-siu, squeezed.

'pa'ika पाँचका [Nep pācka] n: 1. a toy squirt gun made of bamboo. 2. a syringe.

'pa'chao पचाफूँ [Nep pa'chautë] adj: (of crops) late planted. ant. 'egao.

pa'chari-nya पचारि-न्या [Nep पचारिन् pacharnu ‘knock down’] vt: to cast to the ground. pa'chari-si-nya, to cast oneself onto the ground (as in a fit of laughter). –pass.part: pa'chari-siu, cast to the ground.

pa'chu' पचूँ [Nep पाँचिम paschim] n: west.

'padami पदमी prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the Rukum District. (S.I. Pad-

mi.) 'padamyal, male inhabitant of the village of Padmi. 'padamyalni, female inhabitant of the village of Padmi.

'pagil पागिल [Kh (Gam pāgil, Nis pāgil ‘hip joint’, Kot pāgil ‘twist’); Him (Chep kīl ‘hip joint’)] n: 1. buttocks of a human, hindquarters of an animal. u-'pagil bom'o, eager, willing, alacritous (lit. ‘light-butt’). u-'pagil 'giso, apathetic, inactive (lit. ‘heavy-butt’). 2. an appendage or lower end of a large moveable object, such as a grain bin, etc. u'pagil'ni kyo'da a'd—a sar'ike Grab it by its lower end and move it this way. –[Alt.root (Mk rm:has:e; Gam misin)]

'pahar पहर [Nep paharo ‘cliff’] n: a large boulder.

pahla: पहला: [Kh *r-plah (Mk rpala:); TB *pla ‘ashes’] n: an appeasement offering to the evil spirits. (A paste made of ashes and butter with a chilli pepper stuck upright in the center.)


pahlyap पाहलयाप expr.adv: splatting. p. palep-nya, to splatter with a splat.

pahne: पहने [Nep pahni] n: a flat metal stirring spoon, spatula. cf. dabi:.

'pahr पहर [Kh (Mk pahr); Him (Chep par?:kuy? ‘wild dog,’ Tib phar-ba ‘wolf’)] n: wolf, Wild Dog. –gen: 'la: 'ga:.

pohral-nya पोह्रल-न्या (var. of: pohrol-nya, qv.)

pohrattī पोह्रत्ति temp.adv: tomorrow.

'ho pohrattī, on the day after, the fol-
lawing day. –set: a’chīm.

'pahri-nya 'पहरि-न्या [Nep पहरि] vi.agt: 1. to read a book. 2. to learn in school. pahrāi-nya, to teach reading and writing.

pahrī: पहरी: n: a thorny bush growing at timberline.

'pāi 'पाई: n: a large wooden bowl. sī'pāi, a large wooden pot for brewing beer. –set: 'ja:.

'pāi-nya 'पाई-न्या [Kh *s-pāi (Mk spāi, Nis spāt, Bhj spāt)] vt: (-nya) to teach, show how. cf. syu:-nya.

'alā 'lā: tubu pāi'zyao It needs another stone here. (Occurs w/o Agt.) –v.aux: 1. (with vt: or vi.agt: present tense) to want, desire. 'gesa bao pāi'zyao He wants to go with us. 2. (with vt: or vi.agt: future tense) to be liable to. na'zihm pāi'wō pāi'wa He is liable to break into your house. 3. (with vi.pat:) about to. 'siu pāi'zyao He’s about to die.

pāi-nya 2. 'पाई-न्या: vt: to inform, tattle on. (With -léoka.) pāidya-nya, (same), as in: patekā nabhāb u’hukā ci pādā jayā: bō Later on when your father comes, I’m going to tell on you.

pāida 'पाईदा [Nep] n: formation, creation, genesis. pāida 'ta-nya, to come into being, be formed, created.

'paĩh 'पाई: n: a baton shaped stick for twisting lengths of string which have been spooled onto a 'tosor. cf. 'paĩh-nya, 'tosor.

'paĩh-nya 'पाई-न्या vt: to twist lengths of string which have been spooled onto a 'tosor using a 'paĩh. (Obj. 'cēh w/o -lai). cf. 'māndan. –set: 'kil-nya.

pāihkya 'पाईक्या interj: a term of contempt applied to s.o. considered insignificant, as in: nitao pāihkya 'si 'si oma'li'zyao, nah 'daḥ'pa o'jā'isi'zyao The insignificant jerk won’t say ‘die,’ he keeps acting the flirt.

'paĩhran 'पाईरन [Nep pāhiran ‘apparel’] n: apparel, clothing (esp. style of clothing). opaĩhran kitaō o'leo What kind of apparel (was he wearing)? cf. 'kwa.

pāhra 'पाह्रा [Nep pāho] n: landslide, avalanche.

pāisa 'पाईसा [Nep] n: money. pāisa jah-nya, (Spr. -ta) to pay money for (on) s.th.

'paĩs'i-nya 'पाईसी-न्या vi.agt: to learn. 'kham pāsī'zya He is learning Kham. cf. syu:sī-nya.

pāsī-nya 'पासी-न्या vi.agt: (of a shaman) to reveal the identity of his possessing spirit while in possession, to speak under the influence of a spirit.

'pajāi-nya 'पजै-न्या [Nep पुछनु 'to ask’] vt: 1. to address s.o. opā: cyāh'ni wazā paja'izya The spirit addresses him only by his nickname. 2. to answer. olekhalā mani omarā'pajāi'zyao He wouldn’t give them a straight answer. –pass.part: 'pajāi'siu, addressed, spoken to. cao'sa 'pajāi'siu addressed politely.
–v.bt: to ask s.o. for information. tubu nyā'pajā'nirih'zya I want to ask you something.

pakka पक्का [Nep] n: certain, sure. pakka 'ta-nya, to be certain, sure.

'pal-nya पल-न्या [Kh *pal; Him *pal (Chep pal-)] vt: 1. to chop wood. thyap, with a swift, striking sound. 2. to knife or stab s.o. 3. to butcher an animal. –set: 'kyal-nya. –pass.part: 'pal'sîu, chopped, butchered. khorcyoe 'pal'sîu hacked with a khukri.

'pāla-nya पाला-न्या [Kh *pla; Him *pla (Gur pla)] vt: to untie, unbind, undo (as a rope button, etc.). phār phār, wind after wind. –pass.part: 'pālaÚ'sîu, untied, turned loose. –adj: 'pālaÚ'wo, bright, illuminated, lit up.

pālā पाला expr.adv: an unrolling. pālas-nya, to unroll, roll upon roll. pālas-nya पालस-न्या vt: 1. to unroll (as a mat). pālāla, roll upon roll. 2. (fig) to explain the meaning. pālas'sî-nya, to unroll. –pass.part: pālas'sîu, unrolled.

pāle-nya पाल-न्या [Him (Chep ple- 'wrench joints by splitting')] vt: to split two branches apart where they fork. cf. pales-nya. tyā: tēr, by tugging on.

pāle-nya पाल-न्या 1. [Kh *s-plu-t (Mk spului, Nis splut, Gam pli, Ses *plet < pale, -polet- 'emerged')] vt: 1. to cause to emerge. 'gajya 'pāle-nya, to foam at the mouth, in: o'yah'ni phwī: 'gajya 'pāle-nya. 'sa: 'pāle-nya, to regain strength, receive refreshment. 'sa: 'pāledya-nya, to encourage, give strength to another. 2. to produce, exhibit, bring out of hiding. 3. to expel, throw out, oust. 4. to deliver (from danger, etc.). 5. to cock a gun, in: o'kāl 'pāle-nya. –pass.part: 'pāle'sīu, expelled. 'jel'ni 'pāle'sīu delivered from prison.

pāle-nya 2. पले-न्या vi.pat: (of the sun) to come up, in: 'gahm 'pāle-nya.

pālep-nya पलेप-न्या vt: (Obj. ‘house’ w/o -lai) to splatter a wall with mud (as the first step in mudding a house). cf. seh-nya. pāhlyap, with a splat. –pass.part: pālep'sīu, splattered with mud.

pāles-nya पालेस-न्या [Tib *bra ‘forked, divided’] vi.pat: (of two branches) to split where they fork. cf. pale-nya. –vt: pale-nya.

pāli-nya पालि-न्या vi.pat: (of leaves on a tree) to bud. har har, budding quickly, universally. –set: se:-nya.

palti'si-nya पाल्टिस-न्या v.refl: to roll over, to toss to and fro in one’s sleep. 'phālī: phālī:, tossing about (as in a fit).

poltaka पल्टक adv: on the other hand (unexpected). cf. taki tārā.

paltan पाल्तन [Nep] n: regiment, company, military unit.

palti-nya पाल्टि-न्या 1. पाल्टि-न्या [Nep paltānu pārneu ‘overturn’] vi.pat: to fall over, roll over. –vi: to plop oneself down, to stretch.
bade: ~ batde, fat and satisfied, esp. of a large object. phalyā: phalī.; fall from over eating, swelling, etc.; prostrate from illness, as in: goda phalyā: phalī: paltike He’s fallen ill from swelling. –vt: paltai-nya [Nep paltainu] 1. to turn s.th. over.

phalyā: phalī.; flip over to the other side (as frying bread, etc). 2. to throw s.o. in wrestling. phalyā: phalī: paltike He’s fallen ill from swelling. –vt: palti-nya [Nep paltainu] 1. to turn s.th. over. 2. to throw s.o. in wrestling. p~a palti-nya, to over-throw what s.o. has said.

'dahli-nya to fall (of upright objects).

'palti-nya 2. klNt–Gof vi.pat: to turn to something, as in: 'lū: 'palti'kē He turned to stone.

paltynas-nya paltynas-nya vi.pat: (of the lip on a jug) to turn out. –adj: paltyaso.

palyap-palyap palyap-palyap expr.adv.: in thick layers. p.p. te-nya, to fall in thick layers (as of dew on grass, sap from a dripping tree, mud off a wall).

palyato palyato n: 1. a flat, tablet-like stone. 2. a deadfall for killing rats. cf. 'jihbāla.


'panca 'pardahn pāncā prādhan [Nep pāncā prādhan] n: the leading official in a panchayat.

pancayat pāncayāt [Nep] n: a village level governmental administrative entity.

'pantarai-nya pāntārai-nya vt: (Loc. tī:da) to change the subject in a touchy situation.

parāŋkah parāŋkah: [Kh (Mk parāŋka, Gam parāŋka)] n: a tick or mite.

parap-nya parap-nya v.evt: to sprinkle rain, in: 'nam parap-nya. burum bu-

rum, drizzling and letting up intermit-
tently.


'paras paras exp.adv: twisting, squirming.

'paras 'li-nya, to twist and squirm in an effort to get up. ugor dāhla 'paras 'lī'zā He’s twisting and squirming under his load. 'paras kī 'paras 'li-nya, (emphatic).

Even though he squirmed, he couldn’t get out of the hold.

-para: -para: [ Kh < para-nya ‘to slit’] num.clsf: part, portion, half. nehpara: 'jā'kea He cut it in two halves. tapara: one part, one slice.

para-nya para-nya [TB *bra ‘divide’] vt: to slit open down the center (esp. of an animal’s stomach). (Obj. can be the animal, or the stomach of the animal.)

tar tar, slit from one end to other. –set: 'kyal-nya. –pass.part: para: 'sīiu, slit open. 'nam para: 'sīiu mitaio rač'tē He cut it in two halves.


parba parba [Nep] n: a festival, religious observance. cf. 'jatara. parba 'manī-nya, to observe a festival.

parbakhyan parbakhyan expr.adv: long, repetitious prayer. parbakhyan 'li-nya, to make long repetitious prayers or mantras; invoke the names of the gods asking
for wealth, prosperity.

'parbat पर्बत [Nep] n: mountain country, mountains. —n: 'parbatya, a person from the mountains. 'parbatya 'kham, an appellation given to the Takale dialect by Kham speakers from the south (lit. 'mountain Kham').


'pardap-nya पर्दप-न्या vi.pat: to trip or stumble over s.th. (Spr. -t˙).

'pardahn पर्दाङ्न [Nep धाङ्न] n: chief, principal. 'panca 'pardahn, the headman of a panchayat.

'pardesi पर्देसी [Nep] n: an outsider, foreigner.

'pare: पारे n: vagina. —[Alt.root (Nis rtä)]

'pargil पर्गिल [Kh (Mk pargil, Gam pargyal, Kot ba-yel); < TB *buw 'bug' + *ki:l 'twist'] n: worm. phu: lao 'pargil, ascaris worm (lit. 'worm of stomach'). phat phatyā 'pargil, a white worm which twitches when touched. —gen: rwihza wanza.

'pari-nya परी-न्या [Nep परि पन्ना] vi.pat: 1. to fall or land in a particular spot, to fall to a particular lot. 2. to be caught in a snare. —v.sta: ought to, should. cf. 'ta-nya.

 pari: परी num.clsf: a braid of rhubarb. (For other villages to obtain digging rights from Taka, a fee of one braid per dharni must be paid—about 10).)

(u)pari: उ-परी n: (in weaving) the shed or counter shed of a loom. —set:

'tana.

'pari-nya 1. परी-न्या vi.pat: to sprout from the ground. cf. 'patki-nya. 'jāhp 'jāhp, evenly from the ground. hala hala, completely out of the ground.

'pari-nya 2. परी-न्या [Kh *prī (Bhj parī)] vt: 1. to braid (as hair, or seed corn). 2. to alternate the even and odd threads of the warp by means of the headdle and shed stick. —pass.part: pari: 'siu, braided.

'parī-nya परी-न्या [Kh *s-prī (Mk spṛ, Nis spṛē, Gam prī); Him (Mag birīn-ke, Tib sprīṅ-ba 'send a message')] vt: to send something to s.o's place (-leō'da). 'parī: dyā-nya, to send (as a message) to someone. —v aux: the causative auxiliary. 'guhr'o 'parī: keo He made him carry it. —pass.part: 'parī: 'siu, sent. 'parī: 'siu tha: sent news.


'parkala पर्कला n: a small, poor ear of corn. cao bhaṁ ṭē'da, o'parkala bhaṁ ṭē'da jā'cike Set the good ears to one side, and the poor ears to another. athsā paēḍā jāmma 'parkala waΣa ta'kē This year my whole field has only poor ears.

'parni पर्णी (in: 'arni 'parni, qv.)

'parsat पर्सात [Nep prasad] n: food which has been offered in a Brahmanic puja and is distributed among the participants.

parsi-nya पर्सी-न्या v.refl: to show oneself guilty by denying an act before an accusation has been made.

pari पारी [Nep] n: defendant in a law
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<td><strong>case.</strong> <strong>badi pārti</strong>, accuser and defendant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pa’ryāḥ</strong> प’रयाजः: ː n: the father of one’s ‘ryāḥ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘paryal</strong> परयाल n: 1. one’s family. 2. village clan based on exogamy; descendents of one person (regardless of how many generations). ant. <strong>‘pa</strong>: ’kanchi <strong>‘paryal</strong>, an exogamous clan of Taka village. <strong>‘jithi ‘paryal</strong>, an exogamous clan of Taka village. ’sahu <strong>‘paryal</strong>, an exogamous clan of Taka village.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>‘paryal</strong> परयाल [Nep] n: a merchant’s shop. cf. ‘dokan. <strong>‘pasalya</strong> पसाल्या [Nep] n: a shopkeeper, usu. the owner of a shop; merchant, tradesman.</td>
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<td><strong>‘pasam</strong> पसाम [Kh (Mk ‘pasam)] n: house-fly. –gen: ‘mulza buhsonu:.</td>
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<td><strong>‘pasalnu</strong> पसालनु vt: to cause to enter. cf. Iwi:–nya.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>‘pas-nya</strong> पसी–न्या [Nep पस्न्या ‘pasalnu] vi: to enter. <strong>khwas</strong>, without hesitation.</td>
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<td><strong>‘pási</strong> पासी [Kh ‘pási(-s) (Mk ‘pási, Nis ‘pási, Bhj ‘pási); TB ‘m-si(y)] n: broom. cf. ’syapāra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘pasu</strong> पासू [Nep pushu] n: animal, beast. **cēhlo saūgāla saūnnya yagyan mā’leo ‘pasu syasora ‘takero They were like stupid beasts who get caught and killed in snares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘pasyo</strong>: पास्यः n: 1. sweat. 2. condensed steam.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>‘patak za</strong> पतक जः adv: not at all. <strong>‘pata ‘murkha‘o</strong> पत मुर्खः adj: violent, unmanageable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘pataryya</strong> पतरया [ &lt; patar ‘layer’] n: a British issue silver coin (which looks double layered).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>‘patalla</strong> पतल्ला [Sk patala ‘hell’] loc: deep in the ground. <strong>ojra</strong>: patalla oma’ba’kin thīnnya le If its roots don’t go deep, it will wither.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>‘patar</strong> पतार [Nep pātar ‘girth for a horse’]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
n: cord, string.  –set: 'cê:h.
pate पाटे temp.adv: later today.  pateka, later on.  pate rihmaka, this evening.  pate rida, tonight.
pati पति  adv: as soon as.  o’zö:wo pati o’nahm phya:kê As soon as he leaped, his tumpline snapped.
pate-temp.adv: 'c~e:h.
pate[r], later on.
pate[r]ihm[r], this evening.
pate[r]temp.adv: 'c~e:h.
pate-temp. adv: 'c~e:h.

pöte

pötekö, later on.
pötekö[r], this evening.
pötekö[r]temp. adv: 'c~e:h.
pötekö[r]temp. adv: 'c~e:h.

pöti

pöti[kl] adv: as soon as.
o’zö:wo pöti o’nahm phya:kê As soon as he leaped, his tumpline snapped.
pöti-temp. adv: 'c~e:h.
pöti-temp. adv: 'c~e:h.

pöti-nya

pöti-nya[kl]–Gof [Nep ptöka] vt: to believe (a person or his words).  –[Alt.root (Gam kw~e)]
pöti[kl]ô  [Kh *r-pöti (Mk rpöti, Gam pöti, Seram pöti, Kot pötiu); Him (Mag lawat, Chep pyat, Kai partipa, Tam tipit); TB *r-pat] n: leech.  –gen: rwihza wanza.
pöti-nya[kl]–Gof [Nep ptöka] vi.pat: (of plants) to sprout from the ground, break through the soil.  cf. pöri:–nya.  –vt: pöktai-nya, to cause to sprout.
pöti-nya[kl]–Gof [Nep ptöka] vt: to believe (a person or his words).  –[Alt.root (Gam kw~e)]
pöti[kl]ô  [Kh *r-pöti (Mk rpöti, Gam pöti, Seram pöti, Kot pötiu); Him (Mag lawat, Chep pyat, Kai partipa, Tam tipit); TB *r-pat] n: leech.  –gen: rwihza wanza.
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grindstone); one of a set (as one post of a door frame).

(o)-'pa n: the outside corner of a wall. ant. o-konya. –set: 'zihm.

'pa-nya vi.pat: to swell when cooked. (Obj. 'kā: ‘meal’ or 'chal ‘rice’).

cf. o-’pa

2. cf.–kf

n: the outside corner of a wall.
ant. o-konya.

–set: 'zihm.

'pa-nya vi.pat: to swell when cooked. (Obj. 'kā: ‘meal’ or 'chal ‘rice’).

cf. o-’pa.

pa:-nya pa–nya [Kh *pak (Seram pak-, Ses *pak < pa?, pak- ‘broken’) Him (Chep pak- ‘break’)] vi.pat: to break, shatter (as a clay pot). cyakap cikup, into pieces. 'chili ≥ 'chili ≥, smashed into shards.

–vt: 1. to break, shatter, smash. 2. (of a house) to break in and steal. 3. to break a trail through snow, in: 'yem pa:-nya, ‘break road.’

pa:-wa pa:-wa, nearly breaking (an intensity of the senses). or'n'a p.p. hat dada ba 'gyal gi'la ma'a. He won’t move even though you shout at him till his ear nearly breaks.

na'mi: p.p. 'ri'h'zyaota ba 'gaih zo na'madoe Even though you look till your eye nearly pops, you do nothing to help.

sani: p.p. 'jaikéo (He made a stench) enough to break the nose.

'pa: pā: n: the clan of one’s wife (from which other members of one’s clan also take their wives). ant. 'poryal. 'pa: 'khe:, the clan of one’s wife. (pl. 'pa: 'khe:ro).

pā: pā: [Kh *s-paŋ (Mk spā, Gam paŋ); Him (Thak paŋ 'argue'); TB *(s)-br(w)an ‘speak’] n: words, sayings, talk, spoken matter; events. 'agalya pā:, fabrication. ch'i:n'kao tanya pā:, future events. o-rghā:tao pā:, speculation, groundless matter. 'hunya pā:, coming events. 'kap'siu pā:, a secret, unrevealed matter. phuri pā:, obscenity. saco pā:, truth. 'thiriu pā:, established truth, matters which can be verified. pā: da-nya, to obey, follow. pā: dū:hla 'li-nya, to be subject to orders. pā: gal-nya, to understand, pick up the gist. pā: jor-nya, to side with s.o. in what he is saying, to lend support, to corroborate. pā: kyo:h-nya, to be unyielding in a matter, obstinate. tubu nāpā: wazə kyo:hdə nə'nəi You are holding obstinately to a single viewpoint. pā: kyo:hdə-nya, to reveal a confidential matter. pā: woi:woi 'jai-nya, to spread and exaggerate a rumor. macao pā: gal-nya, to endure abuse. nehpā: da-nya, to say one thing and do another. o-pā: catata:'wo, of s.o. incapable of speaking correctly in a given situation, undiplomatic. o-pā: nasa, of s.o. forceful in speech. o-pā: piso (archaic) of s.o. who’s words are sure, true. o-pā: 'thiriu, of s.o. who’s words are sure, grounded in truth.

pā:-nya pā:-nya vi.agt: to speak, speak with, talk. 'bahtya baŋga, to speak a confidential matter outwardly. ca:də, adding exaggerations and fabrications. 'chatkaida, uncompromisingly. chwas, to speak a confidential matter openly. o-rghā:ta, with speculation. kalam ku-lum, to speak a language poorly. kohba kohba, without sense, anything that comes to mind. 'khus-khus, in a whisper. u-'mē:'cya'ni, in one’s sleep. 'qa'h jorādə, face to face. o-qa:hta jahda,
accusingly. 'raga-raga, smoothly, artificially. 'ruhm 'ruhm, in hushed tones.
sateda, undermining, humiliating.
o-sorata, against without evidence.
sasida, with fabrication. upurta, against s.o. o-'ya:hta, openly, after keeping it secret.
panya 'yem, (with negative) without reply, defeated in debate, as in: nēsa panya 'yem za 'male There is nothing I can say to you (lit. ‘no talking road’).

pācyah pācyah: n: 1. a nickname, familiar name. 2. reputation (esp. foolish), as in: nitaọ pā: cyah ta'ākā Don’t pick up a reputation for that! –common nicknames: bāhra ~ bāhri (male ~ female) blind person, bānālya having a protruding jaw, bākētya useless, bōskocyaa dwarffish, with bulging, puffy features, buchulīya having a protruding, adze-like tooth, nangya buhtungya poor, destitute, cimārētya, a person who blinks a lot, cimārya having a drooping eyelid, cyahkētya of slight build, ek chakētya, adamant, stubborn, dabolīya left-handed, dahrya with protruding front teeth, gajānya enormous, gigantic, gūdya have an enlarged goiter, girgākētya large, strong, gohldōggya dull-witted person, stupid, gōhhtyā stooped, bent-over, gyāhshya disabled, crippled, hakētya having teeth missing, juhpurya ill-tempered, churlish, jusūlyah hairy bodied, kārētya small, diminutive, kana blind, kapōlyaa having a scar on forehead, kizya crippled, lame, patyā koropcyaa having a scarred face, kūrkurya ill-tempered, churlish, kwīrētya having hate-
ful eyes, kyaolīya having a crooked mouth, kheralya tall, skinny, khatōya bearded, khōcyā crippled, limping, kholīya bald, khyūnyā thin, worn out, lāta ~ lāti (male ~ female) deaf-mute, lūmūrkya short, roundish, mākētya beligerent, combative, mi: lāngya having bulging eyes, mi: sili slant-eyed, mūdūkētya blind, mindless, stupid, mundūlya having stumped fingers, nākīrya a person with skinny, pin-like legs, pātērya having a tooth growing out of the gums, pītētya wall-eyed, having one eye turned outwards, pōxcyaa short, plump, pucyaa fat, stocky, rālyaa slobbery faced, rētya having a low nose bridge, rupsya attractive, comely, sahasilya lively, full of fun, syutētya small legs and a large body, tākētya button-eyed, one eye smaller than the other, tēkētya small framed, slightly built, tipākētya small in stature, tiskētya small in stature, thūdyā having stumped extremities.

'pada pāta n: water buffalo calf (male).
padi pādi part: a post-verbal particle denoting a slightly comical or amusing situation. (The speaker uses it to tease himself or demean his situation.) gurra geennazyao padi We were off (on a little trip) to cut straw for the cattle. var. pa.

'padi pādi n: water buffalo calf (female).

'pagal pāgāl [Nep pāgāl ‘colt of an ass’] adj: stupid, foolish, daft. –related words: buchliudemented, insane, taolā-baolā (of a shaman) wild and in a frenzy from the influence of spirits, dasa ni bisao crazy, eccentric.
paha पहा n: integrity. paha ja:h-nya, to produce incriminating evidence against one’s integrity. o-paha ‘ba-nya, to lose one’s integrity (by being exposed).

pahar-phaṭ पहार-फ़त् [Nep pahar ‘sunshine’] loc: the sunny side of a valley. ant. jimar. –adj: pahar-phaṭāo, the one on the sunny side.

pahgo पाहो n: 1. father’s elder brother. 2. husband of mother’s elder sister (i.e. mahgo). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by pahgo’s reciprocals. recip. bahrca, bahrci.

pahl-nya पहल-न्या [Kh *s-pal (Nis spāl)] vt: to discover, find, or uncover s.th. hidden from view (as a copper mine, a fish hole under a rock etc.). –pass.part: pahl’sīu, discovered. –related words: dāi-nya to find, tahakai-nya to identify s.th. temporarily lost (as a trail), sojor-nya (much the same but with additional reference to dreams).


pahrlo पाहरो adv: in addition to, as in: pahrlo khorcyo palo raike While you’re at it, bring the knife also.

pahuna पहुँना [Nep] n: guest.

paī:h पाई: adv: all, everyone, everything. paī:h’ni, in every way. paī:hrā’ni, most, more than the rest, as in: paī:hrā’ni ‘gyo:h’wo the biggest of all.

‘nām u’sī:’wo paīna as soon as it dawns.


pakai-nya पाकै-न्या [< Nep pakaṇu ‘to cook’] vt: to merit, earn as one’s due. –pass.part: pakai’sīu, earned, merited. paka’ši ‘paśa earned money.


‘pakha पाखा n: 1. the outside. kisti bahr ‘pakha’ni ‘dāci sehdi’kēo The whole boat he plastered from the outside with pitch. ‘pakha’ ji:da, away from the village, out in the fields. ‘pakha’dā ‘ba-nya (euph) to go out to relieve oneself. 2. out in the open, in full view, as in: ‘pakha ta’naiyō Don’t leave it in the open! 3. external, outward (as opposed to inward reality).


‘pakho २. पाखो [Nep पाखो pako] adj:
experienced, proficient, adept. –set: u-hil hai’wo.

'pakho 3. पखो n: a multi-colored, striped wool blanket which comes from Dolpo.

'pal पल [Nep] n: tent. 'pal ‘tangsai-nya, to pitch a tent. also: 'pal ‘thu:-nya. 'pal taih-nya, to take down, dismantle a tent.

pala पाला [Nep palo] n: time, period, occasion. pala:ka, during the time of.

pala pala:si, each in his own turn. ath: pala, this time.

'pala पाला n: a vessel having a small hole in the bottom which fills with water (for measuring time). cf. ‘gahri.

palo 1. पालो adv. also. cf. ba, mani.

palo 2. पालो [Kh *pal; Him *pal (Kai pal-ma); TB *plu] adj: white. var. pal palo.

'palya पाल्या [Nep पाल्ये pale] n: a guard, watchman, sentinel. 'palya da-nya, to stand guard, keep vigil.

'pam पाम पाम expr.adv: many layers thick (esp. of patches on an old garment). p.p. ja:h-nya, (‘pom ‘snow’) to snow deeply, as though in layers.

'panga पाङ्गा n: a Tibetan style, striped apron worn by women. also: ‘cyanga.

'papā पपा [Nep ‘sin’] n: sin, cruelty, inhumanity, brutality. 'papa ‘ta-nya, to be the victim of suffering. 'papa da-nya, to sin, act with cruelty. papa ‘kyal-nya, to cancel sin, prevent the effects of. papa raih:si-nya, (kyāta) to cause s.o. to sin or fall into a state of suffering (lit. ‘to play sin on someone’). papā: gaul-nya, to be caught by the consequences of sin.

'pā:palya पापल्या n: quarter section of bamboo (when split lengthwise). –set: cahl.


papara papuru पापारा पुरुर expr.adv: shallow (of soil).

'papi पपी [Nep] n: cruel, wicked, sinful.

papta पाप्ता n: boiled and dried bean pods.

par पार (in: ahldyu par, and nahldyu par, qv.)

'par पार [Nep] nom: cancellation, invalidation. 'par ta-nya, to be cancelled, rendered invalid. najah:wo ‘kirya ‘par ‘takè The oath you swore has been invalidated.

parai-nya पराई-न्या [Nep पारिन parnu] vt: to cause to fall into, ensnare. kata itao ash mcaola lephy:lnaow What is this, that you have ensnared me in such evil? patha parai-nya, to improve, upgrade, edify. –pass.part: parai:siu, ensnared. ‘cēhla parai:siu ensnared in a trap.

'para पारा n: a phosphorous match.

para: poro: पारा: पोरो: [ < Kh ‘poro:-nya ‘to turn white, have fair complexion’] expr.adv: whitened with mold. p.p. mos-nya, to become moldy and white.


'parchya पार्च्या n: the interpretation of
a dream.

(o)-'pari אונ-па̀रि  

n: the hem of a garment 

(esp. the colored hem at the bottom of a dancer’s apron).

'par por ปะ̀ร พอ̀ร expr.adv: under wraps.

p.p. mô:h-nya, to keep s.th. hidden, under wraps (refraining from making it known).

'par pur ปะ̀ร ปุ̀ร expr.adv: scraping up the last remains. cf. py:h pi:h 'joi-nya.

parya p˙reÚ ป ambition


pas 1. ปะ̀ส [ < Nep < Eng ‘pass’] nom: mastery, success. pas 'ta-nya, to pass, succeed, master a skill.

pas 2. ปะ̀ส n: charge, responsibility. cf. 'picha, 'jimba. pasl˙ 'n˙i-nya, to keep in one’s charge. pasl˙ jaÚh-nya, to put into another’s charge.

pas 3. ปะ̀ส [Kh *r-pas (Mk rpas)] n: long, stringy moss (which hangs from trees).

'pas-nya 1. ปะ̀ส-นยา vi.pat: (of a voice) to echo. wahj wahj, as in a cave.

'pas-nya 2. ปะ̀ส-นยา vi.pat: (of a bitch) to be bred cf. rë:h-nya.

'pasa poso ปะ̀ส่า โป̀โซ expr.adv: carrying with ease. p.p. 'guhr-nya, to carry with ease (esp. a heavy load).

pā:ši-nya ปะ̀สิ-นยา vi.recip: to discuss with one another.

'pāsula ปะ̀สุล่า [Nep pāsulo ‘shin’] n: bone (esp. the long bones of the legs or arms).

pata: ปำ̀ต n: a small, red flower with a spherical head, found above timberline.

'patak ปำ̀ต� [Nep] n: incest. 'patak 'lagi-nya, to suffer the consequences of incest by failing to produce children. –n:

'patakya, one who commits incest, marries outside accepted marriage regulations.

'patarni ปำ̀ตรนิ [Nep patar] n: a harlot, prostitute; a loose woman.


'pata 1. ปำ̀ต n: a honey-comb, beeswax. zê: 'pata, a bee’s honey-comb.

'pata 2. ปำ̀ต [Nep pato] n: a leaf or sheet (as of tin). o-'pata 'leo, in sheets, layered. ē:h 'pata, a plot of land, terrace.

–num.suff: -'pata, a measurement for the width of cloth (in terms of strips off the loom), as in: t˙'pata one strip wide, neh'pata two strips wide, etc.

patala putulu ปำ̀ตและ ปุโต̀لع expr.adv: to adorn; make s.o. beautiful (by dressing them up). –adj: patala putuluÚw —o.

pātā p˙t ÉïÚ expr.adv: snapping off several. p.p. 'ch ~aÚ-nya, to shake off pursuers with a jerking motion. p.p. phya:-nya, to snap several at a time (as of cords).


pati ปา̀ติ n: (in shamanism) a sacred plant in certain purification rites. pati 'woi'tao 'barà, one of the shaman’s tertiary spirits; the spirit of the pati blossom.

'pati-nya ปา̀ติ-นยา vi.pat: 1. (of a muscle or body member) to become tired, fa-
tigued. 'mi:t\i 'pati-nya, to become sleepy, weary-eyed. 2. (of a shaman’s spirits) to become weary of waiting for re-incarnation. j\äkhar\i o’dö:\hwaɾa ‘pati’kèɾa, cä:doɾa utzikirih’zyarə The (deceased) shaman’s spirits are weary of waiting, they will soon emerge (in a new shaman).

pati: पाती [Nep-Eng ‘party’] n: a political party or faction. pati: ja\ma-i-nya, to form a clique, or political faction.

'patu पातू (in: ‘satu ‘patu, qv.)

patyam patim पात्यम पतीम expr.adv: repeated blows. p.p. ‘tap’si-nya, to beat each other with repeated blows.

patyas-nya पात्यस-न्या vi.pat: to become fully ripe (of grain).

'patya पात्या n: 1. a spot, blemish, scar. 2. a male animal with a mark on its body.

'patyani, a female animal with a mark on its body. 'patya ‘koropcyə, a person with a scar (esp. on the face). –adj: patyaso, marked, blemished. –animal markings: ‘cä:khya brown with reddish chest and reddish eyebrows, curyas\o a sheep with black patches around the face, or ‘a black dog with white patches around the face,’ ‘dö:hyə a white-footed ox, ‘duchli a white-footed cow, ‘dö:\hwalyə a gray headed sheep, ‘dä:hsya a gray-colored sheep or cow, ‘dwi:\hra a dirt colored bull, ‘gorya a red-headed animal, ‘gyahməryə ~ ‘gyahməri a (male ~ female) reddish colored animal, ‘hä:si a white ewe, ‘häsya a white ram, ‘jah\iə ~ ‘jahli a (male ~ female) speckled animal, ‘kalyə ~ ‘kali a (male ~ female) black animal, ‘khogalyə an animal with a white band around the neck, ‘khairya a rusty-brown animal, ‘kharkyə ~ ‘kharki a (male ~ female) sheep with a black neck, ‘lahpyə ~ ‘lahpi a (male ~ female) big-eared sheep, ‘lá\uətya animal with a tasselled tail, ‘lá\uə a cow which does not kick while being milked, ‘lë\uəya an animal without a tail, ‘mù\uəya an animal without a head, ‘nah.worya a sheep with wild-sheep-like horns, phurkyə a cow with a white tipped tail, ‘phusuryə an animal with a white head, ‘setyə a white animal, ‘surkyə ~ ‘suri\i a (male ~ female) sheep having a black head with a brown stripe on the face, ‘tarya ~ ‘tari a (male ~ female) cow with a white mark on the forehead, ‘tikaryə ~ ‘tikari a (male ~ female) cow with a small, white mark on the forehead, ‘thapəlyə ~ ‘thapəli a (male ~ female) black headed sheep with a white strip on the crown.

patha पाथ adj: good, better, preferable. buru ‘sinya patha ‘li’zyə It would be better to die. patha parai-nya, to improve, upgrade, edify s.o. –adv: patha-sə, with loving care. patha-sə ‘nai-nya, to care for s.o. lovingly.


pathi पाथी [Nep] n: a dry measure (equivalent to about one gallon) cf. opora:. –set: goi:.


pä\thyas-nya पाथ्यास-न्या vi.pat: to be sleek, healthy, fat, plump. –adj: pä\thyaso.

pa:’wö पा:वो (in: ‘syə: syə: pa:’wo, and wal ki wal pa:’wo, qv.)

'pa:’wo पा:वो adj: endless, long (as of a
trail). ‘gwaː-gwaː, broad plain. ‘syː-syːaː, broad plain. wal ki wal, tiring, endless, never coming to an end (as a trail).

pecyak पेच्याक expr.adv: a neat squirt.

p. tihl-nya, to spit with a neat squirt.

peːh पेː n: a bamboo box with a lid. cf. kodom.

pehl-nya पेल्न्या vi.pat: to run out, expire. 'bahka pehl-nya, to expire of a contract.

pehr-nya पेर्न्या vt: to clean waste from the intestines of an animal. ortarā pehr-nya.

pehraː-nya पेरान्या vt: to cause inconvenience or trouble to s.o. cf. gāhcāi-nya.

pehsyal pehsyal पेश्याल पेश्याल expr.adv: slight limping. p.p. 'ba-nya, to walk with a slight limp.

'pem-nya पेम्न्या vi.agt: to crouch (esp. while stalking). 'chapak, sitting still, not moving.

'peme-peme पेमे-पेमे [ < Kh ‘pem-nya ‘to crouch’] expr.adv: crouching, stalking. p.p. 'ba-nya, to move forward in a crouching position; to stalk.

'pen पेन [Kh *r-pen (Mk rpe, Nis rpen); Him (Chep pān)] n: bedbug. –gen: syar ‘pusum.

(o)−r'pep ओ-र्पेप n: a wedge, shim (for tightening handles, or between a pillar and the beam it supports). cf. o-ripe.

pēpē: gogā: पेपेगोगां n: a double reed make of barley stalks or bamboo, used to toot on by children.

pi-nya पिन्या [Kh *(s-)pi (Mk spi, Gam pi)] vt: 1. to suck; to chew and suck (as corn stalks). syarlyap ka syarlyap, slurping, smacking lips. 'sep 'sep, making wet with the mouth. 2. to absorb water.

piː-nya पी-न्या [Kh *pek (Mk peː, Nis peː; -pek-). Ses *pek < pyo?, -pek-‘milked’)] vt: 1. to milk an animal. kur kur, with small squirts. zwar zwar, with a large flow. 2. (chokorah ‘beer malt’) to extract fermented malt from the hulls by squeezing in the palms with a scrubbing motion. zwar zwar, a large amount, quickly. –pass.part: piː‘siu, milked.

'piː-nya पी-न्या [Kh *piŋ (Mk pyū, Mht piŋo); Him *piŋ (Chep pli-, Kai piŋma, Thak pin)] v.sta: to become green, blue. –adj: ‘piː‘wo, green, blue, yellow.


'picha पिचा [Nep ‘shelter’] n: protection, guardianship. na‘pichā na‘parīhu’kē, jo: ‘ja‘nake I have come under your protection, do with me as you like. cf. ‘jimba, pas. ‘picha ‘rupiya, protection money paid to village authorities.

phː-nya फी-न्या [Kh *s-pik (Mk spi:, Nis -spik-, Bhj sipi)] vt: 1. to remove by scraping. (Obj. is dirt, mud, skin,
etc.). *u’kwi; *pih’kèo He scraped the skin off of his hand. *car *car, to strip off clothes. *gar *gor, scrape out remains. kalya-kale, scrape clean. 2. to peel the husks off corn. cf. phor-nya. *pya:h *pih, completely. –vt: *pih’si-nya, to become peeled off, skinned up. *car *car, badly skinned up. –pass.part: *pih’si-nya, scraped, skinned. *u’gúda *pih’si-nya his knees are scraped up.


*pilú: पिलू n: pestle. cf. 'chum.

piyatar पीयातार n: Striped Hyena. –gen: 'la: 'ga:.

*pima: पिमा [Kh *plima (Ses plima)] n: (in southern dialects only) wheat. cf. tam.

*piri पिरि n: a generation.

pirlip ka pirlip पीलीप का पीलीप expr.adv: repeatedly. p.p. *hu-nya, to come repeatedly, being a pest (as of children coming into the house).

*pirly 'te: पीर्ल्यैं टे n: a type of frog.


pis-nya पीस-न्या vi.pat: to become firm, solid (as a stone in a wall, or an axe on its handle). –adj: pis’o, firm fitting. o-pá: pis’o, of one whose words are sure, true.

piser पिसर n: husband’s elder sister. voc.n: term of address by piser’s reciprocal. recip. 'bahari.


'piti पिती [Nep peṭ] n: 1. a leather belt. 2. the backstrap on a loom. cf. 'wā:hka.
--set: 'tana.

'pittar पीतार [Sk ‘father’] n: 1. the oldest living member of a clan (connected with certain religious rites). 2. ancestors, ancestor spirits. --set: 'deota. 'pittar 'puja, sacrifice done to the ancestor spirits.

'piwa 1. पिवा n: a malady causing swelling of the jaw (as mumps, tooth abscess, etc.).

'piwa 2. पिवा nom: advantage, prerogative.

u-'piwa da-nya, to act out of selfish motives, for one’s own advantage.

u-'piwa waz˙ do'zyao. cf. u-tir.

'pÉïÚ कीट n: a wilderness spirit believed to be responsible for the sudden death of anyone in the wilderness, or of s.o. just returned. 'pÉïÚrae yad˙i'wo ci o'leo The spirits overtook him!

'pÉïÚ-nya कीट-न्या --Gof [Kh *p˙k (Luk p˙g, Seram p˙ko); Mag pak-ke 'unripe tasting'] v.sta: to be bad tasting, unripe tasting. --adj: 'pÉïÚ'wo.

p~ïÚ k" expr.adv: stopped, confined. p. swiÚ-nya, to plug up completely. p. thunai-nya, to detain, confine, put in prison. p. woï:-nya, to prevent, hold up, thwart.

p. swiÚ-nya, to plug up completely.

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p. woï:-nya, to prevent, hold up, thwart.

pÉïÚ p ÉïÚ kô kô expr.adv: choked up.

p.p. kudup'si-nya, to be unable to breathe.

p.p. swi'si-nya, to be plugged up, unable to breathe.

po:-nya पो-न्या [Kh (Ses *pok < po, -pok–‘bound’)] vt: 1. to tie (as a turban or waistband). phan phan, wind after wind. 'baca po:-nya, to bind an oath. 2. (Instr. -e) to tie s.th. with a cord or string. --pass.part: po:'siu, tied, girded up. --related words: ki-nya to bind s.o. by his arms and legs, sur-nya to tie about the neck to a post (of animals), thum-nya to tie a knot.

'po: पो [Kh *po:] n: place. o-'pokà 'leo (idiom) modest, reserved (lit. ‘at his place’). cf. o-'thaka'nsà leo. tubu 'pokà male, unstable (lit. ‘not staying in one place’).

'pö: पो [Kh *s-pum (Mk spù, Mht pum, Gam puŋ, Kot puŋ); TB (DEW) *pum (Tib dpun-pa, Thak pohm, Sh pumu)] n: shoulder, area between neck and shoulder. 'pötà chî:-nya, to carry on the shoulder.

'pöcyà पोच्या n: s.o. or s.th. that is short and plump.


'poda पोदा n: outside room on porch behind grainbin (where outside fire pit is situated).

--set: 'zihm.

pogol पोगोल (in: 'dohl pogol, qv.)

poh-nya पो-न्या [Kh *s-po (Mk spo); Him (Tib phog)] vt: 1. to beat. 'bhrýap, with a slapping sound. kutu kutu, beat to a pulp. 'pâttayam, with a whacking sound.

'pâtayam, with a tapping sound.

'laptae, with the palm of the hand. poh'si nihnya, to be susceptible to a beating. 2. to thresh grain. --pass.part: poh'siu, beat up, struck. --related words: 'up-nya to beat metal, 'zap-nya to beat a drum, or play an instrument, 'cakai-nya to slap, lapharì-nya to slap, laptai-nya to slap with palm of hand, 'guhsâi-nya to hit with the fist. --[Alt.root (Gam coh)]
'pohon भोन [Nep poun] n: life, life-breath. cf. 'si:. 'pohon 'ba-nya, to die.

'pohon ja:h-nya. to give one’s life (as in a cause).

pohrol-nya पोरोल-न्या vt: to search a person, inspect his belongings. (Obj. is the person or his belongings.) –pass.part: pohrol’siu, searched over, inspected.

poh'sì nihnya पोह्सी निख्या (see poh-nya).

'poipoi पोपुई expr.adv: (of the terrain) having a rolling hill. cf. paipai ni 'poipoi.

–adj: 'poipoi'wo.


topoka 'jöhi-nya, to huddle together.

pokoi-nya पोकोई-न्या vt: to bundle.

pakya ni puki, many bundles, different sizes. –pass.part: pokoi’siu, tied into a bundle.

'pokya पोक्या n: a rounded hill. cf. 'thumka. –adj: pokyaso, hilly.

'pökha 'jahi पोखा 'जाहि: n: carp, a fish which lives in large rivers. –set: 'jahi.

'pök:khari-nya पोखराई-न्या [Mag pukarik-ke] vt: to pray to, beseech a god. cf. parbakhyan 'li-nya. 'pök:khari-dya-nya, to pray for s.o.

'pola 1. पोला [Kh *pola; Him (Kai pula)] n: shoe. cf. 'zyo:. –[Alt.root (Nis pödai, Gam pona)]

'pola 2. पोला [Nep pulo] n: a sheaf of grain. 'rä:pola, (same).

pöla पौला expr.adv: jumping to the feet.

p. 'so-nya, to rise quickly, jumping up.

p. socoi-nya, to rouse s.o. quickly from sleep.

'polya पॉल्या (in: 'olya ni 'polya, qv.)

'pom पोम ['Kh *r-pom (Mk rpom, Nis rpom); Him *pom ‘frost’ (Kai pamu, Gur pom; Sh pomok); TB (DEW) *pom (Tsang pom)] n: snow. 'pom ja:h-nya, to snow. 'pam 'pam, deeply, as though in layers.

'pom baza पोम बाझा n: a small bird which flies in large flocks. –gen: 'baza-biza.

(o)-poni ओ-पोनि expr.adv: early. p. 'so-nya, to rise early, with haste.

pop 1. पोप n: a stuffed leather ball used in field hockey. cf. purkaoni.


poro:nya पोरो-न्या vt: to rip cloth along a seam. –vi: poros-nya.

'poro:nya पोरो-न्या v.sta: to be light in color. –adj: 'poro:wo 1. light, fair complexion. 2. an albino.

porom-nya पोरोम-न्या [Kh *porom (Nis)] vi.pat: (of a muscle) to twitch involuntarily. /goto: poromzya My eyelid is twitching.

poros-nya पोरोस-न्या vi.pat: to rip on a seam. –set: cis-nya. –vt: poro:-nya.

'porya पोरया n: corn husks. –set: lohsyaa.

(o)-porayap ओ-पोरयाप n: a body with the spirit gone (expected to die within a few days). oporayap wazö 'rahikë Only his body is left. cf. 'bul, 'mohro.

'pos पोस n: grain steeped in water and mixed with a fermenting agent, to be left
in the open for several days. 'pos juhr-nu, the basket in which 'pos is kept until the process known as sos-nya is complete. —set: chokorah.

posak पोसाक [Nep poshak] n: clothing, garments.

po:'si-nya पोसी-न्या v.refl: to tie one’s turban or cummerbund, in: wā:hpho po:'si-nya.


'bahlya 'pothi jor-nya, to distinguish male and female chicks.

'pothya 'khyoÚ kf]+Yof Vofô n: a sleeveless shirt or blouse.

pu-nya पु-न्या vi.pat: to decay (of hard things, as teeth or grain). 'ha: pu:, tooth decay. —set: ci-nya.

'pu:ci पूँचि n: 1. the urinary bladder. var. syapû:ci. 2. a toy balloon.


puchha पूँछ n: (when asking for a girl in marriage) a gift offered by the suitor to the girl’s relatives (usu. of beer-malt or wine).

'puchai पूँछै n: a wooden wine jug (smaller than a theka ). —set: 'ja:.

puchar पूँछर prop.n: a Kham-Magar village near Maikot on the same side of the river. (S.I. Puchhārgaon.)


'puhm पूँम expr.adv: without strength. p. 'thali-nya, to be exhausted.

puhmirtā पूँमिर्ता- n: a type of fern (non-edible).

'puhr-nya पूँर-न्या vt: 1. (Obj. ‘arm’) to get one’s arm out of another’s grasp. 2. (Obj. 'joro ‘illness’) to escape unharmed from a shaman’s bad prognosis. yajoro ya'puhr'kē I escaped my illness.

'puhr'si-nya, to attempt to free oneself (in a test of strength in which one contestant holds the other by the wrist.) —pass.part: 'puhr'si:u, struggled free, escaped.

'pū:htali पूँ.ह्तली n: the navel. 'pū:htali tel-nya, (of the umbilical cord) to fall off several days after birth.

'puja पूजा [Nep पूजा] n: a religious observance in which s.th. is offered, usually an animal sacrifice. 'puja da-nya, to perform or engage in a puja.

'puyari पूजारी [Nep पूजारी] n: one appointed to officiate at a puja. (For some 'pujas the 'puyari must be a member of the Gharti clan; while in others, he must stand in a particular kin relationship to the one for whom the 'puja is being performed).

pul पूल n: epilepsy.

'pul 1. पूल [Nep] n: a cable suspension bridge. also: 'jehlonga 'pul. cf. 'cham.

'pul 2. पूल n: grain hulls, chaff. cf. nahko:i:.

pul-nya 1. पूल-न्या vi.pat: to become messy, untidy (esp. of a house).

pul-nya 2. पूल-न्या [Kh (Mk rpul-nya)] vi.pat: to suffer an epileptic fit. cf. 'bapulya.
pulî: पुले (in: chulî: pulî:, qv.)

puli hai-nya पुली हाई-न्या vt: to harvest the first-fruits.


pulis-nya पुलिस-न्या [Kh *plu-s (Ses *pales < psle, polih- ‘emerged’); Him (Chep plus- ‘open of buds’)] vi.agt: 1. to go or come out of a place. (Elative -'ni). phyalta philtu, immediately (as from fear). 2. to ascend (as a mountain). (All. -'da). 3. to emerge, appear, show up. khyoÚto, immediately, straightaway. ‘zahr-zahr, (of dawn) streaking the sky. –vt: 'pîleÚ-nya.

'pulya पुल्या [Kh (Mk rpulo, Gam pulna)] n: an epileptic. –adj: pulyaso, having epilepsy.

pum-nya 1. पुम-न्या [Him (Chep phun)] vi.pat: (of cornmeal) to steam long enough after cooking for khoigah to come out with the food.

pum-nya 2. पुम-न्या [Kh *pum; Him (Mag puñ-khe, Chep ?um?ot, Thak phum, Chan phum ‘egg’) ] vi.agt: (of a hen) to brood or set.

'pum-nya पुम-न्या [TB *pam ‘sit’] vi.agt: to crouch. pumda 'li-nya, to bivouac.

'pun पुन prop.n: one of the four Kham-Magar clans; Pun.

'punni पुन्नी [Nep पुन्निमा punîma] n: the day of the full moon. (On this day the fire pit is purified, incense is burned, and no plowing is allowed.) ant. 'aû:si. cf. syahpari:

'pup पुप [Kh *r-pup (Mk rpup, Kot pu?); Him *pup (Kai pu, Tib sbubs); TBpop] n: an overhanging rock, natural cave. 'baraha: 'pup, a natural cave above Taka said to have been inhabited by a god. (The god himself used to set out the pans and vessels for his worship, until one day they were stolen, and now the worshipper must take his own.) 'sehdan 'pup, a cave near Taka once inhabited by an abominable snowman. 'syapara: 'pup, a cave a few hundred yards from Taka.

pur-nya पुर-न्या [Kh *pur; TB *pruk (Tib spar-ba)] vt: to scratch or claw.

khore khore, lightly kohre: kohre:, forcefully. –v.refl: pur'si-nya, to scratch oneself. –pass.part: pur'siu, scratched. o'nnapra pur'siu scratched by its claws. –related words: cita-nya to claw and tug at, thuhr:inya to scrape or grate.

purancan पुरांचन [? < Tib pan-čhen ‘great lama’] n: name of the mythical first shaman; Puranchan.

'pura पुरा n: a kid or lamb of three years. –set: 'behda:.


purbun पुर्बृन n: everywhere, in every direction. purbun-ni zô hu'ker: They came from everywhere.

'purguti पुरुगित exp: a relaxed attitude in which one leg is crossed over the other. 'purguti cuh'si-nya, to sit leaning back in such an attitude. var. 'purguti dâd: cuh'si-nya.

'purji पुर्जी [Nep ‘message’] n: a government permit (for cutting timber, etc.).
'purji 'kyal-nya, to obtain a permit.

'purjumti [Kh (Mk parjumti)] n: ant. cf. 'mahjī'ka. —gen: rwi hza wanza.

purkaoni n: a wooden hockey ball. cf. pop.

purkha (in: 'sakha purkha, qv.)

purkhi-nya vt: to make a pledge or vow to a god guaranteeing a sacrifice on a given day. (Part of the wool of hair of the pledged animal is removed, permeated with incense, and hung in a prominent place. If the pledge is not kept, the shaman who recommended the sacrifice receives all the harm.) cf. 'böl da-nya.

-purla num.clsf: a long distance, a long time.

'purpur˙ n: temple (of the head).

pur'sî-nya (see pur-nya).

purth˙ n: completion. purth˙-s˙ da-nya, to do to completion.

-puruÚ num.clsf: in: tupuruÚ, a small amount of liquid, one swig, one squirt.

'purus [Sk purush 'person,' Tib purusa 'soul'] n: human soul (closely associated with the real person). cf. 'satu.

'purus dulai-nya, to cause one's spirit to wander. (Said to be the cause of cha: cho: It is called back by preparing a sumptuous feast for the spirit.) —types of: o-'aili 'paili soul which travels in sickness, 'hī:sa purus human soul, spirit, 'satu the soul which is retrieved by a shaman, 'syat: 'kwa: objects of a persons identity which can be controlled by the spirits (nail pairings, dry skin, and cloth).'


'pusái pusái n: thatch. 'pusaie 'zihm, thatched house.

'pusta [Nep] n: generation. aļ ya'hū:wo sōč 'pusta 'ta'kera They have been three generations since coming here. —cf. sakha, purkha, sān than, tho:.

'pusum [Kh (Mk puzum, Gam puzū≥)] n: flea. —gen: syar 'pusum.

putarä: putarä (in: citarä: putarä:, qv.).


'putulu (in: patala putulu, qv.)

puwa Mag puha 'fiber' n: a fibrous plant, the stem fibers of which are used for making cloth; the Hill Nettle. cf. bahgo. —[Alt.root *p-si (Nis swyi < -osi, Gam hwyi)]


p.p. kadem-nya, to pin down, crush with force.


pyahr pehr ɣa:h ɣe'r [ < Kh pehr-nya 'to clean waste from the intestines'] expr: clean intestines out. pyahr pehr jai'sida 'hunke Go take a crap and come back (said esp. to a child).

pyaku pyaku expr: plas-
tered wet. **p.p. cyu:-nya**, to be plastered wet (of clothing).

'pyala घ्याला  [Nep]  *n*: a tin or enamel cup.  –set: 'ja:.

**PH**

'phadolya फाद़ोल्या *n*: Braggart, boaster.  

cf. 'baisya.

phagā phagā फङङ फङङ  *expr.adv*: overcooked (of boiled things).  

var. phagā.

ph. ph. mī:h-nya, to over boil, over cook.

phī-nya क}म–गोफ [Nep *pho-t (Bhj phat, Nis phot); Him (Mag phos-ke, Jir phet); TB (Tib phyed, Chinese phet)]  

vt: to open (as a door).  

chelalaÚ, (of a hen) to hatch all her eggs.

gohrl~aÚ gohrl ~aÚ, with rattling and banging.  

'gaÚ 'gaÚ, (of the mouth) to open wide.  

jahl-jahl, (of a dog, to open its mouth) threateningly.  

–pass.part: phī'siú, opened. yahm phī'siú 'lizya  

The door is open.

'phālina फङ्लिना  [Nep phālano]  

adv: a particular thing or person; so-and-so, such-and-such.  

cf. tubu.  

phālana 'mi:, a certain person.

phalīngah फङ्लिंगह: [Nep philīgo] *n*: a fire spark, in: 'me:h phalīngah.

phalīnkah फङ्लिङ्कह: *n*: a bird snare with a loose peg as a perch. (When the peg drops off with the weight of the bird, the bird’s legs are caught in a loop).  

cf. kuhm, 'cē:h.


ph. ph. paltai'si:-nya, to roll and flop about (as in a fit).

phāla फङ्ला  [Nep phāle]  *n*: 1. a plank, shingle, tablet.  

'phālā 'zihm, a house with a wood shingle roof.  

'lū: 'phālya, a stone tablet.  

–set: 'zihm.  

2. (in weaving) the batten stick on a loom.  

–set: 'tana.

phānana फङ्नाना  

adv: cast to the ground.

gecem'ni kyoh'wō 'yehn, ho'da phānana  

jai'wo 'yehn jai'si'kerō They grabbed us by the hair and cast us to the ground.

'phandai-nya फङ्दै-न्या  *vt*: 1. to wave s.th. (as the hand or a piece of cloth).
harlyāû harlyāû, gently, as a baby in a swinging basket. 2. to swing something. phandyaû, to push a large hanging object, making it swing. 3. to nod the head, in: ḋāīh phandāi-nya. 4. to shake s.o., give a shaking. 5. to toss a child in the air. –pass.part: phandāis'û, waved, shaken. batase phandāis'û shaken by the wind.

'phanda 'phanda फन्द फन्द [ < Nep phondi-nu ‘to dangle, swing, wave’] expr.adv: dangling, swinging freely (as the legs when hanging from a crevice).

phān phān फन फन expr.adv: round and round. ph.ph. 'ghumī-nya, to walk the long way around, in a circle. ph.ph. 'guri-nya, to stir round and round. ph.ph. po'-nya, to tie with wind after wind (as a turban or waistband).

phārī-nya फरी-न्या [Nep pharakānu] vt: to shake (esp. of an animal to shake prey in its mouth); to tear, rend. phārī'zyao 'la: mitao o'hārā jal jāl jā'ke o Like a rending lion, he bared his teeth (at me).

'pharap फराप n: a fire-fan woven of bamboo.

'pharasi फरासी [Nep ‘Persian’] n: printed cotton material.

'pharcya 'pharcya फर्च्या फर्च्या expr.adv: thrashing about. 'khē: pharcya ni 'kwī: pharcya thrashing one’s hands and feet about. ph.ph. 'li-nya, to thrash about. ph.ph. thē:-nya, to kick into the air; with involuntary jerks (as of a dying person).

pharē: फरेन: n: a hair-brush made of coarse grass.

pharē:-nya ¹. फरेन-न्या vt: to brush another’s hair. pharē:'si-nya, to brush one’s hair.

pharē:-nya ². फरेन-न्या vi.pat: (of s.th. pierced, as an ear) to tear loose. or'na pharē:'kē Her ear ripped. caosa sīlyo, pharē:ya Pierce it well, it may rip loose.

phārep-nya फरेप-न्या [Kh *s-prep (Mk spare:, Kot pharap)] vt: to hit or slap s.o. with something flimsy (as with a piece of cloth).

phares-nya फरेस-न्या vi.pat: (of milk) to sour or curdle. –adj: phares'ō. cf. bales-nya.

phārgep फरेघ प expr.adv: out from under.

ph. 'sūl-nya, of feet to slip out from under.

'phari फरी adv: again. 'phari ba, again a second time (lit. ‘even again’). –coord: 'phari, and then. –adj: 'phari'kāo, the one after.

'phari'kāo 'juni फरिकाओ जूनि n: the after-life.

pharkai-nya फर्केन-न्या [Nep pharkānu pharkānu] vt: to turn around, cause to go back. 'yū: pharkai-nya, to repent, change one’s heart or mind (lit. ‘turn the heart around’). –pass.part: pharkai'siū, turned back, returned.

'pharki-nya फर्की-न्या [Nep pharkānu pharkānu] vi.pat: to return. ceta 'pharki-nya, to regain senses (as when recovering from shock). 'yū: 'pharki-nya, to repent, have a change of attitude. –vt: pharkai-nya, to turn around, cause to go back.

'pharlo pharlo [Kh (Mk pharlo)] n: 1. the ankle, the ankle bone. 2. 'mi 'pharlo, eyelid.
'phārlap-phārlap फ़ार्लप-फ़ार्लप expr.adv: flopping around. 'phārlap-phārlap 'li-nya, to flop around (as a chicken with its head cut off).

phāle:nya फ़ाले-न्या vt: to twist or turn (as a doorknob). bur-bur, to wrestle to the ground with a single twist (as when tossing a sheep for castration). bur-bur, to twist round and round. bur-bur phāle:'hu-nya, (of clouds) to come twisting and swirling from a distance. phāle:sī-nya, to twist and curl up (as the edges of a drying plant).

-pha ṭā loc.case: the cisative case marker: denoting 'on one side of two.' (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbal phrases, as in: me-phāta on the lower side, a-phāta on this side, etc. -adj: -phā'tao, the nominalized form of -phāta. mephā'tao 'sero:, the village of Lower Sera. rophā' tao 'sero:, the village of Upper Sera.

phata ṭā [Nep phuṭaha] n: one who causes dissention.

phākai-nya फ़ाकै-न्या [Nep phākānu] vt: 1. to make explode, detonate. 2. to fire a gun. -pass.part: phākai'siu, exploded, detonated.

'phākā-nya फ़ाकै-न्या [Nep phākānu] vt: 1. to make explode, detonate. 2. (of fire) to crackle, burst. -vi: phākai-nya, to make explode; to fire a gun.

phāt phātay 'pargil फ़ात फ़ात आर्गिल [Nep phāṭi 'struggling'] n: a type of worm which twitches when touched.

phātu: फ़ातू: n: a heavy woolen coat of thigh length (worn especially by shepherds).

phātyahk फ़ात्याह्क expr.adv: popping sound, bang. ph. 'phākti-nya, to crackle, burst with a bang.

'phāyem 'phāyem फ़ायेम फ़ायेम expr.adv: out of sight. ph. ph. 'ba-nya, to go out of sight. ro'tao gyā:h 'phāyem 'phāyem mol 'molo 'bazya Something black is moving out of sight above us.

pha: फ़ा: n: a low holly-like shrub with red berries.

'pha: फ़ा expr.adv: in a flash. var. phā: phō: ph. buhr-nya, to fly off in a flash. ph. ca:h-nya, to ignite with a
poof. ph. 'gar-nya, to smell of strong alcohol. oyahni māla si 'phā: 'garke He had the smell of alcohol on his breath. ph. samāh-nya, to lose suddenly.

'phabi-nya फाबी-न्या [Nep फाबी phapnu 'be auspicious'] vi.pat: to prosper, flourish. cf. 'phāli-nya. —vt: phābī-nya, to cause an increase in flocks or material assets. (If God is the agent, the one prospered is the object; if man is the agent, his flocks or assets are the object.)

'phā:do फाडो [Nep phā: 'gruel'] n: rice or wheat cooked in milk.

phagun फागुन [Nep फागुन phalgun] n: the eleventh month of the Nepali calendar, mid-February to mid-March.

'phagunya फागुन्या prop.n: the highest pass out of Dhorpatan on the trail to Pelma.


phāka फाक n: a style of singing in which a boy (with his friends) sings one line, and a girl (with her friends) sings the next line in reply. (The songs are sung with slow dancing, everyone holding hands, and has its own style of melody.)

phak phak फाक फाक expr.adv: firmly attached. ph. ph. ta:'si-nya, to attach itself securely, of an insect.

phal-nya 1. फाल-न्या vt: (Obj. khasāi) to extract or pick the meat from walnuts.

phal-nya 2. फाल-न्या vt: to judge between two sides of a dispute. 'nyā: phal-nya, to judge, arbitrate. —related words: 'bicari-nya to examine a case (esp. of one person), 'phasila da-nya to pronounce a decision after examination.

'phala फाल expr.adv: greatly. ph. tohl-nya ('yū), to be greatly offended.

phalap phulup फालप फुलप [ < Kh phulup-nya 'to turn upside down'] expr.adv: prone, upside down. ph. ph. khyā-nya, to cast down into a prone position (as of wind to a corn crop). ph. ph. phulup-nya, to turn completely upside down.

phalyā: phalī: फाल्याँ फाली: expr.adv: turn over. ph. ph. 'pālti-nya, to fall over from over-eating, swelling, etc. ph. ph. paltai-nya, to flip over to the other side (as of wind beyond, etc).

-phamāla -फामाला num.clsf: half, portion.

nehphamāla 'ta-nya, to separate into two halves.

phani फानी n: flour, fine meal. cf. māmām.

phani bati: fine and coarse meal, as in: phani bati: bekātāi-nya to separate fine from coarse meal.

(o)-phān ओ-फान n: a wooden lintel above a door or window. —set: 'zihm.

phapār फपार [Nep] n: buckwheat

phapha phuphu फाफ़ फङ्घु [Him (Chep pha- 'swell')] expr.adv: puffiness.

ph. ph. 'go-nya, to swell with puffiness in face.

'phar-nya फार-न्या vt: to enlarge a piece of clothing, let out the seams, alter.

pharal phurul फारल फुरल expr.adv: snapped off, completely broken. ph. ph. kyah-nya, to break, snap completely in two.

'phari-nya फारी-न्या vt: to bear the cost of s.th. equally among several people.
pharlap phurlup फळापः फुर्लूप expr.adv: 
flopping over. ph.ph. 'si-nya, to die suddenly and unexpectedly.

'pharo फळो [Nep pharu] nom: frugality.
'pharo da-nya, to economize, conserve.
'pharosa, with frugality, as in: 'pharosa zya-nya eating with frugality.

pharyा: phere: फळारा फेरे [Tib sprin 'cloud'] expr.adv: (of clouds) to clear away, dissipate. ph.ph. 'bel-nya, to clear (of clouds or fog). ph.ph. 'si-nya, to wipe clean (esp. of tears).

'phasila फासिला [Nep फैलसला phaisala] n: decision in a legal case, verdict.
'phasila da-nya, to pronounce a decision after examination. 'phasila 'jai-nya, to pronounce s.o. not-guilty. 'phasila dai-nya, to receive acquittal. --set: phal-nya.

phatai-nya फातै-न्या [Nep फाताउँ phatunu] vt: to separate off, cause division, create a split or faction. cf. phataha.

phata: फाता n: a bow string made of bamboo (for teasing wool).

'phati-nya फाति-न्या [Nep फातिना phatni 'tear'] vi.agt: to break off from the flock and stray (esp. of sheep). --vt: phatai-nya, to cause a split or faction. cf. phataha.

-phe: -फळेः num.clsf: times, occurrences, as in: taphe: once, nehphet: twice, etc.
'phe: फळेः n: the ball of thread which builds up on a spindle.

phedaं फेद n: girth. opheda kha: 'leo
How great is its girth? opheda 'leo, slightly bulging in the center (lit. 'having girth').

phembata फेंबाता expr.adv: light as air (as of a dried mushroom). ph. bom-nya, to become light as air.

phepana फेपाना expr.adv: itching skin eruptions, hives. païhtı odaka p.p. 'tae When stung by nettles, one gets skin eruptions.

phep phep फेप फेप expr.adv: pat on back. phep phep 'jai-nya, to pat a child on the back to put him to sleep.

pher-nya फेर-न्या [Kh *pher; Him (Mag phe 'rise of sun')] vi.pat: to pass out of sight, to cross over. païhtı geser'kè, païhtı gepher'kè, (prov. of growing old) 'We've all grown old, we've all crossed over.'

pherai-nya फेराई-न्या [< Nep फेरनु phernu] vt: to change (as clothing). khis pherai-nya, to take revenge.

pheriri: फेरिरी expr.adv: the sound of a flute or pipe. ph. 'li-nya, to make the sound of a flute.

pherwa फेरवा n: shepherd tent in the shape of a wigwam, made of goat-hair blankets.

phete phete फेटेः फेटेः expr.adv: crumbling from dry rot. baihda phete phete 'ta'kèmes Rotting, it crumbled. ph.ph. baih-nya, to completely crumble from rot.


phi:-nya फी-न्या [Kh *r-phi: (Mk rphi:)] vt: 1. to unstring a bow or trap. 2. to
hamstring an animal. cf. o-'tara hai-nya.

–pass.part: phi'siu, unstrung.

'phi-nya फ़ी-न्या [Kh *phit (Seram phit-, Ses *phit < phi?: -phit- 'removed from fire')] vt: to remove food from the fire.

(Obj. usu. 'kā: 'pot' if the pot is empty.) –pass.part: 'phi'siu, removed from the fire.

'phi-nya फ़ी-न्या [Kh *phit (Seram phit-, Ses *phit < phi:÷, -phit-) 'removed from fire']

vt: to remove food from the fire.

–pass.part: 'phi'siu, removed from the fire.

ph~ī-nya फ़ी-न्या [Kh *phin (Bhj phin, Nis phin, Mht pin) TB *s-min 'cooked']

vt: to cook meat, potatoes, and other chunky foods by boiling. (Note: 'kā: 'meal' is not cooked, but made.) gaja

gaja, thoroughly. –pass.part: phi'siu, cooked. –related words: lohm-nya to boil meat for later drying, sohm-nya 'to boil vegetables for later drying.

phē-ji-nya फ़ेझे-न्या [Nep फिजाऊँ] phējaunu] vt: 1. to spread out (as clothes for drying, or goods for display). cf. 'tara-nya. 2. to spread news, in: pā:


phir फ़ीर expr.adv: twisting, turning, spinning. var. 'phir-phir, phiriri phiriri.

ph. 'guhmi-nya, to revolve, rotate rapidly.

ph. 'lap-nya, to bore with a turning motion.

ph. 'phirk-nya, to spin rapidly.

ph.ph. coih-nya, to hurtle, bounding with great force and speed.

'phirgulo फ़ीरगुलो adj: (of an animal) fat, healthy, sleek. 'phirgul tuulo, (same).

'phiri-nya फ़िर-न्या vi.pat: (see khis).


phiriri phiriri फ़ीरिरी फ़ीरिरी (var. of: phir, qv.)

phir ka phir फ़ीर का फ़ीर expr.adv: spinning and spinning. ph.ph. 'khal-nya, to spin wool without letup.

phirka phirka फ़ीरका फ़ीरका expr.adv: cutting into small chunks. ph.ph. 'kari-nya, to cut meat into small chunks.

'phirki फ़ीर्कि [Nep] n: something which spins (as a toy propeller).

'phirki-nya फ़ीर्कि-न्या vi.pat: to spin (of a spindle, or a water driven wheel).

phiriri phiriri, spinning rapidly. –adj: 'phirkiu, of a very quick, fast running man. cf. 'chānku. –vt: 'phirkai-nya, to spin a spindle (but not a grindstone, which is 'chānki-nya).

phir phir फ़ीर फ़ीर expr.adv: straight and tall. ph.ph 'dā:'wo, straight and tall (esp. of a tree). –adj: phir phir'o, straight and tall.

phir 'phir फ़ीर फ़ीर expr.adv: rapid, swift. ph.ph. coih-nya, to bound swiftly (of a rolling stone).

phis फ़िस [Mag mi-phyu] n: spleen.

'phis फ़िस [Nep-Eng] n: fees, tuition (esp. school).

phis-nya फ़िस-न्या [Mag pis-ke 'slip loose'] vi.pat: 1. (of a trap) to spring of its own accord. 2. of a knot to come undone. phyassa, to slip undone (as of a sur gātha). –vt: phi-nya.

'phisko फ़िस्को n: failure, omission. 'phisko 'ta-nya, to fail, come to naught (esp. of an agreement). 'phisko 'jai-nya, to fail in a promise, neglect to do. –related words: 'kiryal budi-nya to get out of a promise by clever means, satā 'hari-nya to be faithless in a relationship, break a treaty of friendship.
pho-nya 1. फो-न्या [Kh *phok (Ses *phok < pho:, -phok- ‘husked’, Nis phot < ? phot ‘open’); TB *pwa-y ‘husks’] vt: 1. to husk corn. cf. pi:h-nya. lakatyam lukuti, stripping off the whole husk. 2. to rip a chicken apart (the breast from the back). cf. bapho.

pho-nya 2. फो-न्या [Kh *pho:] vt: 1. to make peel, crack, chip (esp. of a mud floor). b˙ ≥ g˙ b˙ ≥ g˙, totally crack, chip. –vi: phos-nya.

‘phoÚ-nya 1. फोÚ-न्या [Kh *phok (Nis pho:, -phok-); Him (Gur pho)] vt: to pay. –pass.part: ‘phoÚ’s īu, paid.

‘phoÚ-nya 2. फोÚ-न्या vt: to weigh or measure volume. –pass.part: ‘phoÚ’s īu, weighed.

‘phó: फो [Kh *s-pu≥ (Mk baph~uza, Nis baph~u ‘chick’, ‘Gam bwaph~u ‘wild duck’, ‘Ses bapu≥); Him (Tam pyohn ‘young’)] n: 1. offspring of wild animals. 2. seedlings springing up at the foot of a parent tree.

phó:gal फोङाल expr.adv: pulling loose, roots and all. cf. bohs-nya. ph. bohs-nya, to come loose, roots and all.

phó:gyar फोङार n: the eave stones on a flat-roofed house. phó:gyar te:, heavy stones pressing down on the phó:gyar to hold them in place. –set: ‘zhim.


pholo-nya फोलो-न्या vt: to split bamboo into halves or quarters. cf. balā:-nya.


phor फॉर expr.adv: sudden return. var. phor phor. ph. ‘toí-nya, to bounce, ricochet straight off. ph. ph. ‘yah toh-nya, to give an answer foolishly, without thought.

(o)-phora ओ-पोरा [Nep phoro] n: blister, cyst. o-phora ‘ta-nya, to blister. var. u-phura.

phoroso फोरोसो adj: (of the eye) whitened, covered by a cataract.

phororo’w—o फोरो-वॉ adj: 1. even, equal in size (as a load of wood exactly the same length on top and bottom). 2. (of cooked rice) light and fluffy. cf. ‘horara:’wo. 3. (of parched corn) popped equal in size.


‘phor-phor फॉर-फॉर expr.adv: hot and tired. riḥchoso-e ‘phor-phor ‘tad≥ a’le I am hot and tired from thirst.


‘phosorya फोसोर्या n: lung.

‘phosorya फोसोर्या n: corn husks. var. ‘porya. –set: lohsya.

photogga photogga फोटोग्गा फोटोग्गा expr.adv: 1. (of popcorn) popping into large kernels. 2. (of a foot or hand) to become blistered.
'phu-nya ཕ་-ཉྱ [Kh *r-pu-s (Mk rpho, Nis rphu, Kot pui); Him Tam pho, Khal bhu ‘open’); Mag pho-ke ‘open’; TB *pu ‘open’] vi:pat: to burst open (from inside pressure). cf. phai-nya. –set: cis-nya.


phuÚ མོ [Kh *phu:; TB *puôk] n: belly, abdomen. cf. b~u:hdi.

phuÚ 'ba-nya, to suffer diarrhea. also: phu: 'cher˙i-nya.

phuÚ jaÚh-nya, to cause a bowel evacuation, as with a laxative.

phubu མོ[Nep phupu] n: 1. father’s sister. 2. husband’s mother. 3. wife of husband’s father’s brother. (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–3 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by phubu’s reciprocals. recip. 'badai, ’bahari.

phul˙i-nya མོ [Nep phulaunu] vt: 1. to inflate (as a balloon). bor bor, excessively, profusely. 2. (of the wind) to lift from underneath. 3. (fig) to flatter s.o. –pass.part: phul˙i’sîu, inflated.


'phuli མོ [Nep] n: a jewel worn in the side of the nose. cf. 'zyahl.

'phululu: མོ expr.adv: in profusion. ph. 'woi-nya, to bloom in profusion (of a field of flowers, or a crop of grain).

phulup མོ [ < Kh phulup-nya ‘to turn upside down’] expr.adv: leaning over. ph.ph. khya-nya, to waer and cast about (as grass in the wind), in: a'da phulup ni ho'da phulup khya-nya.

phulup-nya མོ [Kh *s-plup (Mk spulup); Him (Mag poloh- ‘flop down, collapse,’ Chep plaw?- ‘invert’)] vt: to turn upside down. phalap phulup, completely upside down. –v:refl: phulup'si-nya, to bow down, prostrate oneself. –pass.part: phulup'si'u, turned over, prostrated. ojîh phulup'si'u 'ta'ke His head was bowed.


'phunga མུལས n: a tightly woven, cylindrical basket for storing ground meal. –set: beh.

phurbu མུ་ [Kh *rphubu (R˙nma rphubu ‘below knee cap’) n: upper part of knee-cap.

phurbu-nya མུ་–ཉྱ n: 1. to pick at. ’khoyam ka ’khoyam, to be meticulous in small, detailed work. 2. (of chickens) to dig in the dirt. (Obj. is either ’nam ‘earth’ or ’g˙m ‘dirt, w/o -lai.) cf. cet˙ra:-nya. –v:refl: phurbu’si-nya, (of a chicken) to dust its feathers.

phuri མུ་ [Nep phohori ‘dirty’] adj: obscene.

'phurih’zyao མུ་ོ༔ ཨ༔ adj: obese (lit. ‘about to burst’).

(u)-'phurka མ་-ཐུར་ཧ་ n: the tip of a tree.

'phurkya མ་ཉྱ n: 1. a white-tipped tail. 2. a cow with a white tipped tail. –set: patya. –adj: phurkyaso, white-tipped (of a tail).


phur phur མུ་ཐུ་ [ < Kh *s-bur ‘to fly,’ TB *pur] expr.adv: high in the
air.  ph.ph. buhr-nya, to fly high into the air.  phur phur buhr'o, high, lofty (esp. of a building). cf. 'nam swi:ta' bao.
phursul फुर्सुल  n: leisure, freedom.
phursul 'ta-nya, to become free. 'ho:ye u'kwi:ni phursul ge'ta'ke We have been freed from his hand.

phurtu पूर्तु पूर्तु expr.adv: stomping the feet rapidly. ph.ph. syah-nya, to dance about in anger.

'phusurya फुसर्या [TB *prup 'squirt']) vt: 1. (Obj. 'rih) to sprinkle water on s.th. (as on a floor when sweeping). 2. (Instr: ri:h-ye) to sprinkle s.th. with water, as in: cählai ri:h-ye phurup'kēo He sprinkled the bamboo with water. cf. 'chomkai-nya.

phurup-nya पूर्प-न्या [TB *prup 'squirt']) vt: 1. (Obj. 'rih) to sprinkle water on s.th. (as on a floor when sweeping). 2. (Instr: ri:h-ye) to sprinkle s.th. with water, as in: cählai ri:h-ye phurup'kēo He sprinkled the bamboo with water. cf. 'chomkai-nya.

phwā: पवा expr.adv: in an instant. ph. buhr-nya, to fly off in a flash. ph. mah-nya, to instantly disappear.

phwak पवाक expr.adv: immediately, directed to a single spot. ph. ta-nya, to fit immediately into place. —redup: phwak phwak, of several at one time.
ph.wi: पवी [see 'wi: ni 'phwi:).

'phwi:-nya पवी-न्या [Kh *phut (Nis phut); Him *phut (Thak phuy); TB *s-mut 'blow'] vt: (khala 'bellows') to pump bellows.

phwːi:-nya पवी-न्या [Kh *phut (Kot phun) vt: to hack brush, clear undergrowth. chana chana, swiftly without stopping. —pass.part: phwːi:sīu, hacked, chopped away. 'torwalie phwːi:sīu hacked down by a sword.

phya:-nya प्या-न्या [Kh *phyk (Mk phya, Nis phya, -phyk-, Seram phyak-, Gam phya?)] vi.pat: 1. to break, snap in two by pulling (as a rope). 2. (of a breed or strain; of a lineage) to pass out of existence, to be cut off. cf. 'mol-nya. cata:., to go completely extinct. var. cata cata:., o-phya:'hū:wo, damned. —vt: 1. to break or snap by pulling. pata: pati:, several at a time. 'pataras puturus, (same). 2. to break off relations, in:
**'saryo phya-nya.** 3. to settle a dispute, in: 'nyá: phya-nya.

(o)-phyā:'hū:wō ोो-फ्या-हूँ (see phya:-nya).

**phyalta philtu** फ्याल्ता फिल्तू expr.adv: slipping away. **ph.ph. pulus-nya,** to get out immediately.

**'phyap-nya** फ्याप-न्या vi.pat: to become thin, weak, poor. –adj: 'phyabo, or 'phyap 'phyabo.

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rahm 1. ṛhm [Kh *b-rahm (Mk brəm, Nis rwəhm); Him *s-ram (Mag mi-rahm, Rt həram, Khal jherem)] n: rib.

rahm 2. ṛhm [Kh *rahm] n: weed.

rahm-nya ṛhm-nyə vt: to weed. (Obj. can be corn, potatoes, or a field, all w/o -lai.) –pass.part: rahm’siu, weeded. ēh bahri rahm’siu ‘tāke The whole field was weeded. –related words: chal-nya to weed corn, potatoes by hand, ‘khoreṃ-nya to weed corn with a hand-pick, syal-nya to thin corn.


rai ṛ’i n: a cereal crop similar to barley. also: kaona.

rai-nya ṛ’i-nyə [Kh *rə-t (Nis rət, Ses *rət < rə, -rət- ‘brought’); Him (Mag rak-ke, Chep rot- ‘take to oneself’) vt: 1. to bring, to receive jwahta, quickly. 2. to take a wife, in: ‘jya rai-nya. 3. to make a reputation, in: min rai-nya. –v.recip: rai’si-nya, to marry. –pass.part: rai’siu, brought, received.

‘rai: ṛ’i [Kh *r-wan (Mk lirwə); TB (Tib do ≥-po, Bur to ≥) n: a quiver (for arrows).

raikh-nya ṛ’ik-nyə [Kh *rahnh] v.s.ta: to be visible, evident. charlanga, clearly, completely. ‘dahria ‘duhri, to be poorly visible (of a trail). dihpala: dihpala:, flickering from afar (as of a fire burning).

'rama [Kh *r-ma (Mk rma); Mag lama; Him (Tib rma-byā ‘peacock’)] n: a shaman. cf. ‘jāhkāri. 'rama purāncān, name of the mythical first shaman.


'randā-banda रंदा-बन्द expr.adv: scattered, strewn about; make rumors about s.o. randā banda 'jai-nya, to scatter, strewn about. 'noye pārā 'randā-banda 'jai'zyao He scatters rumors about.

'ram bhān [Mag ‘b-ra (Mk bara:) n: width. –[Alt.roots (Mk owo, Gam chāt)]

'rama [Kh *r-ma (Mk rma); Mag lama; Him (Tib rma-byā ‘peacock’)] n: a shaman. cf. ‘jāhkāri. 'rama purāncān, name of the mythical first shaman.


'ram bhān [Mag ‘b-ra (Mk bara:) n: width. –[Alt.roots (Mk owo, Gam chāt)]

'ram bhān [Mag ‘b-ra (Mk bara:) n: width. –[Alt.roots (Mk owo, Gam chāt)]

'ra-ba [Kh *b-ra (Mk bara:) expr.adv: greasy (of food); oily (of skin). –adj: ‘rap ‘rabo.

'rap 'rap र्प र्प expr.adv: tightly stretched.

'ra-dvā [Kh *b-ra (Mk bara:) n: millet, kodo. –set: hata.

'ra-da [Kh *b-ra (Mk bara:) n: millet, kodo. –set: hata.

'ra- रा v.aff: (allomorph of: ya-, qv., occurring with a preceding prefix, as in: ma-ra-'jai'wo He didn’t make them, etc.)

-ra –रा g.num: (allomorph of: -ra, qv., occurring anywhere a suffix follows, as in: odajyu-ra-sa with his brothers.)

'ra-nā [Mag ra-khe] vi.agt: (only in Southern dialects) to come. see 'hua-nā. –vt: rai-nā, to bring, cause to come.

(o)-rā: ओ-रां n: width. –[Alt.roots (Mk owo, Gam achāt)]


'ra-nya रा-न्या v.sta: to be wide, broad. –adj: ‘ra:'wo.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rāgan</td>
<td>arthritic pain in the joints. (The cure is said to be monkey meat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāgil</td>
<td>1. a small, curved sickle used for plucking barley heads. 2. the shape of the moon in early or late phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rah-nya</td>
<td>arthritic pain in the joints. (The cure is said to be monkey meat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rah-</td>
<td>goat. cf. 'bakāra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rah-nya</td>
<td>vi.pat: to be successful in hunting or fishing. namarachya Were you successful? ant. mahn-nya, 'thol-nya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāhkhya</td>
<td>'cat, tiger' + *s-la TB 'tiger' (Kot ba-kila, Jang hela, Mks rāsila, Gam syala) 'jackal'; Him (Mag rāsila, Nep syal) 'jackal'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahl-nya</td>
<td>vi.pat: to line up, be parallel (esp. of beams). -adj: rahl'o. parallel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahma</td>
<td>an alpine sheep pasture east of 'burkuti'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahn'si-nya</td>
<td>vi.pat: to be freed, liberated, unfettered. dho: rahn'siu 'tado yale I have difficulty getting free (because of poverty). nađukhara'ni balla ci ngarhnsi'kê I have finally been freed from my difficulties. kata'ni b o rahn'siu ngadad'kê I can't get relief from anywhere. rahn'siu maya-nya, not allow to get ahead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rah-rah 'phor-phor</td>
<td>रू-रू फोर-फोर expr.adv: burning hot (of objects, or a body in fever). -adj: rah-rah 'phor 'phoro, burning hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahu</td>
<td>a dividing wall made of vertical planks. cf. 'bar. -set: 'zihm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rai ni dwi'h</td>
<td>gusting, blowing. batasra te rai ni dwi'h banai za 'do'keo The wind blew in great gusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raja</td>
<td>king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rajya</td>
<td>kingdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāka</td>
<td>torch (made of bamboo or pitchpine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rākasi</td>
<td>n: a sickle for cutting grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rākuli</td>
<td>a type of deciduous tree having significance for ancestor worship. (The tree is transplanted from the forest to a trail side rest-stand in honor of a clan patriarch.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| rākya         | [ Kh 'rā:ka 'torch'] n: a festival for village service castes celebrated on the first day of Sawān (mid-July). (Lights are burned and a ceremonial
fight is staged between men and women known as ‘chop zyas.)

ral-nya रल-न्या vt: to cover with dirt. cf. gadai-nya. –pass.part: ral'si'u, covered with dirt.

(o)-'ral ¹. ओ-रल [Nep ralo] n: the clapper of a bell.

(o)-'ral ². ओ-रल [Nep] n: 1. the white of an egg. 2. drool, slobber. 3. the slime or mucoid secretion of slugs.

'rali-guli रलि-गुली expr.adv: trampled, knocked down by wind. 'rali-guli 'ta-nya, to be trampled and knocked down in every direction. cf. chil'si-nya.

'ralya रल्या n: s.o. or s.th. with a slobbering face. –set: pacyah. –adj: ralyaso, slobbery, covered with drool (esp. of a child’s face).

'ram रम n: a show, entertaining spectacle. 'ram bahl'si-nya, to watch a show.

'rambêda रमबेदा n: tomato.

'rami-nya रामि-न्या vi.pat: 1. (of a vine) to spread, extend, ramify. 2. (fig. of descendants) to extend, branch out, spread.

ran cura रण चुरा n: bangle, bracelet.

'ran 'chan रण चाँ न्या expr.adv: peace, tranquillity, freedom from anxiety or disturbance. 'ran 'chan 'ta-nya, to be at peace, free from fear. 'ran 'chan-sa, with peace, in tranquillity.

'rani रानि [Nep] n: queen, princess.

'rangga रंगा [Nep रंगो राङो] n: male water buffalo.


rap राप n: honey.

'rä-pola रङ्गोला n: a sheaf of wheat, oats, or barley. cf. 'pola.

raphi-nya रफ़ि-न्या [Nep rap ‘heat’] vi.pat: to become hot, radiant with heat (esp. of metal). cf. 'tapi-nya

'ras-nya रस-न्या [Kh *ra-s (Gam raε, Ses *ras < rai, -rah- ‘released’) Him (Mag das-ke)] vt: 1. to release, set free. hwâ: hû; hurriedly. 'pîhl 'ras-nya, to weep (lit. ‘release tears’). –'râlka 'râlka, in great drops. 2. to quit a habit, abandon a job. 'nwî: 'ras-nya, (of a child) to stop nursing. 3. to forsake a person, abandon loyalty to a principle or faith. 4. to start out from a place, leave. 5. to clear the way for another to pass, in: 'yem 'ras-nya. –pass.part: 'ras'si'u, freed, released.

'ra':si-nya रा:सि-न्या (see 'ra-nya).

'râsi रासि prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the Rukum District. (S.I. R —a≥si.)

'rîsyal, male inhabitant of the village of Rânsî. 'rîsyalni, female inhabitant of the village of Rânsî.

rat रात [Nep] n: night (as a period of time). (Used only with the Nepali numerals four or more, as in: 'car rat four nights.) cf. ri:

'räta ¹. राता n: 1. an ox which cannot be trained to plow. 2. a person who will not accept discipline.

'räta ². राता nom: unplowed, unbroken soil, hardened earth. 'räta 'ta-nya, of a field to have hard, unplowed spots between furrows. cf. o'dahr, o'gorâ:ta.
rāthaī राधेय [Him (Tam ranta, Thak rahmta)] * n: a stone hand-mill for grinding grain, a quern. cf. gahtī. – parts of: bihya wooden axle, khuti: handle, o-'pa upper stone, o-'ma lower stone,

'raũ ni 'jyaũh राण नि 'ज्याउँह expr.adv: noisy and boisterous. *'raũ ni 'jyaũh लि-nya, to be boisterous and noisy (of a group). *'raũ ni 'jyaũh जाई-nya, to make a lot of noise (of a group).

(o)-rē अ-रेय n: (archaic except in Maikot) root.

're रे [Kh *b-re (Bhj bre, Nis rwayne < -ore, Gam rwayne)] * n: husband. *'re: da-nya, to marry a husband (lit. ‘do a husband’). cf. res-nya. *'re: 'dao, married (of a woman). *'re: mada't—ao, unmarried (of a woman).

're-nya रे-न्या v.sta: to be happy, joyful.

– adj: *'re-wo.

'rege-mege रेगे-मेगे expr.adv: long of clothing (dragging on the ground). *rege: 'jai'si-nya, to be dressed with ill fitting clothing (dragging on the ground).

– adj: *rege-mege-wo.

'rē रेन n: type of pheasant. – gen: *'sya: 'बा:

'rēh-nya रे-न्या [Kh *b-rih (Mk brēh, Nis rēh < -oreh, Gam rih, Ghus arih); Him (Chep rिह)] * n: a shaman’s drum. *'rēh 'muri-nya, to re-skin a shaman’s drum. – set: *'jā:hkāri jāra.

'rēh-nya रे-न्या v.sta: (of a drum) to give out a resonant sound. – adj: *'rēh'wo, resonant (of a drum).

'rēhgor रे-गोर [Kh *b-rih ‘drum’ + *'gor ‘circle’ (Mk brēh zgor, Gam rih, Ghus arih); Him (Chep rिह ‘drum’; gwar? ‘circular frame,’ Tib skor ‘circle, ring’)] * n: the hoop of a shaman’s drum (make from oak wood, ‘gwī’). – gwipal: *rēhgor, *gwimal *rēhgor (shamanic, in chant) drum hoop. – set: *'jā:hkāri jāra.

'rēh-rēh रे-रे: [ < Kh 'rēh-nya ‘of a drum to make a resonant sound’] expr.adv: stretched tightly, resonant. r.r. 'thu-nya, to stretch very tightly (as of a drum skin). – adj: *rēh-rēh'wo, taut, tightly stretched.

'rēhsī रे-सी n: stakes driven into the ground for aligning the warp threads of a loom. – set: *tana.

'rehgor रे-गोर n: a wild plant, the stalks of which are used for food.

rel 1. रेण n: shale, loose rock.

rel 2. रेल [Nep < Eng ‘rail’] n: railroad, train. rel gadi, train (lit. ‘rail vehicle’).
'rel-nya रेल-न्या vt: to separate out the rejects. –pass.part: 'rel'siţu, rejected, separated away.

'relo-relo रेलो-रेलो expr.adv: strewn about. r.r. 'si-nya, to sleep strewn about. r.r. 'si-nya, to die with bodies strewn about.

'rel 'rel रेल रेल [< Kh ryalna 'slimy weed'] expr.adv: slippery, slimy. yo'k 'gutiÚk 'rel 'rel 'tazya When grating a tur-nip it becomes slimy. –adj: 'rel 'relo.

'reÚ 'reÚ रेल रेल [Kh *b-re (Nis rwyo 'long')] expr.adv: strung out. r.r. 'cahari-nya, to chase right on the heels of another. r.r. 'ben 'beno, long and flowing (as of a garment). r.r. 'sehl-nya, to drag loose ends. –adj: 'reÚ 'reÚ'wo, long, strung out, ridge-like (of a nose, ridge, etc.).

'res-nya रेस-न्या vi.agt: 1. (of a woman) to marry. cf: 're: da-nya. 2. to marry into another village, as in: 'seroÚ'da 'res'ké She married into Sera. (Loc. -'da).

ret˙Ú /Nep: a metal file. reta रेटा-न्या, to file (lit. 'apply a file').

rēta रेटा n: joy, happiness. orētā 'zo:ké He leaped for joy.


rewai rewai रेवे रेवे expr.adv: back and forth. r.r. 'barih-nya, to wander aimlessly. r.r. 'dulai-nya, to pace back and forth rocking a baby on one’s back.

rı: rı: [Kh *rik (Seram rik, Kot riui?)] n: night time. rida, in the night. 'laka rida, day and night. ahdari, midnight. –num.suff: -rı: night (as a duration of time), as in: tari: one night, nehri: two nights, etc. –[Alt.root *mun (Ja≥ mun); Him (Chan muhn 'night,' Tam muna, Tib mun-pa 'darkness'); TB *mu:ŋ 'dark']

rih- -rı: comp.root: water. (Used only in compounds, such as: 'rihs˙r˙m otter, 'rihga~uÚ rainbow, rihga~uÚ cooking water, etc. qq.v.).

-rih -rı: v.aff: 1. marker of imminence: ‘about to,’ as in: 'ta-rih'ké about to become. 2. marker of desiderative mood: ‘want to,’ as in: kata'kao n˙l~aÚ-rih'zyao Which do you want to take?

rih-nya रिह-न्या [Kh *b-ris (Mk rwi, Nis rwyo, Gam wyi); Mag arhin- ‘numb-ness’] vi.pat: to tingle, prickle, go numb (as of a limb from lack of blood circulation). jananan, with tingling, throbbing sensation.

rıh रिह [Kh *b-rıh (Mk brıh, Nis rwyıh); Him (Tib dri-ma, Mag ris-ke ‘get dirty’); TB *ri(y)] n: dirt, filth. 'kahn kahno, (intensive). u-rıh 'leo, dirty, filthy. u-rıh 'maleo, pure, without filth. 2. pollution, contamination. 3. (in: rıh dum'na-nya) vt: (of a shaman) to make an ecstatic night journey to the entrance of the underworld to gather up evil spells and omens which have been directed
against his patient. –set: kí:h-nya.

rí:h ’rí: [Kh *ri:h; Him *di (Mag ði, Chep tï, Rwñ tï); TB *ti(y)] n: water. –n: rí:h 1. the water or fluid inherent to s.th. (as fruit juice, soup broth, etc.) 2. rain, when snow was expected, in: u-rí:h waz˙ 'hu' Only rain came.

rih-nya 1. ’rí:-n‘a [Kh *s-p-ri (Mk sphre, Gam pri:÷, Rw≥ ti); TB *ti(y)] n: water. –n: rí:h 1. the water or fluid inherent to s.th. (as fruit juice, soup broth, etc.) 2. rain, when snow was expected, in: u-rí:h waz˙ 'hu' Only rain came.

rihco gahco ’rí:÷éh ga‘o n: an evil spell cast by a witch or evil spirit.

rihcho ’rí:÷éh [ < *ri:h ‘water’ + *chos-nya ‘to thirst’] n: thirst. also: ríchhos.

rihco saih-nya, to slake one’s thirst. cf. u-r’kil s˙ih-nya.

rihja’u ‘rí:÷éh [ < *ri:h ‘water’ + *gwah≥ ‘circle’ (Mk rihgw~ah)] n: rain-bow.


rihkoralih ’rí:koralih [ < *ri:h ‘water’ + *koralih ‘peach’] n: a fruit resembling a blackberry.

rihkhar ’rí:khar [ < *ri:h ‘water’ + *khar ‘center’] n: an island in a river.

rihm-nya ’rí:m-nya [Kh *b-rihm (Mk brihm)] vt: to lay or construct a wall. (Obj. can be ’lú: ‘stone’ or bahrna ‘wall’ w/o -lai.) –pass.part: rihm’sium, laid. ‘buhlie rihm’si’u bahrna wall laid by a mason.

rihmai ’rí:mai [Kh *rihmun < *ri:h ‘water’ + *mun ‘warm’ (Mk rihmwî)] n: (in cooking) heated water to which the meal is added.

rihma’chúmtú: ’rí:má múmtú [ < rí:h ‘water’ + ma ‘feminine’ + ’cham ‘bridge’ + tuŋ ‘pillar’] prop.n: a wooden bridge which constitutes the main entrance into the village of Taka. (The bridge has special religious and ceremonial significance. Any place beyond the bridge is outside the confines of the village and becomes the repository of ceremonial impurity – burial sites, scape-goat sacrifice, the place for depositing evil omens, the road to the underworld, etc.).

’rihm’da ’rí:÷éh n [Kh *rihm; Him *rihm (Sh rhimrhim); TB *rim] temp.adv: towards dusk, in the evening. ’rihm’dá ’rihm’dá, towards evening. –adj: ’rihm’dá n‘aó, (of a time) towards evening.

’rihmka ’rí:múk [Kh *rihm; Him *rihm (Sh rhimrhim); TB *rim] temp.adv: at dusk, in the evening. ’rihmráka, at about dusk. pate ’rihmráka hu’ni Come at about dusk. –adj: ’rihm’taó, (of) evening time.

rihmul ’rí:mul [ < *ri:h ‘water’ + (Nep) *mul ‘spring’] n: water spring.

riñµ riñµ ’rí:÷éh ’rí:÷éh (var. of: ’rēb-rēh, qv.)

rihp ’rí:÷ó [Kh *rihp (Kot riu)] n: the whorl or flywheel on the shaft of a spindle (for spinning wool). cf. ’taku.
rihp-nya रङ्घ-न्या vi.pat: to be even, level, of the same height (as of floor or ceiling joists). 

rihp-da 'wa-nya, to rain universally. 

rihp-da pari-nya, to sprout evenly. 

rithra रिघ्रा, righra रिघ्रा, righra रिघ्रा vi.pat: to become angry. 

rithra 'bana रिघ्रा बाना (see 'ban). 

rithra रिघ्रा n: Adam’s apple. 

ritha रिघरा n: debt. 

ritha 'ban रिघरा बान (see 'ban). 

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ritha 'ban रिघरा बान (see 'ban).
'rē'h 2. [Kh *b-räh (Mk baräh, Bhj brāh, Nis rōh, -orōh, Mht rāh); Him *s-rwan (Mag -rhaŋ, Chep rōŋj, Khal grōŋj); TB *rwan] n: horn, antler. cf. syā'rē'h. 'rē'h 'thāḍa 'ba-nya, to charge headlong, impulsively (lit. ‘go with horns lowered’).

'rē'h-nya 'rē'-nya [Kh *b-räh; Him *b-räh, Bhj brōh, Nis rōh, -orōh, Mht rāh]; TB *rwaŋ] n: horn, antler. cf. sya'rē'h. 'rē'h 'thāḍa 'ba-nya 'thāḍa 'ba-nya to charge headlong, impulsively (lit. ‘go with horns lowered’).

'hela 'rē'h-nya, to despise, contemn. –pass.part: 'rē'h's 'ū, seen. 'miyē 'rē'h's 'ū eye witnessed.

'rē'hcī 'piciu 'ûcī 'piciu [ < *rē'h ‘Danphe’ + *'piciu ‘small walnut’] n: any of several species of Sunbird. –gen: 'baza-biza.


'rē'hkhū: 'ûcī 'rē'hkhū: 'ûcī n: Snow Cock. –gen: 'syā: 'ba:.

'rē'hrya 'ûcī 'rē'hrya 'ûcī n: 1. roosting place of the Danphe Pheasant. 2. name of the country at the high point between Dhorpatan and Sera.

'rī: 'nām 'ûcī 'rī: 'nām 'ûcī [ ? < Tib rōŋ ‘Nepal’] prop.n: the villages and area around Hukam and Maikot, acclaimed to be the first Kham settlements south of the Himalayas.

'rī'syal 'ûcī 'rī'syal 'ûcī prop.n: male inhabitant of the village of Raṃsi. 'rī'syalī: female inhabitant of the village of Raṃsi.

'rōja: 'ûcī 'rōja: 'ûcī [Kh *r-ŋa: Mag baŋa; TB *l-ŋa] num: five (only in Mk and Bhj dialects).
rokä'sai meka'sai 'jai-nya, to barter (lit. 'make (price) up and down'). –adj: rokä'sai'kao, the one higher up.

'roka रोका prop.n: one of the four sub-tribes of Northern Magars who speak Kham as their mother tongue; Roka.

'rōka रोका n: a bitter herb of commercial value.

'rol रोल [Nep-Eng] n: type, order, succession. ‘rola purāncē o'rol'nī'kao after the order of Shaman Puranchan.

'roka 'rola रोका 'रोला expr.adv: inflicted with hives, itching welts.

'ro ≥ -ao रो ≥ -अ, (of) around the top.

'ropha रोफ़ा/ft loc: on the upper side (of two). –adj: ropha'tāo, the upper one. ropha'tāo 'sero, the village of Upper Sera.

ropha'tāo 'sero: रोफ़ात नेपशा सेरो prop.n: the Kham-Magar village of Upper Sera, Rukum District, approx. pop. 700. (S.I. Serāgaon.)

rota रोटा loc: on the top. –adj: ro'tāo, the one on the top.

'rowa रोवा [Kh *r-wa (Mk rwa, Nis rwa, Gam wa?); Mag arua; TB *r-pwa] n: axe.

'rowa batih रोवा बाटिह n: Hoopoe, a bird with axe-like head feathers. –gen: 'baza-biza.

r'ta र्ता [Kh *r-ta; Him *r-ta (Tib rta, Kai ṭa, Thak ṛa)] n: horse (archaic except in Hukam and Maikot dialects). cf. 'gohra.

'-ru: रू (see 'uru:).

'rugi रूगी [Nep rogi] n: sickly, diseased, poor in health. o'zāra pātī 'rugī 'līyāra All his children are sickly.

'rugum रूगुम prop.n: the village of Rukumkot, from which Rukum District derives its name. 'rugumya, male inhabitant of Rukumkot. 'rugumyani, female inhabitant of Rukumkot.

rūh-nīya रूह-निया [Kh ruh; Him *duŋ (Chep dun, Kai ṭuŋ, Thak ṭuŋ)] v.sta: 1. to be thick (of dimension). 2. dense (as of crops). cf. 'ci:'wo. –adj: rūh'wō.

'ruha रुहा [Nep रुहा] n: the common cold, influenza.

ruhl-nya रूहल-निया vi.pat: (of a sore) to heal over. cf. luhm-nya.

ruhm-nya रूहम-निया [Him (Chep rum- ‘close up’)] vi.pat: 1. (of bethā ‘the menstrual cycle’) to cease; pass the age of childbearing. 2. (Instr. -e) weakened by illness. bethā-e ruhm'kē.

'ruhm 'ruhm रूहम रूहम expr.adv: quietly mumbling. r.r. pā:-nya, to speak in low tones.

ruhm ruhm'i-nya रूहम रूहम 'अ-निया vi.agt: to grumble, complain.

ruhp-nya रुह्प-निया [Kh *ruhp; Him (Tib drub-pa, Mag rup-, Chep rup-, Thak ṭu-hp); TB d-rup] vt: 1. to sew, stitch. tarap tārā, quickly w/o care, as a temporary measure. 2. to close or shut (esp. a door). cf. gal-nya. gahrla gohrlo, slam shut. –pass.part: ruhp'sīu, sewn, shut.
yahm ruhp'siu 'ta'ke The door was shut. –related words: 'korop-nya close a hole by sewing the edges together, 'mokotai-nya close a hole by damping.

ruhs [Kh *s-rus (Mk syaruhs, Gam ruih, Ses rui); Him *s-rus (Mag mi-rhus, Chep hruh, Kai suru); TB *rus] n: bone. cf. 'syaruhs.


rul-nya [Kh *b-rul (Mk brul); Him (Chep tul÷-); TB *r-tul] vt: 1. to roll (as a mat). 2. to roll up in a mat. –vi: rul'siu, to turn, curl (as of a knife edge). –pass.part: rul'siu, rolled up, curled.

rum-nya [Kh *rum] vt: 1. to grind to powder, pulverize. kutu kutu, (of hard things) pound to smaller grains. 'nap 'nap, to pulverize fine. 2. to smash (esp. a body part, such as a finger). kocya kocya, smash or pound soft things (as garlic), to pulverize. –pass.part: rum'siu, mashed, pulverized. 'chumla rum'siu ground in a mortar.

'rupiya n: a rupee; money. picha 'rupiya, protection money.

'rupsya n: 1. an attractive bull or cow. 2. an attractive, comely child. –set: pācyah. –adj: rupsyaso, attractive, pretty, comely (esp. of a child).

rwiÚh [Kh *b-s-rut (Mk bri-za, Bhj brut, Nis ruht, Kot lui); Chep juy, Mag bu ‘bug,’ lawat ‘leech’; TB *r-wat ‘leech’] n: a bug or insect. 'ki: rwiÚh, a dung maggot. 'sī:laao rwiÚh, a wood grub. jusulyah rwiÚh, a caterpillar. 'ka-bu rwiÚh, a grub found in decayed wood. –gen: rwiÚha wanza.

rwiÚh-nya [Nep र्विच-न्या] vi.pat: to be full of maggots. kharle kharle, eaten full of holes, about to collapse (as a cornstalk); honey-combed. baga baga, bug eaten, full of maggots (of food).

rwiÚha wanza र्विच वान्जा [Kh (Gam rwiÚha gyanja, Mk ghul bri-za)] gen.n: insects, worms, snakes, lizards. –insects, bugs, and worms of this class: jusulyah rwiÚh caterpillar, 'kabu mala: earth grub, 'kabu rwiÚh wood grub, 'ki: rwiÚh dung-maggot, mākara spider, mala: weevil, 'pargil worm, pati: leech, 'purjumti ant, rwiÚh bug, 'saqul centipede. –animals of this class: chepsa: smooth-skinned lizard, 'dā: python, 'guhl snake, jēhpāyati th rough-skinned lizard, nyurtih salamander, 'rihusgul water snake, 'rihsāram river otter. –set: ya'sī: 'leo bahri, all living beings. (See 'si:)}
rwoŋ ki rwoŋ र्ोङ कि र्ोङ expr.adv: unrestrained. r.r. 'gai-nya, to sing loudly and unrestrained.

-rya -रया v.aff: 1. future tense marker with plural actor, as in: 'jai-rya They ’ll make it. (A contraction of -ɾa + -ya.) 2. (with interrogative) past tense marker with plural actor, as in: ma'jai-rya Did they make it?


'rya: रया n: a volume measure equivalent to about one pint. 'rya: baḥ: a measure of about one cup, a half-pint. –set: goiː.

–num.suff: -‘rya:, one pint. tārya: two pints, etc.

rya-nya रया-न्या vi.agt: (of a bird) to roost.

'ryaḥ 'रयाḥ: [Kh *r-b-yah (Mk byah, Nis wyah < -oyah, Bhj wya, Gam rw-yah)] n: the upper side of the thigh. cf. sya’phal.

'ryāḥ 'रयाह: [Kh *ryahŋ (Nis lyā:)] n: a bond friend. cf. naːr:, maryā:h, paryā:h.

'ryāhmē: 'रयामेः n: the wives of two bond friends.

'ryahmya 'rihmi 'रचाम्या ‘रिमि [ < Kh ‘rihm- ‘evening’] expr.adv: darkened. r.r. jyah-nya, to grow dark (of late evening).

ryalna र्याल्ना n: a weed which makes the mouth slimy when put into mouth.

in: sache-nya to frighten < che:-nya ‘be frightened;’ sagah-nya to scorch < gah-nya ‘be scorched,’ etc.

-sa –स case: the comitative case marker: ‘with,’ as in: onana-sa ‘ba’kē He went with his elder sister. –adj: -sā’kao, affiliated with, allied to, as in: ‘gesa’-kaora those allied with us, ‘yasā’-kao the one with me, etc.

sabahra:-nya सबह्रा-न्या vt: to thin crops.

sābāi-nya सैबाई-न्या [ < *s-ba-t] vt: to lead, steer, convey s.th. or s.o. along.

sābah-nya सधाई-न्या vt: to allow wood to rot (as through neglect).

'sābhī-h-nya सधाई-ह-न्या vt: 1. to attend to, or humor a crying child. 2. to cause to agree, convince of one’s viewpoint.

sāba:-nya सबा-न्या vt: to increase, make multiply (esp. one’s flocks).

'sābā:gyas-nya सबाजाए-न्या vt: to bend.

'sābdya सब्द्या (in ek ‘sābdya, qv.)

sabel-nya सबेल-न्या vt.evt: (of the sky) to clear, as in: ‘a’chīm ‘nam sabel’keo Today it cleared.

'sābihl-nya सचिहल-न्या vt: to cause to choke on liquid (as a baby by giving liquid too fast). –v.evt: sābihla sābihla 'jai-nya, (of the weather) to be so hot as to make one choke on dried tongue and throat.

sābilai-nya सचिलै-न्या vt: to melt, dissolve s.th..

sābyal-nya सच्याल-न्या vt: to fill (as a vessel). –pass.part: sābyal’siu, filled full. –[Alt.root (Mk spl-e-nya, Gam saphraṅ-nya)]
'sacāh-nya स च ा:–न्या [Kh (Mk sapcāh-nya)] vt: to make a fire blaze. –pass.part: 'sacāh'siу, caused to blaze.
sacem-nya सचेम–न्या vt: to cause one to have a distressing nightmare. (Subj. is either 'zyаh ’spirits’ or nonexplicit.)
saci-nya सचि–न्या [Kh (Mk sapаi-nya)] vt: to allow meat or fruit to rot (as through neglect).
sacip सचिप [Nep सचिप sаcib] n: village secretary or scribe (in panchayat system).
sacirgul-nya सचीरुगुल–न्या vt: to cause a rope to knot by twisting too tightly.
saciri-nya सचिरि–न्या vt: to dilute, water down.
sacya-nya सच्या–न्या vt: to wear down with work, make gaunt. huli huli, (intensified).
sа'cyаh-nya स च ाः–न्या vt: 1. to make upright. 2. to help s.o. to his feet. –pass.part: sa'cyаh'siу, made to stand. yаnаhka сa'cyаh'siу. ‘He was made to stand before them.’
sacyar-nya सच्यार–न्या vt: to grind corn in such a way as to cause the grains to pop back out of the intake hole. (Usu. with the negative imperative: tаsc-yaг'yo.)
sacyu-nya सच्यु–न्या vt: to wet. cf. chim-nya.
sachаi-nya सचा:–न्या vt: 1. to cleanse, purify, shine (as a pot). 2. to cleanse ceremonially. sачаi:si-nya, to ceremonially cleanse oneself, go through purification rites. –pass.part: sачаi:siу, purified in a rite. riгla sачаi:siу, baptized.
sачa-nya सचा–न्या vt: to sharpen.
sachan-nya सचान–न्या vt: (shamanic) to ceremonially purify or cleanse. –v.refl: sачan'si-nya, to purify oneself.
sаче-nya सचे–न्या vt: 1. to frighten. var. саче-nya. 2. to threaten or warn. –pass.part: sаче:siу, frightened, threatened.
sacher-nya सचेर–न्या vt: to allow food to grow cold.
sачip-nya सचीप–न्या vt: 1. to allow pumpkins or squash to ripen on the vine. 2. to allow an animal to grow to full size for slaughter. 3. to ferment beer malt.
sаdаi-nya सदै–न्या vt: 1. to make meet (as in building a road from both ends and meeting in the center). 2. to bring two parties together for conference. –pass.part: sаdаi'siу, brought together, introduced.
sаdаp-nya सदप–न्या vt: to pour liquid so as to pour back over the lip of a pot. –vi: dап'si-nya.
sadar-nya सदार–न्या vt: to punish (lit. ‘give a taste to’). mа'khi'niу, tаkhеp sаdarke He won’t obey you, give him a taste (of punishment). –pass.part: sаdar'siу, punished.
sаdас-nya सदस–न्या vt: to empty
sadehm-nya सदेहम–न्या vt: to lower. –pass.part: sadehm'siу, lowered.
sadesya वसेउँया [Nep वसेउँया sadesya ‘member’] n: vice head of village ward (in panchayat system). cf. adakchya.
sarı-nya सर्ढ़्-न्या  vt: to cause a pot to overflow before being cooked (by putting in too much raw meal).
saghr-nya सग्खर-न्या  vt: to cause to cry.
saghr's-i-nya, to make one another cry (as by embracing when about to separate).
var. sağhr's-i-nya. —pass.part: sağhr'siu, made to cry.
sagai-nya साग़ेः-न्या  vt: to catch in a trap, to make jam (as a door).
—pass.part: sagai'siu, ensnared. sīla sağai'siu stuck in a tree.
'sagai-nya साग़ेः-न्या  [Nep सागैनु sagau nut] vi: to help, give aid to. cf. 'gaih 'goi 'jai-nya.
sagl-nya साग़ल-न्या  vt: to cause s.o. to hurry.
sagl~ï-nya; un—Gof  vt: to lay on its stomach (as a child).
sag'p sag'p; ukn; uk expr.adv: entered by hordes. s.s. zip'si-nya, to be covered (inside clothing) by biting insects.
sagar-nya साग़र-न्या  vt: to leave s.o. stuck (as in a tree).
sagärä-nya साग़रः-न्या  vt: to heal, cure. halā: holō: swiftly and completely. —pass.part: sagarä'siu, healed.
sagari-nya साग़रःः-न्या  vt: to get sufficient sleep (in: 'mi:راحة sagari-nya).
sagä-nya साग़ा-न्या  vt: to cause or be responsible for s.o. becoming stiff from the cold (as by not giving him proper clothing).
sagah-nya साग़ाः-न्या  [Kh (Mk zgoi, Gam sagha)] vi: 1. to scorch food. pata pata, much. 2. to consume by fire (esp. flesh). —pass.part: sagah'siu, scorched.
sagal-nya साग़ल-न्या  vt: to get one’s clothes dirty; soil clothing (in: 'kwa: sagal-nya). —v.bt: sagaldya-nya, to get another’s clothes dirty.
sageh-nya सागेःः-न्या  vt: to make cow’s milk drop by stimulating with nursing calf (in: 'nwi: sageh-nya).
sagil-nya साग़ील-न्या  vt: to cause s.o. to walk quickly.
sagis-nya साग़ीस-न्या  vt: to increase the weight of s.th. (as a load). —pass.part: sagis'siu, made heavy, weighted down.
sagi-nya साग़ि-न्या  vt: to set out to harden or solidify (as ghee).
s'gwâ'h-nya सँघृःः-न्या  vt: to make a hole in s.th., puncture, perforate. 'tòtona bobona, make full of holes. pā: sa'gwâ'hdyâ-nya, to reveal someone’s secret. —pass.part: sa'gwâ'h'siu, punctured.
s'gyâ'h-nya सँघृःः-न्या  vt: to lay down (as a child).
s'gyahm-nya सँघाहः-न्या  vt: to redden, make red hot. —pass.part: sa'gyahm'siu, reddened. sa'gyahm'siu 'jîh red hot iron.
s'gyoh-nya सँघोःः-न्या  vt: to enlarge. 'min sa'gyoh'hyâ-nya, to magnify someone’s name, praise. —pass.part: sa'gyoh'siu, enlarged. 'umin sa'gyo'h'siu 'liizya, 'His name is praised.'
s'gyoh'si-nya सँघोःःसि-न्या v.refl: to act proudly, self importantly. ba: ba:, puffed up with self importance. sa'gyo'h'sidā pā'-nya, to boast, brag.
sagyâ'h-nya सँगृःःः-न्या  vt: to frighten a pheasant to dive from a cliff.
sahâa सहान n: a brass horn with a reed.
mouthpiece.
sahor 2. sahor n: a broad, well marked trail. kah’em sahor mah’em sahor, a foolish venture (lit. ‘dog-trail highway, loss-trail highway’).
sahasilya sahasilya n: a lively person, life-of-the-party.
sahi: [Nep] n: to apply one’s signature.
sahi-nya 1. sahi-nya [Nep sahanu] vt: to endure, have patience with. dukha sahi-nya, to endure trouble, pain.
sahi-nya 2. sahi-nya [Nep suhaunu] vt: to suit someone, becoming to the person. no kwaye ni’lai ma’sahi’niu That clothing doesn’t suit you.)
sahida-nya sahada-nya v.bt: to bring peace to a region, remove danger. no huda ci sahida’si’keo He came and brought peace to us.
sahr [Kh *sahr; Him *sar (Mag sar, Chep syar, Kan sar, Kai syarip)] n: Goral; goat-antelope.
sahr-nya 1. sahi-nya [Nep suhaunu] vt: to write. –vi: ‘sahr’si-nya, to have one’s name recorded. –pass.part: sahr’si’u, written, recorded.
sai 1. sai n: laughter. sai hai’wo, funny, humorous, comical (esp. of a person). sai hũ’wo, (same, esp. of a matter).
sai 2. sai [Nep say] n: a hundred. ta-sai, one-hundred. sai kara [Nep saikara], per-hundred, percent.
sai-nya sai-nya [Kh *p-se (Mk pse:, Bhj sywō); Mag sya-ke; TB *sey] vi.put: to go to seed, bear fruit. jahndya ni juhndi, hanging in clusters. gātha gātha, in large knots (like millet). tyarlā: terlō:, hanging in clusters.
sai 3. sai [Kh *r-sat (Mk rsai, Nis rsat, Bhj sat, Gam sāe?); Mag sat] n: comb.
sai 4. sai [Kh *p-set (Mk se:, Nis syo); Him (Chep say?); TB *sey] n: fruit, berry, seed. sai jah-nya, to bear, yield fruit.
sai-nya sai-nya [Kh *r-sat (Mk rsai, Nis rsat, Bhj sat, Gam sāe?); Mag sat] n: comb.
sai-nya sai-nya [Kh *r-sat (Mk rsai, Nis rsat, Bhj sat, Seram sat-); Him (Chep say?); TB *sey] n: fruit, berry, seed. sai’si-nya, to comb one’s own hair.
sai loc.case: the orientative case marker (see -ka’sai).
sai: [Kh *san] interrog: expresses the alternative: ‘or.’ hai säi: mahkā yes or no. –coord: whether, if. ‘nam wae säi: ga’lizya I’m wondering whether it might not rain.
sai-nya sai-nya [Kh *san; Him *syen (Chep syan, Sun syē, Nw sena) TB *(m-)kyen] v.sta: to know something, know how. (Obj. marked by -o, -nya.) sai:’zyaota ba, knowingly, deliberately. –vt: 1. to learn, acquire knowledge of something. 2. (with imperative) determine, figure out. ‘jezd säi:’cyo You figure it out for yourselves.
saih-nya sai-nya [Kh *saht (Bhj saht, Nis saht, Seram saht-); Him (Mag sat-ke,}
Chep sat-, Chan sar-); TB *g-sat) vt: 1. to kill. 2. to extinguish a light or fire. 3. to quench thirst, satiate hunger. 4. to appease anger. 5. to neutralize the twist in a rope, in: ur’kil saih-nya. 6. to finish s.th. another has started, in: ‘thali-ulai saih-nya. 7. to cheat s.o., extort money. – ‘b˙rÉïÚ, in a ruinous way, putting out of business.

– v.refl: s˙ih’sî-nya, to commit suicide. s˙ih’sî’wa ‘j˙i’sî-nya, to work hard at something (lit. ‘kill one-self off’). Killing himself off he finished it in one day. –pass.part: saih’siû, slain, (did not die of its own accord).

sailo [Nep soilo] n: the vertical pins on a yoke which fit on either side of the oxen’s neck. –set: ‘gohr.

sai:nya saînya adj: knowledgable, knowing, having awareness. saînya ‘ta-nya, to become aware, come ‘into the know.’ saînya garâ:nya, (esp. of a shaman) having know-how, experienced, skilled. –set: u-hil hai’wo.

’sai’sî-nya saîsî-nya (see ’sai-nya).

sai’si-nya saîsî-nya vi.pat: 1. to wake up. 2. (of a person) to come out of a fever. 3. (of a crop) to begin coming out of sterility.


’sai:than sîyân (in: ’sakha ’sai:than, qv.)

sajam-nya [Him (Chep jam? ‘keep mouth closed’)] vt: to rejoin broken halves (e.g. rejoin the broken halves of a pot, weld metal, realign a warped door). (Obj. is singular and can include ‘pa:’wo-lai or kyah’wo-lai.) cf. jorainya. ‘ha: sajam-nya, to clench the teeth.

’sajas सजस [Nep sathaja] adv: with ease.


saja dai-nya, to receive punishment. saja ya-nya, to administer punishment.


sajhâlo-nya¹. सज़हलो–न्या vt: to loosen, cause to become slack.

sajhâlo-nya². सज़हलो–न्या vt: to slide poles down a hill. cf. suzyuhl-nya.

’sajilo सजिलो [Nep] adv: easy, not difficult to do.

sajyah-nya सजया–न्या vt.evt: (of weather) to make the sky dark, in: ‘n¨m sajyah-nya. –v.bt: sajyahdyà-nya, to cause one’s companions to be overtaken by nightfall (by wasting time on the way, etc).

sakai-nya सकै–न्या v.bt: to feed meat to s.o. obabulai saya’kari: sakai’kèo He fed meat to his father. –pass.part: sakai’siû, given meat to eat.


sakarâ-nya सकरार–न्या vt: (esp. of sheep) to cause weakness in young by refusing to nurse.

sakaram-nya सकराम–न्या vt: to make cloth scorching hot by the fire.

sakas सकस [Nep ‘difficulty’] n: pressure, stress, tension. sakas ‘jai-nya, (of illness) to cause great distress, bring close
to death. sakas khya-nya, to pressure s.o. (as in a sales pitch).

-sa'kao -सकाव (see -sa).
sakapalyas-nya सकापल्यास-न्या vt: to break a pot in half.
sakapcyas-nya सकापच्यास-न्या vt: to fork something (esp. of a blacksmith who fails to take the wrinkle out of a piece of metal, thus forming a split at a critical point, as at the point of a pick-axe).
saka surli:'wō सका सुर्लीव adj: very tall (of a tree).
sakes-nya संकेस-न्या vt: 1. to escort s.o. to his destination. 2. to throw s.th. hard enough to make it reach its target. 
-pass.part: sakes'siu, destination reached.
saki संक coord: alternately, as in: saki pa'na'zya saki zo:n'a'zya He falls and jumps alternately. saki tara, (in: saki tara ak'a'sai, saki tari hok'a'sai Part of the time in this direction, part of the time in that direction.)
saki-nya संकि-न्या vt: 1. to sound (as blowing a horn). kē:h kē:h, the sound of a fart. 2. (Obj. 'katwalya-lai ‘crier’) to make the town herald announce a message. 
-pass.part: saki'siu, shouted out. nakhara saki'siu announced throughout village.
sakka सकक expr.adv: a tossing. sakka 'jai-nya, to throw, toss. sakka 'chetto 'jai-nya, an assuasive gesture to the spirits, in which crumbs of food or drops of beer are tossed into the air before eating.
sakti सक्त [Nep शक्तिन sakti] n: power, supernatural endowment.
sakyar-nya सक्यार-न्या vt: (Obj. 'tana) to weave so that the woof is out of kilter.
sakyū-nya सक्यू-न्या vt: to remove the head of an axe or other instrument by tapping the handle on the ground.
sakhai-nya ¹. सखें-न्या [Kh *khat; Him *khat (Mag khat-ke, Chep khat- ‘match’)] vt: 1. to match, align, arrange. 2. to reconcile two parties. sakhai'si-nya, to become reconciled, one to the other. 
-pass.part: sakhai'siu, reconciled.
sakhai-nya ². सखें-न्या vt: to cause or allow to rust.
sakhari-nya सखरी-न्या vt: 1. to toast meal cakes by the fire. 2. to parch khoigah in the bottom of a pot for easy removal. 3. to cure firewood in the sun.
sakhasaras-nya सखसरास-न्या vt: to grind grain so that it comes out coarse.
sakha-nya सखा-न्या vt: to cause s.o. to be late.
sakha-nya सखा-न्या vt: (Instr. ‘bone,’ etc.) to cause s.o. to choke.
sakhar-nya सखराः-न्या vt: to make a notch (esp. in the end of a post for use as a support).
sakhem-nya सखेम-न्या vt: (Obj. 'kā:) to make a child finish his food.
sakhes-nya सखेस-न्या vt: to allow food to cool.
sakhyar-nya सक्ष्यार-न्या vt: to make thin.
sakhyo-nya सख्यो-न्या vt: to lengthen. 
-v.evt: (in: 'nam sakhyo:-nya) to become summer (lit. ‘to lengthen the sky’).
-pass.part: sakhyo:'siu, lengthened.
sækhjuː-nya សែក្លួេ-ន្មា  vt: to wear s.th. out with use.
'sal សាយ  n: a small splinter which gets under the skin. cf. zu:.
'sala: សាយៗ  n: (shamanic) a nine-tiered stack of pitch pine sticks in which 'bipya រូ, 'sipyə រ៉ូ is burned.
'salal សារល  expr.adv: swept swiftly away in a flood. s. bagai-nya, to sweep away silently and swiftly.  s. làː-nya, to take silently away.
'salaln សារលៗ  n:  (shamanic) a nine-tiered stack of pitch pine sticks in which 'bipya រូ, 'sipya រ៉ូ is burned.
'salabinya  sweep swiftly away in a flood.  s. bgi-nya, to sweep away silently and swiftly.  s. ləːn, to take silently away.
'salaln  n: dry leaves gathered from the forest for making compost.  s. sləːte, a type of frog found among fallen leaves.
'salam សលោ  [Nep] greet: a form of greeting (often given with a salute).
'salatas-nya  vt: to deaden, make numb.
'saləːte  n: (of a river) flooded, full from bank to bank.  --adj: səːma ɣəːmo, flooded.
'samai សមោ  [Nep សមោ  səːməy]  n: period, season, time.
'samaih-nya សមោឈ-ន្មា  vt: to lose something.  phː, phː, suddenly.  --v.refl: səːmai'si-nya, to withdraw (purposely lose oneself).
'samai-samai ស្លួោ-ស្លួោ  [Sk səːma]  adj: equal in size or amount.
'saman ស្លាម  [Nep ស្លាម  səːma]  n: goods, merchandise, stuff.  səːr samərə, (same).
'samari-nya ស្លាករឈ-ន្មា  [Nep ស្លាករឈោ  səːhmə]  vt: 1. to care for, maintain.  2. to care for, look after, nurse an individual.  --pass.part:  səːmərəi'siʊ, cared for.  --related words:  səːnuː-nya watch after,  daːhni-nya manage, protect in another-
er’s absence, ’jogoi-nya protect, deliver, rescue, ’khor da-nya care for one’s welfare, ’samar da-nya, maintain, care for.

samdi सम्पदः n: 1. father of daughter-in-law, if younger than ego. 2. father of brother’s daughter-in-law, if younger than ego.

s’mī:h-nya स’मीः-न्या vt: 1. to allow to ripen. 2. to cook until fully done. phete: phete: staggeringly drunk, soured. 3. to stun fish with poison. 3. to make a person goggly (as from the smell of certain plants).

–pass.part: s’mī:h’s‘īu, ripened, fully cooked.

samī:h-nya समीः-न्या vt: 1. to make drunk, inebriate. ’phete: ’phete: staggeringly drunk, soured. 2. to stun fish with poison. 3. to make a person goggly (as from the smell of certain plants).

–pass.part: samī:h’s‘īu, made drunk, stunned.

samjai-nya समजै-न्या [Nep समजाउँ] v.bt: 1. to remind s.o. of something. ahjyo:’kao hai odo’wo samjai’kēo He reminded him of what he said yesterday. 2. to reason with s.o. (Agt. pāye ‘words’).

samjī:nya समजी-न्या [Nep समजीन] vt: to remember, recall (as s.th. temporarily forgotten). –related words: cetoi-nya to remember (esp. a person) by doing s.th. for him, ’yahka da-nya to hold in remembrance (as a covenant).

’sampati सम्पत्ति n: wealth, riches, belongings. ’sari ’sampati, (same).

’san सन [Kh *s-san (Mk psăi, Nis swañ < -osañ, Gam sän)] n: wool. ’san ’yen-nya, to shear wool.

’sana ’rana सण रण expr.adv: swollen out of proportion. s.r. ’go-nya, to swell out of proportion. s.r. ’gyo:h-nya, to enlarge out of proportion.

’sāna-nya साना-न्या vt: (Agt. ‘poisonous plants’) to cause illness in livestock.

sānā:h-nya सानाः-न्या vt: to cause or allow wool to rot.

sānam-nya सानाम-न्या vt: (of a shaman) to give his assistants ceremonial wine during a ceremony.

sanas-nya सनास-न्या [(Mk sānas-nya)] vt: to hit or strike with something thrown or shot.

sānca सान्च [Nep सन्चो sānco] n: repose, calm, peace. sānca maya-nya, (of deeds) to afflict one with guilty conscience.

’sandyaso सन्द्यासो n: iron tongs.

sānī: सानी [Kh *s-nat (Bhj snat, Nis sna, Mk snē, Gam hnī, Mht nhe, Ses hnē, Seram hēt); Him (Mag mi-nha, Chep neh); TB *s-nar] n: nose. sānī: kū:, nostril. sānī: ‘phō:–phō: ’mo-nya, to sniff the air (for a quarrel). sānī: cyā:h’si-nya, to be proud of s.o. (esp. of a disciple who brings honor to his master) (lit. ‘nose to stand’). sānī: ’nāidyā:nya, to cause s.o. to be honored (lit. ‘make nose remain’). sānī: rahi-nya, (of one’s honor) to remain. sānī: kehdya-nya, to cause s.o. disappointment, let him down by one’s poor performance (lit. ‘make nose break’).

sānis सनिस [Kh *s-nis (Mk sinī, Gam hnī, Bhj sni); Him *s-nis (Mag nes, Nw nhi); TB *s-nik ‘filth’] n: pus.

sānis-nya सनिस-न्या vi.pat: to become infected, festered (of a wound).
san san सन सन expr.adv: swiftly. s.s.
'tari-nya, to ford a river swiftly, without trouble.
'sansar संसार [Nep संसार sāsār] n: the world. cf. 'nam, 'nar, 'manuwa.
'santhan संत्हान [Nep संत्हान santan] n: descendants. –set: tho:.
sāfhl-nya सङ्ख-न्या vt: to put to sleep, cause to doze. –pass.part: sāfhl'siu, put to sleep.
'sāfhn-nya सङ्ख-न्या vt: to cause s.o. to become habituated or accustomed to over indulgent treatment. guhs yadbā sāfhnē kērā They spoiled him by giving bribes. –pass.part: sāfhn'siu, spoiled by indulgent treatment.
sāi-nya सई-न्या vt: to cause s.o. to lose his temper, make angry (by constant horseplay).
sām-nya सङ्ग-न्या vt: to make savory, delicious. 'ya:hra sām-nya, to give one the relish for good (lit. ‘make the mouth savory’). also: 'ya:h sāmēdya-nya. –pass.part: sām'siu, made savory.
sār-nya सङ्गर-न्या vt: to smell, to smell by sniffing. sī: sī: snifing it out.
'sāka सा का [Nep सा ka] n: doubt, suspicion, mistrust. 'sāka 'lagi-nya, to have suspicion about s.o., to suspect, mistrust, have misgivings.
'sākrātā सङ्ग्रात न्या [Nep सङ्ग्रात sākrātā] n: the first day of the month.
'sap स प n: menstrual rag.
'sap-nya सप-न्या [Mag sap-ke ‘line a basket’] vt: 1. to carry ground meal, etc. inside a basket lined with cloth or other material to prevent leakage. (Obj. is the thing carried, as in: sapi behla 'sap'kēo He carried salt in a lined basket.) 2. to put on a menstrual cloth. –pass.part: 'sap'siu, lined from the inside.
sāpak sāpak सपक सपक expr.adv: in swift, smooth motions. cf. sap ka sap.
s.s. 'yen-nya, to cut grain in steady motions.
sapalā:-nya सपला-न्या vt.evt: (of the sky) to light up, be illuminated, in: 'nam sapalā:-nya.
sāple:-nya 1. सपले--न्या vt.evt: (of sun) to come out from the clouds, in: 'gahm sapāle:-nya.
sāple:-nya 2. सपले--न्या vt: to make flat (as of a board with an adze).
sāparap-nya सपरप-न्या vt.evt: (of rain) to sprinkle, drizzle, in: 'nam sāparap-nya.
sāpardap-nya सपर्दाप-न्या vt: to cause to trip, make fall.
sārī:-nya 1. सपरी--न्या vt: to cause to sprout (esp. a nurse-crop).
sārī:-nya 2. सपरी--न्या vt: to make strong, healthy (by feeding well).
'sāparis-nya सपरिस-न्या [Nep सपरिस to flourish] vi.pat: 1. to flourish, grow well from being planted in good soil. 2. strong, healthy, well-bodied (from being well fed). –adj: 'sapariso. –vt: sāparisai-nya.
sāpa-nya सपा-न्या [Kh (Mk spa)] vt: (-'da) to cause s.o. to fall; to push from s.th. landarke: sprawling. –pass.part: sapa'siu, pushed off. 'hā:da sapa'siu pushed from a cliff.
sapā:- nya सपृः-न्या vt: to cause to speak, to play a radio.
saparāi:- nya सपराईः-न्या vt: to help, build up, edify others. cf. pathā parāi:- nya. —vi: 'sapāris:- nya.
sapas:- nya सपासः-न्या vt: (of a dog) to impregnate a bitch.
sapēhl:- nya सपेहः-न्या vt: to go past the expiry date on a contract, in: 'bahka sapēhl:- nya.
sapem:- nya सपेमः-न्या vt: to pat a child on the back (esp. to put him to sleep).
sapī:- nya सपीः-न्या vt: to make green. —v.evt: (of weather) to prevent harvested grain from drying properly before threshing.
sapījīs:- nya सपीजीः-न्या (var. of: sapī:- nya, qv.)
sapīs:- nya सपीः-न्या vt: to put a lid on tightly to prevent leakage.
sap ka sap सप का सप expr.adv: in swift, smooth motions. s.s. kya:- nya, to harvest grain swiftly and systematically.
saphalā:- nya सफलः-न्या vt: to tear a garment at the seams.
saphares:- nya सफरेसः-न्या vt: to cause or allow milk to curdle (by not cooking soon enough).
saphis:- nya सफिसः-न्या vt: to spring or untrigger a trap.
saphya:- nya सफ्यः-न्या [Kh (Mk spya)] vt: to cause (or allow) a particular strain of breeding stock or seed to die out by natural means. cata: catī; completely annihilate. —pass.part: saphya:′sīu, made extinct, exterminated. —related words: 'mol- nya to go extinct, masāi:- nya annihilate (esp. to destroy enemies), tuaśi:- nya to bring to an end (esp. a bad habit).
sār सर n: 1. a stripe. osar ′leo, striped. 2. part of the hair.
sār- nya सरः-न्या [Kh *sār] vi.pat: (of wet objects) to dry. —set: thi:- nya.
'sar 1. सर n: a divining stick used by shamans in locating a missing soul or spot of ceremonial significance. (It can be made only of zē: h 'bahta—a type of bamboo.) cf. 'sār. —set: 'jā:hkāri ja:ra.
'sar 2. सर [Nep shar ′arrow′] n: the shaft of a spindle (a rihp or a ′taku).
'sar 3. सर expr.adv: searingly. var. 'sār-sār. s. lep- nya, to lick with flames, sear. s.s. ′la- nya, to burn swiftly, burning everything in path.
sārāi:- nya साराईः-न्या vt: to reveal, make appear. cf. sātāi:- nya. dyahppa, completely, hiding nothing. 'sārāi:si:- nya, to appear before s.o., reveal oneself. 'jahlak ′jāhla:, suddenly for an instant, then disappear. —pass.part: sārāi:′siu, revealed.
sārāk सरक [Hin sārāk] n: a motorable road.
sāra: सरा [Tib za-la ′clay, lime′] n: a type of white earth used for roofing houses. —set: ′zihm. sara: riri, ′syargwa thiri (shamanic, in chant) white earth and magical leaves (markings on the road to the upper world left by Rama Puranchan, the first shaman). cf. duhli: walwal,
masì: walwal.
sarā:-nya सरें-न्या vt: to widen.
sarah-nya सराह-न्या vt: to make hot.
'sarali-nya सराली-न्या vt: to widen, to make hot.
srah-nya राह-न्या; vt: to line up, to arrange flowers in patterns (of a shamanic ceremony).
'ca srah-nya, to arrange flowers in patterns (of a shamanic ceremony).
pass.part: srah'siu, lined up, made parallel.
srā-nya सरा-न्या; vt: to make hot.
srahl-nya सराहल-न्या; vt: to line up beams in a parallel fashion. ca: sarahl-nya, to arrange flowers in patterns (of a shamanic ceremony).
pass.part: srah'siu, lined up, made parallel.
'sarali-nya सराली-न्या vt: to spread, disseminate, permeate.
vi: 'srali'sı-nya, to spread throughout the whole body (as an allergic reaction, or a skin infection).
o'kyā: 'bahri sarali'sı'ke It spread throughout his whole body. pass.part: srali'siu, permeated.
srap ya-nya, to curse, give a curse.
srā-nya सरा-न्या; vt: to make hot.
srābi-nya सराबिन्या; vt: to make flowers or plants to flower (e.g., Geranium sargenti).
pass.part: srap'siu, lined up, made parallel.
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srābi-nya सराबिन्या; vt: to make flowers or plants to flower (e.g., Geranium sargenti).
pass.part: srap'siu, lined up, made parallel.
srē:-nya सरें-न्या vt: to delight someone.
sareth-nya सारें-न्या [Kh *sā-reh-t (Seram sareht)] vt: to entertain a child, cause him to play.
sa'rēh-nya सारें-न्या vt: to heat a drum by the fire to make it sound resonant.
sares सारेस n: a sign, recognizing feature.
sares-nya सारेस-न्या [Kh *r-ses (Bhj ses, Ram rhs); Him *ses (Tib šes); TB *syey] vt: to know a person, recognize.
sares'sı-nya, to know one another. pass.part: ares'siu, acquainted.
sargil सार्गिल n: a root which is dried, ground, and put in corn or millet dough to give it an adhesive consistency. cf. o-r'kès.
sari-nya सारि-न्या [Nep sara'nu] vi.agt: to make movement, stir. cf. can'si-nya.
sari: सारी n: a large tree (the foliage of which is used as a miniature 'suwa used in house seances). sari: 'suwa, (same).
sarihp-nya सारि:प-न्या vt: to even, make level. pass.part: arihp'siu, leveled, smoothed out.
sari'sımpati सारि सिम्पतीि (see 'sampaati).
sari:h-nya सारि-न्या vt: to smooth, level out. pass.part: ari'h'siu, smoothed over.
sarı: sari: सारि n: a witness to a crime or special event. cf. sarı.
sarı: baihka-nya, to get a witness to testify.
sarjam सारज़म n: a root which is dried, ground, and put in corn or millet dough to give it an adhesive consistency. cf. o-r'kès.
"sardam.
sarkar सरकार [Nep] n: 1. the king. 2. the government.
'sar 'la: सर ला: n: type of leopard or wild cat; Tiger. –gen: 'la: 'ga:.
sarnai-nya सर्नै-न्या [ < *r'sa 'n˙i-nya
vt: to give rest (as to plowing oxen).
'sar samanṛ झर समान-र (see saman).
sar sap सर साप [ < Kh 'sap-nya ‘to search’] expr.adv: searching. s.s. 'ba-nya, to go in several directions on a search. s.s. khim-nya, to search by scattering in several directions. s.s. roh'śi-nya, to rummage through a place, looking everywhere. s.s. 'sap-nya, to search in every direction.
sar syap सर स्फ य expr.adv: leaking. s.s. 'yu-nya, to leak from many holes.
'sarya सर्या n: approval. 'sarya kes-nya, to gain approval (lit. ‘to reach approval’), as in: sipāye mani komandar-lai kāta-ni o'sarya yakes'ke 'lida ol o'yehn danyā'dā lantha za mado'wo. A soldier too, in order to gain the approval of his commander, does not concern himself in his own affairs.
'saryo सर्यो n: relationships, social ties. 'saryo phya-nya, to break off social ties.
sasai-nya ससै-न्या vt: (Obj. pā:) to fabricate a story, speak without conclusive evidence. (Usu. with -da in an adverbial function, as in: sasaída pā-nya to speak with fabrication.) –pass.part: sasai'siu, fabricated. sasai'siu pā: a fabrication, lie.
sasa:-nya ससा-न्या vt: (Agt. animal) to stop producing milk.
sasas-nya ससस-न्या vt: to make laugh.
sasim-nya (‘yū:) ससीम-न्या (यूँ) vt: to take revenge, avenge oneself.
sasī:-nya ससी-न्या vt: to stay up all night without sleep. in: 'nam sasī:-nya (lit. ‘to dawn the sky’), as in: pāka pāda 'nam gesāši:ke Talking and talking we stayed up all night.
sasyah-nya सस्याह-न्या vt: to get s.o. to dance (as by beating a drum).
sata झट [Nep सत्य satya] n: truth, justice, faithfulness. o-sata 'leo, just, fair, faithful. o-sata 'maleo, faithless.
sata 'hari-nya, to be faithless in a relationship, fail to honor a treaty. sata 'lagi-nya, to bear the consequences of acting faithlessly. sata 'li-nya, to be faithful, as in: jāye o'sata 'li-nya to be faithful to one’s wife. satas: honestly, fairly. satasā'phoke Weigh it honestly!
sata byu: झट ब्यूः [Nep] n: (shamanic) ‘magical seed’ used by the shamans in ‘animating’ a divining stick (‘sār). (It consists of several types of grain mixed with copper slag.)
satai:-nya सतै-न्या [Kh *s-tān (Mk sāī, Nis stān, Kot tān); Him (Chep tan-‘show,’ Tib ston-pa)] vt: 1. to bring out of hiding, reveal. o-'dā:'ji: satai:-nya, to reveal one’s inner feelings (lit. ‘show one’s guts’). 2. to teach or show the way. –v.bt: satai'dya-nya, to show or display s.th. to someone. –v.refl: satai:'si-nya, to show oneself, appear for inspection. –pass.part: satai:'siu, revealed, shown.
'satwa सत्वा n: a medicinal root which is ground and applied to sores; Love apple.
sate-nya साते-न्या vt: 1. to drop s.th., lose. khoplyak khoplyak, tossing one at a time. 'yū: sate-nya, to lose heart, be discouraged. 2. to lower (as by a rope). –pass.part: sate'siu, dropped, lost.
satyap-nya सत्याप-न्या vt: to sharpen a point. –pass.part: satyap'siu, sharpened.
sathai-nya साठै-न्या v.bt: to proclaim. gelai pā: bahri sathai'si'kēo He told us all the news. –pass.part: sathai'siu, proclaimed, preached.
sathas-nya साठास-न्या vt: to cause to be heard. orga: sathas-nya, to call out, make one’s voice heard. u'min sathas-nya, to give renown to s.o.
sathep-nya साठेप-न्या vt: to pour out liquid by drops, make drip.
sathi-nya साठी-न्या vt: to dry, set out to dry. –pass.part: sathi'siu, dried, withered.
sawa-nya सवा-न्या [Kh *s-r-wa-t (Mk sarwoi)] vt: to make it rain; perform a rain-making ceremony. (The ceremony is performed by representatives of every household from the community. The head of a live piglet is poked into all the springs and water sources around the village while the men and women speak and act out sexual vulgarities. The piglet is then taken to a high shrine above the village at 13,000 feet where it is sacrificed. This infuriates the water gods who strike out with thunder and lightning and cause tor-}

rential rains.)
sawā:h-nya सवाह-न्या vt: to satisfy s.o. with food.
sawani'kao सवानिकाओ adj: one’s contemporary. 'tasawani'kao, of the same age, a contemporary.
'sawari-nya सवारी-न्या vt: to castrate a goat. cf. 'thuki-nya. –pass.part: 'sawari'siu, castrated.
sawoi-nya सवोई-न्या [Kh *sa-o-t (Nis sawot)] v.bt: to give to drink. 'nwī: sawoi-nya, to nurse a child. cf. sunwī:-nya.
sawol-nya सवोल-न्या vt: to turn s.o. back, cause to return. v.bt: sawoldya-nya, to return s.th. to s.o. –pass.part: sawol'siu, turned back.
sayari-nya सयारी-न्या [Nep सियारु siyarnu] vt: to save, garner, store up, take care of. –pass.part: sayari'siu, stored up, kept in reserve.
sa'yehl-nya सयेल-न्या vt: to leave over, cause a portion to remain. –pass.part: sa'yehl'siu, left over. sa'yehl'siu 'zyao kuduh 'ta'ke There was much left over food.
sayhp-nya सयह्प-न्या vt: to cause to skip (as a young child by holding his hand and walking too quickly).
sayo:-nya सयोः-न्या vt: to fulfil, accomplish, complete (as the terms of a contract, etc.).
sayu:-nya सयूः-न्या vt: (Obj. liquid) to make s.th. leak (as a roof leaking water, or a basket leaking grain). thala sa'gwā:hda 'rich sayu'kēo Putting a hole in the roof he made it leak water.
<p>| sazahrä-nya | सज़ह्रातः-न्या | vt: to make fabric loosely woven. |
| sazim-nya | सज़ीम-न्या | vt: to shrink s.th., to reduce its size. sazimda pā-nya, to humiliate s.o. sazim'si-nya, to debase oneself. –pass.part: sazim'siu, made small, debased. |
| sazyahm-nya | सज़याहम-न्या | vt: to dry green wood beside the fire before using as fuel. |
| sa'zyuh-nya | साझुह-न्या | vt.evt: to cause to turn cold (as from swirling clouds, etc.), in: 'nāma sa'zyuh-nya. |
| -r'sa | र्सः | [Kh *r-sa; TB *r-sa] n: 1. sinew. 2. strength, vigor. o-r'sa 'leo, strong, vigorous. o-r'sa 'maleo, weak, feeble. 'sa: 'nai-nya, to rest, refresh oneself, cease from work. cf. samai-nya. 'sa: 'pale-nya, to regain strength. 'sa: 'paledya-nya, to encourage, stir up enthusiasm in another. 'sa: 'pari-nya, to receive strength (as from food, rest, etc.) 'sa: 'si-nya, to become disheartened, dismayed, perturbed, exasperated (esp. when ruining s.th. after long, patient work on it). –kutu kutu v.compl: (intensified). 'sa: saih-nya, to exasperate s.o. by frustrating his plans. 'sa: zyas-nya, to grow or mature in strength. |
| sa: | सः | n: (the generic or impersonal form of -r'sa, qv.) sa:-nya | सः-न्या | vi.pat: 1. to dry (of a flow, as a stream, or an animal giving milk). cakarak, completely. phō: phō, completely, as in: 'bōhkora phō: phō: sa-nya throat dried by thirst. 2. (of snow) to melt away. 'horgop, completely, leaving no residue. –set: thī-nya. |
| 'sā:-nya | साँ-न्या | vt: to spy on, attempt to find evidence against s.o. who is suspect. |
| 'sā:bal | सांबल | n: grain (esp. corn) which is wrapped with the deceased into a burial mat as food for the other-world. |
| 'sā:bila | सांबिला | n: a gate with sliding bars. |
| sāca | साचा | [Nep sācchā sāco] n: 1. a key. 2. a mechanical tool (as a wrench or screwdriver). |
| saci | साचि | [Nep sakchi] n: a witness. |
| 'saci ya-nya | साचि या-न्या | to give witness (not necessarily forensic). |
| sāci-nya | साचि-न्या | [Nep sācchun sācnu] vt: to use only occasionally so as to preserve (esp. of clothing). |
| saco | साको | [Nep sakchi] n: a witness. |
| saco pā: | साको पः | truth. |
| 'sā:dā | साँद | n: a border stone, boundary marker. |
| 'sā:da | साँदा | [Nep sāhdi sā[he] n: 1. a breeding bull or ram. cf. 'duhr. 2. victor or champion. |
| 'sā:di | साँदि | n: border, boundary. |
| sadu | सादू | [Nep sāru] n: husband of wife’s sister. voc.n: term of address for the husband of wife’s sister. recip. sadu. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'sägal saŋlo</td>
<td>[Nep sāglo] n: an iron chain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>saha sahā</td>
<td>n: season, as in: 'zyāh'wo saha cold season, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sahari sahi</td>
<td>n: bride price. (First offered to the girl. If she accepts, she accepts the marriage. If she refuses and only the parents accept, the marriage is a forced one.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahro sahro</td>
<td>[Kh *sahr (Ses char); Him (Mag sar-co, Tib gsar-ba, Kai sar-ba, Tam tshar, Chan tshar) TB *sar] adj: new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sahu sahū</td>
<td>[Nep sahū, ‘merchant’] n: a rich man, money-lender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sahu 'paryal</td>
<td>sahū paryal prop.n: an exogamous sub-division of the of the 'kanchi paryal clan in Taka village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sainā saïnə</td>
<td>[Nep sainu] n: kin relationship. jin'sainā kata o'ta'zyao What is your kin relationship (to each other)? (Note: any person who is senior either by age or relationship must be addressed by his kin name. If the person is junior in both respects, one may address him by his proper name, but it still respectful to address him by his kin name.) 'sainā tohnyā, to exchange new kin names on one’s marriage day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sā:jila saïjila</td>
<td>n: the third son. 'sā:jili, the third born daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sā:jili saïjili</td>
<td>n: the third born daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'saki sākī</td>
<td>[Nep sakchī] n: witness, esp. in oaths, as in: isor saki 'lizya, God is witness. cf. 'saci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sak`tara 'jai'sī-nya</td>
<td>sāk <code>tara 'jai'sī-nya vi.agt: to infiltrate a group unobtrusively with the intent to spy or gather information. var. 'sak </code>jai'sī-nya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakka savak</td>
<td>adj: real, genuine, true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sal 2. sał</td>
<td>[Nep] n: year (as a point in time), calendar year. cf. bārsā, -rim. --adj: 'salā'kao, yearly, annually, as in: 'salā'kao takhep once a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'salo sala</td>
<td>[Nep salo] n: 1. mother’s brother’s son (younger than ego). 2. wife’s younger brother (even if older than ego). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–4 intersect.) voc.n: term of address by sala’s reciprocals. recip. behna, bahnji. (Note, 'sala is the brother of one’s potential wife and used in the presence of his sisters to tease them. It is considered a derogatory term of address for a non-relative implying both lower rank and a sexual relationship with his sisters.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 'sali salī | [Nep] n: 1. mother’s brother’s daughter, younger than ego. (The partner of choice for male ego.) 2. wife’s younger sister (even if older than ego). (Within the confines of K-M marriage constraints, the members of 1–2 stand in
the reciprocal relationship of nana-'bɔːːni.

'sama सामा [Kh *r-zəm 'foodstuff' (Mk rzəm, Nis rjam); Him *zam (Tib zama, Jir sama, Sh sama)]

[Hin 'provisions'] n: advance preparation.

'sama da-nya, to prepare in advance, make ready.

'o-sama 'leo, prepared, prudent.

'o-sama 'maleo, unprepared, foolish.

'sama da-nya, to prepare in advance, make ready.

'o-sama 'leo, prepared, prudent.

'o-sama 'maleo, unprepared, foolish.

'san सान [Nep] n: hand signs, sign language.

'san da-nya, to make signs with the hand (for communication).


'sapiु सापी [Kh *sa + *pik (Bhj sa, Nis sa, Ses sapiu?, Seram sapik); Him (Mag cha, Balti pa-yu); TB *tsap] n: salt.

'sarî-nya सारिन्या [< Nep सारून् sarnu] vt: 1. to move s.th. to a new location.

2. to escort or convey s.o. to a place.

–pass.part: sarai'siu, escorted.

'sarpa सरप [Him (Chep srap 'eat noisily'); TB *s-rup 'to sip'] expr.adv: slurping. s.s. hum-nya, to slurp down quickly.

sarlap surlup सारलप सुरलप expr.adv: wrapped completely. s.s. lumbai-nya, to wrap oneself in a blanket, head to foot.

'sarya सार्या n: a wind or loop of string. –num.suff: -sarya, string loops.

'sas-nya सास-न्या [Kh *sas (Ses *sas < sai, sah- 'laughed') vi.agt: to laugh.

hugurup hugurup, gasping for air.

hugurup hugurup chiri chiri, (same, more intense).

khiti khiti, giggling. var. khittiti khittiti. 'musu-musu, to smile.

'wâhra phya:'wa phya:'wa, till one's sides nearly split.

'sâ:s-â:s expr.adv: cool and breezy.

var. 'sâ:s-â:s ni 'phâ:-phâ:.

sasap ni 'susup ससप निधुप expr.adv: stifling, claustrophobic. cf. 'si: 'sup subo.

–adj: sasap ni 'susubo.

'sastar सास्तर [Sk shastra] n: story, folk tale. 'sastar jah-nya, to tell a story.

'dahrma 'sastar, scriptures. –set: gahrti. –[Alt.root (Mk svaloko)]

'sastari सास्तरी [Sk shastri] n: one versed in the Hindu scriptures (esp. one who reads them at special functions).

'sat सत [Nep] num: seven.

'sata साता [Nep] n: week. –num.suff:
-sata, a week. *tasata* one week. –adj: *'sata'kao*, weekly. *'sata'kao takhep* once weekly.

**satala** 'pasi-nya **सताल पसी-न्या** vi.agt: (of a shaman in a preliminary seance) to fall asleep and travel by means of the spirit to areas near the village in search of a patient’s missing soul. –**set**: *kiye-nya*.

**sat gaú khola** **सत गाउँ खोला** prop.n: an appellation from Baglung for the administrative area of Maikot, Hukam, Ramna, Arjal, Mayanj, Taka, and Bacchi (lit. ‘Seven-villages River’).

'satu **सतु**; **Nep** sato ‘senses’ n: one of the human souls, the loss of which is said to be the cause for illness. (A missing 'satu often assumes the form of a bug or beetle, and is re-introduced into the patient as such by swallowing.) –**set**: *purus*.

'satu hai-nya, (of a shaman) to retrieve a 'satu. –**set**: *kiye-nya*. 'satu 'patu, courage, spirit. 'satu 'patu cyar'o, frightened (lit. ‘spirit wrung-out’). 'satu 'patu 'maleo, frightened (lit. ‘without spirit’). 'satu 'patu sojoidya-nya, to badly frighten s.o. (lit. frighten the spirit out of him’).

saú: **साँू** [Nep] n: principle on a loan.

sawan **सावन** [Nep सावन] saun n: the fourth month of the Nepali calendar, mid-July to mid-August.

sayep **साइप** [Nep साइप] voc.n: term of respectful address: sir, lord.

se: **से** [Kh *p-s-le (Nis swyo < -ose, Bhj syo, Sis hle, Ram lhe); Him *s-le-t (Mag let, Chep le, Chan khele); TB *s-] lay] n: tongue. **se: cī-nya,** to hang out the tongue while panting (as of a dog). –**le: le, (intensified). se: 'ku-nya, to determine someone’s opinion about something for subversive purposes (lit. ‘steal tongue’). o-se: roh'śiu, of a person who stammers, stutters.

se:-nya **से-न्या** [Kh *p-set (Mk pse:, Bhj sywōt, Nis syet ‘corn tassel’)] vi.pat: (of grain) to bud, come into tassel, begin producing a head. –related words: 'mom-nya (of fruit) to bud, begin to flower, 'pali-nya (of a tree’s leaves) to bud.

seh-nya ¹. **सेह-न्या** [Kh *p-si (Mk psi, Nis swyi, Bhj sy Ÿu); Him *tsek (Mag ce-ke, Sun cet, Tib 'che-g-pa)] vt: (of firewood) to split in lengths. –pass.part: seh'śiu, split (of firewood). –related words: cirac-nya (same), but also to cut open an animal, 'kapla-kapla jāi-nya ‘to split wood into large chunks.

seh-nya ². **सेह-न्या** vt: to plaster a wall, mud a floor. cf. palep-nya. 'ra'ga-ra'ga, smoothly, nicely. –pass.part: seh'śiu, plastered, smeared with mud.

seh **सेह** expr.adv: blockage, obstruction. seh 'ta-nya, (of a doorway or passage) to be blocked.

sēh **सेह** [Kh *p-sin (Mk psi, Ron psī, Gam shīŋ, Kot sin); Him (Chep sinh); TB *m-sin (Rwōt basin)] n: liver.

sēh-nya **सेह-न्या** vi.pat: to wrinkle (as a potato skin). –adj: sēh'wō.

'sēh **सेह** expr.adv: blow nose. 'sēh 'li-nya, to blow nose. nanahp sēh 'lida khyake Blow your nose!

'sēhbe: 'sēhbe: expr.adv: slow-paced (esp. on the trail, but also in
work).  s.s. 'ba-nya, to go slowly.  –adj: 'sehbe: 'sehbe:'wo.  –related words: māihdayas slow, sluggish in work habits, o-tānhndare: 'leo loitering, delaying.

'sehdan 'sêdan [Kh (Mk sêdê, Gam sêhê)] n: abominable snowman; yeti. (A hairy man-like creature living in the high forests said to capture men from time to time. It is said to live on meal which resembles sand, and worm stew.) cf. zenza.

'sehdan 'pup 'sêdan pùp prop.n: a natural cave above timberline near Taka, said to have once been the habitat of a 'sêdan.

'sehi-nya 'sêhi-nya [Kh *sehl; Him (Nw sal)] vt: 1. to pull, drag by pulling.  
'sehi-nya, drag along (esp. of an animal with broken back).  
'sehi-nya, to pull back, resisting.  2. to draw, tug (as a sponge or magnet).  –v.refl: 'sehli-si-nya 1. to drag oneself home with difficulty (due to illness, etc.).  2. to pull tug of war; to pull one another (as on a leather skin).

- 'sehpharyap - 'sehpharyap num.clsf: a scoop or slurp of food.  
'tosehpharyap o'jaike te, 'ki: ci o'leo When he took a slurp of food, (he discovered) it was shit!  
'neh'sehpharyap, two scoops.  
'söh'sehpharyap, three scoops.

'sehr 'sêrh adj: 'sehbe. 'sehr'sehr 'sehr'o.  –n: 'sehrja, an old man.  'sehrja-juc'ca, old folks (men and women).

'sehr ka 'sehr 'sêrh kâ 'sêrh expr.adv: adult, grown-up.  –adj: 'sehr ka 'sehr'o, adult like, acting grown-up.

'sehs-nya 'sêhs-nya v.sta: (of firewood) to split easily.  –adj: 'sehs'ò.  –vt: 'seh-nya.

'seh: ka seh: 'sêh kâ 'sêh expr.adv: the sound of sawing.  s.s. 'kyal-nya, to cut with a sawing motion (as with a dull knife).

'seh: 'teh 'sêh teh 'teh-teh expr.adv: self-important.  s.th. cuh'si-nya, to sit self-importantly, when work is in order.  
'seh: 'teh cuhsida talini Don’t just sit not working.  –adj: 'seh: 'teh'wo, self-important.

'sejo 'sejo n: beer malt (still in the hull).  
'balko sejo, new beer malt (not yet fully aged).  –set: chokorah.

'seka 'seka n: a coin necklace; a coin from a necklace. cf. patya:.

'se: ka 'se: 'sê: kâ 'sê: expr.adv: sound of deep breathing.  s.s. 'nah-nya, to slumber with long, deep breaths.

'sekore 'sekore expr.adv: whistling sound.  s.s. 'gora-nya, to snore loudly with whistling.

'sela 'selâ n: the bits of grain left over in a field after harvest.  'sela da-nya, to glean.  
'o'sela 'bala, leftovers, odds-and-ends of little value.

'selolo 'selololo [Mag selo-khe ‘slide down’] expr.adv: slide with persistent motion.

'selolu-nya, to slide down a slope without coming to a stop.
'selonga  n: long poles to be cut into lengths for firewood (but not requiring splitting). cf. 'thú:da, 'mû:da.
sem  n: swamp, marsh. sem'pah, an edible plant found in marshes (lit. ‘swamp green’). sem 'kharka, a small swampy area below the peak of Manja Khagar.
sem-nya  n: swamp, marsh. sem ≥ 'dotúh, an edible plant found in marshes (lit. ‘swamp green’).
sem 'kharka, a small swampy area below the peak of Manja Khagar.
sem-nya  n: to let up (of the rain), in: 'nóm sem-nya.
semeÚ  n: a dry measure equivalent to about two gallons; a bushel.
tô-semeÚ 'tazya Two opora: make one bushel.
– set: go:'i.
sem ≥ 'dotúh; (see sem).
'sem-sem  n: a dry measure equivalent to about two gallons; a bushel.
nehoporaÚ 'tazya Two opora: make one bushel.
– set: go:'i.
'sem-sem  n: to let up (of the rain), in: 'nóm sem-nya.

sen ± sin  n: fingernail, toenail.
'sep-nya  n: to put to bed. gyâ:h gyâ:h, pin s.o. in wrestling. – set: kartyap-nya. 2. (euph) to take a woman to bed. – pass.part: 'sep'sìu, put to sleep.
'sep 'sep  expr.adv: sucking, wetting with the mouth. s.s. pi-nya, to suck with slurping. – adj: 'sep 'sebo, wet and slimy. o'ralrọ jakyâta 'sep 'sebo jaidyâ:këo He got me all slimy with his drool. 'sebo 'sebo 'jai-nya, to suck on s.th., suckle a breast.
(o)-ser  èë-ùë (var. of: syaser, qv.).
'ser-nya  vi.pat: (of humans) to age, grow old. kutìti, old and bent.
seral  n: shaman’s costume; shaman’s equipment. – items of a shaman’s costume: bâhltha wooden bracelet, bôn'pa 'kowda, bôn'ma 'kowda cowrie shells on vest, bôn'pa 'kucâr, bôn'ma 'kucâr dried root on necklace, bû:kâër feather headdress, bômpha yak tail, cherla animal skins hanging from back, damastul red cloth on belt, dâ:pa lata, dâ:ma lata serpent hair-braid, 'dâ: râhs snake skeleton garland, 'gâldya 'dahra, 'gâldu 'dahra wild boar tusks on vest, jàï'gà claw-shaped bell, jî:gil trousers, 'jumuli 'döhja red and white ribbons on hair tuft, 'khâkandâ bearskin vest, lâ'pa Khuri, lâ'ma Khuri leopard prints on feet, 'malá necklace, now jun, now 'bel nine iron suns and moons, 'syargwa khya: leaves to cover ears, wà:hpë:ho turban.
'seral  prop.n: male inhabitant of Shera. 'seralni, female inhabitant of Shera.
sero  n: an old man. cf. 'sehrja.
'sero  prop.n: a Kham-Magar village across from Taka in the Rukum District,
approx. pop. 1250. (S.I. Seragoan.)

mepha'tāo 'sero: Lower Shera (located at the down-river site), approx. pop. 550.

ropha'tāo 'sero: Upper Shera (located at the up-river site), approx. pop. 700.

'seral, male inhabitant of Shera. 'seralni, female inhabitant of Shera.

'serohl; ]f[ ]Mn[ ]< *se: + *rohl'sî-nya[ ]n:
one who stammers or falters in speech.

'se' ~e': expr.adv: snorting. 'se'-se': [ ]

'li-nya (of an enraged bull) to snort or blast air from the nostrils.

'se'-se': 'burum-burum; ]f[ ]–Åf[ ]–Åf[ ]expr.adv:

snorting, blasting air from nostrils.

'se'-se': 'burum-burum 'li-nya

1. (of an enraged bull) to snort or blast air from the nostrils. 2. (fig, of a person) to be overbearing, pushy.

'se'-se': 'ph ~o': expr.adv:

out of breath, gasping for air.

'se'ni; ]Tof[ ][Nep sete]

n: a white male animal. –set: 'patya, 'seti, a white female animal. –adj: setyasо ~ setiso, white (esp. of a dog or cow).

'se'wa; ]jf[ ][Nep ]af[ ]n: service (as to aging parents, government, or god).

'se'wa da-nya, to serve cf. 'cakår da-nya.

–related words: 'cakår religious devotion, 'båhkår asceticism, 'dyahn worship, tapas asceticism.

-si'. –si [TB *-s] v.aff: a detransitivizing affix marking passives, reflexives, and reciprocals, as in: kyodh-'si'ke He got himself caught, rîdh-'si'ke He saw himself, poh-'si'kero They beat each other, etc. –adj:-'si'u, passive participle, as in: 'mitye jai'siu man-made.

'si 2. –si v.aff: the first person plural object marker: 'us,' as in: 'rîh-'si'kêo He saw us.

'si-nya [Kh *si; TB *siy] vi.pat:

1. to die. 'khuduru:, without apparent cause. 'kåtyam 'kåtim, one at a time in close succession. pharlap phurlup, suddenly and unexpectedly. 'relo-relo, with bodies strewn about. 2. (of a fire) to be extinguished. 'båri:, in delicate stages of kindling. cu yap, by exhausting the fuel. –vt: sàih-nya.

si-nya [Kh *si (Seram sik-, Ses *si < siu?, -sik- ‘stepped on’)] vt:
to step on, tread on. chôjai chôjai, on tiptoes. 'gåhp 'gåhp, with careless strides. –pass.part: si:'siu, trodden on.

(u)-'si: [ -si' ] n: smell, odor, scent. u'si: 'måleo, odorless. u'si: 'ñåro, having an odor or smell. u'si: 'måleo, odorless. u'si: 'ñåro, having an odor or smell (Usu. bad, unless modified by cao ‘good.’) Can also be preceded by certain reduplicated verb stems, as in: ci ci 'si: 'ñåro smelling of putrefaction, or muhr muhr 'si: 'ñåro roasted smell, etc.) –[Alt.root (Mk srip)]

'si-nya [Kh *si (Bhj sit, Nis sit, Seram sit-, Ses *sit < si?, -sit- ‘wiped’); Him *sit (Mag sit-ke, Khal chi); TB *s(y)wiy] vt: to sweep, wipe off, wipe away. cåka cåka, swept clean (esp. of a house). pharyå: pherë:, wipe clean (esp. of tears). phya: phi:, (same). –pass.part: 'si:'siu, swept, wiped clean.

'si- comp.root: wood. (Used only in compounds, such as: sî: 'pai wooden pot, sî:la firewood hill, sî:kåh splinter,

sidāla  [Kh *c: (Mk rc~, Gam c:)] n: sweet tree-sap.

sidāra  sidāra  expr.adv: sliding of the feet. s.s. ba-nya, to walk slowly, sliding the feet.

sidah  [Nep] adj: straight, honest. o-pā: sidah zā'ilya: His words are honest.

'sihpurup  expr.adv: slurping. sīhpurup: jai-nya, to slurp food from the hand. var. 'sehpyarap.

sī'ja  [ <*sī: ‘wood’ + *ja: ‘vessel’] n: wooden tools or instruments, including bowls, plows, etc.

sī-nya  var.of: siti-nya, qv.) sī-kah  n: a small splinter or speck of dirt (as in the eye, or in one’s food).


'sikhar  [Sk shikhar ‘summit’] n: a cold climate.

sil-nya  [Kh *p-sil (Mk psil, Nis swyil, Bhj syil): TB *(m-)syil (Tib bsil-ba)] vt: to scrub or clean s.th. –pass.part: sil'siu, scrubbed.

sil-nya  vi: to hold a grudge against s.o. (lit. ‘string up in the heart’).

sil-nya  sīl-nya  vi.pat: (of joints) to hurt, pain. sīl k, sharp, stabbing pains. –set: hur-nya.

'sīlā  [ <*sī: ‘wood’ + *la: ‘hill’] prop.n: the name given to most temporary summer villages of the Kham-Magars.

'silim  prop.n: smooth, covering everything evenly. s.d. jainya, (of snow on the ground) deep, covering everything. cf. 'soma'gomāo. –adj: 'silim' dimo.

(u)-'sili syap 'maleo  adj: (of a person, or his words) disoriented, without logic, confused.


sil 'silo (yū): sīl sīlō (du)  adj: (of a cliff) frighteningly high. also: 'hīl' 'hīlho.

siltih  n: a small bird with a flicking tail. –gen: 'baza-biza.

sim-nya  vi: to scoop word: (lit. ‘string up in the heart’).
up, gather into a basket. gar gor, quickly gathering. 'yū: sim-nya, to feel the satisfaction of being avenged (lit. ‘scoop the heart’). 2. to harvest, bring in crops. jahnya simnya, planting and harvesting.


'sima झमा prop.n: a Kham-Magar village in the Rukum District below Kengsi on the north side of the river.

simā: झमा: n: a type of rye. –set: hata:

'simya झमया n: a malady in children causing varying degrees of motor paralysis, etc. 'simya khyā-nya, (by a shamanic ceremony) to cast off the evil forces causing 'simya. –set: ki:h-nya.

'sin¹. –सी: n: the first person dual object marker: ‘us two,’ as in: poh'sin'kèo He beat us (dl.).

'sin². –सी: n: the reflexive singular imperative marker, as in: hur'sinke Wash yourself!

'sin सीन (var. of: 'sen, qv.)

'sina सिना n: beef.

'sinu ¹. सिनु [Nep; Mag sinu ‘corpse’] n: 1. carrion, the kill of a carnivorous animal. 2. meat bait for a trap.

'sinu ². सिनु n: porcupine.

sigar-nya सिखाँर-न्या vt: to warn, admonish, rebuke. cf. thal-nya. –pass.part: sigar'siu, scolded. o'amae sigar'siu scolded by his mother.

sigarāsi'i-nya झिखाँरीसै-न्या [Nep sigār sīgar ‘ornamentation’] v.refl: to adorn oneself with jewelry and finery.

'sijaru झिझार n: 1. an asexual person. 2. a child born with both male and female sexual organs.

'sip सीप [Kh *sip (Mk sip)] adv: together, as in: 'sip gin'bā'kè We (two) went together. 'sip 'sip, together all the way. –[Alt.root (Gam bloŋ)]

(u)-'sip उ-सीप [Kh *p-sip (Mk psip); Him *sip (Mag sisip, Thak sip, Kai -syu, Jir -syup)] n: 1. nest (of a bird, rat, etc.). 2. the shell of a turtle, snail, etc. 3. container, receptacle, sheath, etc., as in: khoryo 'sip khukri sheath, za'sip womb (lit. ‘child sheath’).

'sip-nya सीप-न्या [ < *s-ip ‘put to bed’] vt: to nest something (as to tuck one’s legs in; for a plane to nest its wheels).

syagarap sigurup, doubled up, awkwardly. 'syap-sip, pulled completely in. 'sip'si-nya, to nest itself, move into correct position. –pass.part: 'sip'siu, nestled, tucked in. ukhì: 'sip'siu his legs were tucked in (towards his body).

'sipa सीपा [Nep सीप ship] n: skill, ability, talent.

'sipā: सिपाई [ < *si: ‘wood’ + *'pai ‘bowl’] n: a large wooden pot for brewing beer. –set: ja:


'sipī-nya सिपी-न्या vt: to fill cracks between 'kār with leaves and branches to prevent dirt from falling through ceiling. cf. 'sap-nya.

'sipisi-nya सिपिसी-न्या vi.agt: to shinny up a pole.
'sip'si-nya  (see 'sip-nya').
'sipya  [Nep] n: the correct way, the right side (as of cloth). ant. 'bipya.
'sipya damaya, any rhythm played on a drum which is not a funeral dirge. 'sipya 'rih, water used in certain shamanic ceremonies scooped from the river in an uphill motion.  –adv: 'sipya'ni, in a correct fashion.
(u)-'sir  [Nep 'head'] n: the source of a river. also: u-'njar.
siristi  [Sk sirshÊi] n: the beginning of creation.
sirjái-nya  [Nep sirjaunu] vt: 1. to create, bring into being, give birth to. 2. to bring an egg yolk to the stage of forming blood.  –pass.part: sirjái'siu, created.
'sirji-nya  [Nep sirjDUnu] vi.pat: 1. to come into being. 2. (of an egg yolk) to reach the stage of forming blood.  –vt: sirjái-nya.
'sirkya  n: a narrow field, a narrow stick.  –adj: sirkyaso, narrow (esp. of a field); long, flat, and narrow (as of a stick).  –set: 'cu:'wo.
sir sirai-nya  v.evt: (of the weather) to be cold, brisk, nippy (though the sun is shining).
'si:  [ < Kh 'si: 'smell, odor'] expr.adv: sniffing. s.s. saigar-nya, to smell by sniffing.
sisi lamlum  expr.adv: blanketed. s.l khya-nya, to cover with snow. sisilhyat  [Nep suselo] vt: to whistle.
sisim  nom: apathy, indifference. sisim da-nya, to be without concern, apathetic. sisim dado 'li-nya to live apathetically.
'si:  'mali-nya  s.s. 'mali-nya  vi.agt: to refuse to call it quits (lit. ‘to never say die’).
'sisi-nya  vi.pat: (of roasted grain) to become damp and hard to chew.
siti'kao  adj: useless (of a person).
siu  adj: dead, paralyzed, lifeless. 'siu 'ta-nya, to be foul, useless to society. si:wali-nya  vi.pat: (of silver) to become tarnished.

siyu jah-nya, to give an injection.


siza: 2. type of wasp. –gen: 'mulza buhsuna:.

'si: [Kh *sak (Luk sak); TB *sak] n:
1. breath. 'si: dohor-nya, to breathe.
'si: 'guhmi-nya, to have difficulty breathing, esp. exhaling. 'si: 'thuni-nya, to have spasms in which the breathing stops.
'si: 'sup sobo, stifling, claustrophobic. 2. the human spirit. 'si: 'ba-nya, to die.
'si: khya-nya, to cast away the spirit of the dead in an after-death ceremony. (No matter when the death occurs, the ceremony must be performed before Dasain or Bol Kī:h.)
'si: phya-nya, to die. 3. life. ya'si: 'leo bahri, all living beings.
'si: u'li'wa bahri, one's entire lifetime. 4. relief. 'si:a hu-nya, to regain one's strength.
'si: hol: 'tao, peaceful, restful. 5. desire. 'si: phya:wa jai'si-nya, to struggle after, grasp for.

ya'si: 'leo bahri gen.n: all living beings (lit. ‘all things having breath”). –animal generics: jai 'jantu four-footed beasts (domestic and wild), 'eya: ba: game animals (lit. deer-birds), 'la: 'ga: predators, animals of prey (lit. leopard-eagles), 'baza-biza small birds and burrowing creatures (lit. bird-rats), kah'za baza household animals; pets (lit. puppy-chickens), kagah 'nōc carrion eaters (lit. crow-vultures), ka: giddō carrion eaters (lit. crow-vultures [Nep]),


(u)-'si: u-s: n. 1. first fruits. 'kāsi:, first fruits of the barley harvest. Il'si:, first fruits of a feast (taken by a woman to her parents–beer or wine). sya'si:, the first cuts of an animal divided among members of a hunting party (beginning with the head of the animal). cf. syaser.

'rihsi:, a libation of water offered to the spirits in certain shamanic ceremonies.

mado 'si:, a libation of wine offered to the spirits in certain ceremonies. barna 'si:, ladu 's (shamanic) an offering of sacred leaves and roots to the visiting spirit of a deceased shaman. 2. fresh grass not yet grazed upon. usi: us:i: yachokeo He grazed them in fresh grass.

'si:-nya s:-nya [Kh *r-sak (Mk rsi:); Mag sosak ‘proud’] vi.agn: to be proud, haughty, arrogant; to act with insolence.

'si:da pā:-nya, to speak with insolence. –adj: 'si:wo, insolent.

'si:-nya s:-nya [Him (Chep syan)] v.evt: to dawn, in: 'nām 'si:-nya. buk buhk, with the first beginning traces. 'chelala:, completely, enough to see clearly. zahrā: zahrā:, with streaks across the sky. –vt: saṣi:-nya, to stay up all night (lit. ‘cause the morning to dawn’). –[Alt.root *hot (Mht hoi, Luk hoi); TB *hwa-t ‘light’]

(u)-'si:kata उ·स·कत [ < *si: ‘firstfruit’]  
adv: firstly.  –adj: u-’si:kətāo, first.

'sīkil ni 'dīkil सँ·किल नि द·किल expr.adv: choking to death (with something caught in the windpipe).  s.d. khya-nya, to silence s.o., make unable to answer.

si: si: स· स· expr.adv: a near hit.  si: jai-nya, to almost hit a target, make a near hit.

'sīsi: ni 'bībī: स·स· नि ब·ब· expr.adv: boisterous, rude.

'si:'wo स·व· (see 'si:-nya).

'siza s·jha [ < *si: ‘breath + *za ‘diminutive’] n: wisp of breath, in: u'siza wazō'li'zya He has only the wisp of a breath (i.e. ‘about to die’).

so- सो- v.aff: (allomorph of: sa-, qv., used on verb roots whose principle vowel is o.)

so-nya सो-न्या [Kh *p-so ~ *r-so (Mk pso, Nis rso)] vt: to hate, scorn, despise.

'so-nya 1. सो-न्या [Kh *so (Mk so); Mag so-ke ‘awake’; TB *m-sow] vi.agt: to rise from sleep.  o-pomi, early, with haste.  pō:la, quickly jump up.  jarak juruk, of a group.  –vt: socoi-nya, to make s.o. rise; wake s.o.

'so-nya 2. सो-न्या [Kh *p-co-t (Mk sapcāi, Nis socot)] vt: to boil water.  –pass.part: socoi'siū, boiled.

'so-coi-nya सो-चौई-न्या [Kh (Mk s˙pc˙i)] vt: 1. to set s.th. down in an upright position.  thapak, solidly.  2. to ‘seat’ a shaman, i.e. engage his services.  3. to land an airplane.  –pass.part: socoi'siū, seated.  jāhkari socoi'siū engaged the services of a shaman.

'socoih-nya सो-चौह-न्या vt: to propel; to cause to pitch, hurtle, fling (as when threshing grain to make the grains scatter).

'sochh-nya सोच्छ-न्या vt: to make a wall come out crooked.

'so'dō:h-nya सो धौ:ह-न्या vt: to make flee, scare away.  –pass.part: so'dō:h'siū, frightened away.

'sodonyas-nya सोदौन्यास-न्या vt: to make the lip of a jug elliptical in shape.
so: gari:ka सो· गरी·क temp.adv: in a moment.

sogo सोगो [Nep shok] n: care, concern, anxiety. sogo da-nya, to worry, be full of concern. o-sogota 'li-nya, to be anxious about s.th.

sogoi-nya सोगोइ·न्या [< *s-go-t] vt: to cause to swell (as of bread by adding yeast). –pass.part: sogoi'siul, made to swell.

sogo~îÚ-nya सोगो~ै-न्या vt: to match one size against another, compare.

sogol~oÚ-nya सोगोल~ो-न्या vt: to roll (esp. a log down a hill).

sog~oÚthyas-nya सोग~ोथ्यास-न्या [Him (Chep go≥÷- 'bent')] vt: to bend, make crooked.


'sohjo'kào सोजोकाओ adj: restored to full health, whole.

sohm-nya सोम·न्या [Kh *sohm; TB (Garo song)] vt: to boil grain for drying. –set: phī:–nya. –pass.part: sohm'siul, scalded, boiled.

'sohm-nya सोम·न्या v.sta: to be cool (of drinking water). –adj: 'sohm'o.

sohno सोनो coord: and, accompanied by. (Requires a dual marker on the final NP of the two conjoined NP's, as in:

'syal sohno: 'nim-'ni the jackal and the bear (dl.).

(o)-soi ओ–सोई [Kh *sot (Gam swe?, Seram sot); Him (Mag me-sos, Chep chaw?); TB *tsow ~ *sa-w] n: animal fat. var. syasoi.

soi-nya सोई·न्या vi.pat: to grow fat, healthy. –adj: soi'wō, fat, healthy.

sojor-nya सोजोर·न्या vt: to locate something (as a rat hole by poking with a stick, or a trail which has been lost). –set: pahl-nya.

sojöhl-nya सोजोैल·न्या vt: to slacken a rope.

sokogoryas-nya सोकोगोरयास–न्या vt: to cause or allow a piece of leather to become hard and inflexible.

sol सोल n: pause. sol ma'li-nya, to work without a pause or rest. takhep sol bō 'male He hasn’t paused even once.

'sola सोला [Nep ‘stake’] n: (in shamanism) cone shaped leaf cups held off the ground by small stakes. (Nine are used in the thumbu ceremony for containing specially purified water.)

solombyaso सोलोम्बयासो (var. of: sulum-byaso,qv.)

sombar सोम्बार [Nep सोम्बार] n: Monday. (Usu. in: sombar chyam Monday day.)

somohor सोमोहोर adv: directly ahead, directly overhead, as in: somohor 'banke Go directly ahead! somohor 'la: midday.

somol-nya सोमोल·न्या vt: to blacken. –pass.part: somol'siul, blackened.

somos-nya सोमोस·न्या vt: to cause or allow grain to become moldy.
'somoya sīmōya n: spikenard, a perfume root sold for about one rupee per dharni; Indian Valerian.

sonar sōnār (var. of: sunar, qv.)

sonibar sōnībār [Nep sānībār shaniwar] n: Saturday.

'sonpa sōnpa n: a bright star or planet, usu. the morning star, Venus.

'sontoko sōntokō [Nep sāntōṣ santosh] n: contentment, happiness, satisfaction.

'sontoko-sō 'li-nya, to live with contentment.

'so goh sōgoh [Nep sāgho] adj: inexpensive. ant. māngoh.

so goh-nya sōgoh-nya vt: 1. to lose something in a chase. 2. to lose money by failing to account for it. o-'satu 'patu sōgoh-nya, to scare s.o. senseless. –v.refl: sōgoh-nya, to get oneself lost (by not watching landmarks, etc.)

'songgh sōnggh [Nep sānggh] n: the rhododendron. cf. 'mabālā:, 'khā:.

'sop-nya sop-nya; f: swell up.) vi.pat: to subside from swelling.

'soporo-nya soporo-nya; f: to turn the ground white with frost.

'sos-nya sos-nya; vi.pat: (of sejo 'beer grains') to ferment; to begin the fermentation process in a 'pos juhrnu. –vt: sosos-nya, to put beer grains in a 'pos juhrnu to begin the fermentation process.

'sosoi-nya sosoi-nya; vt: to fatten an animal. –pass.part: sosoi'siu, fattened.
sosta 支持力度 n: bean.
sosto 支持力度 [Nep 支持力度 sosto ‘cheap’] adj: plentiful, abundant. cf. dahm’si u.
sota sota 支持力度 支持力度 expr.adv: sweating, under heavy toil. ‘gahm sota sota ‘tanya’, to sweat from heavy toil.
sotohl-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to bump, knock into s.th. (as with a load or beam).
’syː: sotohldya-nya, (of liquor) to cause a stomach-ache.
sotoi-nya 支持力度 支持力度 [Him (Chep thot- ‘rebound’) ] vt: to bounce s.th. (as against a wall), to make rebound.
’sotorya 支持力度 支持力度 n: a plague or epidemic.
sotoryan 支持力度 支持力度 n: annihilation.
sotoryan khyana-nya, to annihilate, wipe out. nuhl tubu ‘hudy yang sotoryan za yakhya’keo A plague came and wiped them out.
sowoih-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to cause to squirt out, spurt (as when squeezed).
sowom-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to cause or allow an animal to become weak through lack of food.
sozo-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to make flee, frighten away.
’suː 支持力度 v.aff: (allomorph of: saː, qv., used on verb roots whose principle vowel is u or i.)
suː 1. 支持力度 [Kh *suː; Him *su (Mag su)] interrog: who? suː: suː, who all? as in: nala suː: suː: ya’lizyaː Who all is in there? –poss.pron: suye u’miː, whose?
suː 2. 支持力度 indef.adv: whoever. suː: suː, each his own, as in: suː: suː: je’miː: ro’e cike Each of you, bring your own! (Occurs with possessive.) suwarə, someone, as in: suwarə ya’hu’kin if someone comes.
suza, no one, as in: suzaː male There’s no one (lit. ‘there is not whoever’). (Occurs with negative.)
(u)-suː 支持力度 支持力度 [TB *saː-w ‘fat’] n: 1. marrow. 2. the discharge from a boil or pimple.
’suː 支持力度 [Kh (Mk riː: cal, Gam salma)] n: a type of bamboo. –set: caul.
subuh-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to cause a dog to bark.
subuhr-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to frighten a bird, cause it to fly.
subuhrul-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: a sprain or twist a limb.
suchum-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to put things away, in their proper place. –pass.part: suchum’si u, put away, arranged in an orderly way.
’sudih-nya 支持力度 支持力度 [Nep支持力度 sudhnu] v.bt: to ask a question of s.o.
sudum-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: to fully account for, bring all together (as sheep). –pass.part: sudum’si u, accounted for.
’o’behda 支持力度 bʊhri sudum’si u ‘ta kerə All of his sheep were accounted for.
s’sudyalni 支持力度 支持力度 n: a midwife.
’sugi-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vi.pat: to miss someone, feel bereavement.
sugu-nya 支持力度 支持力度 vt: 1. to cause to tremble (as a shaman by his spirits). 2. (fig) to frighten someone.
su’guhr-nya 支持力度 支持力度 v.bt: 1. to make someone carry a load. ozalai ‘sːiː:
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su'guhr'køo He made his child carry the wood. 2. (o-e:h) to make someone else bear the cost. 3. to make illicitly pregnant, in: 'za: su'guhr-nya.

sugur-nya सुगुर-न्या vt: to cause a strand of rope to pop out of place when twisting it. –vi: gur'sî-nya.

suh-nya सुह-न्या [Mag namsu ‘wind,’ su-ke ‘blow wind’] v.evt: to become hazy (of the atmosphere), in: 'nøm suh-nya. ’nøm suh’wo, hazy.

'suh-nya 'सुह-न्या [Kh *sup (Nis sup, Gam su)] vi.pat: to suffocate. 'rihlø 'suhdø 'si-nya, to drown.

'suhdarøi-nya सुहदैर-न्या [Nep sudharnu ‘improve’] vt: to correct, make right. –pass.part: suhdøi'siu, rectified, reformed.

'suhm kì'suhm 'सुम कि 'सुम expr.adv: recklessly. s.s. 'ba-nya, to go recklessly, carelessly. s.s. 'lagi'sì-nya, to apply oneself intently.

'suhndus 'सुह्न्दुस [Nep sändus] n: a small wooden box with a lid for keeping valuables. cf. 'muhndus.

suhup-nya (yû:) सुहुप-न्या यू व्यू vt: to exercise faith or confidence in s.o.

suhur-nya सुहूर-न्या vt: to cause hurt to s.o. –v.bt: suhurdøya-nya, to cause hurt to one’s hands, etc. (as by a tool handle).

suka सुका n: 1. one-fourth of a rupee; twenty-five paisa. 2. (in standard weighting) a unit of weight equivalent to four 'ana (one-eighth of a dihm). 3. (in weighing precious metals) a unit of weight equivalent to one-fourth of a tohla, or twenty-five lal. –set: kacha.

sukrøbar सुकरबार [Nep शुकरबार shukrɔwar] n: Friday. (Usu. in: sukrobar chyam Friday day.)

sukwi-nya सुक्वी-न्या [Kh *s-ku-t (Mk skwi:)] vt: to cause a fire to smoke.

sukhø सुख [Nep] n: bliss, prosperity, ease. ant. dukha. sukha dukha, blessings and trials. gesukhɔra gedukhɔra gepɔːczya We’re talking over our good times and hard times.

'sulpø सुल्पा n: s straight smoking pipe, made of wood or clay. 'sulpa cì:-nya ~ zya-nya, to smoke a pipe.

sultyaso सुल्त्यासो [Nep sul[o] adj: correct, right-side-out. –n.: sultya, the one which is right. ant. ‘ultya.

suluhm-nya सुलूह-न्या vt: 1. (sya-e ‘flesh’) to cover a wound with scar tissue. 2. to allow the hole in a pierced ear to close.

'sulumba sa sulumma n: a cylindrical basket. –adj: sulumbaso, (of a basket) cylindrical in shape so that a tumpline slips off.

'sum-nya सुम-न्या vt: to receive, take in, accept. mohørø ba ya'sum'køo He even took in (low caste) blacksmiths. var. susum-nya.

'sumla 'sumla सुम्ला सुम्ला [Nep sumlo ‘swelling’; Mag sumula ‘welt’] expr.adv: swollen and aching after a blow, or from excessive exercise.

sumtutum सुम्तुतुम expr.adv: alone, lonely. s. cuh'si-nya, to sit alone in the darkness.

'sumuh-nya सुमूह-न्या vt: to cause a nutty flavor (esp. of milk by cooking long).
sumulyaso सुमुल्यासो adj: huge, massive, like a large pillar (as of a cloud). –n: 'sumulya, s.o. having large calves.

sumwī:-nya सुमवी:-न्या vt: to heat, warm something over. –v.evt: (of the weather) to warm up. –pass.part: sumwī:'siu, warmed, heated.

'sun सून [Nep] n: 1. gold. 2. disk-shaped gold earrings worn by women.

sunar सुनार [Nep] n: a gold or silver smith; a person of the goldsmith caste.

sunda munda सुंद मुंद expr.adv: with haste. s.m. hal'si-nya, to get out of a place with haste.

'suntuki सुंतुकी [Nep संतोष santosh] n: contentment.

'suntula सुंतुला [Nep सुंतुला suntala] n: orange (fruit).

sunū:-nya सूनू:-न्या vt: to make something last long through care. cf. sā:ci-nya.

'sunuhl-nya सूँहल-न्या vt: to cause calamity, destruction.

sunwī:-nya सुनवी:-न्या [Kh *s-nun; Him (Tib snun-pa 'sucke')]) vt: to nurse a child at the breast.

'sūpi-nya सूपी-न्या [Nep सुप्पुनू sumpnu] vt: 1. (with animate object) to hand over, deliver up. 2. (with inanimate object) to send or give back (esp. of a gift which is refused). yaeo pa'isa 'sūpi'nakêo He returned the money I gave to him. cf. bi:h-nya. –pass.part: 'sūpi'siu, delivered over. pulisrae kwìta 'sūpi'siu delivered into the hands of the police.

'sup subo सूप चुुबो adj: stifling, claustrophobic, in: 'sì: 'sup subo.

supu-nya सुपु-न्या vt.evt: (of the weather) to cause corn to go bad on the stalk.

supul-nya सुपुल-न्या vt: to dirty a house (as by tracking in mud, spitting on the floor, etc.).

supum-nya 1. सुपुम-न्या vt: 1. (of a hen) to incubate her eggs. 2. (of a person) to refrain from eating eggs, so that they may be brooded.

supum-nya 2. सुपुम-न्या vt: to allow cornmeal to set after cooking so that the khoigah will come out with the rest of the food when served.

su'pum-nya [TB *put ‘knee’] vt: to cause to kneel.

suphu-nya सुभु-न्या [Kh *s-r-phu (Mk surphu-nya)] vt: to cause a bag or container to burst (as by attempting to stuff in too much).

sur सूर n: an article of clothing for men and women. (Made of a long strip of cloth, tied at the shoulders, and crossed in front and back. Its function is similar to that of a petticoat, but worn on the outside.) sur gātha, the shoulder knot on a sur. sur sur'si-nya, to wear a sur.

sur-nya 1. सूर-न्या vt: to put a sur on another. –v.refl: sur'si-nya, to put on a sur.

sur-nya 2. सूर-न्या vt: to tether an animal by the neck. tarap tarap, to tether animals on stakes all over a cattle yard, one here, one there. –set: po:-nya. –pass.part: sur'siu, tethered.

'sura सूरा n: 1. an iron wedge. 2. an iron stake driven through the chest of a dead child in his grave to prevent the return of his spirit.
surbā: सुर्बा [Kh *sərbaŋ (Mk sarbaŋ, Gam sarbaŋ)] *n: a stuffed animal or bird skin.
surki-nya सुर्की-न्या *vi:pat: (of a loop knot) to slip.
'surkyā सुर्कर [Nep surke ‘long and narrow’; Mag surkyas-ke ‘white stripe’] *n: a male sheep with a black head with a brown stripe on the face. ‘surki, a female sheep with such characteristics. –set: ‘patya. –adj: surkyaso, black headed with a brown stripe on face.
surli सुर्लि (in: ‘bōhira surli, qv.)
sur'is-nya सुरीस-न्या *v.refl: (see sur-nya).
suru सुर [Nep] *n: beginning. nah bohri suru wazə 'ta'ke All that was only the beginning.
surūh-nya सुरुह-न्या *vt: to cause to be thick (as a crop by sowing much seed, or a blanket by weaving tightly, etc.).
suruhl-nya सुरुहल-न्या *vt: to counterbalance evil or a bad prognosis by means of sacrifice. (The agent is conceived of, not as the person sacrificing, but as the act itself. The only object is either macao ‘evil,’ or macao bapho ‘bad prognosis.’) mahr saihda macao bapholai suruhl'kèo He counterbalanced the bad prognosis by killing a sacrifice. –vi: 'surul'si-nya, to counter evil against oneself by means of sacrifice.
'surup 1. सुरुप [Nep swarup] *n: a likeness or image of s.th.
'surup 2. सुरुप (in: ‘sarap ni 'surup, qv.)
suru suru सुरु सुरु [Nep shuru-shuru] *expr.adv: single-mindedly, straight-away. s.s. 'ba-nya, to go straightaway, without being sidetracked. s.s. da-nya, to work minding one’s own business.
s.s. 'hu-nya, to come without being sidetracked. s.s. 'lagi'si-nya, to apply oneself to a task steadily.
susarya सुसार्या [Nep susare ‘attendant’] *n: a nurse, personal maid.
susum-nya सुसुम-न्या (see ‘sum-nya).
susür-nya सुसुरू-न्या *vt: to make s.th. sour.
'sutkyalni सुत्क्याल्नि [Nep sūnārī sutkeri] *n: a woman’s time of child-delivery.
sutu-nya सुतू-न्या *vt: to poison (as of fish, or of sheep by allowing to get into poison grass).
sutu:-nya सुतू-न्या *vt: to make food spicy, hot.
sutuhm-nya सुतूहम-न्या *vt: (Obj. ‘foot’) to trip over one’s own feet. cf. sapardap-nya.
sutur-nya सुतूर-न्या *vt: to withhold food from s.o.
sutwī:-nya सुत्वी-न्या *vt: to shorten. phas, too short. –pass.part: sutwī:'siu, shortened.
suwa सुवा *ind:adv: someone. suwarā, someone (pl.), anyone. suwarā yə'hu'kin sunda munda hai'si'ni If anyone should come, get out quickly!
'suwa सुवा [Tib šug-pa ‘juniper, pencil-cedar’] *n: 1. a pole climbed by a newly initiated shaman at the public bo:h'sinya ceremony. (The pole is a peeled pine tree whose branches have been lopped
off, except the crown.) 2. a miniature 'suwa made of the sari: tree, used for seances inside the house. 3. a pine pole, whose crown is preserved, which protrudes from the top of a shaman’s burial cairn.

suzyuhl-nya [su'yuhl-nya vt: to slide poles down a hillside. cf. sajehlo:-nya.
sühr स्हूर [Kh *b-sir; Mag byur ~ byur; TB *s-kyur] n: a citrus fruit. 'sour, a type of large, sour citrus.

sŸuhr;ØL/\[Kh *b-sir; Mag bir ± byur; TB *s-kyur] 'sour] n: a citrus fruit. 'thekya sühr, a type of large, sour citrus.

'sŸuhr-nya [Kh *b-sir; Mag byur-ke; TB *s-kywaôr] v.sta: to be sour. cyacyar cicŸur, slightly sour (esp. of beer). cyakap cikup, very sour. –adj: 'sŸuhr'o, sour. var. sŸuhr 'sŸuhr'o.
taÚh-taÚh sŸuhr-sŸuhr, sweet and sour.

'sŸul-nya [Kh *p-sŸul (Mk psŸul, Kot sul); Him (Chep sulh-, syulu÷-, Sun silsil, Nw tsulu)] vi.pat: to slip, slide. ph˙rgep, of feet to slip out from under. phyas˙lya phis˙li, to slip, slide without sticking. –v.sta: 'sŸul-nya, to be slippery. –adj: 'sŸul'o, slippery.

'sŸus [Kh *p-sis] n: an apprentice, disciple.

'swado स्वादो n: a pleasant job in which it is easy to acquire money. 'swado da-nya, to have it easy, get a good job.

swak swak स्वाक स्वाक expr.adv: sucking sound. s.s. cï-nya, to smoke a pipe quickly.

swi-nya स्वी-न्या [Kh *p-sut (Mk pswi, Nis sut, Bhj sut, Seram sut-), Ses *sut < sut?, -sut- ‘plugged’); Mag sut-ke ‘put between’; TB *tsuw] vt: to plug up a hole. pï, to stop up entrance completely. –vi: swi:si-nya, to get plugged up. pï: pï: unable to breathe, choked up. –pass.part: swi:siu, plugged. yem swi:siu 'lizya The road is blocked.

swi: स्वी expr.adv: swiftly. s. gyûh-nya, to make a long, whistling dive. s. 'lapdai-nya, to hurl, fling swiftly and far. redup: 'swî:-swî:, swiftly. s.s. 'ba-nya, to go swiftly. s.s. jah-nya, to throw with force. s.s. 'swîki-nya, to race swiftly.

swî:h-maswî:h स्वी-मस्वी: expr.adv: packed to capacity (lit. ‘fitting, not-fitting’). s.m. chwi:si-nya, to crowd in beyond capacity. s.m. 'hu-nya, to come packed to capacity. s.m. 'byal'hu-nya, to come filling a room to capacity.

'swîki-nya स्वीकि-न्या vi.agt: to speed, race, run swiftly. also: 'kwî:ki-nya, 'gwî:ki-nya. 'swî:-swî:, swiftly on and on. –vi: swî:ki-nya, to hurl or sling away.

swî:si-nya स्वी-सि-न्या (see swi:-nya).


swî:ta स्वी-ता (in: 'nam swî:to 'bao, qv.)

sya- या- comp.root: flesh. (Used only in compounds, such as: syaphal thigh, sya'kori: butchered meat, syarpaih animal head, syasil shares of meat strung on a bamboo strip, etc. qq.v.).

sya: या- [Kh *sya; Mag sya ‘meat,’ Chep sya? ‘animal’); TB *sa] n: game
animal. 'sya: 'ba:; game birds and animals (lit. ‘deer-birds’).

(o)-sya: o'-sya: n: 1. the meat or flesh of an animal. 2. the chewable part of tobacco leaves. 3. the warp threads of a loom. cf. o'-tana. 4. the outer part of bamboo, used in weaving. –set: cahl. 5. furrow of a plow. cf. 'gohsya.

sya:-nya 'ba:-nya vi.pat: to multiply (of chickens).

syä:-nya 1. syä-nä [Kh (Wale aisyä-nya); Him (Rau syä, Chep ?en?)] vi.agt: to sleep. bahta bahta, when watchfulness is in order. cícó lala, stretched out comfortably. –adj: syä:wô, (of a limb) withered, but still functional. –[Alt.root *em (Mk em, Luk im)].

syä:-nya 2. syä-nä vt: to disassemble, take apart (as stones from a wall, or sticks from a fire).

syä:bai 'ba: n: a monkey-fur lining on the lower half of a 'ladan to protect it from snagging or tearing. (Can also be made of goat or sheepskin.)

'sya: 'ba: 'ba: '[ < *sya ‘meat’ + *ba ‘bird’] gen.n: game birds and animals. –game animals include the following: 'bë: bašma (male ~ female) Himalayan Tahr, kholbo Tahr kid, 'gãl Wild Boar, 'kasturi Himalayan Musk Deer, pal'o yuł Langur Monkey, nahwor Blue Sheep, 'rakawa Barking Deer, 'dahrya (male) Barking Deer, 'munduli (female) Barking Deer, rya: Serow, 'sahr Goral. –game birds include the following: 'bë: bahlya: Kalij Pheasant, cilao: Snow Partridge, 'cyakura

Chukar Quail, 'je: baza Crimson Horned Pheasant, jyäka Koklas Pheasant, kaiyä Chir Pheasant, kokala Crow-Pheasant, kwitam dove, lwicya Red Junglefowl, malowa Snow Pigeon, möjar Peafowl, rakawa Blood Pheasant, reh a type of pheasant, rich Danphe Pheasant, rikhkhü: Snow Cock, o-marâh female game bird, o-parâh ~ baparâh male game bird. –set: ya'si: 'leo bahri, all living beings. (See 'si:)

syabah 'sima: n: a portion of the kill. cf. 'bila.

syabas 'sima: [Nep] interj: an exclamation of commendation.

syacun 'sima: [ < *sya ‘meat’ + *cun ‘chopping block’] n: a grazing area in the alpine pastures at the foot of 'dählya 'khagar.

syagarap sigurup 'sima: [Nep] expr.adv: to be doubled up. s.s. 'sip-nya, to tuck one’s legs in awkwardly.

syah-nya syah-nya [Kh *p-sya (Mk psya, Nis syyah, Bhj sywö); Him *syah (Mag sya-khe, Chep syah, Tam sya)] vi.agt: 1. to dance. chumo chumo, to dance slowly. phurtu phurtu, stomping feet rapidly in anger. ph. ph. syahdë gahr'kë He cried stomping his feet in anger. phutu: phutu:, hopping and skipping. 2. to march in a military parade.

-syah 'sima: [ < *syah ‘moon’] num.clsf: (archaic except in Hukam, Maikot) month, as in: tasyâ: one month, nehsyäh two months, etc. cf. 'maina.

syahci: 'sima: [ < *syah ‘moon’ + *ci ‘rot’] n: the fortnight of the waning moon.
syahpari: स्यापरी:  [ < *syah ‘moon’ + *pari: ‘sprout’] n: the fortnight of the waxing moon.
syahr syahr स्यार स्यार expr.adv: sound of grain striking ground. s.s. was-nya, to sow seed methodically.
syahwoi चावौ चावौ: [Kh *p-s-ya + *hwot (Gam hwya hwe, Nis syahwo, Kot hya hwoi, Mht hoi); TB *s-gla hwot ‘moon’ + *hwa-t ‘light’] n: moon. syahwoi ci-nya, (of the moon) to wane (lit. ‘to rot’). syahwoi pri-nya, to wax (lit. ‘to sprout’).
'sya'jih: चाजी चाजी n: an oath of affinity (lit. ‘flesh-blood’).
'syaju ≥ gu baju ≥ gu: ['daddy-long-legs (spider)'.
'syakl: चायल चायल [Tib rkyal, W.Tib kyal ‘leather bag’] n: a small money bag or purse with drawstrings.
'sya'kon'go: चाकोंगो: n: the cleaned carcass of an animal.
'sya: 'kwa: चाय क्वा:  [ < *syay ‘meat’ + *kwa: ‘cloth’] n: (in witchcraft) a small packet of cloth containing nail parings, hair, and bits of dry skin. (If a spirit or witch can gain possession of these items, illness ensues for the victim, the only cure of which can be effected by the shaman’s retrieval of the ‘syay: ‘kwa:.’

'syam sim चाम सीम expr.adv: lonely, quiet, deserted (esp. after a friend has left).
'syam-syam चाम-चाम expr.adv: running in a herd, stampeding. s.s. 'dōh-nya, to flee in a group or flock (as of wild game). s.s. 'duli-nya, to stroll, walk about in a large group.

syao n: odds and ends, bits of this and that.
syaodi byaodi स्याउड़ी-ब्याउड़ी adj: (of a person) irrational, foolish.
syaola स्याउला [Nep syaulo ‘cut branch’] n: foliage, forest undergrowth.
syaodi byaodiu adj: (of a person) irrational, foolish.
syap˙raÚ स्याप्लीच n: a coarse broom for sweeping rooftops, etc. cf. p˙si:.
syap˙raÚ 'pup स्याप्लीच 'पूप, a small, natural cave near Taka.
syap-sip स्याप-सिप expr.adv: empty, cleaned out. s.s. 'khem-nya, to finish off completely. s.s. luti-nya, to rob, plunder, taking everything.
syap-sip2 स्याप-सिप expr.adv: pulled in (as of genitals in a castrated animal). s.s. 'sip-nya, to nest s.th., tuck in completely.
syap-syap स्याप-सिप expr.adv: noisily, with much racket. s.s. khya-nya, (of a voice or noise) to sound far, to make a lot of racket.
syap~uÚci स्याप्लीच ‘चिन्न n: 1. the bladder. 2. a toy balloon.
sya'phal स्याफळ n: the under-side or fleshy side of the thigh. cf. 'rya:h.
syar स्यार [Kh *syar (Mk syar, Gam sir, Ses ser); TB *sar] n: louse. –gen: syar 'pusum. –set: seral. 'syargwa 'bā:; the birthplace of Rama Puranchan. 'syargwa thiri, (in: sara: riri, 'syargwa thiri, qv.)
sya'r~ïÚh स्यार-रैन n: horn, antler. var. 'rī:h.
syarlam स्यारलम n: newly hatched louse. –gen: syar 'pusum.
syarlyap ka syarlyap स्यारल्प एवं स्यारल्प का स्यारल्प expr.adv: slurping, smacking lips. s.s. pi-nya, to suck with smacking sound.
syarṣa स्यार्षा [ < *syā ‘animal’ + *ṛṣa ‘sinew’] n: sinew.
syar syar स्यार स्यार expr.adv: flocking together. s.s. 'la-nya, to graze in a large herd.
syarta स्यार्ता [ < *syā ‘animal’ + *ṛta ‘intestine’] n: the innards of an animal, intestines, guts.
syaruhs स्यार-रूहस [ < *syā ‘animal’ + *ruhs ‘bone’] n: 1. bone. 2. hard plastic, china.
'syas-nya स्यास-न्या vt: to clear stones from a field or trail. caka caka, making completely clean.

used in shamanistic seances. (It was from this tree that Rama Puranchan, the mythical first shaman, sprang into being.) 2. leaves which cover a shaman’s ears when in full costume. –set: seral. 'syargwa 'bā:; the birthplace of Rama Puranchan. 'syargwa thiri, (in: sara: riri, 'syargwa thiri, qv.)
syaser สยายser [ < *sya: ‘meat’ + *ser ‘old’] n: the head of an animal (sacrificial or otherwise) divided among the elders of a clan division in order of rank. (The ranking of the cuts are as follows: ears, eyes, jaw, nose. The remainder of the head is divided equally.)
sya: si: สยาย-ซี่: [ < Kh 'si:-nya 'to sweep, wipe off’ expr.adv: tidied up, swept clean.

syasil สยายสิล n: the head of an animal (sacrificial or otherwise) divided among the elders of a clan division in order of rank. (The ranking of the cuts are as follows: ears, eyes, jaw, nose. The remainder of the head is divided equally.)

syasoi สยายโซ่ expr.adv.: intermittedly. s.s. 'wa-nya, to rain slightly, then let up.
syasyarya sisiri สยายสี้ร้าย ซิสิริ expr.adv.: intermittently. s.s. khya-nya, to make flee, scatter.
'syolo ภย-ลี expr.adv: unanimous, united in a matter. tachyo:nizə ภยolo ภย'กəɾə They stood united on a single side. s. dahlai-nya, to knock down en masse, all in the same direction (as of wind to a crop of corn). tə'syolo ้ja'i-nya, to make a single consensus, as in: yapə: tə'syolo ้ja'kəɾə They all had a single consensus on the matter.

'syu: ภู n: a type of large evergreen tree.

syu:nəya ภู-นya [Kh *p-sik ~ *p-sis (Mk syu:, Nis sis, Ses *hik < hiu÷, -hik- 'taught') v.bt: to teach an apprentice a skill. bahrna rihmnya syu:na'kəəo He taught me how to lay a wall. (Obj. -nya). cf. 'pai-nya. —vi: syu:si-nya, to learn in an apprenticeship.

syuh-nya ภู-นya [Kh *syuh; Him (Tib su-ba)] vt: to remove clothing, strip, undress. pya:h pí:h, completely. —pass.part: syuh'siui, stripped down. —[Alt.root (Mk phyu:, Gam phi:÷)]

syuhs-nya ภูช-นya vi.pat: (of clothing) to come undone, come off. —vt: syuh-nya.

'syul ภู n: footprint, track. 'syulta ้ba-nya, to follow. rihlo sida u'syul marə'hwo (prov) of one who carefully covers his evil deeds and acts properly in public (lit. ‘stepping in water, his tracks don’t show.’)

'syurya ภู- ธ่ n: a lone ghost, not controlled by witches, which comes back to haunt. 'syurya ้lagi-nya, to be struck with vomiting and sickness because a 'syurya has passed over one’s food. (To prevent this while cooking in the open, a bit of cornmeal is sprinkled over the surface of the water to cover it while it is heating.) also: cha: ba: 'lagi-nya. 'syurya ้byurya (shamanic, in chant) ghosts. —set: ‘zya:h.

syu:'si-nya ภู-ซิ-นya (see syu:-nya).

syū:ta byū:ta ภู-ท่า ้ขุน塔 [Kh *s-im + Nep *biutanu ‘regain senses’] n: sleeping and waking.

'syurya ้ภู-นya n: 1. the shape of a pear. 2. a person with small legs and a large body. cf. tø:tyaso. —set: pà:cyah. —adj: syutyaso, pear shaped.

T

ta- เทานum.prefix: the numeral prefix ‘one,’ as in: tə'cha: one day, etc.

-ta เทานloc.case: the superessive case marker: ‘on, upon,’ as in: 'khagar-tə on the mountain peak. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a-tə on here, ro-tə on the top, etc.) —adj: 'tao, the nominalized form of -ta, as in: 'khagat-tao 'chi: grass of (on) the mountain peak.

ta-nya ้น-นya [Kh *r-tə (Mk rta, Nis rta:)] vt: to hammer or pound s.th. down. khī: ta-nya, to stomp one's foot.

'tabā: ้เทบ้า quant: many (of things which have multiplied).

tabā:ti'kāo ้เทบ้านิคกภ [ < 'bā:ti ‘kind’] adj: foolish, one who speaks without knowing the real issue (lit. ‘one of a kind’).

tə'cha: ้เทว-temp.adv: one day, on a certain day.
tachyo:ni तच्यो-नि adv: in a row, lined up in a single row (lit. ‘along one edge’).
tadahn तधम quant: many, a large amount (of things stockpiled).
tagahri: तघरी- adv: quickly, in a moment.
'tagarak तगरक adv: on time, promptly.
t. 'hu-nya, to come at the appointed time.
var. 'tghr.
t. 'h -nya [Nep 'h 'control, discipline'] n: plan, method, strategy. khwa:rae ya'tha kitao, khwa:rae ya'tha kitao Some plan one way, and others plan other ways.
tahakai-nya तहकै-न्या vt: to ascertain, identify, discover (as a trail temporarily lost from view). –set: pahl-nya.
–pass.part: tahakai'si:u, identified.
tahalai-nya तहलै-न्या vt: to reform, upgrade, improve s.th.
(o)-taha léo ओ-ताह लेउ [Nep ताह ‘control’] adj: 1. capable, gifted, talented. –set: u-hil hai'wo. 2. prudent, careful. 'tahasā 'li-nya, to be careful, cautious. o-tahasā léo, discreet, cautious, self-possessed.
taha maha तह मह adv: with propriety. –adj: o-tahasā 'leo, discreet, cautious, self-possessed.
tahndare: tahndare: तहन्दार: तहन्दार: exp. adv: holding back, resisting. var. tahndare:. t.t. 'li-nya, to stall, linger on the way, dawdle; (also of an animal being led on a rope) to resist. o-tahndare: 'leo, of one who lingers along the way.
o-tahndare: 'jaidya-nya, to cause others delay by idling on the way. ah otahndare: 'jaidu namaya'isi:kin ah jahrī bado bo ge'huduh'khe'hö If you hadn’t caused us such delay, by this time we would have gone and come back again.
a: tahndare: hoka tahndare:, idling here and there along the way. t.t. 'sehl-nya, to pull back, resisting.
t 'tahr 'tahr 'तः 'तः expr. adv: fine ripping sound (as of cloth when caught on a nail). cf. 'dahr 'dhr. t.t. cis-nya, to rip with a ripping sound.
tai-nya तै-न्या vt: to lightly tap edge of knife blade to straighten out knicks, etc. cf. 'zap-nya. 'baht-baht, to beat s.o. up; give s.o. a real thrashing.
tai:-nya तै-न्या [Kh *tan (Nis tan, Mht tān)] n: sleeping mat, sitting rug. 'tai: 'jai-nya, to pin s.o. in wrestling (lit. ‘make a mat of him’). –set: kartyap-nya.
tai:-nya तै-न्या [Kh *tan (Mht tan); Him *tan (Mag tan-khe 'stretch')] vt: to spread a rug or mat for sitting or sleeping. –pass.part: tai:-si:u, spread out (on the floor).
taih-nya तैह-न्या [< *tah-t < caus. of *tah ‘collapse’] vt: 1. to tear down, demolish, raze. 'wohr, suddenly, swiftly. 2. to dismantle, collapse a tent.
–pass.part: taïh'siu, demolished.

taih-nya [Kh *s-ton (Kot ñawn); Him (Tib bstan 'to show')]: vt: (Obj. fire or lamp) to shine a light; to light a fire. cf. khshr:ma. –set: zihm.

tam-nya: vt: (of a predator) to hunt; lie in wait. bizhaw ya'nam'zao He’s lying in wait for rats.

tamaram: expr.adv: (of a field) fully sprouted. cf. 'chelala:.

tambyanis-nya: vi.pat: (of copper) to turn green, tarnish. –adj: tambyaniso.

tan-nya: vi.pat: (of dough or meal) to become heavy, thick, solid. –adj: tano.

tanana: expr.adv: taut. t. tangoi-nya, to stretch tight.

tan-tan 1: expr.adv: tenaciously. t.t. kyo'sh-nya, to hold tenaciously. cf. tap tap.


tantar: (in: 'mantar tantar, qv.)

tanta 'manta: n: affairs, concerns. zihm'kao tanta 'manta noe opasla 'li-zia The affairs of the household are in his charge. cf. lantha.

tangoi-nya: [Nep tankaunù tankaunu] vt: to stretch, pull, tug. cf. 'thu:-nya. tanana, taut. 'pal tangoi-nya, to set up a tent. –pass.part: tangoi'siu, stretched.

tang 'tanga: expr.adv: faint from hunger. –adj: tanga 'tanga, faint, weak.

tola: [Nep taul] n: a suspended balance arm with an adjustable pivot, hav-
ing a fixed weight on one end and a pan on the other; steelyard. cf. 'taraju.

'toľa gäňha तौला गंथा n: 1. the tying place on a tumpline (usu. having a lot of knots). 2. a flower found above timberline with a knotted, gnarled appearance.

'tap-nya तप-न्या [Kh *tap; TB *tup] vt: 1. to beat a drum. –set: poh-nya. 2. to play a musical instrument. gai'pa 'tap-nya, to snap the fingers. 'lpta 't˙p-nya, to clap the hands.

't˙p˙lyak tkNofs expr.adv: quickly, suddenly.

t. kes-nya, to arrive quickly.

t˙p˙s tk; [Nep tk: of t˙p˙sya] nom: asceticism, service to a god, esp in: 'deo-ta 't˙p˙s

t˙p˙ t˙p˙ tk tk expr.adv: one after another.

t.t. tiÚ-nya, to pick up one after another.

t˙paÚ tkf ô quant: one of a pair (as the upper or lower half of a grindstone); one of a set (as one post of a door frame).

cf. 'jem.

'tap'si-nya तपसी-न्या vi.pat: to ring (as a bell). –v.recip: 'tap'si-nya, to beat each other. patyam patim, with blows.

tar- loc.root: above, as in: 'zihm tarta above the house. –relator.noun: (with possessive prefixes), as in: o-tarta above him, against him. –adj: tar'tao, the one above.

tar-nya तर-न्या vi.pat: (of sun) to come in full strength, in: 'gahm tar-nya.

tarai-nya तरई-न्या vt: 1. to drain. cf. sarē-nya. 2. to sprinkle (as blood on an altar).

tanm'ẽ: तरम्चे prop.n: name of the area just south of 'chamtũ:

tarap-nya तरप-न्या vt: to pin or clip two pieces together, to fasten. cf. karā-nya, karap-nya. –vi: tarap'si-nya, to cling, be attached to (as burrs to clothing).

'tara-wara तरा-वर [Him (Chep tar- ‘blaze of sun’)] expr.adv: brightly, in full glory. t.w. 'gahm 'hu-nya, (of the sun) to shine in its full glory. t.w. syah.woi 'hu-nya, (of the moon) to shine brightly. t.w. 'woi-nya, to blossom completely (of a field of flowers).


tara:-nya तरा-न्या vt: 1. to hang out clothing to dry, spread over a rock. cf. 'phú:jįi-nya. 2. to spread a mat.

'tarā: तराः expr.adv: turned right side up. ant. phulup-nya. 'tarā: 'jai'si-nya, to lie stretched on the ground, face upward. 'tarā:-tarā:, fallen over backwards.


'tarā: ni phulup तराि न फलुप [ < Kh 'tarā: ‘right-side up + phulup-nya ‘upside down’] expr.adv: tossing and turning (as in pain, or restlessness).

tara:'si-nya तरासि-न्या vi.agt: 1. (of a bull) to paw at the earth with forefeet when looking for a fight. 2. (of a chicken) to scratch in the dirt looking for food.
place above.  –adj: tar'da'ŋao, older, higher in rank (lit. ‘the-above-one’).

tari-nya तरी-न्या [Nep तर्नु तर्नु] vi.agt: to ford a river. san san, swiftly, without trouble.

tari: तरी n: cricket.

tari: kosyo: तरी कोशो gen.n: flying locusts, grasshoppers, and crickets.


–set: ya'si: 'Leo bāhari, all living beings. (See ‘sì:)

–[Alt.roots (Mk kāẑ kāri, or cika kosyo, Gam kirtha basi)]

trimka तरीमक temp.adv: a few years ago. tarim tarim, one year long ago.

–adj: tarim'kao, of an earlier year.

tarim'kao 'sal, the year before last.


'tarki-nya तर्की-न्या [Nep तर्किनू तर्किनू] vi.pat: 1. (of water) to be shed, turned away. 2. (of an axe) to glance when chopping wood. 3. (of a rolling log) to turn off course. –vi: (of a person) to turn aside in order to avoid s.o. cf. bai'si-nya. –vt: tarkai-nya, to shed water (as of a roof).

'tarsi-nya तर्सी-न्या [Nep तर्सीनू तर्सीनू] vi.agt: (of sheep) to stampede, flee in panic. –vt: tarsai-nya, to make stampede.

tarta तर-त loc: above, as in: 'zihm tarta above the house. –relator.noun: -tarta (with possessive prefix) 1. against s.o. (of an act). na-tarta nado'wo 'papa the sins I committed against you. cf. upurtā. 2. in addition to, as in: omama adile ozaːlaː o'jyaːni ni-tarta zə rai'kèo In addition to his two (earlier) wives, he married his Uncle Adil’s daughter. –adj: o-tartao, the one above it, the one in addition to it; that which was against him.

tar tar तर तर expr.adv: from one end to the other. t.t. cira-nya, to cut or split, starting at one end and working to the other. t.t. para-nya, to slit open from one end to other. t.t. phalā-nya, to rip on the seam from one end to the other.


'taswani'kao तस्वानिकाओ (see sawani'kao).

tasi: तसी adv: full to the brim, as in: tasi: rāke Bring it full!

'tayari तयारी [Nep तयारी तयार] n: ready, prepared. 'tayari zə ge'lızya We’re in readiness.

'– 'ta- [Kh *ta; Him *ta (Tib tha) TB *ta] v.aff: the prohibitive prefix: ‘don’t,’ as in: na'da ta'bani Don’t go there! nai ta-doyo Don’t do like that! (In second person singular, ta- occurs with -ni in the intransitive, and -yo in the transitive. With second person dual and plural actors the intransitive is the same as the transitive.)

'ta-nya ता-न्या [Kh *s-ta-s (Mk sta, Kot ta, Jang *tas < ta, tah- ‘became’); Him (Tam ta-, Gur ta-, Chan ta-) v.sta: 1. to be (general), as in: 'gaola ka'bh bāni 'gyo'wo 'ta'zya A shepherd dog is very large. 2. to be acceptable. 3. to be a possibility. ao zyu'kin 'sinya bə 'ta'zya If one eats this he may die. –vi.pat: 1. to become. mira bani' maholya 'takēra The people became a great crowd. 2. to turn
out to be. *khe'pa 'ta'kè It turned out to be a boy. 3. to happen. kai o'tao What happened? 4. to be born, come into being. 5. to be enough.

–v.inf: *tanya 1. to be beneficial. *pa~îÚhlai *tanya *ta'zya It’s beneficial to all (lit. ‘to the becoming of all.’) 2. to become pregnant. *tanya *ta'ke She became pregnant (lit. ‘become bearing.’) –v.aux: *ta'ke, must, ought to, as in: *geÚ *bao *ta'kè We ought to go.

–[Alt.root *ja-s (Mk, Nis middle voice of: *ja-t > j˙i ‘to make’) and *da-s (Bhj middle voice of: *da ‘to do’)]

–v.aff: the irrealis marker: ‘not yet,’ as in: ma'ba'tæ He hasn’t gone yet. (Occurs only with the negative.)

(o)-rta: 岬–岬 [Kh *r-ta; Him *r-tsa (Tib rtsa, Jir tsa, Thak tsa, Kai tsha); TB *r-sa ‘sinew, ligament’] n: the horse (archaic except in Hukam and Maikot dialects). cf. *gohra.

(ta)-nya: [Kh *ta (Nis tak); TB *ta] vi: 1. to install, fit into place (as a door, etc.). phwak, immediately, as in: duhliÚ phwak taÚdyacike Shut him up (lit. ‘stuff his mouth with ashes’). 2. (fig) to put into prison. jelai yataciriya I will imprison you (pl). –vt: ta'si-nya, (of an insect) to attach itself to a person. phwak phwak, immediately, in large numbers. –pass.part: ta'si'u, attached, fit into place. *yù: mata'siu, immature acting (lit. ‘heart unstrung’). u'yù: 'bipya'da ta'si'u, of an evil bent, having evil inclinations (lit. ‘one whose heart is installed backwards’).

r'ta: 岬–岬 [Kh *r-ta; Him *r-ta (Tib rta, Kai [a, Thak ta]) n: horse (archaic except in Hukam and Maikot dialects). cf. *gohra.

(o)-rtæ: 岬–岬 n: (Bhj dialect only) female genitals.


'tagat तागत [Nep ‘strength’] n: stamina.

tah-nya ताह-न्या [Kh *s-ta (Nis sta)] vi.pat: to collapse, cave in, slide. *wohr, suddenly. –vt: tah-nya. –related words: om-nya to deteriorate, crumble, rohm-nya to deteriorate through illness.

tahl-tohl ताहल-तौल [ < Kh tohl-nya ‘to bump, collide’] expr.adv: bumped around, knocked about. katatza tahl-tohl ma'tadz ø pasikè He entered without bumping into anything.

tah'si-nya ताहसी-न्या [Kh *s-ta (Mk sta:si, Nis sta:si)] v.recip: to compete with bow and arrow.

tahsúhr'ö ताहसुह्रौ adj: sweet and sour. cf. ta:h-ta:h sůhr-súhr'ø.

ta:h-ta:h ताह-ताह expr.adv: sweet. t.t.

ta:h'wo, sweet. –adj: ta:h-ta:h'wø. –[Alt.root *b-rehk (Mk rhe rhewo, Nis rhwyeko, Gam wyaoh, Ses yohnya)]

ta:h-ta:h sůhr-sůhr ताह-ताह सुह्र-सुह्र तृतीय रूप: सच्ची:र-सच्ची:र expr.adv: sweet and sour. t.t. s.s. sůhr-nya, to be sweet and sour. –adj: ta:h-ta:h sůhr-sůhr'ø, sweet and sour. –[Alt.root *b-rehk (Mk rhe rhewo, Nis rhwyeko, Gam wyaoh, Ses yohnya)]

tai'si-nya ताईसी-न्या vi.act: to exercise the body, or a limb, in order to get well.
tākā ताक [Nep टाक [āk] n: button.
taka jíka ताका जिका expr.adv: struggling, tussling. t.j. 'jai.si-nya, (of a group) to tussle, struggle, tug back and forth for an item.
takarak tukuruk ताकरक तुकरक [Mag tukorok ‘squat’] expr.adv: scattered here and there (as of children with no one to care for them). t.t. cuh.sī-nya, to sit scattered.
taki-nya तकि-न्या [Nep ताक्नु tanku] vt: 1. to aim a weapon. 2. to aim at reaching a place. horp zə 'taki'zyao He’s aiming for that place. –pass.part: 'taki'sīu, aimed. ō.leo'da 'taki'sīu aimed towards him.
ta'kin ताकिन coord: if, if that be the case. oma'bao 'ta'kin If he had not gone... 'ho: 'ta'kin ci, if that be the case. 'ho: ci 'ta'kin da, if that be the case.
takura ताकुरा part: a contrastive particle denoting incongruity. 'ol taki tarə zyu'zyao, gelai taki tarə ma'le hai da'si'zyao He himself eats, but he tells us there is nothing. cf. paltakā.
takka 'tukka ताकक तुक्क expr.adv: gathering from everywhere. 'badalra mən i umī:zani zə 'takka 'tukka ya'jorai'keo Clouds, too, suddenly gathered from everywhere.
taku ताकु [Nep tokuwa] n: the whorl or flywheel on the shaft of a spindle (for doubling thread). cf. rihp.
takura ताकुरा [Nep akuro] n: a pointed peak.
tākya ताक्या [< Nep tāko ‘button’] n: a person having one eye smaller than the other; button-eyed. –set: pā:cy:ha.
–adj: tākya:so, small, button-eyed.
'ta'kal ताकल n: the sole of a shoe.
tala ताला temp.adv: the other day, a few days ago. talaka, a few days ago.
tala'kin, since a few days ago, for some time now. talaŋa, quite some time ago (but within the memory of the speaker). cf. ba:hna, dō:hna. –adj: tala'kāo, the one of a few days ago. –n: tala'kāo chyam, the day before yesterday.
tali-nya ताली-न्या [Nep टालू [alnu] vt: to patch clothing. –pass.part: 'tali'sīu, mended. –related words: 'korop-nya close a hole by sewing the edges together, 'mokot-nYa to dam, 'rasa'-nya to solder.
talim तलिम [Nep] n: training. talim da-nya, to take training. talim ya-nya, to give training.
tal kuci ताल कुचि [Nep talca] n: padlock.
tal kuci ja:h-nya, to lock a padlock.
'talukya तालुक्या [Nep taluki ‘invested with authority’] n: the village council, a member of the village council. cf. 'gat 'buhda.
–num.suff: 'talya, story. ta'halya one story, neh'talya two stories, etc.
tam ताम n: wheat. –set: hata:.
tam tum ताम तुम [ < Kh *tum (Nis tom-nya ‘harvest corn by breaking’)] expr.adv: completely break. t.t. kyah-nya, to lose heart or appetite for something,
in: 'yū: tam tum kyah-nya.
'tana 1. 타나 [Him tana] n: loom.
   'tana rich-nya, to weave cloth on a loom.
   –parts of: balëza shed stick, cakareh weavers reed, jasī: ~ richja wooden parts of a loom, kep loom clamp, līza temple stick, pari: counter shed, 'piti ~ wāhka backstrap, phṇya batten stick, rēh'si: stakes driven into the ground for aligning the warp threads, u-rih ~ u-thul woof threads, tal 'sī: warp beam, o-'tana warp of a loom.
'tana 2. 타나 n: a line or row of houses.
'tana 3. 타나 n: the tying thongs on a drum skin.
(o)-'tana ً-تانا n: the warp of a loom. cf. o-sya:
'tanji wanji 탄진 완진 n: (shamanic) the underworld.
'tansī: 탄시 n: Tansen, an important market town for Kham-Magars.
'tanya li-nya 타니 림-nya v.sta: to be pregnant. cf. 'za: doinya 'ta-nya.
tangah 탄가: n: 1. fishing pole. 2. measuring rod.
'tao 태 n: anything which exists, has come into being. 'tao bahri, all that exists.
-taο -تاو (see -تا).
'taola-baola تاولآ-باولآ expr.adv: (of a shaman) going into a frenzy; wild from the influence of spirits. –set: pagal.
'tap-nya 탑- nya [Kh *tap; Him (Mag ta-khe 'reach destination,' Chep tap-
   'fulfilled'); TB *tap 'capable'] vt: (Obj. -nya) to be ready to fulfill; be capable of doing a particular job. 'tap'hu'kēo He came ready to work. –vi: tap'si-nya, to arrive on time for work.
'tāpai tōpai 태봐 떠봐 expr.adv: dwindling, fooling around. 'tāpai tōpai li-nya, to dawdle, idle, fool around. (Usu. the negative imperative.)
'tapi-nya 타피- nya [Nep 태루 'bask'] vi.pat: to become heated. 'yehp 'yehp, radiant. –vt: tapi-nya, to heat up (as food).
'tapkya 탕카 n: a bowl shaped iron eating plate. cf. tathi:. –set: ja:

Tap tap 탑 탑 [Him (Chep tyap-tyap 'grabbing') expr.adv: tenaciously. t.t. kyo:h-nya, to hold with tenacity.
tapu 탑루 [Nep] n: 1. an island. 2. an elevated spot or mound in the center of a relatively level area on a mountainside.
'tar 2. 태 n: a liquid measure equivalent to about one pint. cf. 'rya: 'tar bah, half a 'tar, about one cup. –set: goi:
tara-nya 타라- nya [Nep 태루 'ford a river'] vt: to escort or help across a river.
tara 타라 prop.n: the village of Tarakot, at one time important to Kham-Magar salt trade. also: bōhtoï:. 'taralī, male inhabitant of Tarakot. 'taralī, female inhabitant of Tarakot.
'tara 2. 태라 n: the hamstring of an animal. cf. 'dar 'nasa. o-'tara haidya-
nya, to hamstring an animal.

tarap tarap ताराप तराप  [ < Kh tarap-nya 'to clip, fasten']  expr.adv: attaching here and there.  **t.t. ruhp-nya**, to stitch together quickly as a temporary measure.

**t.t. sur-nya**, to tether animals on stakes all over a cattle yard.

taraÚ toroÚ तराू तोरू  [ < Kh toro:-nya 'to refrain from eating']  expr.adv: frugal, sparing, economizing on food.

'zyao-e taraÚ toroÚ 'tad˙ ge'le Due to our food, we’ve been forced to economize.

tari, a female cow with a white mark on the forehead.

'tarya t˙reÚ  expr.adv: ripped, torn.


ta'siu तासिउ  (see 'yū: 'bipy'da ta'siu).

'tatar:-nya ततातरा-न्या  vi.pat: to be thinly woven, thin meshed (as of cheesecloth, certain bamboo implements, etc.).

ant. 'khip-khibo.  --adj: 'tatarा-'wo, thin meshed.

'tātū: तातू prop.n: a small, Kham-Magar village east of 'khorya.

tathi: ताठी  n: an eating plate.  cf. tapkya.

'tauwa ताउवा  [Nep tawa, Tib ta-ba]  n: a flat griddle.

te ते  part: a contrastive particle, as in: 'pa: te 'nam'ba As for me, I will not go.


--adj: te'wō, fallen, degraded.  te'wō 'jat, a low, or fallen caste.

'te के  [Kh *tek (Mk te:, Ses -tek-, Gam kyo); Him *tek (Chep tik)]  n: a frog.

'pirlya te', a type of frog.  **pah.yu te**: a type of frog.  **sala te**: a frog found among fallen leaves.  **yahpal te**: a large water frog.  **te curum**, smoked frog skewered on a metal rod and hung above the fire to dry.

'te-nya के-न्या  [Kh *tek (Nis te:, -tek-, Ses *tek < tyo', -tek- 'pressed')]  vr: to press down on.  **jahn,  (in: 'yū: jahn te-nya) to repress, restrain, control one’s desires.  jahn te'si-nya, (w/o
'yūː) to control oneself. —pass.part: 'teː'siːu, pressed down.

(o)-teka lēo ो-तेक लेड adj: (of firewood) long burning.

teki'si-nya तेकिसि-न्या [Nep teknu] vi.agt: to stand supporting oneself with a staff. cf. jwiːh'si-nya.

tēkya तेक्या n: s.o. or s.th. having a small frame. —set: pāːcyaːh. —adj: tēk-yaso, (of a person) short and having a small frame, slight build.

vi.agt: to stand supporting oneself with a staff. cf. jwiːh'si-nya.

'tētēkya tēkya tē-nya n: s.o. or s.th. having a small frame. —set: pāːcyaːh. —adj: tēk-yaso, (of a person) short and having a small frame, slight build.

vi.agt: to stand supporting oneself with a staff. cf. jwiːh'si-nya.

tekie'si-nya teki'si-nya teki'si-nya n: (of firewood) long burning.

vi.agt: to stand supporting oneself with a staff. cf. jwiːh'si-nya.

tel-nya तेल-न्या vt: 1. (of a tadpole) to shed its tail. 2. (of an infant) to lose his umbilical cord. 3. to drop off what one is doing, or to change one’s topic of discussion. —vi: tel'si-nya, to be set aside (as a task). 'achim 'no 'huda yāːh rahmnya tel'si'k Because he came today my task of weeding the field has been set aside. —pass.part: tel'siːu, fallen off, shed.

vi.agt: to stand supporting oneself with a staff. cf. jwiːh'si-nya.

'telap telap तेलाप तेलाप expr.adv: about to come free. —t.t. halki-nya, to be shaky, loose (as of a tooth or a boulder).

telō: तेलो expr.adv: swinging, dangling. var. telōːlōː; telō: telōː. t. juhndai-nya, to suspend s.th., as from a peg. —t.t. 'juhndi-nya, to hang, dangle, swinging like a pendulum.

'teːmo-teːmo तेमो-तेमो adj: (of an old person) spry and active.

ten'si-nya तेन्सि-न्या vi.agt: to hold back out of reluctance. —related words: 'khor'si-nya to draw back, attempt to pull away, tahndāre: 'jāi-nya to loiter, dawdle.

ten ten तेन तेन expr.adv: (of children while playing) to inadvertently enact sexual intercourse.

'tenten ni 'jenjen तेंतेन नि जेंजेन expr.adv: constantly troubled with illness (of a whole family, due to insufficient sacrifice).

teː teː: तेː तेː expr.adv: pushing, elbowing. —t.t. lwiːsi-nya, to enter in, pushing one’s way forcefully.

tī-nya ती-न्या [Kh *tik (Nis tiː, -tik-, Kot tyo?); Him (Chep tyo- ‘pick out’)] vt: 1. to pick s.th. up. 'thar, in an instant. tapa tapa, one after another. 2. to steal, pilfer. 3. to understand, grasp an idea. 4. obedient, responsive. —pass.part: tiː'siːu, picked up, stolen.

'ti: ती n: a type of incense root.


thīl-nya ठील-न्या vt: (Obj. ‘the thing spat at’) to spit at s.th., or s.o. pceyak, with a neat squirt. thyu thyu, in disgust or anger.

'thīl ठील [Kh *p-s-tiːl (Mk stil, Bhj thīl, Nis thīl < -othil, Ses thīl, Gam khīl); TB *m-ts(y)il] n: saliva, spittle.

'ti: 'jyāːh ती: ज्याह prop.n: a Kham-Magar village north of Ranma. (S.I. Tinja.)

tikaraːh तिकाराह: [Nep tīghra tīghra ‘thigh’] n: calf of the leg.

'tikarya तिकारया [Nep tikare] n: a male bovine with a small, white mark on the forehead. 'tikari, a female cow with a small, white mark on the forehead. —adj: tikaryaso, (of a cow) having a small, white mark on the forehead. cf. taryaso.

tilāŋgas-nya तिलाङ्गस-न्या vi.pat: to become tall or spindly (esp. of corn). —adj: tilāŋgaso. —n: 'tilāŋgya, a person who is tall and lanky (esp. referring to
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'tila तिला [Nep [ilo] n: a coin placed in the mouth of a corpse.
'tila garì: तिला गरें [Kh *tila grəŋ < (Gam kila ‘money,’ grəŋ ‘cloth’); Nep ʧilo ‘coin’] n: a shaman’s wage in money or grain (given in measures of 3, 5, 7, or 9).
'tilik-tilik तिलिक-तिलिक [ < Kh 't˙lki-nya ‘to shine, sparkle’] expr.adv: shining, sparkling. t.t. camki-nya, to shine, sparkle. t.t. 't˙lki-nya, to shine brightly. (u)-rtiÚ 'maleo p–/tL ô dfn) p adj: 1. senseless, irrational, foolish. 2. immoral. var. u-tirhwi 'maleo.
tin तीन [Nep-Eng] n: 1. a biscuit tin. 2. a measure for ghee equivalent to one biscuit tin, or four hap. –set: goi:
-tin –तीन loc.case: the delative case marker: ‘down from.’ 'zihm-tìn down from the house. (Affixed to deictic primitives and locative roots to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a-'tin down from here, ru-'tin down from the top, etc.) –adj: -'tin'kao, the nominalized form of -'tin, as in: ru-'tin'kao the one down from above.
tipaka तिपक n: intelligence, aptitude. u-tipaka 'leo, intelligent, perceptive, quick to catch on.
tipalkya तिपल्क्या n: 1. a small bladed knife. 2. a person small in stature. –set: pâ:cyah. –adj: tipalkyaso, (of a knife blade) small, narrow. cf. dihalkyaso.
tiparu तिपरू [ ? < (Nep) *tiko ‘fish trap’ + (Gam) *ru ‘man’] n: a trap fisherman.
tipchyā: तीख्यां temp.adv: two days after tomorrow, three days hence. –set: a'chim.
(u)-tir उ-तीर nom: selfish motives. u-tir da-nya, to act out of selfish motives.
(u)-tirhwi: 'maleo उ-तीरहुई मालेउ (see u-rti 'maleo).
tiri: kosyo: तिरी- कोस्यो (var. of: tari: kosyo; qv.)
tiru tiru तिरु तिरू expr.adv: trickling. var. turu: turu: t.t. 'hu-nya, to come in a trickle.
tisrāi तिसरै [Nep 'tisaro tisaro ‘frost’] n: hail. 'tisrāi jah-nya, to hail.
tiskya तिस्क्या n: 1. a small bladed knife. 2. a person small in stature. –set: pâ:cyah. –adj: tiskyaso, small (of a knife blade).
titiwāi तितिवै n: any of several species of Lapwings or Plovers. –gen: 'baza-biza.
'ti: तः [Kh *tak (Luk tak)] prop.n: the Kham-Magar village of Taka, approx. pop. 1300. (S.I. Täkgaon.) 'ti: 'nam, one of the five traditional homelands of the Kham-Magars. cf. 'nam. 'takalya, male inhabitant of the village of Taka. 'takalni, female inhabitant of the village of Taka.
ti:- तः loc.root: aside, on a tangent, to one side, as in: tì:da to one side, tì:phat on one side of two, etc., qq.v.
### tobo

<table>
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<th><strong>Kham</strong></th>
<th><strong>Him</strong></th>
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<td>tobo</td>
<td><em>tu</em></td>
<td>*(g-)*tyik</td>
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**num:** 1.

- **one.**
  - **var. tubu.**
  - **tobo ke tobo,** one at a time.
  - **tobo ka tobo,** one and only.

- **a certain, as in:**
  - **bahila tobo mi: oléo** Once upon a time there was a certain man.

### tobo-nya

vt: to hinder or interfere with s.o. in his work (esp. by demanding his attention for s.th. else).

- **pass.part:** tobolai'siu, interfered with.

### tocop

quant: a small amount, a little bit, a touch of s.th. (esp. of things which are picked up between the thumb and forefingers, like grain, flour, etc.).

(o)-toh

n: a replacement.

### toh-nya

vt: to exchange one thing for another, to trade one for the other. (Obj. can be singular if the substituted item is marked with -sa, as in: chutsa toh'këo He traded it with another. Otherwise the object is commonly dual.)

- **sain toh-nya,** to exchange new kin names on one’s marriage day.
- **yah toh-nya,** to give an answer.
- **phor phor,** foolishly, without thought.
- **pass.part:** toh'siu, traded, substituted.

### tohl

[< Kh tohl-nya ‘to bump, collide’] expr.adv: bumped, knocked about.

- **cf. tahl-tohl 'ta-nya.**

### tohl-nya

vi.pat: 1. to ache, hurt (esp. of icy water on the teeth, but also of liquor causing heart burn, in:...
'yū:to tohl-nya). –set: hur-nya. 2. to be offended, as in: 'noe opā: ya'yū:to tohl'kē His words offended me. 'phala, deeply offended.
tohl-nya'. [Mag tol-khe ‘blunt-ed’] vi.pat: to bump or collide into s.th. cf. johsi-nya.

tohla [Nep tohla tola] n: the weight of an Indian one rupee silver piece (equivalent to one-hundred lal, or four suka. –set: kacha.

'tohsi-nya' v.recip: to exchange with each other. cf. a’d—a ho’d—a 'jā'i'si-nya.

vi: to change, be replaced. ya’siu’ni ya’siu’ni yatoh’si'zyao They are replaced as they die.

toi-nya [Him (Chep thot-) ‘rebound’] vi.pat: to bounce, rebound, ricochet. cf. coih-nya. phor, straight off.

tokorlo tockelī quant: a small chunk or lump of food (esp. tossed to a dog).

tokowa tockewa [Nep tokuwa] n: a fixed rate. 'tokowa 'jā'i-nya, to set a fixed rate or contract for a job.

tona toni n: the tie strings on a shirt or blouse.

topoka tōpōka quant: a cluster, huddle.
topoka 'jā'i'si-nya, to huddle together.
	'tora tora n: channel. cf. dō:dō. dadu:ye o'tora, the channel in a dadu:

torcīta tōrkoī'tā [-r'coi ‘number of times hit’] adv: immediately, in an instant.

'torkhop tokhop quant: a fright, scare, rebuke. 'torkhop 'jā'i-nya, to frighten s.o. by shouting in anger. (Not necessarily to threaten.) cf. than thum 'jā'i-nya.

toro: torei- n: goat hair which is twisted and stretched. toro: jā:h-nya 1. to treat newly twisted goat-hair string (by soaking in hot water and stretching across two pins to prevent if from unraveling, bunching up, or shrinking). 2. to treat a carrying net (zā:h) by suspending it with heavy stone in it.

toro:nya torei-nya vt: 1. (for a mother) to chew food for her baby and transfer it to its mouth. 2. (gā:hti ‘throat’) to restrain one’s eating, refrain from food (lit. ‘throttle one’s throat’). ogā:hti toroda ozaralai yae'kēo She refrained from eating to give to her children.

'tor-tor tōr-tōr expr.adv: dripping wet.
t.t. cyu:-nya, to become wet, drenched.
t.t. 'yu:-nya, to leak excessively. –adj: 'tor-toro 1. drenched, soaking wet. 2. (of one’s face or hands) glistening with grease. cf. cirgul 'jā'i-si-nya.

'tosor tosōr n: a stick forked on both ends for spooling string (as part of the process in rope making). cf. 'mōdāi-nya.
tosora:- tosōra:- loc.root: directly in line, directly across, as in: tosora:ka, tosora:lo, etc., qq.v.
tosora:ka tosōra:κ n: a stick forked on both ends for spooling string (as part of the process in rope making). cf. 'mōdāi-nya.
tosora:lo tosōra:λ loc: directly in line, directly across from one another. –adj: tosora:'ka:o'ni 1. the two directly across from each other. 2. the two in line with each other.
tosora:lo tosōra:λ loc: directly in line
with each other. adj: tosora:lao'ni, the two in line with each other.

totas-nya тоняс-нча
 vi.pat: to lose one's wits, become speechless, confounded. cf. gar-nya.

'totona bobona тонона бонона expr.adv: completely full of holes. t.b. 'gwà:h-nya, to become punctured, perforated completely riddled.

tötya тёнча n: 1. the corner of a drum. 2. the channel of a ladle (dadu). -adj: tötyaso, (of a drum) elliptical, pear shaped. cf. syu:tyaso.

'totoya totona bobona expr.adv: completely full of holes. t.b. 'gwà:h-nya, to become punctured, perforated completely riddled.

'tothe tothe quant: one kind, one type.

tothoka, at one place.

tu-nya тунча [Kh *tuk; TB *tuk] vi.pat: to become poisoned.

'tu: тун [Kh *tuk; TB *tuk] n: fish poison (made of pulverized roots).

'tu:-nya тунча [Kh *tuk (Bhj tuk, Ses tuk); Mag thuk-ke ‘spicy’; TB *tuk ‘poison’] v.sta: 1. to be spicy (of food). 2. to be biting cold (of water to the touch). -set: 'zyû:h-nya. -adj: 'tu:’wo.

tû:nya тунча [Kh *tuŋ (Mht)] vt: to drive into the ground (as a stake). -vi: tû:’sî-nya, to dive, fall headfirst. yuh, steeply. -pass.part: tû:’sîu, driven into ground.

tubu тубу [Kh *tu; Him *ti ~ *tu (Kai Êi, Thak Êi, Khal tu); TB *(g-)tyik] num: 1. one. var. tobo. tubu tubu'za’ni, one at a time. tubu ka tubu, one and only. 2. a certain one.

tuh-nya тунча [Kh *tuh; TB *tuk ‘cut, knock’] vt: to chip or shape wood with an adze. laca laca, whittle away, a chip at a time. -pass.part: tuh’sîu, whittled, adzed.

'tuh-nya тунча [Nep тунчас тхуну] vi.pat: (of livestock ) to miscarry. cf. 'ðahkâl khya-nya. -vt: tuhâi-nya, to cause to miscarry, to abort.

tuhm тум [Kh *s-tum (Mk stû)] n: a bamboo fish or frog trap. (Made in the shape of a vase, and fitted with a cone shaped lid with allows the fish to enter, but prevents them from getting back out).

tuhm 'po:, a place on the river near Taka where fish traps are commonly set.

tuhm-nya тумча vi.pat: to stumble, stub one’s toe. cf. ‘pûrdap-nya. -set: pa-nya.

'tuhr тур expr.adv: alarming, startling.

t. 'che:-nya, to be alarmed by a frightening condition. tuhri 'che’wo, frighteningly large, fearsome (as a man, bear, etc.).


'tuhura турра [Nep tuhura] n: male orphan.


'tukurya тукарча n: a small, wooden jug (smaller than a theka: or 'cabâlya). -set: 'ja:

'tul тул n: cloth from which the ribbons are made in shamanic ceremonies. cf. 'kora.

tul ka tul кул ка кул expr.adv: repeatedly,
back and forth. t.t. bahl'si-nya, to go back and forth watching (as when sitting and going to check out of a window).

'tulo तुलो (in: 'phirgul 'tulo, qv.)

'tumbi तम्बी [Nep 'dried gourd'] n: a drinking bottle or flask. cf. pihrgul.

'tumsuk तम्स्क [Nep तभ्सक तभ्सक 'I.O.U.'] n: a bill of servitude arising from a debt; a statement of indebtedness.

'tup-nya तुप-न्या [Kh *tup; Him (Mag dathup-ke, Chep tup- ‘beat iron’); TB *tup] vt: to hammer, beat out metal.

'tup'si nih-nya, to make oneself susceptible to a beating (lit. 'begging for a beating'). –set: poh-nya. –pass.part: 'tup'si, hammered out.

(u)-tupa उ-तुपा [Nep उप्पो] n: the tip or peak of something. ojara:‘किन उतुपा’पै, from beginning to end (lit. ‘from root to tip’).

tū:pa तूङ्पा prop.n: a small, Kham-Magar village lying on both sides of the Uttar Ganga river just below tā:tū:.


'tupi-nya तुपी-न्या vi.pat: 1. to come to an end (as of a trail). 2. to come to its logical conclusion (as of a story). –vt: tupai-nya, to conclude (as of a story); to consummate.

tupurla तूपूर्ला adv: a long distance, a long time. tupurla 'ba-nya, to walk a long distance. tupurla pā:-nya, to talk for a long time. tupurla zǝ gępä:ke We talked a long time.

tupuru: तुपुरु quant: a small amount of liquid, one swig, one squirt.

tur-nya तुर-न्या vi.pat: to be without food.

turi तुरी [Nep तूरी tori] n: mustard.

'turkya तुर्क्या n: the point of a turban. –adj: turkyaso, (of a turban) pointed at the front. cf. gurjyaso.

turu: turu: तुरु: तुरु: expr.adv: small trickle. var. tiru tiru. t.t. jī:h'si-nya, to urinate a small trickle.

tū:sa-nya सूसा-न्या vi.pat: to dive, fall headfirst. yuh, steeply.

'tusura तुसुरा [Nep तुसारी तसार] n: 1. frost. 2. the milky way.

tut˙i-nya तूती-न्या [Nep इृती जृती ‘break’] vt: to bring to an end a certain breed of livestock. –set: saphya:-nya. –[Kh saphya:-nya]

tutka तूटका n: rhyme, lines in matching meter.


'tyada त्यादा n: a mediator, exp. one who reconciles two parties.

'tyap-nya त्याप-न्या vi.pat: to be pointed, sharp. zir zir, very pointed. –adj: 'tyap
\textbf{'tyabo.}

\textbf{'tyap-tyap .txap-\textit{txap} expr.adv: forced into eating sparingly. 'tyap-tyap ge'\textit{a'ke} We were forced to eat sparingly. cf. 'tara: toro: 'ta-nya.}

\textbf{tyarl\~aÚ terl\~oÚ expr.adv: hanging in clusters. t.t. sai-nya, to bear seed prolifically.}

ty\~aÚ t\~eÚ expr.adv: tugging with force. t.t. p\~leÚ-nya, to split two branches apart where they fork.

\textbf{'tyatyaÚ 'titiÚ expr.adv: (of words) foolish, nonsensical. t.t. p\~aÚ-nya, to speak nonsense. –adj: 'tyatyaÚ 'titiÚ'wo.}

\textbf{tya\~u tya\~u expr.adv: a metallic ringing sound. t.t. thas-nya, to ring, clang. –adj: tya\~u tya\~u'w.}

\textbf{TH}

\textbf{'thab\~a: k\~a pro.p.n: the Kham-Magar village of Thaba\~n, in the Rolpa District.}

\textbf{'thab\~a: baih, the river which flows past Thaban. 'thabangyi\~a, male inhabitant of the village of Thaba\~n. 'thabangyi\~a, female inhabitant of the village of Thaba\~n.}

\textbf{thadai-nya khoe\~n-nya [Nep \textit{tha}o 'vertical')] vt: to hold erect. \textit{ngaih thadai-nya}, to hold the head erect (as of an infant).}

\textbf{thai-nya \textit{thai-nya} [Kh *\textit{tha} (Bhj that, Seram that\textperiodcentered, Ses thai\textperiodcentered); Him (Chan thasa\textperiodcentered); TB *\textit{ta-s}] vt: to hear, listen, give attention to. \textit{kyap}, loud and clear. \textit{kyap kyap}, loud and continuous. \textit{dih\~a thai-nya}, to listen attentively. \textit{thainya 'y\~u}, sympathetic (lit. 'listening heart').}

\textbf{tha\~i-nya \textit{thai-nya} [Kh *\textit{tha\~n}] vt: 1. to reach (as with an outstretched arm). 2. to suffice, as in: 'zyaoye \textit{tha\~i;\textit{na'ke} The food sufficed me (i.e. was sufficient for me). \textit{mathai:wo mayo:wo}, poor, wanting.}

\textbf{thaie m\~a\~ta kana \textit{tha\~i al\~a k\~an} interj: an exclamation of woe. \textit{no\~lai thaie m\~a\~ta kana 'ljya Woe to him!}

\textbf{thai thai \textit{thai thai} interj: alas! \textit{thaie m\~a\~ta kana}, woe, alas.}

\textbf{thakanai-nya \textit{thakanai-nya} vt: 1. to bring to a stop (esp. a hemorrhage or diarrhoea). 2. to cause s.o. to break a journey. –pass.part: thakanai•\textit{s\~i\~u}, stopped, clotted.}

\textbf{thakani-nya \textit{thakani-nya} vi.pat: to stop, clot (esp. of hemorrhage or diarrhoea). –vi: to break a journey; lay over a few days.}

\textbf{thakan \textit{thakan} [Nep \textit{\textit{tha}egan]} n: a place of rendezvous. \textit{thakan \textit{nai-nya}, to set a place of rendezvous. o\textit{-thakansa 'leo, reserved, modest, sensible. cf. o\textit{-po\textit{k\~a 'leo.}

\textbf{thal-nya \textit{thal-nya} [Kh *\textit{thal}] vt: to scold, rebuke, curse. cf. sjain-nya. –v.refl: thal\textquotesingle\textit{s\~i\~n-nya}, to deny having done s.th. by cursing oneself in an effort to make others believe he\textquotesingle s telling the truth. \textit{no: nga\textquotesingle\textit{wo ta\textquotesingle\textit{kin bura \textit{s\~i\~o banya patha 'ljya If I really did that, I\textapos;d prefer rather to just die.}

\textbf{thali-nya \textit{thali-nya} [Nep \textit{tha\textquotesingle\textit{la\textquotesingle\textit{nu thalyaunu\textquotesingle\textit{nu] vt: to wear s.o. out, cause fatigue. –pass.part: thali\textquotesingle\textit{s\~i\~u}, tired out.}

\textbf{'thali-nya \textit{thali-nya} [Nep \textit{thalu thalnu \textit{\textquotesingle\textit{ill\textquotesingle\textit{}]}}
vi.pat: 1. to become tired, fatigued. 'puh-mn, exhausted. 2. to become ill.

thano-nya धनो-न्या vt: to sift flour in a sifter (ca'na:h). 'hana-hana, to shake, quiver. zyō: zyō:, slightly (as of the body while shaking a sifter, or of a shaman when under the influence of his spirits). --vi: thano'si-nya, to shake, quiver (as of the earth to quake).
--pass.part: thano'siu, shaken, sifted.
--related words: el-nya to separate coarse from fine by shaking in a winnowing tray, 'chink'ni-nya (< Nep, same), cyap-nya to winnow grain by flapping up and down in a winnowing tray, 'mo-nya to winnow by pouring in a breeze.

than than धन धन expr.adv: solidly, dug-in. th.th. adai-nya, to stop dead, with irresistible force.

thapak धपक expr.adv: completely still. th. 'cuh'si-nya, to sit still. th. socoi-nya, to set s.th. down solidly.

'thapka धपका [Mag thap 'ladder'] n: a stone stairway leading from the cattle yard below up to the living level of a house. cf. 'chām, 'gohtpya. --set: 'zihm.

thap ka thap धप का धप expr.adv: added one after another. th.th. ca:-nya, to add one after another.

thar धर expr.adv: suddenly. th. cyā:h'si-nya, to stand suddenly (from sitting). th. gahp-nya, to jump across quickly, in a single leap.


'tharai-nya धरै-न्या [Nep धरैराउनु thartharauну] vt: to shake out the remains. cf. thar thor 'jai-nya. --pass.part: 'tharai'siu, shaken out.

tharai-nya धरै-न्या [Nep ठहराउनु thhayaruṇu] vt: to prove, establish, discern, reckon, consider as, determine, decide upon, attribute. 'yū: 'laomitao
tharai-nya, to be pleased with, reckon as being in accordance to one’s will, desire. --pass.part: tharai'siu, determined, proven.

'thar-thar धर-धर [Nep ‘trembling’] expr.adv: shaking, trembling. th.th. 'gu:-nya, to tremble.

'thásuya थस्या n: a curved steel used with flint in making a fire. cf. 'thuluni.

tha-nya था-न्या vt: 1. to send news. 2. to send for something or someone by sending word.

tha: था [Kh *tha-s (Ses thai); (Tib cha 'news'); TB *ta-s 'hear'] n: news, message, letter. th: dai-nya, to receive news, intelligence. th: 'pari:-nya, to send news.

'thā:-nya थाँ-न्या vt: 1. to hold out (as a hand) in order to receive. 'gyōs, self-assertively, without reservation. 2. to go to collect (as a debt). 3. to set a snare (in: 'cēh 'thā:-nya). 4. to set up a business or shop (in: 'pasal 'thā:-nya).
--pass.part: 'thā:siu, set (of a snare).

'thā:da थाँदा [Nep 'han[a 'cold'] n: ice. 'thā:da 'ta-nya, to freeze, turn to ice.


'thai'wo थाईव n: distress, anguish. do:h 'thai'wo 'ta-nya, to be in great distress, anguish of soul.

thakana: थाकना: [Nep thanno] n: rag,
a piece of old clothing. thakana 'burrumo, ragged and shabby (of clothing).

var. thakana 'burrum 'burrumo.

'thakhana थाखना n: a hiding spot where pursued game takes refuge.

'thalan थालन [Nep thalni] n: the beginning, basis, foundation. 'no: 'dahni o'tao 'thalan te 'behdani zao The basis from which he became rich was through sheep.

thala थाला n: a flat earthen roof. thala 'zihm, a house of flat-roof construction.

– set: 'zihm.


'tham थाम n: a memorial spot, historical site (usu. marked by a stone cairn which serves as a boundary marker between two village jurisdictions).

tham-nya थाम-न्या vt: to bear, endure. o'döswalya mathamduhkèo He couldn’t endure his anger.

'thami-nya थामि-न्या vt: to claim, mark for ownership. – pass.part: ‘thami’siu, claimed.

'thamkya 'thumki थाम्किय थुम्की [Nep thumko] n: hilly, slightly broken country.

tham thum थाम थुम [Nep ‘silence’] expr.adv: silenced, stopped, confined.

t.t. khya-nya 1. silenced (esp. by being shown to be wrong). cf. 'torkhop 'jai-nya. 2. to be confined because of illness, blindness, etc. 3. (of a shaman) to be brought to the end of his practice because his spirits no longer come when summoned.

'than थान [Nep] n: an altar, shrine.


(o)-'thana ओ-थाना n: the stem of rhizomic plants (as potatoes, turnips, etc.).

'thapala थापला [Nep thaplo] n: the crown of the head.

'thapali: थापली n: female, black headed sheep with a white strip on the crown.


'thapalya थापल्या n: male, black headed sheep with a white strip on the crown.


'thaparya thupuri थापर्या थुपुरी expr.adv: exhausted, completely worn out.


'thar थार expr.adv: instantly, suddenly.

th. ti-nya, to snatch up in an instant.

thare थारे interj: an exclamatory word somewhat equivalent to: ‘wait, just a second.’

'thari थारी [Nep] n: a barren woman or animal.

thar thar थार थार expr.adv: a shaking.

thar thar ‘jai-nya, to shake out the remains. cf. ‘tharai-nya.

thas-nya थास-न्या [Kh *thas; Him (Mag artos- ‘make loud sound,’ Chan thasa- ‘hear’); TB *ta-s] v.sta: to be heard, audible. dwah with a dull thud (as of a gunshot). kyap kyap, loud, piercing
'syoh-syoh, with a great roaring (as of rushing water). –adj: thas'ô 1. famous, having renown, in: u'min thas'ô. 2. capable of hearing, in: or'na thas'ô. ant. or'na mathas'ô.

'thā:si-nya སི-ཉྱ་ v.refl: 1. to put oneself in a position to receive, make oneself available (as for a job, etc). 'gōs, self-assertive, forward. 2. to confront, oppose, assume a fighting attitude.

thā:ta འི་ཤྲ་ n: pattern, style, design. cf. majaka. -thā:ta 'leo, having good style, a nice pattern. o-thā:ta 'hu-nya, to get the basic design completed (as when weaving a basket, etc.); get a good start. –adv: thā:tasā, at ease.

o-thā:tasā, at ease, in high style. thā:tasā 'li-nya, to live in luxury, high style.

thatāro རྟག་ བློ་ n: field (in:natāro 'bājo 'tao, nāpo 'rito: 'tao May your fields be fallow, and your place uninhabited.) 'thā:ti འི་ཤྲ་ n: the saddle west of Narsing where the trail to Hukam crosses over from Taka.


the འི། interj: an exclamation meaning: 'give it to me.' ant. hā:

'the-nya འི།-ཉྱ་ v.sta: to be thick in consistency (as of soup, but also of fog). –adj: 'the-'wo.

thē-nya འདེ།-ཉྱ་ [Kh *r-then (Nis rthen)] vt: to kick s.th. 'pharcya 'pharcya, into the air; with involuntary jerks (as of a dying person). –pass.part: thē:'siu, kicked.

'thē: འདེ། expr.adv: blow nose. 'thē: 'li-nya, to blow nose. nanaph 'thē: 'lida khyake Blow your nose! akā 'thē: ni hoka 'thē:, wiping snot here and there (esp. on the walls and posts in a house).

(o)-r'thē: བོཿ-ཿ n: leg (esp. the legs of a frog or grasshopper, but also of animals and men). cf. khī: o-r'thē: phya:'wa phya:'wa 'jai'si-nya, to make great haste on a long trip (lit. 'to nearly snap one's hoppers').

theka འེ་ n: a wooden jug (smaller than 'mōhan). cf. 'tukurya. –set: 'ja:.

thekan འེ་ n: plan, strategy.

'thekyā sūhr འེ་ སུ་ར n: a type of large, sour citrus fruit.

'thel-thelo འི་ཤྲི-ཤྲོ n: a drip, drop.

'thep-nya འདེ།-ཉྱ་ vi.pat: to drip. 'nam thep-nya, (of rain) to sprinkle. nahp thep-nya, of the nose, to run.

(o)-rthes བོཿ-ཿ n: tightness of weave. cf: 'kip-khibo. orthes jah-nya, to make the weave of a blanket tight. orthes 'bao, tightly woven. orthes 'leo, tightly woven. orthes 'maleo, loosely woven.

'theti འི་ཤྲའོ འདེ། n: custom, practice, tradition. cf: 'calan.

'thi འི་ n: (mostly in southern dialects) oil. cf. māh.
'thi-nya

vt: to massage or rub a person with oil. okyätsa mabs 'thi:kèo. He rubbed his body with oil. gyahmpè: to smear with all colors. –pass.part: 'thi:sìu, massaged, rubbed with oil.

'thidi

la  n: midday. cf. ahdamar 'la.: 

'thik

[Ne: [hik] expr.adv: correct, right. 'thik 'jai-nya, to set things right, get even with someone. 'thik-thak 'jai-nya, to get everything ready, prepared.

'thiti

lylt (var. of: 'theti, qv.) 

'thik

yLs [Nep 7Ls Êhik] expr.adv: correct, right. 'thik 'jai-nya, to set things right, get even with someone. 'thik-thak 'jai-nya, to get everything ready, prepared.

'thik

y

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aka 'thi: ni hoka 'thi:, stopping here and there chatting instead of working.

'thiri


'thiti

yL (var. of: 'theti, qv.)

'thi:


aka 'thi: ni hoka 'thi:, stopping here and there chatting instead of working.

'thondoro

1. yf: [Kh *thau; TB *tan ‘dry’] vi.pat: 1. to dry, wilt, wither. 'curu-curup, shrivelled, parched. 'cyakârap cikurup, by curling at the edges. 2. to become desiccated esp. by tuberculosis. –related words: sar-nya to dry up (as of a spring), to evaporate away, sar-nya to dry (as of wet clothing).

'thondoro

2. yf: vi: 'thom'sì-nya, to converge, merge (as two rivers). jiju bajyuras 'thom'sì'na-nya, to join one’s ancestors (in death). –pass.part: 'thom'sìu, combined, converged.

'thondoro

ta-nya [Nep 7hau] vi.pat: for a mother’s milk to dry up while still nursing.
'thor-nya  ठोर-न्या  vt: to block, obstruct, impede. ‘gahm ta’thor’cyo  Don’t block the sun!  –vi: ‘thor’si-nya, to shield one’s face to avoid being seen. cf. ‘tarki-nya. –pass.part: ‘thor’siu, obstructed.

'thosa  ठोसा  [Nep [hoso]  n: 1. a large splinter. cf. ‘zu:.  2. a bamboo strip used for stringing fish or chunks of meat.

'thosu-nya  ठोसु-न्या  vt: (Obj. contents) to dump from a basket. cf. ‘zal-nya. uhup, by turning straight upside down. syōh, of liquids.

'thuku-nya  ठुकु-न्या 1.  ठूकु-न्या  [Kh *s-tu (Mk stu, Nis stu); Him (Chep tuk- ‘pour,’ Khal tho)] vt: (Obj. contents) to dump from a basket. cf. ‘zal-nya. uhup, by turning straight upside down. syōh, of liquids. 2. to set a prison sentence. –pass.part: ‘thuku’siu, fixed, settled (of a sentence). sōh ‘maina ‘thukisiu sentenced to three months.

'thuki-nya  ठुकी-न्या 2.  ठूकी-न्या  vt: to castrate a bull. cf. ‘sawari-nya. –pass.part: ‘thuki’siu, castrated.

(thu)-thul  ठूल  [Kh *r-tul (Mk rthul, Nis rthul, Kot tulni)] n: the woof threads of a loom. also: u-ri:h. thul dhaus, the shuttle string. thul’si:, the shuttle stick. –set: ‘tana.

'thum-nya 1.  ठूम-न्या  vt: to tie a knot. –set: po:-nya.

'thum-nya 2.  ठूम-न्या  vi.pat: (of a group) to be privately united, in seclusion from outsiders. –adj: 1. (of a place for setting a trap) funnel shaped, having no escape routes. 2. (of a camping spot) well protected, well-provided for with basic necessities, secretive, secluded.

'thum-nya 3.  ठूम-न्या  vt: to gain control over the spirits of a novice shaman by locking them up in a scared gourd (‘thum-bu) until his public initiation day. (Usu. thundya-nya (malefactive), as in:
They locked up his spirits.

'thumbu Jonathan [Nep tumbo ‘dried gourd’] n: a sacred gourd in which a novice shaman’s spirits are incarcerated until he has learned to control them. ’thubby
'ja-l-nya, to incarcerate a novice shaman’s spirits in a sacred gourd (in a special ceremony by the community of shamans). –set: ’jibhakari jibare.

'thunke Jonathan n: a hill, a minor peak (usu. rounded).

'thunke-nya Jonathan [caus of Nep thunnu ‘lock up’] vt: 1. to detain, confine, put in prison. pi:. to confine, block completely. 2. (si: ‘breath’) to hold breath. –pass.part: thunke'siu, jailed, locked up.

'thunke-nya Jonathan [caus of Nep thunnu] vi.pat: to be cut off, to be stopped. 'si: 'thunke-nya, to have breathing spasms (lit. ‘breath to be cut off’).

thunke Jonathan n: a piece of. nei'nheunke 'ta'k 'It broke in two.

thunke thunke Jonathan thunke Jonathan expr.adv: into separate pieces. th.th. kheh-nya, to break into separate pieces. th.th. kyah-nya, to break cleanly.

'thunke-nya Jonathan [caus of Nep thunnu] vi.pat: to break. 'thunke'ya, samarsa nainya It may break, set it down carefully.

(u)-thupul Jonathan thupul (see uthupul).

thunnu-nya Jonathan thunnu-nya Jonathan vt: to cause s.th. to vibrate, rattle. thunnudya-nya. (esp. of an axe handle) to cause one’s hand to buzz from vibration. –vi: thunnu'si-nya, to vibrate, shake, rattle.

thus Jonathan expr.adv: bend without breaking; bow, flex. thus 'ta-nya, to double over when attempting to break in two. nake'hka thunnu waz' take When breaking it, it only doubled over.

'thu'si-nya Jonathan Jonathan vi.agt: to stampede. wu'h wu'h, to stampede with a great rush.

thi'si-nya Jonathan Jonathan vi.pat: to have several urgent jobs running concurrently.

'thutuna Jonathan Jonathan [Nep thutunu] n: snout of an animal, beak of a bird, lips of a person. –[Alt.root *p-si (Mk psi)]


'thuthya khyo: an elbow length blouse or shirt. ant. 'baholya. –adj: thuthya, having stumped extremities (as of a leper, or a tree whose tip has died and fallen off). cf. mundulyaso, thu'dyaso.

thwak Jonathan expr.adv: a sounding blow.

th. 'thukhi-nya, to drive a peg or nail with a sounding blow.

thap Jonathan expr.adv: a swift, striking sound. th. 'pal-nya, to chop with a swift blow.

thya Jonathan expr.adv: landing on feet. th.d. cyah'si-nya, to land on feet without bending the knees.

thyu thyu Jonathan thyu thyu expr.adv: in disgust. th.th. thih-nya, to spit in disgust or anger.

U

u: 'u Jonathan expr.adv: the sound of howling jackals. u: 'li-nya, to howl, as in: apa u: ni hona u: 'li'zyara They’re howling here and there.
'u: 2. Ṛ [Kh *wọ (Luk wak, Nis uwa, Gam wo, Kot wo); Mag wak; TB *pwaŋ] n: domestic pig. 'u: sya'karī: pork.


ubāi-nya ṛjā-nī [Nep уbāāну ubaunu ‘fill’] vt: (Obj. o-e)h) to sell s.th. partially destroyed in an attempt to compensate for part of the loss.

'ubi-nya ṛjā-nī vt: (Obj. o-e)h) to sell s.th. partially destroyed in an attempt to compensate for part of the loss.

ubjāi-nya ṛjā-nī [Nep уbjaunu ‘produce’] vt: to cultivate land.

'ubji-nya ṛjā-nī vt: (Obj. o-e)h) to sell s.th. partially destroyed in an attempt to compensate for part of the loss.

ubjāi-nya ṛjā-nī [Nep уbjaunu ‘produce’] vt: to cultivate land.

'ugāi-nya, to tame.

'ugariū Ṛgariū adj: submissive, docile, amenable, obedient.

ugarāi-nya 1. Ṛgarāi-nī [Nep Ṛgarānū ugharunu ‘open’] vt: 1. (čːh) to restore a field back to production by sacrificing an 'aultya baza. cf. cuh'si-nya. 2. (o-kokha ‘womb’) to restore a woman to childbearing.

ugarāi-nya 2. Ṛgarāi-nī vt: to train to be docile, obedient, amenable.

'uːgi-nya Ṛgī-nī [Nep uːgiunu vi.pat: to become drowsy. juhtu juhtu, of head to drop forward. pha pha omd, head to fall with force.

'uːgya n: one who is always drowsy.

'ubbyali Ṛbyānī n: summer. cf. 'uːhyali.

'ūhdyali n: winter. cf. 'uhbyali.


'uhluni Ṛluni [Mag olani] n: a straight steel used with flint in making fire. cf. 'thasxya.

uhup expr.adv: upside down. u. thu-nya, to dump by turning straight upside down.

ujalāi-nya Ṛjālāi-nī [Nep ujialānu ‘polish’] vt: to rid metal of its tarnish; to polish, burnish. (A copper pot by burning in fire inside a casing of mud; silver and gold by soaking in rhubarb acid).
ultyaso, backwards, contrary to normal. cf. 'bipya.

'umi: poss.pron: third person singular possessive pronoun: ‘his, hers, its.’

umí:hzani umní: adv: suddenly, instantaneously.

umuloni umúlonín adv: not in the slightest way, never. umuloni z'o gema'rih'wo 'isor The God we can never see. umuloní:ma'tae He’s hopeless (when it comes to learning).

'upalna 'nam upál:na 'nam n: (shamanic) the overworld (above this world). ant 'taña 'nam.

'upalna 'pakhá upál:na 'phk n: an early hour before the cock crows.


upai upáy: [Nep upáy: upay:] n: route, a way out. upai khim:nyà, to look for a way of escape.


upú'kao upú:kuh'kaw [Nep upar ‘other’] adj: the rest, the remainder (usu. in: upú'kao bahri).

-upurtá -upúrtá [Nep upar ‘over’] adv: against, in opposition to. ṇa-upurtá ris do'kēo He was angry against me.

'upharái:nyà uphārāi:nyà [Nep] vt: to expand, enlarge, extend the borders of. ḍohara 'upharái:nyà, to enlarge a grain bin. –pass.part: upharái:siu, expanded, enlarged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kham Dictionary</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>'urala उराला</strong> [Nep उराला oralo] <em>n:</em> downhill, a downhill grade, declivity. <em>ant.</em> 'uka-la.</td>
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<td>*<em>'urkwir'a ya'leo उर्कवीर यालेल adj:</em> of bees who have produced much honey. <em>ant.</em> 'kut-a.</td>
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<td><em>ptl</em>/–Gof [Nep pqg']</td>
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<td><em>vi.pat:</em> 1. to be set free (as from prison) by completing the sentence. 2. to slip out of a hold in wrestling. 3. (<em>in:</em> u. madai-nya, or u. maya-nya) to pin an opponent down so that he is unable to get up; <em>hence,</em> to overcome in debate. 4. (<em>with negative</em>) to be inevitable, inescapable. <em>–vt:</em> uskő-nya, to get free.</td>
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<td><strong>'ut˙r</strong></td>
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<td><em>ptl</em>/[Nep pq]</td>
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<td><em>n:</em> north.</td>
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<td><em>ptl</em>/–Gof [Nep ptfg']</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vi.pat:</em> to come to an end.</td>
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<td><strong>'utar˙i-nya</strong></td>
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<td><em>ptf</em>/–Gof [Nep ptfg']</td>
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<td><em>vt:</em> to repay an obligation—<em>bahr</em> (<em>esp.</em> to parents by sending their soul on a proper send-off to the other-world after death). <em>–pass.part:</em> utarái'siu, repaid.</td>
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<td><strong>'utki-nya</strong></td>
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<td><em>plTs–Gof [Nep]</em></td>
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<td><em>vi.pat:</em> to come into being. <em>–vt:</em> utkő-nya, to bring into being (as a shaman to his disciple).</td>
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<td><strong>'uthi-nya</strong></td>
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<td>*ply–Gof [Nep p7g']</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vi.pat:</em> to be procured, raised, brought together (as of needed funds, man power, etc). <em>–vi:</em> to rise to a task or challenge. <em>–vt:</em> uthai-nya, to raise up, bring together. <em>uthaidā'aini-nya,</em> to consecrate, set aside for a specific task or use.</td>
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<td><strong>'uthpul</strong></td>
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<td><em>Nep uthal-putal</em></td>
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<td>*JØL *l;–Gof [Kh <em>wisi]</em></td>
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<td><strong>'w</strong></td>
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<td><strong>wahn-nya वान-न्या</strong></td>
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<td><em>–set:</em> 'kil-nya. <em>–pass.part:</em> wahn'siu, twisted together.</td>
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<td><em><em>war</em> वर (in:</em> tara-war*.* qv.)**</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>wa वा</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>adv:</em> only, as in: yahjāra wa <em>'li-zya</em>There are only minnows. <em>waza,</em> (same, the preferred form).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. <em>–wa</em></td>
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<td><em>adv.suff:</em> approximately, about, as in: adh'wa about this much, jā:wa for an (indefinite) while.</td>
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<td>2. <em>–wa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>v.aff:</em> 1. as much as. uduh'wa bhrĩ do'kë He did as much as he was able. 2. (<em>with reduplication</em>) about to. pa:wa pa:wa 'ta:kê It was about to break.</td>
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<td>3. <em>–wa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>v.aff:</em> 1. (<em>in transitive verbs</em>) the future tense marker in third person singular, as in: 'jā'wa He will make it. 2. (<em>in interrogative mood with transitive verbs</em>) the past tense marker in third per-</td>
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son singular, as in: *ma'jâ'wa Did he make it?

\texttt{'wa-nya} \texttt{बा-न्या} [Kh *-wa (Mk rwa); Him (Chep wa-); TB *r-wa] \textit{v.evt}: to rain, \textit{in}: *nam \texttt{'wa-nya} \texttt{'andâ'ni 'dundå}h, with such force as to block vision. \textbf{parap parap}, for a while, then stop. \texttt{rihpå'wa-nya}, to rain evenly everywhere, universally. \texttt{'sem-sem}, with a fine mist. \textit{–vt}: to make it rain; perform a rain-making ceremony.

\texttt{wa:} \texttt{बा-} \textit{interj}: the call of a shepherd to his sheep.

\texttt{wa:-nya} \texttt{बा-न्या} [Kh *wa; TB *ba] \textit{v.sta}: to be thin (esp. of boards or shingles). \textit{cf.} khyar-nya. \textit{–adj}: \texttt{wa:’w —o}. \texttt{‘wa:} \texttt{jf} \texttt{ô} \textit{prop.n}: a Kham-Magar village in Rolpa District. (S.I. Uwa). \texttt{‘walya}, \textit{male inhabitant of the village of Uwa}. \texttt{‘walyani}, \textit{female inhabitant of the village of Uwa}.

\texttt{‘wâ} \texttt{दा} \texttt{n}: scrotum; male genitals. \textit{–cf.} o-r’kal, zuhri.

\texttt{wa:} \texttt{बा-} \textit{adv}: about equal to, as in: *u’jũ: \texttt{wa:} \texttt{wa:} an amount about equal to his portion. \textit{cf.} wa:hka.

\texttt{wâ:nya} \texttt{बा-न्या} \textit{vi.pat}: to be full, satiated (from eating). \texttt{‘ce:}, just right. \texttt{di: di:}, so as to be unable to eat more.

\texttt{‘wâ:} \texttt{बा-} [Kh *hwan (Gam waho, Bhj hwâ); Him (Kai han); TB *hwan ‘encircle’] \textit{n}: 1. the waist, lower back. \texttt{‘wâ:hrâ phya:wa phya:wa ‘sas-nya} to laugh till one’s sides nearly burst. \textit{–set}: ‘r’jî:.

2. a point about midway on a vessel. *\texttt{o’wâ:hrâ’pî} \texttt{sâbyalke} Fill it up halfway!

\texttt{wa:hka} \texttt{बा-क} \textit{adv}: about equal to, as in: sôdh’la: \texttt{wa:hka} in a time equal to about three days. \textit{–adj}: \texttt{wa:h’kao}, about equal to. \texttt{têrûpiya \texttt{wa:h’kao} equal to about a rupee}.

\texttt{‘wâ:hka} \texttt{बा-क} \texttt{n}: the backstrap on a loom. \textit{cf.} ‘piti. \textit{–set}: ‘tana.

\texttt{wahk ni piyak} \texttt{बा-क निप्याक} \textit{expr.adv}: vomiting. \texttt{w.p. \texttt{woih-nya}}, to vomit forcefully.

\texttt{wâ:h} \texttt{wah} \texttt{बा-वाह} \textit{expr.adv}: echoing sound. \texttt{w.w. ‘pas-nya}, to echo (as in a cave).

\texttt{wâ:hpho} \texttt{बा-हफो} \textit{n}: backbone, spine.

\texttt{wahsa} \texttt{वाहसा}: [Nep औषधि \texttt{aushadhi}] \textit{n}: 1. medicine. 2. additives or spices for food. \texttt{wahsa: \texttt{bis:}}, spices and related entities.

\texttt{wailiya willi: \texttt{वैलिया विली:} \textit{expr.adv}: shrivelled. \texttt{w.w. \texttt{’lisi-nya}}, (of a flower) to wilt, shrivel up.

\texttt{-’wåka} \texttt{बा-क} \textit{adv.suff}: at about, as in: \texttt{a:h’wåka} at about this distance (or time).

\texttt{nah:’wåka}, (in narratives) a temporal marker meaning: ‘at about that time.’ \textit{–adj}: -\texttt{’wa:kao}, the nominalized form of -\texttt{’wåka}.

\texttt{wal-nya} \texttt{बा-न्या} [Kh *r-wal (Mk rwal); Him (Chep wal- ‘stir’); TB *wal ‘circular’] \textit{vt}: 1. to stir meat or vegetable (‘cip) in a paddling motion. \textit{–set}: ‘kâ:-
nya. 2. to strip the guts (’dä:jí:) from an animal. 3. (fig) to rake in money, as in: banxí wal’o paì’zyao He’s really trying to rake it in. gar gor, scoop towards oneself with two hands (as grain).

wal ki wal बाल कि बाल expr.adv: long, endless. w.w. ’pa:’wo, endlessly long (of a trail).

walwal बालवाल (in: duhli: walwal, masí: walwal. q.v.)

’walya बाल्या prop.n: male inhabitant of the village of Uwa. ’walyani, female inhabitant of the village of Uwa.

’wan-nya बान-न्या vt: 1. (of a god—not usu. explicit) to accept a sacrificial animal as an offer of reconciliation. (The head of the animal is sprinkled with ’rihsÉï:, after which, if the animal shakes its head the god is said to ’wan-nya.) 2. to accept a peace offering (of a man who is angry).

’wanji बान्जी (in: ’tanji ’wanji. q.v.)

wanza बान्जा (in: rwiizha wanza and ’më:ma wanza, qq.v.)

’wap-nya बाप-न्या vt: to dip water. cf. ’gap-nya.

’wa’pái वाप­ै v.aff: 1. as much as. na’guhrduh-’wa’pái lâke Take as much as you can carry. 2. (with negative) until, as in: ñama’tu-’wa’pái kì:’nake Wait for me until I arrive! –adj:’wa’pái’kao, the nominalized form of ’wa’pái.

was बांस n: a flower, blossom.

was-nya बास-न्या [Kh *was (Kot wai); Mag was-ke ‘spread out’] vt: to sow seed. phwak phwak, unevenly, large amounts in one spot. syahr syahr, sound of grain striking ground. ’zahr-zahr, evenly, through spread fingers.

–pass.part: was’síu, sown.

wá: wá: वॉ वॉ expr.adv: cry of a buffalo. w.w. kih-nya, (of a buffalo) to moo, low.

’wá-­wá: वॉ-­वॉ expr.adv: steadily issuing.

w.w. baphi-nya, to steam with a steady issue or flow.

wazा बज adv: only.

’wi: ni ’phwi: वी नि पूँूँ expr.adv: worrying, fretting, anxious.

’wī:-wī: वी-­वी expr.adv: (of fire or wind) with a roaring, whistling sound.

w.w. căh-nya, to burn with roaring, leaping flames.

’wohm ka ’wohm ’वोँ:म का ’वोँ:म expr.adv: to wallop, beat with a loud whacking sound.

’wohr¹. ’वो़ expr.adv: suddenly. w. tah-nya, to collapse suddenly.

’wohr². ’वो़ [Mag dor] deictic.prim: right, right side. –n: right side. ’wohr ’kar’da, on the right hand side (lit. ‘to the right wing’). ’wohr ’ti:’da, towards the right side.

’wohr’dà ’वो़-­दा loc: to the right. –adj: ’wohr’dà’jào.

’wohrkà ’वो़े-­क loc: at the right. –adj: ’wohr’kao.

wohs-nya ’वोझ­-न्या vi.pat: 1. to squirt out sideways, spurt at the seams (as when squeezed). 2. (of a musket) to backfire. 3. (of the tip of a corn tassel) to go to seed before the husk has developed. –vt: sowoih-nya, to cause to squirt out, spurt (as when squeezed).

’woi-nya ’वोई-­न्या [Kh *wot (Bhj wot, Nis wøt); Him (Mag wat-ke); TB *bwat]
vi.pat: 1. to blossom.  'tara-war'a, completely blossomed (of a field of flowers). 'phululu:, in profusion (of a whole field). 2. (of hair) to gray.

(o)-'woi ɔ̖-ɔ̖'oi n: a flower bud, blossom.

nindrae 'woi, needed rest (lit. "blossom of sleepiness").

wo~î'U-nya jf'O{[Kh *on (Mk ~u, Gam wo≥, Mht wa≥); Him *on (Mag wa≥-ke 'ambush, 'Sun òy 'pen up')] vt: to prevent, hold up, thwart. cf. dô-nya. pî: to hinder, prevent from working.

–pass.part: woî'sîu, prevented, hindered.

woih ɔ̖s [Kh *wohs (Nis wohs)] n: vomit.

woih-nya ɔ̖s-ência [Kh *woh-t < caus. of wohs 'to spurt out' (Bhj woht, Gam wohi?); Him (Chep òk 'vomit')] vi.agt: to vomit. wahk ni pyak, with force. cîl cîl, burp up a little (as a baby).

woih'wöBroad, open, yawning (as of a valley, the sleeve of a garment, etc.)

woi'sî-nya ɔ̖s-ência vi.agt: to rush forward against others in order to obtain, to strive, contend. (Loc. -ta). sya'karita banae woi'sî'zarya They’re contending against each other for meat.

woi'sî-nya ɔ̖s-ência vi.agt: to lie in wait, waylay, ambush. cf. 'gibri-nya.

'woi-woi ɔ̖s-ência expr.adv: (of words) spread about, promulgated.

'wol-nya ɔ̖s-ência vi.agt: to return; go back without reaching destination. cf. 'gol'sî-nya, 'thol-nya.

wuhp ka wuhp ɔ̖s-ência cub'czą expr.adv: plopping, thudding (of many, one after another). w.w. 'zo-nya, to jump one after another from a cliff (esp. of sheep).

'wuhr-wuhr ɔ̖s-ência [TB *bwar 'burn'; Nep hur-hur] expr.adv: (of fire) blazing, flaring up. w.w. cåh-nya, to burn with a blaze.

wu:h wu:h ɔ̖s-ência expr.adv: with great rushing. w.w. thu:sî-nya, to stampede with a great rush.

ya- ɔ̖s- irreg.v: the form of the verb 'to give' in future with third person indirect object, as in: yaraya I’ll give it to them. cf. -yo.

-yâ ɔ̖s v.aff: 1. the future tense marker (except in third singular transitive), as in: bya He will go. 2. the past tense marker (in interrogative mood), as in: ma'bya Did he go?

ya-nya ɔ̖s-ência [Kh *ya; Him (Mag ya-khe)] v.bt: to give. also: e., i., yâ.: -v.aux.: da ya-nya, the benefactive auxiliary. var. -dya-nya. jîi-dya-nya to make for someone. -wo ya-nya, to allow. 'bao e'k'e He allowed him to go.

'yà ɔ̖s poss.pref: the third person plural possessive prefix: ‘their,’ as in: ya'-zâh their house. yami, theirs.

'yà ɔ̖s v.aff: 1. the third person plural object prefix: ‘them,’ as in: ya-poh'keo He beat them. (Occurs in this form only in the narrative paradigm and with third singular agent.) cf. yara-, ra-.

2. the third person plural subject prefix:
‘they,’ as in: ‘ya-poh’wo They beat him. (Occurs only in the nominalized form of the verb.)

ya:  
  pers.pron: they (in narrative focus), as in: ya: bo ’ba’kèra They (our heroes) also went.  
  refl.pron: themselves, as in: ya: ’rësh’si’kèra They saw themselves.  
  yaza, they themselves.  
  ya:ni za, they of their own accord.  
  ya:– ofô –  
  deictic.prim: in the area up, as in: ‘ya:’d à upcountry, ‘ya:’l in the area up at, ‘ya:’pò in the area up around, ‘ya:’tò in the area at the top, etc., qq.v.  
  yà:– ya:– irreg.v:  
  1. form of the verb ‘to give’ where the indirect object is first person singular.  
  2. form of the verb ‘to give’ in remote future where the indirect object is second person singular.  
  cah’nàdò yà: I’ll get it for you sometime.  
  ya:’dà ya:– [Tib ya ‘up’] loc: upwards, upcountry.  
  ya:’dà ’tà-nya, to be prosperous.  
  loc.case: ‘ya:’nàdò, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases.  
  ro’ya:’dà in the area up at, the one upcountry.  
  yado’zyao यादोज्याव adj: so-called, named.  
  ‘sero: yado’zyao nakhar the village called Sera.  
  ya:  
  ya: bitali-nya, to have a morning snack, breakfast.  
  jahl jahl phài-nya, (of a dog) to open its mouth threateningly, bare its teeth.  
  2. (fig) speech.  
  cyu:-nya, to wait for orders (lit. ‘watch his mouth’).  
  da-nya, to talk back (lit. ‘do mouth’).  
  ya: wàza, words without actions (lit. ‘only mouth’).  
  o’ya: gil’o, articulate (lit. ‘a fast mouth’).  
  o’ya: kyàh’wo, of one with obscene speech; of one who spits anywhere. (lit. ‘broken mouth’).  
  o’ya: le:o, argumentative.  
  o’ya: macao, of evil speech (lit. ‘bad mouth’).  
  ya: saih-nya, to stop a rumor (lit. ‘kill mouth’).  
  ya: saih’si-nya, (of several) to get to the bottom of a rumor by all involved getting together and hashing it out.  
  ya: toh-nya, to give answer.  
  phor phor toh-nya, answer quickly or foolishly w/o thought.  
  a’ya: saih-nya, to speak openly, no longer hide one’s thoughts.  
  o’ya: phor phor toh-nya, to make light of someone’s orders (lit. ‘hang on his mouth’).  
  ya: saih-nya, to speak within the bounds of another’s will, be guided in speech (lit. ‘sit on the mouth’).  
  ya: saih-nya, to have a relish for food.  
  ya: saih-nya, to cause to relish food, give an appetite to (as of cattle when given salt).  
  ya: saih-nya, to cause to lose appetite by always giving the same diet.  
  4. profit, earning, proceeds.  
  o’ya: a’hu’kè This much profit came of it.  
  o’ya: hài-nya, to make profit or gain.  

-ya:  
  num.clsf: a mouthful.
covenant. 'yahka da-nya, to remember, hold in remembrance. 'yahka 'nai-nya, to make or establish a covenant. o'yahka 'leo, dependable, not forgetful. –set: samji-nya. to make or establish a covenant.

osahka 'leo, dependable, not forgetful.

–set: smji-nya. 2. a token, which is accepted, demands fealty (usu. worn about the neck on a necklace). –types of: baca an agreement between two parties to cooperate or co-exist (usu. between shamans and spirits), kirya a solemn promise or oath, bhkxl a vow to a god guaranteeing a sacrifice, purkhi-nya to make such a bow, kbl a contract for the price of an item, bahka a contract regarding a time period, ksml oath of allegiance.

yahl-nya of Mn–G of vi.agt: to be gracious toward, bless by showing favor. (Loc. -leoda 'isor yahlod. ≥ aleoda 'isor yahlod ≥ a'behdaÚr. God showed me favor and my sheep greatly increased.

–related words: yuÚ gÚr ~aÚ-nya to be kind or generous to, ñsikÚ ya-nya to pronounce a blessing.

yahm yá-m. [Kh *yahm; Him *s-glarm (Mag galam)] n: door, entrance. –set: zihm.

yahp yá-p. [Kh *p-s-yap (Mk byahp, Gam yah, Kot hyap)] n: flying squirrel. cf. nyahn. –gen: baza-biza.

yahp-nya yá-p-nya vi.pat: (khí: ‘foot’) to go habitually to a place. ya'leoka 'hun-nya ukhí: yahp'ké He habitually comes to my place.

yahpal te: yá-pal. te· n: a large water frog. cf. 'te:.

yahthan yá-xan [Kh (Gam yâte?)] n: grain taken from reserves for the next few day’s use. –set: 'zyao.

'ya:ló yá-l loc: in the area up at, as in: zihm 'ya:ló in the area at the house. –loc.case:-'ya:ló, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases, as in: a'yâsk in this area, ro'yâsk in the area up at the top, etc.

yamakhar yamakhar prop.n: the Kham-Magar village of Yamakhar in northeastern Rukum District, on the route between Dhorpatan and Dolpo. (S.I. Yamakhar.)

'yami: poss.pron: third person plural possessive pronoun: 'theirs.'

'yan-nya yá-n-nya vi: 1. to dip or strain fish from the water. 2. (of a shaman) to retrieve a soul from the underworld. –set: kí:l-nya. 3. (of a flood) to cast up debris on the shore. –pass.part: 'yan'síu, strained from water.

'ya:ñà yá-d loc: in the area up around. zihm 'ya:ñà in the area up around the house. –loc.case:-'ya:ñà, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases. a'yâñà around in this area, ro'yâñà in the area around the top, etc.

'yapi'sí-nya yápisí-nya vi.pat: to be unafraid, used to a situation, comfortable.

'yara- yá-ra v.aff: the third person plural object prefix: ‘them,’ as in: 'yara-poh'kera They beat them. (Occurs in this form only in the narrative paradigm with third
plural agent.) cf. 'ya-, 'ra-.

'yas-nya यास-न्या vi.pat: (of snow) to melt so that patches of ground become visible.

'yatā यात लoc: in the area at the top.

'yatā hū:wo, in the prime of life (lit. ‘come to the top’), 'yatā hū:wor'ja tasah'cyo You who are young, don’t spare any strength! –loc.case: 'yatā, affixed to deictic primitives to form complex adverbial phrases. a'yātā up on this area, ro'yātā on the area at the top, etc.

'yas-nya यास-न्या vi.pat: (of snow) to melt so that patches of ground become visible.

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'yas-nya यास-न्या vi.pat: (of snow) to melt so that patches of ground become visible.
'yen-nya येन-न्या [Kh *p-yen (Mk wyē, Nis wyen, Gam wyē)] vt: to shave, shear, cut close (of hair, wool, fields, etc.). sapak sapak, in swift, smooth motions. —pass.part: 'yen'siu, sheared.

'yep येप [Kh *yep; Him *gyap (Jir gyap, Sh gyáp, Tib rgyab)] n: the upper back.

yer-nya येर-न्या vt: 1. to separate coarse from fine flour in a winnowing tray. 2. to purify water by allowing sediment to settle and pouring off the clean water into another vessel.

yer'si-nya येरसी-न्या vi.pat: to settle (of sediment). o-then yer'si-nya. —vi: to tarry, delay, go reluctantly (esp. of one who lingers back while others go forward).

yiLMh यिल्म prop.n: a Kham-Magar village north of Yamakhar. (S.I. Him.)

yo- यो- irreg.v: form of the verb ‘to give’ in immediate future where the indirect object is third person. cf. -ya 2.

yo-nya यो-न्या [Kh *yak (Nis yeko, Ses yooko)] vi.pat: to be fulfilled (as of time), to be sufficient, come up to the required amount. —adj: yo'-wō, wealthy, having plenty. mathāi:'wō mayo:'wō, poor, in want, lacking (lit. ‘insufficient’).

'yo-nya यो-न्या [Kh *p-yet (Mk wye, Nis wyet, Gam wye, Bhj wyet, Ghs yye, Seram yōt-); Mag yos-ke ‘trade’; TB *ywar ‘buy, sell’] vt: to sell. pyah pish, sell all one’s holdings. —pass.part: 'yo:siu, sold. sōd 'rupiyala 'yo:siu sold for three rupees.
u'-yū: bales'o. 'yū: tî:da 'bale:-nya, to hanker to go elsewhere.

(u)-yū: 'bipya'da ta'siú 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: wicked, having evil tendencies. (lit. ‘a heart installed backwards’).

'yū: bohs'a bohs'a 'ta-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be overcome by grief, extremely sad. (lit. ‘heart about to be uprooted’).

(u)-yū: bom'-o 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: obliging, compliant, acquiescent (lit. ‘having a light heart’).

'yū: buhr'a buhr'a 'ta-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be elated, exuberant (lit. ‘the heart about to come out’).

'(u)-yū: 'ciu p-o 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: of one who deliberately does wrong (lit. ‘a rotten heart’).

'yū: buhr'a buhr'a 'ta-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be elated, exuberant (lit. ‘heart about to fly’).

(yu)-yū: 'chap-chap da-nya, (same).

'yū: 'cher-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to have epigastric pain (described as cold).

'yū: da-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vt: to have the desire or will to do s.th. (lit. ‘to do heart’).

'yū: duhkka 'jai-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vt: to be unhindered by scruples, uninhibited, without hesitation.

'yū: gahr-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be grieved (lit. ‘the heart to weep’).

(u)-yū: gar'a:wô 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: generous, gracious, kind (lit. ‘having a healthy heart’). cf. yahl-nya.

(u)-yū: gis'o 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, froward (lit. ‘having a heavy heart’).

(u)-yū: 'gyoh'wo 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: undismayed, fearless, brave (lit. ‘having a big heart’).

yu:h 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 [Kh *s-p-yu (Mk byuh, Nis wyih, Seram yuh); Him (Chep yuk, Tib spre'u, C.Tib pe'u); TB *m-yuk] n: monkey. 'gyahm'o yu:h, the rhesus monkey.

pal'o yu:h, the langur monkey. --gen: 'sya: 'ba. yu:h 'cyaura, a fictitious monkey in Kham narratives; s.o. with gaunt, hollow cheeks. yu:h 'dohwa:, monkey spirit (one of a shaman’s families). --set: 'zya:h. u-yu:h 'cal magarà:wo, hypocritical (of a thief who puts on a facade of good). --[Alt.root *s-p-ya (Gam hwyà, Ses hya)]

'yū: hai'si'wa hai'si'wa 'ta-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be elated, exuberant (lit. ‘the heart about to come out’). cf. 'yū: buhr'a buhr'a 'ta-nya.

'yū: hculi 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 n: a mountain with perennial snow cover.


'yū: hksar 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 n: a transparent crystal.

'yū: holâ: dao 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 adj: peaceful, restful (of words, place, etc.).

'yū: holâ: 'ta-nya 住户的彼業山塔-土乌 vi:pat: to be at peace, comforted, content, satis-
yuhr ฏ:ฏ expr.adv: headlong, head-first.
y. tü:si-nya, to dive headlong.

′yuhr ‘yuhr ฏ:ฏ expr.adv: pointed, piled up, cone shaped (flour, mountain, etc.). –adj: ′yuhr ‘yuhr′o.

yuhtali ฏ-ฏ [Kh (Mk by ytalti)] n: maple tree.

′yū: ′hup-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: 1. to trust, have confidence in. (Obj. marked by -lai, leo'da, or -t˙, as in: hoÚye oky~aÚtu'y~uÚ ‘hup′k=e He had confidence in him. 2. to have one′s hopes fulfilled, no cause for anxiety. ṅazapr pa=tí dada zyanya tada lera, ṇa'sidi bØ ṇa'yū: ′hup′k=e All my children are old enough to feed themselves, even if I die I have no anxiety. –adj: ′yū: ′hubo, trustworthy, instilling confidence.

′yū: hur-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: 1. to have epigastric pain. 2. to be grieved.

′yū: jhm ‘te-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vt: to restrain one′s desires.
′yū: ’jai-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ vt: to have love or concern for s.o.
′yū: jah-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vt: to show interest, give attention to. (lit. ‘put the heart to’).

u-′yū: jam′o, unoffended by s.th. repulsive (of a person). ′yū: majam′o, repulsive, offensive (of some thing). u-′yū: majam′o, offended by s.th. repulsive (of a person).

′yū: jēh-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: to be encouraged (lit. ‘heart to be raised’).

(u)-′yū: jyahs′-o ฏ-ฏ adj: capable of being reasoned with (lit. ‘having a soft heart’).

′yū: kai-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ vt: to begrudge something, be reluctant to give (lit. ‘the heart to bite’).

′yū: kata māhti ‘ta-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: to be troubled, confused, disturbed, vexed. kata māhti mani aiza gematae We were completely unconcerned. var. ′yū: kai māhti jai-nya.

′yū: kehdya-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vi.bts: to cause someone to lose his desire or zeal for something; to stumble, offend s.o. (lit. ‘to break his heart’). tam tum, (intensified).


′yū: kyah-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: to lose interest or zeal in something, to be offended. tam tum kyah-nya, to lose heart or appetite for something, in: ′yū: tam tum kyah-nya.

′yū: khari: ‘ta-nya ฏ:ฏ-ฏ-ฏ vi.pat: to feel affectionate, passionate toward s.o. (Obj. marked by leo′da, as in: naleo′da ṇa’yū: khari: ta-zya I feel affectionate towards you.) cf. khatari:
(u)-yū: 'khao उ-ूू खाव adj: incapable of being reasoned with (lit. ‘having a hard heart’).

'yū: 'khotoro: 'ta-nya यू खोटोरो- ता-न्या vi.pat: to feel concern for, be anxious about. (Obj. marked by -leo'da.)

'yū: 'khotoro: 'jaï-nya, to actively think of someone, show concern.

'yū: 'khotoroÚ 'j˙i-nya, to actively think of someone, show concern, anxiety, feeling of distress about s.o’s well being.

'yū: khyadya-nya यू ख्याद्या-न्या v.bt: (of food) to cause one to vomit (lit. ‘to throw out the heart’).

'yū: l˙i khyoÚ-nya v.bt: to prick one’s conscience. (lit. ‘to pierce the heart’).

(u)-yū: 'lao mitao उ-ूू लौ मिताओ adj: pleasing, according to one’s hopes or expectations. (lit. ‘like that in the heart’).

(u)-yū: ma'byalo उ-ूू माब्यालो adj: unsatisfied, wanting more (lit. ‘having an unfilled heart’).

'yū: macao da-nya यू माचाव दा-न्या vt: to be sad, dejected (lit. ‘the heart to do bad’).

(u)-yū: madai'siu उ-ूू मादाईसिू adj: aloof, cool; not easily moved to compassion (lit. ‘having a heart which is not found’).

(u)-yū: magorä:wo उ-ूू मागोराँव adj: selfish, grasping (lit. ‘an unhealthy heart’).

'yū: ma'hup-nya यू माहुप-न्या vi.pat: to lack confidence or faith, to have reason for anxiety.

'yū: majam'o यू माजामो adj: repulsive, offensive.

(u)-yū: 'maleo उ-ूू मालेउ adj: timid, faint-hearted (lit. ‘without heart’).

'yū: ma'naiduha-nya यू मानैदुह-न्या vt: to be unable to resist temptation (lit. ‘unable to restrain the heart’).

(u)-yū: mata'siu उ-ूू मातासिू adj: (of one’s rational powers) not fully developed, immature.

(u)-yū: mawä'hwo उ-ूू मावाू वो adj: unsatisfied, wanting more.

'yū: 'nai-nya यू नै-न्या vt: to be content with a given amount. sōh 'rupiyata u'yū: 'nai'keo He was satisfied to accept three rupees. –v.bt: 'yū: 'naidy-nya, to give enough to s.o. for the price to be acceptable.

'yū: 'na-nya यू ना-न्या vt: to pity, love, feel compassion (lit. ‘the heart to become ill’). –adj: u-'yū: 'nao, the object of one’s compassion. 'ge 'isore u-yū: 'naoro ge'l'iza We are the objects of God’s compassion. –n: 'yū: 'nóza, pitiable, arousing sympathy. var. ‘yū: 'nao.

'yū:'ni 'hū:wo bahrı da-nya यून बाहरी दा-न्या vt: to act with licentiousness, without restraint.

'yū:'ni kubataï: 'hu-nya यून कुबताई हु-न्या vi.pat: to be wicked, evil.

(u)-yū:'ni ma'hù:wo उ-ूू माहुू वो adj: of one without initiative, doing nothing of his own volition.
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'yu: pa:wa pa:wa 'jai-nya 颙一夏·活·活 颚一夏 vi.pat: (Usu. in: 'jai:dgahr-nya)
to cry with a broken heart.

'yu: 'pharki-nya 東同·活 vi.pat: to have a change of heart. 'yu: pharki-nya, to repent, change one’s heart or mind (lit. ‘turn the heart around’).

'yu: phyrki-nya 東同·活 vi.pat: (Usu. in: ‘jidj ghr-nya)
to cry with a broken heart.

'yu: phyr-nya, to repent, change one’s heart or mind (lit. ‘turn the heart around’).

'yu: phyr phyr syah-nya 東同·活 vi.pat: of heart to race after heavy exercise.

yur yur 馨普 expr.adv: leaking, spilling (as of grain from a sack).

yus-nya 東同 vi.pat: (of a trap) to miss, fail to catch.

'si'tao adj: beloved, cherished, a close friend (lit. ‘fruit of the heart’).

≥ a'y~uÚ 'si'tao ≥ anj~îÚ my beloved friend.

'syá+-nya 東同 v.bt: to encourage someone. (lit. ‘raise his heart’).

'sim-nya 東同 vi.pat: to feel the satisfaction of being avenged, or of being treated justly (lit. ‘the heart to be scooped up’).

'sudurdu-nya 馨普·同 v.bt: to have a change of heart.

'sa'gyo:da da-nya 東同·活 vt: to act with courage, self-confidence.

'sai'tao 東同 expr.adv: beloved, cherished, a close friend (lit. ‘fruit of the heart’).

'yu: sa'i'tao ni: 東同·活 adj: beloved, cherished, a close friend (lit. ‘fruit of the heart’).

'sa'i'tao nana: 東同·活 adj: my beloved friend.

'sa:jédnya-nya 馨普·同 v.bt: to encourage someone. (lit. ‘raise his heart’).

'sasim-nya 馨普·同 vt: to take revenge (lit. ‘scoop up the heart’). cf. khis pheri-nya.

'sate-nya 馨普·同 vt: to act with dismay, apprehension. (lit. ‘to drop the heart’). sya: se:, (intensified).

'sahldya-nya 馨普·同 v.bt: 1. (of liquor) to cause the stomach to ache. cf. 'yu: tohl-nya. 2. to cause s.o. to be offended (lit. ‘of the heart to ache’).

'si:nya 東同·同 [Kh *b-yi (Mk ywih, Nis wyisi, Gam wyisi)] vi.pat: to fart, pass gas. këh këh, with a loud tooting sound.

'sil sil' 馨普·同 adj: (of a cliff) frighteningly high (lit. ‘heart stringing’).

'sim-nya 馨普·同 vi.pat: to feel the satisfaction of being avenged, or of being treated justly (lit. ‘the heart to be scooped up’).

'suhrDU-nya 馨普·同 v.bt: to grieve someone (lit. ‘cause hurt to heart’).

'sya:ni 馨普·同 adj: voluntarily, of one’s own will (lit. ‘from the heart meat’).

u-'yu: sya:ni hù:hù:wö 1. of one who takes the initiative without having to be told. 2. (of words) fabricated, speculative. u-'yu: sya:ni ma'hù:wö, of one who takes no initiative.

'sya:ta boh'wo 馨普·同 adj: born through the will of another (esp. of a shaman to his master). (Usu. in: nà:kâl sya:ta gaboh'wo, nà:yù: sya:ta gaboh'wo I was born on the meat of your kidney, I was born on the meat of your heart.)

'ta-nya 馨普·同 vi.pat: (receptive form of 'yu: 'jai-nya).

'te-nya 馨普·同 vi.pat: to be dismayed, full of apprehension (lit. ‘of the heart to drop’). sya: se:, (intensified).

'ti:da 'bale-nya 馨普·同 v.bt: 1. (of liquor) to cause the stomach to ache. cf. 'yu: tohl-nya. 2. to cause s.o. to be offended (lit. ‘of the heart to ache’).

'ti:da 'ta-nya 馨普·同 vi.pat: to cultivate wrong interests.

'ti:da 'ta-nya 馨普·同 vi.pat: 1. to have a stomach-ache (from bad liquor).
2. to be offended (lit. ‘of the heart to ache’). ‘phala, (intensified).

(u)-yû: tubu ‘po:ka ‘maleo བ་ཀ་ལ་ བོ་ཀ་མལ་ཤེན། adj: undecided, fluctuating, unstable (lit. ‘heart not in one place’).

’yû: ’thu: ’jai-nya ཀོ་་ ’ོ་ ’jai-nya vt: to exercise love, concern, strong interest in (lit. ‘to stretch the heart’). ’yû: ’thu: da-nya, to feel concern for.

’yû: wâ:h-nya རོ་ ’ོ་ wâ:h-nya vi.pat: to be satisfied, content.

’yû: ’wa:h-nya རོ་ ’ོ་ wâ:h-nya vt: to feel regret or discomfort when someone throws something away which could have been used.

’yû: yahl-nya རོ་ yahl-nya vi.agt: to show favor to, be gracious to.

’yû: ye sönca maya-nya རོ་ སོད་ མ་-nya expr.adv: poke around, search. z. lahp-nya, to poke around inside a small opening in an attempt to find s.th. opâye nyîyöra nyâ’kölo rö’zhr

lahpdyä’køo His words searched out my innermost motives.

zahr-nya རོ་-nya v.sta: (of fabric) to be loosely woven. –adj: zahrara’wö, loosely woven.

zahrâ: zahrâ: པའི་-བོ་西藏 expr.adv: streaked. z.z. ’si:-nya, to dawn with streaks in the sky.

zahre: རོ་-ོ་-ོ་-ཧོ་[Kh *b-s-res (Nis rwyes - ores, Mk zô:re, Gam zahre?; *s-rat ‘play’; Him (Mag rø, Sun rø) ‘laugh’; TB *rya-t ‘laugh’] n: toy, plaything.

’zahr-zahr རོ་-ོ་-ཧོ་ [<Kh ’zhr ’bamboo sieve’] expr.adv: leaking. z.z. was-nya, to sow evenly, through spread fingers. z.z. ’yu:-nya, to leak like a sieve.

zaih རོ་: n: a rough mat (made of a mixture of o’böl: and o’sya:) used in building temporary shelters.

’zaih: རོ་: [Kh *b-zørn (Mk bzø:rn, Bhj zôn, Nis jwøh:rn < -ojøh)] n: a carrying net.

zal རོ་: n: a spear, sharp pointed stick.

’zalâ:-nya རོ་-nya v.sta: to be light, illuminated. –vi.pat: buk buhk, (of dawn) just light enough to see. –adj: ’zalâ:wo.

zam རོ་ n: food provisions (esp. for a temporary camp away from home). –set: ’zyao.

zam-nya རོ་-nya vt: 1. to hold someone by wrapping both arms around the waist. myah me, (intensified). –set: lap-nya.

2. to encircle an object with the hands so as to measure the girth, test firmness, etc. doñ zamo ‘také difficult to hold in
one’s hands (large). –zam’si-nya v.re-ci:p: 1. to form a chain by wrapping arms around the waist of the person in front. 2. to wrestle, or be locked together in fight. cf. ‘khap’si-nya.

‘zap ज़प n: sharp sticks or prongs put in the ground to pierce the feet of intruders.

‘zap-nya ज़प-न्या [Kh *r-zap (Mk rzap, Nis rjap, Gam za?)] vt: 1. to sharpen an instrument by tapping out the nicks and then smoothing with a file. 2. to sharpen in a forge. –pass.part: ‘zap’siu, forged.

zarkai-nya जर्केए-न्या vt: to fry with sizzling, deep-fry, sear.

‘zarki-nya जर्की-न्या vi.pat: to make a loud hissing or sizzling sound (esp. of a heavy downpour, or when frying food in hot grease). –vt: zarkai-nya, to fry, deep-fry, sizzle, sear.

za: ज़ा [Kh *za; Mag ja; TB *za] n: child, offspring. khe’pa za:, son (lit. ‘man-child’). ‘mē:ma za:, daughter (lit. ‘woman-child’). za: dai-nya, to bear a child. za: dainya ‘ta-nya, to become pregnant. za: su’guhr-nya, to make illicitly pregnant. o-’zadahnta ‘siu, of a woman who has died in childbirth. o-za: garbala ‘siu, of a woman whose child has died in the womb.


(o)-’zadahnta ‘siu ओ-जाधान्त झिउ adj: of a woman who has died in childbirth.

zahl-nya ज़हल-न्या vi.pat: (of water) to drip from the roof in a spot somewhere below the actual leak; to percolate.


za’khur ज़ख़ूर n: the fetlock of a horse or goat.

‘zal-nya ज़ल-न्या vi: 1. to pour into a container (esp. dry goods). 2. (fig) to put into prison. –pass.part: ‘zal’siu, imprisoned.

‘zamà ज़मा n: a mother and her child.

zarap zorop ज़राप-ज़ोरोप expr.adv: completely penetrating. z.z. ‘pasi-nya, to enter all the way (as of a leg falling through ice up to the crotch; or of the penis penetrating to its root).

za’si-nya ज़सि-न्या [Kh *r-za (Mk rjasi, Nis rja, Kot za)] v.refl: to wash one’s hair. (Obj. is ˙ih ‘head’). cf. hur’si-nya.

za’sip ज़सीप [ < *za ‘child’ + *s‘ip ‘sheath’] n: to womb. cf. kokha.

zē: ज़े [Kh *b-zin (Mk bzi, Mht z~e, Gam z~î, Kot z~î)] n: honey bee. –gen: ‘mulza buhsuna:

zēh ज़ेह [Kh *b-zin (Mk bzh, Nis gajin, Gam zih, Mht zih)] n: a type of bamboo which grows between about eight and ten thousand feet in altitude (used for weaving). zēh ‘kharo, split or forked pieces of bamboo seen by a shaman in trance, considered an inauspicious omen. zēh’pa ‘kharo, zēh’ma ‘kharo (shamanic, in chant) same. –set: cahl.

zehlō-nya जेलो-न्या [Mag selo-khe ‘slide down’] vi.pat: to slide down a slope.

selolo, without coming to a stop.
'zehrnai ni 'gahrnai 'zehrnai ni 'gahrnai 'li-nya, (of a child) to fuss and whine.

'zeih-zeih expr.adv: the sound of bells on a horse’s collar.

zenza: small yeti.

zila l: birch tree, birch bark.

zim-nya [Kh *zim; TB (DEW) *zim (Tib zim-bu 'fine,' Rawang dziug,
Chinese sim-] v.sta: to be small. –adj:

zym'o, small. –vi.pat: to shrink. var. zimza.

zymza ज़िम्ज़ा [Kh *zim ‘small’ + *za
‘diminutive’] adj: small, diminutive.

'zip-nya ज़िप-न्या [Kh *b-zip (Mk bzip)]
vt: (Agt. -e) to line a frame with birch bark in making a rainshield. zilaye choporah 'zip'kēo He lined the frame with birchbark.

zip'sî-nya vi.pat: to be covered by biting insects. zëra okyā: bahri zip'sikerā His body was stung all over by bees. sagap sagap, enter in hordes (as into a hive, etc).

'zir ज़ीर n: a highland bamboo which grows above ten thousand feet altitude. –set: cahl.

zitutu ज़ीटुटु expr.adv: speechless (esp. from extreme sadness, but also as a constant state). –adj: zitutu:'wō.

'zo-nya ज़ो-न्या [Kh *zok (Nis johk);
Him (Chep jyok, Khal jhu)] vi.agt: to jump, to jump from s.th., to jump up and down. cf. gahp-nya. pudarup pudarup, with sudden bounds. khoi khoi, (of turbulent water) bounding.

'zohr ज़ोर n: fire, flame (restricted to the forge). ṇakhorcyo 'zohrla takhep jadhyāśa Treat my knife by putting it once in the flame.

'zohrtotor ज़ोर-टोटोर expr.adv: to stare unblinkingly with a blank expression. cf. 'zohr-zohr. z. bahl'si-nya, to watch without blinking.

zohrtotora ज़ोरतोटर 'zohr-zohr 'ज़ोर-ज़ोर ' expr.adv: staring without blinking. cf. 'zohrtotor. z.z.

'cyu-nya, to look without blinking. z.z.

bahl'si-nya, to watch staring straight ahead.

zoï: ka zoï: जोइँ का जोइँ expr.adv: raining without let-up. zoï ka zoï 'jai-nya, to rain without letup for a long period.

'zol-nya ज़ोल-न्या vi.pat: to be protruding (as of a tooth, or one rafter longer than others). cf. lep'si-nya. ant. rahl-nya.

zu-nya ज़ू-न्या [Kh *b-zu (Mk bzu)]
vt: to process s.th. by kneading or working it (as a wool blanket with the feet, or tobacco in the palm of the hand). man man, knead intensely till fine. –pass.part: zu'siū, (of a blanket) processed into a matted felt material.

zu: ज़ू [Kh *b-zu (Mk bzu); Him *b-tsu
(Thak putsu, Dimasa busu, Mag dzu, Chep tsyu); TB *tsow] n: thorn. zu:'sī:, any thorny bush or tree ('cī:taru, dohwā:t, 'gāngaru, kahrjī:, etc).

zū: जू n: boil, carbuncle.


zuhri-nya ज़ुह्री-न्या [Kh *r-zut (Bhj juht,
Ses *hrut < hrui÷, hrut- 'laided'); Mag rhu-ke] vi.agt: (of a chicken) to lay eggs.

zuri zu'ri जुरी जुरी expr.adv: moving the eyes. z.z. bahl'si-nya, to watch, moving only the eyes (as of a baby; or of a person lying wrapped in a blanket observing movement around him).

zu'sai जुसै [<_*zu: ‘thorn’ + *sai ‘berry’] n: a type of blackberry. 'molo zu'sai,
having dark wood. **palo zu’sai**, having white wood.

**zu’si**: 

zu’si n: any thorny bush or tree (cf. **turu**, **dohwari**; **gangaru**, **kahrjii**, etc).

**zu-zu** 1.

**zu-zu** expr.adv: having a good complexion (after recovery from an illness). **zu-zu** 'jish in-nya, to put on a good countenance (in an attempt to hide one’s feelings). **zu-zu** wo, coming out of illness.

**zu-zu** 2.

**zu-zu** expr.adv: continuous fire. **zu-zu** 'jish in-nya, (**meh** ‘fire’) to keep a small fire burning (when fire is unavailable for kindling a new one).

**zul zul** expr.adv: smooth, clean-skinned (as of a potato). cf. kosol kosol’o.

**zur zur** expr.adv: sharp pointed (of a needle or metal pick). **zur zur** o, var. *zuru*.

**zwär zwär** expr.adv: quickly, with a large flow. **zwär zwär** pi-nya, to milk an animal with a large flow; to extract large amounts of beer from the hulls by squeezing in the palms with a scrubbing motion.

**zwa**: **zwä** expr.adv: (of fire) burning steadily. **zwa** cach-nya, to burn with a small, steady flame. **zwa** raih-nya, to be seen from afar, burning steadily.

**zwoń** zwoń expr.adv: sparkling, shiny (as of a star, or of a scrubbed pot). **zwoń** zwoń.

**zya-nya** 1. **zya-nya** [Kh *zya; Him (Mag jya-, Chep je-, Chan ca-); TB *dza] vt: 1. to eat (only bread or cooked meal). cf. kai-nya. **karlap-kurlup**, greedily. **phasa phasa** excessively. 2. to consume s.th. (as a fire). 3. to blister (as an ill fitting shoe). 4. to cause frostbite or snow blindess, in: **pome zya-nya**. 5. to rust, wear away, corrode. 6. to take excessive money. **zyadya-nya**, to exact excessive money from someone.

**zya-nya** 2. **zya-nya** v.sta: (of a place) to be frequented by leopards, mosquitoes, etc. ala la: zycya Leopards frequent this place.

**zyah** [Kh *b-zyah (Mk bzyah, Nis zwyah < ozyah)] n: evil spirits; one who controls evil spirits, witch.

**bayo** zyah n: an evil spirit which throws its victims to an unnatural death.


'zyah'ban ג'יאבאן n: an evil spell cast by a witch or evil spirit.

'zyah ג'יא n: threadworm. cf. 'pargil.

zyahl zyahl ג'יאול-ג'יאול expr.adv: (of dogs) barking fiercely.

zyahn ג'יאן n: a witch. cf. gohnam~e:.

'zyahrlya מי'זרליא expr.adv: the sound of heavy clanging.

zyas-nya ג'יאס-ג'יא n: food, foodstuff. –related words: bisa food supplements, 'kâ: cooked meal or rice, pakho pre-cooked trail food, yahthman grain taken from reserves for next few day’s use, zam food provisions, rations while away from home.

zyayam-nya ג'יאד-ג'יא expr.adv: (of green wood) to be made sufficiently hot beside the fire to burn.

nya'ba'zya'kao ṇasyâ:swô 'po: the place I slept while I was going.

zyamzim ג'יאימזימ expr.adv: entirely, of the full body. z.z. 'gadi-nya, to sink entirely (either in water, or in debt). z.z. 'ba-nya, to be used entirely (of cloth when making a garment). 'kwa-ra okyâ-ta zyamzim 'ba'kè: ‘The cloth was used up entirely on his body (in making a garment).’

zyan zyahn ג'יאן ג'יא expr.adv: loosely woven. –adj: zyan zyahn'O.

'zyao ג'יא n: food, foodstuff. –related words: bisa food supplements, 'kâ: cooked meal or rice, 'pakho pre-cooked trail food, yahthman grain taken from reserves for next few day’s use, zam food provisions, rations while away from home.

zyas-nya ג'יאס-ג'יא v: to feed, give to eat, entertain with food. –pass.part:
'zyas'siu, feasted.
zyas'kā: ꛆ yakā n: (see zyas).
zyasti ꛆ yaksti n: a glutton, one who eats anything without ceremonial scruples.
–set: 'luhbi.
'zyatata: ꛆ yāta ꛆ expr.adv: unkempt, untidy, scraggly. –adj: 'zyatata'wo.
'zyo: ꛆ yō n: a leather sandal or moccasin for wearing in snow. zyo: 'bā: , the sole of a moccasin. cf. 'tal.
zyō: ꛆ yō ꛆ expr.adv: slightly trembling. z.z. 'gu-nya, to tremble slightly.
z.z. thano-nya, to shake slightly (as of the body while shaking a sifter, or of a shaman when under the influence of his spirits).
zyu- ꛆ yū ꛆ ireg.v: a form of the verb zya-nya to eat.
'zyu: ꛆ yū n: (becoming archaic) brother (elder or younger).
zyugudum ꛆ yugudum ꛆ expr.adv: suddenly submerged in water (as when stepping off an underwater shelf). z. 'gādi-nya, to sink suddenly.

'zyū:h-nya ꛆ ū:–nya [Kh *zihm (Mk jyūh, Gam zyuḥŋ, Kot, zihmu); Him (Mag jun-khe, Chep jhyuŋ- 'cold,' Thak sim, Rau dzunft, Khal dzhun ‘wind’)] v.sta: (of weather) to be cold. –v.evt: 'nam ꛆ 'zyū:h-nya. –vt.evt: 'nam sā'zyū:h-nya, to cause to turn cold (as from swirling clouds, etc.). –adj: 'zyū:h'wo, cold. 'zyū:h'wo saha, winter (lit. ‘cold season’). –related words: 'cher'o cold against the body, toso icy to the touch, 'tu'wo biting cold (of water), cappiso bitterly cold (of the weather), sir sirai'wo cold, brisk, nippy. –[Alt.root *gim (Ses *gim < ihmo ‘cold body’); TB *kyam ‘snow’]
zyuhl-nya ꛆ ū:–nya [Kh zyuahl; Him (Tib 'dzual-ba)] vi.pat: to slide down a slope. khyō: gyō;, suddenly, feet first; with force (as of a log straight down a slope).
### A

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angel  'cakaryə
anguish  do:h 'thai'wo
animal  'jai 'jantu, 'jantu, kah'za baza, 'la: 'gə:, 'pəsu, syə:, syə: 'ba:, 'ogəi-bogai
animate  'uru:
       animate, be  'ara: 'uru: li- nya, 'uru: li- nya
animosity  hela
ankle  'phərləp
       ankle bone  guli gə:tha
anklets  'newər
announce  səki- nya
annoyance  'kola- kola
annoying  cya: 'siu, 'nal kyah'wo
annually  'sala'kao
another  chu'ta, ərka
answer  'gaih gwi:, 'gaih, 'jəwəp, 'otorə
       answer, to  'ka:- nya, 'pəjəi- nya
ant  'mahjika, 'purjumi
antagonist  'jəgəryə
antelope, goral  'səhr
antler  'rəh, syə'rəh
anus  cəkũ:, 'kikiũ:
anyone  kohba, suwa
anything  kataɾə, kohba
anywhere  kana'rə'
apart  aəhəto-, aəhəgə
apathetic  gwə:ri- nya, sisim da- nya, u- 'pəgil 'giso
apparel  'pəihrən
appeal  əpil
appear  ɾəi̯n- nya, 'səɾəsi- nya
       appear and disappear  'jəhlək 'jəhlək
appearance  'nasə, 'nəwar
appendage  'kər
appetite  'ya:h ɱəm- nya
apple  syəo
apply  'lagi'si- nya, 'lagi- nya, læəi- nya, 'lai- nya
appoint  'chəti- nya, 'cuni- nya, khətəi- nya
appraise  'jə:ci- nya, 'mulì- nya
appreciate  'gun 'manə- nya
apprehensive  'yú: ˈte- nya
apprentice  süs
       apprenticeship  siklai
approach  kes'hũ- nya, kes- nya
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approve  boi̯n- nya
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April-May  bəisəgə
apron  'cyəngə, gəhərə:, 'pənɡə
aptitude  'ɡəhək, sipə, tipəkə, u-ɦil
arbitrate  'bicəri- nya, 'chəyəni- nya, phal- nga, thərəi- nya
arduous  'namətə ni 'ɡorã:to
area  'jiː:'da, khəndo
argue  ūsi- nya, gah'si- nya, khərle:'sî- nya
argumentative  o'yə: h leo
arithmetic  gənət
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armload  'təkər
armpit  'kohka, 'la: kũ:, o-rlə:
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arouse  jagəi- nya, məçəi- nya
arrange  cham chum 'jai- nya, choi- nya, khyəp khep 'jai- nya, miələ- nya, suchum- nya, səkhəi- nya
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arrangement  bōndobāsta
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arrive  'hu-nya, kēs-nya
arrogant  'sī-nya
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arrowhead  kotholyah, la:
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as though  mā:hti
ascaris worm  phu:'lāo  pārgil
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ascertain  pahl-nya, thō:rai-nya, tāhōkai-nya
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asexual  'sinaru
ashes  duhli:, dū:hsā, māsī:
asinine  'gē:h syasō
ask  'pojaw-nya, 'sudih-nya
ask for  'māngot-nya, nhī-nya
ask for a wife  phōkāi-nya
askance  dahsār'ni, kuhr'ni
asphalt  alakatar
assault  bohro:'sī-nya, hōp nas-nya, 'khōp-nya
assemble  'dup'sī-nya, 'dup-nya, 'gara guru 'jai-nya
assembly  'kācāri
assertive  'gōs
assess  'jā:ci-nya, 'muli-nya
asset  'kacha-kachi, kachō
assist  'gāi 'goi 'jai-nya, 'gōi-nya, mādāt ya-nya, 'sagāi-nya, 'sāmari-nya, sāparāi-nya, yel'sī-nya
associate with  khādep 'li-nya
associates  'istō 'kutumbō, 'kyā:'da'ṇaora, naī'mē:
assume position  'min'sī-nya
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attach directly  phwak
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attorney  ukil
attractive  o'jobōn 'leo, o'sōba 'leo, rups-yaso, ṇwār ṇwār'o
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clean cap cab'o, chōi'wō, cako cakao, kalya-kale:'wo, 'sya: si:'wo
clean skinned 'kosol 'kosolo, zūl zūl'o
clean field 'jilai-nya
cleaned out 'syap-sip
cleaning intestines pyahr pehr
cleanse 'cokhoi-nya, kaji'si-nya, sachan-nya, sacho-nya
clear charlanga, chānγa nangö, cako cako, dyahpə, pharyā: pherē:
clear, to chāi-nya, nam 'bel-nya
clear a debt 'chatkoi-nya
clear brush phwĩ-nya
clear off chāngö nangö, cako cako, pharyā: pherē:
clear stones 'syas-nya
clearing 'lahyə
cleave cəhm-nya
cleft of buttocks (r-)mẽ:hsĩ
clench teeth 'ha: sajam-nya
clever 'batho, 'c'alak
cliff chan'ga chan'gi, 'hā:
climb ghu'm-nya, pulus-nya
cling taraf's'-nya
    clinging cere cere, tap tap, 'tān-tn
clip together taraf-nya
cloris 'bahlya
clock 'gāhri
clod 'dhrla
close, to gal-nya, khōdep j'ai-nya, ruhp-nya
clot 'thakani-nya
cloth 'kwa, 'rumal
clothe jas-nya, kwaiah-nya
clothing 'bohngora, 'kwa, posak, 'pāhran, sur
cloud badal
cloudy gāc-nya
club 'kōh:ta, munjuri, thokonyah
cluck, hen 'kara-nya
cluster johmpa, pokka, topoka
    clustered 'johmpa 'jompaa, tyarlā: terlō:
clutch 'jyam-nya
cluttered 'bahristiu, pul'o
coagulate 'gi'-nya, 'jami-nya
coal 'bahurbura, mehrā, i:gar
coarse 'dohda, dągalá dągāla, 'gānla, khasaraso
coat phātu:
cock 'bahlya, baپarā:h, o-parā:h
    cock-crow -'kārā:, 'kona, 'konya
coin 'dam, 'tīla
coin necklace 'seka
coitus, engage in ne:h-nya
cold 'cero, cappiso, 'kahlē: tosō, 'sikār, sir sīrā'wō, toso, 'tu:'wō, 'zyū:h'wo
cold climate 'sikār
cold weather 'zyū:h-nya
cold, influenza 'ruhga
collapse 'dāhli-nya, 'kurup-nya, 'lāndi-nya, 'pālti-nya, tah-nya, te-nya, taih-nya
collar bone ba'gā
collateral 'bándaki
collect 'dup-nya, 'khiri-nya, sim-nya, 'syō:-nya
    collect debt jahri-nya, 'thā:-nya
college kempos
collide johsi-nya, 'juhji-nya, tohl-nya
color 'rogon, rāngō
color, to rāngōi-nya
colorful cilī 'milīu, gyaṃpē:, jili 'milīu
colostrum biktuti
comb phārē:, 'sāi
comb hair phārē:-nya, 'sāi-nya
comb of chicken o-rāhm
combative makalyaso
combine bārc-nya, 'khārōi-nya, mokalē-nya, 'thom-nya
come 'hu-nya, ra-nya
come into being 'sirji-nya, 'ubji-nya, utki-nya
come out pulus-nya
come to naught cuyāp 'ta-nya, cākārāk 'ta-nya
come to pass 'juri-nya
come true jor-nya
come undone síhs-nya
comely rupsyaso, ṣwar ṣwar'ō
comfortable 'yapi's'-nya
comforted 'yū: holā: 'ta-nya
command 'kajāi-nya, ārai-nya
commence 'thu':s'inya
commerce 'bepar
common khar'tao
    commonplace 'mamuli, o-'dan'kao, o-rgyā:h'tao, āiz̄'kāo
community labor force betha, jahra, man
compact 'dahrlep
companion นาิ
company, military 'พลาน
compare 'ดาจี-นยา, ซูกนยา
compartment ขาณด
compass point คowska
compassionate 'ยู 'นา-นยา
compel 'กาฮลาย-นยา, กล-นยา, 'ก่ร 'ไน-นยา, สาคักลญา-นยา, 'อุกขยา 'ไน-นยา
compensate 'อุบี-นยา, บสร-นยา
compete 'บารี-นยา, 'ด้าย-สิ-นยา, ขิฮ-นยา, ตาฮ่-สิ-นยา
competence ฮิล
competent 'ฮิป, '/>นยา, ฮิล-ฮิว
complain 'แก่น 'แก่น 'หุย-นยา, 'แก่น 'กุย-นยา, 'กิฮ-นยา, 'รุ่ม 'หุยอม-นยา
complaining 'คูร์-คูร์-ฮโซ
complete, to 'เขาม-นยา, นิบจี-นยา, พรุหรำ ดา-นยา, ซะโย-นยา, ซโย-นยา, ทุป-นยา, ทูรม-นยา
completely คาต: คาติ:, 'เชลาลา:, 'ซบฮน, 'ดายฮปป, 'ฮะฮะฮัน, 'ค่าท่คทัน
compliant ฮิฮฮ่อ
compost เกระ, 'มาล, ฮาน:
compress ชวิ-นยา
conceal กาฮฝ-นยา, 'กอง-นยา
concerns 'ลันทะ, 'ตัน 'มันตา
conclude ซโย-นยา, ทูรี-นยา
condensation from fog 'คกฮฮอ 'จิฮ
condone บ่ฮ-นยา
cone 'ซี:ยาร
cone shaped 'ยุร ยุรฮ่อ
confidence, have ดูฮคก 'ตา-นยา, 'ยู: 'หุย-นยา
confine 'จอย-นยา, ทาม 'จอย-นยา, ทุม-นยา
confirm โจร์ญา-นยา, ฮารี-นยา
confiscate 'ดาฮรี-นยา
confounded ลาตาน-นยา, ตาน-นยา
confront 'โกซ์ 'เจอย-สิ-นยา, 'ท่า: 'สิ-นยา
confused, be 'อุ-'ฮิล 'ฮอม 'มะ-'ยู: 'กาน 'ตา-นยา
confusion 'แกระ, ฮิล-'ฮatl 'ฮลำ, ฮิฮ 'พะ-'กาน 'พะ-'กาน
conifer, type of 'ซู:
conscience, bad ฮิล-'กาน 'มา-'ฮยา-'นยา, 'ยู: 'กาน 'กิฮ-'นยา
consecrate 'ฮันช่อ-'นยา, ฮุฮิ-'ฮิว-'นยา
consensus 'ลุทุ-'ฮิว-'นยา, ฮิฮ-'ฮิว-'นยา
consent 'ฮารี-'นยา
consider 'ฮารี-'นยา
consider as nothing กาน 'ฮิ-'ทิ 'ฮาน-'ฮิว-'นยา, ฮาน-'ฮิว-'นยา
consume 'กาน 'กัน-'ฮิว-'นยา
container 'บัน, ฮับิ-'บัน, 'ฮง-'บัน, 'ฮิ-'ฮิว-'ฮิว
contemporary ฮาน-'ฮ่า-'ฮอก
contempt, feel 'กาจี-'นยา, ฮิล-'ริ-'ฮ-'นยา
contemptuous 'ฮิล-'ฮฮ
content, be อก-'ฮ-'ที่-'ฮ-'นยา, 'ยู: 'นฮ-'นยา, 'ยู: 'ฮะ-'นยา, 'ยู: 'วะ-'ฮ-'นยา
contentment 'ฮง-'ฮ.analytics, 'ฮุ-'ซง-'ฮ-'ฮ
contest 'จูฮ
contract 'บากะ, 'คับอ
contribution ซโย:
control 'ชา-'ฮ-'นยา, 'กับ 'เจอย-'นยา
control oneself 'ยู: 'เจอม 'เท-'นยา
control spirits ฮุ-'ฮ-'นยา
convene 'ฮง-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-'ฮ-
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<td>cubit</td>
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<td><strong>Crimson Horned Pheasant</strong></td>
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<td>'je: baza</td>
<td>cummerbund</td>
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<td><strong>crinkle</strong></td>
<td>cup</td>
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<td>'kurup'si-nya</td>
<td>cup the hands</td>
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<td><strong>cripple</strong></td>
<td>curd</td>
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<td>'dū:da, 'khō:cyā, 'kisya</td>
<td>curdle</td>
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<td><strong>crippled</strong> gyā:hsyasō, khō:cyaso</td>
<td>cure</td>
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<td><strong>crisp</strong></td>
<td>cure firewood</td>
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<td>kuturu kuturu</td>
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curiosity 'lahor
curious, to be 'lahor 'lagi-nya
curl pharle:'si-nya, rul'si-nya, rul-nya
curling balya bale
current 'baol
currently 'ajiya gal
curry 'cip
curse 'ban, 'bohgon,'chal cha tar, 'gal, sarap
curse, to dwi:-nya, thal-nya
custom calii, 'calan, 'the ti
cut short phas
cute 'ciolo
cylindrical sulumbyaso
cymbal 'chelam

damage 'noksan
damage, to 'bole:-nya
damaged, to become bales-nya
damai 'du:hli, 'dahlyani
damnation 'nas
damp 'ciso, 'cher-nya
damp (of crisp things) 'siti-nya
damp (of salt) 'jihs-nya
dance 'jahmar ya cala, cala, dikarya
dance, to 'sya:h-nya
dancer 'jowlyani, 'nacənya
danduff gurul
danger 'chyas
dangerous 'chya so
dangle 'juhndi-nya
dangling 'ben 'ben, 'phəндə 'phəndo, barum ni 'burum, telło:
Danphe 'ri:h
dare 'atini-nya
daring 'hup dahri
dark 'cuppo, kalyaso, cum 'cumo
dark with clouds gore:-nya ('nam)
darken jyah-nya ('nam)
Dark Kite 'kapcya'ga
darkness kalaman
darn 'mokotai-nya
darnel 'ku:
date gate, tarik
daughter 'mə:ma, 'mː:
daughter (eldest) 'jiθi
daughter, second 'mː:jili
daughter, third 'səli, 'sə:jili
daughter (youngest) 'kanchi
daughter-in-law 'bahari:
dawdling tə:pəi 'tə:pəi
dawn 'buhə-buk, 'si:-nya ('nam)
day 'cha:, 'la:, chyam, 'din
day after tomorrow məchya, nhmchya:
day of week 'bar
dazzle eyes ji:h-nya
dead 'siu
deadfall 'jiθa:la, 'pəyləto
def 'bəhra
def-deaf 'lata, 'lati
dear bəra:si
death 'kal
death spirits jem
debris o-Χhəprəah
debt 'bahr, 'tumsuk, rin
debt (outstanding) kachə
decapitate 'jyo:-nya, chadai-nya
decay boih-nya, ci-nya, nə:h-nya, pu-nya
decruit 'chal, 'dohka
decieve chakəi-nya, duhtai-nya, juhka-nya
decession lə:po cə:hpə
December-January pus
decide chyan bin, phal-nya
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<td><strong>deep</strong></td>
<td>potalla, cep cep</td>
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<td><strong>deep-fry</strong></td>
<td>zarkoi-nya</td>
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<td><strong>defeat</strong></td>
<td>haroi-nya</td>
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<td><strong>defeated, be</strong></td>
<td>'hari-nya, 'mah-nya</td>
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<td>eh-nya</td>
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<td><strong>defile</strong></td>
<td>'chu-nya</td>
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<td><strong>defiled (food or water)</strong></td>
<td>'chu'sî-nya</td>
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<td>juhtâ:, göxda</td>
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<td>bā:ba'l 'bu:liu, 'bu:li-nya</td>
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<td><strong>descend</strong></td>
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difficulty do:h, aphat, dukha, 'keːŋre:-keːŋre:
dig 'her'si-nya, goh-nya
dig foundation khali-nya
dig in dirt (chickens) phurbu:-nya
digest hajam, pɔca:-nya
   digested 'paci-nya
diligence kɔli:
dilute sɔcirinya
dim zi-nya
dimension goi
diminish gohtai-nya
diminutive katarsyas, zimza
dimly zyahrlya zirli:
dip 'gap-nya, choi-nya
dip water 'wap-nya
direct route 'chedo
directly 'ekasi, ek 'sabdyya
directly ahead somohor
dirt 'gam, ri:h
dirty dwi:hryaso, 'dɔhl-dɔhl, kahn-kahn,
   'cherpata 'ja'i-si-nya
dirty a house supul-nya
dirty, become gal-nya
disabled yàshyas, ādahpil, ādahsər
disappear 'mah-nya, 'ulpi-nya
disappearing hwā:, olop
disassemble syā:-nya
disaster 'kanuhl 'banuhl, 'lata-pata, nuhl,
   nuhlp a nuhlma, nuhl-nya
disc jun
discern thɔrai-nya
disciple sūs
discipline 'cetaoni, 'mɔ:lai-nya
discomfort 'malā: zip
discontinued ādhakolyaso
discord khai
discourage 'hāres zya-nya
discouraged, be 'yu: sate-nya
discover pahl-nya, taḥakai-nya
discreet o-'tahə 'leo
discuss chyan bin, pâ:'sì-nya
discussion 'jalphə
disdaiful 'helari, 'goji-nya
disease 'bətha
disgrace bi:jyaṭ
disgruntled kargəl-nya
disgust, with thyu thyu
disheartened 'yu: te-nya, har 'mani-nya
dishonest 'boimən
dishonestly lāːpa cōːhpə
dishonor bi:jyaṭ
disintegrate cuyp
disk (metal) 'bel
dismantle tāih-nya
dismayed 'yu: te-nya, har 'mani-nya, cyaŋ
   ciŋ 'ta-nya
disoriented u-'sili syap 'maleo
disperse 'ra:-nya, cīrāː: putāː: 'ta-nya
displeased kata māːhti ('yu:)
disposition 'dōːhwaːya
dispute gah'si-nya, ūsi-nya
dispute (legal) jagəra
disquiet 'khotoro:
dissatisfied chocho lala
disseminate 'sərali-nya
dissipate pharyə: pherə:
dissolve bilai-nya, sabilai-nya
dissolving 'hərlak, 'hugurup
distaff 'bəːtha
distinguish jor-nya, chutai-nya
distinguished 'məhiːmo
distressed do:h 'thai'wo, 'məlː: zip, utyaso
   ni butyaso
distribute ba:hdya-nya
district 'jilla, khanda
disturbance khaila ni baila
disturbed 'yu: kata māːhți 'ta-nya, har
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<td>ditch</td>
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<td>‘gụ:h-nya, ṭụ:’si-nya</td>
<td>dive</td>
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<td>‘kyah-nya</td>
<td>divert water</td>
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<td>‘gẹ:daĩ-nya, ba:h-nya, phatai-nya</td>
<td>divide</td>
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<td>‘sər</td>
<td>divining stick</td>
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<td>‘bila, ’kacha</td>
<td>division</td>
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<td>da-nya</td>
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<td>‘ugẹriu, lataso, latiso</td>
<td>doctor</td>
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<td>‘gah, kah’ma, kah’za, ’baósya</td>
<td>dog</td>
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<td>‘bila, ka≥gah</td>
<td>dog (male)</td>
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<td>‘putuli</td>
<td>doll</td>
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<td>rac</td>
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<td>‘gada:ha:</td>
<td>donkey</td>
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<td>‘jahla, yahm</td>
<td>door</td>
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<td>‘argola, dũ:hsaonya</td>
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<td>‘khẹpali-nya, ’khẹpọi-nya, do-borọrọ-nya</td>
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<td>‘putuli</td>
<td>dowry</td>
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<td>me-, mekọ</td>
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<td>na’tĩn</td>
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<td>’urala</td>
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<td>me’dā</td>
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<td>bọina</td>
<td>dowry</td>
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<td>‘daĩjo</td>
<td>drag</td>
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<td>‘tọŋọi-nya</td>
<td>dragging</td>
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<td>aŋgar</td>
<td>drain</td>
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<td>sarẹ:i-nya, tara:i-nya</td>
<td>draw</td>
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<td>draw water</td>
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<td>’lap-nya</td>
<td>drill</td>
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<td>o-nya</td>
<td>drink</td>
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<td>nam’si-nya</td>
<td>drink ceremonial liquor</td>
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<td>‘thẹp, ‘thẹp-nya, zahl-nya</td>
<td>drip</td>
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<td>‘rọlka ‘rọlka, ’tor-tor, pẹrap pẹrap</td>
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<td>’dẹpọi-nya, khepoi-nya</td>
<td>drive away</td>
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<td>tụ:-nya</td>
<td>drive into ground</td>
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   elder brother’s wife  marum
eldest son  'jetha
elect  'cuni-nya, khatai-nya
   election  cunao
electricity  'bijuli:
elephant  hati
elevate  sajeh-nya
elliptical  donyas-nya
   elliptical (drum)  totyaso
else  'ki taro
embarrassment  laja, sarmo
embellish  jahlo-nya
ember  'buhbura
embrace  'kar-nya, lap-nya, 'kar-nya, lap-nya
emerge  pulus-nya, 'uski-nya, bop-nya, 'pale-nya
employed as  'jai-nya
employment  'jagir
empty  'khali, 'udangyaso, rito:, 'syap-sip, 'dahs-nya
en masse  'chelala:, 'syo:lo
enclose  'bari-nya
encourage  'yu: sojeh:dyo-nya
   encouraged, be  'yu: jeh-nya
end  'khem-nya, 'tupi-nya, dju:si-nya
   end, come to  'utari-nya
   end of month  'nigolda
endeavour  'udim
endless  'pa:wo, 'gwa:-gwa:, wal ki wal
endowment  'bardan
endure  'nu:nya, 'sahi-nya, kati-nya, tham-nya
enemy  'surtur
engrave  'khupi-nya
enliven  'japi-nya
enormous  girgadyaso, ga:janyaso
ensnare  parai-nya, phasanaga-nya
entanglement  'lantha
enter  'pasinya
   enter, cause to  pasalai-nya
entertain a child  'sabaih-nya, sare:h-nya
entertain with food  'yas-nya
enthused  ca:h ca:ha
enthusiasm  'ja:gar
entice  ladai-nya
entirely  opo:sa:yo, 'jam-nya
entails  o-da: 'ji
entrance  yahm
envy  goi:si-nya, 'yu: hur-hur da-nya
epic ballad  duhr
epidemic  'betha, 'sotorya
epigastric area  'yu:
   epigastric pain  'yu: 'cher-nya
epilepsy  'bakrapul, 'bapula, 'bapul, 'cripai, pul
epilepsy, to suffer  pul-nya
epileptic  pulyaso
equal  'sama-sama, bara cará, phoro'reo, 'jora
   equal height  choi joi
equipment  ja:ra, 'sarjam
equity  'nyà:
equivalent to  'takal
era  'juk
erase  'kyal-nya, kati-nya, metoi-nya
erect  'thu:-nya
   erect (penis)  cyah-nya
err  'juhki-nya, 'birai-nya
erupting  'khas-khas
escape  'puhr-nya
escort  sara-nya, sakes-nya, tarai-nya
establish  'thali-nya, thara-nya
esteem  jas
esteemed  'jasilo
estimate 'já:ci-nya, 'muli-nya
eternal 'ajəmbərī
Eurasian Kestrel 'bō:doi
evaluate 'muli-nya, guni-nya
even barabər, phororo’wo, bə, chəj jəi, jəp jəp, rihp-nya
even (also) mənī
evening 'rihm’da, ‘rihmə, ‘ryahmya ‘rihmi
gəhtəna:
evergreen tree guhmil
everyone paīh
everything paīh
everywhere purbun
evidence kər
evil interests ‘yū: tū:’da ‘ta-nya
evil omen skull kəptə
evil spell ‘dəcha, ‘dasa, ‘kanuhl ‘banuhl, ‘zyah’ban, cha:, chə:, rhico gahco
evil spirit ‘zya:hmə:, ‘zya:h, buhtə, gohna’mə:
exactly cəbənəi, ‘dərustə, bəhni
examine motives ‘yū: ‘chəp-nya
excel ‘janəki-nya, gənhkəi-nya
except ‘bahek, ‘kəhli
excessively phəə phəə
exchange a’də ho’də, toh’si-nya, toh-nya
excited cəəcəə
  excitement lapəra lapaɾə
exclamation hattəri:, i babai, kata ‘gəhri
excrement u-’ki:
excuse ‘beso, nyū:
exercise təi’si-nya
exert strength ‘kəsi-nya
exhausted ‘puhm, ‘thapərya thupuri
exhort ərəhəi-nya, ərəi-nya
existence ‘jiwən

existing ‘tao
exogamous relative ‘mansinya
exorcise ‘jəhri-nya
expand ‘capi-nya, ‘uphərəi-nya
  expansive donga ‘dolo, ‘dwaŋ ‘dwaŋ
expectations, meeting u-‘yū:’lao mitəo
expel ‘pəle:-nya
expense ‘kʰarəo
expensive ‘məŋəgo
  expensive, make məŋəgo-nya
experience dar’si-nya
experienced ‘pəkho, səiŋə
expire peh-nya, səpeh-nya
explain pəlas-nya
explode ‘pəhtəki-nya, pəhtəi-nya
expose ıjət, ‘khu-li-nya, kor-nya
exposed charləŋə
extend ‘rami-nya
  extend borders ‘uphərəi-nya
exterminate sətəryən
external ‘pəkə
extinct, become ‘mol-nya, phyə:-nya
  extinct, make tutəi-nya
extinguish səiŋ-nya
  extinguish (fire) jıpti-nya
extra ‘agəə, ‘agəl
extract hai-nya, kola:-nya, phal-nya
  extract beer pı:-nya
exuberant ‘yū: buhər’a buhər’a ‘ta-nya, ‘yū: hai’si’wa hai’si’wa ‘ta-nya
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  eye disease bəkənə – ba’kənə:
  eye irritation kərəŋə-nya
  eye socket ‘mii:kə:
  eyeball ‘mii: ‘ləŋ
  eyebrow ‘mii:gəhm
  eyelash ‘mii:σə’ə
  eyelid ‘mii: ‘phərləp, ‘phərləp
  eyetooth kəh.əhə
F
fabricate sasai-nya
face 'nach
face down khogoro
face off buji-nya
face upward 'nala:
fail 'hari-nya
failure 'phisko
faint 'jö:walahus, 'murcha, 'tögo 'töga,
phyas phis
fair skinned gora
fair-skinned, to be 'poro:-nya
fairness satö
faith 'hup-nya ('yö:), 'yö: 'hup-nya
faith, exercise suhup-nya ('yö:)
fairnessfulness satö
fake 'nakal
falcon ba'jö
fall 'dahl-nya, 'gali-nya, 'landi-nya, 'pälti-
nya, pa-nya, te-nya
fall asleep 'dhl-nya
fall forward om-nya
fall headfirst tü:'si-nya
fall to a particular lot 'pari-nya
fallen sya: se:
fallow 'bä:jo
falsehood 'duhtö, chulaṭi
fame jas
familiar spirits 'dö:hwä:
family 'jahan, 'poryal
famine 'unikal
fan 'pho:rap
far 'tada
far sounding 'kyö:'wo
fart yu:'sì-nya, 'kë:h-kë:h
fascination 'lahar
fashion 'pahran
fast gil-nya, 'upasi-nya
fastened tarap-nya
fastidious o-bari 'bä:ti 'leò
fat 'kä:du, 'phirgulo, o-soi, syasoi, möo
möo, pätìyas-nya, soi-nya
fat rumped pakotyaso
fat-cheeked pucyaso
fate 'kamai
father apa, babu
father and son 'za: babu
father of daughter-in-law sändë
father’s elder brother pahgo
father’s younger brother kaka
father-in-law bage:h
fatigue, cause tha:lái-nya
fatigued 'pati-nya, tha:lái-nya
fatten sasoi-nya
fault 'gålti
favor, show 'yö: yahl-nya
fear o-chyace:, 'che:-nya
fearful u-'yö: zimza, 'chepowa
fearless u-'yö: 'gyo:h'wo
fearsome 'tahr
feast bätar, zyas, 'zyas-nya
feather ba'kär
feature sàres
February-March phagun
feces 'ki:
fee 'bahra, 'bonaolo, 'jù:hki, 'phis, doro:,
sirma
feed 'zyas-nya
feed grass 'gàsai-nya
feed meat saki-nya
feel ñam'sì-nya, dar'sì-nya
feel out chhamchamai-nya
feet first khyö: gyö:
female o-'ma
female genitals o-rtä:
fence 'bar
ferment 'chip-nya, sos-nya
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<td>English Index</td>
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<td>forget mēːh-nya</td>
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<td>forgiveness maphi</td>
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<td>fork o-'khar, 'khar-nya, kapcyas-nya</td>
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<td>fork of legs o-'gāːh</td>
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<td>formation pāida</td>
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<td>four-footed beasts 'jāi jāntu, jāntu</td>
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<td>fowl baza</td>
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<td>fracture nehpamāːla:</td>
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<td>frail lāda bādō</td>
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<td>frame 'kyaːː, sīːgar</td>
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<td>fraud 'dohka, lāːpɔ cōːhpɔ</td>
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<td>frayed barum ni 'burum, burum ka burum,</td>
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<td>lākhar lākhar</td>
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<td>free 'khula, halāː: holōː, daːh-nya, rahn'siː-nya, 'ras-nya</td>
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<td>free, become 'uski-nya, 'puhr-nya</td>
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<td>free from fear 'hiː-nya</td>
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<td>free of worry 'hup-nya ('yūː)</td>
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<td>frenzied 'taola-baola</td>
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<td>fresh alo, u-'siː</td>
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<td>Friday sukrābār</td>
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<td>friend 'ista, 'kyaːː daː'jāo, 'ryāːh, nāːza, nāː</td>
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<td>frolic yehp-nya</td>
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<td>from 'ni</td>
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<td>from now on akini</td>
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<td>front of nāhko</td>
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<td>frost 'mojōː, 'tusura</td>
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<td>froth phwiːː, 'gajya</td>
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<td>frugal 'jaːptrā, 'pharō, 'taraː tōːroː</td>
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<td>fruit 'sai</td>
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<td>fry 'zərki-nya</td>
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<td>fry in oil 'bətari-nya, 'khār-nya</td>
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<td>frying pan jūːh 'khuriː</td>
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<td>fulcrum 'kār gep</td>
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<td>fulfilled jor-nya, yoː-nya</td>
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<td>fulfilled, be 'juri-nya</td>
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<td>full tāː, bōdē, dīː dīː, swīːh maswīːh, wāːh-nya</td>
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<td>full moon 'punni</td>
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<td>fussing</td>
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<td>futilely</td>
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<td>future</td>
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</tbody>
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**G**

<p>| G-string | kändañih |
| gain | komäi-nya |
| gall | ’ka: |
| gallon | pathi, -öpora: |
| gallon, two | -simi |
| gamble | räih’si-nya |
| gambling | juwa |
| game | ’khel, ’karti, ’nyä:, baza kot, kyät kit, lo:h:e lo:h, sä: |
| game animals | ’nya: ’ba: |
| game bird (female) | o-märä:h |
| game bird (male) | o-pärä:h |
| gapped | hakølyaso |
| garden | bàgoica, bari: |
| garlic | ’jimbu, balinoh, ga:, no:h |
| garment | ’kwa, posak |
| gasp | chiri-nya, ’hapak ’hapak |
| gasping | ’haskö, ’gap ’gap, ’hik ’hik, ’hugurup, ’payem ’payem, ’së:-së: ’phö:-phö: |
| gate with sliding bars | ’sä:bila |
| gather, to | ’dup’si-nya, ’dup-nya, sim-nya |
| gathered | gajarak gajäräk, gar gor, ’syä: syö: |
| gathering | ’takkö ’tukkö |
| gaunt | septyaso, cyä: cyä:, huli huli, cyä:-nya |
| geese (wild) | ’murpu |
| gems | ’hira ’muti |
| generation | ’pusta, ’piri |
| generous | u-’yü: gärä:’wo, go:’wo, ’ba:hsya |
| genesis | päda |
| genitals | o-’gärä: |
| genitals (female) | o-rtä: |
| genitals, male | ’wä:da |
| gentle | ’matho |
| genuine | saco, sakka, sakäli |
| germinate | ’mom-nya |
| ghee | ’buhtän, gyu:h |
| ghost | ’syu:rya, buhtö |
| gift | ’bärdan, ’baar, ’cina |
| gift (engagement) | puchö |
| gift of remembrance | särës |
| gigantic | girgä:dyaso, gäjanyaso |
| giggling | kiti kiti |
| gill (fish) | o-r’na |
| gird | po:-nya |
| girdle | wä:hpö |
| girl | ’dahmë:, ’luh’za, ’buci |
| girth | phedö |
| give the, ya-nya | |
| give assistants ceremonial wine during a ceremony | sänam-nya |
| give birth | järmai-nya, sirjäi-nya |
| give in | mäkargäl-nya |
| give lodging | basäi-nya |
| give no leisure | masäda:h-nya |
| gizzard | ’bale: |
| glade | ’bä:, ’lahya |
| glance off (axe) | ’tärki-nya |
| gland | bigi, cirgul |
| glans penis | ’kharäntya |
| glasses | çäisma |
| gleaming | ’takä-takö |
| glistening with grease | ’tor-tor |
| gloomy | cum ’cum |
| glorious | ’zägoi ’mägoi |</p>
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<td>glutton</td>
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<td>'ba-nya</td>
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<td>'goisinya</td>
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<td>go back</td>
<td>pharkai-nya</td>
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<td>go habitually</td>
<td>dohoisi-nya, yahp-nya</td>
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<td>'barma, 'bara;: deo 'dahm, dae 'deota, 'deota, 'mandali</td>
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<td>'yu: yahl-nya, u-'yu: gora:wo</td>
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<td>'bom, 'dohkora, 'dahnsar, 'dahara, phumulih</td>
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<td>kaco, 'pi-nya</td>
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<td>'pjis-nya</td>
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<td>tambyanis-nya</td>
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<td>'yu: suhurdaya-nya</td>
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<td>'yu: bohs'a bohs'a 'ta-nya, 'yu: gahr-nya, 'yu: hur-nya</td>
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grind  cahre:-nya, he:-nya, rum-nya  
grinding  gorye:i  gorye:i  
grindstone  o-‘ma, râ:thai  
groan  karë:, gahoni-nya  
groggy  mî:h-nya  
  groggy, make  samî:h-nya  
groping  ‘cham ‘cham, ‘khoyam ka ‘khoyam  
group  ‘bogal  
grow  ‘baphi-nya, ‘gyo:h-nya  
grow closed  suluhm-nya  
grow old (female)  ‘ju:cas-nya  
grow old (male)  sehrijas-nya  
grow worse  hel’si-nya  
growl  ‘nâr-‘nâr  
grub  ‘kabu mâla:, ‘kabu rwi:h  
grudge, hold  ‘yû:la ‘nai-nya, ‘yû:la sil-nya  
gruel  chiodul, hum, mâ:do  
grumble  ‘ruhm ruhm-nya, gôn gânai-nya, ‘gôn ‘gân  
guarantee  ‘dîna  
guardianship  ‘jimba, ‘picha, pas  
guest  ‘pahuna  
guilt  ‘galli  
guilty conscience  uthropul  
guilty looking  ‘mâskî-nya, jip  
guilty party  kasur  
guilty, show oneself  par’sî-nya  
gully  ‘gaihra  
gulp  ‘karla ni ‘kurlu  
gulping  ‘keka-keka  
gum  o-cop  
gums  ‘kataota, ‘nîhl  
gun  ‘banduk  
gun barrel  nali  
gun (toy)  ‘pâtharkala  
gunsight  ‘doka  
gunsight (front)  ‘masa  
gunpowder  ‘daru  
gunny sack  ‘bahlki, bârla  
gurgling  ‘keka-keka  
gush  kholoI:  
gushing  ‘hol, ‘höl ‘khol, chô: chô:  
gusting  rai ni dwi:h  
guts  o-‘dä: ‘jîi, syarta:  

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habit  ‘bani, (na)-kâm  
hack brush  phwî-nya  
hacking sound  kô: ka kô:  
haggard  cya:-nya, cya: cya:, huli huli  
hail  ‘tisârâi  
hair  ‘cem, ‘muhl  
hair brush  pharë:  
hair bun  ‘khompa  
hair lock  lata  
hair parting  sâr  
hair style  ‘julpi, ‘kulpi  
hairy  ‘swî ‘swî’wo, jusulyah  
half  ahda, nehora:, -phamala  
half way  âdôhmar  
halve  ‘gê:daï-nya  
hammer  gônâc, phôla:, thokonyah, ‘tup-nya, ta-nya  
hammer (musket)  ‘gôra, ‘kâl  
hammock  ‘jehloIa:  
hamstring  ‘dôr ‘nasa, ‘nasa,’tara, phi:-nya  
hand  ‘kwi:, jya:h  
hand signs  ‘san  
hand span  ba’gâp  
hand-span  -rjya:h  
handful  -’côr, ‘ke:h-ke:h, kharap ni khorop  
  hands and feet  khî: ‘kwi:  
hand over  ‘sù:pi-nya  
handle  ‘kwi:, u-’hur, khuti:, cûloi-nya  
handsome  ‘kiri miri’û
hang 'juhndi-nya, juhndai-nya
hang out to dry 'tara:-nya
hanging 'khagøp, cere cere, cere mere
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happen 'ta-nya, 'lagi-nya, 'pøri-nya
happen, make lagøi-nya
happiness 'khusi, rø:tø
happy 'rø:-nya, 'yø: holø: 'ta-nya
harass khøri 'pøsi-nya
hard 'khoro, akhøtyaso, 'kata-køi:, kha-nya, kogoryas-nya
hardship aphet, dukhø
harlot 'patøni
harm 'køti, 'bøle:-nya
harmonize khøi-nya, søkhøi-nya
harrow 'møi
harsh 'khoro
harvest 'yen-nya, kya:-nya, sim-nya
harvest corn ke:h-nya
harvest firstfruits puli hai-nya
harvest payment 'goøtha 'mutha, 'jiwø:
hashish øtør
hastily ø-po:ni, pøtø cur, pøttyolø, sundø mundø
hate so-nya
hateful eyes kwi:ryaso
hated høla
haughty 'søi:-nya, 'søøi: søøi:, høsøk
hawk 'kwi:, bu'jø
hay 'chi:
hay fever sørdi
haze 'dwi:hro
hazy suh-nya ('nøm)
he 'ho:, 'ød, nø:
head syørøi, nøi
head band 'nøhm
head first yuhr
head hanging gugutu:
head of grain bala

head of village ward sadesya
head over heels carkhanga ni cokhongo
head scarf nøiho
headaddress ba'kør
headless 'mø:dyø
headlong yuhr
head official of village pøncø pørdahn
headman 'mukhyø, 'pørdahn, jimwal
heal gøøø:-nya, søøø:-nya
heal of wound luøm-nya
heal over ruøl-nya
healed kalya-køle:
healthy søho'køø, cala culu, pøthyas-nya,
søi-nya, søøø:-nya
heap 'co:-nya, bor-nya, doøm-nya
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heard, make søøhas-nya
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heart wood 'gabø
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hearth muøtha:
heat 'gøhm, 'gøhmka, sumwø:-nya
heat firewood zyahm-nya
heat up 'taøi-nya
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headless nøøøøm
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height ø-øjø:h
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help møøø, 'gai 'goi, yel'si:-nya, 'gøi-nya,
'søøø:-nya, søøøø:-nya
hem ø-'øi

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icy | 'kohlēː tos'ō, toso
identify | pahl-nya, tahlkāi-nya
idling | tāːpoi tōːpāi
idol | 'āngya
if so | huki
if that be | 'ta'kin
ignite | salkāi-nya, tōːh-nya
ill | 'rugi, birami, 'puhm, 'khi-nya, 'na-nya, gwiːri-nya, goːh-nya
ill fortune | 'chāl chātar
ill tempered | kühr-kuryaso
ill-fitting | kusō jālō'ō
illness 'joro
  illness (chronic) ηαρε: ηαρε:
illuminate 'zolol-nya
  illuminated 'polol:
illustration misal
image 'surup, 'σγya
imitation 'nakal
immature 'balko, u-'yú: mata:'siu, ma-ta:'siu ('yú:)
immediately behar, hatapto, tor'coito, khyototo
immoral u-rti 'maleo
immortal 'ajambiari
impatient 'ati-nya
impede 'θor-nya
Impeyan Pheasant 'ri:h
implement 'ja:ya, 'htyar, 'ja:
important gehppa, 'jururi, kacabul
impound 'dahri-nya
impoverished nirgā:tə
impregnate su'guhr-nya
  impregnate (a dog) səpas-nya
imprison 'zal-nya, ta-nya, thunai-nya
imprisonment kaıt
improve 'tahaloi-nya, saparoi-nya
improvement bikas
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  impurity juhtə:
in -lə
  in a moment təgoəri:
in a row təchyo:'ni
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  in front -nahta, nahta
  in front of -nəhako
  in line tosora:lə
  in there naə
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inheritance 'bâôha:
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  innards of pumpkin o-la:h
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  'jotoro, âôïih
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insect kosyo: kolapîh, ri:îh
  insects wîhihza wanza
insects (biting) 'mulza buhsuna:
insect liwî-nya, pasalai-nya
inside u-jîlô
  inside out 'bipyâ
insignificant paìhyâ
insipid 'chem-nya, 'chem 'chem
insist khôle:-nya
  Insistent u-'dîpi, u-'dyû:di
insolent 'si:-nya, 'sôrî: sôrî:
inomnia 'thul-dul
inspect pohrol-nya
install ta:-nya
instantly umî:hzani, 'phwâ:, 'thar
insult iyyat
integrity paha
intelligence 'gâhôk, tipakô
intelligible 'bujalo, 'bûji'si-nya
intensely pata pata
interbreed bôre:-nya
interest 'jâ:gôr, 'lahôr, 'yû: 'thu: 'jêi-nya
  interest on money byâjo
interest, show 'yû: ja:h-nya
interfere tobolai-nya
intermingle 'khôbûsai-nya, bôre:-nya,
  mokôle:-nya
intermittent rain syasyarya sissiri
interpretation 'parchya
interpreter 'domasya
interrogate khole:-nya
intestines o-rta:, syarta:
intimidating hap hap
intoxicated mî:h-nya
  intoxicated with wealth 'môhôki-nya
intrigue 'chîl, 'jôl, 'jôl
introduce sôdai-nya
inundate jyôl-nya
invest 'khelaïsi-nya
invitation 'nimto
invoke 'chu-nya
involvement 'lônhô
iron gà:h 'lû:, jî:h
  iron bar 'khinti
iron pan 'dodor
iron plate 'tôpxya
irrational u-'yû: mata':s'iu, u-rti 'maleo
irrigate 'yo:-nya (ri:h)
irritated 'yû: kôla kôla 'ta-nya
  irritation 'kôla-kôla
island rihkhôr, tâpu
isolated kana kuni:
it 'ôo:, nô:
itche co:, 'so-nya, co:-nya
  itchy cyacal cicil

J
jab kotôi-nya
jackal 'syal
jagged 'bahrja-'burju, 'buhrju-'burju, karjâ:
  'marjô
jail 'jel, kara 'gahr
jam gôi-nya, gôr-nya
January-February  mahgə
jar  'om'khora, gadu, gaḥgəri:, gaḥəhti
jaw  'bā:ɡəl, 'ɡar
   jaw protruding  'baŋələya
   jawbone  'khap
jean  'jin
jerking motion  mala mulu
jerky  buhtura:, curum
jest  lī:h-nya
jewelry  'gaḥana
jingle (bell)  'chɔnki-nya
join  'jorən, 'juri-nya, gā:səi-nya, jorəi-nya
joint  'akhala, gā:tha
   joint, out of  rəlkəi-nya
joke  lī:h-nya
journey to underworld  'nahwa
joy  rē:ə
   joyful  rē:-nya
judge  'nyā:dis, 'chyanı-nya, phal-nya
jug  'cabələya, 'məṭṭiya, 'mā:thə, 'pu-
   chəi, cū:thi
   jug (wooden)  'tukurya, gahr, theka
July-August  sawən
jumbled  gərbər
jump  'zo:-nya, gahp-nya
   jump astride  gyaḥp gehp
   jumping to feet  pō:la
June-July  asar
jungle  'jɔŋγəl, 'jyă:h
juniper  'dulpi
jurisdiction  'lekha
just  'dərmə
justice  'nyă:, sətə

K
Kalij Pheasant  'bən'bahlya:
keen  cha-nya
keep  'nai-nya, səyari-nya
kernel  geda:
kerosene  mətɪtel
kettle  kiṭili
kettle drum  dəməyə
key  sā:ca
kick  thē:-nya
kickball  'phurpal
kid  'cərjə:tya, 'jotya, 'khila, 'pura, kholbə
   kid (female)  pəṭhyənərı
   kid (unweaned)  'uduntu
kidney  'kal
kill  səiḥ-nya
kilt  kacəbəndi
kin relationship  sainə
kind  u:-yə: gərə:'wo, go:'wo
   kindness  daya
kind (type)  o-'bəi'ı:ləo, 'jat, 'kisim, wala,
   -tho
king  'raja, sərkər
King Vulture  guhrul giddə
kingdom  rəc kəc, rajya
kinsman  'behra, 'kya:'da'ngəo
kiss  'maɪ
knead  'məch-nya, zu-nya, mən mən
knee  'gū:da
   knee-cap  phurbu
kneel, make  su'pum-nya
knife  khərcyo, khur'ja
   knife edged  dahryaso
   knife (pruning)  khur'pa
   knife (shearing)  khur'pi
knock  'koto-koto
   knock into  sətohl-nya
   knock-kneed  'kyəsya-kisi
   knocked about  tohl
   knocked around  tahl-tohl
   knocked down  'rali-guli
   knot  'akhala, cirgul, gā:tha, -thum, gā:tha
   gā:tha, cirgul-nya
   knot on tumpline  'towla gā:tha
knotted  'gantam 'manti
know sœi-nya, sœres-nya
knowledgable sœinya
knowledge 'gyan
Koklas Pheasant jyâ:ka
kukri khocyô

L
laborer  'bahorya
lace nœ:
lacking  kœmti
ladder  'cham
lade  'kjo:h, dadu:, 'gap-nya, 'kyo:-nya, 'wap-nya, choi-nya
lake  dœh
lama spirit  lama 'dœ:hwâ:
lamb  'carjâ:tya, 'jotya, 'khila, 'pura
lamb (female)  pathi
lamb (male)  patha
lamb (unweaned)  'uduntu
lame  'kisya
lame, be  khô:cyas-nya
lamp  bâti
lamp stand  'dyu 'balnya
land  'jimi 'jâga, 'jâga
landslide  païhra
land on feet  thyar dyar
lane  'goha, 'gorâ:ta, doha
language  'kham
lanky  'khârâlya
lantern  laltin
lap  goïh
Lapwing  titiwôi
lard  'buhtan, o-soi, syasoi
large  'gôrjju, bahlkatyaso, donga 'dolo, gehppa, girgâ:dyaso, gohlö:gyaso, hahlidayalu, ahldyalu, ahldyu, nahldyalu, 'dwaï 'dwaï, 'gyoch-nya
large eared  'na: 'chô:'wo, lahpiiso, lahp-
yaso
large necked  gâhrdanyaso
lash  'korra, ri:h-nya
last long  'nœ:-nya
last year  ahrtani
late  'diïlo, 'kubila, 'kha-nya
late crops  'pçhao
late, make  sâkha-nya
later  chya:'kin, chya:ka, chî'ða, chî'ni, chîkâ, chîpä, jà:kô
later today  pate
laugh  'sas-nya
laughter  sai
Laughing Thrush  'khâgalya re:
law  'kahnun
law court  'adîlît
law suit  jâgâra, mudda
lawyer  okil ~ ukil
lay egg  zuhri:-nya
lay on stomach  sâgô:li:-nya
lay wall  rihm-nya
layer  -patar, 'khapli-nya, 'khaploi-nya
layer upon layer  thap ka thap
layered  patryaso, 'khap khap, 'pam
'pam, 'polyap-polyap, patar patar
lazy  'mi:si, 'alsaï
lead  sôbôi-nya
lead sheep  'lohmba
leaf  'khya:
leaf cup  'dohna
leaf (dry)  sala:
leaf plate  'patari
leaf (sacred)  pati
league  'bôhr
leak  'yu:-nya, car cyap
leaking  'zahr-zahr, sar syap, yur yur
lean  'khârâlya, 'phyâ: 'phyâ:, phulup, 'dôhki-nya, 'gôrki-nya, gôhrkôi-nya
leaning  'kî:-kî:, 'kî:
lean-to chapura

leap 'zo:-nya
  leaping khoi khoi, phutu:
learn sa:i-nya, 'pahri-nya, 'pai’si-nya
learning 'gyan
leash strings o-ne:h
leather sya’lo
  leather bag khala’hwi:, pihrgul
  leather ball pop
  leather belt 'piti
  leather liner 'behl
leave bida, 'ras-nya, khyano:i-nya
  leave behind 'bahre:
  leave nest 'bo:-nya
  leave over sa’yehl-nya
lecher kuser ni masehr, kergeh:
leech kuser
  leech stick ’khi:
lees nîhgar
left over ’sela
  left over, be ’yehl-nya
left side ’dabarya
left-over ’basi
leg o-r’thê:, khî:
  legs spread gahtorâ:
leisure phursul
  leisure, having da:h-nya
lemon sŸuhr
lend loi-nya
length o-rkhyo:
  length of string ‘mándan
lengthen sâkhyo:-nya
leopard ‘la:, cyâ:ku ‘la:
  leopard prints la’pa khuri, la’ma khuri
  leopard-eagle ‘la: ’ga:
leper ’kuhrî:, bokoroh
leprous bâles-nya
lessen ’gohti-nya, gahtôi-nya
lest mani

lethargy dehngai
letter (alphabet) hârap
letter (news) tha:
level damsîlyaso, gyâ:h gyâ:h, ’johr-johr,
  phyo: byô:, johr-nya, ri:h-nya, rihp-nya
liar ’baisya, ’chulya, ’paji, phôtha
liberated rahn’si-nya
licentious ’bôchya, ’yû: ’ni ’hü: ’wo bôhri da-nya
lick lep-nya
lid o-ka:
lie ’duhta, chulâ:, duhta:i-nya, sasai-nya
lie down gyâ:h’si-nya
lie in wait ’tâm-nya
lie on stomach ’galî:-nya
life ’jiwôn, ’junî, ’pohon, ’sî:, jyu::, jyû:ni
lifeless uru: male
lift chî-nya
light (color) ’poro:-nya
light (luminance) ’zagai
light (weight) bom-nya
light ka:sa, phembata
lighten sobom-nya
lightly bom bom
light fire solkôi-nya, tôh-nya
lightning ’bijuli:, ’cirko, bôjango, milak,
  ’milki-nya
like syaso, mitao, mâchtî, cas da-nya
like that nitao, hitao, hâ
like this itao, ëi
limb ’dala, ’kar
limp ’lalatoro:, kho:cyai-nya
  limp (fax) ’lala lulu’wo, lêdo bêda
limping kho:cyai kho:cyai, pehsyal pehsyal
line up rahl-nya, ’câci-nya, sârahl-nya
lined up têsyo:’ni, tosora:lo
line with birch bark ’zip-nya
line with cloth ’sôp-nya
lineage batônî’kôo, kho:lo, tho:
linger khor’si-nya
lining on pack syä:bɔi
lint o-phaŋ
lip ‘thutuna
  lip of jug o-‘chat, o-‘gor
liquor chokorah
listen thɔi-nya
lithe ‘phyä: ‘phyä:
little bit ‘gota ‘cara, chya: chya:, jä:, tupuru:, take:
little finger kanchyanuli
lively ‘s˙h˙silya
liver s˙h
livestock ‘lai lachimi, ‘ągai-bagai
lizard cheporg:, jë:hpolyatîh
load ‘bahri, gur
  load (bamboo) -r’chë:
load an animal kas-nya
load gun bahrai-nya
locale ‘lʊoda, ‘lɔoni, -leoka, -leona
locate pahl-nya, sojor-nya
lock tal kuci
lock up thunai-nya
locust tari: kosyo:, ‘karima, sali:
lodge ‘bas, astikyu bastikyu
  lodge the night ‘basi-nya
loft gal
lofty ‘nam swiča ‘bao, phur phur
lon cloth ‘carna, duhti:
  loin-cloth string kondanih
loiter cãkaraŋ
lonely ‘syam sim, sumtutum, saî swi, syõ:be:
  long ago bahkkä, ba:hnja, dõ:hnja, khønja
       mænja, khɔrkɔ mækɔ, tɔrimkɔ
  long burning o-teko ‘leo
  long distance ‘tada, tupurla
look at bahl’si-nya, ‘cyu:-nya
loom ‘tana
loom parts jasĩ, ri:hja
loom, set up rë:h-nya
loom sticks rë:hsĩ
loop sarya
loose ‘jöhl-jöhl, cara: cɔrĩ:, holö: jehlö:, halĩ: halĩ:, phö:gal
loose, become ‘j[o]hni-nya, hɔkiri:-nya, jehlö:-nya, jöhl-nya
loosen sajehlö:-nya
loosely woven zɔhra:-nya, zyan zyahn
lop branches ‘lo:-nya, cahl-nya
lord bidata, sayep
lose sonjöi-nya, sœmaiḥ-nya
lose collateral ‘pœi-nya
lose heart ‘yũ: sœte-nya
lose hope ‘yũ: ‘jihna ‘jihna ‘ta-nya
lose interest ‘yũ: kyaḥ-nya
lose one’s way œi-nya
lose patience o-‘nal kyaḥ-nya
lose temper ‘œi-nya
loser ‘harya, kah’jẽ:hsya
loss ‘noksan
lost, become ‘mah-nya, œi-nya
loud kyap-kyap
louse syar ‘pusum, syar
louse comb kareṃ
louse egg syanjarirh
louse (newly hatched) syarlam
lovely ‘kiri miriũ
low dehm-nya, gihm-nya
low country nahm
lower me’nĩ, mekɔ’saĩ, sœte-nya
lower side mephaŋ
lowing (cattle) wâ: wâ:
luck 'bahgi
  lucky 'bahgimanya
lukewarm 'nol 'nolo
luminance 'zâgâi
lump 'dârla, 'pena, gâ:do, tokorlo, tagsâ:da
  lump of food 'korlo
lumpy 'karga 'korgo
lunch 'erâni
lung 'pho:sa
lush lop lop
luxury 'majakâ, thâ:tâ

M
mad bâ:bal 'bu:hiu, bicita, bo:lo:-nya
made poor dwi:-nya
Magar 'magaranta, magâr
  Magar woman mâgârni
maggot mala:
  maggot infested rwi:h-nya
magic 'cetök
magician jaduwalâ
magistrate 'nyâ:dis
magnify sa'gyo:h-nya
Magpie lâ:pucya
maid susarya
maiden 'dahmê:, 'luh'za
maimed 'dâ:da
maintain marmat, 'samari-nya
  maintenance 'sâmar
maize 'go:ga
majestic 'zâgâi 'mâgâi
make 'jâ:i-nya
malaria gahm 'joro
male o'-pa
mallet phâ:la:, thokonyah
mammals 'jai 'jântu, 'la: 'ga:, 'âgâi-bâgâi, 'jântu
man mî:

man (male human) khe'pa
man, old sero
manage 'dahi:-nya, colai-nya
mange luto
manger 'gâsâi-nya
manipulate labi'i:si-nya
mansion 'mâhal
mantra 'mântâr
many 'jotoro, 'kuhdu:, 'mokor, 'tâbâ:,
  bya:h, tâ:dm, 'khatâ:-khathâ
map naksâ
maple tree yu:htali
march syah-nya
March-April 'coitô
mare kah'ma
marigold 'bompha
mark 'chapa
  mark for ownership 'thami-nya
market bojar
marketable becau, 'biki-nya
marmot 'musur 'lê:dyâ
marriage 'bîhya:
marrow u-su:
marry rai'i:-nya, 'res-nya
marsh sem
marten 'mâlcapya
marvelous 'zâgâi 'mâgâi
mash 'laskai-nya
mask 'khappar
mason 'buhi
massacre 'bîlahar
massage 'mâ:lo:-nya, 'mârdon 'lai-nya,
  'thi:-nya
massive sumulyaso
master 'gurba, 'gahrpati, 'khoyan, o'-r'ge
master a skill pas
masturbate chol-nya
mat 'lo:, 'tai, câtai, tâ:lo
mat (rough) zâih
match 'jora, khāi-nya, sakāi-nya, sarah-nya
match (phosphorous) 'para
mate guhm'si-nya, 'batyali-nya, 'pas-nya, guhm-nya, rē:h-nya
mate (chickens) go:h-nya
matted 'cyaibwi:
mature 'chip-nya
    mature (child) u-'yū: parî-'wo
maul 'bārābat
mauled chutti
May-June jetho
meadow 'bā:
meal 'kā:
    meal (flour) mānām
    meal-cakes bahres
mean 'oryū:, 'cācāp ni 'cōcop
meaning 'lekha, 'mān̄ya, 'sōi, mātālp, artha
measles 'dādāra
measure bākas, gārāolya, hāp, manu, manābah, tīn, -khoi, 'gū:-nya, 'jya:h-nya, goi-nya
    measure volume 'phoc:-nya
measurement goi
meat o-sya:, sya'kāri:
    meat (dried) buhtura:
mediator 'tya:lə
medicinal herb 'māpāra 'mal, rō:ka
    medicinal root 'buhlkiya, 'buhtulya, 'kutuki, 'nirbusi, 'somōya, 'sātōwa, kah.yo:, lāgdārya
medicine wahsā:
meditation 'dyahn
meet dāisi-nya, 'dup'si-nya, dāi-nya
    meet, make sādōi-nya
melody 'gitə
melt bilāi-nya, sa:-nya, sabilāi-nya, 'hor-gōp, hārlāk
melt (snow) 'yas-nya
memorial spot 'tham
memory ceto
menacing 'nas-tar-tar
mend 'korop-nya, 'rāsōi-nya, 'tali-nya, bān̄i-nya
menopause betha, ruhm-nya
menstrual rag 'sap
menstruate 'jihs-nya
merchandise mal, sāman
merchant 'bepāri, 'pāsālya
merciful go:'wo
mercy car, dāya
merit pakāi-nya
message 'sōr, tha:
messy 'cherpēa jōi'sî-nya, pul-nya,
    'zyatāra, lātā lātə
metal ore dawān
metal worker kāmi
method 'tāhə
midday ahdāmar la:, 'thidi 'la
middle aged 'ohdə bōsya
midge buhsuna:
midget bāːdābir
midnight ahdāmar ri:
midway aōbhmər, 'wā:h
midwife 'sūːdyalni
military enlistment 'bāhrti
milk 'nwī, chāləya, hər'nwə
    milk an animal pi:-nya
    milk to drop in udder ge:h-nya
milky way 'tusura
mill gəhti:, rāːthaː
millet rāːdāi
mine (belonging to me) 'n̄ami:
mine (mineral) khōi
miner 'khānyal
mineral (type of) kāhpa 'lū:
miniature təke:
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<td>minister</td>
<td>'məntari</td>
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<td>'səmari-nya</td>
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<td>'adəhkoɭ, 'tuhi-nya</td>
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<td>mislead</td>
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<td>miss opportunity</td>
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<td>yus-nya</td>
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<td>'ban, agine 'ban</td>
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<td>mistake, make</td>
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<td>'gəjayi-nya, 'kəbərei-nya, 'thom-nya, bəc-nya, mokəɭ-nya</td>
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<td>mixed up</td>
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<td>'gillai-nya, 'bəsəi-nya, 'sitoi-nya</td>
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<td>moisture in soil</td>
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<td>mos-nya, para: poro:</td>
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<td>moment</td>
<td>so: gorikə, -des</td>
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<td>'dəm, 'rupəɭ, 'tələ, poɭə</td>
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<td>dikkə</td>
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<td>'bərkəha</td>
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<td>'mas, 'mənə, -syəɭ</td>
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<td>mooing (cattle)</td>
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mouth 'ya:h
mouthful -'ya:h
move 'cali-nya, 'sari-nya, can'si-nya, sarai-nya
move aside 'bai'si-nya
move forward 'kharam-kharam
moving 'uru:
moving eyes zuri zuri
mown 'li:-li:
much 'kuhdu:, bya:h
mucus 'cipla, nahp
mud 'gara, hila:
mud a floor seh-nya
mud and grass dohl
muddy kuhl-kul'o, 'bahle 'bahle
mulberry kimu:
multi-colored 'gyahmpê:
multiply bu:-nya
multiply (chickens) sya:-nya
multitude 'gwîhco, 'maholya
mumble bajo bajo
mumbling 'ruhm 'ruhm
mumps 'hâ:dyâ, 'piwa
murder 'yanmara
murky cum 'cum, kap 'kup
mushroom 'barjom 'mô:, 'mô:, bazuhrî:
'mô:
music 'gaja 'baja
musk o-'bena
mustache 'mî:h
mustard turi
mutter bajo bajo
muzzle 'mahala
my ո-
mythology րահսեյա
mythical stories բայսաողի, duhr, kheti

N
nagging u-'dipi

mail khil, sen ~ sin
nail (steel) kâ:to
naked nango, nangya, օհորենգաօ
name 'min
name giving ceremony 'nowarni
nap նահ
narrow 'saŋoro, juhm'ô, sirkyaso, 'cu:-nya
nasal mucus nahp
navel 'pü:htali
neanderthal juhpuryaso
near 'najikâko
near hit si: si:
early jop, kozai, thokoi
peculiarity cham chum
necessarily kacabul
necessity 'khâ:co
neck 'gârâhn, dê:h
neck band khâgo:
necklace 'mala
need 'cahit
needed 'cahi-nya
needle 'gâp, khap
negative ta-
neglectful o-rgyâ:hta
neither na:
Nepali currency nihru:
Nepali language 'khosanto
nephew 'bahnja, 'bahrca
nest u-'sip, bakonyah ~ բա'konya:, 'sip-nya
nested 'syap-sip
net, carrying 'զաիհ
net (fish) 'jal, kundyalo
nettle նժիթ
nettle pod bahltha
new sahiro
news 'sor, bâlasukula, dukhôna sukhôna, thâ:
next na'kîn
next year phârni
nick kapəlyas-nya
nicked ˈbaŋli-nya
nickname pā:cyah
niece ˈbaŋnji, ˈbaʊdai, ˈboʊrci
niece’s husband nati
niggardly ˈkhara
night ri:, rat, jyah-nya (ˈnəm)
night blind mundukyaso
nightmare, have cem-nya
nine now
nipple of breast ˈnwisái
no ˈiːi, əhə
no good ˈkuthik
noble ˈməhimano
nod ˈphəndai-nya, ˈjuːhtu-juhtu
nod the head ˈʊʊgi-nya
nodding ʊʊhtyaʊ ʊʊhtyaʊ, ʊʊtə ʊʊtə
noise ˈʃəl
noisy ˈraʊ ni ˈjaʊh, ˈsyap-syap, cohr-cohr
noisy, be ˈjaʊh-nya
none ˈmale
nonsensical ˈtyatyə ˈtiti
normal ˈsizə
north ˈʊtər
north side of hill jimər
nose ˈsoni:
nose jewel ˈbulakhi, ˈphuli
nose-bridge (low) ɬəːtyaso
not maːhˈkə
not at all jatzə, pətək zə, umuloni
notch ˈkhrə
nothing kata zə
notice ˈrɪːh-nya
notwithstanding ˈbəhnya
novel anawaryaso, anakhə
November-December məːsir
now ˈabə, əhkə
nowadays ˈaijəgal
nude ɲəŋgə, ɲəŋgya, ˈʃəbərəŋɡədə
numb ˈgəː-nya, latas-nya, rih-nya
number ˈnəmbər
numerous ˈkəθə-ˈkəθə
nurse ˈdahrə, susarya
nurse a child sunwɨ-nya, ʂəwɨ-nya
nursing ˈnəwɨləʊ
nut o-chol
nutty lyahm-nya
nutty flavor muhr-nya, muhr-muhr

O
o’clock baje
oak ˈgwɪ:, ˈmɪsɪ
oath ˈbəca, ˈbəhka, ˈbəhkəl, ˈkɪrə, ˈkəsəm,
ˈsəjɪh, ˈsyə: məːsə, ˈyahka, ˈsərap
oath formula məːsə
oats kohle:
obedient ˈləclinˈləo, ˈʊgəriu
obese ˈphurihˈzyəo, ˈθəl-thelo, məʊ məʊ
obey bəɪh-nya, ˈkhi-nya
oblation of parched grain and beer chyonoːm
obligation kəcaˈbul, ˈbəhr, ˈkər
obliging u-ˈyuː: bəmˈo
obscene phuri
observe bahlˈsi-nya, ˈmani-nya
obstinate u-ˈyuː: gɪsˈo
obstruct ˈθər-nya, swiː-nya, woː-nya
obstruction ʃə
obtain dəi-nya
occasion pala
occupational castes lanza məhrə
October-November kəti:
odds and ends ʂəədə ni byədə
odor u-ˈsiː
off course ˈbənˈdə
offend ˈyuː: kəːhdya-nya, ˈyuː: sətohldya-nya
offended ˈcaʊki-nya, ˈyuː: tohl-nya, ˈyuː:
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<th>kyah-nya, 'bahlcte, phala</th>
<th>only waza, wa</th>
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<td>oozo gajya</td>
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<td>offer sahr-nya</td>
<td>open udangysaso, donga 'dolo, woih'wo, 'dwan 'dwan, 'gwal 'gwal, phai-nya</td>
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<td>offering 'behti, 'parsat, cai cøręngi, pha:la</td>
<td>open for business khuli-nya</td>
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<td>office 'adda</td>
<td>open mouth 'ga: ka 'ga:</td>
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<td>officer øphisar</td>
<td>operate colai-nya</td>
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<td>official 'karamcari, 'mantari</td>
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<td>official (village) upoa pərdah</td>
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<td>old, grow ser-nya</td>
<td>or 'əthəba, soi, 'ki təra, 'ki</td>
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<td>old, grow (male) sehrias-nya</td>
<td>or else 'əthəba</td>
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<td>old man sero</td>
<td>orange (fruit) 'suntula</td>
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<td>old (object) 'purā:do</td>
<td>orchard 'bagśica</td>
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<td>older tər'da'ⁿəo</td>
<td>order 'hukum, 'rol</td>
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<td>omission phisko</td>
<td>order, to give 'køjai-nya, ərthai-nya, ərai-nya</td>
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<td>on -tə</td>
<td>order, to make 'maŋgai-nya</td>
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<td>on there nətə</td>
<td>ordinary 'mamuli, o-'dan'kao</td>
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<td>on time ətəgarak</td>
<td>ornament cemnā:h</td>
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<td>on top roka, rola, rota, roŋa</td>
<td>ornaments 'gohana</td>
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<td>one tobo, tubu, ta-</td>
<td>ornery 'ərmē:, 'cācāp ni 'cōcōp</td>
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<td>one after another ta'pa tapa</td>
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<td>other āru, ārko</td>
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<td>one end to other tar tar</td>
<td>other day tala</td>
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<td>other side hophata, hu'ni, hu'ti:da, huphi huphi</td>
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<td>otherwise mani, 'ki təra</td>
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<td>one side kothor, ti:'da</td>
<td>otter 'rihsarəm</td>
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<td>ours 'gemi:</td>
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<td>one way ek 'ohor</td>
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ours (dual) 'ginmi:
ouste 'dāpōi-nya, 'pale:-nya
out lā:h'da
out of breath chiri-nya
out of joint 'ralki-nya
out of kilter jē:hgol-nya
out of line lep's'i-nya
out of season, be syo:-nya
out of sight 'phayem 'phayem
out of the way dabaryaso, əgəhələ
outside lā:h-, lā:h'da, lā:hka, 'pakha
outdistance 'bəhre:
outsider 'paɾdesi
outward 'pakha
outwit chalai-nya
over otəɾə
over filled dī:-nya
over-cooked phəgə phəgə
over-eat phəsə phəsə
overbearing 'sə:-sə: 'burum-burum
overcome harai-nya
overflow jyal-nya
overhang 'pup
overhanging juhployaso
overhead o-sorə:kə
overlay 'muri-nya
overload phəsə phəsə
overloaded 'sisi 'mama
overlook balē:-nya
overtake balē:-nya, dai-nya, gihr-nya
overworld 'upəlna 'nam
owl buhmlu'gə:
owner o-r'ge
ox 'gə:h
ox (first mythological) 'cəndərkhyə

P
pace back and forth rewai rewai
pacify 'səbəh-nya, phəkəi-nya
pack 'ladən, 'ərətha
packed 'dəhmə
packed to capacity swīh maswīh
packet poka
paddle dabi:
padlock tal kuci
pain 'hatə
pain, have hur-nya
pain (in joints) sīl-nya
paint 'rogon, rəngəi-nya
pair 'juri, 'jem, -'jər
pair of oxen 'gohr
palace 'dəɾbar, 'mahəl
palate 'nehəl
palm of hand 'kwi:ba:, 'ləpta
palsy malən
panda thaə bə:h
paper kəgət
paper bush 'bəɾəwa
parable 'əhəti, 'səstəɾ, gəhəti, ərθə
parallel, be rahl-nya
paralytic 'kisya
parcel poka
parch əhənə
parched khaɾi:-nya
parched buckwheat chyo:ba
parched grain 'he:, kə:tul
parchment kəgət
parka guhm
part -pəɾə:
part ways bə:h'si:-nya
particular 'phələna
partition 'bar, 'kəhθyə, 'rahu, 'ə:θo
party (political) pətı:
pass pas da-nya, balē:-nya, gihr-nya
pass ball 'lo:-nya
pass from sight pher-nya
pass midnight gəhəki-nya, gəhrkəi-nya
pass out murchə ta-nya
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<td>pat on back</td>
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<td>pick at</td>
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<td>picking action</td>
<td>'jəyahp-jəyahp, cyap cyap</td>
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<td>pick (choose)</td>
<td>'ruji-nya, bekətəi-nya</td>
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<td>pick clean</td>
<td>'kələi-nya</td>
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<td>pick (pluck)</td>
<td>'kəi-nya</td>
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<td>pick up</td>
<td>chī-nya, cop-nya, kap-nya, ti:-nya</td>
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<td>piece of</td>
<td>thunka</td>
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<td>pieces</td>
<td>kutu-kutu, phirka phirka, thunka thunka</td>
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pierce  chiri-nya, goih-nya, khyo:-nya
  pierced  holö:  dö:
piercing  kyap-kyap
piercing pain  casak
piety  'dahrmə
pig  'doborsya, 'u:
pigeon  pariwa
pika  'musur  lē:dyə
pile in a heap  'cö:-nya, dähm-nya
pile up  bor-nya
  piled  'khap  khap, 'yuhr  'yuhr
  piled high  cere  mere
pillar  khā:ba
  pillar (chief)  'mainya  khā:ba
pillow  'gum
pimple  bazū;  mwi:h
pin  'gəp, khap, khip
  pin (wooden)  'nakira
pin closed  kərap-nya, tərap-nya
pin down  kadem-nya
pincers  cyū:ta, kap'ci
pinch  cil-nya, kartyap-nya, kətək-kətək
pine cone  dā:saı
pine pitch  'dā:ci
pine tree  dā:
pinna  'na:  syo:
pint  'rya:, 'tar
pious  'bəhktə
pipe  nali
pipe, musical  'muruli
pipe, smoking  'sulpa
  pipe pouch  'juhli
pit  bəlkhađa, 'khadaɾ
pitch  'dā:ci
pitch pine  lohsəi
pitch tent  'θu:-nya
pitty  'na-nya, 'yū:  'na-nya
pivot  'khrur
place  'po:
placenta  bikhə
plague  'doχə, 'dəsa, 'hö:təryə, 'kanuhaul
  'banuhaul, 'sotorya, nuhl, rihoq  gahco, nu-
  hlpə  nulhmə
plague, to occur  nuhl-nya, go:h-nya
plain  'doih
plains  mā:lo  mâdes
plan  'bəndobəsə, 'təhə, buddi, thekan
plank  'kətər, phəlyə
plant  'birwa, 'dokoya:, 'mə:hdə  ti:, 'niwa,
  reko'i, 'rupi-nya, khоп-nya
plaster  'lisi-nya, seh-nya
plastic (hard)  'syrəhs  ~ syruhəs
plate  'bəchilap, 'tapkya, təthi:
platform (bamboo)  'tə:də
play  rihi'si-nya, yehp-nya
  play instrument  'təp-nya
  play radio  sapə:-nya
playmate  nəĩza
plaything  zahre:
pleasant  'bəni-nya
  pleasant job  'swədə
please  jero:
pleasing  u-'yū:'laọ  mitao
pledge  'bəhkəl, 'ədəna, 'yahka, bəina,
  purkhi-nya
Pleiades  cecemə
plentiful  sosto, 'dohi  pogol
pliable  jyəhsə, 'mwi:li-nya
plow  'bəhrəlp  ni  'bohrəlp, 'bohp, bahləp-
  bulup, pop
  plopping  wuhr  ka  wuhr
plot  'pata, buddi
Plover  titiwai
plow  'gohr, 'ki:-nya
plow bar  'də:di
plow hitch  'nara
plow tip  kətholəh
pluck  'chə:-nya, 'ki-nya, ci:-nya, cop-nya,
kumbāi-nya, kya:-nya
plug up swi:-nya
plugged pī:
Plumberous Redstart tiririh
plume-like latyaso
plump 'kā:diu, 'phirgulo, pāthanyaso, pō:cyaso, pā:thyas-nya
plunder luti-nya
plundered lat lut
plunge 'cikulum, pa-nya
pock marked 'bahrja-'burju, 'buhrju-'burju
pocket 'khesa, khulti
point at 'chō:
point in a game baji
pointed cyar cyar'ō, 'yuhr 'yuhr, 'zūr 'zūr,
'tyap-nya
pointed (turban) turkyaso
poison 'tū:, sutu-nya
poison weed 'nīh
poisoned, become tu-nya
poke gohirle:-nya, goih-nya, khyo:-nya, kotai-nya, 'zahr, col col
poker 'cyar
pole 'dā:di, 'ligura, 'suwa, kundyatoló, tangah
pole, carrying 'saŋgi
pole (firewood) 'selonga
police 'sipāi, pulis, âsāi
police post thana
police station 'cu:ki
polio 'simya
polish 'tali:-nya, sāchāi-nya
polish metal ujala:-nya
polite subas 'leo
pollen u-'kuto
pollution ri:h
pomp tāha maha
pond dāha
ponder 'khami-nya, 'yū:lō 'khami-nya, guni-nya
poof 'phā:
poor gārip, 'buhtungya, 'dukhi, 'phyap-nya
poor health macao
poor in health 'rugī
pop 'phatki-nya, cohtoro:-nya, gahrīyas-nya, cohr-cohr
pop out of place gur'sī-nya
popping 'karip-karip, phatyahk, pato: ki pato:
popping sound patyak
popcorn 'he:, o-'lohwa
populace jānta
population 'mulkā, jōn sī:khyā
porcupine 'sinu
portion -ba:h, 'jū:, -phamāla, -para:
portion of kill syaba:h
possess (spirit) 'cāri-nya
possessions 'ja:ya, logo laksār
possibly kātaraka
post 'khō:ta, 'mainya khā:ba, khā:ba
post office hulak
pot 'honda, 'ja:, 'koporah, 'kārāi, 'kū:hdyā,
'matyu:li, 'rasya, badalīh, khoi
pot (wooden) sī:pāi
potato 'bohtan'jē
potholes kā:kā: kū:kū:
potter 'kumālaya
pouch 'basa, 'khesa
pounce on 'chupi-nya
pound 'tup-nya, poh-nya, tā-nya
pour thu-nya
pour back over lip of a pot dap'sī-nya, sadap-nya
pour into container 'zal-nya
pour into mouth 'cha:-nya
pout 'barki-nya, bahlīthyas-nya
poverty cham chum
powder  duhlo
powder lock  'cuci
power  sakti
practice  'calan, 'theti, calti
praiseworthy  'døhny Açao
pray  'pø:khari-nya, pøbhøkhyan
praying mantis  khøøjaralø møøjaralø
preach  søthøi-nya
precarious  'chojop
precedent  (nø)-køhm, bøhkøm
preceding  -øahlø
precipice  'há:, changa changi
precipitous  'hihl 'hihlo
predominately  jå:ksøiøh
preferable  pathø
preference  'khusi
pregnant  'tanya 'li-nya
preoccupied  'khøri:
preparation  'bøndøbøsta, 'sama
prepare  bønøi-nya
prepare oneself  jå:h'si-nya
prepare  'tayari
prerogative  'piwa
preserve  sãçi-nya
press  'te:-nya, chwi:-nya, cyar-nya
pressed in  chwi:'søi-nya
pressing in  'kala:-mulu:
presence  økhøtyasø, saksø, øål-nya
pretend  jøi'si-nya
pretense  'besø
pretentious behavior  bøhkøm
pretext  nʊø:
pretty  rupsøyasø
prevent  daøø maya-nya, wøø-nya, øøiøi-nya
previously  achya, ahjya
price  o-e:h, bauh
prick  çø:, col col, khøø:-nya
prickling  'jøhm 'jøhm
prickle  'børi:-nya, rih-nya

priest  'pujari
prime  o-'jobøø, bøøsø, røø
prime of life  'yø:tø 'hø:'wo
princess  'rani
principal  'pørødøhøn
principle on loan  saʊ
print  'chøpi-nya
prison  'jøl, kara 'gahr
prisoner  'bøndøi
privately  øhøø:øaza
prize  'inam, bøjì
probation  tarik
probe  køtøi-nya
proceeds  npha
proclaim  søthøi-nya
prod  øål
produce  øøn, 'pøle:-nya, høi-nya, jørmøi-nya, ubjøi-nya
profane  røddi
proficient  'khyano, 'pøkho
profit  'phaida, ø-go:, npha
profusion  'phøløulu:
prohibit  'børi-nya
proliferate  'phøjøi-nya
prolific  'høngø 'møngø, 'bohørø 'bohørø, jøhmøøyø øi juhøndø, tyøølø: terøø:
promise  'køryø, 'yøhøka
promptly  'tøgørøk
promulgator  sørthø:-nya, 'woi-woi
prone  khøøgorø, phalø phøløup
prongs  'zap
prop up  teki'si-nya
propel  'so-coiø-høi
propeller  'phørkø
proper  zøas-nya
property  'jø:ya, , 'jøøi 'jøga, 'jøga, logo
loøkøø
proposy  pøi'si-nya
propriety, with  tøhøøøa
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<td>hugup, thum-nya</td>
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<td>'sehl-nya, 'tongāi-nya, bo:h-nya</td>
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<td>pull apart</td>
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<td>put</td>
<td>'nōi-nya, ja:h-nya</td>
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<td>put away</td>
<td>kep-nya, mō:h-nya, suchum-nya</td>
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quickly 'cā:do, tagāhrī:, 'jahp-jup, 'jahp 'jahp, 'swī-swī, chānā chānā, jwahtā
quiet 'syam sim, sōī swī
quill ba'kār
quilt bohkota:
quit 'cim, 'adi-nya, 'ras-nya
quite sāi, sarba
quiver 'hāṅa-hāṅa, 'gu:-nya, 'hālī-nya
quiver (arrows) 'rōī

R
rabid 'bu:li-nya
race 'gwīki-nya, 'khwīki-nya, 'swīki-nya
rack bahr, cō:ka
rack (clothes) 'kahda
rack for drying meat lā:
radiance 'zagā
radiant with light cili 'mili
radiate heat 'gāmki-nya, raphi-nya
radiant 'yehp 'yehp
radiish (dried) 'gundārī
rafters 'kōrgya
rag 'rumal, thākānāh
ragged 'cherla-cherla, 'dāhja 'dāhja, cita pata, lakhar lakhar
rain 'wa-nya ('nam)
rain shield choporoh
rain, to cease sem-nya ('nam)
rain without letup zoī ka zoī
rainbow 'rihgaō
raise (elevate) sōjē:h-nya
raise (rear) 'hurkāi-nya, 'nā-nya
raise up 'uthi-nya
raise voice sathas-nya
rake in wal-nya
ram 'sā:da, duhs-nya
ramrod 'gājā
ransack ro'h'si-nya
ransom rē:h-nya
rapid phir 'phir
rapid growth 'hār 'har
rapid steps khururu khururu
raspberry kalpasāi
raspy (voice) ro:-nya
rat bīza
rat trap 'kāthai 'bīrala
rate bauh
rate (fixed) 'tokowā
rather buru, dekha
rattle thurnu-nya
rattling 'khārlāk 'khārlāk, gahrlyā:-gohrī:, kārlāy kārlāy, 'gohrlo 'gohrlo, gohrlā: gohrlā:
rvine 'gāihrā
raw kaco
raw (sore) cap-nya
rave toih-nya
razor ispat
reach kōs-nya, thaī-nya
read 'pāhrī-nya, 'bōlāi-nya
reader of Hindu scripture 'sastāri
readiness, be in 'gajāri-nya
ready khābdar, 'tōyāri, 'tāp-nya
real saco, sakkō, sākāli
rear čītā, 'hurkāi-nya, 'nā-nya
reason nū:
reason with sāmjāi-nya
reasonable u-'yū: jyah's'o
rebound 'tōi-nya, coih-nya
rebuke āpkāi-nya, ro'h-nya, sīnjar-nya, thāl-nya, torkhop
recall sāmjī-nya, cētāi-nya
receive 'sum-nya, dāi-nya, rāi-nya
recently bāh, bahrza, bāhr
receptacle u-'sāp
reckless o-'sōr 'māleō
recklessly 'sūhm ki 'suhm
reckon 'gānī-nya, thārāi-nya
reckon in mokale-nya
recognize sarees-nya
recoil lagis-nya
reconcile milai-nya, sakhae-nya
record 'sahir-nya, khichi-nya
recover gare:-nya
recovery from illness 'zu:-zu:
rectify 'tohalai-nya, suhdarai-nya
rectum cakutul
red 'ghaem-nya, 'ghaem 'ghaem
red and white ribbons 'jumul'da:-ja,
'tul
red cloth on belt damastul
red eyes ka:yaso, pitalyaso
red faced gaga:-i:
red headed goryas'o
Red Billed Chough 'ky+: kyö:
Red Junglefowl lwicya
Red Panda thao wai:h
reddish ghaemriaso, ghaemrayaso
redeem re:h-nya, nikhnai-nya
reduce sazim-nya
reed 'da:kalya
reflection o-sä:
reform 'tohalai-nya, suhdarai-nya
refrain from punishing 'bajkh'i'na:-i-nya
refreshed gor'i:-nya, kasa
refuge (game) thakhona
refugee, live as khasi-nya
regardless ba
regiment 'paltan
region khando
regret goi:si:-nya, 'yu: 'wa:-wa: da-nya
regurgitate toro:-nya
reincarnate 'cari-nya, boh-nya
reiterate dohorai-nya
reject bi:h-nya, 'rel-nya
rejoin sajam-nya
relation duda
relationship 'saino, 'saryo
relative 'ky+:'da'jao, 'nal natha, kholec, tho:
relative (exogamous) 'mansinyo
relatives 'maiti, 'rahla
release 'ras-nya
relief holä:
religion 'dhrmä
religious 'baktö, 'dhrmi
religious duty 'dhrmä
religious observance 'puja
reductance dehga:i
reductant khor'e:-nya
reductant to give 'yu: kai-nya
remain 'rai-nya, 'yehl-nya
remainder up'r'ka:o, 'sela
remedial 'jasilo
remember 'samji-nya, cetwi-nya
remind samjai-nya
remote dabaryaso, agahca, kana khopca, kana kun, kona:
remove hai-nya, kola:-nya, lahp-nya, phal-nya, syuch-nya
remove from fire 'phi:-nya
remove hull chol-nya
rend cis-nya, 'phrai-nya, ci:-nya
rendezvous 'thakan
renown jas
rent 'kira
repair bonai-nya
repay 'buji:-nya, utarai-nya
repay 'dorsai-nya, dohori-nya
repeatedly 'gari, pirlip ka pirlip
repent 'yu: 'pharki-nya, pharkai-nya
repetition parbakhyan
replaced, be toh'si:-nya
replacement o-loi, o-toh, kac
reply 'gaih, 'jawap, 'otor
report nalis
reprisal 'bdala
repulsive 'yu: majam'o, maŋam'siu
reputation 'min, pâ:cyâ:h
request 'binti
required 'cahi-nya
rescue 'jogoi-nya
resemble borol-nya
resentment khâi
reserve sayari-nya
residue 'khali, 'pena, khî:gar
resign oneself khya'sînya
resilient 'nel 'nel
resin o-cop, sî' cî:
resist khor'sî-nya, ten'sî-nya
resisting tânhdare: tânhdare:
resonant 'rê:h-rê:h, khotô: khotô:
resonate (of a drum) 'rê:h-nya
respect 'manki, 'man
response 'otora
responsibility 'jimba, 'picha, pas
rest sol, nah'sî-nya
rest, make sarnâi-nya
rest stand 'nâi
restful 'yu: holâ: dao
restless cös ni kurup, buhrlum, uthupul
restore 'tâhalâi-nya, ugarî-nya
restrain desires 'yu: jôm 'te:-nya
restraint, without 'yu:'ni 'hû: 'wo bôhri da-nya
retain 'noi-nya
retreat from rain kham'sî-nya
retribution 'bodala
retrieve soul ukasâi-nya, 'yan-nya
return 'wol-nya, 'pharki-nya, sâwol-nya, phor
return a ball 'ka:-nya
return in vain 'thol-nya
return obligation utarâi-nya
return of illness khânjô-manjô
reunite sudum-nya
reveal sârîh-nya, sâtî-nya
revenge, take 'yu: sasim-nya, pherâi-nya, sasim-nya ('yu:)
revive 'jagi-nya, 'jugi-nya, jân-nya, jagôi-nya
revolve 'guhmi-nya
reward 'imam
rhesus monkey 'gyahmo yu:h
rhododendron 'mabôlâ:, sônôra:
rhododendron (white) 'khû:
rhubarb 'bâchigum, 'guhl chigum, chigum
rhyme tutka
rhythm cala
rib 'kârônga, râhm
ribbon 'dahja
ribbons 'tul
rice 'châl, cinu, mâm:
rice paddy 'dahn
rich 'dahni
rich man 'sahu
riches 'dahn, sâmptâi, logo lâskâr
ricochet 'tôi-nya
riddle 'binza bin
riddled with holes 'tôtona bobôna
ride a horse 'cep-nya
ridge 'duhri, dâ:da
ridicule 'ullî 'gilli, 'ôre:-nya, 'gillôi-nya, 'hasâi-nya, 'sitôi-nya
right 'thik
right (authority) 'hâk
right (correct) 'sipya
right (direction) 'wohr
right side up 'târâ:
right-side-out sultyaso
righteous 'sohjo
rigid 'khâgora: khî:ri:, khyaŋgyâ:
'khêngê:
ring 'châñki-nya, 'têp'sî-nya
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<td><strong>row of houses</strong></td>
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<td><strong>rub</strong></td>
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**rubber**  lābər  
**rude**  'sī:sī:  ni 'bī:bī:  
**rug**  'tāi, kā:hbul  
**rugged**  karjā: 'marjī:  
**ruin**  'bale:-nya, 'bāri:  
    **ruined**  bales-nya  
**rule**  rac kac, kac, rac  
**ruler**  'hakim  
**rummage**  roh'si-nya, 'olyan ni 'polyan  
**rumor**  'bayen  
    **rumors, make**  'randa-bändə  
**rump**  'pagil, cakə  
**run**  'dō:h-nya, 'gwāki-nya, 'khwāki-nya,  
    **ruined**  bales-nya  
**runner of a vine**  'rahla  
**rupture**  nirphus  
**rush after**  woi'si-nya  
    **rushed**  'lala lulu  
    **rushing**  wu:h wu:h  
**rust**  khā, khāi-nya  
**rustling sound**  'khasərya khosəre, 'sore-sore  
**rusty-brown**  khāiryaso  
**rut**  'batayli-nya  
**rye**  simā:  

#### **S**

**sackcloth**  bərlə  
**sacred water**  'rihsi:  
**sacrifice**  'puja, cəhrāi-nya  
**sacrificial sheep**  'bal, 'jusya  
**sad**  'sugi-nya, 'yū: bohs’a bohs’a 'ta-nya,  
    byā:h-nya ('yū:), 'yū: macao da-nya  
**saddle of mountain**  'kahndya  
**sadness**  'gəha  
**safety pin**  khip  
**sag**  jehlō:-nya, jōhl-nya  
    **sagging**  'jōhl-jōhl, holō: jehlō:  
**sake of**  'jū:'ni  
**salamander**  nyurtihi  
**saliva**  'tihl  
**salt**  səpi:  
    **salt and pepper**  'chop  
**salt peter**  'gandak  
**salty**  cərkaso, cətata:  
**same age**  sawani'kao  
**sand**  'baluwa  
**sandal**  'zyo:  
**Sanskrit**  samaskirti  
**sap**  o-co-p  
**sass**  'pərcyā:-pərcyā:  
**satiated**  'ce:  
**satisfaction**  'sontoko  
**satisfied**  'yū: holā: 'ta-nya, 'yū: wā:h-nya,  
    bətde  
**Saturday**  sonibar  
**save**  sayari-nya  
**savior**  'dahrmi  
**savor**  o-rəm  
**savory**  lyahm-nya  
**saw**  karunti, cəhm-nya  
**sawing motion**  sehtə: ka sehtə:  
**say**  da-nya, hāi da-nya, hāi 'li-nya, hāi  
    'ta'kē di  
**scab**  khəterah  
**scabies**  'dahdyə, lʊta  
**scald**  lohm-nya, sohm-nya  
    **scalding**  lahm-lohm  
**scales (skin)**  kətalə  
**scales (weighing)**  'towla, 'tərajə  
**scapegoat**  'bal ki:h, 'bəl  
**scar**  khətə  
    **scarred**  koropcyaso, patyaso  
**scarecrow**  'bachilap  
**scarf**  'rumal, khup  
**scatter**  'bahtya bəngə, 'randa-bändə, cətərə:  
    putərə:, hi: hi:
<p>| scatter leaves | cetara:-nya |
| scattered | 'takarak tukuruk, khap 'khop, syä: syä: |
| scavenger | 'katha |
| scent | u-'si: |
| schizophrenic | 'nwä:-nya |
| school | eskul |
| school master | mastër |
| scold | gohs'ô, siñar-nya, thal-nya |
| scoop | 'sehparap, sim-nya |
| scorcher | gah-nya, kôram-nya |
| scouring | 'hip 'hip |
| score | (twenty) bis, '-kuri |
| scorn | so-nya |
| scornful | 'helari |
| scorpion | 'bichi |
| scourge | 'korra, 'syakora |
| scraggly | 'zyatä: cya: cya: |
| scrape | pi:h-nya, tuhri:-nya |
| scrape up | 'par pur |
| scratch | 'baram-nya, cetara:-nya, pur-nya |
| scratch in dirt | tœra:'sî-nya |
| scrutinizing | khore khore |
| scream | kih-nya, cir cir |
| scribble | 'garya 'guri |
| scribe | 'bahidar |
| scrotum | 'wä:da |
| scrub | sil-nya |
| scrutinizing | lalap ni 'lulub'o |
| sea serpent | äjingär |
| seal | 'chapa, 'chapi-nya |
| seance | ki:h-nya |
| seaward | 'zarık-nya, 'dahmi-nya, zärkøi-nya |
| searingly | 'sar |
| search | 'sap-nya, chañchamäi-nya, khim-nya, pohrol-nya, 'bôîh 'bôîh, 'zarh |
| searching | sar sap |
| season | 'sämøi, saha |
| secluded | thum-nya |
| second daughter | 'mä:jili |
| second son | 'maîla, 'mä:jila |
| secret | rahasya |
| secretary | 'bahidar, saçip |
| secretly | ahağaça |
| section | kʰändø |
| security | 'bøndaki, 'adana |
| sediment | o-thene |
| see | 'rî:h-nya |
| seed | 'duhr, 'sai |
| seed corn | jö:thyä |
| seed for animating divining stick | sâta |
| byu: |
| seedcase | 'kuru: |
| seedlings | 'phö: |
| seek | 'sap-nya, khim-nya |
| seer | 'jaîsi |
| seize | nöi-nya, 'baram-nya, 'chupi-nya |
| seizing everything | parya pøre: |
| select | 'châ'îi-nya, 'ruji-nya, khâtaï-nya |
| self | 'kyä: |
| self sacrificing | 'kyal'sî-nya |
| self-important | 'sehte 'teh |
| selfish | 'cuppi, u-'yû: magörä:'wo, hampa tîh, nicço |
| selfish motive | u-tîr |
| selfishly | karlap-kurlup |
| sell | 'biki-nya, 'yo:-nya |
| send | 'pâri-nya |
| send word | tha-nya |
| senior | 'sehr |
| sense | 'sai, cetø, mätøløp, ñam'sî-nya, dar'sî-nya |
| senseless | u-rti 'maleo |
| sentence to prison | 'thuki-nya |
| sentimental | 'palya |
| sentry | 'bahlnya |
| separate | bâh'sî-nya, chuti-nya, 'chinkøi-nya, ba:h-nya, bekøi-nya, chutøi-nya, |</p>
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<td>yel-nya</td>
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<td>separate coarse flour</td>
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<td>separate out</td>
<td>'rel-nya</td>
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<td>set down</td>
<td>'nai-nya</td>
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<td>set (of hen)</td>
<td>pum-nya</td>
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<td>set (of sun)</td>
<td>nup-nya ('nâm)</td>
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<td>set on fire</td>
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<td>she</td>
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<td>sheaf</td>
<td>'bohrla, 'râ:poila, 'â:tha</td>
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<td>sheaf of grain</td>
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<td>sheath</td>
<td>u:-'sîp, luhm</td>
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English Index

shed  chapara, gotha
shed stick  bəlɛ:za, rəhm’sə
shed tail  tel-nya
shed water  tərti-nya
sheep  ’behda:, ’dohralya, ’nah.worya, ’thapəli, ’thapɔlyə, lu:
sheep fold  ’khəɾə
sheep, Tibetan  cyə:hlu
sheep-liver fluke  ’hadya
sheet  ’pata
shelf  cə:ka
shell  o-maphu
shelter  ’gupha, chapəra, gotha, basəi-nya
    sheltered  hugup
    sheltered from wind  ’mohp ’mohp
shepherd  ’gaola:, r’ge:
    shepherd dog  guhkhi:
    shepherd’s crook  ’kya:
shield  ’dahl
shim  ’kər kep, o-r’pep, o-rkep
shin  ’nəlθa, pə:sula
shine  tər-nya, tər-wəɾə ’ta-nya, ’cəmkini-nya, ’təlki-nya, tər-nya
shine light  khəː-nya, təiʔ-nya
shingle  ’phəlyə
shining  ’jihlik ’jihlik, ’tilik-tilik, ’zwon ’zwon
shiny up pole  sipisi-nya
shirt  ’baholyə ’khyo:, ’cu: ’bəndi, ’khyo:, ’kames, ’pərθya ’khyo:
shocked  cyaŋ cij
shoe  ’pola
shoot  ’ap-nya
shoots (plant)  -kap
shop  ’dokan, ’pasəl
shopkeeper  ’dokanyani, ’pasəlyə, banyə
short  lumurkyaso, twiːza, twi-nya
    short while  tadehsa, -des
shorten  sutwɪ-nya
shoulder  ’pə:
    shoulder strap  ’khəkəndə
shout  kih-nya, hahə ni hoho, ho: ka ho:
shove  ’hutəi-nya, cyo: cyo: jah-nya
shovel  belca
show  ’ram, ’po:i-nya, sətəi-nya
    show favor  ’yə: yahl-nya
shredded  ’bwiː: ’bwiː: ’dahjə ’dahja, cita
cita, cita pata, dərə phora, ’jihna ’jihna
shrew  ’chucundər
shriek  cir cir, cirə ni birlə
shriill  ’cirgəlti:
shrine  ’θan
shrink  ’khumci-nya, zim-nya, khumci-nya, szəzim-nya
shrivel  ’kurup-nya
    shriveled  ’kogorote:wo, ’cyakarp cikurup, curup-curup, karap-kurup, wailya
cila, ’cyora cyuri
shrub  ’pəthəkər, johpora:, pha:
shrunken  ’kogorote:wo
shut  gəl-nya, ruhp-nya
shy  laja
shyness  sərmə
sick  birami
sickle  ’rəːkəsi, khor’pa, rəːgil
sickly  ’rugi
sickness  ’joro
side  -phəta, o-rla:
    side by side  khyap khep
sidle up to  gasəː ’si-nya
sieve  ’chan, ’kapər ’chan, ’zəhr
sift  ’chinkəi-nya, thəno:-nya
    sift through  ’chəp-rap
sifter  ca:, co’nəːh
sigh  hambol, ham
sign  səres
    sign language  ’san
signature  dəskat, səhi:
significance 'lekha
silenced cam cum, tham thum
silty kuhl-kul'o, 'bəhle 'bəhle
silver 'cä:di
silver coin 'khapuwa, 'pətya, kəməni
silversmith sunar
sin 'papa
sinew -r'sa, syarsa
sing 'gəi-nya
singe 'hip-nya
single file 'le:le: ni 'gorô:gorô:
  single-mindedly suru suru
sink 'biji-nya, 'gədi-nya
sinking entirely zyamzim
sinner 'papi, 'ədəhrmi
sip hum-nya
sir sayep
sister (older) nana
  sister (younger) 'bəini, namë:
sister’s daughter 'bahnji
sister’s husband (younger sister) 'jowaï
  sister’s son 'bahnja
sisters nana 'bəini
sister-in-law’s husband sadu
sit cuh'isi-nya
  sit, make socoï-nya
  sit on haunches chom jom
six 'chə
sixth son 'thaïla
sizzle ‘zərk−nya, zərkəi−nya, cohr−cohr
skeleton 'kaŋrə:
sketch naksa
skill 'gahak, u−hil, sipə
  skilled 'pakho
skillet jù:h ‘kuri:
skillful 'sipalo, jəmkəi−nya
  skillfully made 'jəmk−nya

skin o−kohtâ:, o−maphu, syə’lo
  skin (snake) u−hi:
skins hanging from costume cherla
skin, to kos−nya, ko−nya
skinny septyaso, ‘kərala, khap 'khop,
təki ka təki
  skinny legs nakirya:
skip yehp−nya
  skipping phutu:
skirt be:, kəcabəndi
skull ‘khəpmor, ‘kəpta
  skull (base of) ‘khərim
sky ‘nam
slack ‘jöhl−jöhl, holə: jehlə:
  slacken jehlə−nya, jöhl−nya, sojöhl−nya
slag cyə:ku, kiti:
slam shut gəhrla gohrlo
slant ‘kyar−nya, kyərəbəlys−nya
slant eyes ‘mi: sili
slap ‘catkaoni, ləpəraoni, ‘bəhrəp,
  ləpəryaŋ ləpəryəp, ‘catkəi−nya, ləpəraï−nya,
  ləptə−nya, phərep−nya
slave ‘bədəmə, ‘bədə, ‘nəl, kəmaro
  slave woman ‘nəlmə:
sleek ‘phirgulo, pə:thyas−nya
sleep nindrae ‘woi, ‘nəl, syə−nya, ‘rəgi−nya,
  nəhl−nya, ‘sep−nya
  sleep walk mo:hrəs−nya
sleeping and waking syə:ta byə:ta
sleeping place ‘gul
sleeplessness ‘thul−dul
sleepy ‘mi:ə ‘hu−nya
sleepiness zəgəra zəgəra
sleet ‘bihkəiya
slice ‘cənai−nya, ‘kərəi−nya, ‘kəyəl−nya,
  bələ−nya, pəra−nya
slide ‘səl−nya, selolo
  slide down slope zehlə−nya, zyuhl−nya
slide poles səjehlə−nya
sliding the feet  sidaru sidaru
slightly built  cyahkåtyaso, tê:kyaso
slightly uphill  'jöhr-jöhr
slime  o'-ral, lihu
slimy  'les 'les, 'rel 'rel
sl ing  'milkî-nya
sl ing sh o t  gulyalih
slip  'sül-nya, zyühl-nya, khyô: gyô:
slip away (mountainside)  re:'si-nya
slip from under  phargep
slip into position  pîhl-nya
slip loose  'ralkî-nya, phis-nya, surki-nya
slip out  ralkî-nya
slipping away  phyalta philtu
slipping loose  phyassô
slippery  'rel 'rel
slipshod  o- 'dåh≥g≥ 'maleo
slit  cirâ:-nya, para:-nya
slivered  ciwa ciwa
slobber  ralyaso
slope  behralyaso, 'dihm-dimya
slosh  hila:, châlak châlak, 'châlkî-nya, 'gâjyari-nya
slow  'matho
slow in speech  lalah lolo'h'wô
slow-paced  'sehbe: 'sehbe:
slow-witted  lohlo'to:'wo
slowly  chumo chumo
slumber  nøhl, syâ:-nya, 'û:gi-nya, nøhl-nya
slurp  'sehpôryap, hum-nya
slurping  'sarap 'surup, 'sihpurup, syarlyap ka syarlyap
sly  bâthâi
small  chyalyalu, chyalyu, cyahkåtyaso, kôrâsyaso, tê:kyaso, zîmza
small amount  chya: chya:, chya: 'wà, jâ:, tocop, tupuru:, take:
small area  cakhåtyaso
small, be  zîm-nya
small blade  tiskyaso
small bladed  tipålkyaso
small eye  deryaso
small grained  cimårâyaso
small pieces  çata çata
small repute  ma'gonî'siu
small size  chyalgâyalu, chyalgyu
small (walnut)  'piciu
smash  pa:-nya, kocya:-nya, rum-nya,
'chîlinga 'chîlinga
smear  'gutî:-nya, 'thi:-nya
smell  u- 'si:, 'ghar-nya, sânâr-nya
smiling  'musu-musu, maya 'muyu
smithy  'dokan, arôi
smoke  mihkwi, 'ku-nya
smoke, make  sukwi:-nya
smoke out  muh-nya
smoked meat  curum
smoking pipe  'sulpa
smooth  ri:h-nya, 'râå-râå
smooth skinned  'kosol 'kosol'o, zûl zûl
snack  'årni
snag  koi-nya
snail  jå:da bokanyah
snake  'då:, 'guhl, 'rihgul
snake skeleton garland  'då: ruhs
snake skin  kâ:julih
snap  kyah-nya, phya:-nya, 'kahryan-kârup, pharal phurul
snap in two  ke:h-nya
snapping  'pûtâras puturus, karyap kûrip, pata: pata:  
snapping sound  'kahryan
snare  'cê:h, 'mala, ba'cê:h, kuhm, phölnkah
sna rled  'cyaibwi:, 'gantân 'manthân
snatch  nöi-nya, 'kohre:  
snatch at  'jyam-nya
| **sneeze** | 'parā: chī, achyō:, chis-nya |
| **sniff** | 'mo-nya, soñar-nya |
| **sniff breeze** | 'phô:-phô: |
| **sniffing** | sī: sī: |
| **snore** | 'njora:-nya |
| **snoring** | sē:kore sē:kore |
| **snorting** | sē:-sē: 'burum-burum |
| **snot** | nahp |
| **snout** | 'thutuna |
| **snow** | 'pom |
| **snow bird** | 'pom baza |
| **Snow Cock** | 'rī:hkhū: |
| **Snow Partridge** | cila:; karlī |
| **Snow Pigeon** | 'malowa |
| **soak** | cyū:-nya, chim-nya ~ 'chim-nya |
| **soaked** | 'phete: 'phete: |
| **soapstone** | khāri |
| **sobbing** | 'dōhr 'dāhr, kawā: ni ziwā:, kwā: ki kwā: |
| **social ties** | 'sāryo |
| **soft** | jyahs'—o, gola gola, 'mwi:li-nya |
| **soil** | 'gām, gām'syā |
| **soil (thin)** | o-'dahdār |
| **soil clothing** | gal-nya, sāgal-nya |
| **sold out** | 'biji-nya |
| **solder** | 'rosai-nya |
| **soldier** | 'sipā: |
| **sole of foot** | khī:'bā: |
| **sole of shoe** | 'tal |
| **solid** | 'darbilo, cī'wō, pis-nya |
| **solidify** | 'gi:-nya, 'jami-nya |
| **some** | khwa: |
| **someone** | suwa |
| **someplace** | katarā: |
| **something** | katarā |
| **sometimes** | kōitaka, kōitarakō |
| **somewhat** | jā: |
| **somewhere** | kanra'da, kanra'ni |
| **son** | 'ba:, 'babuza |
| **son (eldest)** | 'jetha |
| **son, fifth** | 'rañla |
| **son, fourth** | 'kañla |
| **son (second)** | 'mañla, 'mā:jilà |
| **son, sixth** | 'thañla |
| **son, third** | 'sāñla, 'sā:jilà |
| **son (youngest)** | 'kancha |
| **song** | 'chyā:turi, 'gītā, 'jahmārya, 'juhmuri, 'lāskya, phā:kā |
| **soot colored** | dū:hsyaso |
| **sorcerer** | 'dahmi |
| **sore** | 'gāi, khañrā, 'cyalya 'cili, 'kyañya-kisi, 'kōge-kōge |
| **sorrows and joys** | dukhāna sukha:na |
| **sorry** | those |
| **sort** | o-'bā:ti'lāo, 'kisim, wala, bekāñi-nya, chutāi-nya |
| **soul** | 'hī:so 'purus, 'purus, 'satu, o-'aili 'paili |
| **sound** | o-rga:, 'cal |
| **sound of bells** | 'zeīh-zeīh |
| **sound of flute** | pheri:ri |
| **soup** | chidul, hum, mā:do |
| **soup stock** | o-'na:h |
| **sour** | 'sūr-nya, kharis-nya, phāres-nya, cy-acyar cićūr, cyakāp cićup |
| **source** | -mulu |
| **source of river** | u-'sīr |
| **south** | 'dākhin |
| **souvenir** | 'cina, sārēs |
| **sow pig** | 'buhni |
| **sow seed** | was-nya |
| **soya bean** | bāhti: |
| **spade** | belca |
| **spare** | 'bā:khi 'nāi-nya |
| **sparing** | 'jiptara |
| **sparingly** | 'tara: toro: |
| **sparingly (eat)** | 'tyap-tyap |
| **spark** | cār cyāsya, 'jīhānga, phālinga |
sparkle 'camki-nya, 'takki-nya
sparkling 'jilkik 'jilkik, 'tilik-tilik, 'zwon 'zwon
sparrow 'bhrar-ar
sparse 'bohr-n-nya, cyatarya citari
spasm, have gem-nya
spastic syaradap ni sindup
spatula pohn:en:
speak p-nya
speak kindly 'gwar-nya
spear zal
speck 'mi:sy, si:kah
speckled 'chop chobo, jahliso, jahlyaso
spectacles csma
speculate or-gahto p-nya
speechless gar-nya, lotas-nya, totas-nya, zitutu:
spell 'chol chotar, 'docha, 'dasa, 'kanuhl 'banuhl, 'mohon, 'zyah'ban, cha:, cho:, rihco gahco
spend khacai-nya
sperm 'dur
spherical lum lum
spices 'chop, mala, tibr, waha:
spicy 'tu-nya
spider mkoRA, syajungu bajungu
spiked cyar cyar'o, 'yuhr 'yuhr, 'zrr 'zrr
spikenard 'buhlkya, somoya
spill boh-nya
spilling cholak cholak, 'hol, yur yur
spilling sound syoh
spin 'chanki-nya, 'phirki-nya, bhn
spin wool 'khol-nya
spinning guli guli, phir ka phir, phir
spindle 'taku, rihp, 'khida:
spindly tilangyas-nya
spine wahruhs
spirit 'h:so 'purus, 'bayo 'zya:h, 'brr:, 'dohwa:, 'dohwalya, 'goya gupi, 'lata
'dohwa:, 'masan, 'nim 'dohwa:, 'si:, 'zya:h, o-aili 'paili, alun 'brr:, gel, sara: 'zya:h
spirit (familiar) zyahphi:
spirit of underworld 'sepa sero:
spirit (wilderness) 'pi:
spit tihl-nya
spit up col col
spittle 'tihl
splash 'cikulum, cyapala cirolu, 'chakai-nya, 'chamkai-nya, jyah-nya, phurup-nya
splash of water 'chakka
splatter polep-nya, pohlup
splattered color chaborya chibori:, phurup phurup
spleen phis
splendor tha ma:
splinter 'sal, 'thosa, nephamala:, sikhah
split nephamala:, nephora:, nirphus, chuti-nya, 'corki-nya, pole-nya, seh-nya, baln-nya, cira-nya, pole-nya
split bamboo pclep-nya
split wood seh-nya
spoil ci-nya, 'cyacya cic
spoil someone satah-nya
spoiled by indulgence 'satah-nya
spoken matter p:, ro:
speakers manji, 'tya:
spongy 'nel 'nel
spool 'mndai-nya
spooling stick 'tosor
spoon 'kurculi, ce:, pohn:
sporadically chap chap da-nya
sport 'khel
spotted 'chop chobo, jahliso, jahlyaso, patyaso
Spotted Forktail 'jalya tisrra:
Spotted Owlet kupa baza
sprain buhrul-nya, subuhru-nya
sprawling gadāryas ni guduris, lōndarke:
spread 'phālī-nya, 'rami-nya, 'phījāi-nya,
 'ra:-nya, 'sārali-nya
spread mat 'tāra:-nya, 'tā:-nya
spread news sortho:-nya, 'woi-woi
spread (of sore) 'kwa-nya
spring u-'nījar, rihtmūl
spring (of trap) phis-nya
sprinkle 'chāmkāi:-nya, 'chārāi-nya,
 phurup-nya, tārāi-nya
sprinkle rain 'pōrāp-nya ('nām)
sprout cas, karāre:, 'patkī-nya, pārī:-nya
sprouted en masse 'tāmārām
spruce bī:h
spry 'temo-temo
spur on chicken’s leg 'chāri
spurn bī:h-nya
spurt wohs-nya, sowoih-nya
sputter gāhryas-nya
putum 'khaso
spy on 'sāki 'torā jāi'sī-nya, 'sāː:-nya
squash 'kabulī, kādem-nya, rum-nya
squeak kārē:
squeak cyācya: cīcī
squeeeze 'pāci:-nya, cil-nya, cyar-nya,
 kārtiap-nya
squeezing pyā:cērya pē:cēre
squirrirm 'pārēs
squirrel nyahn, yahp
squirt wohs-nya, sowoih-nya, kur-kur,
pecyak
squirting chō: chō:
stab 'pāl:-nya, khyo:-nya, col col
stabbing pain sil-nya
stable bī:
stable animals bī:-nya
stack 'khapalāi-nya, dāhm-nya
stack in layers 'pā:jī-nya
staff 'jugi gō:classyaya, 'kothya, jwi:h
staggering 'kēhgete:'wo, kehgatyaoso
stairway 'gohptya, 'thāpka
stake 'kīla, 'sura
stale 'basi, mos-nya
stale, become khes-nya
stalking 'pēme-pēme
stall ten'sī-nya
stalling dehngai, 'tū:pāi 'tō:pāi
stamina 'tāgat
stammer 'bakhas-nya, rohl'sī-nya, bāhk
bakyā
stammerer 'bakha, serohl
stamp 'chapi-nya
stampede 'thu:'sī-nya, 'tārsi-nya, 'syam-
syam
stand 'bō:khar, cyā:h'sī-nya, sa'cyā:h-nya
stand for election 'uthi-nya
star soro:
 star, morning 'sonpa
staring 'zohr-zohr, 'zohrotor, lo: lo:, lī:lī:
start lagāi-nya
start with fright jahṣān, khī:jāri
startle khī:jāri
startling 'tuhr
starve gyah-nya, tur-nya
state ǎncal
statement ro:
statue ǎngya
stay 'li-nya, 'rāh-nya
steadfast dih-nya, 'thi:ri-nya
steady breathing ṇwar ka ṇwar
steal 'ku-nya, ti:-nya
steam 'pāsyō:, bapha, 'baphi-nya, 'bophoi-
nya
steam food supum-nya
steam (of cornmeal) pum-nya
streaming 'wā:-wā:
steel for striking fire 'thōskya, 'uhluni
steelyard  'towla, 'təraju
steep  'hîhl 'hîlolo
steer  dâhlkoi-nya, guhmœi-nya, sâboi-nya
stem  o-'thana
step aside  'boi'i-nya
step on  sî-nya
step over  ga$h-nya
sterile plant  'kana, d~a:thya
stern  o-rme:h
stick  'j~e:hja, 'khi:, 'pœih, 'əloŋka, jwi:h,
 'jəm-nya, gai-nya, çə-nya
stick game  'kərti
stick (spooling)  'tosor
sticky  lesyaso, 'les 'les, dœrap dœrap, dœrap-
nya
stiff  'kgoroto:'wo, 'karga 'korgo,
 'kha$:ra: khigiri:, 'kya$:øya:-keːre:,
 kakøra: kikori:, khyangyã: 'kheŋgë:,
cɨ:-nya, kogrøras-nya
stiff, be  'g~a:-nya
stiffing  'sup subo, sasap ni 'susup
still  chapak, thapak
still (liquor)  jaːo
sting  çarø:-nya, da:-nya
stinger  o-'dahs
stinging  'çarki-nya
stingy  'khara, kucuryas'ō
stink  'حار-nya
stir  'maci-nya, 'guri-nya, 'ləskøi-nya,
mokale:-nya, wal-nya
stir about  'cali-nya, 'sari-nya, can'si-nya
stir meal  'kà:-nya
stir up  'hørløi-nya, 'ukhi da-nya, çøli-
nya, gohncøi-nya
stirring  makøla mokøle
stirring spoon  dabi:
stirring stick  buhtunya
stitch  'korøp-nya, 'mokotœi-nya
stitched  korøpcyaso
stock of gun  'kà:da
stockpile  'mokor, -døhm
stocks  hala
stocky  'kà:diu, pøthanyaso, pøcyaso
stomach  bû:hi
stomp  tø-nya, phurtu phurtu
stone  'juhr, 'lû:, 'pahør, je:h-nya, jøhm-nya,
khorøp-nya, kohcya:-nya
stool  'cu:ki, cwî
stooop  gohm 'li-nya
stooped  'goto:orthyaso
stop  'thakøni-nya, ādì-nya, thakøanìi-nya,
ādãi-nya
stop raining  sem-nya ('nøm)
stopped dead  èhan èhàn
stopped up  pi:
store  sayari-nya
store in rafters  kep-nya
storehouse  'godam
storm  'jøhta
story  'sastør, gøhrti
story (of a house)  'talya
stout  'darbilo, dihba:klyaso
straight  'sohjo, sidah, 'doih, phir phir,
 phøyø: byø:, dã:-nya
straightaway  khyø:to, suru suru
strain (filter)  'yan-nya, cheroi-nya
strain to hear  sorkøi-nya
strain under load  'køsi-nya
strainer  'chan, 'kappar 'chan, 'zøhr
strangulation  'kik-kik
strap  'kasari, tha:'pa
strategy  'tøha, buddi, thekan
straw  'chi:, gørra, lo:h, lohøya
strawberry  jøhmpa 'sai
stray  'chø:-nya, 'phati-nya, bøkher-nya,
chocho lala
streaked  'zahr-zahr, zāhrã: zāhrã:
stream  boih, khola:
stream bed  bagor
stream fish 'asala 'ya:h
strength -r'sa
strength (superior) lutu lutu
stress sakas
stretch tan'i-nya, 'tongai-nya, cii-nya
stretch goat hair toro:
stretch out coccō lala, cōs
stretched out 'lampasar
stretched tightly ran ran
stretcher 'jehlonga
strewn about 'relo-relo, 'takarak tukuruk
strict karro
stride o-gahp, 'gahp 'gahp
strident 'cirgalti:
strike 'bajarisi-nya, 'juhji-nya, nas-nya,
cyap-nya, duhp-nya, duhs-nya, sōnas-nya, 'kohotō:
strike out 'kiri-nya
string 'cē:h, 'pētar
string a bow 'thu:-nya
string beads sil-nya
stringed instrument 'sarangī
stringy dāren dāren
strip 'pata, ko:-nya, kor-nya, pho:-nya,
syuh-nya
strip bark 'khooli-nya
strip guts wal-nya
strip leaves chal-nya
stripping off lakatya lukuti, pya:h pi:h
stripe sār
strive for woi'si-nya
stroke hulti hulti
stroll 'duli-nya
strong 'gorjiu, cala culu, 'səpəris-nya,
səpəri-nya
strong man 'bəldya, 'jərqa
struggle for woi'si-nya
struggling taka jika

strung out 'ben 'ben, 're: 're:
stub toe 'pərdap-nya, tuhm-nya
stubborn u-'yū: gis'o, chatkyaso, ek chatkyaso, u-'dyu:di
stubby thutyaso, thū:dyaso
stuck gər-nya
study 'pahri-nya
stuff 'te:-nya, chwi:-nya
stuffed animal surbā:
stuffy 'sup subo, sasap ni 'susup
stumble 'pərdap-nya, pa-nya, tuhm-nya,
sutuhm-nya
stump 'mū:da, 'thū:da
stumped thutyaso, thū:dyaso,
mundulyas-nya
stun sōmi:h-nya
stupid 'pəgal, masabdalo, ədahm
stupor, in a lohoto:'wo
sturdy 'dərbilo, 'θirro, cι'wō
stutter 'bakhas-nya, rohil'i-nya, bəhk bəkya
style 'jō:, 'jō:-nya
style 'dahca
suave 'rəgo-rəgo
subdue daboi-nya
subdue from swelling sop-nya
substitute o-loi
succeed pas
successful in hunting ra:h-nya
succession 'rol, 'katyam-katim
successful chyam-nya
such nituo
suck hyu:-nya, pi-nya
sucking sound swak swak
sudden collapse 'wohr
suddenly behar, umī:hzani, 'jahp-jup,
<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>swallow</td>
<td>gal-nya, 'karla ni 'kurlu, khəḷa- khəḷa, 'kē:</td>
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<td>swamp</td>
<td>sem</td>
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<td>swarming</td>
<td>'dihmba, 'khas-khas, bōgā bōgā</td>
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Tahr 'bī:, bas'ma

tail o-r'bī:h, o-reme:h

tailless lē:dyaso

take nāi-nya, 'bōi-nya, là:-nya

take away là:-nya

take in 'sum-nya

take up space hap-nya

talebearer 'baisya, 'chulya, 'paji, phātha


talent 'golak, sipā

talented o-'tō̂hā 'leo

talisman 'jōntā

talk pā:, pā:-nya

talk back 'pācyā:-pācyā:

talk in sleep mī:'cyā'ni

tall phir phir

tall and straight 'sāl-sāl

tall (of tree) sāka surli:'wo

talon 'nānara

tame, become 'ugani-nya

tamp kharjī:-nya

tangle 'randa-bānda

tangled 'cyāibwi:, 'gānthān 'mānthān, 'rāda-bāda

tap kotāi-nya

tap out nicks 'tāi-nya
	
tapeworm 'cā:pa kira

tapping sound 'pātyap

tar alakatar

Tarakot bahtōi

tare 'khu:

target 'tara

tarnish (copper) tambyanis-nya

tarnish (silver) sīwali-nya

tarry yer'si-nya

tassel 'juhmka, o-r'bī:h, se:-nya

tasseled lātyaso

taste o-ṃṃ, 'dar-nya

tasteless 'chem-nya, 'chem 'chem

tasty ṭam-nya, 'syā: 'syā:, o-ṛsyā: 'leo

tattered 'cherla-cherla, 'dāhya 'dāhya, cita pata, lākhār lākhār

tattle pāi-nya

taut 'rē:h-rē:h, tānā

tax 'bōnaolo, 'jagat, doro:, sirma

tax (weighing) ḫū:hi

tea ca:


tea shop bahī
teach syu:-nya, 'pāi-nya, sātōi-nya
teacher 'gurba, məstār
tear cis-nya, phālā:-nya, poros-nya,

'phārai-nya, cī:-nya, koi-nya, poro:-nya,

'jiḥna 'jiḥna

tear down tāiḥ-nya

tear loose phārē:-nya

tears 'pīhl

tear-y eyed khesē: khesē:
tease 'bāre:-nya

tell da-nya, hāi da-nya
temper 'dō:hwalya
temperament 'dō:hwalya

temple 'māndir

temple (of the head) 'purpurə

temple stick līza

tempt 'atakali-nya
ten 'dās

tenaciously 'tān-tān, tāp tāp
tender jyah'sō

tender (sore) cāp-nya
tenderize 'mālai-nya, 'cām-cām
tendon 'dār 'nāsa, 'dī:hsa, 'nāsa
tension sākās
tent 'pal, pherwa

terminate 'khem-nya, 'tupi-nya, dū:'sī-nya
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three  'sō:hbarē:, sohmlo, sō:h-
 three days after tomorrow  kolchāyā:
thresh  poh-nya
threshing floor  khāla:
 threshing mill  'dai
threshold  'pata 'sī
throat  'bō:hkora, gā:hti
throbbing  jānānə
throw  'lapdōi-nya, 'milkāi-nya, khya-nya,
 'chetto, sakkə
 throw out  'psē:-nya
 throw stone  johm-nya, khorop-nya, ko-
 heya:-nya, jeh-nya
thud  dwahŋ
 thudding  wuḥp ka wuḥp
thumb  gā:i'pa
thunder  'garji-nya ('nam), 'catyaŋ ni 'catiŋ,
 'dahdāŋ ni 'duhduŋ, 'gahdāŋ ni 'gohdōŋ,
 'gahdāraŋ ni 'gohdāraŋ, 'bahdāŋ ni 'bo-
 hduŋ, dwahŋ
Thursday   biphōibar
thus  hai, ai
thwart  woːi-nya
Tibet  'boht
tick  pōrāŋ kah
tickle  'kahle:-nya
tidy  'syə: si:, ćako ćako
 tidy up  'syas-nya, sap
tie  ki-nya, po:-nya
 tie knot  thum-nya
 tie string  'tona
 tie turban  po:'si-nya
tiger  'sər 'la:
tight  kəsō, 'kata-katiː, ćopək, 'cu:-nya
 tight, become  'kaski-nya
tightness of weave  o-rthes
tilt  gohm
 tilt head  gyal
 tilted head  'ŋəla:
timber  'bahrē:ma, 'baːhrē:, təm
time  'bela:, 'səməi, pala, 'baji-nya
times  'dobar, -guna, -khep, -phe:
timid  u'-yūː 'maleo, 'chepowa
timidity  sərəmə
tin can  'daːba
tinder  jūhə
 tingle  'bəri:-nya, rih-nya
tinging  'khər-khr, 'rəhm 'rəhm, jānənə
tinkling  khārlīː: khārlī
 tip  u-tupa, kotholyāh, dhalkōi-nya
tip of tree  u-'phurka
tiptoe  chō:jai chō:jai
tire  'pati-nya
tire out  thalai-nya
tired  gis-nya, 'thali-nya, lukhuru lukhu-
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Titmouse  'cici kutya
toad  'pāyu:, bokoroh
toast  sakhāː:-nya
toasted  kharː:-nya
toasty  muhr-nya, muhr-muhr
tobacco  khasər'ya
today  āchim
toddle  chūmū chūmū, gahpya
gupi
toe  khīsəi
together  'sip
toiling, heavy  sōta sōta
token  'cina, 'yahka
tomato  'rambēːda
tomcat  'dahdyə
tomorrow  pəhrə:tı
tongs  'cimta, 'sandəsəo, 'thondoro
tongue  se:
tongue hanging  leː leː
tool  jaːra, 'jaː, sāca
tooter  pēːpēː gōgə:
tooth  'bəːɡəl, 'ha:
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gâhcoi-nya, pehrâi-nya 
troubled 'dukhi, kata mâ:hî (‘yû:), ’yû: 
kata mâ:hî 'ta-nya, har ’mani-nya 
troubled with illness 'tenten ni ’jenjen
troublesome cya: ’siu
trough ‘kula, dô:htho
trousers jî:gil
trouth 'sâala ’nya:h
trudge in snow gahrâp ni gohrop 
true saco, sâkko
trompet böh:kâr
trust 'hup-nya (’yû:), ’yû: ’hup-nya
try ‘bicar, udim, ‘bicari-nya, ‘jâ:ci-nya, 
’atkâli-nya
tube dohnrô, nali
tuber ‘je:
tuck in ’sip-nya
Tuesday mânôlbar
tuft ‘bohrla, ’ceme:
tug ‘sehl-nya, ’tângai-nya, cî-nya
tug at cita:-nya
tugging taka jîka
tugging forcefully tyâ: tê:
tuition ‘phîs
tumble ‘golî:-nya, ‘pôlti-nya, coîh-nya, 
’bahrlap ni ’bohrlop
tumeric ’hâlida
tumor ‘moiyo, gâ:do
tumpline ‘nâm
turban wâ:hpho, ŋâihpha
turbaned gurjyaso
turbid kuhl-kul’o, ’bahlle ’bahlle
turbulent water ’mulka
turmeric halido
turn ‘kil-nya, dahîkôi-nya, gühmoi-nya, 
phårle:-nya

turn around phårkâi-nya
turn back sawol-nya
turn gray ’woi-nya
turn head tô:
turn off course ’tarki-nya
turn out (lip on jug) pôltyas-nya
turn over phulup-nya, phalyâ: phalî
turn to something ’pôlti-nya
turning phir
turnip ’ganyâ ’yo:h, ’yo:h
tusk ’dahra
tussling taka jîka
tweezers cyû:ta, kap’ci
twenty khê: ’kwî:, bis
twigs ’jê:hja
twilight ’rihm’dâ, ’rihmka
twin ’jôñolya
twinkling ’jîhmik ’jîhmik, dihpalâ: dihpalâ:, pilam
twist u-r’kîl, ’paras, ’kil-nya, ’páih-nya, 
phårle:-nya, ’paras
twist a limb buhrul-nya
twist thread wahn-nya
twisted gônlya gûjali, gâ:tya ni gû:ti, 
karap-kurup, narya ni gorya
twisting bur, phir
twitch porom-nya, cikôlahm cikôlahm
two nehblo, nehbarê:, neh-
two days after tomorrow tipchya:
two gallons -simi
two way ’ohor ’dohor
tying thongs (drum) ’tana
type o’’bâ:ti’lao, ’jat, ’kisim, ’rol, wala, 
-tho
typhoon â:dih
tyranny ’hai-hai

U
ugly gohrrih’zyao
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<td>Uvula</td>
<td>jibāḥ</td>
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</table>

**V**

| Vacant | 'khali, 'udangyasaso, rito: |
| Vacated | sōi swī, syā: syā: |
| Vaccinate | 'khupi-nya |
| Vagina | 'parc: |
| Vainly | ānna:kālā, ānasa thomsya |
| Value | 'cahit, 'gun, 'khā:co |
| Vanish | olop |
| Vapor | 'koho, bapha |
| Variety | 'jat |
| Vegetable | 'bahji 'njīh, bamalu, kherā:lu |
| Vein | 'jihtup |
| Velvet | makmāl |
| Venereal disease | 'bhirīngya |
| Vengeance | khīs |
| Vengeance, take | 'yū: sāsim-nya |
| Venus | 'sonpa |
| Veranda | 'māira |
| Verdant | lop lop |
| Vertically | 'thī: |
| Very | bōnai, nikhaōaini |
| Vessel | 'ja: |
| Vest | 'golgada, 'khakānda |
| Vexation | 'kola-kola |
| Vexed | 'yū: kata mā:hī 'ta-nya, 'yū: kola kola 'ta-nya |
| Vian | 'cip |
| Vibrate | 'hārli-nya, thrūnu-nya, thāno:-nya |
| Vice | 'bani, 'kubani |
| Vice head of village ward | sādesya |
| Victor | 'jōhrga, 'jē:hsya, 'māndāli |
| Victory | 'māndal |
| View point | koiwō |
| Vigil | 'palya |
| Vigor | jōs |
| Vigorously | 'coisō |
| Village | 'kācāri, 'nam, nakhar |
| Village administrative entity | pōncayat |
village area nahm
village council 'gat 'buhda, 'talukya
village official upo pārdahn, ədəkchyə
village street doha
village, summer 'sīla
village ward 'oda
village work force 'jahra
villainous 'änyā:, 'cacap ni 'cocop
vine 'dā: ruhs, 'rinu, 'rəhla
violent 'murkha, 'pətə 'murkhə
violently 'jəbər jyasti, həp
violin 'sarəŋi
ter
visible, be rəīh-nya
vision, have 'jəhjəki-nya
voice 'sor, o-rəgə:
void 'udangyaso, rito:
volution huna'ní, o-mahā:
voluntarily 'yə: sya:'ni
volunteer 'thə:'sị-nya
vomit woih, woih-nya
vomit, cause to 'yə: khyadya-nya
vomiting wahk ni pyak
voraciously bəhsə basə
vow 'kəsam, purkhi-nya
vulgar raddi
vulnerable 'chyas-nya
vulture kangah mō:, giddə
vulva bə'gəl

W
wage jehla, taləp
Wagtail 'bahbən 'tikya
wail fi:'sị-nya, cirə ni birə, kawə: ni
ziwə:, pə: ki pə:
waist 'wə:h
wait ki-nya
wake sa'i-nya
walk 'ba-nya

walk about a'dā ho'dā, 'duli-nya
walk with stick jwi:h'si-nya
walking stick jwi:h
wall ā:tho, bahma, biitha
wall (planks) 'rahu
walloping 'wohm ka 'wohm
walnut khasai
walnut cluster jō:thya
walnut meat o-go:
walnut with two nuts 'hulkya
wander 'bariḥ-nya, 'duli-nya
want 'cahi-nya, cas da-nya, po'i-nya
wanton 'bəchya
war 'lərəi, jujə, 'ləri-nya
Warbler 'cherpatya
warm hugup, 'mohp 'mohp, mwī-nya,
sumwī-nya
warm oneself mwīsi-nya
warn siṅar-nya, sache:-nya, ərtha-i-nya
warning 'cetaoni
warp 'giri-nya
warped bangyas-nya
warp beam tal 'sī
warp (of loom) o-'tana
warp threads o-sya:
wart jō:jadi
wash che'si-nya, che-nya
wash hair za'sị-nya
washed cap cap
wasp 'gohs, 'murkim, 'molma, buhrli, siza:
waste 'kher, u-'kī:, 'odoi-nya
watch bahl'si-nya, 'cyu:-nya, guh-nya
watch dog guhkhi:
watch (timepiece) 'gəhri
watchman 'cukı, 'palya
watchtower khoporah
water rī:h
water buffalo ba İstanbul
water buffalo calf 'pada, 'padi
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<td>water snake</td>
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| **Y** |
| **yak** | 'cuːjuri |
| **yak tail** | 'bompha, 'cō:jor |
| **yank** | khulkāi-nya |
English Index

yawn hambol, ham
yawning woih'wo
year 'sal, bərsa, -rim
  year after next nihmni
yellow halidyaso
yes haizə, i:
yesterday ahjyo:
yeti 'sehdon
  yeti (small) zenza
yew 'mici
yield khya'sinya
yogurt 'dəhi:
yoke kum
  yoke pins sailo
yolk bazuhri:
you 'nî:
you (dual) 'jin
you (pl) 'je:
young 'balko, bəhrzə'kəo, 'bali, 'əhdə
  bəʃya
young man 'dahpa
young woman 'dahmə:, 'mə:
younger dū:h'də'ɲəo
yours 'nəmi:
yours (dual) 'jinmi:
yours (pl) 'jemi:

Z
zeal jos
zigzag gətya ni gə:ti
zone əncəl
References


Watters, David E. 2003b. *Some Preliminary Observations on the Relationship between Kham, Magar, (and Chepang)*. 36th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia.